SCI SYNOPSIS

International Conference on

Addiction and Psychiatry

&

International Conference on

Neurology and Brain Disorders

March 23-24, 2023

Millennium Hotel Paris Charles De Gaulle, Paris, France

Scisynopsis LLC
Atlanta, GA 30326
USA

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Conference Programme

Conference Programme

March 23-24, 2023, Millennium Hotel Paris Charles De Gaulle, Paris, France

Day 1 March 23, 2023

Meeting Hall: Blériot

8.30 - 8.45	**Registrations**
8.45 - 9.00	**Introduction**

Keynote Presentation

9.00 - 9.45	**Alison Bested,** Nova Southeastern University, USA

Title: A Case Series of 39 United States Veterans with Mild Traumatic Brain Injury Treated with Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy

9.45 - 10.30	**Dariusz Pytel,** Medcial University of South Carolina, USA

Title: The Unfolded Protein Response, ER-stress and Alzheimer's Disease

Group Photo: 10.30 - 10.45

Networking & Refreshments @ Foyer: 10.45 - 11.15

11.15 - 12.00	**Françoise Piguet,** TIDU GENOV Paris Brain Institute, Paris

Title: CYP46A1 as A Relevant Target to Treat ALS Pathology Independant from Its Origin

Oral Presentations

Session Chair:	**Randy Nelson,** West Virginia University, USA
Session Chair:	**Alison Bested,** Nova Southeastern University, USA

Sessions: Neurology | Neuropsychiatry | Alzheimer's and Dementia | Pediatric Neurology | Epilepsy and Seizures | Stroke | Behavioral Neuroscience | Parkinson's Disease and Other Movement Disorders | Brain injury | Neurosurgery and spine | Neurophysiology | Neurological Disorders | Neuro-Oncology and Brain Tumors | Central Nervous System | Neurogenetics | Multiple Sclerosis | Cerebrovascular Disorders | Headache and Facial Pain | Neurological Infections | Traumatic Brain Injury | Anxiety, Depression and Sleep Disorders | Neuro case reports

12.00 - 12.25	**Mateusz Bilski,** Brachytherapy and Radiotherapy Department, Medical University of Lublin and St. John's Cancer Center, Lublin, Poland

Title: The Use of Stereotactic Radiosurgery (SRS) in The Treatment of Essential Tremor - A Systematic Review

12.25 - 12.50 **Fernando Hinostroza,** Universidad Católica del Maule, Chile

Title: Endocannabinoid Peptides Modulate The TRPV1 Channel Activity

12.50 - 13.35 **Miri Bar-Halpern and Ryan Madigan,** Boston Child Study Center (BCSC), USA

Title: Introduction to Dialectical Emotion Therapy: Trasndiagnositic Approach for Emotional Disorders

Lunch @ Restaurant: 13.35 - 14.35

14.35 - 15.00 **Magdalena Borkowska,** The National Center for Prevention of Addictions, Poland

Title: Intellectual Disabilities as The Consequence of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure (PAE)

15.00 - 15.25 **Michele M. Mahr,** California State University, USA

Title: Applying the Biopsychosocial Model when Treating Individuals with Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Addiction

15.25 - 15.50 **Fleur Riley,** Durham University, UK

Title: "*This is Hardcore"* – A Qualitative Study Exploring Service Users Experiences of Heroin Assisted Treatment (HAT) in England

15.50 - 16.15 **Leah J. Floyd,** Norfolk State University, USA

Title: Typologies of Marijuana Users and Depression: Exploring Gender Differences in a Sample of African American College Students

Networking & Refreshments @ Foyer: 16.15 - 16.45

16.45 - 17.20 **Rosalind Baker-Frampton,** Gordon Moody, UK

Title: Sex Differences, and Resulting Treatment Differences, in a Cohort of Harmful Gamblers.

17.20 - 17.45 **Jesmin Akter,** Northcentral University, USA

Title: The Psychological Effects of Workplace Bullying among Bangladeshi Women

17.45 - 18.10 **Adriana Mihai,** UMFST George, Romania

Title: Abuse and Misuse of Psychotropes

Day 1 Concludes

Day 2: March 24, 2023

Meeting Hall: Blériot

Keynote Presentation

10.00 - 10.45 — **Dimitar Georgiev Tonev,** Medical University of Sofia, University Hospital "Tsaritsa Yoanna - ISUL", Bulgaria

Title: The Role of A Novel Nanomembrane-Based Therapeutic Plasma Exchange Technology in the Treatment of Myastenia Gravis Acute Exacerbations

10.45 - 11.30 — **Tobias Zellner,** TUM School of Medicine, Germany

Title: Clinical Effect of Ethanol Co-Use in Patients with Acute Drug Toxicity involving the Use of Central Nervous System Depressant Recreational Drugs

Networking & Refreshments @ Foyer: 11.30 - 12.00

12.00 - 12.45 — **Igor Goryanin,** University of Edinburgh, UK

Title: Thermal Homeostasis Disorders and Medical Microwave Radiometry

Oral Presentations

Session Chair: **Adriana Mihai,** UMFST George, Romania

Session Chair: **Dimitar Tonev,** Medical University of Sofia, University Hospital "Tsaritsa Yoanna - ISUL", Bulgaria

Sessions: Addiction | ADHD (Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder) | Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) | Depression and Anxiety | Dual Diagnosis | Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) | Schizophrenia | PTSD | Alcohol Abuse, Alcoholism and Dependence | Geriatric Psychiatry | Cognitive Disorders | Social Psychiatry | Clinical Psychiatry | Drug Abuse and Psychology | Bipolar Disorder | CNS and Addictive Disorder | Women and Drugs | Addiction Rehabilitation & Recovery | Child Psychology and Child Mental Health | Psychosomatic Medicine

12.45- 13.10 — **Randy Nelson, West Virginia University, USA**

Title: Disrupted Circadian Rhythms by Light at Night Exposure Drives Sex-Specific increases in Opioid Reward Behaviors in Mice

Lunch @ Restaurant:13.10- 14.15

14.15 - 14.40 — **Yolanda López del Hoyo,** Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain

Title: The Gambling Behavior of University Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

14.40 - 15.05 — **Queenie Law,** Hong Kong Metropolitan University, China

Title: Effects of Mediterranean-Dash Intervention for Neurodegenerative Delay (MIND) Plus Forest Bathing (FB) on Improving Blood Glucose in Older People with Hypertension

15.05 - 15.30 **Boulenouar Mesraoua,** Weill Cornell Medical College, Qatar

Title : Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) for Epilepsy Treatment in The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

15.30 - 15.55 **Ainzara Favini,** Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Title: School-Based Interventions to Reduce Internet-Related Addictions in Youths: Preliminary Findings from An Italian Pilot Study

15.55 - 16.20 **André Kuntz,** Réseau fribourgois de santé mentale, Switzerland

Title: Utility of Evoked Potentials as Part of Adapted Clinical Protocols Aiming an Individualized Rehabilitation Approaches of Alcohol Use Disorder

Networking & Refreshments @ Foyer: 16.20 - 16.45

16.45 - 17.10 **Ming Xu,** The University of Chicago, USA

Title: Using a Novel Skin Cell-based Gene Delivery Platform to Address Substance Use Disorder

E-poster Presentations

EP001 **Francisco Manuel Morales Rodríguez,** University of Granada, Spain

Title: Gambling Addiction, Coping Strategies and Executive Functions.

EP002 **Begum Bulgurluoglu,** Hisar Schools, Turkey

Title: Sensory Substitution

Video Presentations

VP001 **Almas Bandeali,** UNICRI, Canada

Title: A Basic Human Right: Interdisciplinary Implementation of Drug Treatment Courts for Drug Abusers in Trouble with Criminal Justice System

VP002 **Mukhtar Yusuf ,** Edna Adan University, Somalia

Title: Cutaneous Myiasis in An Elderly Woman in Somaliland

Day 2 Concludes followed by Panel Discussion - Awards & Closing Ceremony

Virtual Programme

Virtual Programme

March 23-24, 2023, Virtual Program

Day 1 March 23, 2023 GMT (London Time: 10.00-16.05)

10.00 - 10.15 **Introduction**

Oral Presentations

10.40 -11.05 **Haolin Zhang,** Beijing University of Technology, China

Title: Comprehensive Visual Electrophysiological Measurements Reveal Cellular Mechanisms of Early Sight Damage in Alcohol Addicts

11.05 - 11.30 **Khalid M Coco,** Ahfad University for Women, Sudan

Title: The Role of Epidural Electrical Stimulation in Restoration of Neurological Functions in Patients with Spinal Cord Injury

11.30 - 11.55 **Fatma Meligy,** Assiut university, Egypt

Title: Comparison of Mercury Chelation with Frequent Small Doses Versus An Equivalent Single Dose of Alpha Lipoic Acid on Thiomersal –Induced Neurodevelopmental Changes in Mice

11.55 - 12.15 **Mini Sharma,** RVRS Medical College, India

Title: A Study of Clinical and Socio-Demographic Profile of Elderly Patients with Opioid Use Disorder on Agonist Treatment Attending a Tertiary Care Teaching Institute of Delhi

12.15 - 12.35 **Shegaw Tesfa,** Wolkite University, Ethiopia

Title: Mental Distress and Associated Factors among Hospitalized Medical Surgical Adult Inpatients in Public Hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2020

12.35 - 13.00 **Mamaru Amsalu,** University of Gondar, Iran

Title: Social Phobia and Associated Factors Among Students in Ethiopia 1 Meta-Analysis and Systematic Review

Lunch 13.00 - 13.30

13.30 - 13.55 **P Jasmine Kalyani,** Dr. MGR Medical University, India

Title: Study on Correlates of VEP, OCT, AP and FUNDUSCOPY in Demyelinating Disorders

13.55 - 14.20 **Rodrigo Gallardo- Rodriguez,** Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción, Chile

Title: Physical Activity Mediates Health in People with Anxiety and Depression During The COVID-19 Pandemic Confinement

14.20 - 14.50 **Gonzalo Leyton,** University of Chile, Chile

Title: COVID-19 Pandemic and Mental Healthcare: Impact on Health Insurance with Guaranteed Universal Access in Chile

14.50 - 15.20 **Felipe Paes Gomes da Silva,** Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil

Title: The Brain Tissue Samples of Newborn Infants Suffering From Hypoxic-Ischemic Insult in Germinal Matrix Region: Nf-Kb/Parkin/Vegfr-1 Pathway

Keynote Presentations

15.20 - 15.50 **Srikrishna Malayala,** Merakey, USA

Title: An Integrated Model for Hepatitis C Treatment in a Methadone Maintenance Program

Poster Presentation

15.50 - 16.05 **Anthony Seven,** California State University , USA

Title: Parkinson's Breathing Treatment for Exercising Brain Stem, 2011

Day 1 Concludes

Day 2 March 24, 2023 GMT (London Time: 10.00 - 15.00)

Oral Presentations

10.00 - 10.25 **Kishor Govind Ankulanekar,** Arts, Commerce and Science College, India

Title: Effect of Yoga and Meditation on Quality of Life and Anxiety among Adolescents

10.25 - 10.50 **Shikha Singh,** Motilal Nehru Medical College, India

Title: Effect of Alcohol Use on Symptom Severity and Cognitive Functioning in Patients with Schizophrenia

10.50 - 11.15 **Anil Kumar Behera,** Narayana Health City, India

Title: Meloidosis of Central Nervous System: A Potentially Lethal Impersonator

11.15 - 11.40 **Bader Ijaz,** University Of Agriculture, Pakistan

Title: Internet Addiction's Effects on Emerging Adults' Levels of Physical Activity and Anxiety in Islamabad, Pakistan

11.40 - 12.05 **Hans Georg Zimmermann,** Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, Germany

Title: From Artificial Intelligence to Human Intelligence and the Modelling of Consciousness

12.05 - 12.30 **Armando de Jesús Plasencia Salgueiro,** Nacional Center of Animals for Laboratory (CENPALAB), Cuba

Title: Information Management for the Analysis of Symptoms and Support to the Parkinson Disease Patients Using Smartphone-Based Assessment, Deep Reinforcement Learning Algorithm and Blockchain

12.30 - 12.55 **Xuekai Zhang,** US Center for Chinese Medicine by Beijing University of Chinese Medicine (USCCM), USA

Title: The Application of TCM Balance Principle in Treating Alzheimer's Disease

Lunch : 12.55 - 13.30

13.30 - 13.55 **Nontobeko P. Mncwangi,** Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Title: Cannabidiol – Chemical Characterization And Dermal Anti-Inflammatory Properties

Video Presentation

13.55 - 14.20 **Juliana Fort,** LSUHSC-Shreveport, USA

Title: Using Expressive Arts Exercises to Promote Self-Care and creativity among addiction patients and their Caregivers: An Experiential Overview

14.20 - 14.40 **Shiroh OHNO,** The University of Tokyo, Japan

Title: Causal Relationship between Sportsmanship in eSports and Gaming Addiction

14.40 - 15.00 **Patrick Favro,** University Of French Polynesia, French Polynesia

Title: Positive Motivations in Addictions and Potential Solutions

Day 2 Concludes Followed by Vote of Thanks

Day 1

Addiction & Neurology Conference 2023

Keynote Presentations

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A CASE SERIES OF 39 UNITED STATES VETERANS WITH MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TREATED WITH HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY

Alison Bested
Nova Southeastern University, USA

Abstract:

This case series focuses on the treatment of Veterans with mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) with hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT). A blow/blast injury to the brain from IEDs (Improvised Explosive Devices) causes mild post-traumatic brain injury or post-concussion syndrome. The Department of Defense reported 377,425 mTBIs in U.S. Veterans between 2000 – 2022.

Many Veterans with mTBI are disabled from their injury. Their symptoms include severe fatigue, cognitive dysfunction, depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Until now symptoms were treated, often unsuccessfully, and according to the Veterans Affairs, 26 Veterans a day commit suicide.

We reviewed 39 Veterans' cases with mTBI who were treated with HBOT with 100% pure oxygen inside a closed chamber pressurized at 1.5 atmospheric pressure. Using a brain SPECT scan (Single Photon Emission Computerized Tomography scan) the blood flow in the Veterans' brains were measured before and after HBOT. The brain SPECT scans' perfusion was measured quantitatively pre- and post-HBOT The perfusion showed a significant improvement (p value <0.001) on the scans. Also the Veterans' symptoms of brain fog, depression, anxiety, fatigue, pain, and unrefreshed sleep after HBOT improved. No suicides were reported in this group of Veterans.

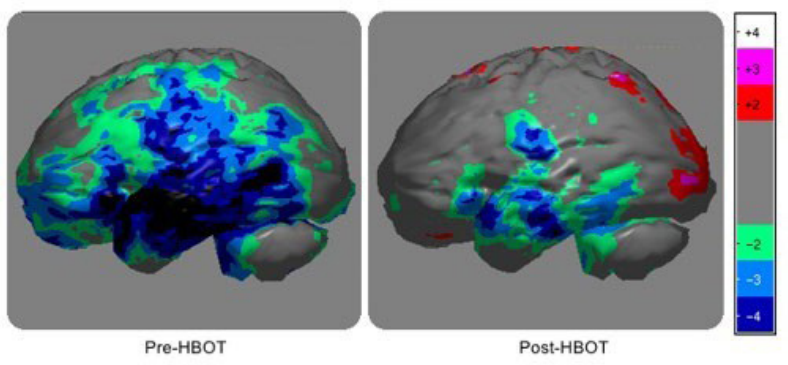

Figure 1: Brain SPECT scan image with Color Scale: Dark blue/black = severely reduced blood flow. Light blue = moderately reduced blood flow. Light Green = slightly reduced blood flow. Grey = normal blood flow. This Veteran's brain SPECT scan image shows the change from dark blue to light blue, green and grey colors and shows the improved blood flow in the damaged part of the brain after HBOT.

HBOT stimulates injured brain cells to be replaced with new brain stem cells, helps to repair damaged neurons, and is an effective long-term solution to treat mTBI.

Biography

Alison Bested is a hematological pathologist who is an Associate Professor and the Chair of the Department of Integrative Medicine at Nova Southeastern University in Davie, Florida. She enjoys teaching medical students and residents and creating curriculum. She is board certified in Integrative Medicine. She is an expert in the treatment of patients with chronic complex medical diseases including Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/ Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, Fibromyalgia, Multiple Chemical Sensitivity or Environmental Illness. She has had two books published with co-authors including: Hope and Help for Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and Fibromyalgia and The Complete Fibromyalgia Health Diet Guild and Cookbook.

THE UNFOLDED PROTEIN RESPONSE, ER-STRESS AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.

Dariusz Pytel
Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, USA

Abstract:

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a complicated disorder with multiple underlying defects. At the molecular level, AD results in production of misfolded/misprocessed proteins that escape degradation by the proteasome. This suggests that: 1) misfolded proteins in AD are not detected by the unfolded protein response (UPR) pathway, 2) there is partial activation of UPR regulators, or 3) chronic activation of the UPR leads to deregulation of downstream UPR targets. Evidence from our laboratory indicates that PERK is activated in AD, leading to the inhibition of eIF2α via phosphorylation. Interestingly, activation of the UPR in an animal model leads to deposition of beta-amyloid (Aβ) plaques in the central nervous system (CNS). Our preliminary data indicates that the amyloid precursor protein (APP) is upregulated in response to the UPR. It is abundantly clear that PERK signaling contributes to cell growth and survival. However, the mechanisms whereby PERK regulates the fate of specific tissues remains poorly understood. We have pursued the characterization of novel PERK activities and substrates such as PERK-dependent generation of mitogenic phosphatidic acid, activation of the anti-oxidant transcription factor Nrf2, and the induction of a pro-survival micro-RNA, miR-211. Ultimately, this approach should lead to the development of innovative new therapies for AD patients. PERK inhibitors may have major therapeutic potential for the treatment of AD. In the UPR, PERK plays a key role in down-regulating translation by phosphorylating eIF2α, however, UPR activation increases APP levels. Utilizing PERK inhibitors (identified by my laboratory) natural and synthetic compounds or commercially available such as GSK2606414, LY-4 can then be used in our biological systems (inducible PERK knockout) to evaluate the role of PERK catalytic activity in the generation of (Aβ) plagues. Also, understanding the functional interplay between PERK and lipids and can contribute to development of new therapies which regulate lipid pathways.

Biography

Dariusz Pytel was a Research Scholar Temple University School of Medicine Department of Microbiology and Immunology from 2005 –2008. Visiting Postdoctoral Fellow Laboratory for Drug Discovery in Neurodegeneration (LDDN) Harvard NeuroDiscovery Center, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School from 9/2009 –12/2010. He done his Postdoctoral Fellow Abramson Family Cancer Research InstitutePerelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Cancer Biology from 9/2009 –12/2010. From 2013 –2014 he was a Assistant Professor Abramson Family Cancer Research InstitutePerelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Cancer Biology.Assistant Professor Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Medical University of South Carolina from 2014 –2020 .Present he is an Assistant Professor Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina.

CYP46A1 AS A RELEVANT TARGET TO TREAT ALS PATHOLOGY INDEPENDANT FROM ITS ORIGIN

Françoise Piguet
TIDU GENOV, Paris Brain Institute, Hopital Pitié Salpétrière, Paris

Abstract:

Background: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is the most common motor neuron disease and is characterized by the progressive loss of upper and lower motor neurons, leading to paralysis and death. Accumulation of cholesterol in the central nervous system (CNS) has been reported to actively contribute to the disease progression in Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Spinocerebellar ataxia and more recently ALS. Cholesterol is essential or myelin compartment, but also for its functional and structural role in plasmatic membrane. However, in the CNS, cholesterol is synthetized in situ and is not able to freely cross the blood brain barrier (BBB). Cholesterol-24-hydroxylase (CYP46A1) allows the conversion of cholesterol to 24- hydroxycholesterol, able to cross the BBB, thus regulating cholesterol homeostasis. Furthermore, this enzyme is a key neuronal stress response such as oxidative stress or protein aggregation.

Objective: Therefore, we hypothesized that CYP46A1 could be relevant for a therapy in ALS to target both familial and sporadic forms of ALS independently from their genetic origin.

Methods: We used 2 mouse models of ALS: the severe SOD1G93A model and C9ORF72 model with expansion, that we treated using AAV intravenous delivery at pre or post symptomatic stage.

Results: As a first step, we confirmed that the AAV has a specific tropism for the CNS and especially motoneurons. Secondary, we demonstrated a significant and prolonged motor rescue of animals treated pre or post-symptomatically, but also a preventive effect on motoneuron degenreataion, myelin loss, compared to untreated animals but also a significant rescue of muscle and neuromuscular junction phenotype as well as a complete rescue of misfolded SOD1 aggregation. Moreover, out therapy is also efficient in another model of the ALS: the C9ORF72 expansion model with a prevention/correction of the behavior abnormalities.

Conclusion: CYP46A1 is a relevant target for ALS treatment independent from its origin. In addition, we developed new strategies for delivery in large animals with non invasive approach.

Biography

Françoise PIGUET is heading a research team (TIDU-GENOV) in Paris Brain institute focused on development of gene and cell therapy approaches for neurodegenerative diseases. Since 2006, she contributed to the field of neurodegenerative diseases and development of AAV based- gene therapy approaches first on metachromatic leukodystrophy, Huntington and Friedreich Ataxia. She previously developed a clinical trial on metachromatic leukodystrophy and patent a gene therapy approach for Friedreich Ataxia as well as for Rett syndrome, MLD and ALS. More recently, Françoise is working on development of new routes of delivery to efficiently target the central and peripheral nervous system as well as new innovative approaches for brain disorders.

Day 1

Addiction & Neurology Conference 2023

Oral Presentations

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THE USE OF STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY (SRS) IN THE TREATMENT OF ESSENTIAL TREMOR - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mateusz Bilski, Jakub Klas, Natalia Kluz, Anna Rodzajewska and Weronika Kuryło
Medical University of Lublin, Poland

Abstract:

Introduction: Patients suffering from non-tumoral refractory neurological pathologies seek surgical intervention. Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) is a non-invasive focal ablative radia-tion technique delivered with sub-millimeter precision, with minimal impact on the surround-ing healthy tissue. There are three types of technology delivering radiation during SRS: Line-ar Accelerator, Proton Beam Therapy and Gamma Knife™. This form of therapy disrupts tremorogenic oscillation in the cerebellothalamocortical pathway and is capable of abolishing e.g. severe tremor that is refractory to available pharmacotherapies. Thus, these functional brain disorders can be treated by SRS in case of inoperability or pharmacoresistance. Radio-surgical thalamotomy is a minimally invasive surgical method which is especially valuable for high risk and elderly patients.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of the scientific literature on the use of SRS in the treatment of intention tremor from 2017 - 2022 using PubMed, Medline, and Embase browsers according to PRISMA rules.

Results: We have included in the review a summary of currently available data on the expe-rience with Gamma Knife™ thalamotomy (GKT) in patients with essential tremor (ET) and Parkinson's disease with tremor dominance (PD). We reviewed the cases of patients treated with GKT with a minimum of 12 months' follow-up. A median dose of 140 Gy (range 130-150 Gy) was delivered to the nucleus ventralis intermedius through a single 4-mm isocenter. We analysed clinical and demographic variables, indication, radiation dose, effectiveness (based on subscales of the Fahn-Tolosa-Marin [FTM] scale and the Movement Disorders So-ciety-Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale [MDS-UPDRS] motor score), and adverse events. A formal comparison was not possible given the heterogeneity in studies. Overall, GKT can be safe including in elderly patients and those not suitable for deep brain stimula-tion or thermal thalamotomy. Long-term follow-up data also support RF and gamma knife radiosurgical thalamotomy treatments. Quality of life measures were similarly improved among all described treatments. Raju et al. reported after GKT, 93.9% patients experienced improvement in tremor, 70.0% patients had complete or nearly complete tremor arrest. More-over 27.2% patients noted tremor arrest and resolution of impairment in writing, drawing, and ability to drink fluids. The median time to the last follow-up was 23 months. The most com-mon reported adverse effects from RF resolved early in the post-operative recovery. Permanent side effects were less common. Permanent ataxia or gait difficulty was reported in 5% by Mohadjer et al. Dysarthria was reported in 8.9% of patients by Tasker et al and in 4.7% of patients by Nagaseki et al.

Conclusion: The use of SRS for the treatment of essential tremor appears to be an interest-ing therapeutic form that is an attractive alternative to long-acting pharmacotherapy. The above application of SRS will break the stereotypical perception of this method of treatment as exclusively dedicated to the treatment of oncology patients.

Biography

Mateusz Bilski is Higher MD, doctor of medicine. On 19/04/2018 he was obtaining the title of specialist in the field of oncological radiotherapy. From 10.2012 - 09.16 - doctoral studies in a full-time mode at the Medical University in Lublin. Department of Clinical Immunology. Opened doctoral thesis - the subject of the doctoral thesis: "MiR-200 expression as a prognos-tic and predictor of response to combination therapy in patients with WHO II and WHO III gliomas" - the study was awarded in the form of funding by the Fundacja im. Jakub count Potocki. Supervisor: Prof. dr hab. Jacek Fijuth, med. A graduate of the 2nd Faculty of Medi-cine at the Medical University of Lublin - 2005-2011.Completed the first year of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the Catholic Medical University in Lublin in the field of Environmental Protection - 2004. Graduate of the class with a mathematical-physical profile in King Stanisław Leszczyński High School in Jasło - 2000-2004.

ENDOCANNABINOID PEPTIDES MODULATE THE TRPV1 CHANNEL ACTIVITY

Fernando Hinostroza

Centro de Investigación de Estudios Avanzados del Maule (CIEAM), Vicerrectoría de Investigación y Postgrado, Universidad Católica del Maule, Chile
Centro de Investigación en Neuropsicología y Neurociencias Cognitivas (CINPSI Neurocog), Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Católica del Maule, Chile

Abstract:

Background: The endocannabinoid system plays an essential role in synaptic plasticity, memory formation, pain perception, food intake, as well as in anxiety disorders, and depression. In the last years, endogenous peptides were described that can modulate the activity of CB1 and CB2 receptors, called hemopressin and RVD-hemopressin. Hemopressin improves memory formation, diminishes food intake, and exhibits an anxiogenic effect, whereas RVD-hemopressin induces an anxiolytic effect. It has been shown that hemopressin administration induces an anxiogenic behavior that is blocked by SB366791 and 6-iodonordihidrocapsaicina, TRPV1 blockers, suggesting that hemopressin can modulate the activity of the TRPV1 channel. However, there is no direct evidence indicating that either hemopressin or RVD-hemopressin can activate or block the TRPV1 channel by themselves.

Objective: To examine whether Hemopressin and RVD-hemopressin modulates the TRPV1 channel activity.

Methods: We performed docking and molecular dynamics simulations to determine the putative binding site to TRPV1, and calcium imaging to determine whether these peptides activate or block the TRPV1 channel in HEK293 cells expressing the human TRPV1-GFP.

Results: We found that both peptides bind extracellularly to the TRPV1 channel. Specifically, RVD-hemopressin introduces its N-termini in the pore of the channel blocking the ion conduction, whereas hemopressin does not block the channel. In the same line, calcium imaging with FuraRed revealed that hemopressin activates the channel whereas RVD-hemopressin blocks it.

Conclusion: These results indicate that these peptide endocannabinoids can modulate the activity of the TRPV1 channel.

Biography

Fernando Hinostroza has expertise in neuroscience and a passion for improving health and well-being. For this reason, since his early years, he has been studying several diseases that affect the nervous system. He first characterized the malformations of the cerebral cortex in the congenital hydrocephalic human brain. Later, Dr. Hinostroza worked in centronuclear myopathy and described how the most frequent mutation changes protein structure and function. Currently, his research focus is on the endocannabinoid system. Specifically, he is interested in comprehending the complex interactions between lipid and peptide endocannabinoids and their receptors to develop new therapies for pathologies such as anxiety, depression, anorexia, and pain.

INTRODUCTION TO DIALECTICAL EMOTION THERAPY: TRASNDIAGNOSITIC APPROACH FOR EMOTIONAL DISORDERS

Miri Bar-Halpern and Ryan Madigan
Boston Child Study Center (BCSC), USA

Abstract:

Due to COVID-19 we are now facing a significant mental health crisis. There is an increase in anxiety, depression, addiction, and trauma for adolescents. Furthermore, there is an interrelationship between trauma and substance use; individuals may develop substance abuse problems as a way of managing intense emotions and distress associated with trauma reminders. On the other hand, for many adolescents (45%–66%), substance use disorders precede the onset of trauma exposure, making them more vulnerable to coping with trauma and putting them at a higher risk of being victimized. While there are many specific treatment models for each diagnosis, the Z generation is looking for a wholesome treatment approach that will capture the different aspects of their struggles. The aim of this lecture is to present participants with the theoretical mechanism of action for trauma, addiction, and emotional disorders. Participants will be introduced to Dialectical Emotion Therapy as a trans diagnostic treatment for adolescents with dual diagnoses. The Lecture will review specific brain structures and how they relate to general trauma-informed care and Dialectical Emotion Therapy in particular. The lecture will also review the impact of trauma on development, trans generational trauma, the similarities and relationship between addiction and trauma.

Biography

Miri Bar-Halpern is a licensed clinical psychologist and the Director of Intensive Outpatient Treatment Services at the Boston Child Study Center (BCSC). In addition, she is a Clinical Instructor in Psychology at Harvard Medical School and a trainer at the Trauma Institute at McLean Hospital, where she received the Partners in Excellence Award. Further, Dr. Miri Bar-Halpern provides consultation and professional workshops on evidence-based treatments both nationally and internationally to psychiatric hospitals, mental health organizations, and schools. She is the Chief Clinical Officer at a mental health tech company, as well as an author, public speaker, and an advisor to digital health companies. Dr. Bar-Halpern earned her Bachelor of Arts at Tel Aviv University and her Master of Arts and doctorate in clinical psychology at the University of Hartford, graduating with the Highest Honors and the Regent Honour Award. She is extensively trained in implementing a broad range of evidence-based interventions to treat children, adolescents, and families with severe psychiatric conditions. As an expert in the field of trauma, Dr. Bar-Halpern has developed treatment manuals, therapy groups, and training seminars and has been invited to present nationally and internationally. She has published several chapters and articles about trauma and emotion regulation, including the book, Becoming a Superhero: A Book For Children Who Have Been Exposed to Trauma. Dr. Bar-Halpern also provides consultation to schools and organizations in developing trauma-informed social-emotional programs to enhance safety, quality of life, and performance. She is an active advocate and speaker who provides interviews and consultation to the media on these topics.

Madigan is a Clinical Psychologist and the Founder and Director of the Boston Child Study enter (BCSC), President and Treasurer of the Boston Child Study Center Foundation, and clinical advisory board member for various mental health technology companies including, MirahInc., Peloton Health, and Ayadi Health. Madigan founded the Boston Child Study Center (BCSC) in 2013 with the mission to improve the lives of youth and families through improving treatment outcomes and expanding access to evidence-based treatment, community education and training, and research. He earned his master's and doctorate in clinical psychology from Rutgers University, He completed his pre-doctoral fellowship at Harvard Medical School/Children's Hospital Boston and his post-doctoral fellowship at Boston University, Center for Anxiety and Related Disorders. Dr. Madigan has taught at the undergraduate, graduate, and post-doctoral levels at Wellesley College, Rutgers University, Boston University, and Harvard Medical School. As an attending clinician at McLean Hospital, Dr. Madigan co-founded the DBT Trauma and Exposure Program at the 3East DBT continuum of care. Dr. Madigan has published in the areas of anxiety, depression, behavioural disorders, trauma, suicide and self-harm. Dr. Madigan specializes in treating youth and young adults with complex presentations including trauma and co-occurring suicidal behaviours, self-harm, disordered eating, substance abuse, somatic issues, dissociative disorders, and psychosis. His research interests include the identification of trans diagnostic mechanisms of emotion disorders and the development of a trans diagnostic intervention to treat all trauma and emotion disorders.

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES AS THE CONSEQUENCE OF PRENATAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE (PAE)

Magdalena Borkowska
The National Center for Prevention of Addictions, Poland

Abstract:

Background: Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) is a major cause of brain damage and developmental delay, known as fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD). According to studies, consumption of alcohol even in low to moderate amounts during pregnancy can change the fetus brain structure and delay brain development. Abstinence during pregnancy protects the child from FASD.

Objective: The analysis of the phenomenon of prenatal alcohol exposure and it's consequences in brain changes.

Methods: Overview of source materials on prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) and brain development of the fetus.

Results: The prevalence of FASD in the general pediatric population worldwide has been estimated at 7.7 cases per 1000 (95% CI: 4.9–11), with the highest rates (19.8 / 1000 [95% CI: 14.1–28, 0]) in the European region. Children born with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders could develop learning disabilities, behavioral problems, speech and language delays. Neurodevelopmental assessment should cover the areas including cognitive areas as well the emotional and social skills. Each domain should be assessed separately with the use of standarized tools. The specialist should be also aware of any neurological symptoms that might be caused by prenatal alcohol exposure.

Conclusion: Regarding the fact, that even low levels of alcohol consumption during pregnancy can lead to structural changes in fetus brain development, the education about the effects of alcohol on the fetus remains still urgent and necessary.

Biography

Magdalena Borkowska has her expertise in the field of public education and prevention. She is a Head Specialist in charge of prevention and public education in The National Center for Prevention of Addictions. She is a PhD student at Maastricht University - Governor Kremers Centre. She is a Board Member of European FASD Alliance (EUFASD) and one of the authors of the Magazine Nurses and Midwives published by the Supreme Chamber of Nurses and Midwives in Poland.

APPLYING THE BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL MODEL WHEN TREATING INDIVIDUALS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (SUD) AND ADDICTION

Michele M Mahr
California State University, USA

Abstract:

The purpose of this presentation is to educate, inform, and discuss a multidisciplinary approach to treating individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) and addiction issues. Within the bio psychosocial model, there is a significant focus for addiction professionals, counselor educators, and practitioners to observe, analyze, and assess the biological, psychological, and social factors relevant to the individual when treating SUD and addiction. Despite the fact that addiction is multi-layered with several factors contributing to the addictive behavior, heritability estimates have indicated that approximately 40-60 percent of the population variability in developing an addiction to nicotine, alcohol, or illicit drugs is attributable to genetic factors. Addiction, similar to several behavioral health outcomes, is the result of environmental and genetic variables that affect an individual over the lifespan. From a genetic and behavioral understanding of addiction, the perspective would be consistent with cultural ideologies that highlight an individual's cause of an illness, in addition to therapies and prevention strategies focused on an individual's physical makeup and choices. This presentation will define the bio psychosocial model and discuss the direct correlation to how it can be a viable treatment modality when assisting individuals with SUD and addiction. The presenter will have time for questions, discussions, and feedback throughout the presentation. Also, participants will learn specific strategies that can be implemented based on this presentation.

Biography

Michele M. Mahr, PhD, CRC, is an Assistant Professor of Rehabilitation Counseling at California State University, Los Angeles. She is the author of one published textbook, "Research and Strategies for Counselor Educators: A Modern Approach to Substance Abuse and Addiction." Her second textbook, "The Power of Society: Impacting Substance Abuse and Addiction" will be released in September 2022. Dr. Mahr is passionate and invested in current research, focused teaching, and disseminating scholarly work that contributes to the substance abuse and addiction field.

'THIS IS HARD CORE' – A QUALITATIVE STUDY EXPLORING SERVICE USERS EXPERIENCES OF HEROIN ASSISTED TREATMENT (HAT) IN ENGLAND

Fleur Riley, Tammi Walker, Magdalena Harris, Danny Ahmed, Helen J Moore, Hannah Louise Poulter and Graham Towl

Durham University, UK

Abstract:

Background: Heroin Assisted Treatment (HAT) is well evidenced internationally to improve health and social outcomes for people dependent on opioids who have not been helped by traditional treatment options. Despite this evidence base, England has been slow to implement HAT. The first service outside of a trial setting opened in 2019, providing twice-daily supervised injections of medical-grade heroin (diamorphine) to a select sample of high-risk heroin users in Middlesbrough. This paper explores their experiences, including the negotiation of the strict regularly controls required of a novel intervention in the UK context.

Methods: We conducted in-depth interviews with service providers and users of the Middlesbrough HAT service between September and November 2021. Data from each group were thematically analysed and reported separately. This presentation details the experiences of the twelve heroin dependent men and women accessing HAT.

Results: Participants' accounts of HAT treatment evidenced a tension between the regulatory constraints and uncertainty of treatment provision and the positive outcomes experienced through supportive service provision and an injectable treatment option. Limited confidence was held in treatment efficacy, longevity of funding, and personal capacity for treatment success. This was counteracted by a strong motivation to cease engagement with the illicit drug market. While attendance requirements placed restrictions on daily activities, participants also experienced benefits from strong, supportive bonds built with the service providers through their continued engagement.

Conclusion: The Middlesbrough HAT program provided benefits to a high-risk population of opioid dependent people who were unable or willing to participate in conventional opioid substitution treatments. The findings in this paper highlight the potential for service modifications to further enhance engagement. The closure of this program in 2022 prohibits this opportunity for the Middlesbrough community, but holds potential to inform advocacy and innovation for future HAT interventions in England and elsewhere.

Biography

Fleur Riley is an E.S.R.C. funded PhD candidate in the Psychology department of Durham University, UK. She obtained an undergraduate degree in Applied Psychology from Durham University, and an MSc in Social Research methods from Teesside University. Her research interests include female imprisonment, substance use, health inequalities and social justice.

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TYPOLOGIES OF MARIJUANA USERS AND DEPRESSION: EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN A SAMPLE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Leah J Floyd
Norfolk State University, USA

Abstract:

Shifting trends in marijuana use indicate rates of marijuana use among college students are equivalent to those of their out-of-school peers. Moreover, data indicate the rate of exclusive marijuana use is higher among college students. Given the potential harmful effects of marijuana use, it is important to identify factors that contribute to problematic marijuana in college students. Extant literature suggests a relationship between mental health and marijuana use; however, the relationship seems be nuanced with data indicating the association may differ for males and females as well as by race/ethnicity. Given high rates of marijuana use and CUDs, low rates of mental health services utilization, and their increased risk of experiencing negative outcomes associated with substance use, prevention studies focused on African American college students are warranted. Employing latent class analysis (LCA), we sought to characterize types of marijuana users. Next, we used multivariable logistic regression analyses to identify sociodemographic and mental health correlates of marijuana use groups. Separate logistic regression models were executed for males and females. The full sample included 226 African American college students (66% female; Mage = 20.5, SD = 2.8). Results from the LCA yielded two distinct groups based on use marijuana use patterns. Thirty seven percent of the sample comprised the class featuring early onset and high frequency users (i.e., high-risk group). For females, symptoms of depression were associated with increased likelihood of being in the high-risk marijuana group (AOR = 1.4; 95%CI = 1.06, 1.95). For males, age predicted membership in marijuana use groups (AOR = 1.4; 95%CI = 1.02, 1.91). Increasing rates of depression and daily marijuana use among college students require immediate attention. Universities should consider investing resources to bolster mental health services, such as rapid screening for depression and problematic marijuana use. Female students may benefit from joint treatment approaches. Finally, more research focused on the depression- marijuana use association among emerging adult African Americans, a group at increased risk for CUDs and poor outcomes associated with marijuana use, is needed.

Biography

Leah Floyd behavioral scientist trained in psychology and public health. I earned a PhD in psychology from Howard University in Washington DC and completed a four year postdoctoral fellowship in drug dependence epidemiology and prevention in the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Department of Mental Health. Currently, Dr. Floyd is an associate professor in the Department of Psychology at Norfolk State University where she founded and directs the Stress, Mental Health, and Addiction Research Team (SMHART). Her current research foci includes: (1) preventing substance use and substance use disorders among African American adolescents and young adults by considering the complex relationships between intra-person and environmental factors, and (2) examining the relationship between marijuana use, stress, and suicide behavior among transitional age African American youth.

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SEX DIFFERENCES, AND RESULTING TREATMENT DIFFERENCES, IN A COHORT OF HARMFUL GAMBLERS

Rosalind Baker-Frampton and Dragos Dragomir
Gordon Moody, UK

Abstract:

This talk will outline at the differences between male and female harmful gamblers who apply for treatment with Gordon Moody between 2015-2022. An opportunity sample (n = 3,241) are analysed and discussed. Data are anonymised and men and women are compared for: mental health diagnosis; years spent gambling; methods of gambling; average monthly amount spent gambling; and job/relationship loss due to gambling. Initial analysis found that females applying for treatment (n=769) start gambling at 25.2 years old, and began gambling in a problematic way at 31.8 years old. In contrast, men (n=2,472) begin gambling on average at 17.5 years old, and begin gambling in a harmful way at 22.7 years old. Younger women are more likely to gamble online (i.e. online casinos; online games), whilst older women prefer gaming machines in bingo halls, bookmakers, casinos or adult entertainment centers. Men are most likely to gamble at bookmakers, which does not differ with age. On average, men estimate that they spend nearly £2,000 a month before applying for treatment (£1,980), whilst women estimate that they spend 15% less (£1,680). 14.8% of women and 58.5% of men had lost a job due to harmful gambling. 49.2% of women and 69.1% of men had lost relationships due to harmful gambling. These data will be further analysed in SPSS to ascertain any significant differences. Men and women tend to gamble in different ways, and therefore treatment may need to be tailored for each sex. The talk will discuss differences implemented by Gordon Moody to account for sex differences (i.e. length of treatment; topics covered in workshops). Key limitations of the study include the opportunistic nature of the sample, the different sample sizes, and the fact that there are insufficient applicants who identify as transgender/non-binary/other to include in analysis.

Biography

Rosalind is the Evaluation & Research Lead with Gordon Moody, a gambling addiction treatment charity. She has a PhD in neuroscience and specializes in mental health and the brain. She is looking to collaborate with researchers on projects involving gambling harm and addiction.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WORKPLACE BULLYING AMONG BANGLADESHI WOMEN

Jesmin Akter
Northcentral University, USA

Abstract:

Bullying is distinct from aggressive behavior where a victim cannot defend themself. Workplace bullying commonly uses repeated and persistent negative behavior. It includes mistreatment, use of power, verbal abuse, disrespect, and indiscrimination. Terms of injustice refer to incivility, third-party violence, and sexual harassment. The presentation describes the pattern of bullying behavior and the characteristics of the psychological distress of Bangladeshi working women who were victims of workplace bullying. The perception of bullying behavior varies from culture to culture. From the western perspective, bullying behavior is described as a harmful act. Moreover, people in India, Nigeria, and Turkey describe the power and power abuse as bullying. Early detection of bullying behavior reduces work-related stress and increases productivity. The concept of workplace bullying in Bangladesh is a comparatively new topic, and very few researches conducted in this area. In 2018, Commonwealth Human Rights in Bangladesh released a report about workplace bullying, stating that 10% of women police in Bangladesh encountered sexual harassment. Another study shows that 12.7% of working women faced harassment in their workplace.

Conclusion: The results of this study will contribute to understanding the unique experiences of South Asian immigrants with workplace bullying and provide valuable information for developing interventions to address this issue within this population.

Biography

Jesmin Akter has expertise in children's and women's mental health and well-being as a researcher, behavioral therapist and a psycho-social counselor. Her research opens and creates new pathways of improving women's and child's psychological health and well-being. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching, and administration both in workplace and education institutions.

ABUSE AND MISUSE OF PSYCHOTROPES

Adriana Mihai
UMFST George, Romania

Abstract:

Objective: The present study is a mini-review of the literature regarding the risk of abuse and misuse of psychotropics and aims to identify their implications in clinical practice.material and methods: the study is a literature review type. PubMed and google scholar databases were searched, using keywords such as psychotropic drug misuse. from the 27,286 articles, those older than 5 years and those that were only available in summary were eliminated, leaving 4,122 articles, 49 articles were not in an international language, in content 2,092 were about opioid substances, 238 benzodiazepines , 99 about amphetamines, 230 about cognitive enhancement - methylphenidate, 99 articles about substances used to improve appearance or performance, after eliminating duplicates and selecting articles that could support the purpose of this review, a number of 24 articles were evaluated in detail. Results in addition to well-known substances associated with a risk of abuse or misuse such as opioids, barbiturates and benzodiazepines whose risks have been presented and published since 1970, recently a large number of articles have emerged, highlighting the use and abuse of other less known psychotropic substances to be potentially dangerous, used either recreationally or to increase sports or intellectual performance (antidepressants - tianeptine, ketamine, amphetamines, methylphenidate) together with other drugs (antitussives, anti-inflammatories, analgesics, antibiotics, etc.). The presentation of the results points out the risk groups, the effects on health and the legislative measures taken so far. Community implications: example: parents of children whose classmates use performance-enhancing substances feel pressured to administer such substances to their children.

Conclusion: Professionals are under pressure from users, and sometimes from their families, to prescribe products with addictive potential or risk of abuse. The information obtained can warn professionals about the risk of abuse of substances with a health risk and about their role in the education of patients and their families. The impact on the practice in the emergency services is not to be neglected because some poisonings can be caused by such substances misused outside the medical prescription.

Biography

Mihai Adriana MD, PhD, Associate Professor at Psychiatric Department of University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology George Emil Palade, Targu Mures, Romania, director of Institute of Psychotherapy and Personal Development (IPPD), psychiatrist and psychotherapist in family therapy, researcher and tutor of PhD students. She published 53 scientific papers in extenso with a total Impact Factor: 75,687 in domain of mental health system in Eastern Europe, addiction, psychiatric emergencies, violence in psychiatric services and medical education. Her activity was acknowledged by winning the Educational Award offered by Lund beck Institute (2002) and 6 prizes awarded by WPA, EPA, Berlin Summer School, ARPP (Association of Romanian Psychiatrists and Psychotherapists), Geneva Initiative, and Romanian National Council of Scientific Research. Member in board of different international associations: she was the vice-chair of Section on Education in Psychiatry of the WPA, chair of Section of Addictive Behaviors of the EPA (2009-2011), the president of EFPT (European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees 2001-2003); international member of APA.

Day 2

Addiction & Neurology Conference 2023

Keynote Presentations

THE ROLE OF A NOVEL NANOMEMBRANE-BASED THERAPEUTIC PLASMA EXCHANGE TECHNOLOGY IN THE TREATMENT OF MYASTENIA GRAVIS ACUTE EXACERBATIONS CORRESPONDING

Dimitar Georgiev Tonev
Medical University of Sofia, University Hospi-tal "Tsaritsa Yoanna - ISUL", Bulgaria

Abstract:

According to the American Academy of Neurology 2011 guidelines, there is insufficient evidence to support or refute the use of therapeutic plasma exchange (TPE) for myasthenia gravis (MG). The goal of this study was to determine whether a novel nanomembrane-based TPE could be useful in the treatment of MG. Thirty-six adult patients, MGFA 4/4B and 5, with acute MG episodes were enrolled into a single-center retrospective before-and-after study to compare a conventional treatment group (n = 24) with a nanomembrane-based TPE group (n = 12). TPE or intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG) infusions were used in impending/manifested myasthenia crises, especially in patients at high-risk for prolonged invasive ventilation (IMV) and in those tolerating non-invasive ventilation (NIV). The clinical improvement was assessed using the Myasthenia Muscle Score (0–100), with ≥ 20 increase for responders. The primary outcome measures included the rates of implemented TPE, IVIG, and corticosteroids immunotherapies, NIV/IMV, early tracheotomy, MMS scores, extubation time, neuro-ICU/hospital LOS, complications, and mortality rates. The univariate analysis found that IMV was lower in the nanomembrane-based group (42%) compared to the conventional treatment group (83%) ($p = 0.02$). The multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression revealed TPE and NIV as independent predictors for short-term (≤ 7 days) respiratory support ($p = 0.014$ for TPE; $p = 0.002$ for NIV). The novel TPE technology moved our clinical practice towards proactive rather than protective treatment in reducing prolonged IMV during MG acute exacerbations.

Biography

Dimitar Georgiev Tonev graduated from the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria in 1987 (Diploma of physician (Hons), MD). In 1991 He finished my postgraduate training in Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care at the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria (Board Certification – Diploma of specialist in Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care). In 2001 he finished my PhD doctor's degree at the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria (Diploma of educational and scientific degree of "Doctor"). From 1991 to the present he is working as a consultant anaesthetist at the Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care, University Hospital "Tsaritsa Yoanna - ISUL", Sofia, Bulgaria. From 1991 to the present he is a faculty member at the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria. He is an active (full) member at the European Society of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care (ESAIC), the International Anesthesia Research Society (IARS) and the European Pain Federation (EFIC) Academy.

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CLINICAL EFFECT OF ETHANOL CO-USE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE DRUG TOXICITY INVOLVING THE USE OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANT RECREATIONAL DRUGS

Tobias Zellner
Technical University of Munich, Germany

Abstract:

Background and Importance: Patients who use recreational drugs frequently co-ingest ethanol, which is considered a central nervous system (CNS) depressant. The clinical relevance of this in acute toxicity involving other CNS depressants is not well described.

Objective: To assess the clinical impact of ethanol co-use in patients presenting to the emergency department (ED) with acute toxicity involving the use of CNS depressant drugs.

Design, settings, and participants: A retrospective multicenter study using data from the Euro-DEN Plus database from January 2014 to December 2019.

Outcomes measure and analysis: Comparison of epidemiologic and clinical characteristics, ED, and hospital management of patients with CNS depressant intoxication with or without ethanol co-use.

Main Results: Although 7644 (17.5%) of the 43 633 presentations were included, ethanol was co-ingested in 3811 (49.9%). In total 53.3% required medical treatment, 14 patients died. Patients with ethanol co-use more frequently presented with a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) ≤8 (34.1% *vs.* 22.4%; P < 0.001), vomiting (8.1% *vs.* 4.6%; P < 0.001), anxiety (12 % *vs.* 6.4%; P < 0.001), agitation/aggression (22% *vs.* 14.7%; P < 0.001), seizures (3.8% *vs.* 2.4%; P < 0.001) and hypotension (7.5% *vs.* 4.6%; P < 0.001). They more often required ambulance transport (85.5% *vs.* 76.5%; P < 0.001), medical treatment (57.3% *vs.* 48.0%; P < 0.001), hospitalization (27.7% *vs.* 18.9%; P < 0.001), and admission to intensive care (12.2% *vs.* 4.0%; P < 0.001). Subgroup analysis showed that GCS ≤8 was particularly common in patients who combined ethanol with opioids or gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB)/gamma-butyrolactone (GBL).

Conclusion: Co-use of ethanol with CNS-depressant drugs appears to increase the risk of adverse effects and is associated with a higher need for medical treatment, especially when ethanol is combined with opioids or GHB/GBL.

Biography

Tobias Zellner is a Consultant at the Department of Clinical Toxicology and Poison Control Center Munich, TUM School of Medicine, Technical University of Munich. Consultant for addiction medicine and intensive care medicine. Additionally responsible for IT and student teaching. Medical studies at Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich. PhD thesis in Intensive Care Medicine with the topic: „Early prognosis after cardiopulmonary resuscitation with therapeutic hypothermia – what is the role of biomarkers?". Scholarship of the LMU-Harvard Alliance/LMU StEP for an internship at Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA (practical year). Clinical education with an internship in anesthesiology at the University Hospital of Munich: anesthesia (Prof. Dr. med. Zwissler), IT Project manager at astraia software GmbH, Munich, and residency in internal medicine at the Hospital rechts der Isar of the Technical University of Munich, Department of Clinical Toxicology and Poison Control Center Munich (Univ.-Prof. Dr. med. Eyer). Specialist in Internal Medicine and Intensive Care Medicine with additional titles in "Addiction medicine" and "Clinical Toxicologist (GfKT). His main scientific interest is intensive care medicine, addiction medicine, acute intoxications in cooperation with the EURO-DEN study group and Artificial intelligence in Poison Control Centers with publications in each field.

THERMAL HOMEOSTASIS DISORDERS AND MEDICAL MICROWAVE RADIOMETRY

Igor Goryanin[1,2] and Shevelev Oleg Alekseevich[3,4]

[1]*University of Edinburgh, UK*
[2]*Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology, Japan*
[3]*Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution "Federal Scientific and Clinical Center for Resuscitation and Rehabilitation" (FSCC RR), Russia*
[4]*Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Russian University of Backgammon Friendship" (RUDN University), Russia*

Abstract:

Background: About 20% of the body's heat is produced by the brain, despite being only 2% of the body's weight. At rest, 20-25% of oxygen, glucose, and energy are used by the brain. Heat can increase in the brain during physical activity, emotions, stress, fever, lack of oxygen, and injury. Abnormal heat balance can cause overheating, undercooling, or uneven heating in the brain, leading to mental and neurological issues. Brain temperature is crucial for measuring its metabolic and functional activity and changes in heat heterogeneity indicate disrupted activity.

Objective: To use medical microwave Radiometry from internal brain temperature from early diagnostics.

Methods Microwave Radio thermometry (MWR): A technique that measures the power of electromagnetic radiation in the brain's cortex to determine its temperature. C. The most commonly used band is 3-4 GHz and it can detect temperature anomalies up to 5-7 cm below the skin surface with 0.2°C accuracy.

Results: WR can identify hyperthermia in the cortex of the major hemispheres and detect concealed cerebral hyperthermia (temperature of 37.1°C on the surface and 38.5°C in the focus) in patients with ischemia stroke. MWR can detect the occurrence of sports-related traumatic brain injury before any changes appear on CT/MRI scans, even if there are no neurological symptoms. Reduction of psychiatric symptoms is accompanied by an increase in low and a decrease in high temperature heterogeneity measured by MWR under the influence of antipsychotic therapy in patients with psychophrenia. In addition, MWR allows non-invasievleymonitor brain circadian rhythms

Conclusion: Measuring brain temperature non-invasively in neurorehabilitation has significant diagnostic and prognostic value.

Biography

Igor Goryanin is a Henrik Kacser Chair in Systems Biology (2005-present) in the University of Edinburgh, School of Informatics, Artificial Intelligence, and its Applications Institute. He co-founded the Centre for Systems Biology, where he was a co-director (2006–2010), and Edinburgh Centre for Bioinformatics, where he was a director (2005–2010).Before, he joined GlaxoSmithKline in 1997, where was working on application of modelling and informatics projects for the pharmaceutical R&D and drugs manufacturing. He is leading Biological Systems Unit (BSU) (2010-present) as an adjunct Professor at Okinawa Institute Science and Technology (OIST).He has multi-year experience in innovations and commercialisation managing innovation funds (2010-2014) and founded several companies. To analyses meta-omits data the BSU developed and successfully applied ASAR DB software which currently applied for new drug target identification .Recently, he become involved in Microwave Radiometry programme where he has published >25 papers during last 5 years.
Shevelev Oleg Alekseevich is a MD, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Honored worker of the Higher Education of the Russian Federation.

Chief researcher at the Federal Scientific and Clinical Center for Resuscitation and Rehabilitation" Moscow, Russia.Professor of the department of general pathology and pathological physiology named after V.A Frolov, Medical institute of RUDN university. Author > 300 articles, 4 monographs, 15 educational textbooks. Author of 22 patents. Patents for mass production of medical products: portable electrical stimulator for the correction of radiculoneuralgia "Mirabel"; tools for extracting biological material "Universal probe", "Combined probe", "gynecological spatula"; installation for flocking medical instruments; Device for therapeutic hypothermia

Day 2

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Oral Presentations

DISRUPTED CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS BY LIGHT AT NIGHT EXPOSURE DRIVES SEX-SPECIFIC INCREASES IN OPIOID REWARD BEHAVIORS IN MICE

Randy J Nelson, Darius D Becker-Krail, William H Walker II, Jacob R Bumgarner, and A Courtney DeVries

West Virginia University, USA

Abstract:

The opioid epidemic in the US continues to grow unchecked despite increased opioid addiction awareness and reduced dispensing rate. In 2021, ~107,000 overdose deaths were reported, which is the highest annual US drug overdose death toll ever recorded. Strikingly, ~75% of all overdose deaths this past year involved opioid use, most commonly fentanyl. Specifically, fentanyl accounted for > 2/3 of fatal overdoses and is now the number one cause of death among US adults ages 18-45. An estimated 27 million people struggle with opioid use disorder (OUD) globally, and because the COVID-19 pandemic severely and significantly affected mental health, the propensity to abuse substances will likely worsen. Circadian rhythm disruptions (CRD) are reported to be associated with increased substance use and aberrant reward regulation in both clinical and pre-clinical studies. Pain or cravings may provoke exposure to light at night (LAN) that drives additional opioid use and disrupts circadian rhythms. However, few studies have investigated this link in the context of opioid reward and related behaviors. Thus, we investigated the role LAN-induced CRD may play in driving opioid reward-related behavior in mice. Male and female mice were exposed to 4 weeks of either light days and dark nights (LD; 14 h of 150 lux:10 h of 0 lux) or light days and dim LAN (14 h of 150 lux:10 h of 5 lux). Mice were then tested in a two-bottle choice (2BC) task, in which mice had access to a control quinine solution and either a bottle containing either morphine (4 days: 0.4 mg/ml, 4 days: 0.7 mg/ml) or fentanyl (4 days: 1 µg/ml, 4 days: 10 µg/ml), in separate cohorts. In the morphine 2BC task, males exposed to LAN (but not females) significantly increased morphine consumption at the higher dose. Increased consumption significantly correlated with degree of CRD for males, but not for females. Notably, in the fentanyl 2BC task, females exposed to LAN (but not males) markedly increased fentanyl consumption across both doses. Fentanyl consumption significantly correlated with degree of CRD for females, but not for males. Together, these results highlight a process by which LAN may increase propensity for opioid abuse.

Biography

Randy J. Nelson is the founding chair of the Department of Neuroscience at West Virginia University (WVU), where he holds the McQuain Chair for Neurological Research. He is also the Director of the Center for Foundational Neuroscience Research and Research at the WVU Rockefeller Neuroscience Institute. Previously, he served on the faculty of The Ohio State University and Johns Hopkins. He has published ~500 scientific articles and nearly a dozen books on biological rhythms, behavioral neuroendocrinology, stress, and immune function. He is a fellow of several scientific associations including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Psychological Association, the Association for Psychological Science, and the Animal Behavior Society. He earned a PhD in psychology and a second PhD in endocrinology from the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Nelson has served on many federal grant panels and several scientific journal editorial boards. His current work addresses the role of disrupted circadian rhythms by light at night on several biological functions including mood, pain, cardiovascular, and metabolic function.

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THE GAMBLING BEHAVIOR OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Yolanda López-del-Hoyo, García-Campayo, Javier Monreal-Bartolomé, Alicia Pérez Aranda, Adrián Barceló-Soler Alberto

University of Zaragoza, Spain

Abstract:

Introduction: Gambling has increasingly become a normalized activity, which can be partly explained by the direct effect of advertising that aims to make gambling an acceptable, socially desirable, interesting and enjoyable leisure activity.This makes it extremely appealing for young adults, such as many university students, who can see gambling as a financial opportunity, added to other factors such as seeking entertainment, socializing, or mitigating negative emotional states. Young people represent one of the most common age groups to suffer from pathological gambling. In this context, the aim of the study was to explore and describe the gambling behaviors of a large sample of university students in the region of Aragon, Spain.

Method: A cross-sectional design was applied, with data collected on Advertising exposure; Gambling habits and experiences; Opinions on the impact of gambling and its regulation from 516 undergraduate students. The online survey included ad hoc questions and the "Pathological Gambling Short Questionnaire" to screen for potential gambling disorders.

Results: Almost half of the sample had bet money at least once in their life (48.1%). Similar to other studies, 2.4% screened positive for consideration of a possible diagnosis of pathological gambling. Betting shops were the most common gambling option (44.2%) Students of sports science showed a higher prevalence of pathological gambling and had greater tendencies to make bets.

Conclusion: This study has corroborated that gambling is perceived as a normal leisure activity by a significant proportion of university students, and that microtransactions, sports betting, betting shops, and websites are services that these individuals use with relative frequency. The prevalence of pathological gambling was set at 2.4%, which highlights that this population is in high risk of developing the disorder. In addition, sport science students present an even higher prevalence of pathological gambling.

Biography

Yolanda López del Hoyo is a senior researcher in the Mental Health Research Group (B17/20R), a consolidated group of the Aragón Health Research Institute, where she coordinates the strategic line "New technologies in Mental Health". Dr. López del Hoyo was also part of the Aragonese Network of Health Promotion Projects (RAPPS) of SALUD; Research Network on Chronicity, Primary Care and Health Promotion (RICAPPS).; and has belonged to the Network of Excellence PSI2014-56303-REDT: PROMOSAM: Research in Processes, Mechanisms and Psychological Treatments for Health Promotion. The candidate is also part of the Campus Iberus Innovation in Health Action Group: Conceptualization, prevention and promotion of health from Primary Care. She directed the Research Group of the Official Association of Psychologists of Aragon. Member of the working group on gambling prevention of SESPAS (Spanish Society of Public Health). He has coordinated different research on gambling and sports betting in adolescents and young people, university students, primary care and gambling and women. Research stays in relevant institutions in new technologies and mental health (Black Dog Institute; Labpsitec; Oxford Mindfulness Center. University of Oxford; University of Bristol; Clinical University of Ulm; IUNICS.)

EFFECTS OF MEDITERRANEAN-DASH INTERVENTION FOR NEURO-DEGENERATIVE DELAY (MIND) PLUS FOREST BATHING (FB) ON IMPROVING BLOOD GLUCOSE IN OLDER PEOPLE WITH HYPERTENSION

Queenie Law

School of Nursing and Health Studies, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong, China

Abstract:

Background: High blood glucse has been associated with a higher risk of cognitive impairment and dementia. Evidence from observational studies demonstrated that adherence to the MIND dietary pattern is associated with lower risk of cognitive deterioration in older people. Evidence also examines that FB could moderate some of the metabolic risk factors (e.g., blood glucose) that may consequently delay the cognitive impairment. Nevertheless, not much is known if the MIND diet and FB are effective in enhancing blood glucose in the Chinese ethnicity.

Objective: This study evaluated the effects of the MIND diet and FB interventions on blood glucose in older people with hypertension.

Methods: A three-armed pilot randomised controlled trial was implemented. We employed community-dwelling older people with hypertension. Participants were randomly allocated into three groups at a 1:1:1 ratio: 1) MIND+FB, 2) MIND diet, and 3) control groups. Both MIND+FB and MIND diet interventions lasted for 12 weeks. The outcome measure was fasting blood glucose, which was measured at baseline (T0), the 4th week (T1), and the week after the completion of the intervention (T2). Friedman test was employed to test the within-group effects over the three time-points in the three groups separately. The trial was enrolled at ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT05342896).

Results: The study employed 48 participants whose median age was 76 ± 16 years and whose median blood glucose was 5.4 ± 1.1. Fasting blood glucose ($w=0.279$, $p<0.015$) improved significantly in MIND+FB group, but not in the control group.

Conclusion: The MIND-FB intervention showed benefits in promoting blood glucose in hypertensive older people. These interventions have the potential to be applied in the community to prevent diabetes in older people.

Biography

Queenie Law is currently an Associate Professor at the School of Nursing and Health Studies of the Hong Kong Metropolitan University. She is a Registered Nurse of Nursing Council of Hong Kong and a Registered Nutritionist of Association for Nutrition (UKVRN). She is a Fellow of The Hong Kong Academy of Nursing (Education & Research). Dr. Law is a specialist (Medicine, Dentistry and Health Sciences) at Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications. Besides, she is a column writer for Recruit E-book in Hong Kong.

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COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE (CAM) FOR EPILEPSY TREATMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA) REGION

Boulenouar Mesraoua, H Al Hail and G Melikyan
Hamad Medical Corporation, Weill Cornell Medical College, Qatar

Abstract:

Background: History of epilepsy and its management dates back to 4 millennia ,to the ancient civilizations of the Middle East. Herbs were mentioned in Ancient Medical Papiry around 1550 BC.Past epilepsy treatment were typically empirical reflecting clinical observations of ancient physicians or even empirical

Objective: The aim of this presentation is to provide the congress attendance with a comprehensive review on Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) treatment in epilepsy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, to describe the extent and factors associated with its use among patients with epilepsy (PWE), and to recommend how effectively we will be able to reduce this alarming use.

Methods: Retrospective literature search from 1945 to December 2019, regarding CAM use in the MENA region, using electronic databases (PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, Web of Science).

Results: In the MENA region ,CAM use varies from country to country ;in Iran, researchers found that high rate of perception of effectiveness of CAM in treating epileptic seizures (ES)was probably attributable. To cultural misbelieves ;when using CAM to treat ES ,most did not notice any benefit ;in the Sultanate of Oman, authors found that CAM use was associated with age of >30 years , low family income , having basic school education and unemployment ;in one study from Sudan ,epilepsy care givers believed CAM was effective in 43.3% of patients , 47.2 % found no difference while 9.45 % worsened with the use of CAM .In one study from Morocco, researchers concluded that Illiteracy, financial limitations , lack of neurologists , their poor distribution in the country were behind the use of CAM in PWE .

Conclusion: There is a widespread use of CAM in the MENA region.The non adherence to antiseizure medications is strongly associate with the use of CAM as is the increase in spirituality and religiosity in this region . Raising understanding of epilepsy will foster antiseizure drug adherence and will reduce the use of CAM.

Biography

Boulenouar Mesraoua is Associate Pr of Clinical Neurology at Weill Cornell Medical College –Qatar; he had a Residency training in Internal Medicine -Neurology in Belgium; a further training at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, UK, and also in Epilepsy at Zurich University, Switzerland.He is Director of the Neurology Fellowship Program ,Doha, Qatar. Main interests: Epilepsy ,psychogenic Non epileptic seizures , clinical neurophysiology ,and Clinical Neurology ; He is the Chairman of the Qatar Epilepsy Symposium, and Qatar International epilepsy Course. He is also an active member ILAE in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Dr Mesraoua is a member of the AAN, the EAN and the AES. Dr Mesraoua is the recipient of two research Grants, as the Lead Principal Investigator, (750.000 USD and 250.000 USD) from the Qatar National Research Fund (QNRF). He is the author and co-author of more than 90 peer reviewed publications, one book and eight book chapters in the field of Epilepsy and Clinical Neurology.

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SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE INTERNET-RELATED ADDICTIONS IN YOUTHS: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM AN ITALIAN PILOT STUDY

Favini A[1], Culcasi F[2] and Luengo Kanacri BP[3]

[1]*Sapienza University of Rome, Italy*
[2]*Academic Foundation Policlinico Agostino Gemelli IRCCS, Italy*
[3]*Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile*

Abstract:

Introduction: During the last years, internet-related problematic and addictive behaviors gained increasing attention, due to their effects on mental health, especially in youths, which show the highest vulnerability to these problems, given their high frequency of ICT use and digital literacy. Nowadays Internet and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) become core instruments of everyone's daily lives, for carrying out academic, work, relational, or entertainment activities. Taking this in mind is fundamental in distinguishing between positive and problematic use. Positive ICT use motivates people to interact directly with others and is positively associated with well-being, while massive and negative ICT use increases maladjustment, such as emotional problems, behavioral problems, or work-related and academic problems. To prevent internet-related addictive behaviors, and to promote positive ICT use, a schoolbased intervention was carried out over the last school year in Rome (Italy). Four meetings were conducted with students, and each meeting conceived an educational session followed by practical experiences.

Aims of this Study: The study aimed to preliminary investigate the effectiveness of the intervention, by analyzing mean differences of two negative and two positive internetrelated behaviors in youths.

Method and Results: 358 youths (35% females; Mage=15.35, S.D.=0.63) completed the Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale, the Smartphone Addiction Scale, and the Active and Passive Use of Social Networking Sites Scale in the pre-and-post intervention assessments (Npre-int=375; Npost-int=258). Repeated Analysis of Variances showed that smartphone and SN addictions significantly decreased from pre-to-post assessments (i.e., $F[1,229] = 7.95$; $p = 0.005$; eta-square = 0.03; $F[1,230] = 5.56$; $p = 0.001$; eta-square = 0.02). In addition, offering and searching social support on SN significantly increased from pre-to-post assessments (i.e., $F[1,233] = 5.07$; $p = 0.02$; eta-square = 0.02; $F[1,230] = 5.60$; $p = 0.02$; eta-square = 0.02).

Discussion: Our findings showed that problematic smartphone and SN use significantly decreased, while relational activities engaged with SN significantly increased across the intervention. These results suggested the short-term efficacy of the project and could be considered in the implementation of other school-based interventions, and in the implementation of more effective socioeconomic strategies to contrast internet-related addictive behaviors.

Biography

Ainzara Favini is a researcher at the Department of Psychology of Sapienza University of Rome. Her studies concern mainly adolescents' personality profiles and their associations with maladjustment, individual and contextual factors that sustain youths' positive use of digital technologies and counteract internet related risks and problematic online behaviors.

UTILITY OF EVOKED POTENTIALS AS PART OF ADAPTED CLINICAL PROTOCOLS AIMING AN INDIVIDUALIZED REHABILITATION APPROACHES OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER.

André Kuntz[1] and Pascal Missonnier[2]

[1]*Réseau fribourgeois de santé mentale, Switzerland*
[2]*University of Fribourg, Switzerland*

Abstract:

By the example of our study (Kuntz A, Missonnier P, Prévot A, Favre G, Herrmann FR, Debatisse D, Merlo MCG, Gothuey I. Persistence of Neuronal Alterations in Alcohol-Dependent Patients at Conclusion of the Gold Standard Withdrawal Treatment: Evidence From ERPs. Front Psychiatry. 2021 Aug 30;12:666063. doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2021.666063. PMID: 34526916; PMCID: PMC8435667.) I would like to present and to discuss the potential and the utility of evoked potentials as part of adapted clinical protocols aiming an individualized rehabilitation approaches of alcohol use disorder and focusing on a reduction of the risk of relapse.

Biography

André Kuntz is a german French psychiatrist in Switzerland with a subspecialization in addiction medicine. After a doctoral thesis at the university of Freiburg (Germany), he continued his postgraduate training at the university of Zurich and has been head of the department of addiction medicine at the Fribourg network of mental health for 13 years. Besides he obtained a master in health science and organization of the university of Lausanne and the London school of Hygiene and tropical medicine. Apart from his clinical activity Dr. Kuntz he is involved in the master program at the university of Fribourg and holds the position of a vice president of the Swiss Society of Addiction Medicine.

USING A NOVEL SKIN CELL-BASED GENE DELIVERY PLATFORM TO ADDRESS SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

Ming Xu
The University of Chicago, USA

Abstract:

Alcohol and cocaine are commonly misused and frequently co-misused drugs. Available medications do not meet the needs for treating ongoing alcohol and cocaine use disorders (AUD and CUD), relapse and co-use. The glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP1) receptor agonists can attenuate the reinforcing properties of alcohol and cocaine as well as reinstatement induced by these two drugs and cues in rodents. The modified human butyrylcholinesterase (hBChE) exhibits great catalytic potency and substrate specificity for cocaine hydrolysis and is effective in reducing the behavioral and toxic effects of cocaine in rodents. Both GLP1 and hBChE have very short half-lives in vivo, however, limiting their potential in treating alcohol abuse and co-abuse with cocaine. We have developed a skin cell-based gene delivery platform that is capable of delivering GLP1, hBChE or both to address AUD and/or CUD. This approach is effective in preventing mice from alcohol- or cocaine- taking or seeking behaviors, reducing ongoing alcohol drinking and protecting mice from cocaine overdose, respectively. Co-grafting GLP1 and hBChE cells attenuated drug-seeking and lethality induced by alcohol and cocaine co-administration. To start testing the potential usability of this approach in humans, we have targeted both GLP1 and hBChE genes into human keratinocytes and grafted the genetically modified cells using nude mice as recipients. High levels of GLP1 or hBChE were detectable in the grafted mice. We will access the efficacy of the grafted cells in reducing behaviors induced by alcohol or cocaine in these mice. This work will lay key groundwork for the development of a highly personalized and long-lasting approach for combating AUD and/or CUD. Supported by NIH RO1DA047785 and RO1DA056720.

Biography

Ming Xu's primary long-term research interest is to understand mechanisms of substance use disorder and to find possible treatment strategies using mouse models. He has expertise in using behavioral, optogenetic, anatomical and molecular approaches in our research.

Day 2

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E-Poster Presentations

GAMBLING ADDICTION, COPING STRATEGIES, AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Francisco Manuel Morales-Rodríguez, José Miguel Giménez-Lozano and Juan Pedro Martínez-Ramón

University of Granada, Spain

Abstract:

In educational sciences and psychology, artificial intelligence is presently used as a predictive tool. Coronavirus disease 2019 and its impact on different areas of daily life may have contributed to increased technological stress, and addiction to mobile phones and online gaming. There are few psychoeducational programs and interventions to prevent this type of addiction. This study aimed to develop an algorithm that could predict the levels of gambling addiction and the percentage of bets placed using mobile devices in a sample of university students based on their executive functions, daily stress coping strategies, and sociodemographic variables (such as gender). The sample consisted of 235 students, of whom 78.7% were women. Pathological gambling questionnaires, a scale to assess self-reported executive functions, and a scale for assessing coping strategies were administered to the students. An ex post facto design was implemented in this study. The findings indicated that it was possible to predict whether a sample would gamble on their mobile phone with a 90% accuracy using the coping mechanisms they have adopted. This artificial neural network was chosen as the dependent variable to determine whether the sample would gamble on their mobile phone. Moreover, statistically significant positive correlations were found between the score on the executive functions variable and the usage of active problem-solving coping strategies. The data obtained may allow us to draw conclusions regarding the applicability and value of artificial neural networks in predicting the role of variables, such as coping strategies and executive functions in gambling among college students.

Biography

Francisco Manuel Morales Rodríguez holds a PhD in Psychology, a degree in Pychology and a degree in Labor Sciences, is a Full Professor at the University of Granada and is an active researcher. He coordinates and participates in innovation projects in education, training, and employment. Further, he has published several books and articles in academic journals and worked as a referee in journals and congresses related to addiction to new technologies and gambling. He is currently researching affective-sexual and gender diversities and coordinating the advanced innovation project "Transversal Education for Affective-Sexual, Gender and Corporal Diversities." He was awarded one of the nine research prizes from the General Foundation of the University of Málaga. He received the William James Award for Psychopedagogical Innovation of the International Scientific Association of Psychopedagogy. Moreover, he is a member of Asociación Científica de Psicología y Educación (ACIPE; Scientific Psychology and Education Association)—a professional network of educational psychologists—and its partners. Additionally, he is a member of Societat Valenciana de Psicología (Valencian Society of Psychology) and the Ilustre Colegio Oficial de Psicología de Andalucía Oriental (Psychological Association of Eastern Andalusia), and a full professional member of RED INFANCIA-Scientific Society for the Advancement of Clinical Psychology and Child and Adolescent Health.

SENSORY SUBSTITUTION

Begüm Bulgurluoğlu and Özlem Bozkurt
Hisar Schools, Turkey

Abstract:

What happens when human senses are combined with artificial sensors? A non-invasive method of avoiding the loss of one sense by providing its input through another channel is known as sensory substitution. Adult humans can navigate best when using a combination of eyesight and self-motion. When combined with self-motion or employed in the absence of visual input, sensory substitution tools like the voice or Brain Port, which convert visual information into aural or tactile information, could be used to improve navigation accuracy. There are now more chances to create systems for compensating for sensory loss thanks to recent developments in instrumentation technology. In sensory substitution, information from an artificial receptor is attached to the brain *via* a human-machine interface to replace a sensory function, such as sight or vestibular function. The information that would typically be delivered from a functioning sense organ can be replaced by this information in the brain. Both tactile and auditory systems can potentially be useful sensory replacement interface sites. Users can extend or rectify what they could ordinarily perceive due to sensory augmentation. This field is changing significantly mainly because of artificial intelligence. In fact, AI enhances both the number and quality of created sensory inputs.

Biography

Begüm Bulgurluoğlu was born in 2005 in Istanbul, Turkey. She will graduate from Hisar High School in 2023. Has recently presented research "Nicotine's Effect On Neurons And On The Brain" in the 6th Edition of International Conference on Neurology and Brain Disorders.

Day 2

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Video Presentations

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A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT: INTERDISCIPLINARY IMPLEMENTATION OF DRUG TREATMENT COURTS FOR DRUG ABUSERS IN TROUBLE WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Almas Bandeali[1], Manuel Campolongo[2] and Shairose Jinnah[3]

[1]*United Nations Interregional Justice & Crime Institute, Italy*
[2]*Public Defender's Office of the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina*
[3]*Archway Community Services, Canada*

Abstract:

Objective: Do interdisciplinary drug treatment courts (DTCs) contribute to harm reduction among drug offenders in trouble with the criminal justice system?

Method: Meta-analysis from government and academic websites on human rights law related to mental health and DTC data.

Introduction: International Humanitarian Law (during armed conflicts) and International Human Rights Law (all other times) obligate upon states that, every human-being is entitled to the highest attainable standard of health, conducive to living a life in dignity. Illicit drug economies can flourish in situation of conflict, where weak rule of law can in turn fuel conflict. Regardless of a state's conflict or non-conflict classification, they face similar repercussions from drug use within their communities.

#	Drug	Global Users in 2020
1.	Cannabis	209M = 4%
2.	Opioids	61M = 1.2%
3.	Cocaine	21.5M = 0.4%
4.	Amphetamine Type Stimulants	34M = 0.7%
5.	Psychoactive Substances (benzodiazepines, ketamine)	Increase use noted as adulterant of other drugs

Law Facts: Evaluation of criminal policy at each stage of the judicial system, including the primary intervention of police, at procedures plays a crucial role in assessing which conducts involved in the chain of illegal drugs are selected for prosecution. The effectiveness of criminal policies and practices need advancement with the proposition of new alternatives, that are respectful of the principle of pro homine. This principle concentrates a state-punitive answer for those individuals that search profit from others addictions, but effective health solution based treatments for drug addicts.

DTC Facts: DTC is a specialty treatment court whose programs have been consistently linked to positive outcomes of decreased - recidivism, substance-use, and economic-cost to the communtiy.[5]

#	Evaluation	Results
1.	Western-Canadian (WC) DTC tracked clients for up to 18 months after graduation	Over half had remained entirely crime free
2.	Providing criminogenic treatment in DTC	70% Changed their criminal thinking patterns reducing recidivism
3.	Eastern-Canada DTC found significant savings	An annual reduction of $3M on drugs + $9M from criminal activity that supports drug addiction = $12M
4.	Frequency of drug use declined in DTC participants	From 28.5 days to 0.8 days per month
5.	WC DTC reduced relapse rate	1/3 DTC clients remained sober for ≥12 months in the program
6.	Comparison between DTC *vs.* Traditional court clients	Revealed, 100% abstinent at follow-ups in DTC clients *vs.* Only 64% among those who had received addiction treatment without supervision of DTC
7.	DTC reunited families	50% DTC clients re-established their connections with members of their families
8.	DTCs with integrated employment & education programs showed impressive outcomes	75% clients enrolled themselves & benefited from these services
9.	Cantril's Life Ladder Assessment scale in WC DTCs showed significant improvements	1.8 score on admission scaled to 7.8 at graduation from DTC
10.	Winnpeg DTC clients 2006 – 2014	32.6% graduated from DTC; 29% were granted conditional sentence/probation

Conclusion: Drug users are caught in the revolving door of illegal drug abuse leading to criminal behaviors to support their drug habit. They cannot be treated as criminals, rather individuals struggling with the disease of addiction. Evidence-based-research highlights the benefits of incorporating effective judiciary policies and practices. DTCs with interdisciplinary inclusive programs are essential for diverting addicted individuals in trouble with the judiciary system away from prison, and into holistic treatment programs.

Biography

Bandeali has been a part of the global medical community in various capacities for over 25 years. After pursuing a degree in nursing and medicine, she went on to pursue a Masters in Development of Policies and Practices in Conflict and Fragility Management from Geneva. Her research highlighted the need to reinforce palliative care practices in the developing world. Additionally, she holds a Ph.D. in Doctor of Psychology in Trauma and Grief Counselling. She is currently pursuing a Maters in Law at the United Nations Interregional Research Institute of Justice and Crime. She is passionate about learning and understanding human resilience through a spiritual and biological lens. A fun fact about Almas is that she is a globetrotter and has visited more than 140 countries thus far!!!

CUTANEOUS MYIASIS IN AN ELDERLY WOMAN IN SOMALILAND

Mukhtar Ahmed Yusuf and Josette R. McMichael
Edna Adan University, Somalia

Abstract:

Background: Cutaneous myiasis is a self-limited skin infestation by developing fly larvae, with three clinical subtypes: furuncular, migratory, and wound myiasis. Furuncular myiasis is endemic throughout much of Africa; however, few reports are from the Horn of Africa.

Clinical presentation: An 85-year-old woman in Somaliland presented with a 12-day history of multiple painful and pruritic nodules on the temple, arm, chest, breast, flank, and legs. The posterior of a larva was visible within several lesions. One larva was extracted from an arm nodule and identified as Cordylobia anthropophaga (tumbu fly) by morphologic examination. The patient was instructed to occlude the other nodules with petroleum jelly and return in 3 days. Instead, she visited a traditional healer who extracted the remaining larvae.

Conclusions: We present a case of furuncular cutaneous myiasis due to Cordylobia anthropophaga. Treatment options for this infestation include occlusion with petroleum jelly to cause larvae to exit, surgical extraction, and oral ivermectin. Occlusion may not be acceptable for some patients. Extraction may cause significant inflammatory response if the larva is damaged during the process. To our knowledge, this is the first published report of myiasis in Somaliland, although it is probably underreported. Myiasis is a common dermatosis associated with travel to endemic areas. Furuncular myiasis can easily be misdiagnosed as furunculosis or cellulitis. Dermatologists must be familiar with the clinical features and management of this dermatosis.

Biography

Mukhtar Ahmed Yusuf, is a senior family physician from Hope Family Medicine Amoud University, Somalia. I was the farmer Hospital Medical Director at Edna Adan University Hospital, Hargeisa Somalia (2020-2022), and now the Dean of Edna Adan Medical College at Edna Adan University (2021-til now).

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AN INTEGRATED MODEL FOR HEPATITIS C TREATMENT IN A METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Srikrishna Malayala
Merakey, USA

Abstract:

Background and Introduction: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is common among persons who inject drugs (PWID). CDC estimates that this group is at highest risk of acquiring hepatitis C, mostly due to needle sharing. The number of new cases in PWID has shown to increase steadily despite the availability of effective treatment. The latest figures indicate there are 2.8 cases per 100,000 population. Many Methadone Maintenance programs refer such patients to other practices and facilities for treatment but unfortunately only a small percentage follow through and receive treatment. To increase compliance with Hepatitis C treatment, we developed a model to treat hepatitis C and opioid use disorder simultaneously in a methadone maintenance program in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Methods: In our model, we offered treatment of opioid use disorder and Hepatitis C infection simultaneously at the same site. Patients receiving either methadone or buprenorphine were included in the model. They were screened on site for Hepatitis A,B,C and HIV at admission and then annually. Once Hepatitis C was positive, the genotypes and fibrosis scores were identified and patients were enrolled into the treatment program after obtaining written consent. Patients either self-administered the medications at home or utilized a directly observed treatment (DOT) format, when they were receiving methadone. The sustained virologic response (SVR) testing was tested at 12 weeks post-treatment. To evaluate this model, we conducted a retrospective review of patients that received Hepatitis C treatment between December 2019 through November 2021. We reviewed the demographic data, co-infections, medication administration records and sustained virologic testing results at the end of the study period. Our program implemented this model in December 2019 but temporarily stopped within its first few months due to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic. After putting safety procedures in place, the program resumed treating HCV.

Results: A total of 169 patients received the HCV treatment in the study period. Out of the 169, 62.7% (106 patients) were male and 37.3% were female (63 patients). 64.8% of the patients were Caucasian, 18.3 % African-American and 16.9 % Hispanic. The average age of the sample was 45.7 years. Six patients (4.2%) were co-infected with HIV and three patients (2.1%) were co-infected with hepatitis B. 62.7% of them (106 patients) completed HCV treatment and had SVR testing. Out of them, 96.2% (102 patients) of the patients achieved SVR. The remaining 63 patients (37.3%) started HCV treatment but did not complete SVR testing at the end of study period. A minority of them left the MMT program. 73 out of 106 patients (68.9%) utilized DOT for medication administration.

Conclusions & Discussion: Our model successfully treated Hepatitis C virus in our patient population, who are otherwise deprived of resources and access to health care. The goal of our model is to make the hepatitis C treatment convenient and accessible for PWID. The entire process including laboratory data testing, care coordination, prior authorization and medication administration occur on-site at the program. Patients' regular attendance for methadone provides an opportunity to simultaneously treat the HCV infection. The program's

providers treated both opioid use disorder and HCV concurrently within the same office visit. This model avoids additional appointments with a new practice and commuting to a laboratory for testing. This real-world model demonstrates the practicality of integrating HCV treatment into the routine services provided at an MMT program. Replicating this model is a potential strategy to reduce the disease burden and break the transmission cycle of Hepatitis C.

Health equity: The model brings treatment to the population that can benefit the most from it. This targets a key population and simultaneously removes potential treatment barriers. More than one third of our sample were Hispanic or African American, 38% of the sample were women. Our model successfully treated Hepatitis C in an underserved community, thereby decreasing health disparities and promoting health equity.

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COMPREHENSIVE VISUAL ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS REVEAL CELLULAR MECHANISMS OF EARLY SIGHT DAMAGE IN ALCOHOL ADDICTS

Xin Xie[1], Haolin Zhang[2], Juan Wang[2] and Chun Zhang[1]

[1]*Peking University Eye Center, China*
[2]*Beijing University of Technology, China*

Abstract:

Alcohol addiction often compromises vision by impairing the visual pathway, particularly the retina and optic nerve. Vision decline in alcoholics consists of a sequential transition from reversible functional deterioration of the visual pathway to irreversible clinical vision degeneration or vision loss. Thus, the control of alcoholic vision decline should focus on prevention before permanent damage occurs. Visual electrophysiology is a promising method for early detection of retinal dysfunction and optic neuropathy, including full-field electroretinography (ffERG) and pattern-reversal visual evoked potential (PR-VEP). So far, however, research studying the electrophysiological characteristics in the preclinical stage of vision decline caused by alcohol addiction is still lacking. Here we conducted a retrospective study with 11 alcoholics and 14 matched control individuals to address this need. We had performed comprehensive visual electrophysiological tests, including ffERG and PR-VEP. We next analyzed all electrophysiological parameters using multivariate statistical analyses and discovered some highly sensitive alterations to alcohol addiction. We found severely reduced amplitudes in scotopic ffERG oscillatory potentials (OPs) in alcohol addicts. These changes indicate the alcohol-induced disturbances of amacrine cells and retinal circulation. In subjects with alcohol addiction, the amplitudes of b-waves diminish significantly in scotopic but not photopic ffERG, implying the impaired function of the retinal rod system and the dysfunction of the inner retina. PR-VEPs elicited by checkerboard stimuli with large 1 degree (°) checks mainly reflect the state of the optic nerve and ganglion cells, and PR-VEPs provoked by small 0.25° checks mainly reflect the function of the macular. We performed both measurements and observed a robust amplitude reduction in all three peaks (N75 - P100, P100 - N135) and a significant peak time extension in P100. Our research provides an affordable and non-invasive tool to accurately evaluate visual pathway conditions in alcohol addicts and help clinicians take targeted treatment.

Biography

Haolin Zhang has expertise in cellular and molecular mechanisms of neurological diseases. His study revealed the early pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease (AD) from the perspective of the imbalance of histone acetylation regulatory enzyme levels. He has proved that Tip60 protects against amyloid-β-induced transcriptomic alterations via different modes of action in early versus late stages of neurodegeneration. Further, Tip60-mediated abnormal epigenetic regulation of gene expression not only exists in AD but also in several other common neurodegenerative diseases: Parkinson's disease (PD), Huntington's disease (HD), and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). His research also explored the cellular and molecular mechanisms of opioid addiction from the perspective of the abnormal changes in the developmental plasticity of adult brain neural stem cells. He has proved that the involvement of adult dentate gyrus neurogenesis in opioid addiction memory requires activation of the mu-opioid receptor (MOR)-CREB-miR-132 signaling pathway.

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ROLE OF LONG TERM EPIDURAL ELECTRICAL STIMULATION FOR RESTORATION OF NEURO-LOGICAL FUNCTIONS IN PATIENT WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract:

Background: Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) is a neurological condition, leading to temporary or permanent deficits in sensory and/ or motor function below the site of injury. Long Term Epidural Electrical Stimulation (LTEES) of spinal cord is one of the most promising clinical interventions for restoring useful function below to the level of spinal cord injury. We report the case of a patient with quadriplegia, and loss of sphincter function which was successfully restored of neurological functions followed LTEES of spinal cord intervention.

Case Presentation: A 64-year-old man involved in a Road Traffic Accident (RTA), presented with quadri-paresis, spasticity, sphincters and sexual dysfunction due to spinal cord injury, decompression and internal fixation of the cervical spinal from C2- C6 were done, followed by rehabilitation and physiotherapy resulted in mild improvement of muscles power at the shoulder girdle mainly on the left side. After 9 months later patient received stem cells injection in India with no benefit. When we exam- ine this patient, he had residual quadriparesis, loss of sphincters function and loss of all modalities sensation blow the level of T4. The patient unable: to control setting position without help, to move both of the upper and lower limbs individually, and to control urine. We performed surgical intervention for this patient and implanted electrode of LTEES of spinal cord around the area of the lesion followed by physiotherapy program. Three months later the patient showed considerable recovery of several functions, move both of the upper and lower limbs, maintain sitting position, control urine. Currently the patient was able to stand-alone without support.

Conclusion: The result of this report demonstrate that neurological functions may be able to restored in indi-viduals SCI pa- tients with surgically-implanted of LTEES.

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COMPARISON OF MERCURY CHELATION WITH FREQUENT SMALL DOSES VERSUS AN EQUIVALENT SINGLE DOSE OF ALPHA LIPOIC ACID ON THIOMERSAL –INDUCED NEURODEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN MICE

Fatma Meligy
Assiut University, Egypt

Abstract:

Background: Thimerosal, a mercury-containing preservative has been widely used in many biological and pharmaceutical products, including many vaccines, and has been investigated as a potential etiological factor for some neurodevelopmental disabilities. Here, we researched the effects of Alpha Lipoic Acid (ALA) as a mercury chelator-in a particular we compared the effects of frequent low dose versus an equivalent single dose on thimerosal-induced behavioral abnormalities in mice.

Methods: Four groups of newborn mice were randomly assigned: 1) The control group received saline injections. 2) The Thimerosal-treated (THIM) group received four intramuscular (IM) injections on 7, 9, 11, 15 postnatal days at a dose of 3000 μg Hg/kg^3) Single ALA group received THIM followed by a single ALA intraperitoneal (IP) dose (25 mg/kg/day) every other day. Total injection days were 20. 4) Frequent ALA group received THIM followed by 5 ALA intraperitoneal (IP) doses every 50 minutes (5 mg/kg/dose) every other day. Total injection days were 20. Mice were evaluated for social interactions and cognitive function. Brain histopathology, Electron microscopic study, inducible Nitric oxide Synthase expression (iNOS) and were evaluated as well.

Results: The data showed that Thimerosal and single dose ALA chelation negatively impacted cognition and social activity. In contrast,Frequent half-life-based ALA chelation reduced cognition and social interaction deficits induced by thimerosal.

Conclusions: The results of this, consistent with previous studies on mice and rats, reveals that neonatal exposure to Thimerosal can result in aberrant social interactions and cognitive abnormalities. By administering ALA frequently in accordance with its half-life to lessen mercury redistribution, these deficits may be improved.

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A STUDY OF CLINICAL AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH OPIOID USE DISORDER ON AGONIST TREATMENT ATTENDING A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING INSTITUTE OF DELHI

Mini Sharma, Dinesh Kataria, Nitin B. Raut, Shiv Prasad and Parvaiz Alam
Lady Hardinge Medical College, India

Abstract:

Background: Opioid use is one among the major substance of use in Indian population which is not only seen in younger age group but rather is an upcoming concern in the elderly population as well. Opioid agonist treatment for opioid use disorder is a better way of management, among which buprenorphine is a safer option. Despite, being an important area of health concern, opioid use is poorly studied in the geriatric population.

Objective: To study the clinical and socio-demographic profile of elderly patients with opioid use disorder on agonist treatment attending a tertiary care teaching institute of urban Delhi.

Method: A retrospective study was done in an OPD based opioid treatment centre of a tertiary care hospital in Delhi to analyze the socio-demographic, clinical profile, pattern of opioid use disorder and opioid agonist treatment (Buprenorphine) in elderly Indian population over a year. The data collected was further analyzed for descriptive and analytic statistics using SPSS version 23.0.

Results: A total of 32 subjects of age > 60 years, with predominant male population having mean age of 63.6 years we seen. They had heroin use by inhalation route as a major opioid use. The main source of referral was by friends and self with significant medical and psychiatric comorbidities seen in the elderly group. An average dose of 2.34 mg of Buprenorphine was found to effectively manage the geriatric opioid use disorder.

Conclusion: Opioid Used Disorder is common in the Geriatric population and is often associated with psychiatric and medical co-morbidities. Opioid agonist treatment is an effective approach in management of elderly cases of opioid use disorder.

Biography

Mini Sharma did her MD (Psychiatry) from a tertiary neuro-psychiatric centre- Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences, Delhi, India; followed by DNB (Psychiatry) from National Board of Examination (NBE). She completed her Senior Residency from Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, India; and is currently working as a faculty in RVRS Medical College, Bhilwara, Rajasthan. She has her expertise in substance use and related addiction disorders, with various publications related to opioid use patterns, use of opioid substitution treatment and other disorders like nymphomania in Indian population. Currently, she is working as a resource stakeholder to bridge the health services, especially for substance users from urban to rural populations and provide doorstep treatment under NMHP services in rural populations in Rajasthan, India.

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MENTAL DISTRESS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HOSPITALIZED MEDICAL SURGICAL ADULT INPATIENTS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 2020

Shegaw Tesfa
Wolkite University, Ethiopia

Abstract:

Introduction: Mental distress is a mental or psychological syndrome, which influences the health status and treatment effectiveness, getting quality of care in a hospitalized medical surgical inpatients. It is more common in hospital setting than community setting population.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of mental distress and associated factors among hospitalized medical surgical adult inpatients in public hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2020.

Methods: Institutional based cross sectional study was conducted with a total of 408 study subjects from March 1-30, 2020. Systematic random sampling technique was used and data was collected using interviewer administered questionnaire. Data was collected by trained nursing students, collected data was entered into Epi-data 3.1 and export to SPSS version 26 for analysis, and then binary and multiple logistic regression was performed to check the association between dependent and independent variable.

Result: The prevalence of mental distress among hospitalized medical surgical adult inpatients in public hospitals was 53.1% with (95% CI; 48%, 58%). Variables of being married [AOR=2.67; 95% CI(1.065,6.683)], private employee [AOR=2.21; 95% CI (1.001, 4.900)], daily laborer [AOR=4.70; 95% CI(1.218,18.215)], rural residence [AOR=1.85; 95% CI(1.047,3.264)], taking alcohol [AOR=1.68; 95% CI(1.025, 2.740)], previous psychiatric illness[AOR=3.40; 95% CI(1.078, 10.737)] and comorbidity [AOR=1.93; 95% CI (1.200, 3.094)] were found to be significantly associated with mental distress; while age, sex, ethnicity, religion, educational status, income, smoking, chat, social support, living condition, history of hospitalization, ward admitted and length of hospital stay were not significantly associated.

Conclusion and Recommendation: The prevalence of mental distress was high and being married, private employee, daily laborer, residence in rural area, previous history of psychiatric illness, alcohol used and comorbidity disorder were associated with mental distress among hospitalized adult inpatients, there for health care providers should provide special consideration to those group of patients admitted to the hospital.

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SOCIAL PHOBIA AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG STUDENTS IN ETHIOPIA 1 META-ANALYSIS AND SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Mamaru Melkam, Tesfaye Segon and Girum Nakie
University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Abstract:

Background: Social anxiety disorder is defined as the fear of social situations, incorporating situations that involve contact with strangers. People highly fear embarrassing themselves which includes situations like social gatherings, oral presentations, and meeting new people. High variation in prevalence therefore, this study showed the pooled effect of social phobia among students in Ethiopia.

Method: The included articles included in this study were found based on the criteria by two authors conducted on social phobia and associated factors among students in Ethiopia. Data were extracted by Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to be exported to Stata version 11 for further analysis. The random-effect model was used to estimate the pooled effect size of social phobia and effect on the previous studies with 95% CI. Funnel plots analysis and Egger regression tests were conducted to detect the presence of publication bias. Sub-group analysis and sensitivity analysis were done.

Result: Seven studies with participants 2878 were included in this meta-analysis and systematic 36 reviews. The pooled prevalence of social phobia among students in Ethiopia was 26.81% with a 95% CI (22.31-31.30). The pooled effect size of social phobia in Oromia, Amhara, and SNNPs regions was (24.76%), (24.76%) and (29.47%) respectively. According to the subgroup analysis, in university and college/high school students were (28.05%) and (25.34%) respectively. Being female [AOR= 2.11 (95% CI: 1.72-2.60)], poor social support [AOR= 2.38 (95% CI: 1.54-3.70)], substance use [AOR=2.25 (95% CI: 1.54-3.30)], single parent [AOR= 5.18 (95% CI: 3.30-8.12)], and rural residence [AOR= 2.29 (95% CI: 1.91-2.75)] were significantly associated.

Conclusion: The pooled prevalence of social phobia in this meta-analysis and systematic review was 26.81% therefore, the educational bureau needs to take immediate intervention. Family members take an assignment for treatment of the students and expose them to different social interactions.

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STUDY ON CORRELATES OF VEP, OCT, AP AND FUNDUSCOPY IN DE-MYELINATING DISORDERS

P Jasmine Kalyani, S Saravanan and S Ravi
The Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical University, India

Abstract:

Background: Optic neuritis is a common clinical manifestation of CNS inflammation. Visual prognosis and risk of recurrence vary with the etiology of optic neuritis. Earlier and rapid accurate diagnosis of optic neuritis will be critical for limiting visual loss and future neurological disability. It is a core clinical criterion in NMO spectrum disorder. Optic neuritis is also due to post vaccination and post viral.The correlation of OCT,AP,VEP and fundoscopy in optic neuritis with clinical disability are that these tests are potential markers of the disease burden in optic neuritis and NMO spectrum disorder.

Objective:

- To assess the sensitivity of optic coherence tomography ,visual evoked potentials ,automated perimetry to detect visual path abnormalities in demyelinating disorders
- To identify very early cases of optic neuritis.
- Usually, Acute optic neuritis is followed by recovery of visual function. In this study, the relationship was noted between structural i.e.,retinal nerve fiber layer [RNFL] thickness) and functional aspect of multifocal visual evoked potentials [mfVEPs]) which is the measure of the integrity of the visual pathway in the postacute stage of ON, to determine whether there was any evidence of ongoing neural reorganization.

Methods: 15 Patients with Optic Neuritis

This case control study was conducted in the department of neurology with the assistance from ophthalmology department. Diagnosis of optic neuritis based on the h/o subacute onset of visual loss ,RAPD when unilateral ,serologic studies for AQP4-IgG,MOG-IgG,CSF studies for MS panel and test to r/o other possible causes -VDRL,anti HIV,RA factor,anti Ro/La ,thyroid function test were done and results were noted. Based on the inclusion criteria patients were selected and they underwent ophthalmologic evaluation including visual acuity, Funduscopic examination, VEP, Automated perimetry for assessment of visual field and OCT.15 persons were selected and they underwent oct, AP, VEP and fundoscopy and they served as controls.

Results: VEP was superior in detecting optic neuritis at the earliest and also the first episode of optic neuritis. OCT There were significant but opposite changes in RNFL thickness and mfVEP amplitude. The average asymmetry of RNFL thickness between affected and fellow eyes increased from 16.5 ± 11.5 to 20.1 ± 12.8 μm (P = 0.0003), indicating progressive axonal loss, whereas mfVEP amplitude asymmetry decreased from 44.2 ± 30.8 to 38.3 ± 31.1 nV (P = 0.0015), indicating ongoing recovery of the optic nerve. Optic disc edema was found in 1/3 of cases. Automated perimetry was done .RNFL thickness was correlated with visual field defects and visual acuity.11 patients with normal visual fields in AP had reduced RNFL thickness.(p<5%).

Conclusion: Myelin plays an important role in providing trophic support to axons and protects them from inflammatory mediators and immune effector cells.T herefore, it is concluded that continuous remyelination has a positive effect on axonal conductivity and is responsible for the increase in cortical amplitude noted. Hence VEP and its topographic relationship to OCT in which VEP proves to be superior. OCT can detect optic neuritis even when visual field is normal in AP.

Biography

Jasmine Kalyani has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing of Parkinson patient. The research was carried out at Tirunelveli medical college and Hospital. She has various publications regarding parkinsons disease. This research regarding optic neuritis which if left untreated leads to blindness and disabling neurological deficits. Hence this research work was carried out over a period of three years in a tertiary institution which serves poor and needy.

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PHYSICAL ACTIVITY MEDIATES HEALTH IN PEOPLE WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONFINEMENT

Rodrigo Gallardo-Rodríguez, Karen Gallardo-Rodríguez and Héctor Hidalgo-Pérez
Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción, Chile

Abstract:

Background: Levels of anxiety and depression during the COVID-19 pandemic have been more prevalent in women, young people, and those on low incomes. In this context, mental health problems may be more aggravated if physical activity levels decrease, a problem that was increased due to confinement.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between levels of anxiety, depression, age, sex, and economic income in Chileans with their weekly physical activity levels.

Methods: 101 Chilean men and 187 women aged 18 to 69 years (36.2 ± 12.3) answered the short version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ-SF) to know their level of physical activity and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) to collect information about their mental health status during confinement in June and July of 2020. The association between mental health and physical activity levels with income and age was assessed, as well as the mean difference between physical activity level and mental health between men and women. In addition, mediation models were used to estimate whether physical activity levels acted as a mediator for anxiety and depression levels considering sex, age of participants, and income.

Results: Women reported less moderate physical activity than men ($p < 0.05$). In addition, people who performed more intense and moderate physical activity were less depressed ($p < 0.001$; $R_{int} = -0.22$; $R_{mod} = -0.25$) and anxious ($p < 0.05$; $R_{int} = -0.12$; $R_{mod} = -0.17$). Being male or female directly affects anxiety mediated by moderate physical activity levels.

Conclusion: Physical activity performance can have a relevant impact on people with mental health problems. It is essential, therefore, to promote movement in this post-pandemic period.

Biography

Rodrigo Gallardo-Rodríguez is a physical education teacher, an academic at the Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción, Chile, and a Ph.D. Student in Sport Sciences at the University of Porto, Portugal. He is mainly dedicated to studying the impact of physical activity on children and older adults, both in the general population and subjects with various pathologies. The approaches he promotes are to consider the benefits of body movement as part of the natural development of the human being, even in situations of disease. In addition, his work focuses on interdisciplinary collaboration to reinforce and inculcate the idea of promoting physical activity to support the population's recovery and well-being.

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COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND MENTAL HEALTHCARE: IMPACT ON HEALTH INSURANCE WITH GUARANTEED UNIVERSAL ACCESS IN CHILE

Gonzalo Leyton and Olga Toro-Devia
University of Chile, Chile

Abstract:

Background: Universal health coverage (UHC) is a goal of the member states of the UN. The negative impact of the COVID-19 on mental health, inequalities in access to care, and financing gaps set a problematic scenario for universal mental health coverage. In Latin America, depression and anxiety disorders have increased by more than 30%. Chile implemented a reform for UHC in 2005 generating a mandatory guaranteed plan for health insurance (GES) that covers schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorders, and Alzheimer's disease. We assume that the pandemic increased cases of mental illness in GES of public and private insurance.

Objective: To explore the effects of the pandemic on the use of the GES mental health plan of public and private insurance

Methods: A descriptive analysis of secondary data from public and private insurance on the use and expenditure of the GES plan in mental illness between 2005-2020 was carried out. An aggregate analysis of the use of psychiatric consultations without a guaranteed plan and sick leave was performed.

Results: Between 2005-2020, 18.5% of GES cases corresponded to four mental health illnesses. Public insurance covered 80% of cases. In the pandemic, cases of mental illness fell by 10.5% in public insurance and 28.7% in private ones, reducing spending by 33 and 6.2%, respectively. Psychiatric consultations without using the GES plan doubled in 2020 in private insurance, and medical discharges due to mental illness also increased. Leave due to mental illness increased by 20% in both types of insurance

Conclusion: The demand for mental healthcare increased during the pandemic, but public and private health insurance reduced admissions to GES universal plan for schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder. A universal guaranteed plan in an individual contribution system can have essential weaknesses for people when the principles of social security are not complied with, especially the solidarity.

Biography

Gonzalo Leyton is economist and MSc in economics. He´s adjunct professor of health economics at the School of Public Health - University of Chile. He works at the Superintendence of Health. He participated as technical counterpart in the last five Health System Reform projects. In 2019 he was called by the Minister of Health to the technical team of the Reform. He is in charge of the calculation process of the Risk Equalization Fund (REF). He was economic advisor to the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economy. He was a speaker on best practices and focal point for health indicators for the Ibero-American Social Security Organization. Areas of interest: mental health, financing systems, risk compensation mechanisms, price, quantity and expenditure indexes and evaluation of public policies in health. In 2021 he co-authored the book "Proposal for a REF for Chile: Model and Results in the Private Health Care System".

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ROLE OF THE NF-KB/PARKIN/VEGFR-1 PATHWAY ASSOCIATED WITH HYPOXIC-ISCHEMIC INSULT IN GERMINAL MATRIX SAMPLES OF NEWBORN INFANTS

Eliane Amaral Ghirelli[1], Felipe Paes Gomes da Silva[2], Alessandro Gonçalves Gomes Oricil[1], Caroline Busatta Vaz de Paula[1], Seigo Nagashima[1], Carlos Frederico Oldenburg Neto[1], Eduardo Storti[1], Fernando Yochiteru Rolim Sakiyama[2], Renata Rolim Sakiyama[2], Vanessa Santos Sotomaior[1] and Lucia de Noronha[1]

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[2]Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

Abstract:

Introduction: The hypoxic-ischemic insult is one of the current leading causes of neonatal deaths. The germinal matrix (GM) of the Central Nervous System (CNS) is a highly vascularized region susceptible to hemorrhagic damage in the face of a hypoxic environment. Considering the high activity of the GM until the thirty-sixth gestational week and it's an intrinsic link to hypoxemia and, consequently, neural damage with squeal or death, investigating molecular pathways associated with the hypoxemic event is crucial to mitigate morbidity and mortality. Therefore, the present study evaluated, throughout immunohistochemistry, cell survival markers (AKT-3, Parkin and TRK-C), cell transcription (NF-kB) and angiogenic factor (VEGFR-1), to understand the connection of these markers in the GM and the hypoxic-ischemic insult of premature and term infants.

Methods: The study comprised 118 post-mortem samples of a paraffin-embedded GM from premature and full-term patients who died within the first 28 days of life, divided in two groups related to CNS immaturity (extremely immature CNS and not immature CNS). Histopathological and immunohistochemical were used to analyze the AKT-3, NF-kB, Parkin, TRK-C, and VEGFR-1 markers in the conditions of asphyxia, prematurity, and death events within 24 h.

Results: By evaluating the tissue immunoexpression of the markers in term and premature newborns, a possible molecular pathway was found with the interaction between the temporality of death within the first 24 hours and the transcription factor NF-kB and the angiogenic marker VEGFR-1, which were significantly decreased. Furthermore, there was an increase in tissue immunoexpression of NF-kB, AKT-3 and Parkin markers in the GM of prematurely aged patients.

Conclusion: Considering that the AKT-3 and Parkin markers showed significantly increased, a high proliferative activity of GM and a possibility of protection against an ischemic insult is suggested. However, both NF-kB and its pro-cursor VEGFR-1 were significantly reduced compared to the survival time, proposing an insufficient time for the transcription and expression of VEGFR-1 in the plasmatic membrane, leading to a decreased protective activity. Therefore, this study is currently ongoing, based on the analysis of the neurotrophin brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which is responsible for the extracellular signaling of migration and intracellular signaling of survival and growth, to identify a possible clinical marker in serum level to signal the ischemic hypoxic insult during the postpartum procedure, treating it as soon as possible.

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EFFECT OF YOGA AND MEDITATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Kishor Govind Ankulanekar and Dinesh Naik
Arts, Commerce and Science College, India

Abstract:

Objective: Main Objective is to understand the predictors of quality of life and to find the effect of yoga and meditation on quality of life and anxiety among adolescents.

Methods: For the present study the researcher collected a total sample size of 60. The sample was collected from the colleges of Nashik district (Maharashtra, India). The sample age group is between 16 to 20 years old males and females. For the intervention purpose, the participants for the experiment were selected by using the randomized sampling technique. The data were collected before and after yoga and meditation intervention at the end of the month. A specific Yoga module was administered to the intervention program for 30 days.

Results: In our results, the P value of Quality of life among adolescents is 1.70 and it's not significant at a 0.05 level of significance. And P value of Anxiety among adolescents is 4.05. And a P value is above the 0.05 level of significance which shows a significant difference between the pretest and post-test values of anxiety.

Conclusion: After this study, we conclude that one month's yoga and meditation practice couldn't show a statistical improvement in quality of life but the mean value shows an improvement in quality of life it means if we give more periods for yoga and meditation practice it will positively effect on the quality of life among adolescents. Also, the result shows that one month's yoga and meditation practice significantly reduced anxiety in adolescents.

Biography

Kishor Ankulanekar working as an Assistant Professor of Psychology at Department of Psychology, Arts, Commerce and Science Collage, Lasalgaon, Maharashtra (India). College has affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune (India). He has his expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. He tries to spread awareness in society about quality of life through yoga and meditation. He is working in the field of psychological well-being.

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EFFECT OF ALCOHOL USE ON SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

Shikha Singh[1], Gyanendra Kumar[2] and VK Singh[1]

[1]*Motilal Nehru Medical College, India*
[2]*Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, India*

Abstract:

Background : Schizophrenia is a chronic mental illness that affects various domains of socio-occupational functioning. Dual diagnosis is a condition of suffering from a mental illness and a co-morbid SUD. Cognitive impairment has been found independently among individuals with schizophrenia and individuals with alcohol use disorders. Little is known about nature and severity of cognitive impairment in patients with dual diagnosis.

Aims and Objectives: To explore the possible additive effect of alcohol on symptom severity and cognitive functioning among patients with Schizophrenia.

Methods: A cross-sectional observational study was carried out in the inpatient department of a psychiatric tertiary care centre. The study consisted of 60 participants. All participants between the ages of 18-60 years, who met diagnostic criteria of schizophrenia (ICD 10) and those with AUDIT score >8 (for dual diagnosis group), had at least 2 years of illness duration. Persons who had a co-morbid psychiatric illness, medical illness were excluded. Patients were allocated into 2 groups - schizophrenia & schizophrenia plus alcohol use disorder. Symptom severity was assessed using PANSS, cognitive assessment was done using PGI memory subtests, Trail A & Trail B and Stroop Color Word test.

Results: The scores of PGI memory subtests were significantly lower among dual diagnosis group ,time taken for Trail making was significantly higher among dual diagnosis group. SCWT scores were lower in dual diagnosis group. Differences between mean values were present in other parameters among both the groups .The scores of PANSS also showed differences in both the groups.

Biography

Shikha Singh has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving health and mental wellbeing. She has worked on this study at a institute where International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia (IPSS) has also been conducted. Her area of interest includes addiction psychiatry, child and adolescent psychiatry.

MELOIDOSIS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM: A POTENTIALLY LETHAL IMPERSONATOR

Anil Kumar Behera, Vikram Huded and Anush Rangrajan
Narayana Health City, India

Abstract:

Melioidosis, which is caused by *Burkholderia pseudomallei*, is predominately a disease of tropical climates and is especially widespread in south-east Asia and northern Australia. Melioidosis affecting the central nervous system has a low incidence but a high mortality. A recent systematic review found 120 cases reported worldwide with only 16 cases from India. Only 1.5-5% of cases present with craniospinal manifestations. However, mortality in neuromelioidosis remains high. CNS melioidosis has varied manifestations including encephalomyelitis, cerebral abscess, cranial nerve deficit, and isolated meningitis. We presented a case of 38-year-old patient presenting as fever with seizure with multiple cranial nerve palsies, diagnosed to have Neuromeloidosis *via* pus culture through brain biopsy.

Biography

Anil Kumar Behera has undergone his training in Neurology in India. He has expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and well-being of persons suffering from various neurological conditions. He has published many papers in relevant medical fields. He has years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration in various hospitals. Also, he has received many laurels in medical field.

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INTERNET ADDICTION'S EFFECTS ON EMERGING ADULTS LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ANXIETY IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

Bader Ijaz
University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

Abstract:

Internet addiction (IA) is described by distress-inducing computer and internet-related desires, activities, or unwanted distractions. In April 2020, there were about 4.57 billion internet users, or 59% of the world's population. There were 76.38 million internet users in Pakistan in January 2020. Between 2019 and 2020, the population expanded by 11 million, or 17%. Teenagers who don't exercise regularly are more likely to develop internet addiction, which can cause musculoskeletal issues and despair. Media consumption, screen time, and increased melancholy mood were all linked to the decreased exercise. The Shifa International Hospital's Institutional Review Board gave its permission before this analytical cross-sectional study, which was carried out from February to July 2020. Out of 399 participants, 161 (53.5%) had severe internet addiction, while 211 (70.1%) had low levels of physical activity. Internet abusers were on average 21.5 1.94 years old. The lowest percentage of participants fell into the severe depression category. Weak positive correlations with depression and physical activity were seen for internet addiction (r= 0.115, p=0.047 and -0.104, respectively). In young adults, internet addiction is more common and appears to be linked to both physical activity and depression. The amount of internet addiction increases with decreased physical activity. Higher depression is predicted by a high internet addiction score.

Biography

Bader Ijaz is working for enhance crop production. Agronomic crops provide the food, feed grain, oil, and fiber for domestic consumption. Food demand is expected to increase anywhere between 59% to 98% by 2050. So, it is very important to enhance productivity on existing agricultural lands by adopting new methods like precision farming and sustainable agriculture.

FROM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO HUMAN INTELLIGENCE AND THE MODELLING OF CONSCIOUSNESS

Hans Georg Zimmermann
Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, Germany

Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Human Intelligence (HI) try to solve similar problems: `Perception, Understanding, Action´. Obviously, the AI side, realized on a computer, is accessible to mathematical modelling. In a first section we give a short summary of these methods (neural networks, …). In a second section we extend the (AI) mathematics to its human counterpart: the similarity of the tasks suggests similar approaches, e.g. the Mind can be seen as a simulation model. In detail we will find differences: In (AI), Perception and Action are typically supervised learning tasks, while in (HI) they have to be described as unsupervised tasks. But can we extend the above guideline to a description of Consciousness? In this talk I will explain why my answer is no! Analog to the (AI), (HI) tasks: `Perception, Understanding, Action´ we will start with a conception of the Threeness: `Awareness, Consciousness, Creativity ´. The non-emergent character of Consciousness limits the extension of the (AI) mathematics. Ongoing, we will discuss the relation of the pairs (Consciousness / Self), (Mind / Ego), (World / Body). In the discussion `dualism versus materialism´ this allows connections between the above entities without specific hardware. Their alignment can be explained as the result of a learning process. Finally, we compare the above ideas with the concepts of Karl Friston (FEP), Giulio Tononi (IIT) and Thomas Metzinger (Ego Tunnel).

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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS AND SUPPORT TO THE PARKINSON DISEASE PATIENTS USING SMARTPHONE-BASED ASSESSMENT, DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING ALGORITHM AND BLOCKCHAIN

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Abstract:

Background: Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive disorder of slow progress of the nervous system produced by the absence of levels of dopamine which can incite unrestrained instinctive movements of the body and psychological affections. Physicians usually clinically diagnose the disease according to their abilities and experience. But, due to the subjectivity of the diagnosis on occasions, erroneous diagnoses and treatments can occur. For the development of a practical, low-cost, and general diagnosis system of the symptoms to support Parkinson's disease patients, it is necessary to define the methods to be accomplished first, the sources of data information, and the algorithms that allow performing the analysis of the symptoms of the disease and also medication adherence monitoring.

Methods: The use of artificial intelligence techniques in the field of medicine and specifically in the advanced diagnosis of Parkinson's disease has been demonstrated to be very effective and efficient. Particularly, for the diagnosis and classification of Parkinson's disease patients, the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) is used, which requires the patient to perform a series of tests among which the biomarkers of speech, tremor, and walking analysis are considered, after which the physician diagnoses whether the patient suffers from Parkinson's disease or not according to the score obtained.

Results: This work proposes an Information Management System for the Analysis of Symptoms and Support to Parkinson Disease Patients with the use of smartphones and their automatic classification according to the data collected by the smartphone's and Leap Motion controller´s sensors under the information processing pipeline abstraction paradigm. The system starts from the presupposition that Parkinson's disease patients have different abnormalities when they do not follow the required medication. For the development of a practical, low-cost, and general diagnosis system of the symptoms to support PD patients, it is necessary the implementation of an IoT health monitoring system that uses smartphones for data collection. The smartphone collects the data passively while the patient is using it. After that, the data preprocessor helps to extract the information that these Parkinson-related biomarkers contain. A Deep Reinforcement Learning algorithm with a selective attention mechanism by the conception of Multi-Modality Sensor Data Classification with Selective Attention and Long Short-Term Memory is proposed for the classification and medication adherence monitoring to develop a person-center protocol that is capable of an autonomous performance. It is implemented using R, Python, KERAS, and KNIME. Finally, these technologies IoTs have several limitations and are vulnerable to security threats. Blockchain technology enhances IoTs challenges in a network in terms of security and availability.

Conclusion: With this work, we demonstrate the viability of passive medication adherence monitoring for Parkinson's disease patients, the dynamic treatment regimens, and the development of an autonomous person-center protocol for better patient medication. For designing the system, safety and ethical considerations were taken into account.

Biography

Armando de Jesús Plasencia Salgueiro is born in Havana on March 3, 1956. Graduated as an aeronautical specialist and M. Sc. in Technical Sciences at the N.E. Shukovsky from Moscow, Russia in 1979. Doctor in Technical Sciences from the "José Martí" Technical Institute in Havana, Cuba in 1990. M.Sc. in Information Management in Organizations from the University of Murcia, Spain and the University of Havana, UNESCO Chair (2000). Researcher and Head of the Department of Automatic Control of the Institute of Cybernetics, Mathematics and Physics (ICIMAF) of CITMA, from 2007 to 2021. Head of the National Program of Automatics, Robotics and Artificial Intelligence (2015 - 2021). He concluded three research projects in the program itself on "Monitoring of Parkinson's Patients", "Smart Energy Grids" and "Internet of Things Platforms for Teaching and Research". Member of the National Automatic Commission. Professor and Coordinator of the Master's "Applied Cybernetics" and the doctoral program of the same name. Organizer and President of the Scientific Committee of the "Control, Cybernetics and Automation Workshop" (2011 - 2021), Vice President of the "Massive Data Processing" Workshop at the INFO International Conventions (2016 and 2018). Editor of the "Control, Cybernetics and Automation" Magazine.

THE APPLICATION OF TCM BALANCE PRINCIPLE IN TREATING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Xuekai Zhang

US Center for Chinese Medicine by Beijing University of Chinese Medicine (USCCM), USA

Abstract:

Background: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is defined by deterioration in cognition, function and behavior, which typically begins in memory loss about recent events. It can not only first appear in mid-60s as late-onset AD, and can also begin between a person's 30s and mid-60s as early-onset AD. It is the most common cause of dementia, accounting for an estimated 60% to 80% of cases. Although there are many treatments that may change disease progression and help disease symptoms, there is no cure for AD.How to further improve the AD symptoms and slow down the disease progression are still meaningful project.

Method: The literature review of dementia in Chinese medicine books were conducted. From yellow Emperor's Internal Classic in the Han Dynasty to the Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty.

Result: The literature review of dementia in Chinese medicine was traced back the Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic and formal denomination of dementia was originated in the Han Dynasty. The pathogenesis and therapy of dementia was further investigated in the Ming Dynasty. From Qing Dynasty, it has developed as an independent subject with advanced knowledge, in addition to memory impairment, speech difficulty, sleep disorders, neuropsychiatric syndromes, and pathologic brain atrophy were observed and noted by Chinese physician at that time. The pathophysiology of dementia could be generalized as the insufficiency of Qi, the stagnation of phlegm, and blood stasis, which were also considered as therapeutic targets with Chinese medical formulas.

Conclusion: It showed that the progression of AD from brain changes that are unnoticeable to the person affected to brain changes that cause memory impairment and eventually physical disability is a continuum. This continuum is starting from Shen deficiency, progressing to phlegm, stasis and fire, and worsening to severe toxin as well as functional collapse in Chinese medicine syndrome pattern. Which may benefits the improvement of AD symptoms and slow down the disease progression.

PARENTING INTERVENTION HAS SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON ANXIETY/ DEPRESSION AND COGNITIVE SCORE OF CHILDREN

Maryam Bemanalizadeh[1], Negin Badihian[1] , Mehri Khoshhali[1], Shervin Badihian[2], Neda Hosseini[1], Marziye Purpirali[1,3] , Mansoore Abadian[3], Omid Yaghini[1], Seyede Shahrbanoo Daniali[1] and Roya Kelishadi[1]

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[2]Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA.
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Abstract:

Several studies showed that parenting intervention programs play a core component in early child development. Considering the limited healthcare resources in developing countries, group-session intervention based on care for child development (CCD) guideline might be cost-effective. This randomized controlled trial was conducted at an outpatient public Pediatrics clinic in Isfahan, Iran. We included 210 pregnant women aged 18–45 years in their third trimester and followed their children for 18months. The intervention group underwent 5 educational group sessions, each lasting for almost 45minutes. The main outcomes were the children's development and socio-emotional behavior problems based on Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development-III (BSID-III) at 12months and the Children Behavior Checklist (CBCL) at 18months. Overall, data of 181 children were included in the current study, including 80 in the intervention group and 101 controls. The adjusted median/mean differences between intervention and control groups using median/ linear regression were not significant for all BSID-III domains except for median differences for cognitive score based on BSID-III (β (SE): −4.98(2.31), p:0.032) and mean differences for anxiety/depression score based on CBCL (β (SE): −2.54(1.27), p:0.046). In this study, parenting interventions through CCD group sessions were significantly effective on just one subscale of children's socio-emotional behavior domains based on CBCL and one domain of children's development based on BSID-III. There might be a ceiling or floor effects for the BSID-III and CBCL assessment, respectively, leaving little room for improvement as almost all children have achieved their full developmental potential in our study.

CANNABIDIOL – CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND DERMAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPERTIES

Nontobeko P Mncwangi, T Ndongwe, B Summers and MP Seopela
Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, South Africa

Abstract:

Background: Currently, a plethora of CBD products are used in the management of dermal skin conditions. However, some CBD products are exposed to quality-control tests, and literature regarding the anti-inflammatory effects of these products is limited.

Objective: In this present study, the quality control of CBD oils was conducted through chemical characterization while the dermal anti-inflammatory properties were evaluated using the lipoxygenase assay and the modified skin irritancy skin patch test.

Methods: The TLC, HPLC, and GC-MS were used to determine the chemical profile of CBD oils. The lipoxygenase assay was used to evaluate the enzyme inhibition properties of CBD oils and the modified skin patch test was used to evaluate the efficacy of CBD oils in relieving erythema.

Results: The TLC, HPLC, and GC-MS analysis showed notable variabilities in the chemical profiles of compounds detected in CBD oils. The Lipoxygenase assay showed that there was no significant lipoxygenase enzyme inhibition which partly corresponded to the chemical profile of CBD oils. The modified skin patch test results demonstrated that there was a slight reduction of erythema in subjects following the application of the CBD oils and there was no uniformity in the reduction of erythema.

Conclusion: The presence of CBD was confirmed in CBD products with additional compounds and the inflammatory properties varied in most products.

Biography

Nontobeko P Mncwangi is a registered pharmacist and a Senior Lecturer, acting Head of Department of Pharmacy Practice, at the Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, School of Pharmacy. In this role, She is primarily responsible for developing and implementing a curriculum for pharmacy undergraduate students and also oversee research methodology for Honour's Degree students. She currently supervise Master's and Doctoral students working in different areas of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Since August 2019, she was appointed as an External Medicine Evaluator at the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) in the Pharmaceutical and Analytical Committee. As of February 2021, she was appointed as a member of the Working Group of Experts for African Traditional Medicines by SAHPRA. She have over 15 years experience in both private and public healthcare sectors of South Africa. Sh have a passion for natural sciences especially medicinal plants – Phytomedicines.

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Poster Presentations

SCREENING FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED BRAIN DAMAGE

Harriet Hughes
University of South Wales, UK

Abstract:

Chronic excessive consumption of alcohol can lead to a spectrum of conditions known as Alcohol Related Brain Damage (ARBD). Effects can vary but symptoms such as memory loss, difficulty in reasoning, understanding, and planning, and confusion are common. Importantly, unlike related conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, ARBD is a reversible and treatable condition and prompt recognition is vital to effective treatment. Incorrect diagnosis is commonplace resulting in negative outcomes such as inappropriate referrals, lack of treatment or distress of an incorrect diagnosis. ARBD is acknowledged to be both under-diagnosed and mis-diagnosed, and prevalence rates globally and in the UK are difficult to ascertain due to problems with screening, recording and a lack of treatment services. This study focused on understanding the key characteristics and indicators of ARBD with the aim of informing the development of a new ARBD specific screening tool as there is no current tool available to detect the signs of ARBD and identify those at possible risk of the disorder. This study applied the Delphi method whereby a panel of experts on ARBD were recruited and their opinions, experiences and recommendations were collected in a 3 round process consisting firstly of open-ended individual interviews, followed by two quantitative Likert-style questionnaires formed from the interview data assessing consensus levels across the participants. The results of the individual interviews identified several challenges with the current systems, possible predictors of ARBD and characteristics from the personal experiences of the experts across different sectors. The questionnaires focused on screening specific statements and asked the panelists to individually state the level to which they agreed with each statement. The study concluded with a list of statements that achieved the pre-defined consensus of 70% that would inform the new ARBD screening tool.

Biography

Harriet is undertaking a full time PhD at the University of South Wales, which is a KESS funded project in collaboration with a third-sector organization called Pobl group who work to tackle homelessness, poverty, and substance issues around Wales. The aim of the PhD is to identify current gaps in the pathways for Alcohol-Related Brain Damage and develop and pilot a brief screening tool for ARBD as there is no current specific tool available. The project also uses several experts from across the United Kingdom to assist in identifying current barriers to identification and treatment and to provide recommendations for the future of ARBD recognition and its treatment. Harriet has a passion for making a real-world difference and would like to open-doors for those suffering from substance use disorders. She has a background in Psychology having completed a BSc Psychology in Bath followed by an MSc in Clinical Psychology in South Wales, both with projects focusing on addiction. Harriet hopes that the development of a new specific screening tool could aid early identification of ARBD resulting in more relevant referrals, correct diagnosis, and treatment, which could lead to a reversal of symptoms if identified early enough.

PARKINSON'S BREATHING TREATMENT FOR EXERCISING BRAIN STEM, 2011

Anthony Seven
California State University, USA

Abstract:

A technical treatment to improve health and symptoms of Parkinson's sufferers was submitted to Michael J Fox Parkinson's foundation in 2010.

Independent study indicates increasing respiration rate appears to have a positive effect on symptoms in one case example. Manipulating brain stem impulses by breathing techniques, screaming and other is a new area for study in kinesiology and neurology. It represents an alternative view of what fitness can be.

Background of creation: Author began using respirator with stationary aerobic cycling in 2003. Author was attempting to create greater respiratory work with less whole-body effort. Respiratory mask in this treatment allows for controlled hyperventilation leading to increased nerve action at the brain stem near where Parkinson's damage is indicated. Independent study of MJ Fox case led to these treatments and the theory not listed.

Objective: Create specialized exercise to make it easier and more effective for Parkinson's sufferers to benefit. Expand the science to healthy bodies as extraordinary new fitness techniques.A Parkinson's body is severely deconditioned from middle aged health and disease complications. Author recommends using erythropoietin (EPO) and anabolic steroids in a clinical setting for Parkinson's patients trying to exercise their brainstem using aerobics and respiratory restriction. Those products will enable successful completion of a technical treatment.

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Video Presentations

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USING EXPRESSIVE ARTS EXERCISES TO PROMOTE SELF-CARE AND CREATIVITY AMONG ADDICTION PATIENTS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS: AN EXPERIENTIAL OVERVIEW

Juliana Fort[1], Kendyl Arden[1], Eleanore Knox[1], Michael Kenny[2], Oleg Chernyshev[1], Justin Hardin[1], Shavonne Temple[1] and Joushua Woo[1]

[1]LSU Health Shreveport, USA
[2]MT-BC, USA

Abstract:

Research suggests that the cumulative stress of caring for a person with a significant illness can such as addiction can contribute to burnout, both among physicians, or providers ("physician burnout"[1]) and patient families ("caregiver burnout"[2]). Expressive arts techniques have been used in a variety of settings to help participants cope with overwhelming feelings and to promote resilience, including in the medical practice of self-care in addiction management.

What will audience learn from your presentation?

- Participants will become familiar with various expressive arts disciplines, including visual art, drama, music, creative writing, and movement, and have the opportunity to engage in sample exercises from each discipline.
- Participants will be instructed on incorporating mindfulness into wellness activities.
- Participants will be encouraged to adapt techniques, such that they can be shared with caregivers for persons with addiction.

Biography

Juliana Fort, MD, MPH, MBA, is the medical student clerkship director and a Clinical Associate Professor in Psychiatry at LSUHS in Shreveport. She is board certified in child and adolescent, geriatric, forensic, and addiction psychiatry. Fort also has an MA in mental health counseling with a specialization in drama therapy from Lesley University and a MA in creative writing. She is a play therapist/supervisor and enjoys co-facilitating workshops with students and colleagues, and psychiatry/neurology residents. Interests include expressive arts, improvisation, wellness, medicine and the arts/humanities, psychotherapy, and personal growth.

CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORTSMANSHIP IN ESPORTS AND GAMING ADDICTION

Shiroh Ohno
The University of Tokyo, Japan

Abstract:

While eSports is being promoted worldwide, several studies have noted concerns about its ties to gaming addiction. This study will examine the use of eSports in a healthier manner. We measured eSportsmanship, the degree of sportsmanship in eSports, as a variable that inhibits gaming addiction tendencies. A three-wave longitudinal survey was conducted to examine the association between eSportsmanship and gaming addiction tendencies. An online survey was conducted in Japan between June 2021 and April 2022, and the sample from respondents who participated in at least two (n=712) was included in the analysis. The results of the cross-lagged panel model analysis showed that the standardized regression coefficients for the first to second and second to third waves of eSportsmanship scores to gaming addiction tendency were -0.19 ($p < 0.001$) and -0.11 ($p < 0.05$), respectively. The goodness of fit of the model was acceptable. This suggested that e-sportsmanship may reduce gaming addiction tendencies. Future studies are expected to use longitudinal studies with larger samples to identify within-individual effects and to examine differences in outcomes by game genre.

Biography

Shiroh Ohno is an associate professor in the institute of social science, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo Japan. His research interest includes socioinformatics and social psychology.

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POSITIVE MOTIVATIONS IN ADDICTIONS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Patrick Favro
University of French Polynesia, French Polynesia

Abstract:

Understanding the reasons for addictive and destructive consumption of substances is essential in order to help patients to overcome their addictions. Two types of motivations may account for addiction: either the longing for pleasure and well-being, or the desire to alleviate suffering. However these motivations are mostly unconscious. Various substances cause various effects. The nicotin present in tobacco increases the release of neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin, which increase the sensation of pleasure. Alcohol causes the release of dopamin, which trigger pleasureable sensations and make for artificially induced better socialisation; it also brings about a form of chemically induced relaxation. Ecstasy is empathogenic and stimulating. Several substances are hallucinogenic, natural or chemical, and alter states of consciousness, mescalin, psilocybine, ayahuasca, LSD 25, being the most common. Legal drugs have similar effects (anti-depressants and anxiolytics, notably), are just as addictive and with undesirable side-effects. All the effects of psychotropes can be also derived by activities and techniques used in self-development and in the spiritual field, without negative side effects, without resorting to any kind of substance, so through various natural means. Psychotherapy is one of these means. However, il must go beyond just stopping consumption, and exploring the reasons for addictive behaviour. Meditation can be proposed in order to wean patients off drugs, legal or illegal. A few groups have experimented in that direction. Peak experiences can be reached naturally, instead of artificially. Abraham Maslow's theory of needs, including the need for self-transcendence, provide a valuable theoretical framework in order to further understand what motivates patients to damage their health in order to avoid suffering or in their quest for well-being, self-realization and self-actualization. Consequently, positive motivations for the destructive behaviour underlying addictions need to be explored, so as to rechannel these unconscious needs in positive directions, so as to eventuelly overcome addiction. Hence a promising avenue for overcoming addictive behaviour consists first in trying to have patients become aware of these unconscious reasons, and then trying to have them resort to healthier means.

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Accepted Abstracts

COVID-19 AND SUBSTANCE USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE U.S

Sungseek Moon
Baylor University, USA

Abstract:

Objective: Health risk behaviors related to substance use during the COVID-19 pandemic have been recognized as a significant public health concern among university students. Understanding the mechanisms of substance use behaviors to cope with COVID-19 related stressors is imperative to curate targeted prevention efforts. We examined substance use prevalence and its associations with sociodemographic characteristics, COVID-19 preventive behaviors, and mental health among U.S. college students.

Method: We collected data from 457 college students from July to August 2020 through an online survey. We examined substance use behaviors related to cigarettes, electronic vapor products, alcohol, binge drinking, and marijuana within a period of 30-days. Univariate and bivariate analyses were then conducted to assess patterns of substance use behaviors.

Results: We found high rates of substance use behaviors, particularly for alcohol use (71%), binge drinking (35%), and marijuana use (25%). Findings also revealed significant associations between substance use, sociodemographic characteristics, and mental health.

Conclusion: Our study provides implications for social work programs to promote positive coping strategies among students and help foster prevention efforts geared towards mitigating health risk behaviors and enhancing student well-being both during and in the post-COVID context.

THE EMERGING FIELD OF NUTRITIONAL PSYCHIATRY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

Georgia Soudant
Berkshire School, USA

Abstract:

For multiple decades, we have searched for the cure to mental illness in the bottom of pill bottles. Our umbrella fix-all has been to prescribe medication, despite the fact that the way we currently address mental illness only wards off less than half of the disease burden. Along with this, these antidepressants are often accompanied by unpleasant side effects which can lead to noncompliance in patients. It's clear that the way we are currently addressing widespread mental illness is inadequate, and the emerging field of nutritional psychiatry offers a promising alternative. Nutritional psychiatry looks at the diets of patients suffering mental illness, and assesses how they could be contributing to their disorders. There are certain biological pathways that link diet with the brain such as inflammation, oxidative stress, brain plasticity, the gut micro biome, intestinal permeability, and mitochondrial dysfunction. Certain micro and macronutrients have also been shown to reduce symptoms of common disorders, such as depression and anxiety. Proteins, lipids, and carbohydrates are crucial to optimal mental health as they make up the physical structure of the brain, and support its growth. Macronutrients such as Omega 3 fatty acids, folate, and Vitamin B12 are common deficiencies in the brains of depressed patients, and patients claim to have reduced symptoms after implementing these into their diet. The concept of supplementation of nutrients for mental illness, similar to the prescription of psychiatric drugs, is a key practice in the emerging field. While the future of nutritional psychiatry is unknown and there is still a lot of research to be done, I hope to portray the current findings of the field in my work and represent it as an effective alternative to psychiatric medication.

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E-CIGARETTE USE AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG A SAMPLE OF ROMANIAN PREGNANT SMOKERS AND EX-SMOKERS

Rana Jaber[1], Oana Blaga[2], Cristian Meghea[2] and Marina Dascăl[3]

[1]Norther Illinois University, USA
[2]Michigan State University, USA
[3]Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania

Abstract:

Objective: This study measured the prevalence of ever and current e-cigarette use and identified their associated factors in a sample of Romanian pregnant smokers and ex-smokers.

Methods: Data was selected from Quit Together Randomized control trial (RCT) in Romania. There were 316 pregnant smokers and former smokers enrolled between 2016 and 2019 in the formative and baseline phases. A structured questionnaire was used to collect information by research assistants in clinics at the formative phase, and by self-administered approach through the study website at baseline.

Results: Ever use of e-cigarette was reported by 122 (41.2%) of participants. Of the ever users, 42 (34.4%) were current users. A total of 249 (84.4%) women attempted to quit smoking, of which 100 (40.2%) ever used e-cigarette, and 35 (14.1%) used e-cigarettes at their last attempt to quit. Among current users, 21.4% were using it daily. E-cigarette was used by 54.8% of women to help them to quit cigarette smoking. Most of the current e-cigarette users (90.5%) were also smoking cigarettes (dual users). E-cigarette was perceived as not less harmful than cigarettes by 49.6% of the whole sample, 45.8% of the women who ever used e-cigarettes and 31.0% of the current e-cigarette users. Factors associated with ever using e-cigarettes were education bachelor or below, partner's smoking, moderate to high nicotine dependence. Current e-cigarette use was only associated with the reduced harm perception.

Conclusions: High percentage of pregnant women ever used e-cigarettes and a worrisome percentage of current users are cigarette smokers (dual users). Although half of the current users reported using e-cigarette to help them to quit, they did not report lower level of cigarette smoking than that before pregnancy. Disagreeing that e-cigarette is less harmful than cigarettes was much lower among current e-cigarette users compared to other women who ever tried it but are not currently using it.

ULTRASOUND-GUIDED CRYONEUROLYSIS OF LOWER EXTREMITY CUTANEOUS NERVES FOR TREATMENT OF RESTLESS LEG SYNDROME

Carmen Vogt, Pamela Santamaria and Joshua Urban
University of Nebraska Medical Center, USA

Abstract:

Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS), despite its underwhelming moniker, can be a miserable affliction often requiring medications with unpleasant side effects, including opioids. RLS affects up to 10% of the population, yet its etiology is unknown. One theory is a hyperexcitability and/or lack of inhibition of peripheral nerves. This study proposes cryoneurolysis of lower extremity cutaneous nerves will not only lead to temporary interruption of sensory input, but also alter long-term excitability following the regrowth of the treated nerves and sustained relief of RLS symptoms - mitigating the need for marginally effective drug regimens and their many undesirable side effects.Two patients were treated with ultrasound guided cryoneurolysis of unilateral lower extremities on the following nerves: lateral femoral cutaneous nerve, anterior femoral cutaneous nerve, and the infrapatellar saphenous nerve. The first patient had moderate restless leg syndrome and had bilateral relief of symptoms for 6 months, and unilateral relief for 2.5 years. The second patient had severe restless leg and had bilateral relief of symptoms for 6 months, and unilateral relief for 1 year. Cryoneurolysis results in regrowth of cutaneous nerves at 1-2 mm per day. Thus, the long-term relief of symptoms persisted even after the treated nerves resumed normal sensory function implying that cryoneurolysis alters the hyperexcitability of the nerve even after regrowth. All patients had a return of normal nerve function without any long-term side effects of the cryoneurolysis. In contrast with current treatment regimens, these findings propose cryoneurolysis as an effective non- pharmacologic way to treat rest leg syndrome without significant side effects. This study also suggests peripheral nerve hyperexcitability as a primary mechanism of restless leg syndrome. Further investigation is necessary to assess why unilateral treatment results in bilateral symptom relief and why symptom relief lasts longer than it takes the nerve to regenerate.

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HAPTEN POLYETHERS FOR ANTI-ADDICTION VACCINE

Mayson Whipple and Robert Ferrier
Michigan State University, USA

Abstract:

Substance use disorders (SUD) and opioid-related fatalities are growing worldwide concerns. Pharmacotherapies used to treat SUD have been unable to mitigate the rising numbers of addiction and overdose, highlighting the need for alternative treatment methods. Active immunization utilizing haptens, molecules similar in structure to the target drug, and conjugated to immunogenic carrier proteins has emerged as a promising strategy to combat SUD and drug overdose. Immunization elicits highly specific antibodies that bind to free drug in the body and prevent entry to the brain, essentially deactivating the drug. Current vaccine design is restricted due to the difficulties of small molecule synthesis and limited conjugation sites on carrier proteins leading to a low number of haptens per protein (hapten density). One way to overcome these challenges is through the utilization of polyhaptens, or haptens attached to a polymer, which have found success in other areas such as targeted cancer vaccines. Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) is a common biocompatible polymer; PEG derivatives can be modified with hapten moieties to form polyhaptens offering a significant increase in hapten load. We are investigating a novel, haptenated poly(ethylene glycol) (hap-PEG) conjugate vaccine strategy that offers simple tuning of hapten density and valency through varying molecular weights and copolymerization. Traditional SUD vaccines are made by modifying the target drug with a maleimide linker containing a terminal NHS ester for conjugation to a carrier protein through carbodiimide crosslinking. The proposed hap-PEG vaccine consists of polyethers with an NHS end group and maleimide pendants for linkage to target drugs, mimicking traditional vaccine chemistry. *In vivo* studies can be performed to determine vaccine efficacy in relation to hapten density and valency. Specifically, after injection of hap-PEG conjugate vaccines in mice, we will evaluate IgG antibody titers over time with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) and attenuation of drug induced behaviors.

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MENTAL HEALTH IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: THE ROLE OF ADDICTION AND THE BENEFITS OF MINDFULNESS TO OPTIMIZE PERFORMANCE

Jeffrey Overall
The Global Institute for Conscious Economics, Canada

Abstract:

With entrepreneurial failure rates close to 80%, constant worries about financing, always on the lookout for good employees, and continuously encountering the need to pivot, the life of the entrepreneur can be stressful. The dark side of entrepreneurship that many are not willing to discuss is the mental health challenges that they often experience. Compared to the general public, entrepreneurs are 50% more likely to suffer from a mental health condition. They are two times more likely to suffer from depression, six times more likely to suffer from ADHD, three times more likely to suffer from substance abuse, two times more likely to have suicidal thoughts, ten times more likely to suffer from bipolar disorder, and two times more likely to require psychiatric hospitalization To overcome their challenges, entrepreneurs turn to various forms of escapism, such as: alcoholism, narcotics, over-eating, and conspicuous consumption. According to preliminary data from a multi-year research project funded by the Minister of Department for Women and Gender Equality (WAGE) from the Government of Canada, mental health in the workplace is chronic in the vast majority of cases. However, research has shown that regular mindfulness practices, like meditation and yoga, have a profound effect on mental health. In this research, I show that mindfulness has many benefits to not only entrepreneurs, but also companies and society at large. The main thesis of this research involves demonstrating that mindfulness leads to individual, socioeconomic, and environmental sustainability. This research is important as the themes of mindfulness, consciousness, and spirituality are only beginning to be integrated within an economic context.

PATIENTS' OPINIONS ON THE VALIDITY OF THE DIAGNOSIS OF PEDIATRIC BIPOLAR DISORDER

Katrin I Kutlucinar
Wexford Drive Kensington, USA

Abstract:

Recent debates regarding the validity of Pediatric Bipolar Disorder (PBD) as a valid diag- nosis is concerning for many patients with bipolar disorder (BD) who experienced the onset of their disorder prior to the age of 19. This paper offers firsthand responses of three patients who experienced PBD and the trajectory that BD can take when not caught and treated early. We offer patients' perspectives on arguments made to eliminate PBD as a valid diagnosis. We believe that the stories we convey should be taken into consideration before such a conse- quential decision such as eliminating a diagnosis is proposed.

THE MODERN BRAIN SCIENCES: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

Paul T Brown
Monarch Business School, Switzerland

Abstract:

Background: 120 years of the teaching and practice of psychology have failed to produce any fundamental agreements among psychologists as to what 'a person' is; or what 'the Self' is. In the guise of claiming to be the science of the mind or the science of human behavior, psychology begins to appear to be more like a set of theologies – belief systems – than a true science, with a variety of adherents of different theoretical persuasions One adverse outcome of this situation is that those concerned with the development of any individual's capacity to function at his or her best following illness or injury, or in any other developmental setting such as enhancing an individual's potential for leadership, lack a scientific understanding of the person in question.

Objective: To present the proposition that the modern brain sciences are showing us that we human beings are, like the rest of the physical world, primarily energy systems, not psychological systems: and that it is through understanding how that energy is mobilized in creating individuality that the most effective therapeutic and developmental interventions can be implemented.

Method: This is a broad-range theoretical presentation at a very crucial stage in our understanding of human behavior being neurobiological rather than psychologically determined. It draws on the author's extensive experience as a practicing clinical and organizational psychologist, executive coach, mentor and supervisor.

Conclusion: The intention is to draw the audience into an appreciation of the considerable implications for an understanding of human behavior that the modern brain sciences are beginning to afford us:

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HOW CHILDHOOD TRAUMA CHANGES THE RECOVERY MODELS

John Michael Weber
Open Door Mission Houston,USA

Abstract:

It is this author's belief that what has become the status-quo in treatment facilities has not been working for a long time. It is for that reason this author believes things need to change. Relapse has been woven into the fabric of standard operating procedure and is that necessary? Childhood Trauma is not being addressed early in recovery and that creates that environment of inevitable relapse. This paper will explore how to break away from the status -quo and rethink the current "evidence-based treatments." To begin breaking away from status-quo, this ends the Abstract, with hopes an interest has been peaked to read on.

Explanation: What is amazing to this author, is that no one appears to disagree that childhood trauma is the root cause for substance use and other mental health disorders, yet the treatment field is still caught in a cyclic status quo that evidence shows does not work. So why is that? This paper will tackle that question as well as proposed changes to treatment models that would treat the trauma before the addiction. Changing thinking changes behavior. An addict is aware of the consequences of their disease, so to present that as a motive to change, does nothing to change their thinking. Giving them an enlightened perspective of their childhood adverse events, will change their thinking and then the consequences of their behavior and how to change them will be well received.

Evidence: According to Baldwin research, Alcoholics Anonymous professionals shout success in light of the evidence which supposes a 3% success rate. As horrible as those statistics sound, it makes sense that the ones who had success working the 12 Steps would shout out-loud that AA is a success. A majority of treatment centers in the United States are 12 Step oriented. The principles of the 12 Steps are solid but the approach can be a one size fits all and that can be problematic. In the book: The Principles and Practices of Medicine, Dr. William Osler states, "It is much more important to know what sort of patient has a disease than to know what kind of disease the patient has" . It is this author's experience on the frontline of treatment that treating substance abuse is an existential effort in futility. If the root cause, trauma, is not addressed, the cycle of sobriety-relapse-sobriety-relapse, will continue until it is addressed, or the client dies. Further, beyond experience working with others, this recovered addict did not stay off of drugs until childhood trauma was dealt with. Important to note that the personal therapist for this author had no addiction experience but was well versed in treating childhood trauma.

STRETCHABLE NEURAL IMPLANTS

Mohammed Elmahmoudy and Klas Tybrandt
Linköping University, Sweden

Abstract:

Neural devices have been successfully used to stimulate the nervous system to treat diseases such as Parkinson's disease, paralysis, epilepsy, and hearing loss among others. Neural implants made of soft materials have shown better interfacing with human tissues compared to the classical metal devices. That is because the mechanical stiffness in the case of metal electrodes is much higher which results in a foreign body reaction and causes inflammation. Since human organ systems are in a constant Macro- and micro- motion caused mainly by the pulsating blood flow and breathing as well as the skeletomuscular movements, stretchable neural implants are needed in applications where bending and stretching have a damaging mechanical impact on neural tissues and/or devices. Stretchable neural implants can also be beneficial when implanted chronically around organs that are expected to grow in size. Microfabrication of stretchable neural devices allows obtaining smaller devices that are more precise for measurements and/or stimulation at specific targeted locations. Stretchable micro-multielectrode arrays for example are neural devices that allow measurements of a high spatial resolution to decode neural circuits. Combining the small size of neural devices and the stretchability provides a class of devices that are capable of a more natural integration with the human body. Fabricating a micro- stretchable neural device through a biocompatible process is however challenging. In addition. In this work we show ways to fabricate stretchable neural devices using several approaches with examples of their implantation.

HOW DID PEOPLE WITH FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY EXPERIENCE THE FIRST COVID-19 LOCKDOWN? A THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE COMMENT

Karen A. E Hall, Blanca Deusdad, Manuel D'Hers Del Pozo and Angel Martinez
Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain

Abstract:

People with functional diversity endure barriers to health and other services and to full participation in social life. In the context of COVID-19, this discrimination has been intensified worldwide. We examine how the experience of COVID-19 lockdown was depicted in comments to a video about functional diversity and COVID published on VICE's YouTube channel. We analysed the first 100 comments on the video, which was posted in spring 2020, during the first COVID-19 lockdown (roughly from March to June 2020, with some variations around the world). We identified three themes: lack of access to care and services, isolation and lifestyle changes, and peer support. Interestingly, the hardships faced by people with functional diversity occurred even in countries with social policies protecting the rights of people with disabilities. Legal regulations regarding COVID-19 and people with functional diversity have not been sufficient in most countries, The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed inadequate care systems, even in Western countries with advanced social protection policies.

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A SPECİFİC PHOBİA CASE AFTER THE FLOOD: THALASSOPHOBİA-THE IMPACT OF THE CLİMATE CRİSİS

Betül Kırşavoğlu and Ozan Odabaşı
Kocaeli Derince Training and Research State Hospital, Turkey

Abstract:

Changes in climate pose one of the greatest challenges of our century. In terms of feeling the effects of these changes relatively recently, it is the new focus of attention of the scientific community. The effect of climate change is becoming a new research topic on humans and all living things. All natural disasters and situations related to climate change cause physical and psychiatric effects directly and indirectly. However, it is seen that there is a significant deficiency in the studies on the psychiatric outcomes related to these changes. The consequences of climate change can be seen on living things, either acutely or chronically, directly or indirectly. While the effects of acute events occur similarly to acute traumatic stress response, chronic consequences may resemble posttraumatic stress disorder and be passed on to the next generations. Flood is a disaster that large bodies of water inundates land areas. Floods are one of the most common types of major disasters, which have killed a significant number of people in the last decade having major cost on mental health. Psychological consequences of floods include post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorder, and depression. After the flood disaster, mourning reaction due to material and moral losses, increase in substance abuse, worsening of existing mental disorders and behavioral disorders in children may be observed. Thalassophobia is a type of specific phobia that includes a persistent and intense fear of deep bodies of water. In this oral presentation based on case study, it is aimed to describe a flood-triggered thalassophobia.

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ANXIETY DURING PREGNANCY PERIOD AT NAJRAN CITY, SAUDI ARABIA; MAGNITUDE AND CORRELATES

Nasser Alqahtani
Najran University, Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

Background: To identify the magnitude of anxiety among pregnant women attending the Najran Maternity & Children's Hospital (Najran City, Saudi Arabia) and to examine the correlates that may play a role in the development of anxiety during pregnancy.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted at Najran Maternity & Children's Hospital. Data were collected from 410 women through questionnaire-based interviews to gather psycho-sociodemographic, medical and gestational data. The screening of anxiety was scaled by the generalized anxiety disorder-7 (GAD-7) scale.

Result: A total of 410 pregnant women participated in this study. In total, 11% of the participants suffered from anxiety during pregnancy. Multivariate regression analysis showed psychiatric illness and feeling of being stressed were significant correlates of anxiety during pregnancy.

Conclusion: The anxiety disorder during pregnancy is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes. Thus, the proper antenatal care to identify and manage anxiety among pregnant women might benefit the psychological and physical health of pregnant women, their children, and families. It is necessary to consider all possible various biopsychosocial factors that account for anxiety occurrence during pregnancy.

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THE MEDİATİNG ROLE OF DEPRESSİON İN THE RELATİONSHİP BETWEEN MOTİVATİON, CRAVİNG AND STAYİNG ABSTİNENT DURİNG A TWELVE-WEEK CLİNİCAL FOLLOW UP OF İNDİVİDUALS WİTH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

Inci Ozgur Ilhan and Hatice Bedel
Ankara University, Turkey

Abstract:

This study constitutes part of a larger follow-up study investigating relationship of motivation, craving and depression in individuals with alcohol dependence. Here the relationships of staying abstinent during a 12-week follow-up period to initial craving, motivational level and depression were analysed. Following a two- to four-week medically assisted withdrawal period, the participants (n=93, 91.4% male) motivational level, craving and depressive levels were assessed and they were followed for 12 weeks with 4-week intervals. During this period, none of the patients have been prescribed any anti-craving medicine, but received various antidepressants according to the clinical interview. Drinking for three consecutive days during follow-up was considered early relapse and duration of abstinence was recorded. The mean (±standard deviation) duration of staying abstinent at follow up was 7.3 (±4.7). The Beck Depression Inventory, the Treatment Motivation Questionnaire (TMQ), the Penn Alcohol Craving Scale (PACS) ve the Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale for Heavy Drinking (YBOCS-hd) were used for the assessment. Mediating role of the depression in the relationship of either craving or motivation, and staying at follow-up was analysed using linear regression models, where the total duration of abstinent at follow-up (weeks) was taken as the dependent variable. The total effect of the craving on the duration of abstinence was significant according to both the YBOCS-hd (β=-0.288, t=-2.870, p=0.005) and for the PACS (β=-0.262, t=-2.594, p=0.011). The statistical significance of this relationship, both for the YBOCS-hd (β=-0.140, t=-1.165, p=0.247) and for the PACS (β=-0.111, t=-0.943, p=0.348) and the TMQ on staying at follow-up (β=-0.253, t=-2.497, p=0.014) disappeared with the inclusion of the BDI score in the regression model (β=-0.170, t=-1.674, p=0.098). As a result, we suggest that depression determines staying abstinent at follow-up at least for the first three months of alcohol dependent individuals, by mediating the effect of motivational and craving.

DREZONOTOMY IN A SENILE PATIENT WITH POST-HERPETIC NEUROPATHY

G. Salas and J Bucett

Hospital Santa Cruz, Bolivia
Hospital Caja CORDES Santa Cruz, Bolivia

Abstract:

Pain is the first symptomatology that changes a patient's life and that of her social environment. The fact that the patient's pain becomes chronic and intractable without having the expected effectiveness with pharmacological therapy.Tolerating their undesired effect, such as opioid abuse, non-invasive treatment failure, among others, have led to the study of probable surgical techniques for pain relief in these patients, in search of being able to grant them a better quality of life and in some cases return them to society. In search of alternatives, the drezotomy is reached, which is the destruction of the entry region of the sensitive posterior root in the posterior horn of the medulla (dorsal root entry zone) for its acronym in English D.R.E.Z. (Dorsal Root Entry Zone). The effectiveness of this technique is demonstrated in the clinical case and its evolution, being viable and safe for the control of intractable pain with medication.

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THE EARLY NEONATAL OUTCOMES OF BABIES WITH MATERNAL REJECTION AND DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR MOTHERS

Zühal Çamur and Ebru Akbaş
Karabuk University, Turkey

Abstract:

Objective: This study aims to determine the early clinical characteristics of infants admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) due to maternal rejection and their mothers' descriptive information.

Method: This retrospective research includes data from a single center. Between 2017 and 2021 (5 years), data on 61 newborn infants admitted to the NICU due to maternal rejection and their mothers were collected retrospectively by reviewing digital archive records.

Result: The study investigates descriptive characteristics of mothers and infants, frequency, standard deviations, and chi-squares. These mothers refused abandoned infants, had pregnancies out of wedlock, were unemployed, had an unplanned pregnancy, and did not go to pregnancy follow-ups or doctor's visits. Mothers who abused substances were also observed to smoke, and mothers of infants with seizures used drugs. The characteristics of the infants admitted to the NICU due to maternal rejection are as follows: primarily male (60.7%), all live born (100%), mean gestational age of 37.5 weeks, mean birth weight of 2928 g, discharged from hospital with clinical recommendations (91.8%), born in a hospital setting (86.9%). Four of the 14 infants with sequelae had anencephaly incompatible with life (exitus within a few days), and the other ten had limb anomalies (talipes equinovarus, pes planus, polydactyly). Sixteen mothers who used drugs during pregnancy and their infants had seizures ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: This study discovered that maternal rejection increased over the years, and the numbers increased even more during the pandemic. This suggests an urgent need to develop and implement strategies to prevent maternal rejection.

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Forthcoming Events

International Conference on **Biomaterials and Biodevices**
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2nd International Conference on **Neurology and Brain Disorders**
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November 6-7, 2023 | Paris, France

European Conference on **Human Genetics**
November 6-7, 2023 | Paris, France

International Conference on **Gynecology and Obstetrics**
November 6-7, 2023 | Dubai, UAE

International Conference on **Biomedical Science and Engineering**
November 6-8, 2023 | Dubai, UAE

International Confernce on **Clinical Case Reports**
November 8-9, 2023 | Dubai, UAE

2nd International Conference on **Materials Science & Engineering**
November 8-9, 2023 | Dubai, UAE

2nd European Congress on **Chemistry and Applied Sciences**
November 9-10, 2023 | Paris, France

2nd International Conference on **Catalysis & Chemical Engineering**
November 9-10, 2023 | Paris, France

European Congress on **Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development**
November 16-17, 2023 | Rome, Italy

European Congress on **Biopolymers and Bioplastics**
November 16-17, 2023 | Rome, Italy

2nd International Conference on **Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology**
November 20-21, 2023 | Vienna, Austria

2nd European Congress on **Microbiology**
November 20-21, 2023 | Vienna, Austria

2nd International Conference on **Infectious Diseases**
November 20-21, 2023 | Vienna, Austria

2nd International Conference on **Addiction & Psychiatry**
November 20-21, 2023 | Vienna, Austria