



34<sup>th</sup> International conference on

# Mental Health and Psychiatry

March 07-08, 2022 | Webinar

KEYNOTE FORUM

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## Education of student nurses – A light at the end of the tunnel

**Introduction:** In the current environment we have seen many challenges with the impact of COVID-19. How do we as an education facility ensure we meet the guidelines of our governing bodies which monitors and regulates our nursing profession and how can we maintain staff satisfaction with all the challenges encountered working in these environments?

Known practices to assist with minimising the spread of this virus is our hand hygiene and wearing a mask in public spaces.

The personal protective equipment in the health facilities being; mask, gloves, gown, goggles and shield. Fit testing of the mask has been implemented for all staff with student nurses requiring to be tested prior.

### Biography

I studied Mental Health Nursing and then went on to complete my Bachelor of Nursing. During this time I have worked in various areas including acute inpatient units and Forensic clients in prison.

I have completed my Masters of Business Administration after having the opportunity to travel to France and complete research looking at the satisfaction of staff in mental health facilities. I have delivered various topics at Conferences including a Master Class for Consumer Directed Care whilst living in Victoria Australia. I was instrumental in the Gender Sensitivity practice changes on the inpatient unit giving positive outcomes for the clients admitted. I have been credentialed making me a Credentialed Mental Health Nurse.

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## Defects in automatic processing of auditory channel brain information in children with developmental dyslexia

**Introduction:** Using event-related potential (ERP) technology to explore the characteristics of automatic processing of auditory brain information in children with developmental dyslexia and control groups in the state of non-attention. Selecting 18 children with developmental dyslexia and 18 children in the control group (male 21, female 15). The experiment presents a total of 300 sound stimuli, and auditory stimuli are divided into two kinds of 1000HZ and 1500HZ. The visual stimulus was 300 yellow and green car graphics. The participants were asked to recognize the color of the pictures and prepare for the keys. When testers see the green car, the left index finger presses the Z key, and when testers see the yellow car, the right index finger presses the M key. Presented on the headset do sound stimulus signal response. Recording 32 channel EEG, and analyzing the amplitude and latency of auditory mismatch negative waves (MMN) in different groups of subjects. The N1 amplitude of the developmental dyslexia group was significantly greater than that of the control group. At all electrode positions, the P3 amplitude of the control group was greater than the developmental dyslexia group. The right side of the auditory MMN amplitude of the control group is greater than the left side, and there is a right side advantage, while the left and right MMN amplitudes of the developmental dyslexia group are similar, and there is no right side advantage. The developmental dyslexia group spent more cognitive resources in the early pre-attentive processing stage, which led to the lack of attention resources for subsequent new stimuli. Developmental dyslexia children's auditory channels have defects in automatic processing of information.



**Enguo Wang**

Henan University China

### Biography

Enguo wang, male, professor of psychology at the university of henan, doctoral tutor. Psychology and behavior of henan province, deputy director of the laboratory. The Chinese psychological society general and director of the institute of experimental psychology, psychological association deputy secretary-general of henan province. In the domestic authority of professional journals published 36 papers, published book four, participated in five works. Presided over by the national natural science fund and the ministry of education humanities and social science project and so on many topics.

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## Bhagavad gita and mental health

**Introduction:** In this paper, Bhagavad Gita and Mental Health, we will be discussing three major principles that were emphasized in the Bhagavad Gita:- management of mind, management of duty, and principles of self-management. These three major principles tend to have universal application across the globe and can be extremely helpful to all humans in molding their character and strengthening their mental health. Bhagavad Geeta is also useful in the management of mind, reduction of mental agitation, keeping mental health intact, and plays the role of stimulus for promoting growth and creativity as an inevitable part of life. This paper intends to explore the divine principles of Bhagavad Gita and its applications in the lives of its practitioners and readers by strengthening their mental health. The Bhagavad Gita is based upon a discourse that occurred between Lord Krishna and Arjuna at the inception of the Mahabharata war in Kurukshetra and elucidates various psychotherapies and psychotherapeutic principles. The paper also sheds light upon the parallels between Bhagavad Gita, contemporary psychotherapies, and three Gunas. The sermons are given by Lord Krishna have some similarities to the present cognitive behavioral therapy that is very popular in the field and also helps in the management of grief emancipation, self-esteem, role transition, and motivation enhancement as well as interpersonal and supportive therapies.

## Biography

DR. Ishita Chatterjee, Associate Professor, Department of Applied Psychology; University of Calcutta. She is first class first from University of Calcutta and she has completed her Ph. D. degree from University of Calcutta. She has completed projects from industries, ICSSR, UGC. Under her supervision 4 candidates have been awarded Ph. D. degree and at present 6 candidates are working as research scholars under her supervision for their Ph. D. degree. She has participated

in various National & International conferences. And, she has also published many papers in various research journals. She was the head of the department of Applied Psychology for 2 years as per university regulations. She has coordinated various courses under Academic Staff College, University of Calcutta. She took part in organising national and international conferences and seminars. She actively participates in University industry interphase. She actively participates in course designing for various national level universities.

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## Schizophrenia: Causes, symptoms, and cures

**Introduction:** I want to show at my personal history how traumatic experiences and deprivation cause schizophrenia, I will argue that episodes most strongly happen in 'transition years' in the person's life, which might co-occur with global transition years. 2) I will argue that the symptoms have a spiritual quality. My symptoms distinctly feel like spirit communication and telepathy (one can also call it clairaudience and clairvoyance). I always argue, also in my book, that the symptoms of schizophrenia must be thought of as telepathy. The main symptom in schizophrenia are auditory hallucinations, some people also see things. Auditory hallucinations are voices that the patient can hear, but no one else. To me, they have always felt like telepathy. Telepathy is an increasingly researched phenomenon. It is thought that aliens communicate that way, maybe animals too, and some accounts mention that spirits communicate via telepathy. 3) There is not necessarily a cure for schizophrenia. But this illness can be managed so that it is less destructive and less painful to live with. I will show how medications, spirituality, loving kindness, and supplemental therapies, such as vitamin therapy and music therapy and a very healthy lifestyle, amongst others, can help in managing the condition and live a happier and healthier life.

### Biography

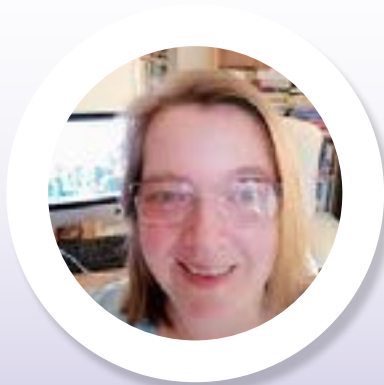
Dr. Anna Cornelia Beyer is a former senior lecturer. She holds a PhD in Politics from the University of Hull, UK, where she worked for 12 years until 2019. She is diagnosed with schizophrenia since 2002, and since 2008 researched this illness and published about it. She published extensively about schizophrenia and spirituality and healthy living. She also founded the new discipline of International Political Psychology. She founded the Peace Academy ([www.peaceacademy.biz](http://www.peaceacademy.biz)) and the Schizophrenia Clinic ([www.schizophreniaclinic.com](http://www.schizophreniaclinic.com)).

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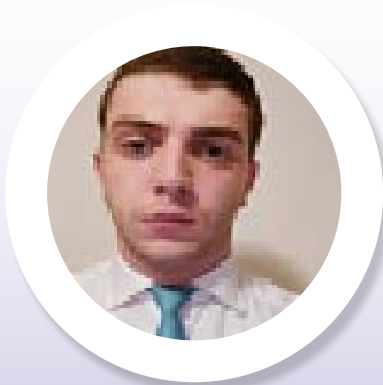
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## Neuroplasticity in spinal trauma: A current narrative review of treatments

**Introduction:** Neuroplasticity is a condition present from birth, being found in the central and peripheral nervous system, both physiologically and pathologically. Based on the findings, therapeutic and non-therapeutic attempts were tested in spinal cord trauma to recover locomotor function below the level of the injury. Depending on the classification of the injury, different levels of motor and sensory preservation can be expected, with possible total loss of these, as in the case of an ASIA A injury. The work defined and showed other forms of the term neuroplasticity, talk about some pathological and non-pathological conditions and, finally, to show neuroplasticity and some of its treatments in the spinal cord injury process. For the elaboration of this work, a review of the narrative literature from 2000 to 2020 of the PubMed platform and analysis of two books was carried out. Animal/human studies were included that addressed pathologies, forms of treatment for spinal cord trauma and qualis from B1 to A1. Articles prior to 2000 that addressed neuroplasticity only to understand molecular mechanisms and articles that were not in English were excluded. As a result, the main molecules and structures involved in the neuroplasticity process were found and, based on this knowledge, forms of treatment were developed to assist neuroplasticity and a possible functional recovery. We can mention the introduction of nanotechnology to optimize the treatment, as in the case of the use of albumin and PLGA nanoparticles, which represents an advance in which the treatment evolves from a systemic situation to a more localized one, reducing side effects and improving results for patients. It can be concluded that physiological barriers are already being overcome by the most recent forms of treatment and that soon new studies will be able to propose a form of treatment that can be protocolled for all patients.



**Vinicius B. Freire**

Nove de Julho University, Brazil

### Biography

Vinicius Benatti Freire is a Medical student at Nove de Julho University in Sao Paulo. He is a President and Vice President of the Academic League of Neurology and Neurosurgery at Nove de Julho University in 2020 (LANN); Vice President of the VII Academic Congress of Neuroscience (VII CAN) in 2020-2021; Effective member of the Army's Academic Neurosurgery League (LiNEx) in 2021; Scientific Director of the League of Neurology and Neurosurgery at Universidade Nove de Julho (LANN) in 2019. World Journal of Neuroscience article reviewer. Participant of the European Academy of Neurology Congress as a listener.

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## Improving intervention strategies for autism spectrum disorders by altering the design of the diagnostic procedure.

**Introduction:** Since the identification of the childhood disorder now named Autism Spectrum Disorder by Dr Kanner in 1943 and Dr Asperger in 1944, our understanding of this condition has evolved. At first it was described as an attachment disorder, then it was described as a psycho-social-educational disorder, which is largely where our conceptualisation remains. This guides the interventions used to treat these children, and there is little expectation of significant emergence from ASD by physicians, parents or educators. It is still common for parents to report that they receive no real advice as to what to do after receiving the diagnosis other than placement of the child in a special school and to start Speech Therapy. The increasing incidence of ASD (1 in 44 births: CDC) means unmanageable pressure is mounting on services. However changes in our understanding have brought some promise of brighter outcomes. For example since the 1990's there has been increasing appreciation of the role of the biome, with reports of positive outcomes following metabolic interventions. There have been other therapies that have shown positive outcomes, and have brought a greater understanding of the nature of ASD. This presentation will propose a change to the way the diagnostic protocol is performed, in keeping with a more pervasive view of ASD in line with research and new developments, so that when the diagnosis of ASD is given parents also get pointers for actions to follow that can greatly benefit the child, since all agree that early intervention brings better outcomes.



**Rosalie Elizabeth Seymour**

ABC Learning Options, South Africa

### Biography

Rosalie qualified as SLP/A at the University of Pretoria, and spent most of her working career in the field of ASD and related conditions. She has pursued various new developments in the USA, Canada, Ireland, Hungary, Bahrain, Indonesia and the UK. Rosalie believes it important to follow up on approaches that parents report to be effective. She has compiled a 'desk directory' of information for parents and professionals entitled 'Autism, Options Galore', and has been active in research in Bérard Auditory Integration Training. She designed a pervasive approach to intervention named Neuro-Cognitive Mobilisation. She has presented at many international conferences in Europe, Ireland and the UK, and South Africa.

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## Imap™ and idevelop™: a call for a global view on individuals diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder and the practical implications of assessments and personalised interventions

**Introduction:** This study reports on a practical protocol for clinical information gathering, which comprise of three specially designed and consolidated questionnaires (based on best practice 360° view), a combined computer-generated report, and the iMap™ to plot the results in order to create an opportunity to educate parents and teachers in matters concerning the underlying aspects associated with the symptoms observed. Additionally, the protocol allows for quick conversion of information across a multidisciplinary field of practitioners and clinicians with either the “at a glance” view (iMap™) or the comprehensive report generated. The underpinning research is based on neuro-cognition, neuro-development, educational psychology, nutrition, biochemistry, speech and language components, audition, sensory-integration theory, EEG neuro-feedback, developmental optometry, and movement. With its aim to assist the practitioner (multidisciplinary), the application is not limited to any specific field, but rather to bring the fields together and create a global protocol/system in which to understand all the underlying components contributing to how symptoms present themselves and to be able to create a structured, cohesive and highly individualized program. A single, short case study will demonstrate the practical implication of this protocol and the multidisciplinary application.



**Beulah van der Westhuizen**

EduExcellence, South Africa

### Biography

As practicing Educational Psychologist in South Africa, Dr. Beulah van der Westhuizen has dedicated her career to finding solutions to better assist neuro-diverse individuals and specifically those on the ASD Spectrum. She has founded EduExcellence, a Private Remedial School providing Personalised Education, with a remedial stream and a special needs stream (national footprint). She has designed and coined TheraEd™, the concept being implemented within this bespoke school system. The design of the iMap™ and iDevelop™ is her latest contribution to the field and forms part of a greater vision to educate parents, teachers and professionals in the underlying root cause aspects underpinning the symptoms observed. This vision is to form a clinical collective view on the individual, enabling practitioners to work together to the betterment of the person in need.

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## Etiopathologies of self-integration: Disrupting global constructs in cognitive diseases

Extant studies show that several, widely prevalent, cognitive diseases affect the phenomenal construct of self, diminishing the capacity to unify brain and bodily behavior. Schizophrenia, for example, is marked by disturbances of the self construct, seen in such symptoms as an abnormal sense of the body, loss of ego boundary and a confused sense of agency. Likewise, Alzheimer's Dementia manifests as a progressive loss of control of default mode, self circuitries. Global states like the self construct assist integration through operational features characterized by stability, flexibility, and hierarchy, which are required for performance and that are intrinsic to the construct in various behavioral operations. Among the key operations known to be affected by these diseases involve those of motor planning and goal directed, action execution, which are posited to entail disorders of self agency. Schizophrenia, for example, is regarded as a disease of self agency. Conceptually, the motor plan is understood to be teleologically oriented, linking an agent to an objective terminus. Theories of the motor plan invoke a predictive processing model in which the identification of expected actions are confirmed through their sensory identification, a process that could serve to identify the source of actions. However, current evidence indicates that goal specific information is not constitutive to action identification processes of the motor plan and schizophrenia patients have been shown to be capable of identifying their actions in automatic behaviors, while nonetheless



**Denis Larrivee**

Loyola University, USA

impaired in the intentional performance of motor tasks. These data suggest that goal specific information needs to be linked to a representation of the agent a process that, therefore, appears to be defective in schizophrenia. Moreover, it suggests that identification of the agent as the action source is requisite for the execution of motor plans. This talk will explore likely proxies for agent representation in goal execution and their disruption in cognitive diseases like schizophrenia.

Hence, action selection processes appear to involve neural mechanisms other than those of action identification. Among these, representations of body posture are likely to be an important proxy for global self-representation during dynamic actions, one that could be directly modified by goal specific content. Recent studies suggest that several structures may assist in structuring goal directed activity, including the orbitofrontal cortex, hippocampus, and dorsal premotor cortex. This talk will explore the relationship between these findings and how schizophrenia may modify the representation of self agency during goal directed activity.

### Biography

Dr. Denis Larrivee is a Visiting Scholar at the Mind and Brain Institute, University of Navarra Medical School (Spain) and Loyola University Chicago and has held professorships at the Weill Cornell University Medical College, NYC, and Purdue University, Indiana. A former fellow at Yale University's Medical School he received the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology's first place award for studies on photoreceptor degenerative and developmental mechanisms. He is the editor of a recently released text on Brain Computer Interfacing with InTech Publishing and an editorial board member of the journals *Annals of Neurology* and *Neurological Sciences* (USA) and *EC Neurology* (UK). An International Neuroethics Society Expert he is the author of more than 70 papers and book chapters in such varied journals/venues as *Neurology* and *Neurological Sciences* (USA), *EC Neurology* (UK), *Journal of Neuroscience*, *Journal of Religion and Mental Health*, and *IEEE Explore*. In 2018 he was a finalist in the international Joseph Ratzinger Expanded Reason award.

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34<sup>th</sup> International conference on

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## Peer-led interventions for mental health in prisons: An exploration of development, implementation and evaluation

**Introduction:** TStatement of the Problem: The mental health of incarcerated populations is a worldwide public health concern. Released prisoners are more likely to be at risk of violent, self-harm and depression than their counterparts in the community. Upon release they are more likely to re-offend and return to prison, causing significant societal and public health costs. Interventions to address mental health and problems associated with self-harm in prison have traditionally used an individual or group-based therapy approach. Researchers have reported that such interventions are relatively expensive, difficult to sustain and require skilled staff. Systematic reviews of self-harm risk suggest that interventions should incorporate a holistic approach to managing self-harm and mental health in prisons. The challenge is therefore to identify a scalable sustainable intervention that can tackle mental health within a prison from within this perspective. In recent years the use of peer-led schemes have been identified as one possible solution. The purpose of this study is to describe the development, implementation and evaluation of a peer-led problem support mentor scheme in a UK prison site. The methodology used a co-production approach, a feasibility study and an interrupted time series design to assess impact on self-harm and violent behaviour. Findings: The results showed how interventions for mental health and self-harm could benefit from using a wholistic approach that was easily replicable across the prison site, peer-led schemes are one opportunity that might address this problem going

forward. Implementation of the peer-led scheme showed a reduction in self-harm behaviour

### Biography

Amanda Perry is a chartered forensic psychologist and a Senior Lecturer. Her interests focus on the methodological quality of research including systematic reviews, psychometric principles and the development of primary experimental research in offender populations.

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