20 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS
alliedacademies.com

3rd International Conference on

NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS

June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

NEURO CONGRESS 2019



SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

DAY 1

DAY 1 SESSIONS

JUNE 19, 2019

Neurological Disorders and Stroke

SESSION CHAIR

Asha Srinivasan
JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research, India

SESSION INTRODUCTION

Title: The effect of transcranial electrical stimulation on neurophysiology and mental health in clinical cases

Monica Berntsen, Training Brains, United Kingdom

3rd International Conference on
NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS
June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

Monica Berntsen, J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

THE EFFECT OF TRANSCRANIAL ELECTRICAL STIMULATION ON NEUROPHYSIOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN CLINICAL CASES

Monica Berntsen
Training Brains, United Kingdom

The effects of brain stimulation methods such as TMS and tES on human health and performance are well established. The literature on brain stimulation efficacy includes both academic and clinical research and documents that the method is safe and non-invasive approach to treat the brain directly without known adverse side effects. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has reviewed the evidence and has approved both TMS and tDCS for the treatment of depression. However, the uptake of these methods in clinical practice is extremely limited. Only three clinics are providing depression treatment using TMS and there are no known clinics providing treatment using tDCS. Data from three clinical cases will be presented: one patient with intracranial haemmorrhage to the parietal region resulting in loss of various functions including visual field; severe and treatment resistant depression and morbid obesity. All patients were treated with tES at individually adjusted parameters. Electroencephalogram and various self-report assessments were recorded prior to treatment, at three weeks of treatment and at six weeks of treatment. A field of vision test was taken prior to treatment and after treatment in the haemmorrhage case. All patients presented with hemispheric asymmetry, which was reduced progressively with treatment. Power spectral densities also reduced progressively with treatment. Mental health assessments showed no presence of symptoms in any patients after six weeks. All patients tolerated the treatment well and reported no side effects.

BIOGRAPHY

Monica Berntsen has a unique background that includes counseling Psychology and Neuropsychology/Cognitive Neuroscience. She carried out a PhD at the University of Essex focusing on the recording, interpretation and modulation of brain activity. She has published a few papers demonstrating the effect of tES on brain functioning. Currently she runs a private practice focusing on cognitive function and behavioural control. She works with patients who have lost function after stroke or traumatic brain injury to regain functioning and improve quality of life and with individuals suffering mental health and psychiatric conditions. The practice is a great success and provides a service to suffer of stroke and damage that is not currently available on the NHS.

mberntsen3@gmail.com

Note:

DAY 1 SESSIONS
JUNE 19, 2019

Brain and Neurological Cancers | Alzheimer's Disease | Brain Injury and Behavioral Issues

SESSION CHAIR

Christophe Pellegrino
Aix Marseille University, France

SESSION INTRODUCTION

Title: Long term consequences of brain trauma in mice

Christophe Pellegrino, Aix Marseille University, France

Title: The lived experiences of adults with Autistic Spectrum Disorder as novice martial artists: A thematic analysis

Brian McCann, The Newpark Autism Centre, Ireland

Title: Excess winter deaths among people living with Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia

Anne O'Farrell, Health Service Executive, Ireland

Title: Immediate healing for personality development

Hadi Eltonsi, Cairo University Medical Collage, Egypt

Title: Eating disorders and personality disorders

Sam Vaknin, Southern Federal University, Russia

3rd International Conference on
NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS
June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

Christophe Pellegrino, J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES OF BRAIN TRAUMA IN MICE

Christophe Pellegrino
Aix Marseille University, France

Brain trauma is the main cause of disability all over the world with a very high prevalence in developed countries (Meyer *et al*., 2008; Bondi *et al*., 2015). According to the World Health Organization and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Meyer *et al*., 2008), brain trauma classification is based on multiple factors such as altered neurological functions, brain area of interest and genetic variations. Altogether, these factors lead to highly individualized injuries. Sequels of trauma include low prevalence post-traumatic epilepsies, with a severity and occurrence dependent on trauma severity (Kelly *et al*., 2015; Bragin *et al*., 2016), cognitive dysfunctions and depression like phenotypes are also commonly associated. Author's interest focuses on the early events happening both at cellular and neuronal network level leading to long-term consequences of brain trauma. They put a particular emphasis in investigating the role of GABAergic transmission in the settling up of the post-traumatic depression. They have identified the first post-traumatic week as an optimal therapeutic window. Their rationale is to treat animals before the establishment of the depression in a prophylactic manner.

BIOGRAPHY

Christophe Pellegrino completed in PhD in Neurosciences in 2009 at Aix Marseille University, France. He worked on neuronal survival and on the role of intracellular cascades leading to synaptic plasticity of NMDA receptors. Later on he focused on the effect of brain trauma at cellular and network levels with a particular emphasis on epilepsy and psychiatric disorders such as anxiety and depression. His publication H-index is 17 and he is involved in reviewing activity of reputed journals. He is teaching neurosciences and physiology at Aix Marseille University.

christophe.pellegrino@inserm.fr

Note:

3rd International Conference on
NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS
June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

Brian McCann, J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ADULTS WITH AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDER AS NOVICE MARTIAL ARTISTS: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Brian McCann
The Newpark Autism Centre, Ireland

This study questions what it is to be an autistic adult as a novice martial artist in the practice of Aikido. It responds to a gap in the literature on martial arts as an intervention in autism and investigates the impact of martial practice on the affective domain. Four participants met with two inclusion criteria: firstly, to be between eighteen and sixty-five and secondly, to hold a clinical diagnosis of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (DSM-5). Methodologically, the research was conducted using thematic analysis, with influence from Hermeneutic Phenomenology. The sample engaged in an adapted Aikido course, which was taught by officially registered black-belt instructors within a formal dojo setting. Video and photo elicitation were used in the semi-structured interviews and the participants logged their experiences in diary format. Two phases of interviews followed the 12-class course. Phase 2 was conducted between four and six months after Phase 1 in order to register any longitudinal changes. The researcher personally transcribed all interviews, amounting to over 60,000 words. Thematic Analysis was selected and conjoined with the influences of hermeneutic phenomenology Phase 1 revealed codes across the four transcripts that revealed issues of fear, bullying, threat, protection, anxiety, shame and safety. Phase 2 revealed a significant longitudinal impact on the daily lives of the participants, ranging from a newly acquired life-world structure to an increase in peace of mind. The study contributes to the current wave of advocacy for the global autistic nation and should encourage and support further research. On a pragmatic level, it may offer inspiration to martial art instructors teaching autistic adults in their classes.

BIOGRAPHY

Brian McCann is a Doctoral candidate at the University of Dundee. He teaches English at Newpark Autism Centre, Dublin to adolescents. He has taught at Dublin City University, Dublin Business School and King Fahd University, Saudi Arabia and at Aoyama Business School, Tokyo. He has an MPhil in Applied Linguistics from Trinity College, Dublin an MBA in Educational Management from the University of Leicester, UK and four post-graduate diplomas in special education from University College, Dublin; The University of Ireland, Maynooth; Queen's University, Belfast and Trinity College, Dublin. He holds a 4th Degree Black Belt in Aikido awarded from Aikido World Headquarters, Tokyo. He regularly teaches Samurai weaponry to autistic students. He presented his research at the European Autism Congress, Croatia in March 2019 and will give further presentations in 2019 at 2nd International Congress on Mental Health, Amsterdam and 4th International Conference of Clinical Psychology and Counseling, Tokyo.

englisheducation@gmail.com

Note:

Anne O'Farrell et al., J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

EXCESS WINTER DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DEMENTIA

Anne O'Farrell[1] and **Charles Roarty**[2]
[1]Health Service Executive, Ireland
[2]Energy Action, Ireland

Introduction: Excess winter deaths (EWDs) have been observed in Ireland and in other European countries. Previous studies found EWDs are greatest in older persons with respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. However, a UK study found that in the elderly who have Dementia or Alzheimer's, 40% more die in winter. This Irish study looked at Alzheimer's disease and dementia related (ADRDs) deaths among those aged 65 years and over that were recorded in Ireland from 2010 to 2015.

Method: All deaths from Dementia or Alzheimer's disease were obtained by month of death from the Central Statistics Office. The World Health Organization formula for calculating excess winter deaths was then used.

Results: The study found 91 excess deaths recorded as Alzheimer's disease and related dementia (ADRDs) among those aged 65 years and over in the winter of 2010/11 and this rose to 172 excess deaths in the winter of 2014/15. This equates to a percentage increase of 33.7% ADRDs deaths 2010/11 compared to 37.8% in 2014/15.

Conclusion: This study shows that excess Alzheimer's disease and Dementia related deaths (ADRDs) increased among those aged 65 years and over in Ireland over study period. The causes of the excess winter mortality among those with dementia still need further research as it is likely to be multi-factorial including factors such as patient with dementia unable to keep themselves warm at home due to forgetfulness or frailty. The EU ageing population will lead to increase in incidence of excess dementia death in winter and is likely to be major problem unless good public health policies are put in place. It is vital that there is more public awareness of vulnerability of those with dementia to excess winter mortality.

BIOGRAPHY

Anne O'Farrell currently works as an Epidemiologist/Biostatistician in the Health Intelligence Unit of the Health Service Executive (HSE) in Ireland. Anne's obtained a BSc (Hons) Biological Science in 1997 from University College London, an MSc in Epidemiology from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) in 2001 and she completed her HRB funded PhD in Epidemiology at Trinity College in 2010. She was recently made a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine Ireland (RAMI). She has published over 30 peer-reviewed papers and has reviewed many peer reviewed papers. She has mentored undergraduate and PhD students. She has presented her work at many national and international conferences and has also chaired and ran workshops at conferences. Her main areas of interests are epidemiology of the social determinants of health, social exclusion, care of the elderly, fuel poverty, alcohol, tobacco misuse, homelessness, health policy and health economic policy.

anne.ofarrell@hse.ie

Hadi Eltonsi, J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

IMMEDIATE HEALING FOR PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Hadi Eltonsi
Cairo University Medical College, Egypt

Statement of the problem: clients receiving psychotherapy require several sessions even if with drugs and use of will power over time.

Purpose of the treatment: Achieving immediate non medicinal effortless painless healing without complications. For personality development, relief of neuorotic disease, psychosomatic symptoms and diseases, treating emotional obesity and smoking.

Method: After joint analysis with Client and definition of psychological and physical goals of treatment, the healer as a trained behavioral, cognitive and logo psychotherapist arrives with client to a new corrected understanding of the case and roots of conflicts in childhood, taking around 2 hours, then in less than an hour performs non-verbal interpersonal hypnosis with transfer of energy and telepathy to client till deep sleep when he implants the required personality , ideas, emotions, motives and attitudes into the subconscious embodying the required state. The subconscious and conscious mind will have same agreed upon analysis and targets for immediate results in that session of 3 hours

Results: The healer got patent in Egypt 2016 for his discovery of The Immediate Healing for Personality Development and for mentioned purposes. Up till now treating more than 700 cases aging between 12 and 80 years with relief of more than 80% of cases either totally or mostly.

Conclusion: immediate non medicinal revolutionary life transforming healing for a wide spectrum of cases achieving higher grades of maturity, insight, harmony and efficiency saving client time, effort, interests and complications. Also used to maturate community leaders to be trouble shooter model efficient leaders with team spirit.

BIOGRAPHY

Hadi Eltonsi a medical graduate trained in group psychotherapy , hypnosis, silva mind control, NLP, Reiki Master, Pranic Healing, Life Couch, Mantra Yuga meditation among others courses for psychic powers, family constellation thru his medical study and practice then as a diplomat and Ambassador. He performed many TV, Radio interviews and seminars apart of two short American films about his work or inspired by his skills which were shown in international film festivals, the second got an award in Venice 2017.

mhmeltonsi@yahoo.com

Note:

3rd International Conference on
NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS
June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

Sam Vaknin, J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

EATING DISORDERS AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Sam Vaknin
Southern Federal University, Russia

Eating disorders indicate the strong combined activity of an underlying sense of lack of personal autonomy and an underlying sense of lack of self-control. The patient feels inordinately, paralyzingly helpless and ineffective. His eating disorders are an effort to exert and reassert mastery over his own life. At this early stage, the patient is unable to differentiate his own feelings and needs from those of others. His cognitive and perceptual distortions and deficits (for instance, regarding his body image– known as a somatoform disorder) only increase his feeling of personal ineffectualness and his need to exercise even more self-control (by way of his diet). The patient does not trust himself in the slightest. He rightly considers himself to be his worst enemy, a mortal adversary. Therefore, any effort to collaborate with the patient against his own disorder is perceived by the patient as self-destructive. The patient is emotionally invested in his disorder- his vestigial mode of self-control.

BIOGRAPHY

Sam Vaknin is the author of "MALIGNANT SELF-LOVE: NARCISSISM REVISITED" and other books about personality disorders. His work is cited in hundreds of books and dozens of academic papers. He is Visiting Professor of Psychology, Southern Federal University, Russia and Professor of Finance and Psychology in CIAPS (Centre for International Advanced and Professional Studies). He spent the past six years developing a treatment modality for Narcissistic personality disorder (NPD). Over the years, with volunteers, it was found to be effective with clients suffering from a major depressive episode as well.

samvaknin@gmail.com

Note:

20 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS
alliedacademies.com

3rd International Conference on

NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS

June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

NEURO CONGRESS 2019



SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

DAY 2

DAY 2 SESSIONS

JUNE 20, 2019

Neuroimmunology | Neuroscience | Anxiety and Depression

SESSION CHAIR

Preeti Makkar
Soonchunhyang University, South Korea

SESSION INTRODUCTION

Title: Osmotic demyelination syndrome: Surprising results of combined immunotherapy (pulse therapy, plasmapheresis and immunoglobulin)

Marianna P M de Moraes, Hospital São Rafael, Brazil

Title: Neurocognitive perspective of prosocial and antisocial behaviours in human: Emerging research and social impact

Shashikanta Tarai, National Institute of Technology Raipur, India

Title: Myricetin reduces toxic level of CAG repeats RNA in Huntington's disease (HD) and spinocerebellar ataxia (SCAs)

Eshan Khan, Indian Institute of Technology, India

3rd International Conference on
NEUROLOGY AND BRAIN DISORDERS
June 19-20, 2019 | Dublin, Ireland

Marianna P M de Moraes, J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

OSMOTIC DEMYELINATION SYNDROME: SURPRISING RESULTS OF COMBINED IMMUNOTHERAPY (PULSE THERAPY, PLASMAPHERESIS AND IMMUNOGLOBULIN)

Marianna P M de Moraes
Hospital São Rafael, Brazil

A 42 year old male patient with a new onset seizure, he is a Chronic alcoholic; bariatric surgery 10 years ago, without follow-up; on the use of escitalopram 10mg (report of bipolar affective disorder) and thiazide diuretic for hypertension. There are 15 days with uncontrollable sobs, self-medicated with clonazepam, the story of potomania. Severe hyponatremia (96mEq/dL) was detected and hypertonic saline correction was instituted. In view of the factors involved in the patient's dysnatremia, it evolved with rapid increase in serum sodium (18 mEq in less than 24 hours). With clinical-laboratory improvement, received medical discharge after a few days; readmitted after five days with gait in petit pas, dysphagia, bradykinesia, holocranial headache and pseudobulbar humor. Brain resonance showed ODS finds. Pulse therapy with methylprednisolone was made for three days, followed by plasmapheresis for five days and three days of immunoglobulin. Patient was discharged approximately one month after the first symptoms in oral diet progression; wandering with help. After three months, could walk without help, had better of disphonia and dysarthria.

BIOGRAPHY

Marianna P M de Moraes has completed her medical residency in Neurology at the age of 30 years. She had clinical practice in general Medicine for almost 6 years and about 10 years have been studying and searching about Neurology. She is writing for the PubMed website, at Neurology section about general topics.

marianna.m.moraes@gmail.com

Note:

Shashikanta Tarai et al., J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

NEUROCOGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF PROSOCIAL AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOURS IN HUMAN: EMERGING RESEARCH AND SOCIAL IMPACT

Shashikanta Tarai and **Arindam Bit**
National Institute of Technology Raipur, India

Evolution of mankind is deeply rooted in communicative skills that increase prosocial behaviour over aggression. Using prosocial language and behaviour, politicians gain public support and social approval. However, neuro-cognitive mechanisms of such rational behaviour are trivial, which can be considered as a scientific tool for modulating global policies of peace, cooperation and harmony. So far, neuro-cognitive studies have not been directed towards how our brain anticipates prosocial and antisocial congruent and incongruent behaviours. In this direction, author examines the effective intervention of linguistic valences of prosocial and antisocial stimulus while conducting electroencephalographic experiments on human brain. Participants performed a judgment task following prosocial and antisocial words in sentences in which target words were either congruent or incongruent with upcoming prosocial or antisocial words (e.g. he established a friendship with others because he wanted to terrorize people). Their results show that processing of antisocial word requires larger neurocognitive resources as compared to prosocial one, which is corroborated with our behavioural response time suggesting higher response time for antisocial than prosocial words. Early P100 showed a larger peak for antisocial than prosocial words in frontal regions, whereas N400 amplitudes were higher for prosocial than antisocial words in pre-frontal regions. Hence, antisocial stimulus activates dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, which is responsible for cognitive control. However, prosocial stimulus shows greater activation in the region of superior temporal sulcus (STS), which is linked with moral judgments. Moreover, the influence of prosocial language and behaviour has found to adapt neural plasticity in the brain. Our findings suggest that prosocial content is processed very rapidly while engaging optimum neural resources for automatic processing of language in the context of cooperation and conflict. These outcomes broaden our knowledge about the importance of neurocognitive mechanisms of prosocial language, offering theoretical insights into the sociocognitive theory of human behaviours and language processing.

BIOGRAPHY

Shashikanta Tarai has obtained his PhD from Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, India. After his PhD, he completed his Postdoctoral Research at the Centre of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences (CBCS), University of Allahabad, India. He was one of the awardees of the University Grant Fellowship (2006-2011) and Cognitive Science Initiative Fellowship (2012-2014) sponsored by University Grant Commission and Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. He is currently serving as Assistant Professor in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, National Institute of Technology Raipur, India. He published more than 30 national and international journal and conference papers in the area of neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and cognitive neuroscience of emotion, stress and neurodegeneration. He has presented his research accomplishments in Germany, Japan, Sri Lanka and United Arab Emirates.

starai.eng@nitrr.ac.in

Eshan Khan et al., J Brain Neurol 2019, Volume 3

MYRICETIN REDUCES TOXIC LEVEL OF CAG REPEATS RNA IN HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE (HD) AND SPINOCEREBELLAR ATAXIA (SCAS)

Eshan Khan, Subodh Kumar Mishra and **Amit Kumar**
Indian Institute of Technology, India

Huntington's disease (HD) is a neurodegenerative disorder that is caused by abnormal expansion of CAG repeats in the HTT gene. The transcribed mutant RNA contains expanded CAG repeats that translate into a mutant huntingtin protein. This expanded CAG repeat also causes mis-splicing of pre-mRNA due to sequestration of muscle blind like-1 splicing factor (MBNL1) and thus both of these elicit the pathogenesis of HD. Targeting the onset as well as progression of HD by small molecules could be a potent therapeutic approach. Author has screened a set of small molecules to target this transcript and found Myricetin, a flavonoid as a lead molecule that interacts with the CAG motif and thus prevents the translation of mutant huntingtin protein as well as sequestration of MBNL1. Here, they report the first solution structure of the complex formed between Myricetin and RNA containing the 5'CAG/3'GAC motif. Myricetin interacts with this RNA via base stacking at the AA mismatch. Moreover, Myricetin was also found reducing the proteo-toxicity generated due to the aggregation of polyglutamine and further, its supplementation also improves neurobehavioral deficits in the HD mouse model. Their study provides the structural and mechanistic basis of Myricetin as an effective therapeutic candidate for HD and other polyQ related disorders.

BIOGRAPHY

Eshan Khan is a PhD Research Scholar under supervision of Dr Amit Kumar in Discipline of Biosciences and Biomedical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Indore, India. He has joined Amit Kumar's lab in July, 2014 and working on therapeutic approaches targeting (CAG) exp RNA that causes neurological disorders like Huntington's disease (HD) and Spino cerebellar ataxia (SCAs).

phd1401171001@iiti.ac.in