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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 cerebrations 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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Characterisation of new therapeutic targets for invasive paediatric gliomas

Farah raha
University of Bordeaux, France

Diffuse midline glioma (DMG in English) is one of the most fatal pediatric brain cancers. The only treatments available are chemotherapy and radiotherapy, but they are not very effective. Therefore, it is urgent to find targeted treatments to improve the care of these children. Genomic and epigenomic studies have identified an important mutation that affects histone H3. The result of the mutation is a substitution of Lysine 27 for Methionine (H3K27M) which is the source of 80% of DMG and deregulates the PRC2 complex (Polycomb Repressive Complex 2), including the enzymatic activity of EZH2, which is therefore being studied as a therapeutic target. Chemical inhibition of EZH2 in vitro by GSK126 induces a decrease in tumor growth of DMG lines and cell death by apoptosis. To study the response of DMG cells to GSK126 treatment, proteomic analysis shows the induction of proteins involved in cholesterol synthesis. Based on these results, a combined strategy was developed and studied in vitro, 3D cultures (spheroids) and in vivo in chorioallantoic membrane of the chick embryo and in an orthotopic mouse model. Low dose GSK126 treatment in combination with inhibitors of enzymes involved in cholesterol synthesis showed strong growth inhibition in combination treatments, but not in single treatments, both in DMG cells in vitro and in DMG spheroid cultures. This efficacy has been validated in vivo, on the preclinical chicken embryo model and the orthotopic intracranial DMG mouse model. Our results reveal an unexpected sensitivity inducible by GSK126 to inhibitors of cholesterol biosynthesis in highly aggressive pediatric glioma and warrants further evaluation as a new treatment strategy. This combination therapy is expected to have few side effects due to the low dose used to achieve significant anti-tumor activity

Biography

Currently, she carries out a research activity in the Pasteur Institute in Paris after her thesis at the University of Bordeaux, France, where she conducted research on the diffuse midline glioma or DIPG. During these studies, she was able to discover a combination of reconstituted treatment of methyltransferase inhibitor and an anti-hypercholesterolemia drug that was effective in vitro and in vivo reducing tumor growth of DIPG. This combination therapy should have few side effects due to the low dose used to achieve significant antitumor activity. She was able to launch a new therapeutic approach “epi-drugs” which is based on the use of epigenetic inhibitors in combination with other drugs to produce synergistic effects.

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Understanding people in the organisation

Geeta Devi Dorkhy
Highlands Phoenix, Mauritius

Every organisation starts to flourish and expand in ways beneficial to society and environment and economies in many ways. Demands and supply in today's world has progressed a lot with technology, recycling, eco-friendly use, going-paperless, on-line buying and selling. Large economies have benefited for years in this industry and many more years to come. Man power is indefinite and stronger than the mind can imagine. Ensuring proper human relationship within organisations is being considered here. It means translation from employee to employer, good relations for a healthy growth in near future. Furthermore, customer satisfaction for proper demand and supply of goods and services are fast changing. Within the organisation there are ways to retain employees by tracking organisation progress and organisational objectives, conducting realistic job interviews. Creating understanding and work-teams culture, individual and collective ideas, encourage sharing and bonding, trust and mutual understandable environment at work is so important. Ensure work- life balance. Create opportunities to liaise with national and foreign companies, incentives for workers. Prepare for eventualities in the face of unpredictable future and goals like pandemic of covid 19, work from home culture. Building competencies through exposure ensure the right people get the right job. Dynamic and powerful leadership built through competency. Ensure law and order is followed and maintained through organisation. Taking corrective actions in view of breech of policies and organisation acts. Providing opportunities for second start and creating possibilities through correct channels. All these leading to mindfulness and productive styles of living

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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BLOCKING NEUROINFLAMMATION DUE TO COMPLEMENT ACTIVATION BY AMYLOID WITH VACCINIA VIRUS COMPLEMENT CONTROL PROTEIN (VCP), A BETTER ALTERNATIVE TO ADUHELM IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD) DUE TO APOE4 PREDISPOSITION

Girish J. Kotwal
Kotwal Bioconsulting, USA

Statement of the Problem: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is primarily a progressive neurodegenerative disease accompanied with memory loss that is primarily due to aging although recently AD is considered to be due to genetic predisposition resulting from the presence of ApoE4 allele. AD is caused by abnormal accumulation of beta amyloid and tau proteins in and around neurons in the brain, affecting synaptic junctions. Both beta amyloid and tau activate complement pathways which then results in neuro inflammation. AD related dementia affects 30+ million people globally and the annual cost of care is estimated at half a trillion.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: DNA was isolated from saliva of 2 individuals. The sequence of ApoE allele was determined. VCP was purified from overexpression in the yeast system. It was delivered to the brain by 2 routes and found to be effective in transgenic mice in achieving memory protection.. A human trial with a select cohort of about 40 subjects (20 male and 20 female) with homozygous ApoE4 allele above age 55 would be selected. 20 of the subjects will receive VCP and 20 will receive placebo. Various quantitative cognitive and memory parameters will be followed and the benefit of VCP in memory retention will be assessed.

Conclusion & Significance: In light of the limitations of the FDA approved treatment Aduhelm for Mild Cognitive impairment, new treatments such as VCP which can be delivered across the blood brain barrier without invasive procedure need to be included in human trials to prevent AD symptoms by early intervention in persons with ApoE4 allele.

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 neurodefeneration 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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Critical Illness Neuropathy and Myopathy an Emerging Phenomenon during COVID-19 Circumstances

Hassan Farid

Sheffield Institute of Translational Neuroscience (SITraN) University of Sheffield, UK

In December 2019, a new disease called novel coronavirus disease, or COVID-19, was spreading around Wuhan, China, and had become a worldwide pandemic. Although pneumonia-like symptoms predominate, many patients are still at risk of having neurological complications such as strokes or Guillain-Barre syndrome. Moreover, intensive care unit (ICU) treatment and long-term ventilator support increase the risk of critical illness myopathy (CIM) and polyneuropathy (CIN). CIN and CIM traditionally occur as a result of multiple organ failure, muscle immobility, corticosteroids, and neuromuscular blocking medications. The pathogenic mechanisms of COVID-19 are still not well understood. It is possible that it occurred due to direct viral toxic effects or because of the vigorous mechanical ventilation due to severe respiratory damage in the COVID-19 lungs. Furthermore, other possible suggestions include the inflammatory cytokine storm or the neurotoxic side effects of the medication used to treat COVID-19, such as vigorous steroid therapy. In terms of diagnosis, clinically, the patient is critically ill and has limb weakness or difficulty weaning from the ventilator after non-neuromuscular causes such as cardiac and respiratory diseases have been excluded. Electro-physiologically, for CIN, evidence of axonal motor and sensory polyneuropathy in nerve conduction studies and for CIM, needle electromyography of short-duration, low-amplitude motor unit potentials. Biochemically, high neurofilament light chain and glial fibrillary acidic protein levels were detected in COVID-19 patients who later developed CIM or CIN. Additionally, elevated interleukin-6 at admission is a risk-predictor biomarker for CIN developing in COVID-19. The prevalence is widely variable in the literature, but most of them argue that CIN is more prevalent than CIM during the COVID-19 pandemic. Generally, there is a clear distinction between the outcomes of CIN versus CIM, as patients with CIN have a slower or incomplete recovery and a higher mortality rate, whereas patients with CIM often show complete recovery within 6 months. Therefore, CIN and CIM are important to identify during the COVID-19 era since survivors often present with severe residual disability and persistent exercise limitations several years afterwards.

Biography

Hassan Farid is a research assistant at the College of Medicine University of Basrah and a neurology resident at Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital-Bashar Health Directorate Iraq. Currently, he is a clinical neurology master student at the Sheffield Institute of Translational Neuroscience (SITraN) at the University of Sheffield and Royal Hallamshire Hospital – NHS foundation trust – United Kingdom. Hassan did much research in the fields of neurology, neurophysiology, and COVID-19 infection, with a special interest regarding the neurological manifestation and complications of COVID-19 infection

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Neurographic evidence of Inflammatory Polyneuropathies in Peri-COVID-19 circumstances and their relationship with acute disease severity and inflammatory storm

Nareen H. Hasrat

Basrah, Iraq

Recently, there has been increasing evidence among people infected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID- 19) of being diagnosed with the typical acute post-infectious inflammatory polyneuroradiculopathy that was formerly known as Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), and it is not uncommon that some of them develop chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuroradiculopathy (CIDP). However, there is still a large debate and controversy about the link between COVID-19 and polyneuropathy. As a result, a multicentric retrospective cohort study was conducted in Basrah Governorate in the south of Iraq that included 2240 patients over a period of six months. Of those, 1344 patients had a history of COVID-19 in the previous year, and 1.14% of them developed inflammatory polyneuropathy, while only 0.29% (896 patients) of those with no history of COVID-19 had developed inflammatory polyneuropathy. This difference is highly significant, with a relative risk equal to six. The majority of the inflammatory polyneuropathy (44.4%) was diagnosed four to 12 weeks after the COVID-19 infection, with GBS being the most common type (72.2% of cases). Moreover, the nerve conduction velocity, the distal latency, and the amplitude of the most studied nerves were slower, more prolonged, and lower, respectively, among the COVID-19 groups compared with the non- COVID-19 group. Furthermore, there is an inverse correlation between the nerve conduction velocity in the majority of studied nerves and certain inflammatory biomarkers, such as serum ferritin, interleukin-6, and C - reactive protein. Although the occurrence of inflammatory polyneuropathy is more common among the less severe groups of COVID-19, if it occurs in the severe groups, it shows a more aggressive presentation. We recommend active surveying and maybe screening programs for those who recovered from COVID-19 and developed neurological symptoms, as well as increasing doctors' and patients' awareness about these disorders and not referring to the fatigue and walking difficulties as trivial post-COVID-19 manifestations

Biography

Nareen H. Hasrat is a neurophysiology resident at the Basrah Health Directorate and a medical physiology master student in the College of Medicine—University of Basrah. She is working in the EMG and nerve conduction studies clinic in Basrah, southern Iraq. This research is a retrospective cohort study that aims to evaluate the prevalence and characteristics of inflammatory polyneuropathy during the COVID-19 era. It is actually part of her master's dissertation that she is currently working on and aims to evaluate the neurophysiological changes by EMG and NCS among patients with COVID-19 infection. Nareen is a medical doctor licenced to work in Iraq since 2017, and her main research interests are in the fields of neurology and neurophysiology. Her work is done under the supervision of Assistant professor Dr. Haithem J. Kadhum, "Medical physiology specialist," and professor Dr. Ali R. Hashim, "Consultant physician and neurologist," as well as Dr. Zaineb A. Yaqoob, "Neurophysiology specialist."

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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-Salpétrière 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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Role of Gastrointestinal Dysbiosis and Fecal Transplantation in Parkinson's disease

Rahul Jena
Bharati Vidyapeetham Medical College, India.

Parkinson's disease (PD) is one of the most common neurodegenerative diseases with a high rate of morbidity. It is associated with dopaminergic neuron loss and is fairly common in the elderly population. Recently, there has been a growing interest in the role of the gut microbiome in the pathogenesis of PD and thus studies addressing the methods to modulate the microbiota are becoming increasingly popular. Fecal microbiota transplant (FMT) is one of these methods and is effective in certain intestinal and extraintestinal conditions. This review aims to talk about gastrointestinal dysbiosis and how the reconstruction of this microbiome via FMT could potentially be used as a treatment modality in the future. We went through various studies and collected data relevant to our topic from the previous five years. The studies selected include reviews, observational studies, animal studies, case reports, and some grey literature. We concluded that although it has great potential as a therapeutic modality in the future, it is limited by several factors such as variability among the results of most clinical studies and the lack of large sample sizes. Therefore, there is a need for high-quality clinical trials with larger sample sizes to gather enough clinical evidence so that FMT can qualify as a widely recommended therapeutic

Biography

Rahul Jena is a final year medical student at Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical College, Pune. He is interested in internal medicine, neurology, and global health. He currently has 3 narrative reviews published and is actively involved in other research projects.

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VULNERABLE ELDERLY MIGRANTS: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Sumanth S. Hiremath
Rani Channamma University, India

Elderly in India feel a strong connection with their native usually villages. They value the solidarity, unity and friendly relations among the family and friends in the villages. With the expectation that children should take care of the parents/elders in India, they (elders) are aware of the dynamics of the society, and migrate to stay with their children usually sons who are into non-agricultural jobs in cities. A small group of elders have adopted modern and most of the group retaining traditional values and opinions. It's a challenging task for them to adjust to the urban culture/lifestyle, as they are chronically ill and need long term care. Thus, the paper highlights mobility impact on the lives of elderly and how they use different strategies to rationalise and compensate the absence of co-residing children. The paper focuses on the qualitative component to document the experiences of the elderly and use the quantitative data to support these experiences. It must be remembered that comprehensive care to the elderly is possible only with the involvement and collaboration of family, community and the Government.

Keywords: elderly, migrate, mobility, rationalise, compensate.

The 21st century, is an era of 'Information and Communication Technologies' (ICTs) with abundance of potential for creative skills and development. In today's world of science and technology, with internet tools, it is easy to carry out many activities at any corner of the globe. Today's rural youth, are so curious to know on various issues with the help of computer/mobile phone and internet connection, that, it is serving in transforming the lives and livelihoods of Indian rural families. The study is an empirical study on the rural girls of Belagavi taluk (Belagavi District, Karnataka, India) pursuing higher education. The paper illustrates the transformational role of ICTs in empowering among rural girls. The advancement in the field of ICT has made the rural girls excited, to leave rural areas for urban life. This opens up a lot of opportunities for them since they are able to access real time information. The increase of mobile telecommunication systems to rural areas has made them, to connect a computer to internet using mobile phone. Using a mobile phone to access the internet is not only cheaper but also more reliable. They are able to get and share a lot of practical information by increasing outreach for development work. The paper reveals that, while most of the ICT initiatives are disseminating new information and knowledge useful for rural girls, some are unable to make use of it, due to lack of access to complementary sources of support and services. However, we find, with greater access women all over rural India have started to reap the benefits of the technology revolution, it may be seen as a threat to the overarching patriarchal. Armed with technology and internet, women are able to develop their own ideas and act on them.

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.

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Psychiatric Aspect in Wilkie syndrome

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Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome (SMAS), also known as Wilkie's syndrome, is a rare entity defined as a compression of the third portion of the duodenum between the SMA and the abdominal aorta (AA), due to narrowing of the space between the SMA and AA and

Is primarily attributed to loss of the intervening mesenteric fat pad, leading to partial or complete duodenum obstruction. The most frequent causes of SMAS may be congenital such as shorter Treitz's ligament or abnormal origin of the SMA, or it could be associated with

surgical interventions that distorts the anatomy, such as scoliosis correction surgery or esophagectomy. Its manifestation is complex, including postprandial epigastric pain, nausea,

Psychiatric Aspect in Wilkie syndrome

Fear of eating (Cibophobia)

Patients with Wilkie syndrome experience extreme anxiety around your trigger foods. Symptoms of anxiety include restlessness, fatigue, muscle tension, irritability, difficulty concentrating, and constant worrying.

Early satiety

Early satiety occurs when a person cannot eat an adequately sized meal or feels full after only a few bites. In the short-term, this can lead to nausea and vomiting. In the long-term, a person may experience nutritional deficiencies and associated health complications.

-Anorexia

-Depression

-Psychosomatic disorders

-Loss of Trust

-Serotonin and mibrobiome

Nutritional psychiatry

Nutritional psychiatry is a growing discipline that focuses on the use of food and supplements to provide these essential nutrients as part of an integrated or alternative treatment for mental health disorders.

Figure 1: SMAS, Abdominal Aorta –AMS

Angulation < 25 degree, 3rd part of duodenum Compression-Obstruction

Vomiting, early satiety, weight loss and malnutrition. The aim of this study is to mention the vascular surgery approach - vascular decompression by transposition of SMA to the infrarenal part of the aorta, which can be considered a safe surgical option with favourable outcomes.

Biography

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