Invitation

Welcome to Mitochondria Day 2017
an afternoon focused on overlooked mitochondrial diseases.

When  Tuesday September 19, 14.00 - 18.00
Where  Wallenbergsalen, IVA’s conference center, Grev Turegatan 16, Stockholm

All presentations will be held in English.

The purpose of the Mitochondria Day is to contribute to an increased awareness of mitochondrial diseases.

The program is formed to be of interest both to those with a professional interest - either from medical care, research or the media - as well as to patients, relatives and other interested parties. Mitochondria Day is part of the Global Mitochondrial Disease Awareness Week, which runs from September 17 to September 23. http://gmdaw.org

The event has been initiated by the biotechnology company NeuroVive, which has a patented technology and a clinical project portfolio focused on various mitochondrial diseases.

Program
13:30  Registration
14:00  Mitochondrial diseases – an overview  
Lars Frick, moderator  
Erik Kinnman, NeuroVive
14:20  Healthcare perspective: Symptoms, epidemiology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment  
Karin Naess and Martin Engvall, Karolinska Institutet
15:55  Patient and family perspective  
Alfons Heetjans, International Mito Patients  
https://www.mitopatients.org
16:35  New treatment options: What is ongoing in drug development?  
Magnus Hansson, Chief Medical Officer, NeuroVive
17:10  Panel discussion

The program will end at around 17:45, when it will be possible to continue discussions and exchange views during a short closing mingle.

Sign up before September 16
Send your name and contact details via email to anmalan@neurovive.com

For questions and further information, please contact:
Lars Wahlström at lars.wahlstrom@cordcom.se or tel +46 734 340 771.

Primary mitochondrial diseases are genetic hereditary diseases that affect the cells’ energy metabolism. There are a wide range of mitochondrial diseases with varying symptoms. A common trait is that they especially affect the parts of the body that are in the greatest need of energy, such as the brain, the heart and the muscles. The diseases usually debuts in childhood and the symptoms can be very severe and disabling, often worsening over time. The first diagnoses were made as late as the 1960s, and research in the field started to develop during the late 1980s. The need for therapies is vast, since there is virtually no treatment available to those who suffer from these diseases.