Higher chance of survival with Cerebrolysin

Cerebrolysin decreases mortality rate

- In all initial GCS groups, Cerebrolysin decreases mortality of TBI patients.
- Mortality rate falls from 83.33% to only 28.57% in the Cerebrolysin group with initial GCS 4.

Significantly lower mortality rate in SAH patients

- Cerebrolysin reduces mortality rate in patients during the acute period of SAH (Subarachnoid Hemorrhage).
- In poor-grade patients, mortality rate of Hemorrhage during the acute period of SAH is 36.5% in Cerebrolysin group vs. 18.5% in control group.

- In patients who received microsurgical clipping, the mortality rate of Cerebrolysin group is 31.03% vs. 41.21% in control group.

- In poor-grade patients, mortality rate of Hemorrhage during the acute period of SAH is only 25.4% in control group.

Figure 7 – Mortality rate of patients with various initial GCS.

Figure 8 – Mortality rate of different patient groups.

Enhancement of Post-TBI-consequences

- Early and better recovery
- Improvement of cognitive functions
- Enhancement of Post-TBI-consequences

Cerebrolysin supports recovery after TBI in all phases

- Early recovery in the acute phase
- The approved & effective recovery drug in post-acute-TBI
- Proved efficacy in mild, moderate, and severe TBI
Significantly faster and better recovery with Cerebrolysin

- More than 5 days shorter length of hospital stay in Cerebrolysin group
- 50% of patients in Cerebrolysin group don’t have severe TBI at day 14 = early recovery

Cerebrolysin reduces hospital stay by 6 days

Figure 2 – Length of hospital stay in TBI patients in days

Cerebrolysin enhances brain activity

- Enhanced cognitive performance and improved clinical outcome by normalization of the EEG imaging
- A decrease in slow (delta and theta) waves activity was shown
- An increase in fast (alpha and beta) frequencies was observed

Figure 4 – Topographic brain maps obtained from a TBI patient at baseline (left) and after treatment with Cerebrolysin (right)

Improvement of cognitive functions

- Significant faster cognitive recovery
- Largest difference within 2 weeks after injury
- Positive treatment trend continued till the follow up period (42 days)

Figure 3 – Improvement of the SST (Syndrome Short Test)

Cerebrolysin supports cognitive improvement in mild TBI patients

- Up to 50% of mild TBI patients suffer from cognitive deterioration
- Substantial and progressive improvement with Cerebrolysin
- Significant treatment difference at week 12
- At week 12 Cerebrolysin improves vs. last evaluation point, while placebo group worsens
- High protective effects of Cerebrolysin in PTSD by avoidance of increased oxidative stress
- Cerebrolysin significantly prevents short- and long-term memory impairment induced by PTSD

Figure 5 – The results of CASI (Cognitive Abilities Screening Instrument)

Enhancement of Post-TBI-consequences

- 5.0
- 4.5
- 4.0
- 3.5
- 3.0
- 2.5
- 2.0
- gEEG
- Delta
- Theta
- Alpha
- Beta

Figure 6 – Cerebrolysin prevents short- and long-term memory impairment induced by SPS (Single Prolonged Stress) model of PTSD

Figure 1 – Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) results of moderate and severe TBI

Figure 3 – Improvement of the SST (Syndrome Short Test)

Figure 4 – Topographic brain maps obtained from a TBI patient at baseline (left) and after treatment with Cerebrolysin (right)

Figure 5 – The results of CASI (Cognitive Abilities Screening Instrument)

Figure 6 – Cerebrolysin prevents short- and long-term memory impairment induced by SPS (Single Prolonged Stress) model of PTSD