

Piracetam

General:

Piracetam is a nootropic drug. It may enhance cognition and memory, increase blood flow and oxygen to the brain, support stroke recovery, and might show benefits in Alzheimer's, Down's syndrome, dementia, and dyslexia, among other diseases and conditions.

The mechanism of action of piracetam, as with racetams in general, is not fully understood, but it influences neuronal and vascular functions and influences cognitive function without acting as a sedative or a stimulant.

Piracetam also appears to be effective in treating cognitive impairment in alcoholism, as a long-term treatment for clotting, coagulation, and vasospastic disorders such as Raynaud's phenomenon and deep-vein thrombosis. Furthermore Piracetam has been found to improve cognition after stroke, and reduce symptoms, such as aphasia. It also improves cognition in cases of chronic ischemia.

Due to its supposed effect on nerves and muscles it is sometimes prescribed to support muscle or dexterity training, particularly in cases of dysgraphia and dyspraxia. It also improves cognitive performance of schizophrenics as it does with non-schizophrenics, but does not improve or worsen the chronic schizophrenia disease state. Piracetam had positive therapeutic effects on adolescents with craniocerebral trauma.

Material: 1 ml serum

TAT: 5-7 days*

Method: HPLC

Units: mg/l

Ref.- range: adult : 20 - 50

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>