2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Depression as a Terminal Illness – Is there a place for Palliative Care?

Minna Chang

Imperial College London, UK

Statement of the problem: In 2020, there were 5,224 deaths due to suicide registered in England and Wales. The Mental Health Foundation has reported that ~70% are in patients with depression. The number of attempted suicides are much higher – South West London and St George's mental health trust estimates that at least 140,000 people attempt suicide in England and Wales every year. In suicidal depression, the psychological pain is often unbearable and feels overwhelmingly incompatible with life. One is no longer living, they are merely surviving and eventually, the exhaustion will lead to decompensation. This is marked by suicide. The goal is to end the suffering permanently and this is achieved through death.

Methodology & theoretical orientation: Depression, like all other physical and mental illnesses, runs a course. This is highly variable between individuals and can be the case even between separate relapse episodes in the same patient. Like many diagnoses, depression is known to lead to death in a significant number of people. Many suicidally depressed patients feel that death will be an inevitable result of the illness. Suicide is often viewed as a symptom of severe depression, but would it be justifiable to consider death as part of the disease process itself? Consequently, would it be justifiable to consider depression in these patients as a form of terminal illness Since without treatment, the condition would lead to death? Accordingly, could there be a place for palliative care in a small minority of suicidally depressed patients This would mean that instead of placing the focus on the prevention of deaths and prolonging lifespan, the focus would be on making the patient comfortable as the disease progresses, maintaining their dignity and promoting autonomy.

Findings: In this essay, I discuss the ethical and moral implications of suicidal depression from a doctor's and patient's perspectives. I also discuss the implications of depression on capacity and decision-making. Lastly, I discuss the ethical dilemmas surrounding assisted suicide and euthanasia for severe suicidal treatment resistant depression. Could these be considered a means of treatment in certain cases Recognition.

Biography

Minna Chang graduated from Imperial College London. She has a special interest in medical ethics, particularly in psychiatric cases. She enjoys research and teaching outside her clinical duties.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Recalling intuition in Medicine: The role of Emergencies with Psychiatric Presentations

Nahed Khairy

Founder and CEO of NAPHSE, Egypt

This work presents the need for integrating emergency psychiatry across disciplines. It highlights the overlap in presentations and potential for misdiagnosis and thus delayed or even faulty intervention. Acute changes in mood, movement, sensorium or affect may be quickly dismissed as functional when indeed they may be organic or due to a medication adverse event. This population may present to the ER, but also to family medicine, internal medicine, psychiatry and neurology or even on a university campus, presenting as violence.

The need to have the mental set of accurate diagnosis paves the way for appropriate intervention. By analogy to CPR, ATLS and PALS, it is proposed that training in psychiatric emergencies be as basic and as widespread.

Three scenarios are shared to highlight the above.

Taking into consideration that emergencies do not occur in an organized manner nor in expected places, the task of the receiving medical team is to save the life of the person in the most efficient way. Emergencies with psychiatric presentations, affecting any of mental functions, including orientation, consciousness, movement, but also affect and thought, have not yet found their optimum place worldwide. This group of patients is subject to two types of cognitive errors when assessing them: unconscious bias, and psych-out whereby the likelihood that a patient with acute psychiatric symptoms be triaged against, is highest.

The skills, thus, both tacit, and tangible, that are required to address and serve the needs of this population are unique. It takes an orientation with a preventive inclination, a knowledge of medical mimics of psychiatric disorders and a genuine willingness to become aware of the bias that one holds against this population to ensure they are well served.

Biography

Hussein Khairy is a vascular surgeon by profession, but a healer by practice and educator by passion. Through his career that spans four decades, he towers as the king of hearts, simply because he pays attention and cares. It is this intuitive, reflective approach to the profession that makes him able to speak at a psychiatry conference. He is currently the twice elected President of the Egyptian Medical syndicate, and was the last elected dean of Kasr Al Ainy Faculty of Medicine from 2011-2014 before deanship ceased to be by election. Through his administrative responsibilities he acquired an in depth knowledge of what pains people: doctors, patients and systems and continues to work with everyone to bring to the light the unique goodness in each.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Individual and social tigma perception in Italian Mental Health Nurses

Elsa Vitale

Local Healthcare Company Bari, Italy

Background: Stigma is a multidimensional ideation abstracting from different ideas of documentation, dissociation, conventional, condition of deprivation. Current literature identified different stigma ideas, such as: perceived stigma, self-stigma, common places, aggressions, support, negativism or including social awareness in empathy in psychiatric disorders. Mental healthcare professionals, especially nurses, experienced stigma in their working activities. The present study purposed to analyze incidence in individual and social stigma in Italian mental health nurses.

Methods: An online questionnaire was administered during August 2021, investigating both individual and social stigma.

Results: A total of 104 Italian mental health nurses were recruited and most of them registered high levels in individual and social stigma perceptions.

Conclusions: High individual and social stigma were registered and numerous involvements aiming to moderate it will be need.

Key words: Individual Stigma; Mental Health; Nursing; Social Stigma.

Biography

Elsa Vitale is currently Registered Nurse at the Health Local Company of Bari, Italy and also contract professor for the University of Bari, Italy, for the degree courses in Nursing and Nursing and Midwifery Sciences. She had the opportunity to publish and review numerous manuscripts related to holistic nursing, leadership, gerontology, education, orthopedic, immunological and self-care. She frequently is invited to address nurses encouraging them to follow in Florence Nightingale's footsteps. She publishes most works in sever nursing fields.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Career choice Anxiety, Psychological Well-Being and Career Self-Efficacy of Adolescents: A Theoretical Framework

Petronella Jonck
North-West University, South Africa

Problem statement: The influence of COVID-19 has not been fully realized, nevertheless it is hypothesized that the pandemic increased the anxiety response in adolescents. Also, an unintended consequence was the impact thereof on the world of work. Ambiguity relating to unemployment, career opportunities and expectations could exacerbate perceived anxiety labelled career choice anxiety. The research explored the theoretical link between career choice anxiety, psychological well-being and career self-efficacy to recommend a conceptual framework that could be applied as theoretical underpinning for the development of a psychometric stable measuring instrument. Psychological well-being has emerged as a public health concern especially for adolescents as some mental health problems have an early onset around the age of 14. While anxiety has been identified as prevalent in the age group. Moreover, career self-efficacy theoretically moderates the link between career choice anxiety and psychological well-being.

Theoretical orientation: Two theoretical perspectives could be utilized, namely a hedonic approach that emphasize constructs such as happiness, positive effect, low negative effect and life satisfaction or a eudemonic theory highlighting psychological functioning and human development through challenges, growth and life purpose. Last mentioned stance was adopted, namely psychological well-being as optimal psychological functioning and impetus to develop intrinsic career-related potential.

Findings: Assessment and possible interventions are pivotal in the context of COVID-19 as the intensity of anxiety have increased in an already at-risk age group with adverse consequences.

Conclusion and significance: Ascribed to the dearth of empirical evidence relating to career choice anxiety and psychological well-being the proposed conceptual framework not only contribute to the corpus of knowledge but could also be implemented to inform future career guidance practice. Besides the knowledge contribution the proposed conceptual framework could have a societal impact addressing goal three of the sustainable development goals notably good health and well-being.

Biography

Petronella Jonck is an Associate Research Professor at the North-West University in a talent management research entity (GIFT) within the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences. Prof Petronella Jonck is a National Research Foundation C3 rated researcher. Petronella obtained her PhD in Psychology at the University of the Free State and is a registered Psychologist with the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA). To date her research outputs, include more than 30 accredited journal articles and numerous other research documents. Prof Jonck was a supervisor for the Southern African Young Scientist Summer Program (SA-YSSP) that was hosted at the University of the Free State in collaboration with the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, Austria in addition to supervising other postgraduate students. Her research focus areas include career psychology, psychology, industrial psychology, human capital development and higher education. Prof Jonck lectured Psychology, Organizational Behavior, and Research Methodology.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Reduction of Higher-Order Occipital GABA and Impaired Visual Perception in Acute Major Depressive Disorder

Xue Mei Song
Zhejiang University School of Medicine, China

A complicated state-dependent psychiatric ailment called major depressive disorder (MDD) lacks biomarkers that relate psychophysical, physiological, and psychopathological alterations. The relevance and significance of GABA for higher-order visual perception are still unknown, despite earlier research showing reduced GABA in lower-order occipital cortex in acute MDD. By integrating a psychophysical analysis of visual perception with a measurement of GABA concentration in the middle temporal visual area (hMT+) in acute depressive MDD, our work aims to close that gap. A large sample of individuals with acute MDD show a highly specific deficiency in visual surround motion suppression, which is crucially correlated with the severity of symptoms. The smaller MDD sample that underwent MRS replicates both the visual deficiency and its relationship to the severity of the symptoms. Acute MDD sufferers show lower GABA concentration in visual MT+ using high-field 7T proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS), which, unlike in healthy people, no longer corresponds with their ability to perceive motion, or poor SI. Overall, the results of our combined psychophysical and biochemical study show that diminished occipital GABA plays a significant role in altered visual perception and psychopathological symptoms in acute MDD. Our findings highlight the significance of the occipital cortex in acute depressive MDD, including its potential as a possible biomarker, by bridging the gap from the biochemical level of occipital GABA over visual-perceptual changes to psychopathological symptoms.

Biography

Xue Mei Song received his doctorate from the Shanghai Institute of Biological Science, Chinese Academy of Science in 2007. From 2007 to 2010 she worked at the Shanghai Institute of Biological Science as a research assistant, and from 2010 to 2015 she worked there as an associate investigator. Her research using in vivo single-unit recording and juxta-cellular labelling revealed that all labelled contrast-dependent (CD) cells were pyramidal cells, whereas all labelled contrast-independent (CID) cells were non-pyramidal cells, CIDf cells were spiny satellates, and CIDs cells were smooth interneurons. In addition, she showed how smooth and spiny nonpyramidal cells differ from one another in terms of their summation features. Dr. Song began working as an Associate Professor at Zhejiang University's (Ziint) Interdisciplinary Institute of Neuroscience and Technology in September 2015.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Diagnostic and Treatment – Multiple Sclerosis

Andreea Hermina

Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest

Results: In scientific papers were describe in the evolution of this illness symptoms and signs related to the affection of the brainstem, cervical part of spinal cord and the second pair of cranial nerves. Frequently clinical manifestations found in clinical practice are: pyramidal-type of motor deficit, spasticity, optic neuritis, cerebellar linked problems as ataxia, cerebellar tremor, related to the brainstem: diplopia, dysarthria, trigeminal neuralgia and sensitive problems: paresthesia,. There are also some other clinical manifestations: paroxysmal symptoms, cognitive problems, Lhermitte sign, depression. Referring the diagnosis of this disease, it should be based on a thorough anamnesis, usual laboratory test, cerebral and cervical MRI, CSF analysis and also infectious, inflammatory and immunological tests – useful for differential diagnosis. Also in clinic and clinical trials are used some scales, as: EDSS (Expanded Disability Status Scale), CAMBS score, NRS (Scripps Neurological Rating Scale), Guy's Neurological Disability Scale, MSIS-29 (Multiple Sclerosis Impact Scales). McDonald's Criteria, revised in 2017, is commonly used in practice for diagnosis. Moreover the diagnostic is also base on teste that confirms the dissemination in space and time.

Objective: Multiple sclerosis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the central nervous system, with predilection of the brain, spinal cord and second pair of cranial nerves, the optic nerves, characterized by multifocal localized demyelination, progressive disseminated. Linked to evolution of multiple sclerosis there are some clinical types: clinical isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis, primary progressive multiple sclerosis, secondary progressive multiple sclerosis, progressive-relapsing multiple sclerosisFindings: Assessment and possible interventions are pivotal in the context of COVID-19 as the intensity of anxiety have increased in an already at-risk age group with adverse consequences.

Methods: Scientific papers regarding multiple sclerosis, that approach the diagnostic and strategies of treatment, of this pathology.

Conclusions: The extremely good knowledge of the differential and paraclinic diagnosis as well as the signs and symptoms related to this disease orients everything towards an efficient and optimal therapeutic strategy.

Biography

Andreea Hermina is a 4th year medical student at Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest. While in 2nd year of medical school, she was involved in many conferences, congresses and workshops organized by Romanian Student Society of Surgery, in Bucharest. she is also a member of Walter E. Dandy Neurosurgical Club in Bucharest.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Infective Endocarditis in Tetralogy of Fallot Complicating Brain Abscess

Ramachandran Muthiah

Morning Star Hospital, India

Infective endocarditis is a serious and fatal complication in congenital heart disease. Patients with congenital heart disease have structural changes that create turbulence and shear force in blood blow that disrupts the endocardium, exposing the subendocardial collagen and extracellular matrix. The resultant inflammation causes endothelial cells to express β1 integrins, which bind circulating fibronectin to the endothelial surface and production of tissue factor, deposition of fibrin, and platelet adherence lead to hemostasis and pathogenic organisms may settle in and infect the endocardium in these areas. With sequestration and limited blood supply to a damaged area, formation of vegetation and / or abscess may occur. These friable vegetations have the capability of causing emboli, which may result distal abscess formation, especially in the brain. The risk of infective endocarditis in cyanotic CHD is more than six times the risk compared to those in acyanotic CHD. Cyanotic heart disease accounts for 12.8-69.4 % of all cases of brain abscess with the incidence being higher in children. The risk of brain abscess complicating cyanotic CHD (congenital heart disease) is inconstant, but is more common after two years of age and increases consistently until the age of 12 years. Of all the patients with brain abscess and cyanotic congenital heart disease, TOF (Tetralogy of Fallot) is the most common in association (13-70 %) of cases. In Fallot's tetrad, Bing and associates have shown that the shunting from right-to-left occurs in the absence of failure, owing to the overriding of aorta. When a reversal of flow is said to occur, favouring paradoxical embolism and paradoxical brain abscess stands second only to bacterial endocarditis. Pulmonary circulation represents a potential filtering apparatus for systemic bacterial pathogens. In patients with right-to-left shunts, absence of pulmonary phagocytic clearance of pathogens can occur and the ischemic injury from hypoxaemia and polycythaemia, resulting low perfusion areas (microinfarcts) in the brain which may act as a nidus for infection. In the development of brain abscess, inoculation of an organism is required into the brain parenchyma in an area of devitalized brain tissue or in a region with poor microcirculation and the seeded microorganisms can sustain growth and multiply to form abscess. Brain abscess begins with a localized area of inflammatory change referred to as cerebritis. This early stage of infection is characterized by increased blood vessel permeability without angiogenesis. When unrecognized, this process will progress to an immature capsular stage and then to brain abscess, a condition defined by an area of parenchymal infection containing pus encapsulated by a vascularized membrane.

Biography

Ramachandran Muthiah is Consultant Physician & Cardiologist, Zion Hospital, Azhagiamandapam and Morning star hospital, Marthandam, Kanyakumari District, India. Completed M.D. in General Medicine in 1996, D.M. in cardiology in 2003 under Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, India. Worked as medical officer in Rural health services for 5 years and in teaching category as Assistant Professor at Madras medical college, Coimbatore medical college, Thoothukudi medical college and Professor at Dr. SMCSI Mission hospital & Medical college, Karakonam, Trovandrum and Azeezia Medical college, Kollam. Published many papers in Cardiosource, American College of Cardiology Foundation, Case Reports in Clinical Medicine (SCIRP) and Journal of Saudi Heart Association. Special research on Rheumatic fever and Endomyocardial fibrosis in tropical belts, Myxomas, Ineffective endocarditis, apical hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Ebstein's anomaly, Rheumatic Taussig-Bing Heart, Costello syndrome and Tetralogy of Fallot.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Using Technologies to Restore Functional Movement in Neurological Patients

Paolo Milia

University of Perugia, Italy

The recovery of patients affected by CNS lesion is like a learning process exploiting preserved sensorimotor circuits. The best recovery is related by providing appropriate proprioceptive input to the spinal cord with the goal of maximally engaging preserved neural circuits. The extent of recovery depends on the severity of CNS damage and the individual capacity of a patient to regain a function. Cognition and motivation are important contributors to this learning and must therefore be considered during rehabilitation. But first of all we need to understand that the goal of rehabilitation is not exclusively to re-establish 'normal' movement patterns, but to enable well-organized movements to achieve optimal outcome in mobility and independence during activities of daily living (ADL) for the individual patient.

Robotic rehabilitation is a young science that is rapidly infiltrating the clinical environment. In 1994 with development of MIT-MaNUS5, robotic device for the upper limb rehabilitation, started the robotic era of neurorehabilitation. In the same year the introduction of Lokomat, a Body Weight Supported Treadmill Training (BWSTT) assisted by a gait orthosis, represented the first pioneering grounded exoskeleton.

Exoskeleton is an outer wearable skeleton that allows people with paralysis of the lower limbs to walk. Neurological diseases such as traumatic brain injury, stroke and spinal cord injury cause serious consequences both at physiological and motor levels. Our recent studies have underlined the positive effects of using exoskeletons both in spinal cord injuries and stroke patients, affecting in terms of positive results the two main domains of our brain: psychological and sensory-motor.

Biography

Paolo Milia is a neurologist at one of our largest and longest standing facilities, Istituto Prosperius Tiberino in Umbertide. He was able to visit multiple universities to speak about his extensive work on robotics and their role with rehab. We thank University of Illinois Chicago, University of Montana, Pacific University and Chapman University along with the DCE's and staff who made this a reality! And of course, Dr. Milia for coming all this way to share his knowledge and expertise. We hope to continue to inspire DPT students around the nation.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Role of Protein C and S in Neurological Disorders in Children with Sickle Cell Disease

Marwa Yassien Badr

Tanta University, Egypt

Background: Patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) have a hypercoagulable state with increased risk of various neurological complications including: headache, cognitive difficulties, seizures, visual loss, ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke, transient ischemic attacks, altered mental status and covert or silent infarction. The purpose of this study is to assess neurological disorders in pediatric patients with SCD using multimodal approach through clinical, laboratory, neuroimaging and neurophysiological studies and detect their relation to protein C and protein S

Methodology: This study was conducted on 50 children with SCD and 25 healthy children matched age and sex in Department of Pediatric (Hematology Unit) and Department of Neurology, Tanta University Hospital, Egypt, between April 2016 and April 2018. All subjects were subjected to full history taking, neurologic examination using pediatric neurological sheet, laboratory investigations (including protein C , protein S), neuroimaging including: CT and/or MRI, MRA and/or CT angiography, also MRV, EEG and Stanford-Binet Intelligence scales-Fifth Edition.

Results: SCD patients showed many abnormalities on neurological examination and on different modalities of MR imaging on the brain with positive relation with many risk factors including decreased level of protein C and S. Prophylactic blood transfusion in SCD patients with abnormal TCD had a role in reducing the incidence of stroke.

Conclusion: There was variation in neurological presentation, examination and brain imaging in cases with SCD. There was positive relation between decreased level of protein C and S in SCD cases and increased risk for ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. There was positive relation between regular blood transfusion in SCD patients and decreased risk for ischemic stroke.

Biography

Marwa Yassien Badr has completed her PhD at the age of 35 years from Tanta University (december 2020). She is assistant lecturer of neurology, Tanta University, Egypt, waiting for a promotion of a lecturer. Headache specialist in Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery Center in Tanta. M.Sc. Neuropsychiatry in 2014 (spontaneous SAH), PHD in neurology in 2020 (pediatric SCD and neurology). Skilled in general neurology examination and care, EEG interpretation, duplex extra and intracranial with various applications and Botox injection in spasticity, dystonia and migraine. Member of Egyptian Society of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery (ESNPN), MDS, HIS, AAN and WHS Egyptian Chapter Ambassador.She has published 6 papers in reputed journals and has just started as an editorial board member of London Journals press since 2 months.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Immune and Nervous Systems after Initiation of Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis and Activation of Remyelination in Rats

Nataliia O. Melnyk

National O.O. Bogomolets Medical University, Ukraine

In experimental research was investigate morphological changers in organs of central nervous system (CNS) – spinal cord, cerebrum and cerebellum and in organs of immune system– thymus and spleen after initiation of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE) in rats. Process of remyelination was induce after injections of Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) and laser therapy in condition of experimental model (EAE).

Was observe changers of demyelination and remyelination in nerve fibers and reactions in neurons of central nervous system (CNS) on 21 days and 39 days after initiation of EAE. Also, was study reactions in thymus and in spleen on 21 days and 39 days after initiation of EAE.

Histological sections of thymus and spleen was stain hematoxylin – eosin and azure II-eosin. Histological sections of the spinal cord, cerebrum and cerebellum was stain by cresyl violet and toluidine blue (by Nissl). By methods of electron microscopy and morphometry was investigate demyelination and remyelination in nervous fibers.

After initiation of EAE reactive changers in thymus was include – formation of small nodules in cortical part of lobules, decrease amount of lymphocytes in cortex of lobules in early period on 21 days. In late period – 39 days after initiation EAE and influence of Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) and laser therapy by 2 weeks was observe similar changers - increase amount of lymphocytes in cortex.

Reactive changers in spleen after remyelination was include increase amount of lymphoblasts and white pulp in parenchyma.

After influence of Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) by 2 weeks, we observed process of remyelination. We observed the percentage of neurons with unmodified, moderate and severe structural changes, changers of myelinated and unmyelinated nervous fibers. Similar changers was observe after laser therapy, however, in not all cases.

Myelinated nerve fibers was regenerate and the percentage of normal neurons in the brain and spinal cord was increased, the amounts of neurons with severe and destructive changes were reduce in late period of EAE (39 days), after influence of Rebif® (interferon beta-1a) and laser therapy.

Our investigation formed characteristics of demyelination process in EAE condition and reactive changers in the central and peripheral organs of immune system.

Key words: Demyelination, Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis, Multiple Sclerosis, Thymus, Spleen.

Biography

Nataliia O. Melnyk is a Professor of the Histology and Embryology Department of National O.O.Bogomolets Medical University, the Leading Research Scientist of the Experimental Modeling Laboratory at the State Institute of Genetic and Regenerative Medicine National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv. Graduated from Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University in 1993, after an assignment she worked as an engineer in the Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics. During 2008- 2011, she worked as Deputy Head of the Department of Education and Methodology of the National O.O.Bogomolets Medical University. She has more than 270 scientific and methodological works, 5 patents of scientific research.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Genotype-Phenotype Corelation of Various GNE Mutations-Understanding GNE Myopathy

Shweta Sharma

Jawaharlal Nehru University School of Biotechnology, India

GNE myopathy is a rare autosomal recessive neuromuscular disorder caused due to biallelic mutations in GNE (UDP-GlcNAc 2-epimerase/ManNAc kinase), a bifunctional enzyme (N-terminal epimerase and C-terminal Kinase domain) that catalyses the rate limiting step in sialic acid biosynthesis. There is no absolute cure for the disease as lack of clear understanding about disease pathomechanisms at molecular and cellular levels limits the identification of effective therapeutic target options. Currently, more than 200 mutations have been identified worldwide but a detailed understanding of genotype to phenotype co-relation that determines the pathological outcome of the disease is missing. We aim to clone, express and purify wild type and mutant GNE proteins of Indian origin (R193C, I618T &V727M) from E. coli followed by functional activity determination using epimerase and kinase assays. Both epimerase (D207V & R193C) and kinase (V603L, V727M & I618T) mutants showed significant reduction in epimerase activity indicating mutation in one domain affects activity of other domain. Among kinase mutants V603L mutant showed significant reduction in kinase activity suggesting alternate pathway for kinase function in the cell. The CD spectroscopy studies revealed increased alpha helicity in D20V GNE mutant but not in other GNE mutant proteins, suggesting a mutation specific response. With an aim to identify small effector molecue rescuing GNE function, an anti-diabetic molecule, Metformin, was shown to increase the kinase activity of V603L GNE mutant. Our study provide insights towards genotype to phenotype co-relation of various GNE mutations and offer potential therapeutic molecule identification.

Biography

Shweta sharma is a final year Ph.D. student at Jawaharlal Nehru University, School of Biotechnology Department. She received a bachelor's degree in science from Government Nagarjuna Post Graduate College of Science and a master's degree in biotechnology from Pt.Ravishankar Shukla University in Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Her research is based on understanding the pathomehanism of a rare nuromuscular disorder "GNE Myopathy". She is currently investigating the status of Endoplasmic reticulum Calcium dynamics of GNE deficient cells. She has excellent skills in animal tissue culture handling, molecular biology techniques and well trained in the area recombinant protein expression and purification.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Children Learn more from what you are than what you Teach: Consequences of Partner's Internet Infidelity on their Children

Jamil A. Malik
Quaid-i-Azam Unversity, Pakistan

Present study investigated the relationship between partner internet infidelity and marital satisfaction. Further, its consequences on adolescents' behavioral problems were estimated. In addition, study also incorporated social desirability to control response biases. Multi informant sample included 317 adolescents (Boys = 165, Girls = 152) along with one of their parent (Father = 151, Mother = 166). Along with demographics, data was collected on Internet Infidelity Scale-Partner Version, Relationship Assessment Scale from parents and on the Child Behavior Problems Questionnaire from one of their children. Results showed that partner internet infidelity negatively correlated with marital satisfaction (-.67, p<.01) and positively correlated with their adolescent's behavioral problems (.73, p<.01) (externalizing and internalizing problems). Furhter marital satisfaction negatively correlated with adolescents' behavioral problems (-.65, p<.01). Mediation analysis showed that marital satisfaction mediated (B range = .12 to .27) the relationship between partner internet infidelity and adolescent's behavioral problems (externalizing and internalizing problems). It is concluded that partner internet infidelity cause marital dissatisfaction resulting in an increase in adolescent's behavioral problems. It is recommended to address and emphasize the cost of internet infidelity in marital relationship in terms of consequences on to the next generation.

Biography

Jamil A. Malik Starting his career from BV Hospital Bahawalpur as clinical psychologist in March 2003 after completion of his M.Sc in clinical psychology with distinction, his growing interest in research brought him to academia in April 2005. With a practicing knowledge of a couple of year in a teaching hospital and a year of undergraduate psychology courses teaching experience, he started his PhD at Vrije University, Amsterdam (The Netherlands) in March 2006. In August 2010, he joined National Institute of Psychology as Assistant Professor after completion of his PhD in July 2010 in Health Psychology & Developmental Psychopathology.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

An evaluation of Psychological well-being among Physicians and Nurses in Makkah's Major Hospitals

Huda Alghamdi

Abdulaziz Hospital, Saudi Arabia

Background: Physicians and nurses experience poor psychological well-being relative to other employees in healthcare fields. This study aimed to evaluate the psychological well-being among physicians and nurses in Makkah's major hospitals. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 460 physicians and nurses from seven major hospitals in Makkah were recruited to investigate their psychological well-being using the General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12) based on social dysfunction, anxiety, and confidence loss. Results: Over half (64.3%) of the physicians and nurses in this study scored at or above the GHQ-12 cut-off point, which is a positive result for poor psycho- logical well-being. There were significant differences in the psychological well-being mean between Saudis and non-Saudis ($t = 2.203$, $p = 0.028$), years of work experience ($t = 3.349$, $p = 0.001$), hospitals ($F = 2.848$, $p = 0.010$), attending psychological support sessions ($t = 2.082$, $p = 0.038$), and history of visiting psychological clinics ($t = -4.949$, $p < 0.001$). There was also a significant association between the three GHQ-12 factors and the participants' socio-demographic characteristics. Conclusion: The psychological well-being of physicians and nurses is low. The alarming number of physicians and nurses suffering from social dysfunction, anxiety, and loss of confidence should be addressed in Makkah's major hospitals. The employee assistance program (EAP) could be highly valuable and effective for addressing the well-being of employees and their personal problems that may impact their work performance, conduct, health, and overall well-being at the Ministry of Health.

GHQ-12; employee assistance program (EAP)

Introduction: Psychological health is an important factor that contributes to people's overall well- being. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), psychological health is a state of well-being in which each individual knows their own potential, copes with life's every- day stresses, works productively, and contributes to their community. Psychological health is a balanced state of physical, mental, and social well-being, not just the absence of negative issues. The General Health Questionnaire-12 (GHQ-12) is unique and one of the most extensively used self-report instruments for evaluating psychological stress and disorders. Measuring social dysfunction, anxiety, and confidence loss can successfully gauge an individual's level of well-being. Various studies have been conducted using the GHQ, including population-based studies and employee health assessment surveys. In recent years, low levels of psychological well-being have received more attention. The best method for treating people with personal issues, unwanted behavior, and addiction at work is to make an employee assistance program (EAP) available. The main goals of these programs are to address existing problems and promote healthy living among employees. Unwell physicians and nurses could compro- mise healthcare quality and safety.

Keywords: Psychological Health, Saudi Arabia: general health.

Biography

Huda Alghamdi is affiliated with King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences and working in Department of Mental Health. She has published several research papers in the international journals.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

To go the Distance: Mental Health and Addiction in Sports: The Stigma that Haunts

Samir Aboulmagd

Cairo University, Egypt

This work seeks to highlight the challenges that elite athletes and aspiring athletes in colleges may face during their intensive career that may last a glimpse or up to three decades. Among the myriad of challenges, mental health and addiction are the most stigmatizing and hence least talked about. A delay in recognizing the affliction and its causes, and timely intervention, may cause the loss of the athlete's career. While the athlete is the epitome of success, and an inspirer to the masses to follow their dreams, there is a price to be paid. Injuries, and the pain associated with recovery, defeats and the required recuperation, anxiety about performance, and attention deficit disorder are among the reasons athletes may resort to drugs, if their need, and unacknowledged vulnerability are not recognized and addressed.

Intensive training becomes the center of the life of the athlete: the rise to fame and glory, the pressure to compete, the losses and defeats, the accolades, and finally the requirement to step down even at the height of glory only to meet the social/sports culture standards.

Athletes find themselves forced to keep up performance for the dreaded fear of being shamed, either from their clubs, or themselves. Losing and retirement are among several of the mental health challenges that threaten athletes and the stigma of having a mental illness does not spare them. It is, thus, no wonder that they may start to abuse substances, either to enhance performance or to quieten the suffering experienced as a result of loss, or to artificially relieve pain sustained from injuries.

Special reference to adverse events of psychiatric medication and thus the required selection of medication to prescribe as well as emergencies of mental health presentations including but not confined to suicide is alluded to.

Biography

Samir Aboalmagd is a Professor of Psychiatry at Kasr Al Ainy Faculty of Medicine and past head of the Addiction Unit. His interests are predominantly addiction and sports psychiatry but nevertheless works with patients and trainees with an all encompassing approach. His approach is infused by the focus, depth and fortitude that characterize sportsmanship. For 16 years he was a handball player in the National Handball League of Egypt. His career in psychiatry spans four decades and he has supervised numerous thesis. He is cofounder of one of the very few private hospitals that retain a wholistic approach to treatment, addressing the national and regional need for personalized interventions. His experience in treating addiction disorders acknowledges the relapsing nature of the disorder and he is aware of cultural limitations and stigma of the disease.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Energy Alterations in Patients with Psychiatry and Mental Health Disorders and how can we Treat this Condition only by Rebalancing these Energies

Huang Wei Ling

Integrating Western and Traditional Chinese Medicine, Brazil

Introduction: In order to understand how the emotional and relational dynamics particular to these families may contribute to the development of schizophrenia, families affected by schizophrenia have been compared to unaffected households. Research began to move its attention in the middle of the 1950s from schizophrenia symptoms as an intrapsychic condition, or within an individual, to an interpersonal phenomenon influenced by family communication patterns (Goldenberg and Goldenberg 2012). In families with schizophrenia members, Lyman Wynne and his associates (1958, 1963) looked into the social structure and frequently hazy, confusing, and perplexing communication patterns.

Patients in psychiatric facilities are more likely to die young, usually from cardiovascular conditions (CVDs). The metabolic syndrome (MetS), which is a grouping of cardiovascular risk factors comprising dyslipidemia, abdominal obesity, hypertension, and hyperglycemia, is convincingly linked to an elevated risk of psychiatric illnesses. Numerous mental disorders, such as schizophrenia, major depressive disorder (MDD), bipolar disorder (BD), anxiety disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), are associated with this elevated risk (PTSD). There is some evidence supporting both a bidirectional longitudinal influence between psychiatric diseases and MetS as well as a dose-response association with the severity and duration of symptoms. In general, associations with dyslipidemia dysregulations and abdominal obesity seem stronger than those with hypertension. A poor adherence to medical advice and an unhealthy lifestyle are contributing factors.

Biography

Huang Wei Ling, born in Taiwan, raised and graduated in medicine in Brazil, specialist in infectious and parasitic diseases, a General Practitioner and Parenteral and Enteral Medical Nutrition Therapist. Once in charge of the Hospital Infection Control Service of the City of Franca's General Hospital, she was responsible for the control of all prescribed antimicrobial medication and received an award for the best paper presented at the Brazilian Hospital Infection Control Congress in 1998. Since 1997, she works with the approach and treatment of all chronic diseases in a holistic way, with treatment guided through the teachings of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Hippocrates. Researcher in the University of São Paulo, in the Ophthalmology department from 2012 to 2013. Author of the theory Constitutional Homeopathy of the Five Elements Based on Traditional Chinese Medicine. Author of more than 100 publications about treatment of variety of diseases rebalancing the internal energy using Hippocrates thoughts.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Narcissistic Families Pseudomutual, Pseudohostile in Psychiatry and Mental Health

Sam Vakenin
Southern Federal University, Russia

In order to understand how the emotional and relational dynamics particular to these families may contribute to the development of schizophrenia, families affected by schizophrenia have been compared to unaffected households. Research began to move its attention in the middle of the 1950s from schizophrenia symptoms as an intrapsychic condition, or within an individual, to an interpersonal phenomenon influenced by family communication patterns (Goldenberg and Goldenberg 2012). In families with schizophrenia members, Lyman Wynne and his associates (1958, 1963) looked into the social structure and frequently hazy, confusing, and perplexing communication patterns.

A relationship between two persons is referred to as pseudo mutuality if problems are ignored in order to be resolved. The case study that follows illustrates how pseudo mutuality functions in narcissistic families. The names are altered.

The clinical term pseudomutuality refers to families that appear to be cohesive but are actually chaotically disengaged. The family members react to conflicts with negative behavioural patterns rather than confronting and resolving them in a mutually beneficial dynamic.

Biography

Sam Vaknin is an assistant professor of finance and psychology at CIAPS and a visiting professor of psychology at Southern Federal University in Rostov-on-Don, Russia. He is the author of several works on personality disorders, including Malignant Self-love: Narcissism Revisited. Numerous scholarly publications and hundreds of books have referenced his work. He worked on creating a therapy for narcissistic personality disorder over the last six years (NPD). He discovered over time with the help of volunteers that it worked with clients experiencing a significant depressive episode as well.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Knowledge Fusion in Feedforward Artificial Neural networks

Sergey Sukhov
Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics of RAS, Russia

Artificial neural networks are well known computational models that have been successful in demonstrating various human cognitive capabilities. Nevertheless, as opposed to the human brain, neural networks usually require starting from the scratch to learn a new task. Furthermore, in contrast to human abilities, re-training a network on a new task will not conserve already learned information necessarily and may lead to a catastrophic forgetting. Having a well-established method for knowledge transfer between neural networks can alleviate these issues. Here in this paper, we propose a method to fuse knowledge contained in separate trained networks. The method is non-iterative and does not require initial or additional training data or training sessions. The theoretical basis of the model based on a probabilistic approach is presented and its performance for feedforward neural networks is tested on classification tasks for several publicly available data sets.

Biography

Sergey Sukhov is a Senior Researcher at Institute of Radio-Engineering and Electronics (RAS) Saratov, Russia and he has published many articles in International Journals and has Research in the area of near-field optics, optics of random media, optical micromanipulation and curremtly working on Artificial Neural Networks.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Neurodegenerative, Dementias and Neurogenesis

Ebru Ozkazman
Imperial College of London, UK

Among a wide range of neuropsychiatric and neurological disorders, dementia which is classified as a neurodegenerative disorder is one of the diseases with the highest prevalence rate. Characteristic features of dementia originate from progressive cognitive decline at a significant level. While the existence of advanced research on therapeutic interventions with the aim of preventing the cognitive impairment observed in dementia, there is an emerging booming research area that becomes one of the controversial topics in the neuroscientific community, called neurogenesis. It has been claimed that neurogenesis is a research field that gives rise to the fact that people can generate new neurons. The major discussion point that has been given in this study is whether the adult-born neurons could have a contribution to adult brain functioning. In this regard, this study approaches neurogenesis by demonstrating structural and functional evidence of the contribution of adult-born neurons formed in the hippocampus. It has been argued that there is a constant renewal cycle of the neurons that brings the question of whether this refurbishment indicates that there is a functional role for these neurons in neurodegenerative diseases, especially in dementia. Thus, the recent improvements in the field of adult hippocampal neurogenesis in dementia have been discussed.

Biography

Ebru Ozkamn is a master's student in MSc Applied Neuroscience to make a difference in human brain studies by holding a background in interdisciplinary/multifaceted research; certified ballet/dance instructor from the Royal Academy of Dance; a graduate student from the LLM Master of Law; and a future graduate of Psychology degree. Her career objective is to use my academic experience to pursue a profound career in human brain studies and to develop enhanced therapeutic treatment mechanisms for the prevention and implementation of early interventions for neurodevelopmental and neurological disorders alongside her plans for further study into the mechanisms of underlying mental health disorders by adding qualitative research methods.

2023
February 20-21
Paris, France

38th International Conference on
Psychiatry and Mental Health

Psychological Distress and Suicidal behavior among Medical Students at Khartoum Universities, 2021 - 2022

Shima Algam Mohamed Musa
AL Neelain Medical School, Sudan

Introduction: Psychological distress and suicidal behavior are mental health problems among students and necessitate research to inform strategies for prevention in this population. Although depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation are common in medical students, few programs address this problem, which is needed it to determine the prevalence of psychological distress and suicidal behavior among medical students.

Materials and methods: this is a cross sectional faculty-based study. We used Snowballing sampling technique and Kessler 10-item Questionnaire to assess psychological distress. We used SBQ-R (suicidal behavioral questionnaire _Revised) to assess suicidal behavior. The participants were students from 12 medical colleges in Khartoum state from all academic levels.

Results: among 525 undergraduate medical students 136 (25.9%) were males and 389 (74.1%) were females, 23.3% were well, 18.7% had mild mental disorder, 19.2% had moderate mental disorder and 38.8% had severe mental disorder at the last 30 days. The higher of psychological distress was slightly significant among student in preclinical years than clinical years (P=0.08), 72% have poor risk for suicidal ideation and 28% have higher risk of suicidal behavior more significant among students in preclinical years (p= 0.02).

Conclusion: Psychological distress and suicidal behavior were more evident in pre-clinical years along with other many factor including, marital status, bad habits, chronic disease, and university type either public or private. We recommend implementing psychological and academic support programs across different undergraduate levels to enhance mental wellbeing, academic performance and prevent suicidal behavior.

Biography

Shima Algam Mohamed Musa is affiliation Medical Student in Al Neelain University in Sudan. He has pubished many articles in international journals. He has a strong interest in Psychiatry and Mental Health.