Abstract Information

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Title of the Symposium :	Environmental toxins and brain alterations: from mild cognitive effects to severe consequences
	on neuronal cell death
Category :	Academic/Researcher
Thematic Area :	Pollutants, Neurotoxicity, and Brain Disorders
Title :	Nutritional Neurotoxic Disease (Lathyrism, Cassavism) in Changing Climates.
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Abstract:

Lathyrism and cassavism are self-limiting upper-motor-neuron disorders that impact poor children and adults in Africa and elsewhere who depend for food on seed of grasspea (Lathyrus sativus L.) and the root and leaves of the tuberous cassava plant (Manihot esculenta Crantz), respectively. Both plants grow without chemical inputs and tolerate environmental extremes (notably drought), which make them well suited to future climate change. Cassava is a staple and major caloric source for ~800 million people in tropical areas worldwide, with pockets of cassavism (up to 20% prevalence) in Africa from the DRC to Mozambique. Grasspea is a staple food in parts of northern Ethiopia where lathyrism prevalence is high (circa 5%). Both plant products must be detoxified for use as a staple food because protein-rich grasspea harbors the excitotoxin Beta-N-oxalylamino-L-alanine, carbohydrate-rich cassava root contains the cyanogenic glucosides linamarin and lotaustralin. Neurological burden of these food-associated insults includes but not limited to distinct motor neuron disease and possibly, cognitive impairments. Food use of low-toxin strains of these valuable plants may reduce the risk of nutritional neurotoxic disease. Recent advances indicate that use of antioxidants and/or probiotics may be explored to unveil novel therapeutics.