

International Conference on **ALZHEIMER AND DEMENTIA**

March 09, 2022 | Webinar

Apoptotic markers are increased in Epilepsy patients: A relation with manganese superoxide dismutase Ala16Val polymorphism and seizure type through il-1 β and il-6 pathways**Aline Kegler***Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil*

The MnSOD Ala16Val single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) has been associated with different diseases. However, there are scarcely studies relating this SNP in epilepsy, a neurologic disease that involves some interacting pathways, such as apoptotic and inflammatory factors. In this sense, we decided to investigate the relationship of MnSOD Ala16Val SNP with apoptotic markers in epilepsy and its relation with inflammatory pathway and seizure type. Ninety subjects were evaluated (47 epilepsies; 43 controls) by questionnaires and laboratorial exams. We observed a higher percentage of VV genotype in the epilepsy group when compared to the control group. IL-1 β , IL-6, caspase-1, and caspase-3 levels were increased in the epilepsy group (VV genotype). Furthermore, an important correlation between IL-1 β vs. caspase-1 and IL-6 vs. caspase-3 was observed in the epilepsy group (VV genotype). The epilepsy group which presented generalized seizures also demonstrated a positive correlation between IL-1 β vs. CASP1 and IL-6 vs. CASP3. Thus, it is a plausible propose that epilepsy patients with VV genotype and generalized seizures present a worse inflammatory and apoptotic status. Our findings suggest that the knowledge of MnSOD Ala16Val polymorphism existence is important to evaluate molecular mechanisms associated to seizure and improve the treatment of these patients.

Biography

Aline Kegler has completed her PhD in 2019 at Federal University of Santa Maria-Brazil. Her focus research is on neurology and its related subjects. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals, presented an international research at European Congress of Neurology-Berlin, 2015, and received the certificate of the best presentation in some congresses.

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Parental intelligence - Actualization within parent's daily practices**Anat Ben Salmon***Rotem Center for Practical Professional training, Isreal*

According to Hollman, (2015) parental intelligence is what parents use in their attempt to comprehend their child's mind. Moreover, it is characterized by discovering meaning in the child's behavior, the attempt to understand the underlying features of the behavior, and how to clarify that behavior (Hollman, 2015). In contrast to this definition, we suggest that parental intelligence emerges with a parent's awareness to his own self, his history, background, experience, and aspiration which underlie his decision making process in his behavior with and in relation to his children (Ben Salmon and Erez, 2021). According to our previous publication, parental intelligence is a conceptual abstract entity which has structure and mechanism. It is therefore directs the parent's daily behavior as well as his decision making process while facing challenges in his parenthood. As with any conceptual entity we can only observe its concrete attributes which are evident in the behavior of the parent in relation to his children as well as with his parents (Ben Salmon and Erez, 2021). In addition, we can observe the impact of parental intelligence implications in a child's reactions towards the parent's practices. Based on our practical experience as parental therapists, we conclude that parents usually perceive themselves as reactive in nature.

Nevertheless, parents must acknowledge their primal position as mature adults, who are responsible for the setting in which the child is fostered. Therefore, we suggest an alternative perspective, which relates to children as reactive to their parents. Thus, adjusting the order of cause and effect in relation to parent-child relationships. In this article, we suggest elaboration upon the different characteristics of parental intelligence and their reflections in parent's practices. In addition this review will suggest how parental intelligence can be extended.

Biography

Anat serves as the chairman of the Israeli Parental Counseling and Family Counseling Association. Over the past three years, together with Ofer Erez, Anat has broadcast a weekly radio show and has daily live broadcasts on social media networks, discussing mental health topics. Anat has published several academic publications in the last year and is involved in ongoing research of her practice. She serves on the editorial board of "Clinical images and case reports journal". Anat has more than 16 years of practical experience working with children, adolescents and parents. During her undergraduate studies, she worked as a therapist in the Welfare Ministry and served as a group therapist in a mental health hospital in Ottawa, Canada. Anat is the co-manager of Kelim Shiluvim L.T.D (established in 2006) that specializes in diagnosis and therapy and for individuals and families in both clinical and home settings and has treated hundreds of couples and families.

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Nutrition challenges of patients with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias: A qualitative study from the perspective of caretakers in a Mental National Referral Hospital**Edwin Kigozi***Makerere University, Uganda*

Introduction: The burden of Alzheimer's dementia greatly impacts patients and their immediate families. Studies on the perspective of caretakers regarding nutrition in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) dementia are lacking. Yet this information is needed to guide clinical care for patients with dementia. The study explored caretakers' perspective on nutritional challenges faced by patients with Alzheimer's disease and related Dementias at Butabika National Referral Hospital.

Methods: We conducted 20 in-depth interviews and 2 focus group discussions with 20 health workers and 16 caregivers, respectively. The focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed. Analysis was conducted using a thematic, constant comparative approach with an emphasis on dominant themes.

Results: Participants had a mean age of 37 in the range (27–44) years. Seventeen (47%) of them were males. Their duration of Care for Dementia to patients was in the range (2–7) years. The highest level of education was a bachelor's degree and the primary level was the lowest. Thirteen (35%) were married and twenty-three (65%) were not, and they either survived on salaries or wages as a source of income. The key emerging issues were 1) hindrances to nutritional care in dementia, 2). Factors leading to inadequate nutrition among people with dementia and 3). Recommendations to improve nutrition needs.

Conclusion: Caretakers experience challenges ranging from psychotic manifestations of patients to hindrances in provision of nutritional care. A better understanding of their experience is essential for development of interventions to help family members, health workers and other caretakers promote good nutrition in patients with Alzheimer's dementia. A clear referral system should be established to prevent overcrowding of patients at a mental national referral hospital, ensuring adequate timely nutritional support to those admitted. Capacity building programs should continue addressing the knowledge gap in nutrition of patients with Alzheimer's dementia.

Biography

Edwin Kigozi is an intern Nurse who has just completed a Bachelors' Degree in Nursing at Makerere University. He has been a Vibrant Students' Leader, Peer Mentor, as well as a Research Mentee under the Health Education Professionals' Initiative(HEPI) at Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Uganda. He recently served as President Makerere University Nursing Students' Association(MUNSA). He is the current Makerere University Ambassador for Patient Centered Care Movement Africa, a student-led initiative promoting patient-centered care in Africa. He has championed the organization of several health promotion and disease prevention campaigns including workshops, health camps as well as Global celebrations like the World breast feeding week under his leadership. He is passionate about Universal Health Coverage focusing on health promotion and disease prevention.

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Lessons learnt from COVID 19: The way forward**Geeta Devi Dorkhy***Highlands Phoenix, Mauritius*

Next step is your next decision. If you are ready, nobody can stop you. Indeed, life has many surprises. The reality is clear, now, COVID 19, has been a great life teacher. The root cause and our existence, the basic unit of life, the cell life cycle revised. Tiny as a virus, its life cycle mutates several million times and it is the survival of the fittest. Vaccines, sanitary measures, social and physical distancing, hand washing practices and face mask have been adopted into daily living now. Several levels of interventions emerged. Individuals showed empathy, humanity, togetherness, in times of stress, distress, mental challenges. At group levels, setting up of public health units, community medicines practices, education in public place, law re-enforcement. Redeployment of workforce and resources. At country level, sharing of resources with those in need, food scarcity, medicines and basic human needs addressed, donations of vaccines. Country inter-collaborations and understanding. Sharing of expertise, knowledge and know-how in globalised world, these exchanges between neighbouring countries enabling research and development, emerging medicines, home remedies have reduced uncertainties during world war three. Given time and opportunities, COVID 19 and its variants, taught us to re-adapt and survive in our own world. Businesses evolved in a new dimension called e-commerce popularised due to circumstances and demand. Similarly, the new generation made e-schooling a reality in many remote places. Education for all and anywhere at any time. Electronic information system in health care and e-prescriptions, a brilliant idea to concretise and focus. E-media took such flights and e-communication is everywhere. Future, challenges are yet to be addressed such as mental health issues and new advents in this new environment. We need ask for ourselves strength to face it all. Do or die.

Biography

Geeta Devi Dorkhy has completed her M.B.B.S at S.S.R Medical College, Mauritius in year 2010-2015. She followed an 18 months internship at Victoria Hospital, after which she worked as private medical practitioner at Clinic St Jean, Belle Rose. She is also a faculty member, lecturer, in the Department of Biochemistry at S.S.R Medical College from year 2017. She has completed her Master of Public Health at the University of Mauritius in 2020. Currently, she is working at the Ministry of Social Security and National Solidarity as Medical Practitioner. Her interest in Alzheimer's disease lead her to publish her first article in Alzheimer's and Dementia Journal in December 2020 and she became an active member, the Vice-president of the Alzheimer's Association Mauritius. She has been presenting her work on Alzheimer's disease at Alzheimer's Association International Conference virtual platform last year. She is a speaker on ADI (Alzheimer's disease International) platform. .

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Limitations of Aduhelm for treatment of mild cognitive impairment of Alzheimer's Disease (AD), opens new avenues for other promising treatment candidates**Girish J. Kotwal***Kotwal Bioconsulting, USA*

Aduhelm/Aducanumab is an amyloid beta-directed monoclonal antibody indicated to treat Alzheimer's disease. Aduhelm is approved under the accelerated approval pathway by US FDA. There are multiple limitations in the use of Aduhelm. It is unclear how effective Aduhelm is when it is transfused intravenously (IV) once a month for one hour each time. 2) The initial cost was estimated to be \$56,000/year/patient. Later the cost was halved. No idea how many could qualify for Medicare coverage. Could be a million with early stage memory loss or cognitive deficit. 3) Those with moderate to severe cases will not qualify. 4) There are other FDA approved drugs for early stage Alzheimer's disease (AD). 5) The goal of the Aduhelm is to reduce beta amyloid and tau fibril formation or accumulation requiring monitoring with sophisticated imaging that is not cheap. 6) There is no clear assessment of the adverse effects of pushing a monoclonal antibody passed the delicate aging blood brain barrier. 7) Not sure whether the concerns of 2 members of the FDA panel who resigned have been addressed. 8) It is well known that AD patients need considerable care and caring for a patient receiving Aduhelm will add to the care required. There could have been much better ways to deliver Aduhelm that were not tried before choosing the IV route. Also, there are other candidates like vaccinia virus complement control protein (VCP) that can target the harmful effects of amyloid and even prevent death that Aduhelm has been reported to cause. VCP can block both pathways of complement activation and prevent formation of pro-inflammatory chemotactic factors, C3a and C5a and bring about neuroprotection. Extensive pre-clinical studies have confirmed VCP as an ideal candidate to treat AD in humans.

Biography

Girish J. Kotwal, Ph.D. has been working on the Alzheimer's Disease (AD) related neuroinflammation for over 2 decades. He along with his doctoral student James Daly were the first to demonstrate a cause and effect relation between abeta fibrils that contribute to amyloid plaques and neurodegeneration resulting in memory loss and symptoms of AD. He was the first to propose that complement mediated inflammation can be blocked by vaccinia virus complement control protein (VCP). Recently his group has shown that VCP can have improved outcomes in AD mice by delivering without any invasive procedure to the brain, Novel therapeutics like VCP could be a much better and safer alternative to monoclonal antibodies which could have adverse effects by activating the complement pathway thereby increasing neuroinflammation.

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Effects of dementia on the autonomy and quality of life on aging**Helena Figueira***Universidade Federal , Do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Aim: Longevity increasing some concepts as autonomy, quality of life (QoL) starts to be argued in an intensive way by worldwide scientists. This study about autonomy, QoL on the aging may disclose realities, that can lead to better understanding of dementia in aged, in a way that actions might be taken to promote, to those patients and their family, a more healthful and pleasant aging.

Methods: The research participants were chosen amongst old people (age 72.17±0.61; n=24). They were classified by their level of dementia (mild to moderate severity), less than 4 years of diagnosis, not living in home care, institutionalized and attended by specialized caregivers in the ambulatory of the Center of Geriatric and Gerontology, at the Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. The data were analyzed by statistical test considering $\alpha=p<0.05$ and $10\%<\beta<20\%$ through software Statgraphic 5.1. Mini-Mental State Study, Clinical Dementia Rating and WHOQOL-100 were used in this study.

Results: The data shows significance at $p<0.05$ in all-important items of the tests. The variables compared between MMSE and CDR showed $p=0.0001$. The WHOQOL-100 showed a score <14 in the dim 1*, dom 2*, dom 3* presenting low QoL, and the facet 25* showed good general QoL, but the standard deviation (SD) showed a possibility of some disability. The MMSE and CDR showed light dementia scores, compatible with the 4 years of the DA.

Conclusion: This research concluded that the advanced dementia degree causes a negative impact on the functional autonomy on the ADLs and, also, on the levels of QoL of the aging population. Some recommendations should be proposed to contribute in aging studies and practices, considering old age, specifically in the area of dementias, purposing to improve the functional autonomy and QoL of aged, is objective.

Biography

Helena Figueira completed her PhD in Biosciences at the State University of Rio de Janeiro UNIRIO, PhD in Sports Medicine at the Euro-American Network of Human Motricity, MSc Master in Human Motricity Sciences at the Castelo Branco University / RJ, Brahmani in International Society for Krishna Consciousness. Graduated in Psychology, in Physical Education, in Physiotherapy and in Economic Sciences. Specialist in Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Global Postural Reeducation, Acupuncture, Didactics of Higher Education, Proficiency Level English and Yoga. Coordinator of Yogatherapy and Ayurveda Massage courses at ABACO/Sohaku-in (2003-10). Pedagogical Director and Teacher of the Yoga Instructor Training Course at ReservaZen (2018-). Vedic Scripture at the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (1988, -). English-Portuguese translator and literary reviewer. Several works published in indexed journals and presented at national and international conferences, especially research in the area of quality of life through aging.

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Niacin as a possible preventative drug for blindness in patients with vascular dementia**Jason Sendek***Briarcliff High School, USA*

Paracentral acute middle maculopathy (PAMM) is a condition impacting retinal blood flow characterized by ischemia affecting the deep capillary plexus often resulting in permanent blind spots. PAMM has been reported in association with retinal vascular diseases, and there is currently no acceptable treatment for PAMM. We report a case in which a patient experienced numerous episodes of blind spots over multiple years and was left with permanent blind spots in each eye. We prescribed OTC oral niacin based upon multiple reviews of the literature of different organ systems, which worked on numerous challenges in our patient, reversing his recurrent blind spots. In reviewing the literature, we concluded that the retinal blood flow is affected by niacin as it acts as a potent vasodilator. We reviewed numerous papers on other therapeutic benefits of niacin products, which has been proven to be beneficial for the brain and optic nerve based upon perfusion pressure and increased blood flow in small vessels. The loss of vision in patients with vascular dementia is a multifactorial issue resulting from decreased blood flow of the brain, optic nerve, retinal ganglion cells, and the occipital lobe. We hypothesize that oral niacin ER OTC taken at a safe dosage of 500 mg given once daily at bedtime, can be used a preventative drug for blindness in patients with vascular dementia, given its proven ability to open venous blood outflow from the brain and optic nerve. We promote the use of niacin ER because niacin can last for over 24 hours at a safe dose. Furthermore, niacin ER (vitamin B3) can be taken without prescription as a dietary supplement, which is safe, inexpensive, and can also help to prevent further deterioration of patients' brains with vascular dementia.

Biography

Jason Sendek has worked closely with his mentor, Dr. Robert Josephberg, they are researching the potential for new therapeutic modalities for eye disease, their key objective of this research is to inform other physicians of these innovative approaches and he has been an attending physician at Westchester Medical Center for over 30 years, as well as the Chief of Retina Service for over 20 years. He is currently a senior at Briarcliff High School in Westchester County, NY and will be attending Duke University starting in the fall of 2022.

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Therapeutic Ketosis and the broad field of applications for the ketogenic diet: Ketone ester applications & clinical updates**Raffaele Pilla***St. John of God Hospital, Italy*

It has been recently shown that nutritional ketosis is effective against seizure disorders and various acute/chronic neurological disorders. Physiologically, glucose is the primary metabolic fuel for cells. However, many neurodegenerative disorders have been associated with impaired glucose transport/metabolism and with mitochondrial dysfunction, such as Alzheimer's/Parkinson's disease, general seizure disorders, and traumatic brain injury. Ketone bodies and tricarboxylic acid cycle intermediates represent alternative fuels for the brain and can bypass the rate-limiting steps associated with impaired neuronal glucose metabolism. Therefore, therapeutic ketosis can be considered as a metabolic therapy by providing alternative energy substrates. It has been estimated that the brain derives over 60% of its total energy from ketones when glucose availability is limited. In fact, after prolonged periods of fasting or ketogenic diet (KD), the body utilizes energy obtained from free fatty acids (FFAs) released from adipose tissue. Because the brain is unable to derive significant energy from FFAs, hepatic ketogenesis converts FFAs into ketone bodies-hydroxybutyrate (BHB) and acetoacetate (AcAc)-while a percentage of AcAc spontaneously decarboxylates to acetone. Large quantities of ketone bodies accumulate in the blood through this mechanism. This represents a state of normal physiological ketosis and can be therapeutic. Ketone bodies are transported across the blood-brain barrier by monocarboxylic acid transporters to fuel brain function. Starvation or nutritional ketosis is an essential survival mechanism that ensures metabolic flexibility during prolonged fasting or lack of carbohydrate ingestion. Therapeutic ketosis leads to metabolic adaptations that may improve brain metabolism, restore mitochondrial ATP production, decrease reactive oxygen species production, reduce inflammation, and increase neurotrophic factors' function. It has been shown that KD mimics the effects of fasting and the lack of glucose/insulin signaling, promoting a metabolic shift towards fatty acid utilization. In this work, the author reports a number of successful case reports treated through metabolic ketosis.

Biography

Raffaele Pilla is a Phar.D., Ph.D., Doctor Europaeus, received his Master's degree in Pharmacy at G. D'Annunzio University in Chieti-Pescara, Italy in 2005, where he also served internships at the Cell Physiology Laboratory and Molecular Biology Laboratory. Prior, he was an Erasmus Student at Faculté de Pharmacie de Reims in Reims, France. He received his Doctor Europaeus in 2010 from Pitié-Salpêtrière Institute in Paris, France. Also in 2010, he received his Ph.D. in Biochemistry, Physiology, and Pathology of Muscle at G. d'Annunzio University in Chieti-Pescara, Italy. He was hired as a Postdoctoral Scholar in the Department of Pharmacology and Physiology at the University of South Florida in Tampa, on two research grants funded by the Office of Naval Research (US Navy) and Divers' Alert Network. He has written and lectured widely worldwide. He has been involved in ongoing research at the University of South Florida with the use of ketone esters.

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Pharmacological potential of NK1 receptor antagonism in bilateral common carotid artery occlusion induced experimental vascular dementia

Saurabh Sharma
CT University, India

Objectives: Substance P has been documented to attenuate the activity of PPAR- γ and is involved in neurogenic inflammation. Thus, the present study has been designed to investigate: effect of aprepitant, NK1 receptor antagonist, in vascular dementia (VaD) and downstream possible involvement of PPAR- γ shall also be investigated in bilateral carotid artery occlusion (BCCAO) induced vascular dementia.

Methods: BCCAO was done in male wistar rats to induce VaD. VaD was assessed in terms of impairment of learning and memory (Morris water maze (MWM) & Object recognition test (ORT)), increased acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity, oxidative stress (TBARS, Nitrite level), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) level and decreased reduced glutathione (GSH) level.

Key findings: Administration of aprepitant for 2 weeks significantly improved learning and memory in terms of mean escape latency time & time spent in target quadrant in MWM and time spent to explore objects in ORT in demented rats. Aprepitant also reduced AChE activity, TBARS, TNF- α , nitrite and increased GSH level. Administration of BADGE (PPAR- γ antagonist) (30mg/kg/day, i.p.) with aprepitant (40mg/kg/day, i.p.) significantly reduced the protective effect of aprepitant that shows protective effect of aprepitant is PPAR- γ dependent.

Conclusion: Thus, it can be concluded that aprepitant attenuates vascular dementia in PPAR- γ dependent manner.

Biography

Saurabh Sharma is working as Head of School at Pharmaceutical Sciences, CT University, and Ludhiana (Punjab) India. He has to his credit teaching and research experience in Basic and Clinical Pharmacology. He has 3 Patents, authored 55 International research papers and 2 books with particular emphasis on investigation of molecular interventions on vascular dysfunction in Pathobiology of Cardiac, Brain and Pulmonary circulations. He has previously served in ISF College of Pharmacy (2006-2017) as Head of Department (Pharm D and Pharmacology). He has guided more than 60 PG students and 8 PhD Students in various research projects. He is the recipient of OD Gulati award in the area of cardiovascular research in 2009 and 2010. He has received major grants from PSCST, AICTE (Research promotion scheme) and Indian Council of medical research (ICMR) for projects on vascular biology.

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The melancholy of elderly during pandemic: A sociological perspective**Sumanth S. Hiremath***Rani Channamma University, India*

An elderly' is a term coined for an individual who is of the age 60 years and above. Due to the advance medical system leading to the increased life expectancy, there is rise in elderly population. The rise in the ageing population poses a number of challenges and the COVID-19 pandemic has just become an addition to that. Several studies have been done to assess the impact of the pandemic on overall health of elderly, which when compared is much more affected than other age groups. Studies also reveal the high probability of elderly being affected by pandemic. As per the Government of India data, 51.2% of the fatalities that happened because of COVID-19 were amongst the elderly who were above 60 years of age (Käll et. al., 2020). The lives of elderly have been in despair. The lockdown/quarantine has initiated kind of social vulnerability among them. Many elderly individuals live alone because their children work in some other city or country. They felt lonely, anxious and uncertain which affected their health leading to insomnia and depressive disorders thereby worsening the pre-existing health issues. The access to health care was also a great challenge for them. The issue of isolation amongst the elderly may be still manageable in the developed nations but, in case of the developing nations, it's a huge barrier especially in the densely populated nation like India. The study is to identify the emerging areas of key concern in elderly care and protection during and after pandemic times.

Biography

Sumanth S. Hiremath is faculty in the Dept. of Sociology, and Coordinator for Youth Red Cross, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, and Karnataka, India. He has 15 years of Teaching & Research Experience. His research areas are 'Elite Studies'; 'Higher Education'; 'ICT & Indian Society'; 'Elderly & Gender Studies'; 'Environmental & Urban Issues'. He has presented 108 Research Papers, delivered 36 Special Lectures and organised conferences and awareness programmes. He has authored 04 Books and 54 Research Papers. He is 'Associate Editor'; 'Journal Reviewer'; & 'Editorial Board Member' to many Journals. He is an 'Academic Member' of 'Athens Institute for Education & Research, Athens. Greece. He is Joint-Secretary of Karnataka Sociology Association. He is 'Executive Committee Member' for the Indian Red Cross Society, Belagavi. He is associated as 'Life Member' to 'International Sociological Association'; 'Indian Sociological Society'; 'Karnataka Sociology Association'; 'Association of Gerontology' and 'Indian Red Cross Society'. He visited Toronto, Canada; Bangkok, Thailand and New York. He is awardee of 'Karnataka Rajya Pratibha Puraskar' and was honoured 'National Merit Scholarship – Govt. of India' & Research Fellowship for Ph.D. He is known for student mentoring activities and being an active blood donor is also known for his social service.