Stroke is among the leading causes of disability worldwide. While rehabilitative efforts are important in making functional gains after injury, most human stroke survivors experience chronic motor deficits. Current rehabilitative strategies for stroke survivors focus on two primary strategies: focused rehabilitation of the impaired body side and compensatory strategies that promote improved function in daily living. Animal models of stroke suggest that these two strategies are not created equal in promoting ultimate recovery of function after injury. Although behavioral compensation results in a quicker return to independent daily living, it may have detrimental long-term effects on functional outcome. However, it's all not all bad news. We have been exploring adjunctive therapies in our mouse model that may permit behavioral compensation while preserving the recovery potential of the impaired body side.

April 17th, 2pm Teaching Laboratory 1055