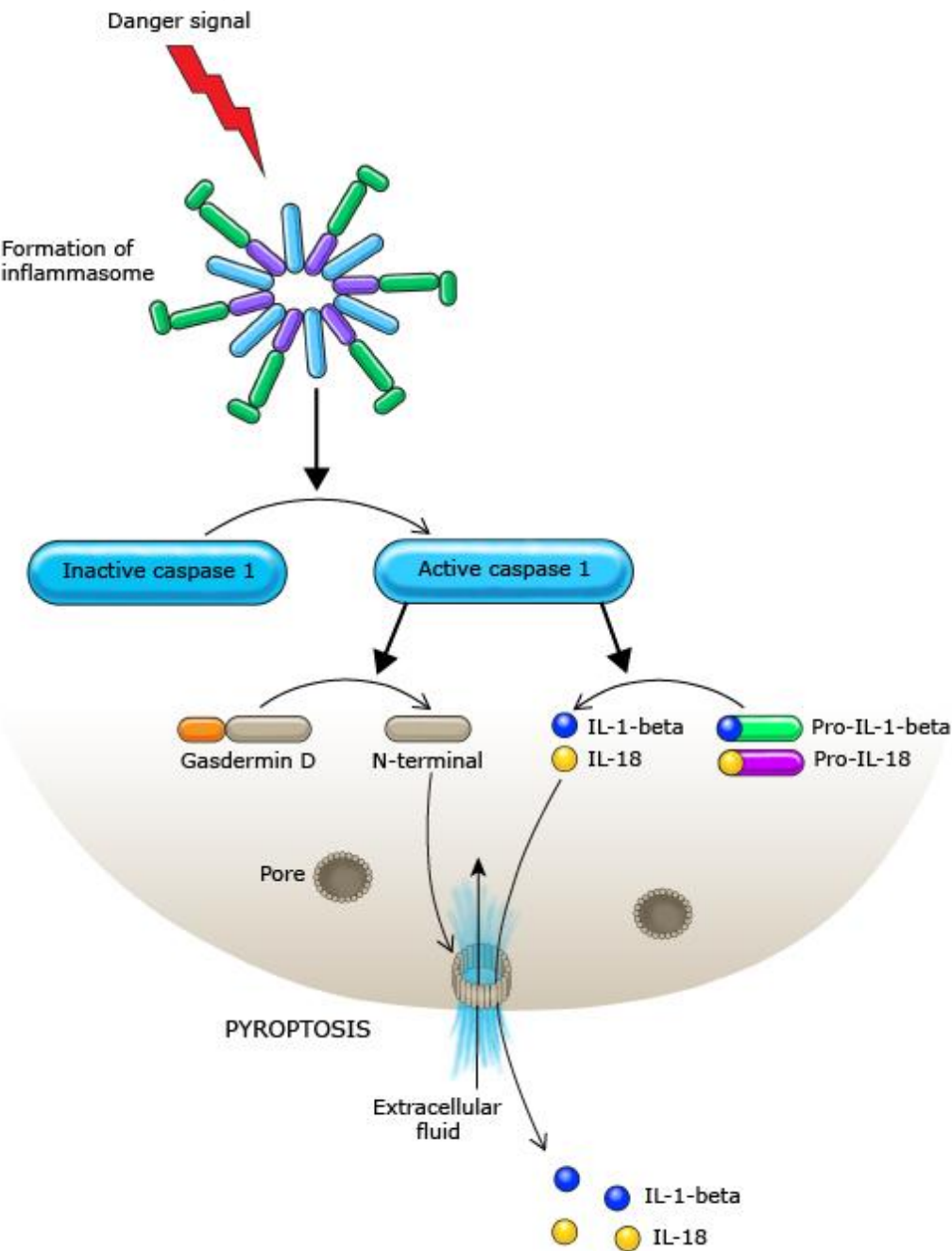


Clinical improvement in patients with Myalgic Encephalomyelitis / Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS) treated with Colchicine and Spironolactone when targeting the inhibition of Inflammasome activation

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The activation of the immunologic cascade after a viral infection or vaccination can trigger the formation of Anti-idiotypic antibodies (Ab2) and an activation of pyrin domain containing protein3 (NLRP3) Inflammasome. Colchicine is postulated to work by inhibiting tubulin polymerization and microtubule formation blocking inflammasome activation.

Total 23 Patients: 19 were Females and 4 were Males . Two patients stop colchicine after 4 weeks. Improvement in cognitive skills was the early manifestation of Spironolactone benefit. Patients reported to be less brain foggy, more alert, and they found it easier to focus when doing normal everyday activities. They were also less irritable by noise and light and described themselves to be able to multi-task again. There was an improvement in general condition and everyday activities four weeks after Colchicine started.

Conclusion: Patients with ME/CFS improve their cognitive skills and everyday physical activity tolerance when treated with Colchicine and Spironolactone