

I disturbi neurologici sono una tra le principali cause di invalidità, la seconda causa di morte a livello mondiale¹.

Si stima che circa 970 milioni di persone² siano colpite da malattie mentali, causando a livello mondiale 1 anno di vita su 5 vissuto con disabilità³.

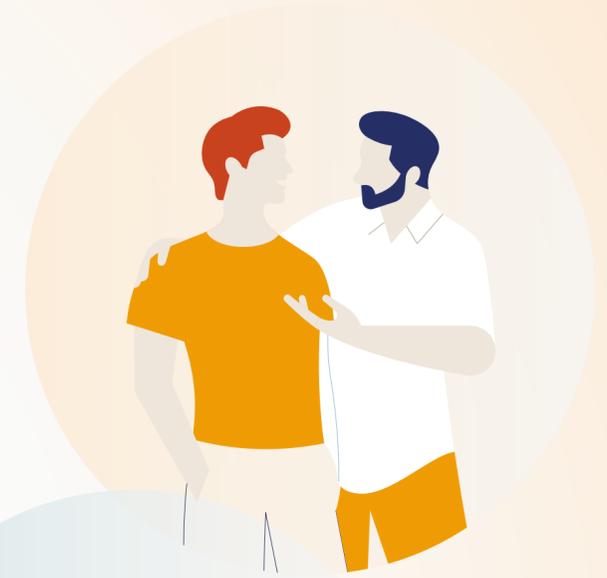
Ci sono 86 miliardi di neuroni nel cervello umano⁴.

I determinanti socioeconomici della salute, come povertà, discriminazione o guerra, hanno un impatto negativo sulla salute del cervello⁵.

La ricerca nelle neuroscienze è tra le più costose, richiede più tempo ed ha un rischio di fallimento più elevato rispetto alla maggior parte degli altri ambiti di ricerca scientifica⁷.

Lo stigma nei confronti dei disturbi del cervello è una delle principali cause di discriminazione ed emarginazione⁶.

Sapevi che?



¹ Global Health Metrics (2018) "Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 354 diseases and injuries for 195 countries and territories, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017." The Lancet, Volume 392, Issue 10159. Taken from the internet December 2020: [www.sciencedirect.com \(https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673618322797?via%3Dihub\)](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140673618322797?via%3Dihub) internet August 2021: [www.nature.com \(https://www.nature.com/articles/s41380-020-00918-w#Sec1\)](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41380-020-00918-w#Sec1)

² Smith, Erin, et al. (2020) "A Brain Capital Grand Strategy: toward economic reimagining." Molecular Psychiatry, Issue 26. Taken from the internet August 2021: [www.nature.com \(https://www.nature.com/articles/s41380-020-00918-w#Sec1\)](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41380-020-00918-w#Sec1)

³ World Health Organization. Mental health - Stigma and discrimination. Taken from the internet August 2021: [www.who.int \(https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/noncommunicable-diseases/mental-health/priority-areas/stigma-and-discrimination\)](https://www.who.int/https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/noncommunicable-diseases/mental-health/priority-areas/stigma-and-discrimination)

⁴ REF: Azevedo FA, Carvalho LR, Grinberg LT, Farfel JM, Ferretti RE, Leite RE, Jacob Filho W, Lent R, Herculano-Houzel S. Equal numbers of neuronal and nonneuronal cells make the human brain an isometrically scaled-up primate brain. J Comp Neurol. 2009 Apr 10;513(5):532-41. doi: 10.1002/cne.21974. PMID: 19226510.

⁵ Markham, Henry (2013) "Seven challenges for neuroscience" Functional Neurology, Volume 28, Issue 3. Taken from the internet December 2020: [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov \(https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3812747/\)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3812747/)

⁶ World Health Organization, WHO Europe, The European Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020, <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/noncommunicable-diseases/mental-health/publications/2013/the-european-mental-health-action-plan-20132020>

⁷ Tufts Centre for the Study of Drug Development, CNS Drugs Take 20% Longer to Develop and to Approve vs. Non-CNS Drugs, Impact Report 2018, September/October, Volume 20, number 5. Taken from the internet July 2022: [https://www.globenewswire.com/ \(https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2018/09/11/1569156/0/en/CNS-Drugs-Take-20-Longer-to-Develop-and-38-Longer-to-Approve-vs-Non-CNS-Drugs-According-to-the-Tufts-Center-for-the-Study-of-Drug-Development.html\)](https://www.globenewswire.com/https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2018/09/11/1569156/0/en/CNS-Drugs-Take-20-Longer-to-Develop-and-38-Longer-to-Approve-vs-Non-CNS-Drugs-According-to-the-Tufts-Center-for-the-Study-of-Drug-Development.html)