## The Indispensable Role of Neurologists: Advancing Neurological Care

Department of Neurology, Albania

Neurologists are specialized medical professionals who diagnose and treat disorders of the nervous system. They play a crucial role in improving patient outcomes and enhancing the quality of life for individuals with neurological conditions. Neurological disorders are diverse and complex, ranging from common conditions such as migraines and epilepsy to progressive diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. Neurologists employ their unique expertise in deciphering complex neurological symptoms and utilizing advanced diagnostic tools to make accurate diagnoses. Translating research advancements into clinical practice is a key aspect of a neurologist's role. They actively engage in clinical research, contributing to the development of innovative therapies, diagnostic techniques, and treatment modalities. Collaborations with other healthcare professionals, including neurosurgeons, neuropsychologists, and therapists, ensure comprehensive and multidisciplinary care for patients. Technological advancements, such as neurological care. Patient-centered care and advocacy form the foundation of a neurologist's approach. They prioritize the physical, emotional, and social aspects of the disease, empowering patients to actively participate in their care. Neurologists act as advocates, ensuring that patients' unique needs are met and their voices are heard.

- Payami H, Zareparsi S (1998) Genetic epidemiology of Parkinson's disease. J Geriatr Psychiatry Neurol 11: 98-106.
- Hutton M, Lendon CL, Rizzu P, Baker M, Froelich S, et al. Association of missense and 5'-splice-site mutations in tau with the inherited dementia FTDP-17. Nature 393: 702-705.
- Ichinose H, Ohye T, Takahashi E, Seki N, Hori T, et al. (1994) Hereditary progressive dystonia with marked diurnal fuctuation caused by mutations in the GTP cyclohydrolase I gene. Nat Genet 8: 236-242.
- 4. Leroy E, Ide SE, Dehejia A, Dutra A, Pike B, et al. (1997) Mutation in the alpha-

synuclein gene identifed in families with Parkinson's disease. Science 276: 2045-2047.

- Kitada T, Asakawa S, Hattori N, Mizuno Y, Shimizu N, et al. (1998) Mutations in the parkin gene cause autosomal recessive juvenile parkinsonism. Nature 392: 605-608.
- Leroy E, Boyer R, Auburger G, Leube B, Ulm G, et al. (1998) The ubiquitin pathway in Parkinson's disease. Nature 395: 451-452.
- Gasser T, Calne DB, Bonifati V, Bereznai B, Fabrizio E, et al. (1998) A susceptibility locus for Parkinson's disease maps to chromosome 2p13. Nat Genet 18: 262-265.
- Hicks AA, Sainz J, Frigge ML, Kong A, Gulcher JR, et al. (2002) A susceptibility gene for late-onset idiopathic Parkinson's disease. Ann Neurol 52: 549-555.
- Pankratz N, Halter C, Rudolph A, Shults C, Foroud T (2003) Signifcant linkage of Parkinson disease to chromosome 2q36-37. Am J Hum Genet 72: 1053-1057.
- Burgess CE, Nutt J, Kramer P, Schalling M, Payami H (1999) Exclusion of dominant mutations within the FTDP-17 locus on chromosome 17 for Parkinson's disease. Neurosci Lett 272: 140-142.

Page 2 of 2