

Chapter 1 : Dr. Michael R Swenson - Chiropractic, Canton SD

The immune system is that collection of tissues and organs devoted to the defense of self, an action usually directed against infectious pathogens: parasites, fungi, viruses, and bacteria.

Is Sole Proprietor Y Indicate whether provider is a sole proprietor. A sole proprietor is the sole the only owner of a business that is not incorporated; that unincorporated business is a sole proprietorship. In a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor owns all of the assets of the business and is solely liable for all of the debts of the business. There is no difference between a sole proprietorship and a sole proprietor; they are legally a single entity: As an individual, a sole proprietorship cannot be a subpart and cannot have subparts. A sole proprietorship may or may not have employees. Many types of health care providers could be sole proprietorships for example, group practices, pharmacies, home health agencies. If the provider is an individual, this is the legal name. In addition, the date of birth must match that on file with SSA. First and last names are required for initial applications. The First, Middle, Last and Credential s fields allow the following special characters: A field cannot contain all special characters. Provider First Name The first name of the provider, if the provider is an individual. Provider Middle Name The middle name of the provider, if the provider is an individual. The name prefix or salutation of the provider if the provider is an individual; for example, Mr. Provider Credential Text M. The abbreviations for professional degrees or credentials used or held by the provider, if the provider is an individual. These credential designations will not be verified by NPS. ZIP code plus 4-digit extension, if available. Provider Business Mailing Address Telephone Number The telephone number associated with mailing address of the provider being identified. Provider Business Mailing Address Fax Number The fax number associated with the mailing address of the provider being identified. For providers with more than one physical location, this is the primary location. This address cannot include a Post Office box. Provider Business Practice Location Address Telephone Number The telephone number associated with the location address of the provider being identified. Provider Business Practice Location Address Fax Number The fax number associated with the location address of the provider being identified. Last Update Date The date that a record was last updated or changed. The code set is structured into three distinct "Levels" including Provider Type, Classification, and Area of Specialization. Healthcare Provider Taxonomy 1.

Chapter 2 : Michael R Swenson, DC - Chiropractic Doctor - Canton, SD

Michael R. Swenson has been appointed Chairman of the Neurology Department at the University of Louisville School of Medicine. Swenson earned BS, MS, and MD degrees from the University of Minnesota.

Background[edit] Neural targets that control thermogenesis , behavior , sleep , and mood can be affected by pro-inflammatory cytokines which are released by activated macrophages and monocytes during infection. Within the central nervous system production of cytokines has been detected as a result of brain injury, during viral and bacterial infections, and in neurodegenerative processes. Immune cells and neuroimmune molecules such as cytokines, chemokines , and growth factors modulate brain function through multiple signaling pathways throughout the lifespan. Immunological, physiological and psychological stressors engage cytokines and other immune molecules as mediators of interactions with neuroendocrine , neuropeptide, and neurotransmitter systems. For example, brain cytokine levels increase following stress exposure, while treatments designed to alleviate stress reverse this effect. However, cytokines and chemokines also modulate CNS function in the absence of overt immunological, physiological, or psychological challenges. For example, cytokines and cytokine receptor inhibitors affect cognitive and emotional processes. Recent evidence suggests that immune molecules modulate brain systems differently across the lifespan. Cytokines and chemokines regulate neurotrophins and other molecules critical to neurodevelopmental processes, and exposure to certain neuroimmune challenges early in life affects brain development. In adults, cytokines and chemokines affect synaptic plasticity and other ongoing neural processes, which may change in aging brains. Finally, interactions of immune molecules with the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal system indicate that sex differences are a significant factor determining the impact of neuroimmune influences on brain function and behavior. This new branch has already provided unique insights into the mechanisms underlying brain development , evolution , neuronal and network plasticity and homeostasis, senescence , the etiology of diverse neurological diseases and neural regenerative processes. This new study is leading to the discovery of environmental stressors that dictate initiation of specific neurological disorders and specific disease biomarkers. The goal of this is to "promote accelerated recovery of impaired and seemingly irrevocably lost cognitive, behavioral, sensorimotor functions through epigenetic reprogramming of endogenous regional neural stem cells ". Many of the immediate gaps in knowledge are attributed to basic lack of understanding of gene expression and regulation and are thus the limiting factors for creating advanced treatments or cures to many diseases. To better understand these processes, neuroimmunological experiments are being created and tested to once and for all amass a more complete anthology of knowledge pertaining to the complex interactions between the nervous and immune systems along with that of gene expression. While some disorders may affect the nervous and immune systems independently of one another, it is impossible to truly understand neuroimmunological science without a complex understanding of how each system works independently and also how they work together. Neural stem cell fate[edit] Several studies have shown that regulation of stem cell maintenance and the subsequent fate determinations are quite complex. The complexity of determining the fate of a stem cell can be best understood by knowing the "circuitry employed to orchestrate stem cell maintenance and progressive neural fate decisions". The advancement of neuronal stem cell differentiation and glial fate decisions must be orchestrated timely to determine subtype specification and subsequent maturation processes including myelination. Examples of these disorders include Asperger syndrome , traumatic brain injury , communication , speech and language disorders, genetic disorders such as fragile-X syndrome , Down syndrome , epilepsy , and fetal alcohol syndrome. Studies have shown that autism spectrum disorders ASDs may present due to basic disorders of epigenetic regulation. Neurodegenerative disorders[edit] Increasing evidence suggests that neurodegenerative diseases are mediated by erroneous epigenetic mechanisms. Neuroimmunological research into these diseases has yielded evidence including the absence of simple Mendelian inheritance patterns, global transcriptional dysregulation, multiple types of pathogenic RNA alterations , and many more. The nervous system is under constant monitoring from both the adaptive and innate immune system. Throughout development and adult life, the immune system detects and

responds to changes in cell identity and neural connectivity. MS features CNS inflammation, immune-mediated demyelination and neurodegeneration, and may represent an emerging class of epigenetic disorders. Other common symptoms are muscle or joint pain, sore throat or night sweats. There is no treatment but symptoms may be treated. Patients that are sensitive to mold may show improvement in symptoms having moved to drier areas. Some patients in general have less severe ME, whereas others may be bedridden for life. Burn-induced organ dysfunction using vagus nerve stimulation has been found to attenuate organ and serum cytokine levels. Burns generally induce abacterial cytokine generation and perhaps parasympathetic stimulation after burns would decrease cardiodepressive mediator generation. Multiple groups have produced experimental evidence that support proinflammatory cytokine production being the central element of the burn-induced stress response. These studies have laid the groundwork for inquiries that vagus nerve stimulation may influence postburn immunological responses and thus can ultimately be used to limit organ damage and failure from burn induced stress. Basic understanding of neuroimmunological diseases has changed significantly during the last ten years. New data broadening the understanding of new treatment concepts has been obtained for a large number of neuroimmunological diseases, none more so than multiple sclerosis, since many efforts have been undertaken recently to clarify the complexity of pathomechanisms of this disease. Accumulating evidence from animal studies suggests that some aspects of depression and fatigue in MS may be linked to inflammatory markers. Better understanding of how the immune system functions and what factors contribute to responses are being heavily investigated along with the aforementioned coincidences. Neuroimmunology is also an important topic to consider during the design of neural implants. Neural implants are being used to treat many diseases, and it is key that their design and surface chemistry do not elicit an immune response. Future directions[edit] The nervous system and immune system require the appropriate degrees of cellular differentiation, organizational integrity, and neural network connectivity. These operational features of the brain and nervous system may make signaling difficult to duplicate in severely diseased scenarios. There are currently three classes of therapies that have been utilized in both animal models of disease and in human clinical trials. DNA methylation inhibitors are used to activate previously silenced genes. HDACs are a class of enzymes that have a broad set of biochemical modifications and can affect DNA demethylation and synergy with other therapeutic agents. The final therapy includes using RNA-based approaches to enhance stability, specificity, and efficacy, especially in diseases that are caused by RNA alterations. Emerging concepts concerning the complexity and versatility of the epigenome may suggest ways to target genomewide cellular processes. Other studies suggest that eventual seminal regulator targets may be identified allowing with alterations to the massive epigenetic reprogramming during gametogenesis. Many future treatments may extend beyond being purely therapeutic and may be preventable perhaps in the form of a vaccine. Newer high throughput technologies when combined with advances in imaging modalities such as in vivo optical nanotechnologies may give rise to even greater knowledge of genomic architecture, nuclear organization, and the interplay between the immune and nervous systems.

Chapter 3 : - NLM Catalog Result

13CHAPTER Neuroimmunology Michael R. Swenson The immune system is that collection of tissues and organs devoted to the defense of self, an action usually directed against infectious pathogens: parasites, fungi.

No Sanctions Found What is a sanction or disciplinary action? A sanction, also known as a disciplinary action, is an action taken to punish or restrict a physician who has demonstrated professional misconduct. If a physician has a sanction, it does not necessarily mean that he or she is a poor physician. Evaluate the information and determine how severe you think the cause and action were. How far back does DoctorHelps sanction history go? For which states does DoctorHelps collect sanction history? DoctorHelps collects sanction history from all 50 states. Physicians with a disciplinary action in one state may move to another state where they may have a clean record. Malpractice No Malpractice Found What is medical malpractice? Medical malpractice is ordinary negligence by a physician that causes injury to a patient. Examples include being improperly diagnosed, treated, medicated or operated upon outside the standard of care. The three possible types of malpractice history are: Settlement - a payment on a medical malpractice action or claim settled out of court. It is not a presumption that malpractice has occurred. Arbitration Award - a payment on a medical malpractice action or claim typically based on a decision by a third-party arbiter. Judgment - a court order for a physician, or his or her employer, to pay a party a certain amount of money. It is a conclusion that a civil wrong has occurred. If your physician has a malpractice claim, evaluate the information and determine if the action could potentially impact the quality of care you receive. You may want to use this information to start a discussion with the physician. How far back does DoctorHelps malpractice history go? DoctorHelps reports details of a physician malpractice history when the physician has at least one closed malpractice claim within the last five years, even if he or she no longer practices in that state. If your physician has malpractice claims in multiple states, evaluate the information for similarities. It is possible for multiple states to report the same claim. For which states does DoctorHelps collect malpractice history? Swenson Ratings Rates are not present.

Chapter 4 : Dr. Michael Swenson, Neurology - Lander , WY | Sharecare

Neuroimmunology has been reviewed Michael R. Swenson, MD Professor, Department of Neurosciences Clinical Chief, Adult Neurology University of California, San Diego.

Chapter 5 : Neuroimmunology - Wikipedia

Michael R. Swenson's Community Management Portfolio. Michael R. Swenson's Community Management Portfolio. Portfolio.

Chapter 6 : Dr. Michael R Swenson - Canton SD, Chiropractic, West Ave

Dr. Michael Swenson, MD is a neurology specialist in Lander, WY and has been practicing for 35 years. He graduated from University Of Mn Med Sch in and specializes in neurology, clinical neurophysiology, and more.

Chapter 7 : Atlas of clinical neurology [digital] in SearchWorks catalog

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