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724th Conference

5th International Conference and Exhibition on

Addiction Research & Therapy

October 03-05, 2016 Atlanta, USA

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)



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The next big Step: How to thrive beyond recovery with peace, purpose and prosperity

Patricia M Kelley

TheChangeTeacher.com, USA

What happens once the Twelve Step programs (and other recovery programs) no longer serve the expanding mental, emotional, physical and spiritual needs of recovering addicts/alcoholics to live their most purposeful life? What then? The Next Big Step is for those that have been in active recovery programs for a minimum of one year, recognizing too, that many are not ready for several years. This presentation acknowledges the importance of the Twelve Step programs in helping individuals find sobriety-and for many, to stay clean and sober. The focus of The Next Big Step is on what's possible beyond Twelve Step recovery and meetings, when the programs no longer offer the deep personal and profound, purposeful growth that an individual is ready for. It does not replace solid recovery programs, but instead, would be considered an adjunct. The Next Big Step is based upon the principles of *The Purpose Plan*, Kelley's breakthrough program that guides participants into recognizing the Overarching Purpose and Themes of Purpose of their entire lives, and supports them living a greater life-the life they were born to live. This program helps people discover the "message in their mess"-and how to create a great, thriving life with what they learn. It is meant to facilitate recovering alcoholics and addicts gain insight and clarity, and move forward into a new life of empowered purpose, peace and prosperity. *The Purpose Plan* program offers significant support to those who may believe they have ruined their lives or lost opportunities for success because of their past. It serves to help a recovering addict/alcoholic excavate their innate greatness, and to convert long held "pain into purpose, mis-takes into re-takes, loss into legacy and mediocre into magnificent." The science of epigenetics and the power of science supported nutrition are also important key factors in this holistic mind/body/spirit program.

Biography

Patricia M. Kelley is a Big Changes Coach, Speaker, Writer & Change Catalyst. She offers Keynotes and workshops on The Next Big Step; How To Turn Life's Lessons into Big Money Messages; and Stop Heal Prevent Cancer. She brings her own story of being deeply affected by the alcoholism and drug addictions of multiple family members' into her work. She is a member of Alanon and personally understands the power of the Twelve Steps. Kelley is also Author of the forthcoming book, *The Next Big Step: How To Thrive Beyond Recovery With Peace, Purpose and Prosperity*. The book will help readers begin to learn important skills and tools that are key to "*The Next Big Step*," enabling their positive growth and life "Beyond Recovery!"

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Serum cytokines levels and their correlations with the psychotic symptoms in chronic ketamine abusers

Ni Fan

Guangzhou Brain Hospital, China

Exposing to NMDAR receptor antagonists, ketamine, produces schizophrenia-like symptoms in humans and deteriorates symptoms in schizophrenia patients. Meanwhile, schizophrenia is associated with alterations of cytokines in the immune system. Serum cytokine levels in chronic human ketamine users were measured as compared to healthy subjects. The correlations between the serum cytokines levels with the demographic, ketamine use characteristics and psychiatric symptoms were assessed. Subjects who fulfilled the criteria of ketamine dependence and healthy control subjects were recruited. Serum cytokine levels were measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The psychiatric symptoms of the ketamine abusers were assessed using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS). Serum levels of cytokines were altered in chronic ketamine abusers which may play a role in schizophrenia-like symptoms in chronic ketamine abusers.

Biography

Ni Fan, got her ph.D. from Louisiana State University Health Science Center at 2009 and continued her postdoc training at Yale University School of Medicine from 2009 to 2012. Currently she is the vice director of the neuropsychiatric research institute of Guangzhou Brain Hospital, the Affiliated Brain Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University. Her research was funded by National Nature Science foundation of China.

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Structure and family type in patients with substance abuse or dependence psychoactive rehabilitation center of addiction in the municipality of chia cundinamarca

Pedro Vargas Navarro
Universidad El Bosque, Colombia

Objective: To determine the family type, family structure in a group of patients with a diagnosis of substance abuse or dependence who were at a rehabilitation center for addiction during the period between August and October 2009. **Methods:** Through a descriptive qualitative-interpretative methodology 10 patients who met inclusion criteria for substance dependence or abuse were studied. The fieldwork and transcripts were made for three months by non-participant observation, non-structured interviews and examination of patients' clinical history. **Results:** Seven of the families interviewed were single-parent families with an unconventional organization on "gender roles". Single-parent families favored loneliness, difficulty in rule-setting, de-idealization of the place of the father in the family structure and a constant search for complicity. In the analysis by categories, we found that in 10 families in the study of individuals with addictions it is common to find family structure characteristics such as inadequate communication, lack of authority rules and limits, presence of triangulations, the lack of cohesion due to the existence of a disconnected relationship pattern and changed roles compared to conventional gender. The search for the affection of the mother at her emotional overload absence of roles and lack of father, raised by the separation of the couple, was found as an essential aspect underlying the addictive behavior. A pattern of parental abandonment is configured.

Biography

The findings confirmed what has been mentioned by various authors regarding the characteristics of the family typology structure and personal factors in patients with addictions, in addition to their need for affection combined with the desire for the mother's presence. The family typology does not determine for itself the abuse of psychoactive substances, but the influence of other factors such as family structure, especially deficient affective interactions, which should be considered in the development of therapeutic strategies

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Substance addicted mothers need multidisciplinary treatment modalities

Paula Strengell

Tampere University School of Medicine, Finland

Over half of substance misusing mothers is also suffering from some other psychiatric disease. This important factor should be addressed in treatment settings. In Finland, most pregnant women get into maternity clinic check, but in this patient group it sometimes happens that mothers come to give birth without any former visits to maternity services. Even if this group of patients has some heterogeneity, their social background is usually difficult in many respects. Single-parenting, violence, lack of support from own parents and financial problems are common.

Psychiatric diseases encountered in this group are mostly the same as in other patient groups, prevalence of psychosis is higher, though. Psychiatric and substance use treatment modalities should be combined with social services, supported housing, child protection etc. Most urgent target for treatment is to provide drug free pregnancy. Under sufficient help most mothers are capable of fostering their own children at least for the first years. Evaluations for pregnant women should include psychiatric assessment and low-threshold services should be provided.

In this study sample of 49 pregnant substance abusing mothers attending Addiction Psychiatric Clinic in Tampere, Finland, it came clear that supporting these mothers needs fluent co-work between social- and health services, reaching out approach and net-working. Offering care to substance using mothers requires professional, patient-centered attitude to avoid the patient escaping from services in fear of losing the child. Child protection services can be provided in supportive manner.

Biography

Paula Strengell has been working with addicted mothers for 15 years at Tampere University Addiction Psychiatric Clinic ever since she got her specialty in psychiatry at Tampere University School of Medicine. In addition, she is teaching psychiatry and addiction medicine at the university. She is in PhD program and has been publishing about this subject as well as working as a referee.

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Terrence Shulman

The Shulman Center for Compulsive Theft, Spending and Hoarding, USA

Bought out & spent ! Understanding & treating compulsive Shopping and Spending

We all shop for many reasons but the addict buys to relieve anxiety and over time the buying creates a dysfunctional lifestyle and more and more of their focus is on shopping and sometimes the cover-up too. Statistics reveal that approximately 10% of Americans (roughly 30 million people) meet the criteria for a compulsive buying/shopping/spending diagnosis. Other research reveals that the average American is at least \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) in debt and that arguments over money and spending are the leading cause of relationship conflicts and break-ups. People are getting hooked on store shopping, TV shopping and Internet shopping. There are various patterns of overspending that people engage in, including:

Compulsive shoppers – shop to distract feelings; “when the going gets tough, the tough go shopping”

Trophy shoppers – find the perfect accessory for outfits, etc. High class items will do.

Image shoppers – pick up tab, expensive cars, highly visible stuff

Bargain shoppers – buy stuff they don’t need just because it is a good deal. Out for the hunt.

Codependent shoppers – to gain love and approval

Bulimic Shoppers – buy and return, buy and return (similar to actual bulimia)

Collector Shoppers – have to have complete sets of objects or different colors of same style of clothing

But what causes someone to become a compulsive shopper/spender? And what can be done to treat it?

Biography

Terrence Shulman is a native Detroit. Mr. Shulman completed his undergraduate degree in English Literature at the University of Michigan in 1987. He graduated from The Detroit College of Law in 1991 and has been an attorney-at-law since 1992 specializing in mental health law and criminal defense work. He returned to and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1997 and has since then been a full-time certified social worker and addictions therapist. He worked as a counselor at a chemical dependency clinic from 1997 – 2004 and was the clinic director from 1998 – 2000. Since 2004, Mr. Shulman has been the Founder/Director of The Shulman Center for Compulsive Theft, Spending and Hoarding in metro-Detroit. He counsels clients in person and by phone from across the U.S. and Canada. He has authored four recovery books: “Something for Nothing: Shoplifting Addiction and Recovery” (2003), “Biting The Hand That Feeds: The Employee Theft Epidemic” (2005), “Bought Out and Spent! Recovery from Compulsive Shopping and Spending” (2008), and “Cluttered Lives, Empty Souls: Compulsive Stealing, Spending and Hoarding” (2011). Mr. Shulman has organized and presented at many conferences across the U.S. He has also been featured in numerous media interviews including The Oprah Winfrey Show in 2004. Mr. Shulman has been in recovery himself since March 1990 from addictive-compulsive shoplifting and stealing. He is the founder of C.A.S.A. (Cleptomaniacs and Shoplifters Anonymous) which has support groups in the metro-Detroit area and across the U.S.

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Innovation to Integration

Michael Judd

Aware Recovery Care, USA

Addiction is increasingly conceptualized as a chronic disease, yet the current addiction treatment system is largely based upon an acute model. This current model consists of costly residential care and is followed by intensive outpatient programs. The model has been effective for some but could be more successful with a continual evaluation and modification to an individual's needs. Due to the high demand for individuals needing treatment, current inpatient and outpatient services aim to develop a one size fits all approach. This type of approach touches the greatest amount of individuals at the lowest cost to already strained budgets. Nevertheless, the cost savings is front loaded and short term. Readmission rates, healthcare treatment and judicial costs continue to rise. The current treatment model cannot meet the challenges unique to each client. The need for recovery support, relapse prevention, assessing and addressing environmental and social barriers, as well as integration back into the home and the community has been a challenge for traditional treatment methods.

Traditionally, individuals were expected to fit into routines and practices that treatment providers referred them to. However, recent studies have revealed the effectiveness in a new collaborative approach to address these barriers and has proven to be an effective method for addressing each individual's unique set of challenges. This new model offers higher percentages of long term success, which directly impacts savings to the behavioral health, healthcare and the judicial systems, and is comparative to current treatment costs to the consumer. It also assigns to each client a personal highly specialized multi-disciplinary team made up of a Psychiatrist (MD), a registered nurse (RN), a licensed clinician (LCSW, LMFT), and a certified recovery advisor (CRA) who utilizes life experience. All team members work collaboratively to assess and develop a unique person centered treatment plan that addresses the multi-dimensional needs of the client within their natural environment.

Biography

Michael Judd is a Certified Recovery Advisor, Certified Recovery Support Specialist, WRAP Facilitator, CCAR Recovery Coach. Using personal experience and evidence based practices to affect positive changes in those individuals suffering from chemical dependence. A Certified Facilitator offering trainings in evidence based practices such as WRAP, Wraparound, Motivational Interviewing, Recovery Coaching, and Alternatives to Violence.

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Attachment disorder associated drug and substances abuse

Prapapun Chucharoen

Mahidol University, Thailand

There is also an increased risk of Drug and Substances Abuse among youths. Family is key factor affect using substances. The family remains the primary source of attachment, nurturing, and socialization for humans in society. When babies are born they rely on parents or caregivers to protect them, care for them and look after both their emotional and physical needs. Attachment was forming. This attachment helps children learn to love and trust others. In addition regulate emotions and develop healthy in later of life. In this present study we examine attachment disorder in youth who were drugs and substance abuse. The Cross sectional studies were used. There were 250 patients who were collected. The validity of questionnaire were proved by specialists in order to correct the content and also to guide, introduce the researcher to improve and complete the language. For reliability, we tried out with any group which lock like real group such as 30 narcotics patient and calculated the reliability by seeking Cronbach's Coefficient of Alpha ≥ 0.7 . Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, and Chi-square test was used to determine association between independent and dependent variables. The majority of patients were male (67.7 %), with age range between 20-29 years (53.2 %), single (60 %), primary education level (48 %), general employee (63.2 %), family income between 5,001-10,000 baht (53.2 %), The patient were methamphetamine addict (94 %), drug using between 2-5 years (38.8 %), and reside together with parents (30.4%). Most of the patients were neglected and abuse from family members. It is found that domestic violence associated with attachment disorder. This research revealed that relationships among family member are key factor of drug and substances prevention.

KEY WORDS: Addiction Treatment, Attachment, Drug and Substances abuse.

Biography

She completed Ph.D. in Neuroscience at the age of 38 years from Mahidol University. She had received National excellent award in academic for addiction 2015. She is the director of Master of Arts program in Addiction Studies, ASEAN Institute for Health Development, Mahidol University, Thailand. This is the only Master Program in addiction studies in Southeast Asia. Our program aimed to create social leader/ practitioner in the field of addiction studies. Those who graduate from the program will be capable of practicing as well as conducting research in this discipline in order to support the social environment of a country with respect to the prevention and alleviation of narcotics and others addiction problems. The therapy and rehabilitation of addicts is also included in the curriculum. She had published more than 30 papers in journals and serving as an editorial board member of Journal of Public Health and Development Thailand.

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The silent partner of addiction

Gina H Tabrizy

Harmony Heals Holistic Counseling Center, USA

Trauma can often be under-diagnosed and left untreated. Many of the clients coming in to treatment have some traumatic experiences. Complications arise when multiple disorders that are related to or stem from trauma, are left untreated.

Trauma symptoms are often hidden under the top five parity diagnoses that clients come in for, and their trauma has not been treated. Gaining the knowledge of trauma-related symptoms and diagnoses that are often overlooked will better equip the clinician to: work with a more extensive milieu of clients and diagnoses; find the trauma in their clients' symptoms; treat trauma and see better outcomes in their clients.

This presentation will provide a deeper grasp on the concept and disorder of trauma and how that impacts all other disorders. Learn tools to build a more intimate relationship with clients allowing deeper work. Learn effective methods for accessing and promoting the release of the blocked emotions associated with trauma.

Biography

Gina Tabrizy is a licensed MFT with over twenty-eight years of extensive experience specializing in addiction, trauma, dissociation, and codependency. She's the cofounder of Harmony Heals Holistic Counseling Center and the clinical director of Harmony Heals Detox. Gina has appeared on Local and National Television Programs, such as Montel Williams, speaking about the impact of Childhood Trauma/Abuse and Addiction in Families. Gina has also been a guest on several talk radio programs. She has presented at the National Conference on Codependency and given hundreds of Corporate and University lectures. Her specialties include E.M.D.R., Certified Hypnotherapist, Director of Psychodrama, Inner Child Work, and P.I.T. (Pia Melody Training). She also acts as a part time Professor at Cal State Long Beach.

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The role of E3 ligase parkin in neurotoxicity of psychostimulant methamphetamine

Anna Moszczynska

Wayne State University, USA

In experimental animals and humans, exposure to methamphetamine (METH) can produce a loss of dopaminergic (DAergic) nerve terminal markers in the striatum. Furthermore, young adult chronic users of METH are at risk to develop Parkinson's disease (PD) later in life. Parkin is an ubiquitin-protein ligase with neuroprotective properties that plays an important role in neuroprotection and maintenance of DA neurons. Our laboratory has investigated the role of parkin in protection of DAergic terminals from METH neurotoxicity and in susceptibility of METH-exposed brain to develop PD in young adult rats. We have shown that high-dose METH oxidatively damages parkin and decreases its levels in rat striatum while overexpression of parkin in the nigrostriatal DA system protects DAergic terminals against METH neurotoxicity. We have subsequently investigated molecular mechanisms underlying the parkin-mediated neuroprotection. Loss-of-function mutations in Park2, a gene encoding the E3 ligase parkin, have been found in patients with familial PD and early onset sporadic PD. A deficit in parkin function also contributes to late onset sporadic PD. Despite intense investigation, the exact role of parkin in the development of PD is still unclear as parkin knockout (PKO) rats and mice do not display DAergic deficits and progressive nigrostriatal DA neuron degeneration. We have set to test the hypothesis that METH-mediated deficit in parkin combined with other factor(s) decreasing parkin function potentiates the susceptibility of DA to developing PD. We have found that parkin knockout (PKO) rats are hypersensitive to the neurotoxic effects of METH in the striatum and display Parkinsonian-like motor impairments. We have also determined that altered DA and phenylethylamine signaling mediate these effects. The relevance of our key findings to therapeutic strategies in METH abuse will be discussed.

KEY WORDS: Addiction Treatment, Attachment, Drug and Substances abuse.

Biography

Dr. Anna Moszczynska completed one of her two M.Sc. programs, her Ph.D. program, and one of three postdoctoral studies at University of Toronto in Canada. She subsequently completed additional two postdoctoral programs, at Guelph University in Canada and at Boston University in the USA. Dr. Moszczynska's experience combines chemical engineering, cellular and molecular neurobiology, neurochemistry, neurotoxicology, genetics and pharmacology. She is currently an Associate Professor at Wayne State University in Detroit, USA. Her research focus is on neurotoxicity of psychostimulant methamphetamine. Dr. Moszczynska is a recipient of several awards, including NIH/NIDA Pathway to Independence Award and Academy of Scholars WSU Junior Faculty Award, and NIH/NIDA R01 grant.

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Cultural issues on alcohol addiction

Elizabeth Halpern

Central Navy Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

An innovative study conducted at the Center for Chemical Dependency of the Brazilian Navy, through an ethnographic study and participant observation, examined the influence of this institution in the construction of patients' alcoholism. Cross-cultural issues must be taken into account in order to understand better certain drinking patterns in the workplace. For that, it is believed that a socio-anthropological eye on alcoholism was relevant, since it unveiled one of the main findings of this research: the alcoholic *habitus*. It refers to internalized patterns of behaviors, attitudes, and thoughts associated to ways of drinking, mainly collectively. Drinking on board is a learned naval tradition, disseminated by beliefs and myths in favor of alcoholic beverages during the working journey. The results motivate the application of protective procedures on behalf of the servicemen and the organization.

Keywords: qualitative research; researcher-subject relations; alcoholism.

Biography

Elizabeth Halpern is a Psychologist and a Frigate-Commander of the Brazilian Navy, a specialist in Medical Psychology, a Master in Collective Health, and a PhD in Mental Health. She dedicated 28 years in the Brazilian Navy hospitals and outpatient clinics, working as a chief and therapist, from prevention to rehabilitation, giving lectures and courses to military personnel, assisting families, couples, adolescents, and children, in groups and individually. As the Chief of the Center for Chemical Dependency during the last decade, she dedicated her practice towards addiction, and published 19 articles related to drinking practices in the workplace. Presently, she is the Chief of the Health Department of the Central Navy Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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Predictors of involuntary hospitalizations to acute psychiatry

Kjetil Hustoft

Stavanger University Hospital, Norway

The Multi-center study of Acute Psychiatry included all cases of acute consecutive psychiatric admissions in twenty acute psychiatric units in Norway, representing about 75 % of the acute psychiatric units during 2005-2006. Data included admission process, rating of Global Assessment of Functioning and Health of the Nation Outcome Scales.

Results: We found that 1453 (44%) of the patients were referred for involuntary hospitalization, 28% were referred for involuntary observation (maximum duration 10 days), 16 % for involuntary hospitalization with no time limit for stay. Regression analysis identified contact with police, referral by physicians who did not know the patient, contact with health services within the last 48 h, not living in own apartment or house, high scores for aggression, level of hallucinations and delusions, and contact with an out-of office clinic within the last 48 h and low GAF symptom score as predictors for involuntary hospitalization. We also found that . After reevaluation by specialist in the hospital within 24 hours of arrival 320 patients (21.8 %) were converted from involuntary refererd paragraph to voluntary hospitalization. This conversion was predicted by that the patient said he/ she wanting admission, had a better Global Assessment of Symptom score (GAFs), less severe symptoms of hallucinations and delusions and more use of alcohol.

Involuntary patients were older, more often male, non-Norwegian, unmarried and had lower level of education. They more often had disability pension or received social benefits, and were more often admitted during evenings and nights, found to have more frequent substance abuse and less often responsible for children and were less frequently motivated for admission. Involuntary patients had less contact with psychiatric services before admission. Most patients were referred because of a deterioration of their psychiatric illness.

Biography

Kjetil Hustoft born 1964 in Stavanger, Norway, had an intership at World Health Organization, Genève, Switzerland in 1988 with topic: "Social Marketing in Primary Health Care How to Sell Health." Master of Public Health (M.P.H.) at University of Texas, Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health in 1989. He has completed his M.D in 1991 at the age of 27 years from School of Medicine, University of Bergen, Norway, became Medical Specialist in psychiatry in 1999 (Psychiatrist). He has been a university lecturer at University of Bergen, School of Medicine 2000 - 2013. He is now Chief Psychiatrist at Stavanger University Hospital, division of Psychiatry. His main interest has been acute emergency psychiatry.

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Abnormal interactions of neurodevelopment with drugs of abuse trigger permanent deficit in the endocannabinoid system-dependent brain natural ability to alter and protect itself Predictors of involuntary hospitalizations to acute psychiatry

Edward Korzus

University of California Riverside, USA

Cannabis abuse is considered to be the serious, if not the greatest known environmental risk for neuropsychiatric disorders. Individuals who are exposed to cannabis experience variety of psychoactive effects such as general alteration of conscious perception, euphoria, problems with social interactions, memory and learning, and occasionally anxiety and paranoia. Our research indicates that abnormal interactions of neurodevelopment with the environment triggered by drugs of abuse during neonatal or adolescent periods may permanently impair brain function including the brain natural ability to alter and protect itself, i.e. endocannabinoid system (eCB)-dependent inherent neuroprotection of circuit integrity and neuroplasticity. The eCB system represents a major activity-dependent regulatory system in the central nervous system and has been implicated in multiple brain functions, including synaptic plasticity and the homeostatic regulation of network activity patterns. Noteworthy, deficiency in eCB signaling found in developmental model for psychosis is associated with abnormalities in prefrontal cortex-dependent fear discrimination learning. We also show that mouse model of adolescent cannabis abuse shows deficits in an endocannabinoid-mediated signaling and neuroplasticity in adult prefrontal cortex, a brain region encompassing neural circuit for decision-making. Blockade of the primary gene product responsible for degrading the endogenous endocannabinoid, with the specific drug ameliorates these deficits. The observed deficit in endocannabinoid-dependent signaling in the brain may represent a neural maladaptation underlying cortical network instability and abnormal cognitive functioning triggered by overactive CB1 receptor during adolescence. The validity of these observations to human conditions relies on their criteria and translating data obtained in mouse to human behavior and physiology. These results suggest that transiently overactive CB1 receptor in the brain during adolescence leads to permanent alterations in the endocannabinoid system dependent signaling and neuroplasticity. Cannabis abuse during adolescence increases the risk of schizophrenia, which involves developmental maladaptations in neural circuitry that result in impaired brain functioning. In addition, the endocannabinoid system is altered in the brains of people with schizophrenia. These findings provide additional insights into the pathological processes related to increased risk for neuropsychiatric disorders and point towards developing new treatment strategies.

Biography

Korzus is an Assistant Professor in Neuroscience and Psychology at University of California Riverside. He completed his Ph.D. in Molecular Biology and Biochemistry at the University of Georgia-Athens. He completed a postdoctoral fellowship at Howard Hughes Medical Institute at University of California San Diego and is the recipient of numerous Medical Research Awards. Currently, he is a P.I. of the National Mental Health Institute's research program "Prefrontal circuit and function in memory accuracy" and the holder of NARSAD Award.

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Perspectives from the inside: Black feminist perspective of treatment for women with co-occurring disorders in the psychiatric hospital

Laryssa M Creswell

St. Elizabeths Hospital, USA

Saint Elizabeths Hospital is the District of Columbia's psychiatric facility for individuals with serious and persistent mental illness in need of intensive inpatient care and assistance in their recovery process. Mental health evaluations and care are also provided to individuals committed by the court system. Personalized treatment plans are developed to help each individual in care achieve the highest quality mental health outcomes. In 2010, the hospital made the transition into its new 450,000 square foot, state-of-the-art facility. The new building's therapeutic design includes bright and airy living and treatment spaces, while incorporating best practices in modern, in patient mental health care with an environmentally sensitive design and sustainable strategies. It has green spaces off each patient unit, enclosed courtyards and a 28,000 square-foot green roof that is likely the largest on any psychiatric facility in the country.

The purpose of this presentation is to explore the perspectives of women diagnosed with co-occurring disorders on the treatments provided by a state psychiatric hospital so that appropriate recommendations for changes in treatment may be made. In the study Critical ethnography was used and the data was viewed through the lens of intersectionality from the black feminist perspective. Seven women hospitalized in one psychiatric hospital in the Mid-Atlantic region participated in the study. Data was collected via semi structured interviews, Consumer Perceptions of Care survey, researcher's observations, and archival data. Three major findings emerged: (1) Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) was identified as a beneficial treatment, (2) a lack of trust in the system and people in the system, and (3) housing or homelessness was perceived as a barrier. Based on the results of this study, it is recommended clinicians, administrators, and policy makers listen closely to individuals receiving treatment to make decisions regarding treatment accordingly.

Biography

Creswell earned her Doctor of Education in Counseling Psychology from Argosy University/Washington DC. She is a board certified music therapist and a licensed clinical professional counselor who has worked in the field of mental health in various settings for the past 15 years. Prior to moving into an administrative role, she spent 11 years as a music therapist working with children, adolescent, adult and geriatric populations. She has a wealth of knowledge in program development and has a long standing interest in developing and modifying treatment provisions for women with severe and persistent mental illness, trauma, and substance use disorders. She has conducted research on women's perspectives of treatment in the psychiatric institution with plans to conduct further research. She is invested in creating a robust gender-responsive program for women with co-occurring disorders receiving treatment in psychiatric institutions and to enhance their therapeutic treatment experience.

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Drug and food addiction trends on the internet

Barg Jacob and Doron Shlomi
Ashkelon Academic College, Israel

The use of drugs including tobacco and alcohol is among the most important reasons to cause disability, premature mortality and disease-related incapacities. In addition, drug addiction, alcohol use and abuse and smoking account for an incredible load of disease and injury and economic costs. Although no distinct conclusions have been drawn, and no final decision was made, a growing body of evidence shows some striking similarities between food addiction and drug addiction. As shown by research and physicians dedicated to treating and preventing addiction, adopt a broad definition of addiction, which include not only drugs and alcohol but also “process” of addictions such as food, sex and gambling. Google Trends adjusts search data to make comparisons between terms easier. The procedure places the most search volume always to be ranked highest. To do this, each data point is divided by the total searches. The resulting numbers are then scaled to a range of 0 to 100. This information can be limited to regions or worldwide and can be limited in time. Searching for a term on Google Trends shows the term’s popularity over time in nearly real time. Prediction of how popular the term will be in the near future can be estimated and the forecast is based on a mathematical approximation. With Google Correlate, a data series can be compared with queries whose frequency follows a similar pattern. These research approaches were the theoretical foundation for the implementation of the current study that shows the similarities between drug and food addiction trends. Moreover, a correlation between the two addictions exists and is significant.

Biography

Professor Jacob Barg graduated medical school in 1976 and the Kaplan Medical Center in 1985. He completed his Ph.D. at the Weizmann Institute of Science in 1989. He performed a postdoctoral research in the Department of Biochemistry at St. Louis University. Following that, he joined the Department of Biochemistry as an assistant research professor and then Head of Research and Development at Wolfson Medical Center. He joined the Ashkelon Academic College, Department of Criminology to continue his contribution for the scientific welfare. Professor Jacob Barg is a member of several national and international organizations including the Israeli Olympic Committee for the Prevention of Sports Doping & also Presiding Judge of the Israeli National Committee and the Israeli Olympic Committee for the Prevention of Sports Doping.

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Employing mobile breathalyzers for alcohol use disorder treatment in outpatient settings: Data trends on best practices

Adi Jaffe

Alternatives Behavioral Health LLC, USA

This talk will detail the implementation, validity and utilization of mobile momentary-assessment breathalyzers within the context of an Intensive Outpatient(IOP) treatment for Alcohol Use Disorder(AUD). Fifty-Six participants in an IOP treatment program in Southern California were provided breathalyzers when entering treatment. Breathalyzer assessment schedules were set based on participant's sleep schedule and three daily remote assessments were programmed. The abstinence group recorded lower maximum Blood Alcohol Content(BAC) as well as a significantly lower average BAC than the moderation group. A significant presence of missing data was identified, with participants missing approximately 38% of the programmed tests, although no significant group differences were found based on treatment goal selection. The study reveals that the utilization of a mobile breathalyzer within an IOP treatment context is feasible. The study also details analysis recommendations for providers engaged in such data collection. Reporting adherence as a measure of treatment progress is suggested given the relationship between treatment success and breathalyzer reporting observance. Finally, BAC-related findings showed differences between clients based on initial goal-selection.

Biography

Adi Jaffe received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in 2010. Even before he graduated his name had become known through his online and academic writing. His views on addiction and his research on the topic have been published in dozens of journals and online publications and he has appeared on several television shows and documentaries discussing current topics in addiction and the problem of addiction as a whole. Most recently He had the privilege to speak at a TEDx event hosted by UCLA. His view is a holistic one, drawing from the best and most recent research to bring as complete a solution to addiction clients.

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Northeast addictions treatment center

Patrick Cronin

Northeast Addictions Treatment Center, USA

Massachusetts has been in the top 5 states for heroin overdoses for over 3 years in a row. As recovering addicts of our community we have joined together in the opening of Northeast Addictions Treatment Center. WE have combined the best clinical, medical and twelve step centred doctors, psychologists and clinicians to address the on-going problem.

As a community we watched as our loved ones, clients, patients, co-workers and colleagues struggled to find adequate care in the great city of Boston and the surrounding area. Once someone was finally admitted to a local hospital, facility or detox their stay was all too often short and they never had the chance to address any underlying causes and conditions of their disease. We found no long term or Evidence Based Practices inside of the greater Boston area. Northeast Addictions Treatment Center wanted to first address this issue then move on to other issues, such as lack of family therapy, evidence based treatment and safe living conditions.

Northeast Addictions Treatment Center has been opened for approximately two months and has seen over 50 patients in that short time. With an evidence based practice, LMFT involvement in families and sufferer's lives, 12 step immersion 80% of our patients have completed 45 days of treatment and a staggering 65% have remained sober upon completion.

Additionally by opening a private facility we have opened up 50 beds in the public health sector which would have otherwise been taken up by the private sector.

Biography

Patrick Cronin is Director of Business Development at Northeast Addictions Treatment Center Greater Boston AreaMental Health Care. Previously he worked at Massachusetts Organization for Addiction Recovery, Spectrum Health, and Genzyme. His Education Suffolk University Sawyer School of Management Nominated for Recovery Advocate of the Year Young People in Recovery. He selected for Governor Baker's State without Stigma billboard campaign Commonwealth of Massachusetts September 2015, Radio and billboard campaign to remove the stigma surrounding addiction.

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Special Session (Day 2)



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Paul F Singh

Grace Graduate School, USA

Living through the storm: Lasting change from the inside out -integrated holistic treatment for dual diagnosis in alcohol and drug addiction rehab

Abstract: Brand new cutting-edge *Caregiver's Dual Diagnosis Addiction Treatment Manual* by Beverly Hills Psychologist Paul F. Singh, MA, LP: Dual diagnosis in alcohol and drug rehab treats both the addiction and psychological issues. Addiction is rarely the only issue facing clients and is often just a symptom related to underlying issues in early childhood attachment disorders. A person who has a dual diagnosis has two separate illnesses, and each illness needs its own treatment plan. Attachment disorders describe disorders of mood, behavior, and social relationships due to a failure to form normal attachments to primary caregiving figures in early childhood. This involves early experiences of neglect, abuse, and an abrupt separation from baby/young child (between 1 month old to 3 years of age) with caregivers. Psychologist Paul Singh shows how most traditional rehab therapy fails people. It targets only 25% of a person's story. Who would seek surgery that removed just one-fourth of a cancerous tumor? Psychologist Singh not only insightfully addresses the 25%, he skillfully unveils the remaining 75%. As clients understand 100% of their pain and what they're doing with it, they will no longer simply manage their symptoms. They can now be in a process of healing their attachment disorders. This integrated holistic (body, soul and spirit) model can bring lasting change to those struggling with addictions. If you want to minimize the chance of relapse with your clients and have them personally experience long-term change, start by reading this new book and workbook for caregivers and their clients from Holistic Life Change International.

Biography

Paul F Singh, MA, LP is a Beverly Hills psychologist and life coach. Singh completed his Master of Arts in Counseling at Grace Graduate School in Winona Lake, Indiana. Singh is the CEO and celebrity psychologist at Holistic Life Change International in Beverly Hills. Singh has been a guest lecturer at the former "Meet the Expert" series at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. Singh is also an interventionist for the Betty Ford Center in Rancho Mirage, California. He is the author of the "Living through the Storm: Lasting Change from the Inside Out" book series.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)



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Continuum of care of clonazepam misuse prescription in mental health psychiatry outpatient clinics: A project from KSA

Etdal Eitoum

University of Khartoum, Sudan

Clonazepam is belong to a large group of medication called Benzodiazepine. It has a variety of clinical indications including Anti-anxiety, sedative, anticonvulsant and muscle relaxant. However it is one of the Benzodiazepine with high potency and potentially addictive. Therefore, the delicate balance between using and misusing are always a concern for the physician

Objective: To Control and minimize the risk of clonazepam misuse prescription in the psychiatry outpatient clinics at the one of the largest tertiary care center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Methods: This prospective project was conducted in the outpatient setting of mental health department at king Faial specialist hospital & Research Centre, Riyadh; targeting 49 patients following in one clinic out of five modules & taking clonazepam as shown in their records. The subjects were followed & their pattern of clonazepam use is surveilled From August 2015 up to date.

All data were collected from patient visit and medication refill visits, as well as any ER visits or refill done in any other non-psychiatry clinics.

In addition to basic demographic information, duration, frequency of prescription of clonazepam use, as well as the reason it was noted. All patients passed through four phases protocol for management of benzodiazepine misuses.

Results: Out of 49 patients 16 patients (11 male and 4 female) are using the clonazepam regularly as instructed by physician. The age range from (30-65 years with duration range (1year to 18 years). The outcome of this study result in decrease unscheduled visit and emergency visit. In addition, there was a decrease in violent behavior at work place.

Conclusion overall this project proves to mental health department ,the possibility to monitor the controlled medications in effective way ,assuring the safety for the patients & reduce the load of unscheduled patients who come for clonazepam refill .The project will be adopted to include all psychiatric outpatient clinics in the hospital in the next phase .

Biography

Eitoum Etdal has completed her RN,BSN,MSN at the age of 40 years from University of Khartoum Faculty of Medicine School of Nursing and she joined Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-Riyadh King Faisal Specialist Hospital&Research Cente since 1992 up to date as register nures RN. She is the Psychiarty Nurse Coordinator of Mental Health Department,. She has published continuum of care of clonazepam misuse prescription mental health psychiatry out patient at King Faisal Hospital& Research Centre

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Amphetamine psychosis: Clinical features and treatment

Vahid Farnia

Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Amphetamine-type stimulants refer to a group of drugs whose principal members include amphetamine and methamphetamine. The use of these drugs is a global and growing phenomenon and in recent years, there has been a significant increase in the production and use of amphetamines worldwide. According to The world drug report the amount of methamphetamine seized was increased from 34 tons in 2009 to 88 tons in 2013. In addition to growing market for methamphetamine in East and South-East Asia, there are also indications of increasing use in parts of North America and Europe. It is well established from several years ago that there is a strong relationship between the amphetamines use and the development of acute psychosis. Amphetamine induced psychosis usually is a state of amphetamine intoxication with psychotic symptoms, commonly presented with delusions and hallucinations. The early studies demonstrated that amphetamines could produce psychotic symptoms even in healthy subjects. Amphetamine induced psychosis has been reported in 13–45% of regular users of amphetamines.

Regarding the highly addictive nature, and its ability to produce psychotic symptoms, amphetamine abuse is a major public health concern in the current century. While the number of the patients with amphetamine induced psychosis as well as the patients with abuse and chronic dependence on amphetamine is growing, more comprehensive understanding of clinical features and treatment of this disorder will be required to address the psychosis as well as the addiction. This presentation will review the risk factors, frequency, symptoms, and treatment of amphetamine induced psychosis. Also implications for practice, management and future research will be discussed.

Biography

Vahid Farnia is the current chair in Substance Abuse Prevention Research Center at Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran and he had been the chairperson of the Behavioral Sciences Research Center at the university from 2010 to 2013. He studied medicine at Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran and obtaining his medical degree in 2000. He was a resident in psychiatry at Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran and obtains his national psychiatry board certification in 2008. He has undertaken 8 projects concerning amphetamine psychosis, dependence on amphetamine and drugs supported by Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran. He is the author of a chapter with topic of "Amphetamine psychosis" in the book entitled "Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse" which was edited by professor Victor R. Preedy from King's College London.

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Rebonding of the Body is a multimodal technique designed to reintegrate disassociate parts

Deanna L Mulvihill
TLI Foundation, USA

Persons who have experienced trauma are at greater risk for both mental and physical health problems including PTSD and substance abuse. Both trauma and substance abuse make neurohormonal changes in the body which make it difficult for individuals to recover. Rebonding of the Body is a multimodal technique designed to reintegrate disassociate parts, feelings and memories in person who have suffered trauma. This technique is known to be helpful in recovery from both of these conditions. It is an individual technique that is primarily offered in a group support system and consists of eight 3 hour sessions.

This workshop is intended for experienced therapist and or researchers so that they might experience how powerful these techniques are, they should dress in clothes that are comfortable to move around and be prepared to participate. This workshop is two and a half hours long and for attendees who participate in this workshop and provide feedback afterward will have access to an e-training manual.

Biography

Deanna's expertise is in evaluation and her passion is improving the health and wellbeing. Her open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving health care. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions.

The foundation is based on fourth generation evaluation (Guba & Lincoln, 1989) which is a methodology that utilizes the previous generations of evaluation: measurement, description and judgment. It allows for value-pluralism. This approach is responsive to all stakeholders and has a different way of focusing.

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The effect of bandura's social-cognitive theory implementation on addiction quitting of clients referred to addiction quitting clinics

Ali Dashtgard

Birjand University of medical sciences, Iran

Introduction: Addiction, especially addiction quitting has been the main problem of health systems of many countries in recent years. High percentage of addiction recurrence (more than 80%) indicates that the nature of addiction and its therapeutic method have not been fully recognized and it more effort is demanded in this field.

Drug addiction is a medical disorder and couldn't effectively be treated medically, based on most studies. The effect of medical treatment would be completed, when primary supportive services such as psychological counseling, treating accompanying disease and accessibility to medical and rehabilitation services were provided. As to literature review on addiction, successful preventive education programs are conducted based on well-known Models.

As Bandura's cognitive-social theory is based on interactive dynamic relationship between environmental, personal and individual behavior, this theory could be applied as a basis for interventional strategies.

According to findings, implementing educational program based on Bandura's theory affected significantly on successful quitting; in test group it was 16.7% more than control group. The findings of this study revealed although pharmaceutical treatment is the first choice for addiction, a client needs non pharmaceutical interventions as well as detoxifying to experience stable and effective behavior.

Biography

Ali Dashtgard completed his Msc. in nursing from Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. He teaches as a faculty member of Birjand University of Medical Sciences, and conducted a lot of research on drug addiction in Iran.

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Workshop (Day 2)



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Raymond Tamasi

Gosnold on Cape Cod, USA

Preventing treating and managing the disease of addiction

Addiction is a chronic health condition that affects 40 percent of the American public. It costs society about \$600 billion annually, is responsible for 25% of all hospital admissions, and is implicated in 80% of incarcerations. Of the estimated 23-25 million people who need addiction treatment, about 2.5 million (10%) receive it. Stigma, insurance barriers, and the perception by many that they don't have a problem have limited access to care. Efforts to reduce stigma through awareness programs, the 2008 Mental Health and Addiction Parity Act, and the influx of newly insured patients through the ACA have sparked investor interest and led to rapid growth of inpatient rehabilitation programs.

However, despite wider acceptance of addiction as a chronic brain disorder, treatment systems continue to be developed and defined by an emphasis on acute, time-limited treatments. For more than forty years, addiction treatment has been defined and judged by this misplaced perception that a fixed duration of treatment will "fix the problem". Patients and families have been led to believe that a month in rehab would "take care of the problem".

This fragmented approach fails to provide the life-long management necessary to ensure sustained remission. The greatly underemphasized problem is the absence of substantial and comprehensive community based continuing care and the paucity of prevention, early identification and intervention efforts. Relegating follow-up care, prevention and early intervention to the sidelines contradicts the standard treatment of chronic disease. New ideas, innovative service delivery methods, alternative clinical interventions, and technological supports are not robustly developed, tested, and integrated.

It is time for a new vision that addresses addiction as the chronic disease it is. This workshop will describe an approach that incorporates prevention, early intervention, and extended engagement with traditional models of care to create a seamless, integrated system of care that addresses addiction as a chronic condition that can produce more favorable long term outcomes.

Biography

Tamasi is President of Gosnold on Cape Cod with over forty years of experience developing and managing treatment, intervention, and prevention services. He has been recognized nationally for the development of innovative approaches and programs. He is a frequent speaker on issues of policy and a redefining of the addiction treatment and prevention system. He is a recent recipient of the National Council on Behavioral Health's Visionary Leadership award. He is a member of the Board of the National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers, the American College of Healthcare Executives, the Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment, the Cape Cod Hospital Board of Incorporators, and the Association for Behavioral Health. He has a Bachelor's of Arts in Economics and a Masters in Education with a concentration in Counseling and Healthcare Administration.

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The quality of life of adolescents and young adults referring to addiction treatment centres upon their admission, and one, four and eight months after maintenance treatment

Elham Davaridolatabadi

Islamic Azad University, Iran

Drug abuse impacts quality of life significantly. Thus, the present study is designed to compare the quality of life of adolescents and young adults who have voluntarily referred to addiction treatment centres at different time slots of upon-admission, and one, four and eight months after maintenance treatment.

The Study is a longitudinal study on 141 of adolescents and young adults who had referred to various addiction treatment centres throughout Isfahan voluntarily. The population was selected through availability sampling method and 137 of adolescents and young adults continued the research till the end. The SF36 Questionnaire was used. The collected data was analyzed using statistical indices and SPSS software.

The obtained results showed that the average of quality of life total score was sequential and not the same in the four time slots under study. According to the post-hoc test, the total quality of life score upon-admission was significantly different from one, four and eight months after maintenance treatment. However, quality of life at one month was not significantly different to that at four and eight months after the treatment; also, quality of life at four months after the treatment was not significantly different to that at eight months after.

According to the results obtained in the present study, it can be concluded that the quality of life of adolescents and young adults referring to addiction treatment centres increases one month after the treatment; nevertheless, it is worth to note that the degree of quality of life increase in four and eight months after the treatment is not as much as that in one month after the treatment. That is, the degree of quality of life increase is not that significant in four and eight months after the treatment in comparison with one month after the treatment. Thus, in addition to maintenance treatment, other aspects of quality of life, especially social, support and social network should be taken into consideration for a successful treatment and avoiding recurrence of addiction in this sensitive segment of society.

Biography

Elham Davaridolatabadi completed her Msc Of critical care nursing from Iran. She is a teacher at Islamic Azad University in Iran and Active member of the Research Centre on Aging. She is also is conducting several clinical trials of therapeutic and research project in Iran. She is accepting scholarship from American university for PhD.

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Integrated service treatment approach addressing the whole person including mind, body and spirit

Rick Krueger

Vinland National Center, USA

Rick Krueger's presentation will discuss the use of an integrated service treatment approach addressing the whole person including mind, body and spirit. His presentation covers how the integration of these services plays an important role in the long-term success of individuals recovering from substance abuse, mental illness and cognitive challenges. His presentation will discuss illness management and recovery (IMR), an evidence-based mental illness and chemical dependency (MI/CD) treatment practice, Trauma Informed Services, Resiliency, Mindfulness-based meditation, Therapeutic exercise, and adapted yoga. Rick will review outcome studies of both Illness Management Recovery and therapeutic exercise. Additionally, he will review a promising study of the Use of Mindfulness mediation with clients with a Substance Use Disorder.

Biography

Rick Krueger MA, LPCC, LADC is the Clinical Director at Vinland National Center. Rick earned his Master's Degree in Clinical Psychology at Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa. He completed his Master's level practicum through Mercy Hospital Employment Assistance Program. While earning his Master's Degree he worked full-time as Chemical Dependency Counselor at Turning Point Treatment Center. He moved to Minnesota in 1994 to enter a PsyD program at the Minnesota School of Psychology. He completed his diagnostic assessment practicum at Boston Health Care Services working with individuals with Developmental Disabilities, and he completed a therapy practicum at University Wisconsin River Falls Counseling Center. He worked as Chemical Dependency Counselor at St. Mary's Treatment Center, which later became Fairview Recovery Services. He worked at Hazelden Center for Youth and Family and, he was the Clinical Director at River Ridge Treatment Center before joining the clinical team at Vinland National Center.

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Cannabis's role in pain management- is it really beneficial ?

Thersilla Oberbarnscheidt
Central Michigan University, USA

Cannabis has been used in medicine for thousands of years for various medical conditions. Over the last decade it is increasingly getting used in the treatment of chronic pain.

Cannabis has been shown to have some positive efficacy in the reduction of pain as an adjunct in therapy combined with opioids. Clinical studies published are mostly small in number and solely for neuropathic pain. Most studies that showed a clinical benefit were short in duration. Longer-term studies for more than 4 weeks have reported psychosis in the patients with percentages ranging from 36.3% to even 80%. Most patients report a long list of side effects associated with the use of cannabis. Symptoms reported are memory problems, problems with motor coordination and impaired judgment and more serious medical problems like cancer or cardiac ischemia.

Cannabis consists of more than 60 pharmacologically active cannabinoids. The primary cannabinoids in marijuana are delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol(THC) and cannabidiol. Not all cannabinoids are yet identified or understood. The dosing of cannabis and it's metabolism are problematic in the treatment as well.

Cannabis is liposoluble and tends to accumulate in adipose tissue together with it's derivatives. Therefore the substance gets released into the body long after last ingestion, resulting in even more potent effects and adverse effects in the users.

Cannabis is a Schedule I substance and the attempt to discontinue does create a set of symptoms called "marijuana abstinence syndrome". Symptoms of marijuana withdrawal are consistent of: anxiety, depression, decreased appetite, headaches, insomnia, irritability, muscle tension, nausea, nightmares and unpleasant vivid dreams. Lastly, patients develop tolerance to cannabis as well, similar to alcohol, meaning over time are larger doses required to achieve the same clinical response.

Biography

Thersilla Oberbarnscheidt is a resident Psychiatrist from Central Michigan University. She received her medical degree from the University of Kiel Germany and Yale University School of Medicine. Her PhD thesis in Neuroscience was on "Phenazone in the treatment of the acute migraine attack". She is involved in research regarding Pain Management and Addiction.

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Prevention that works: A proposal for international collaborative trial in prevention of pre-adolescence smoking

Zohreh Zarnegar

University of Southern California, USA

Cigarette smoking is one of major public health problems in the world. Cigarette smoking is responsible for over 80 percent of ill-health and premature mortality worldwide. Low-birth rate and premature birth are also prevalent among the babies born to the smoking mothers.

Due to some state legislations and public education campaigns, adult smoking rate in some developed countries has subsided. However, the trend for female smoking and rate of smoking in other countries' has been on the rise. Traditional approaches to prevention, such as negative or fear-based approaches have been tried. Despite their "face validity" they have failed to produce measurable reductions in smoking.

The author will present recommendation for a comprehensive preventive program with characteristics that have been consistently effective with other preventive programs with different population age groups. This ecologically-based proposed multi-purpose preventive program will combine smoking prevention with other risk reduction objectives, providing rationale for involving various social, cultural, community and family resources, as well as developmentally based factors. Through this proposed theoretical framework, the author hopes to shed light on the nature of complexity of childhood smoking behavior. Lastly, the theory's strengths and limitations will be discussed.

Biography

Zohreh Zarnegar, a clinical, neuro-pediatric psychologist, PhD from University of Southern California (USC), completed a NIMH postdoctoral fellowship in Preventive Medicine at USC Medical School. She has received awards for her expertise-services for health promotion, prevention and early intervention, and developing programs focusing on early childhood development, prevention of prenatal exposures to (1) trauma and maltreatment; and (2) drugs, particularly alcohol. She takes her messages around the world through teaching and training of the professionals. She is a Zero To Three Graduate Fellow, ChildTrauma Academy Fellow, and director of Children's Health International (CHI) serving families with young children worldwide.

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Traditional use of opium and its impact on other neighbouring community

Himanshu K Chaturvedi

National Institute of Medical Statistics, India

Background: The traditional knowledge and belief about the sanctity and medicinal properties of opium has been continued in many parts of India especially among tribal communities. Traditional usage of opium has been recorded among the tribal community of Northeast India especially in Arunachal Pradesh. The study investigates the possible social interaction of local tribal community with others living together in the same village for livelihood and its influence on increasing opium usage among the non-traditional users.

Methodology: Data collected on opium use in a study conducted in tribal dominated area of Arunachal Pradesh has been used to understand the impact of social interaction on increasing opium use. Of the sample of 65 villages and 4247 respondents (age 15 years & above) selected randomly, opium users were recorded only in 39 villages (2543 respondents). Of which 7 villages has mixed population of tribes (local) and non-tribes (others); 31 villages has population of only tribes; and one village has only non-tribal population.

Results: Overall, prevalence of opium users among the respondents of 39 villages was 9.3%, but the prevalence in mixed type of villages was 14% (14.4% among local tribes and 12.0% among others) whereas it was comparatively low among the respondents of sample of villages mainly recorded as tribal villages (8.3%) and non-tribal villages (1.4%). The high prevalence of opium use among the tribes was mainly due to traditional belief and practices which has been discussed. However, the increasing opium use among the non-tribal community was mainly due to close social interaction with neighbouring community as they were living together in the same village.

Conclusion: Traditional use of opium among the tribes was the main cause of increasing opium usage among the neighbouring (non-tribal) community especially due to close social interaction. The findings may be useful for institution of epidemiological intervention to reduce opium use.

Biography

Himanshu K. Chaturvedi completed his M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Statistics from TM Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar, INDIA. Dr. Chaturvedi has received many honour and awards. He is a distinguished senior level Scientist at National Institute of Medical Statistics of ICMR, New Delhi, India and Ph.D. Supervisor in Medical Statistics of GGSIP University, New Delhi. He served as a PI/Co-PI of many National Level projects and also as a member of many scientific committees. The area of his research work is epidemiological studies of harmful substance usage, risk factors of non-communicable disease, estimation of disease burden and health seeking behaviour of people. Besides that many training workshops on statistical methods, clinical and epidemiological research has been organized by him. He has published more than 40 papers in peer reviewed national and international journals.

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Opioids: Painful and pathological medications

Norman S Miller

Health Advocates PLLC, USA

Despite the widespread prescribing of opioid medications for the treatment of chronic pain there is little or no evidence for its efficacy. In fact, the studies show that long-term prescribing of opioid medications leads to significant morbidity and mortality. The Controlled Substance Laws define prescription opioid medication as dangerous and addicting medications. Despite the classification and scheduling of opioid medication, their prescribing continues to be widespread and adverse. Of central importance is there are few studies of the addicting properties that drive the high rates of prescribing and adverse consequences. It is a myth that most people treated with opioids never become addicted and addiction does not develop if you are prescribing for pain.

Why are opioid medications prescribed in large quantities and high frequency when there is little or no proven efficacy for their therapeutic value? Why are opioids the most commonly prescribed medication in the United States for the past decades when the adverse consequences continue to grow? Why does the medical profession continue to prescribe opioid medications that result in increased pain and increased disability? This article summarizes the inherent addictive pharmacologic properties that are the impetus and basis for America's current opioid epidemic.

Biography

Norman S Miller, MD, JD, PLLC, is the Medical Director, Detoxification and Residential Programs, Bear River Health at Walloon Lake, and the President, Health Advocates PLLC. He is a psychiatrist in East Lansing, Michigan and is affiliated with multiple hospitals in the area, including Covenant Medical Center and DMC Detroit Receiving Hospital. He received his medical degree from Howard University College of Medicine and has been in practice for 41 years. He is one of 6 doctors at Covenant Medical Center and one of 26 at DMC Detroit Receiving Hospital who specialize in Psychiatry.

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Dopamine D1 and D2 receptor subtypes functional regulation in unilateral rotenone lesioned parkinson's rat model: effect of serotonin, dopamine and norepinephrine

Jes rejoice Paul

American University of St Vincent, USA

Parkinson's disease (PD) is due to widespread degeneration in the central and peripheral nervous systems. The hallmark pathology remains in the dopaminergic striatal insufficiency and degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra (SN).

Objectives: - The present study analysed the effect of serotonin (5-HT), dopamine and norepinephrine (NE) as treatment on rotenone induced hemi-Parkinson's disease in rats and its role in the regulation of Dopamine receptor subtypes in the Corpus Striatum (CS) of the experimental rats.

Methods: - Unilateral stereotaxic single dose infusions of rotenone were administered to the substantia nigra of adult male Wistar rats. Neurotransmitters –serotonin (5-HT), dopamine and norepinephrine (NE) treatments were given to rotenone induced hemi-Parkinson's rats. Dopamine receptor and its subtypes (D1 and D2) binding assay were done. Gene expression studies of Dopamine D1 and D2 were done using real-time PCR.

Results: - Scatchard analysis of Dopamine and Dopamine D2 receptor showed a significant increase ($p < 0.001$) and Dopamine D1 receptor showed a significant decrease ($p < 0.001$) in the Bmax in Corpus Striatum of the PD rats compared to control. These altered parameters were reversed to near control in the serotonin and norepinephrine treated Parkinson's disease rats and no change was observed in Dopamine treated Parkinson's disease rats. Real-time PCR results confirmed the receptor data.

Conclusion: - Our results showed serotonin and norepinephrine functionally reversed in Dopamine receptors in rotenone induced hemi-Parkinson's rat. This has clinical significance in the therapeutic management of Parkinson's disease.

Key words: Corpus Striatum; Dopamine D1 and D2 receptor subtypes; Parkinson's disease; Rotenone; Substantia nigra pars compacta.

Biography

Jes Paul is doing research on Stem Cell, Genetics, Medical Biochemistry, pathophysiology, Molecular and Cellular neurobiology. He worked as an Associate Research Scientist Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center. He did Post-doctoral researcher from Ohio State University Medical Center.

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Role of brain neurotransmitters in solvent inhalant abuse and neurotoxicity

Alaaeldin A Elkoussi
University of Assiut, Egypt

Nowadays, it is quite acknowledged that inhalant abuse crosses all demographic, ethnic, and socioeconomic boundaries, causing significant morbidity and mortality particularly in school-aged and older children. Solvent inhalants are not illegal, easily accessible and inexpensive; which makes young people at an increased risk for their abuse and consequences, including death.

Several studies were undertaken to elucidate the possible mechanisms(s) of inhalant abuse and toxicity. Some studies revealed that deaths associated with their abuse were traumatic and capable of killing directly probably via cardiac mechanisms. Other studies showed that inhalants can lead to severe damage to bone marrow, liver, kidney, brain, and heart.

Various reports ascribed the neurotoxicity of inhalants to their effects on brain neurotransmitters. Inhalants were found to increase GABAA, glycine and 5-HT₃ receptor activation. Toluene, TCE, benzene and diethyl ether produce anxiolytic effects, suggesting that they act as positive modulators of GABAA receptors. Toluene acutely inhibits nicotinic ACh receptors; whereas acute toluene exposure was shown to regulate hippocampal muscarinic receptor binding and could disrupt the activity of numerous voltage-gated ion channels, calcium signaling, ATPases and G-proteins.

Other studies reported that toluene, benzene, diethyl ether, TCE, and xylene may block the NMDA receptors resulting in CNS depression. Prolonged exposure to toluene increased levels of brain NMDA receptors. Toluene was reported to inhibit two types of potassium channels in brain cells. Exposure to toluene increased dopamine levels in the rat prefrontal cortex and striatum and increased neuronal firing in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) in a manner similar to other drugs of abuse which could be integral to the rewarding

Toluene caused alterations in catecholamines synthesis and utilization in a number of studies. The neurobiological effects of toluene may be mediated by GABA and glutamate receptors.

In a recent study in our laboratory, single and daily repeated Toluene inhalation significantly altered levels of brain neurotransmitters. Toluene increased levels of glutamate and decreased levels of GABA. Toluene single and repeated daily inhalation increased 5-HT and dopamine levels in rat's brain.

In this presentation, a trial is undertaken to throw some light on the role of brain neurotransmitters in solvent inhalant abuse and neurotoxicity. This might help in finding more adequate methods to treat and overcome the deleterious hazards of abusing these toxic substances.

Biography

Elkoussi is a professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology in Assiut College of Medicine. He obtained his PhD in 1972 and in 1982 and 1984 was granted postdoctoral fellowships in the University of Florida College of Pharmacy. From 1990 to 1994 he worked as a Senior Research Scientist in the Center for Drug Design and Delivery and Center for Drug Discovery, University of Florida and also worked as pharmacologist and as a regulatory affairs manager in pharmaceutical research companies in USA and Egypt. In 2002 Prof. Elkoussi obtained a Hubert Humphrey Fellowship at Johns Hopkins University. He published over 50 manuscripts in international journals and presented several lectures and research work in many international conferences and supervised several Masters and PhD theses in experimental and clinical pharmacology and toxicology. Prof. Elkoussi main areas of interest includes: drug abuse, drug design & delivery, drug interactions, biological evaluation of drug activity, pharmacokinetics, pharmacotherapy, pharmacovigilance as well as phytotherapy. For the last 2 decades; Prof. Elkoussi has conducted and supervised several research studies and projects on the topic of solvent inhalant abuse; causes, mechanism, patterns and significance in different countries.

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October 03-05, 2016 Atlanta, USA

Healthcare utilization savings following private residential treatment for substance abuse and Mental Health Disorders

Brian Edward Bride

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Health care costs associated with individuals who abuse drugs and alcohol are higher than those for the general populations. Of the \$216 billion dollars paid by federal and state government for health care costs for persons abusing alcohol, drug and tobacco 98% represents medical consequences of substance abuse and only 2% represents direct spending for substance abuse treatment (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2009). Chronic drug users utilize 30% more emergency healthcare services than the general population (McGeary & French 2000). Opiate users often receive care in emergency rooms, one of the most expensive points of entry to the healthcare system (Shanahan, Beers, Alford, Brigandi, & Samet, 2010). The risks of inpatient care and ER visits in bipolar patients are associated with key co-morbidities including substance abuse (Guo, Keck, Li, Jang and Kelton, 2008). Individuals who abuse drugs and alcohol have higher rates of mental and physical illnesses and use more expensive forms of acute care Clark, O'Connell and Samnaliev, 2010).

Methods: This study examined the pre and post treatment health care utilization patterns of individuals receiving private, residential substance abuse and mental health treatment using questions from the Treatment Service Review (McLellan, Alterman, Cacciola, Metzger and O'Brien, 1992). Patients reported hospital admissions and emergency room visit frequency for medical, mental health and substance abuse issues at intake and again at six and twelve months post discharge. Costs of ER visits and overnight stays were estimated (CDC, 2012; Oh, 2012) and savings relative to pretreatment were calculated.

Results: Greater than 65% of the population responded to the survey and significant savings were noted for the entire responding population including patients who reported relapse.

Conclusions: Attending treatment to address substance abuse and mental health issues can play a significant role in reducing the use of expensive acute care such as ER visits as well as reduce the number of overnight stays in hospitals.

Biography

Brian Bride is Professor and Director of the School of Social Work at Georgia State University. His research and teaching interests are in the areas of behavioral health care, primary and secondary traumatic stress, health services research, HIV/AIDS, and workforce well-being. Dr. Bride's work has appeared in leading journals such as *Social Work*, *Social Work Research*, *Research on Social Work Practice*, *Health & Social Work*, *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, *Substance Use & Misuse*, and *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. He has received funding support from the National Institutes of Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Children's Bureau. Dr. Bride is the developer of the Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale and has received a number of honors as a result of his research on secondary traumatic stress, including the Creative Research Medal from the University of Georgia, was named a Distinguished Scholar by the Center for Social Research at the University at Buffalo, and had an article identified in the *British Journal of Social Work* as the sixth most influential social work article in the prior decade. Dr. Bride currently serves as Editor-in-Chief of *Traumatology: An International Journal*, published by the American Psychological Association. He received his M.S.W. from Florida State University, his M.P.H. from Harvard School of Public Health, and his Ph.D. from the University of Georgia.

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October 03-05, 2016 Atlanta, USA

Approaches for addiction treatment: The freedom of choice today

David E McCauley

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With the freedom of choice today we must look at all approaches for Addiction Treatment for the individual. The models include; Twelve-Step programs, Smart Recovery, Motivational Therapy, Holistic Approach, Religious Approach, Rational Recovery, One-on-One Counseling Approach, and individuals who stop on their own, who have great insight to offer. What we need to celebrate is the self-discovery of the individual, with that in mind we must look at always in which an individual can be relieved of a lifestyle of addiction. This presentation will also include an introduction to the insight of the book *Addiction to Recovery / Unlocking your Potential* this book is a doorway that leaves an open mind to a higher more integrated way of living. With the concept that all change starts in the mind, in order to have a breakthrough in recovery, it requires a shift of awareness and consciousness in the individual- a shift in how we deal with our problems. All answers lie in the discovery of our inner freedom, with the freedom of choice the individual will have many reasons to feel optimistic about their life and their future. *Addiction to Recovery* is a book of knowledge about life in recovery. Bringing the mind, body, soul and self together as one in order to have a breakthrough in recovery. In recovery the individual must heal what is broken, one must start with the inner core of their being. Our answers to many questions of life lie in our soul, buried under the wounds of our past and present. They must be revealed and understood, and learn from released and "let go of for good." One must rise from the unconscious addictive thinking into conscious thinking, where recovery is given meaning and purpose, thus enhancing the individuals life. It is in essential key to happiness, inner peace and freedom in recovery.

Biography

David E. McCauley is the Author of *Addiction to Recovery / Unlocking your Potential*. This book has been featured on TV Healthy Lifestyles with Eraldo. David began working in the field of substance use disorders in 1991. Working in St. Clair's Hospital detox unit while studying at Rutgers University and earning his certification in alcohol and drug counseling as well as becoming a certified social worker. He later moved on to an outpatient facility then worked with the Division of Youth and Family Services before opening his own outpatient program (Life Skills Counseling) in 1998. In recovery since 1989 David brings in the accumulation of existential realization, many resources, years in recovery, education, insights and years working in the field, with all adepts in the goal of personal transformation from addiction to recovery. An integrated approach to living in wellness of recovery by reframing the process in such a way that the right interpretation by the individual will help recovery click into place. Currently working on forthcoming book, *Recovery: What Cost so Little is Worth so Much*. This book will provide a new optimistic outlook as a guide for the unwary who have failed at recovery in the past and those coming into recovery for the first time.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 3)



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Mechanisms of pain and opioid pharmacology

Thersilla Oberbarnscheidt¹ and Norman S. Miller²¹Michigan University, USA²University of Florida, USA

Opioid-induced hyperalgesia (OIH) is a very common consequence of pain management with opioids. Characteristics of OIH are worsening pain over time despite an increased dose of the opioid. It is often recognized neither by the physician nor the patient, and it results in increasing doses of opioid medications and continued unsatisfying pain levels experienced by the patient. The increased use of narcotics has a negative impact on patient outcome, as patients suffer from increased pain levels and often develop depression. Patients with OIH require frequent assessment for aberrant behaviors as an indicator of addictive use. Opioid-seeking behavior may complicate the clinical picture of failed opioid therapy. The treatment of OIH is to discontinue the opioid medication and to treat the patient's withdrawal symptoms, if necessary, in an inpatient setting with medical monitoring.

Biography

Thersilla Oberbarnscheidt is a resident psychiatrist at Central Michigan University, Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, MI, USA. Thersilla got her medical degree from the Christian-Albrechts-University in Kiel, Germany and did her 4th Year medical training at Yale University, School of Medicine in New Haven, CT, USA. She received her PhD in Neuroscience from the Christian-Albrechts-University in Kiel, Germany. Her thesis was on Phenazone in the treatment of the acute migraine attack. Cephalalgia. Efficacy of phenazone in the treatment of acute migraine attacks: a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study.

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October 03-05, 2016 Atlanta, USA

Solvent inhalants remarkably alter brain neurotransmitter

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Solvent inhalant abuse is widely spread all over the world; especially among adolescents. Solvent inhalants were found to be highly toxic and extremely deleterious to the addicts' health and societies. Numerous studies were undertaken to investigate the neurophysiologic and biochemical mechanisms through which these substances produce their toxicity. This study was devoted to investigate the effect of Toluene on brain neurotransmitters after its single and repeated inhalation in rats.

Levels of Glutamate, GABA, dopamine and 5-HT were measured in rat's brain homogenate after single and repeated daily inhalation of Toluene in 2 concentrations.

Results revealed that Toluene significantly ($P < 0.01$) increase the level of glutamate of in rat's brain in a concentration-dependent manner. Besides, single and repeated daily inhalation of the two concentrations of Toluene significantly decreased GABA level in rat's brain. Single inhalation of Toluene also increased 5-HT level in rat brain, but this increase was insignificant compared to the control group. However, repeated daily inhalation of the two concentrations of Toluene in both concentrations significantly increased 5-HT level in rat brain. Both single and repeated daily inhalation of the two concentrations of Toluene also significantly increased dopamine level in rat's brain.

Therefore, single and daily repeated Toluene inhalation significantly alter levels of brain neurotransmitters. Toluene increases levels of glutamate; the "excitatory" neurotransmitter; and decreases levels of GABA; the "inhibitory" neurotransmitter. Toluene single and repeated daily inhalation increases 5-HT and dopamine levels in rat's brain. These results could explain the various behavioral changes induced by inhalation of this toxic solvent inhalant.

Biography

Elkoussi is a professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology in Assiut College of Medicine. He obtained his PhD in 1972 and in 1982 and 1984 was granted postdoctoral fellowships in the University of Florida College of Pharmacy. From 1990 to 1994 he worked as a Senior Research Scientist in the Center for Drug Design and Delivery and Center for Drug Discovery, University of Florida and also worked as pharmacologist and as a regulatory affairs manager in pharmaceutical research companies in USA and Egypt. In 2002 Prof. Elkoussi obtained a Hubert Humphrey Fellowship at Johns Hopkins University.

He published over 50 manuscripts in international journals and presented several lectures and research work in many international conferences and supervised several Masters and PhD theses in experimental and clinical pharmacology and toxicology.

Prof. Elkoussi main areas of interest includes: drug abuse, drug design & delivery, drug interactions, biological evaluation of drug activity, pharmacokinetics, pharmacotherapy, pharmacovigilance as well as phytotherapy.

For the last 2 decades; Prof. Elkoussi has conducted and supervised several research studies and projects on the topic of solvent inhalant abuse; causes, patterns and significance in different countries.

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October 03-05, 2016 Atlanta, USA

Adulthood paternal and/or maternal exposure to morphine affects memory and drug reinforcing effects in male rat offspring

Nasim Vousooghi^{1,2}, Mitra-Sadat Sadat-Shirazi^{1,2}, Saba Niknamfar², Ardeshir Akbarabadi², Mohammad Reza Zarrindast²¹Department of Neuroscience, School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran²Genetics Laboratory, Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Drug addiction is a multifactorial disorder and is affected by genetics, environment, and developmental issues. It has been shown that epigenetics is critically involved in the addiction process and memory formation in the brain. We have evaluated passive avoidance memory and morphine conditioned place preference (CPP) in the male offspring of male and/or female rats with a history of morphine exposure in the adulthood. Adult male and female animals consumed oral morphine for 3 weeks and then were kept drug free for 10 days. After that, animals were let to mate with either a control or an abstinent rat. Memory of male offspring was assessed by step through test, and morphine reinforcement was tested with CCP method. Offspring of morphine exposed parents showed considerable memory deficit in comparison to the control group which was more noticeable in the progeny of abstinent mothers. Data of CPP indicated that injection of 7.5 mg/kg morphine that could meaningfully induce CPP in control rats was not efficient to cause CPP in the offspring of abstinent rats. While these animals were conditioned with a greater dose of morphine (10 mg/kg), but, tolerance to the reinforcing effects of morphine was more in the progeny of abstinent mothers compared to the offspring of abstinent fathers. It is concluded that parental morphine exposure in adulthood even before mating has damaging effects on memory of the male progeny and may result in tolerance to the morphine reinforcing effects. These effects are more prominent when the morphine exposed parent is the female animal.

Biography

Nasim Vousooghi became Pharm. D. At the age of 26 and completed her PhD of pharmacology at the age of 33 years from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences. She is working as assistant professor and director of research deputy in the department of neuroscience and addiction studies in Tehran University of Medical Sciences from 2010 till now. She is also the head of genetics laboratory of the Iranian National Center for addiction studies (INCAS). She has published more than 20 papers in prestigious journals.

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Workshop (Day 3)



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Angela D-B Reed

Turning Point INC., USA

TPI goes beyond providing culturally competent to culturally specific

Presentation of the research findings of a 2015 report linking culturally specific programming and practices to research and theory, created by University of Minnesota's Program in Health Disparities Research researchers and made possible through funding by the office for Business and Community Economic Development, Community Health Initiative (CHI).

This report is a product of the research partnership between Turning Point, Inc., the University of Minnesota Program in Health Disparities Research, and the Office for Business and Community Economic Development. Funding was provided by Medical and the Community Health Initiative. The report serves to link existing culturally specific practices to published literature, widely studied theories and models, and specific cultural values.

Founded in 1976, Turning Point is a multi-service non-profit organization whose programs have earned local and national recognition for being among the first to advance a culturally-specific treatment model. Turning Point's recovery-oriented system of care provides culturally specific and individually tailored approach to service delivery.

Today's social environment, and the challenges African Americans face, warrant use and revitalization of cultural strengths. Problems such as drug and alcohol addiction, HIV/AIDS, health disparities, high rates of incarceration, unemployment, and poverty are severe and complex. In order to provide effective services, providers must understand the importance and delivery of culturally specific services and care.

Biography

Her experience includes working with local and national organizations and institutions as a capacity building assistance provider on Behalf of the Center of Disease Control (CDC). In this role she assisted individuals, communities, initiatives, and organizations in the development of strategies that foster change, assist in reaching organizational goals, and address risk determinants.

She has traveled throughout the country teaching interventions that foster behavior change. She provides expertise on logic modeling and program creation. She work as coordinator with the National Black Alcoholism and Addictions Council with the creation and implementation of national programs with the goal of establishing support, education, and trainings in order to create change in communities throughout the nation.

She also work with the local culturally specific drug rehabilitation clinic Turning Point Inc. as the director of there culturally specific support services division in Minneapolis, MN establishing and maintaining the programing needed to assist individuals in meeting their risk factors and help them establish holistic lifelong goals for participants, their families and the community.

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Young Researchers Forum (Day 3)



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Factors associated with alcohol use among youths in Addis Ababa

Akalewerk Delelegn Wegayehu
Universal University College, Ethiopia

Background: Alcohol consumption at a young age increases the risk of developing alcohol related problems later in life, poor academic performance and increased risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases or other psychiatric disorders such as lethargy, hopelessness and insomnia.

Methods: Health institution based cross-sectional study was conducted in Addis Ababa Ethiopia from January 15 – March 20, 2012. A sample size of 410 was calculated by Epi-info stat calc and stratified sampling technique was used. Multivariate logistic regression and Cox regression was used to assess the degree of association between dependent and independent variables.

Results: A total of 148 (36.5%) youths were found to be alcohol users and 104 (25.7%) of them were HIV positive. Alcohol use was positively associated with being male [OR & (95%CI) = 1.989(1.061, 3.728)], khat use [OR & (95%CI) = 5.551(3.016, 10.216)], not having comprehensive knowledge on HIV [OR & (95%CI) = 1.899 (1.024, 3.520)], HIV positive status [OR & (95%CI) = 5.645(2.854, 11.165)], being merchant [OR & (95%CI) =10.254(2.366, 24.446)] and student [OR & (95%CI) = 4.045(1.473, 11.108)]. Initiation of alcohol use before 18 years was also positively associated with not having comprehensive knowledge on HIV [Adj. HR & (95%CI) = 1.914(1.091, 2.550)], khat use [Adj. HR & (95%CI) = 3.050 (2.007, 4.636)], watching sexual films [Adj. HR & (95%CI) = 1.892 (1.032, 3.296)] living apart from parents [Adj. HR & (95%CI) = 2.315 (1.176, 4.558)] having -monthly income of <= \$ 25 [Adj. HR & (95%CI) = 3.187 (1.854, 5.480)] and \$ 25.1 - \$ 55.5 [Adj. HR & (95%CI) = 1.951(1.010, 3.771)]

Biography

Akalewerk Delelegn Wegayehu has completed his BSc. in Clinical Nursing at age of 25 at Universal University College. He is now assistance instructor and academic program Officer in Universal University College. He has published three papers in local and international journals.

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The effect of acute exposure to crude khat (*Catha edulis* f.) extract on schizophrenia in mice using multiple t-maze test

Zelalem Ayele, Ashenafi Tefera and Eden Tadesse
MSF Holland, Ethiopia

Schizophrenia is a psychological disorder which is characterized by the inability to separate reality from non reality. Symptoms may include delusions, hallucinations or disorganized thinking. Cognitive dysfunction is considered a core deficit of schizophrenia. Khat (*Catha edulis* F.) is an evergreen tree that belongs to *cestraceae* family. It is claimed to have schizophrenic like effect. The aim of this study was to investigate the potential schizophrenic inducing effect of acute administration of crude khat extract in mice. Crude khat extract obtained using a mixture of chloroform and diethyl ether (1:3) was administered orally in doses of 100, 200, 300 mg/kg, the negative and positive control groups were administered with Tween 80 2% v/v in water and ketamine 10 mg/kg respectively. Multiple T-maze test was used to evaluate the cognitive function and the latency to reach the goal box was determined. The results collectively indicate acute administration of khat extract at the doses used did not have a significant cognitive effect in MTM test.

Biography

Zelalem Mekonnen Ayele has completed his MPH (Master of public health) from Gonder University. He is now working in MSF_H as Healthcare researcher and epidemiologist. He has published three research papers.

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Resilience children of addicted parents

Inoura Satoshi

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There have been huge concerns that a growing number of children are affected by parental substance misuse, and policy and practice increasingly recognize the need to tackle the problems that children of substance misusers are at risk from emotional and physical neglect, and of developing serious emotional and social problems themselves later in life. In the previous researches, adversity and stress can come in the shape of family or relationship problems, health problems, or workplace and financial worries, among others and a review of the literature on resilience provides guidelines for minimizing risks and promoting positive outcomes for children and youths. Therefore, research and practice have been focusing more and more on 'resilience', those aspects of the child's life, relationships and choices that protect them against risk. Thus, the aim of this research is to examine the characteristics of child resilience related to family substance misuse to contribute toward buffering the risk of children living in the adversity family.

The results recommend the relationship among family members will help to build and strengthen the capacity of resilience among the children of addicted parents. In addition beneficial of understanding and useful theoretical context of child resilience will help to clarify the resilience strategy and construct the ideal and appropriate support system for the health and wellbeing of children, their family and community as well even for the practitioners who are striving to seek for the benefit of them in various organizations.

Biography

He completed bachelor degree in nurse on 2008, Japan. He had experience in Mental Health Hospital from 2008 - 2011. He got Scholarship as volunteer for health promotion in South Africa from 2011 - 2013. He worked for Japan government as a public health nurse from 2013 - 2015. Right now I am a master student of Addiction Studies Program, ASEAN Institute for Health Development, Mahidol University. His research field is the area of prevention and treatment in Addiction. I am interesting in research about drug and alcohol addiction.

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Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) with Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) for dealing substance craving among substance abusers

Adeela Saba

Global welfare organization, Pakistan

The present study explored the efficacy of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) with Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) for dealing substance craving among substance abusers. It was hypothesized that Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) with Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT) are likely to be more effective for dealing craving than Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT). Repeated measure research design was employed and non probability purposive sampling was used to draw a sample of 20 patients who had undergone treatment for substance used disorder from addiction wards, Punjab Institute of Mental health (PIMH) and Fountain House, Lahore. Demographic Information Sheet, History take examination and Brief Substance Craving scale (BSCS) were used to assess demographic information, history of patients related to drug abuse and craving level (before and after the treatment). T test indicated that REBT with EFT is more effective for dealing craving than REBT. The present study contributes for the importance of eclectic approach in the treatment through this approach patients gain help for controlling craving issue not only for physical craving as well as psychological craving with very short of time.

Biography

Adeela Saba has completed advance Diploma in Clinical Psychology from University of Sargodha, Pakistan. She is working as Psychologist at Global Welfare Organization, Pakistan.

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The effect of self-control training on alexithymia and tempting ideas in drug-dependent patients

Hadis yousefi

Mohaghegh Ardebili University, Iran

The aim of the present paper is to study the effectiveness of self-control training on alexithymia and tempting ideas in drug-dependent patients. Method: this research is performed using pretesting and post testing plan with control group. The statistical society in this research constitutes all addicted male individuals who voluntarily visited a detoxification centers in Tehran in 2013. The research sample includes 50 addicted men who were chosen by clinical randomly assigned into the two "test" and "control" groups. The test group received self-control training for 10 sessions of 45 minutes. To collect the data, we used the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (short version), Toronto Alexithymia Scale, scale tempting ideas, and morphine test. Results: the results of the monotype variance analysis (MANOVA) showed that self-control training has been effective on emotional well-being of individuals who are dependent on drugs. Discussion: emotional problems are among the most significant factors involved in drug-addiction; drug abusers have considerable problems in regulating and managing their emotions. Self-control skills and the ability to manage one's emotions can help people, in situations with high risk of substance abuse, to acquire coping strategies, to better withstand the unwanted pressure from their friends, and to control their own emotions more effectively, all resulting in demonstrating a higher resistance to drug consumption.

Biography

Hadis Yousefi has completed her master degree at the age of 26 years from Mohaghegh Ardebili University in Iran. She is working and do research in the field of addiction for more than years. She already works in "Salamat" addiction remedy center in Iran.

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Evidence of brain damage in chronic ketamine users a brain imaging study

WK Tang, Yong Lin, Y Liang, Huajun Liang and WY Lai
Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Main outcome measures: Psychiatric assessments included screening with self-rating questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. All of the participants completed a detailed cognitive battery that covered general intelligence, verbal and visual memory, executive functions, motor speed and language. All of the participants underwent magnetic resonance imaging of the brain.

Results: Many of the participants in the ketamine group also frequently used cocaine and cannabis. Among the ketamine users, 12.6% were diagnosed with a mood disorder and 8.9% with an anxiety disorder. The participants in the ketamine group had worse performance than the healthy controls on tests of general intelligence, verbal, visual and working memory and executive functioning.

In terms of grey matter volumes, the right orbitofrontal cortex, right medial prefrontal cortex, left and right hippocampus and possibly the left orbitofrontal cortex were smaller in the ketamine group. In contrast, the volumes of the left basal ganglia, left putamen and possibly the left caudate were higher in the ketamine group. In terms of white matter volumes, the ketamine group had a lower periventricular white matter volume in the right hemisphere. The grey matter volumes of the left and right orbitofrontal cortex, right medial prefrontal cortex, left basal ganglia and left putamen, and right periventricular white matter volume were negatively correlated with the severity of ketamine dependence. The hippocampal volumes were correlated with performance on the arithmetic, information and digit span tests. The periventricular white matter volume also correlated with the information score.

A functional connectivity examination of the default mode network revealed significantly decreased connectivity in the medial part of the bilateral superior frontal gyrus, left middle frontal gyrus, bilateral gyrus rectus, left superior temporal pole, left inferior temporal gyrus, bilateral angular gyrus and bilateral cerebellum crus II in the ketamine group. This group also displayed increased connectivity in the bilateral precuneus and right inferior occipital gyrus.

Biography

WK Tang was appointed to professor in the Department of Psychiatry, the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2011. Professor Tang completed his medical training at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He joined the Chinese University of Hong Kong as an academic staff since 1999. His main research area is Neuropsychiatry in Stroke. Professor Tang has published over 100 papers in renowned journals, and has also contributed to the peer review of 40 journals. He has secured over 20 major competitive research grants. He has served the editorial boards of five scientific journals. He was also a recipient of the Young Researcher Award in 2007, awarded by the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

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October 03-05, 2016 Atlanta, USA

White matter structural damage results in memory decline and impaired visual information processing in abstinent chronic alcoholics as seen on DTI

Namita Saini Singh

Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences, India

Chronic alcohol abuse is characterized by impaired cognitive abilities with a more severe deficit in visual than in verbal function.

Using DTI we found evidence of microstructural deficits in abstinent alcoholic men in white matter tracts of the right hemisphere. We found inverse correlation of FA with memory dysfunction scores in white matter tracts associated with reward circuitry suggesting that white matter deficit could contribute to memory decline in chronic alcoholics.

Neuropsychological tests to assess visual processing skills and deficits were correlated with Fractional Anisotropy and Mean Diffusivity in the inferior and superior fronto-occipital fasciculus. We found reduced FA and increased MD in these tracts. FA showed an inverse correlation while MD showed a direct correlation with neuropsychological tests.

Further spectroscopy studies at our centre also showed a significant increase in Cho/Cr and myo-inositol /creatine ratios while NAA/Cr and Glutamate-Glutamine/Creatine were significantly decreased. The results suggest that metabolic alterations in the primary visual cortex may contribute to neuropsychological impairment in visual information processing.

Biography

Namita Singh now working as Scientist 'E' at Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS), Delhi. She earned her MBBS degree from Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi University, India in 1990. She has done her MD in Radio-diagnosis from Delhi University in 1999. She had served with Indian Army Medical Corps from 1992 to 2002 and joined INMAS in 2004 where she is working in the NMR Department housing a 3T MRI from Siemens (Skyra). Her current interest involves studying cognitive impairment in alcoholic subjects, HIV positive subjects using advanced MR imaging techniques. She has also conducted research on spinal tuberculosis using DTI.

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