Review of: "Impending role of hippocampal neurogenesis in the development of chronic epilepsy following seizures after Kainic acid and Pentylenetetrazol treatment"

Ibrahim Mohammadzadeh[1]

1 Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

I strongly recommend the publication of this article following a thorough evaluation. The research conducted offers a comprehensive and well-executed examination of the intricate interplay among seizures, hippocampal cell generation, and the subsequent progression of chronic epilepsy. The study's outcomes provide valuable insights into the complex mechanisms underlying seizure onset, contributing significantly to the existing knowledge base within the field.

The research design is robust, employing both pentylenetetrazol and kainic acid-induced status epilepticus to investigate their impact on neurodegeneration and cell proliferation in the hippocampus. The study thoroughly explores the association between seizures and neurogenesis, along with correlations involving elevated expression levels of neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS), nerve growth factor (NGF), and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF).

The differentiation in the causes of spontaneous recurrent motor seizures in kainic acid-treated rats introduces a crucial layer of complexity to the research, highlighting its depth. Furthermore, the examination of cell proliferation in kindled rats and its connection to the hyper-excited state of neurons contributes to a nuanced understanding of the balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters.

The article is adeptly written, presenting clear and concise explanations of the methodology, results, and implications of the findings. The drawn conclusions are logically underpinned by the presented data, and the discussion provides a thoughtful analysis of the broader implications for our comprehension of epilepsy development.

In summary, this article represents a significant advancement in the field and possesses the potential to influence future research and therapeutic strategies for epilepsy. I unequivocally endorse its publication, recognizing the importance of the study's findings and the meticulous approach undertaken by the researchers.