October 2018 | Volume 2
Journal of Brain and Neurology

Souvenir

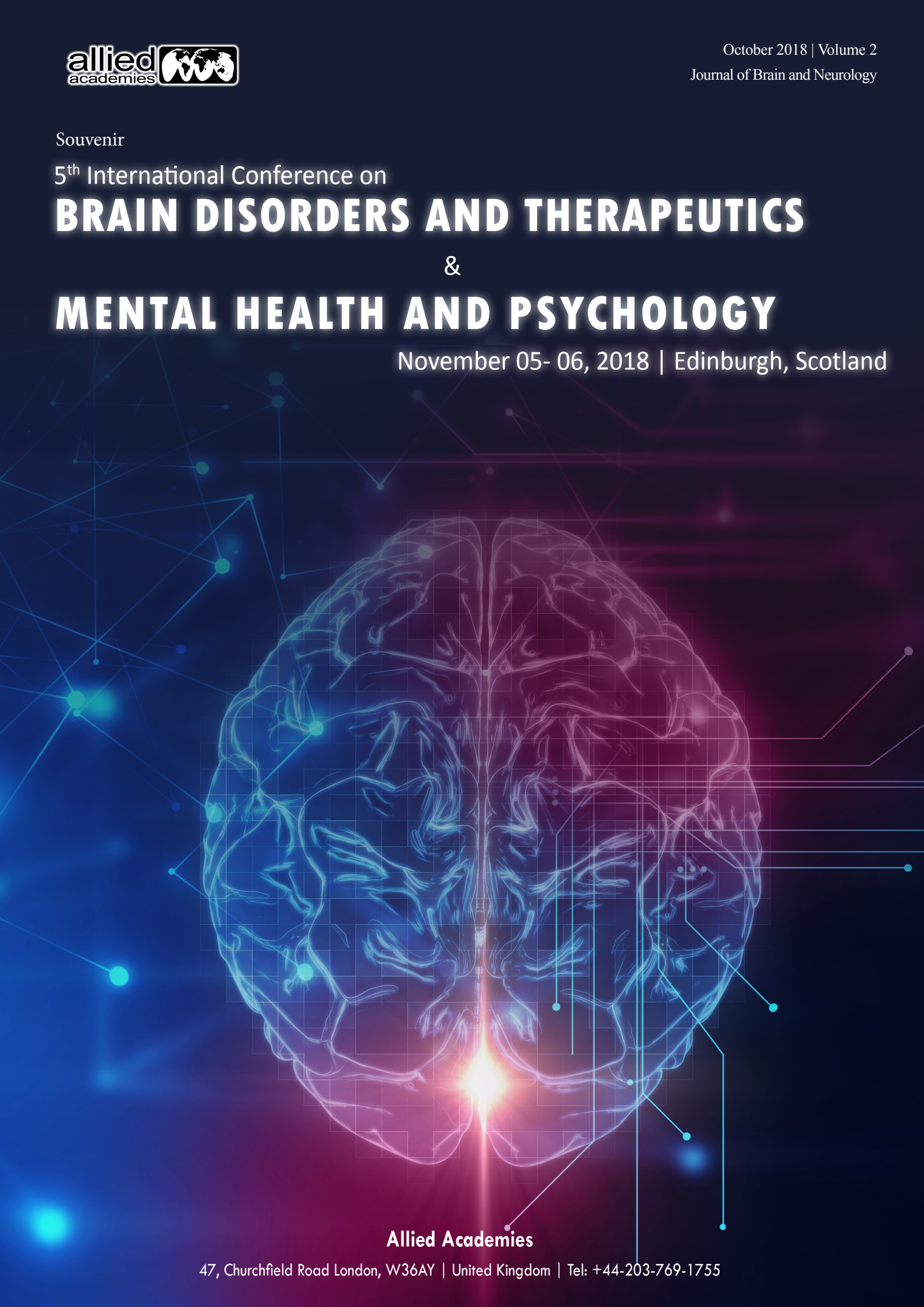
5th International Conference on

BRAIN DISORDERS AND THERAPEUTICS

&

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGY

November 05- 06, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland



Allied Academies

47, Churchfield Road London, W36AY | United Kingdom | Tel: +44-203-769-1755

AGENDA

Monday, November 05, 2018

08:00 - 08:30 Registrations & Souvenir Distribution

Academy Meeting Room

08:30 - 09:00

Opening Ceremony

KEYNOTE FORUM

09:00-09:45

Title: Central nervous system inflammatory demyelinating diseases with unusual clinical features- Lessons learned from neuropathology

Shinji Ohara | Matsumoto Medical Center | Japan

09:45 - 10:30

Title: Social media - the anti -social media; The challenges and impact on mental health

Khurram Sadiq | CMHT | UK

Group Photo

Networking and Refreshment (10:30-10:45) @Breakout Area

10:45 - 11:30

Title: A Comparison of East (China) and West (USA) self-reported views of middle school teachers bullied by their students

Robert G Harrington | University of Kansas | USA

11:30-12:15

Title: Providing geriatric neurology services in Nigeria: Emerging field with great potentials

Temitope H Farombi | University College Hospital | Nigeria

Lunch Break (12:15-13:15) @ Traders Bar & Grill

Session on: Brain Disorders |Neurology of Brain | Structural and Functional Brain | Brain Engineering

Session Chair: Shinji Ohara | Matsumoto Medical Center | Japan

Session Introduction

13:15-13:45 Title: A model for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: Linking brain asymmetry patterns and temporal integration deficits

Pamela K Douglas | University of Central Florida | USA

13:45-14:15 Title: Novel neural pathways and neurogenic potential of the cerebral ventricles in adult mammalian brain

Thazhumpal Chacko Mathew | Kuwait University | Kuwait

14:15-14:45 Title: Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Qatar: A national epidemiological surve

Fouad Alshaban | Hamad Bin Khalifa University | Qatar

14:45-15:15 Title: Brain against Tumor: Could brain stimulation slow Cancer?

Fahed Hakim | Technion- Israel Institute of Technology | Israel

Panel Discussion 15:15-15:25

	Networking & Refreshments (15:25-15:45) @ Breakout Area
	Young Research Forum
15:45-16:15	Title: High-fat diet induces hippocampal dysfunction: Evidence of cognitive impairment, depressive like-behavior and blood-brain barrier permeability **Gabriela Cristina de Paula** | Federal University of Santa Catarina | Brazil
	Special Session
16:15-17:00	Title: Perceived violence, level of depression and quality of life of female workers from unorganized sector of India **Ishita Chatterjee** | University of Calcutta | India
	Tuesday, November 06, 2018
	Awards Presentation & Networking and Lunch
	Thanksgiving and Closing Ceremony

Upcoming Conference

6th International Conference on

Brain Disorders and Therapeutics

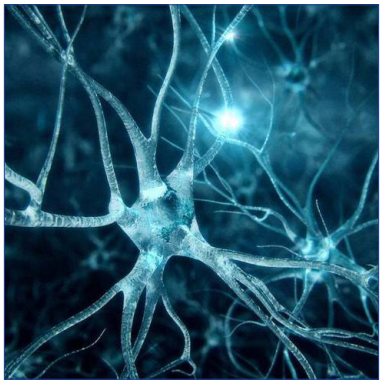
July 01-02, 2019 | Paris, France

Keynote Forum
November 05, 2018

Brain Disorders 2018 & Mental Health 2018







5th International Conference on

Brain Disorders and Therapeutics

and

Mental Health and Psychology

November 05- 06, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Shinji Ohara

Matsumoto Medical Center, Japan

Central nervous system inflammatory demyelinating diseases with unusual clinical features - Lessons learned from neuropathology

Central nervous system inflammatory demyelinating disease (CIDD) encompasses a broad spectrum of disorders such as multiple sclerosis (MS), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) and neuromyelitis optica (NMO). Two cases of CIDD with unusual clinical features are presented. In both cases, histopathological examination played pivotal roles in the anatomical diagnosis. Case 1 is a 51 year old female who presented with headache, progressive aphasia and hemiparesis without preceding infection or vaccination. Based on MRI and negative oligoclonal bands in the CSF, a clinical diagnosis of ADEM was made. However, brain biopsy of the affected cerebral white matter revealed both pathological features of ADEM and early stage of active MS including perivenular demyelination, confluent plaque-like demyelination, and subpial demyelination. Case 2 is an autopsied 73 year old female who had been diagnosed as NMO at age 63 based on typical clinical/radiological features and positive serum AQP4 antibody. One year before death, she was treated for an acute myocardial infarction, and one month before death she suffered a massive basal ganglia stroke diagnosed with CT. On autopsy, the corresponding basal ganglia revealed large necrotic lesions associated with several pathological signatures of NMO including inflammatory cell infiltration, perivascular complement deposition, and the presence of numerous corpora amylacea phagocytosed by infiltrating macrophages. These cases illustrate the importance of neuropathological examination which might be of interest in considering the pathogenesis of CIDDs.

Speaker Biography

Shinji Ohara is the Vice Director, Matsumoto Medical Center, Matsumoto Japan. He graduated from Tohoku University School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan, and from postdoctoral course (Neuropathology) at Brain Research Institute, Niigata University, Niigata, Japan in 1986. He then completed Neurology Residency Program at Department of Neurology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA. Since 1995, he has served as Director of Department of Neurology at Matsumoto Medical Center, Matsumoto, Japan

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Notes:

Khurram Sadiq

CMHT, UK

Social media - The anti -social media; The challenges and impact on mental health

The world is divided into two Paradoxes, Real world and Online which is now declared a domain. We know the advantages of Social Media , how connected we are , how easy it is to communicate however what we disregard is the unknown dark realm of the Social Media with a dynamic interface which is very engaging and addictive in nature. With the expansion of Social Media and advent Of Smart phones , our universe is in our hands and just a touch away. Screen time has increased considerably, real time has decreased substantiality , there is a false perception of anonymity, closeness , proximity and security. This leads to a lot of deviant behaviours. Outdoor activities has been replaced with Gaming consoles, VR Gismos and ever engaging Social Media. Social isolation is on the rise , there has been an increase in the mental health disorders amongst children, adolescents and adults. Social Media is now deemed as an addiction. There is a significant withdrawal, craving and dependence on Social Media, working on Rewards, surges , highs and pleasure system. The conundrum is to counter this addiction which impacts the young , impacting not only the social values but institutions affecting skill sets and endangers the societal fabric. Amongst teenagers there has been an increase in mental Health disorders by 75% in the past 2 decades. There has been relapses of Bipolar illness and Psychotic disorder due to social Isolation instigated by Cyberworld that includes gadgets , gaming , social media etc Stalking has never been easy , instead of one there are multiple targets , paranoia and delusional word has become more Elaborated fed by the addictive enchanting and enthralling world of Social Media. Our world now looks like a snapshot of George Orwell's 1984.

Speaker Biography

Khurram Sadiq was awarded by International Association of Health Professionals as one of the top psychiatrist in UK and as one of leading physicians of the world . He have also been included in the continental Who's Who ICE, which is a leading publication in US. He is passionate about public services speaking. His areas of interests are social media and mental health, Music and Mental health, leadership , Asperger's and Psycho -oncology. He is a consultant psychiatrist in Community Psychiatrist in Manchester.

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Robert G Harrington

University of Kansas, USA

A comparison of East (China) and West (USA) self-reported views of middle school teachers bullied by their students

Bullying is a topic of immense importance to teachers today. The fact that teachers are now a target for bullying is of great concern to all educators and mental health workers from many professional backgrounds. Furthermore, this workshop is considered to be novel since it addresses a comparison of self-reported perceptions of middle school teachers in the USA and China. We often think of bullying as an event that occurs between two students, but whoever thought that teachers could be bullied too? Most think that teachers are "unbullyable". After all they are in charge of their classes, they give grades, they supervise the classroom management, and they are the adults in the classroom. In addition, there is the issue of culture. China is quickly being transformed and taking on many of the characteristics of the West. When this research was undertaken this year it was discovered that there really has been no term for "bullying" in the Chinese language. So, how do Chinese Middle School Teachers feel about bullying today when there is no term to describe their feelings? The results are surprising since it is often felt that in Chinese classrooms the teacher is the authority figure, even more so than in USA classrooms. That idea is tested in this study and presentation. This Keynote Presentation has lots to talk about that is new and innovative with implications for how teachers should respond to bullying of themselves and how mental health professionals can help.

Speaker Biography

Robert Harrington, Professor in the Department of Psychology and Research in Education, is being recognized for his work on social climate and education. Dr. Harrington researches and teaches on topics of educational belonging, positive learning environments and constructive discipline. His research and writings have been utilized to make classroom environments more welcoming to all students, no matter race, sex, disability, learning style, ethnicity, language, age, class, among others, and thus lead to better educational outcomes.

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allied academies

Joint Event

5th International Conference on

Brain Disorders and Therapeutics

&

Mental Health and Psychology

November 05-06, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Temitope H Farombi

Temitope O Alonge

University college Hospital, Nigeria

Providing geriatric neurology services in Nigeria: Emerging field with great potentials

Background: The elderly population in Nigeria is estimated to be approximately 11 million and this pose a great challenge due to an increasing prevalence of non- communicable diseases. Unfortunately, there are only two specialized geriatric services in a country of 170 million people. Neurological disorders accounts for more than 29% of global burden of disease and estimates show that Africa bears a high burden. Despite the growing burden, there is dearth of specialist neurologic care for the elderly in sub Saharan Africa. Recent data shows one adult neurologist per 0ne million populations. Our center is the first dedicated Neurology unit for the elderly in Nigeria.

We profile the neurological disorder seen in geriatric center in Nigeria to identify areas of intervention and possible funding.

Results:

	In-patients	Out-patients
Age, Mean (SD)	75.0 (16.9)	71.3 (7.0)
Gender, N (%)		
Male	30 (46.9)	124 (59.3)
Female	34 (53.1)	85 (40.7)
Neurological Diagnosis		
	Inpatients	Outpatients
Stroke	45 (70.3)	98 (46.9)
Dementia	6 (9.4)	46 (22.0)
Degenerative Spine disease	5 (7.8)	44 (21.1)
Parkinson Disease	-	30 (14.4)
Peripheral Neuropathy		16 (7.7)
Adult onset epilepsy	11 (17.2)	14 (6.7)
Essential Tremor		13 (6.2)

Dystonia		8 (3.8)
Cerebellar Ataxia		6 (2.9)
Depression		6 (2.9)
Bell's Palsy		3 (1.4)
Primary Headache	1 (1.6)	4 (1.9)
Tumors	2 (3.1)	2 (1.0)
Vertigo	2 (3.1)	4 (1.9)
Delirium	2 (3.1)	2 (1.0)
Post stroke Pain	1 (1.6)	
Infection		1 (0.5)
Metastatic		2 (1.0)
Sub-dural Hematoma		1 (0.5)
Autonomic Neuropathy		1 (0.5)
Motor Neurone Disease		1 (0.5)
MSA		1 (0.5)
Insomnia		2 (1.0)

Non-neurological complications		
	Inpatients	Outpatients
Hypertension	34 (53.1)	66 (31.6)
Diabetes	11 (17.2)	30 (14.4)
Dyslipidemia		5 (2.4)
Infection	9 (14.1)	6 (2.9)
Arrhythmia	4 (6.3)	1 (0.5)
Osteoarthritis	4 (6.3)	21 (10.0)
Cataracts	2 (3.1)	5 (2.4)
Asthma	2 (3.1)	
BPH	2 (3.1)	5 (2.4)
Otitis		1 (0.5)
Fracture		1 (0.5)
Oral		1 (0.5)
Hypothyroidism		1 (0.5)
GERD		6 (2.9)
COPD		2 (1.0)

Conclusion: Geriatric neurological services are critically needed in Nigeria. However, the lack of skilled human resources with the absence of the needed health infrastructure for neurological services pose a great challenge as well as limit our ability to establish and sub-classify neurological disorders

Speaker Biography

Temitope Farombi is a graduate of University of Ibadan. She trained in internal medicine at the University College Hospital (UCH) and Neurology at UCH Ibadan Nigeria. She obtained master's degree in Clinical Neuroscience at King's College London. Dr Farombi is a consultant Neurologist at the Chief Tony Anenih Geriatric center University College Hospital, the first geriatric center in West Africa sub-region. Dr Farombi's practice specializes in the critical care neurology of the elderly, movement disorders, dementia and headaches. Dr Farombi was a visiting scholar to the Northwestern University Chicago, USA and has published articles in scientific journals.

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Upcoming Conference

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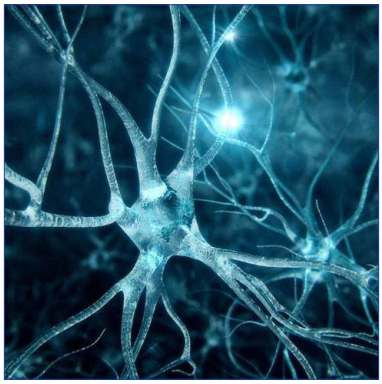
July 01-02, 2019 | Paris, France

Scientific Tracks & Sessions
November 05, 2018

Brain Disorders 2018 & Mental Health 2018







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Brain Disorders |Neurology of Brain | Structural and Functional Brain | Brain Engineering

Chair
Shinji Ohara
Matsumoto Medical Center | Japan

Session Introduction

Title: A model for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: Linking brain asymmetry patterns and temporal integration deficits

Pamela K Douglas | University of Central Florida | USA

Title: Novel neural pathways and neurogenic potential of the cerebral ventricles in adult mammalian brain

Thazhumpal Chacko Mathew | Kuwait University | Kuwait

Title: Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Qatar: A national epidemiological survey

Fouad Alshaban | Hamad Bin Khalifa University | Qatar

Title: Brain against Tumor: Could brain stimulation slow Cancer?

Fahed Hakim | Technion- Israel Institute of Technology | Israel

Young Research Forum

Title: High-fat diet induces hippocampal dysfunction: Evidence of cognitive impairment, depressive like-behavior and blood-brain barrier permeability

Gabriela Cristina de Paula | Federal University of Santa Catarina | Brazil

Special Session

Title: Perceived violence, level of depression and quality of life of female workers from unorganized sector of India

Ishita Chatterjee | University of Calcutta | India

Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Qatar: a national epidemiological survey

Fouad Alshaban, Fombonne, E Aldosari, M Tolefat, M Elmubarek, S Al Shammari, H and **Ghazal I**
Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

Background: There are few epidemiological data on autism spectrum disorders (ASD) in Arabic countries. In response to heightened public awareness and concerns about ASDs, we planned and conducted the first epidemiological survey of autism in Qatar.

Objectives: To generate a first estimate of the prevalence of ASD among children age 5 to 12 in Qatar, using a whole population-based approach.

Methods: We surveyed the population of children age 5 to 12 (N=146,745) residing in Qatar in 2015. Both Qatari citizens and children of immigrant families were included. Case ascertainment relied on two complementary approaches. First, eligible children attending one of 4 medical centers and of 4 special schools (private or public) providing diagnostic and treatment services for children with ASD were screened (Qatar Clinical an Centers (QCC)). Records of eligible children were abstracted and supplemented by parental interviews. Second, we performed a two-stage survey of children attending 93 regular schools (Qatar School Survey (QSS); N=62,011) with previously locally validated version of the Social Communication Questionnaire (SCQ). Of 9,074 participants, 8.5% (N=773) were screened positive and 91.5% (N=8,301) were negative. In the diagnostic confirmation phase, 165 screen positive children were evaluated and 14 screen positive (9.7%) and confirmed to have ASD; additionally, we evaluated 800 screen negative children of whom 3 (0.37%) were confirmed to have ASD. We used a combination of methods including developmental interviews, informant reports, record reviews and observations guided by the ADI-R and the ADOS-G, cognitive testing, and behavioral assessments in order to determine case status.

Results & Conclusions: This survey provides a first estimate for the national ASD prevalence in Qatar that is consistent with most recent International studies. The instruments and methods employed in this study should help designing comparable surveys in the region. Based on our survey, we estimate that 2,200 children age 5-12 have a form of ASD in Qatar. This estimate should inform the planification of health and educational services in Qatar for a population that is growing fast

Speaker Biography

Fouad Alshaban is a senior scientist at Qatar Biomedical Research Institute Neurological Disorder Research Center. Graduated from Baghdad College of Medicine, and became involved in the field of preventive medicine. He acquired his Ph.D. in preventive medicine from the United Kingdom. He held many different positions as a scientist working in academic research and as Associate professor in Occupational Medicine and Public Health. Prior to joining the Shafallah Medical Genetics Center in 2009, and the Qatar Biomedical Research Institute, he was Research Program Manager & Senior Research Coordinator at the Washington Hospital Center in association with Johns Hopkins University Hospital. Dr. Alshaban's research interest lies in the epidemiology of genetic diseases, particularly Autism Spectrum Disorder. He is involved in two research projects funded by Qatar National Research Fund in collaboration with the University College of London, UK, were he investigates the genomics, anthropology and social impact of genetic knowledge in Qatar. Furthermore, he studies the prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder in Qatar in collaboration with the Oregon Health & Science University and the Cleveland Clinic.

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Notes:

A model for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: Linking brain asymmetry patterns and temporal integration deficits

PK Douglas, Z Koch, C N Dutta, A Anderson and **L Christov-Moore**
University of Central Florida, USA

ADHD is a highly heritable (60-75%), 1 child-onset neurodevelopmental disorder that effects ~ 5% of school aged children. It is characterized by problems with sustained attention and task prioritization, which often diminish an individual's productivity and social relationships. Both structural and functional neuroimaging studies have demonstrated that individuals with ADHD have alterations in fronto-striatal circuitry2, and a recent mega-analyses by the ENIGMA working group demonstrated consistent diminutions in subcortical volumes (e.g., amygdala) across the lifespan. Nonetheless, results from quantitative structural and functional MRI studies have varied with respect to the laterality of findings3. Recently, our group has shown that alterations in inter-hemispheric asymmetries across volumetric and morphometric measurements may be a more sensitive measure for detecting baseline differences in the ADHD brain4 as well as response to therapeutic intervention via pharmaceuticals that alter dopamine signaling. In particular, these patterns of asymmetry differences were most prominent in white matter tracts, as evidenced by metrics derived from diffusion imaging. Here, we suggest that these asymmetries may either result from or be a compensatory mechanism related to temporal integration deficits in the ADHD brain. For example, changes in fiber myelination, and axonal diameter that are reflected in DTI measurements, are correlated with conduction velocities in the brain. Increased asymmetries may therefore lead to unbalanced conduction speeds, and improper integration of sensorial information at higher levels of processing. This temporal integration model may also help explain some of the hallmark behavioral traits of ADHD including increased reaction time (RT) variability. Additionally, studies documenting the genetic basis for ADHD suggest either hyper-active reuptake of dopamine or diminished postsynaptic receptor sensitivity due to alterations in the dopamine transporter allele5. Our model is therefore also consistent with recent findings indicating the importance of precise dopamine regulation in the perception of time.6

Speaker Biography

PK Douglas completed a PhD in neuroengineering at UCLA, postdoctoral work at the University College London, and is currently an assistant professor in the Modeling and Simulation Department at UCF, and in the department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Medicine at UCLA. Dr. Douglas has a long history of publishing work in utilizing decoding approaches to study functional representations in fMRI and EEG. Recent work in Dr. Douglas's lab includes applying both supervised and unsupervised learning approaches to study structural-functional integration in youths with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity disorder, with a focus on modeling excessive novelty seeking behavior observed in certain phenotypic presentations within this childhood neurodevelopmental disorder.

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Notes:

Brain against Tumor: Could Brain Stimulation slow Cancer?

Fahed Hakim

Technion- Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

The brain's reward system, specifically the dopaminergic neurons in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), constitutes a key neuronal network whose activation mediates positive emotions, expectations, and motivation. The dopaminergic projections from the VTA to components of the limbic system are causally associated with motivated behavior and reward perception. Pharmacological studies indicated a connection between reward system activity and immune modulation, and we recently showed that reward system activity can boost antibacterial immunity. Regulating immunity is also a leading target for cancer therapy. We found that activation of the reward system in tumor-bearing mice (Lewis lung carcinoma (LLC) and B16 melanoma) using chemogenetics (DREADDs), resulted in reduced tumor weight. This effect was mediated via the sympathetic nervous system (SNS), manifested by an attenuated noradrenergic input to a major immunological site, the bone marrow. Myeloid derived suppressor cells (MDSCs), which develop in the bone marrow, became less immunosuppressive following reward system activation. By depleting or adoptively transferring the MDSCs, we demonstrated that these cells are both necessary and sufficient to mediate reward system effects on tumor growth. Given the central role of the reward system in positive emotions, these findings introduce a physiological mechanism whereby the patient's psychological state can impact anti-tumor immunity and cancer progression.

Speaker Biography

Fahed Hakim is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at the Technion- Israel Institute of Technology, and the Director of the Nazareth E.M.M.S Hospital in Nazareth, Israel. Dr. Hakim also serves as a senior physician in the Pediatric Department, and Pediatric Pulmonary Institute at Rambam Health Care Campus – Haifa. He completed a postdoctoral fellowship in sleep medicine at the University of Chicago, Department of Pediatrics, Pritzker School of Medicine. And today he leads the cancer research center at the Nazareth E.M.M.S Hospital in collaboration with the Rolls lab at the Technion. His group focuses their research on specific neuronal networks in the brain (e.g. the reward system) and on general changes in brain activity (e.g sleep) and analyzes their effects on immune activity. His research achievements have been published in worldwide leading journals.

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Notes:

Novel neural pathways and neurogenic potential of the cerebral ventricles in adult mammalian brain

Thazhumpal Chacko Mathew
Kuwait University, Kuwait

Objective: Cerebral ventricle enjoys a unique environment in the mammalian brain. The surface of the third, fourth and lateral cerebral ventricles is covered by supraepndymal cells and an immense net-work of nerve fibers. Recent studies indicate that the ventricular surface is another neurogenic niche in the vertebrate brain. This study is focused on characterization neuronal elements and the neurogenic potential of the ventricular surface in adult rats.

Methods: Identification and characterization of the intraventricular cell clusters and nerve fibers in adult rats were carried out using correlative transmission and scanning electron microscopy. Characterization of supraependymal nerve fibers were carried out by immunohistochemical analysis as well as by the intraventricular administration of selective neurotoxins. Further studies were carried out to understand axotomy induced axonal regeneration and the neurogenic potential of the ventricular surface.

Results: Electron microscopic studies have shown the presence of catecholaminergic, cholinergic or peptidergic nerve fibers on the ependymal surface. Studies following the injection of selective neurotoxins into the cerebral ventricles have confirmed the serotonergic, adrenergic and/or dopaminergic nature of these fibers. Immunohistochemical studies revealed the presence of tyrosine hydroxylase positive fibers on the ependymal surface. Retrograde labeling studies have suggested that some of these fibers may have originated from the superior cervical ganglia. Profound axonal regeneration of the fibers and neurogenesis were observed following axotomy.

Conclusion: The data presented in this study shows the existence of clusters of supraependymal cells and an extensive, novel, intraventricular neural pathway in the vertebrate brain. These fibers are of varied nature and origin. Preliminary studies indicate that some of the ependymal or supraependymal cells may represent another group of neural stem cells of the mammalian brain.

Speaker Biography

Thazhumpal Chacko Mathew completed his PhD from the University of Alberta, Canada in 1992 and obtained FRCPath (UK) in 2003. In 1983, he had undergone a research training at the University of Lund, Sweden. After his postdoctoral studies at the University of Alberta, he worked as Assistant Scientist at NYU, USA. In 1993 he joined the Faculty of Allied Health Sciences (FAHS) of Kuwait University. Also, he had a joint appointment in the Department of Anatomy of the of the Faculty of Medicine (FOM), Kuwait University. Currently he is Professor and Chairman of the Graduate Program at the FAHS. He was also Vice Dean for Research at the FAHS and the Director of the Electron Microscope Unit in the FOM. His research is in molecular neurobiology. He is one of the members of the international advisory board of the Netter's Atlas of Human Anatomy. Prof. Mathew received several awards and published more than 75 papers and attended over 100 conferences.

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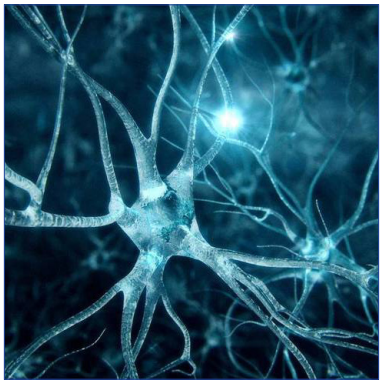
Young Research Forum

Brain Disorders 2018 & Mental Health 2018







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High-fat diet induces hippocampal dysfunction: evidence of cognitive impairment, depressive like-behavior and blood-brain barrier permeability

Gabriela Cristina de Paula
Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil

Excessive intake of saturated fat and refined sugar in Western diets leads to weight gain, progression into obesity, metabolic changes and increased risk of cardiovascular diseases. Recent evidence suggests that the hippocampus may also be particularly susceptible to disruption by dietary factors. The consumption of a high saturated fat diet (HFD) is associated with not only weight gain and metabolic/cardiovascular diseases, but also with impaired hippocampal-dependent memory and the emergence of hippocampal pathologies. There are also gaps in knowledge about the neurophysiological mechanisms underlying the effects of HFD on cognitive function. The goal of the present research was to assess the effects of maintenance on a HFD on hippocampal-dependent learning and memory performance, patterns of emotionality, on the integrity of blood-brain barrier (BBB) and neuroinflammation. For this purpose, 40-day-old male Swiss mice were fed a HFD (60% calories from fat) for 7, 14 and 28 consecutive days. Student t-test was used to compare the difference between the control group (Lean) and diet-induced obese (DIO) group. Cognition and emotionality assays, as well as assessment of the BBB function were performed after the experimental periods. Astrocyte activation was assessed by GFAP immunohistochemistry. The set of our results showed that even in a small period of diet exposure, 7 days, DIO leads to spatial memory impairment and depressive-like behavior, a condition that persisted up to 28 days of obesity. These behavioral changes were accompanied by the increase in BBB permeability at 7 days after diet induction. In addition, we observed the astrocytic activation in mice hippocampus after the 28-day period of diet consumption, showing that the HFD causes behavioral and BBB integrity alterations that culminate in neuroinflammation.

Speaker Biography

Gabriela Cristina de Paula holds a master's degree in Neurosciences and is a PhD student in the Graduate Program in Biochemistry at the Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil. Her research line is based on the study of the consequences of high-fat diets consumption in the Central Nervous System, focusing on brain areas more affected by the cognitive damage observed in Alzheimer's Disease.

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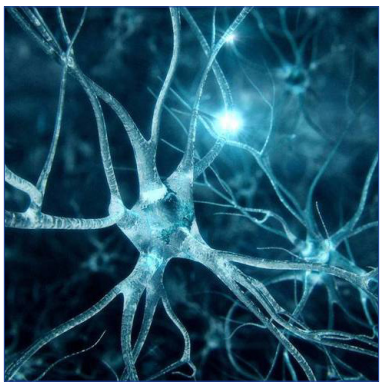
Notes:

Special Session

Brain Disorders 2018 & Mental Health 2018







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Ishita Chatterjee

University of Calcutta, India

Perceived violence, level of depression and quality of life of female workers from unorganized sector of India

Domestic violence is a worldwide menace, impairing women's physical and mental health and quality of life. NCRB (Crime in India, chapter 5, 2014, P- 83) reports that of the total women population in India West Bengal accounts for 7.5% and out of the total reported crime against women nation wise, 12.7 % occur in West Bengal. Aim of the present paper tries to throw some light on that impact of perceived violence on the level of depression and quality of life of female workers in unorganized sector of India especially West Bengal. Methods used for the study examines the impact of three kinds of violence (i.e. physical, sexual and psychological) among three groups (namely Domestic Help, Informal Care Givers and Micro Enterprise Workers) of women from unorganized sector, on their level of depression and quality of life. Multistage Disproportionate Stratified Random sampling Method was followed. The final sample comprised 513 workers. Data was collected using a Violence Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory and Quality of Life Questionnaire. Statistical analysis was done applying SPSS package. Result of the research can be put-up as domestic Violence was clearly evident in all three groups of unorganized sector. Significant mean difference was noticed among the three groups of workers in case of psychological violence. Interaction effect of sexual violence on quality of life, sexual violence and age on quality of life and sexual, psychological and physical violence on quality of life was found to be significant. Mean difference of all three forms of violence on depression and quality of life was noticeably significant. To conclude the combat the evil of domestic violence, improvement in the quality of life of economically independent women should be prioritized focusing on their education, increasing the minimum stipulated age limit of marriage victims are likely to benefit from stronger legislation and police action counselling centres and local support groups. If restoring their loss of self-respect is an important agenda making avenues for reappraisal easily available to them should be the other part of it.

Speaker Biography

Ishita Chatterjee has a number of National and International publications in reputed journals. I have authored two books and number of book chapters in psychology. Completed projects till date are : 1. Stress, Coping, Suicidal ideation and Meaning in life of college students- sponsored by- University Grants Commission. 2. A project on Stress coping, Aggression, and Mental Health Status of auto rickshaw drivers in around Kolkata sponsored by- Indian Council of Social Science Research, Govt of India. 3. A project on Motivating employees- sponsored by –Himadri Chemicals Pvt.ltd. Ph.D have been submitted by three scholars under Her supervision so far. Currently guiding four Ph.D students. She is actively involved in teaching research and development. She pursued her Ph.D. from Department of Applied Psychology University of Calcutta, India. She was also awarded Gold Medal for her work during her Master degree.

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Upcoming Conference

6th International Conference on

Mental Health and Psychology

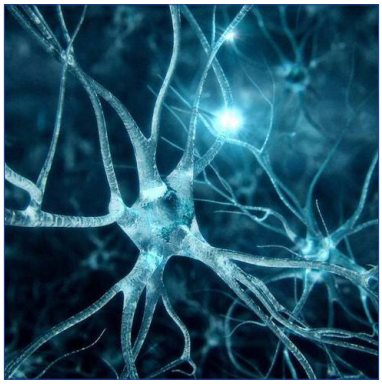
July 01-02, 2019 | Paris, France

E-Poster

Brain Disorders 2018 & Mental Health 2018







5th International Conference on

Brain Disorders and Therapeutics

and

Mental Health and Psychology

November 05- 06, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Adopting a community based participatory research approach to explore citizenship in mental health within the Scottish context

Nicola Cogan and **Gillian MacIntyre**
University of Strathclyde, UK

Citizenship is a concept often understood in terms of the duties, rights, obligations and functions a person has as a member of society. In mental health policy and practice, however, the term has broader reach. People with lived experience of mental health problems (MHPs), an often marginalised and excluded population, face obstacles to gaining the full range of opportunities that are typically available to the population in general. Citizenship, as a framework for supporting the social inclusion and participation in society of people with experience of MHPs, is receiving increased attention internationally in academia, policy and health and social care practice. Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) principles were used to develop a conceptual framework of citizenship for people experiencing MHPs and/or other life disrupting events in Scotland. The use of CBPR replicated an approach adopted as part of an international collaboration in understanding citizenship across diverse social and cultural contexts.CBPR comprises of a range of approaches and techniques which aim to transfer the 'power' from the researcher to the participants. Participants have control over the research agenda, its process and actions. Most importantly, peers researchers are involved in all stages of the research process including collecting data and analysing and reflecting on the data generated in order to obtain the findings and draw conclusions from the research. Reflecting on adopting a CBPR approach, it is argued that it encourages the development of a model of citizenship that is entirely grounded in the perspectives and lived experiences of people experiencing MHPs. The need for adequate resources, preparatory work, training, research management and reflexive practice are key to the success of a CBPR approach with peer researchers.

Speaker Biography

Nicola Cogan completed her PhD in psychology and social policy/social work (University of Glasgow) and went on to work in specialist mental health services for children and young people before completing a Professional Doctorate in Clinical Psychology (University of Edinburgh). She has over 15 years working at the front line of adult mental health services within NHS Scotland; most recently as a consultant clinical psychologist/clinical lead for a specialist veteran service. She recently joined the University of Strathclyde as a Lecturer in Psychological Sciences in Health.

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Telomerase activators improve motor function and protein degradation in a mouse model of Parkinson's disease (PD)

Gabriele Saretzki and **Tengfei Wan**

The Ageing Biology Centre, Institute for Cell and Molecular Biosciences, UK

While telomerase maintains telomeres in dividing cells, its protein component TERT (Telomerase reverse transcriptase) has various non-canonical functions such as localisation to mitochondria resulting in decreased oxidative stress, apoptosis and DNA damage. TERT protein persist in adult neurons while telomerase activity is downregulated early during development (Ishaq et al., 2016). We recently demonstrated increased mitochondrial TERT protein in hippocampal neurons from Alzheimer's disease brains and mutual exclusion of pathological tau and TERT. Transduction of mutated tau into cultivated neurons confirmed that TERT decreases mitochondrial oxidative stress and lipid oxidation (Spilsbury et al., 2015). Mitochondrial dysfunction is also involved in the development of other neurodegenerative diseases such as PD.

Oral treatment of PD model mice overexpressing human wild-type alpha-synuclein (line D, Masliah et al., 2000) with 2 telomerase activators resulted in increased TERT expression in brain and amelioration of PD symptoms by significantly improving balance, gait and motor function as well as mitochondrial function.

Analysing levels of total, phosphorylated and aggregated alpha synuclein we found a substantial decrease of all these protein forms in the hippocampus and neocortex suggesting a better protein degradation after telomerase activator treatment. Interaction of TERT with proteasomal and autophagy pathways has been described recently (Im et al., 2016, Ali et al., 2016). Accordingly, we found in our preliminary data a decrease in poly-ubiquitinated proteins and the autophagy receptor p62 and analyse the involvement of these degradation pathways currently.

Thus, our results suggest that telomerase activators might form novel treatment options for better degradation of toxic proteins in neurodegenerative diseases such as PD and AD.

Speaker Biography

Gabriele has completed her PhD 1990 at Humboldt University Berlin and performed most of her postdoctoral studies at the Institute for Ageing and Health in Newcastle upon Tyne (UK) where she is a lecturer in Ageing Research since 2002. Her main interests are telomeres, telomerase, senescence, ageing, oxidative stress and mitochondria. She has pioneered work on non-canonical functions of the telomerase protein TERT shifting her focus recently to brain ageing and neurodegenerative diseases. She has published more than 84 papers in peer-reviewed journals and is an editorial board member of BMC Biology, PloS One and Oxidative Medicine and longevity.

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The Importance of Art and how it reduces Alzheimer and increases Giftedness

Nydia J Gutierrez
Wittenberg College and Seminary, USA

Profound research in neuroscience, consciousness, human intelligence, and creativity. I created methods and methodologies on mind mapping, visual neuroscience, and visual computational modeling. The interaction of human abstraction and perception. The functional areas of human intelligence, and the cortical lobes to human thinking and visual technology. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Art, Culture, and Technology is by far my greatest outstanding accomplishment. Designing methods, models, and methodologies that resemble the interaction of interactive media and animated graphics.

The study of the human brain presents alternatives that study the human mind, neurobiological components, and giftedness in human intelligence. Giftedness defines human creativity, memory, and human intelligence. Art theory is one of those variables that create positive modulation and thinking. This creates an increase in the areas of the neo-cortex and the prefrontal cortex. The area of the neo-cortex functions with a high alertness mechanism that increases giftedness intelligence and creativity.

Speaker Biography

Nydia J Gutierrez completed her Ph.D. in Neuroscience and Cognitive Psychology and a Joint Degree with Massachusetts Institute of Technology Art, Culture, and Technology and Full Sail University. She has several research articles published in international journals.

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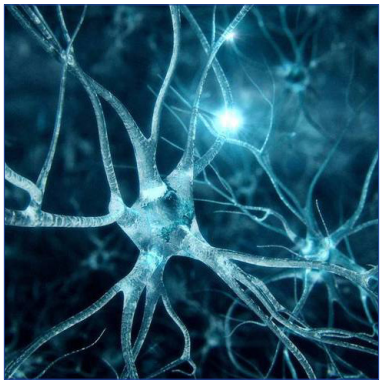
Notes:

Accepted Abstracts

Brain Disorders 2018 & Mental Health 2018







5th International Conference on

Brain Disorders and Therapeutics

and

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November 05- 06, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Making a Hard Choice: Career Decisions in Women After Marriage

Alisha Diane Powell
Walden University, USA

Work-life balance (WLB) has been a topic of growing discussion and research as the number of women in the workplace has increased significantly. Women can experience high levels of stress and anxiety related to balancing the demands of work and home. Researchers have demonstrated that women who work full time outside of the home have the unique challenge of fulfilling work obligations while taking care of household responsibilities. Work-life balance (WLB) has been a topic of discussion and research as the numbers of women in the workplace have increased significantly in the United States. The purpose of this qualitative phenomenological study was to better understand the experiences of married women who decide to continue to pursue their career aspirations after marriage and how they manage the demands of both work and family. The theoretical framework was work life border theory. Participants consisted of married women (11) who worked full time outside of their home. Data from interviews consisted of open-ended questions was analyzed for common themes. Findings reinforce the importance of a supportive spouse and having flexible work schedule. Using study findings, mental health providers and the general public can become more competent in their knowledge of the specific challenges facing women. Increased knowledge may lead to mental health providers becoming more competent in understanding the unique struggles of women in the workplace. Employers may be better able to meet the needs of their female employees, which may help to promote better emotional health and an improved quality of life.

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Maintain & Promote Lifelong Brain Health

Jennie Ann Freiman
Oobroo Inc, USA

The SEEDS Plan is for you if you're tired of stock answers and worn explanations for the inevitability and hopelessness of mental decline. Alzheimer's disease and other forms of cognitive impairment are preventable, and in the early stages, reversible, and those facts are based on overwhelming scientific evidence.

The SEEDS Plan is the most current, comprehensive resource of everything worth knowing about Alzheimer's prevention and early stage reversal that's known right now. It organizes the five essential, modifiable pillars of lifelong brain health into a practical lifestyle program that can be personalized to your preferences, needs and habits. Own your future by adapting the plan in a way that works best for you.

Alzheimer's roots are set decades before the disease becomes apparent, so it's never too early to protect brain health. Different forms of cognitive impairment (brain fog, chemo brain, fibro fog, etc.) also benefit from this program because they share similar brain pathology with Alzheimer's and other dementias. For those with a healthy mind, SEEDS can help keep the brain robust and optimize its function.

It is possible to defy the odds. Get busy with The SEEDS Plan and claim your healthy brain.

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Priority Health Challenge: Closing the gap on mental health disparities in Haiti

Berthilde Dufrene
Mental Health - Correction Based Operations, USA

The essential foci in global mental health are to reduce the overall burden of illness and to reduce -- ultimately eliminate mental health inequities within and between countries. Haiti remains one of the poorest countries in the world per the 2017 World Bank data for Haiti. There is research evidence suggesting that poverty is associated with the prevalence of mental illness, especially when low level of education, poor housing and low income levels are combined (Lund, et at., 2010; Paten, 2007). Haiti is also a nation with a chronic history of trauma, political unrest, community violence, abuse, countless natural disasters and other man-made tragedies and suffering. The 2010 Earthquake had brought some of Haiti's mental health issues to the forefront; however, the debate has since taken the backseat that it once occupied. Recent research suggests that poverty is a form of trauma itself. This presentation aims to discuss the mental health diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) associated with the poverty and trauma in Haiti.

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Concept mapping in context as a means of understanding how people with lived experience of mental health problems make sense of citizenship

Gillian MacIntyre and Nicola Cogan
University of Strathclyde, UK

People with lived experience of mental health problems (MHPs) are often marginalised and have difficulty achieving community inclusion. Citizenship provides a means of understanding what is necessary for marginalised individuals and groups to gain a sense of belonging within their communities. Developing a model of citizenship provides a basis for understanding the components of community integration and social inclusion that are often underdeveloped for people who experience MHPs. Concept mapping was used to produce visual representations and maps of ideas of how people with lived experience of MHPs made sense of the concept of citizenship within the Scottish context. A mixed methods participatory methodology was adopted, consisting of the following steps: (1) preparation (including recruiting peer researchers and identifying key stakeholder groups, (2) generating statement items through focus groups (n =77) with key stakeholder groups, (3) structuring through participants sorting and rating statement items, (4) visual representation of statement items through computation of concept maps, using multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis, (5) interpreting conceptual maps of citizenship, and (6) utilisation of a conceptual model. Reflecting on adopting a concept mapping approach, it encourages the expression of the conceptualisation of citizenship to be entirely grounded in the language of the participants; and yields a graphic outcome which displays all major domains of citizenship and their inter-relationships. It entails cognitive processes that involve decision-making about the relationship between fairly abstract concepts and an ability to sort and make connections between these. Consideration as to how this method could be adapted to incorporate other forms of media such as art and photography, when working with participants with, for example, developmental and/or cognitive challenges, is an exciting area that warrants further investigation. It is essential that the conceptual model of citizenship is contextualised through drawing upon the personal accounts and experiences of participants within their given communities.

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The Dyslexic Operating System: A story of Resiliency and Macs and Windows

Iliana Titone
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Imagine living in a world where you're constantly being told that you're wrong, that you're too slow, that you'll never understand. It's a world where the rules of the game to win are rigged against your favour, but no one seems to notice that you've been set up for failure before the game even started. You know that you're just as capable as the other players of the game, but the rules always seem to favour them while you keep falling behind. This world is a reality for the more than one in ten people who cope with dyslexia every day. Growing up with dyslexia, you are branded as "DISABLED" from the moment you are tested as if to make sure that everyone knows there is something wrong with you. To cope, you develop mechanisms to preserve your quality of life and protect your spirit and heart. Some withdraw and just try to fly under the radar. Others become the class clown because it's better to be sent to the office than to have to read out loud or go to the blackboard to do a math problem. Most get bullied because you get sent to the class with the slow kids. What if instead of testing children on some sort of pass/fail scale, we started testing children to understand their unique strengths instead of highlighting their weaknesses? What if we taught children to recognize how each of their brains works differently than one another and to leverage those differences as unique strengths? This discussion will use an anecdotal approach to explore these questions and more to discover how we can all change our perspectives to enable children everywhere to win at a losing game.

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Positive Aging: Effectiveness of an Intervention with the Elderly

Jorge M Silva
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During the last decades, there has been an increase in positive psychological intervention in the elderly. However, there is some lack of clarity in the appropriation of psychological techniques to older adults. Empirical evidence claims the need to further the study of positive psychological intervention to examine its effect on older people. In this sense, the present study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of a program of psychological intervention for institutionalized elderly people. The program contains 16 group sessions, divided into three modules, and covers five variables of positive psychology: subjective happiness, psychological well-being, satisfaction with life, quality of life, and positive and negative effects. The sample consisted of 23 individuals aged between 61 and 93 years (M = 80.70, DP = 7.70). A quasi-experimental study methodology of the pre- and post-test type with a control group was adopted to evaluate the impact of the intervention program "Positive Aging". The intervention had positive effects in the intervention group regarding the variables quality of life, psychological well-being, and satisfaction with life. The findings are confronted with prior research, and limitations and suggestions for future studies are presented.

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Chronic schizophrenia: A child's perspective and impact on the key senses

Kully Bath
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Statement of the Problem: Children who have grown up around parents with severe Mental Health conditions such as Schizophrenia are at serious risk of long-term emotional pathology, sensory overload and sensory lockdown. Impact on the key senses include cognition and processing, deregulation of body temperature, temporary loss of speech and expression, memory, eyesight and hearing. The purpose of this talk is to elicit and create awareness on the impact and experiences of Children of Schizophrenic parents, the aetiology and Mental Health which manifests through to adulthood. Researchers have reported adult Schizophrenia has various risk factors such as stress for children. There are long-term effects throughout life. The mental health needs of children and adolescents are neglected. Action is imperative to reduce mental health problems in future generations and allow the full development of vulnerable children to prosper and reach their full potential. Conclusion and Significance: Children with parents who suffer with Schizophrenia are vulnerable to poor Mental Health, trauma and can have a negative impact on development and the key senses. Recommendations are provided on how to identify the psychological symptoms of Children's Mental Health and methods for early intervention to unlock the traumas and reduce sensory impact.

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Tramadol Psychiatric and Cognitive impacts

Ahmed Samir
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An increasingly alarming phenomenon of tramadol drug abuse has been demonstrated in the Egyptian community. The alleged usages of tramadol had also contributed greatly to its popularity and massive use especially among Egyptian youth as a remedy for premature ejaculatory function and for extended orgasm and increase sexual pleasure as promoted through many online drug stores and media.

Tramadol acts as a μ-opioid receptor agonist, serotonin releasing agent The overall analgesic profile of tramadol supports use in the treatment of intermediate pain, especially chronic pain. It is slightly less effective for acute pain than hydrocodone, but more effective than codeine. It has a dosage ceiling similar to codeine, a risk of seizures when overdosed, and a relatively long half-life making its potential for misuse relatively low amongst intermediate strength analgesics.

This study was carried on 200 patients who presented to the outpatient clinic in Al Azhar University Hospital in New Damietta and addiction centers in Dakahlia and Damietta Governates, with 30 control subjects to compare the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in both groups.

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Neuro Regulation and Mental Health

Graham Ewing

Mimex Montague Healthcare, UK

The diagnosis and treatment of mental health conditions is a significant problem for the GP. Such conditions are considered to be associated with altered brain structure, function and associated chemistries; hence the use of psychotropic medications to alter a person's mental state; yet mental health problems are often accompanied by pathological onset in the visceral organs; therefore a precise understanding of how this biodynamic mechanism functions has immense significance as a diagnostic and therapeutic modality.

The author will speak about 'neuroregulation', in particular the neuroregulation of the autonomic nervous system and physiological systems, and illustrate that the primary function of the brain is to regulate the stable and coherent function of the autonomic nervous system and physiological systems; but, also, that emergent visceral pathologies (of both genetic and phenotypic nature) influence brain function, neuroplasticity, and the normal regulated parameters e.g. blood pressure, blood glucose, temperature, pH, pO2, sleep, etc.

To screen for the range of complex correlates using contemporary biomedical indices, and then to treat the patient, is a time-consuming and expensive problem for the medical profession however there is one technology, the first to be based upon a precise and sophisticated mathematical model of how the brain regulates the autonomic nervous system and physiological systems (Strannik), which is able to do so effectively and at much lower cost than any current technology(s).

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