

Joint Meeting on
30th International Conference on
PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH
&
25th COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE CONGRESS
November 12-13, 2018 Dubai, UAE



Workshop (Day 1)

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Shubhangi Gaikwad

Saudi German Hospital, UAE

STRESS: Disturbing factor in physical & behavioral wellbeing and tools to modulate the balance

A healthy life is all about 'Balance'. By WHO health is defined as a "state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely absence of disease. Every human has own individual characteristic, and own capabilities to handle any sort of condition. Stress is largely define as a disturbing factor which can disturb the homeostasis between physical, mental and behavioral wellbeing. Researches has shown how stress bring out various hormonal stimulation and bring out physiological changes from increased heart rate to sleep apnea to poor immunity to anxiety in behavioral trait. Recent studies also shows stress of any nature work, socio-economic etc can trigger musculoskeletal issues such as low back pain, neck pain, stiffness, myofascial trigger points, postural changes, and also play crucial role in increasing anxiety and depression. To combat stress and maintain balance between physical and behavioral wellness, tools such as physical training, muscular & fascial release, relaxation etc can be beneficial. In this workshop we will be discussing the effect of stress on physical and behavioral health, how to modulate between these two aspects and use of various tools such as muscular & fascial release technique, relaxation, meditation, use of various available supportive devices to break the vicious cycle of stress-pain-behavioral dysfunction and provide relief to muscular and nervous system. Hence helping the patients to resolve the stress and maintain total health.

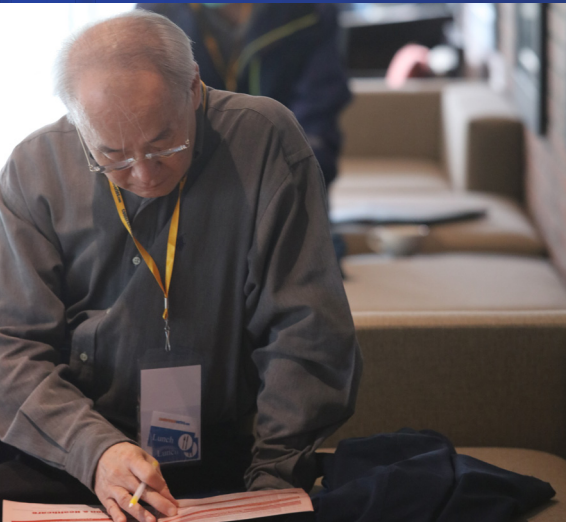
Biography

Shubhangi Gaikwad has completed Masters of Physical Therapy from Ayushmann college, Barkatullah university, India. She is currently working as senior Physiotherapist in Saudi German Hospital, Dubai. Having vast experience of more than 8 years dealing with musculoskeletal, neurological and lifestyle disorders. Expertise in ergonomics, manual therapy, fascial & functional training and Certified Dry needling practitioner.

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A qualitative study of the overall psychosocial wellbeing of neurotypical individuals who grew up with a sibling with special needs

Ayukta Thakur

Integreat Center for Disability, UAE

While families are a critical source of support for individuals living with disabilities, even these family members require external support to cope with the various added responsibility that comes with having a family member with a disability. Although support systems and interventions exist for parents of individuals with special needs, limited research has been conducted and little attention has been given towards the support and interventions that the siblings of individuals with special needs require. While parents bear the majority of the responsibility of raising a child with special needs, once they get older or pass away, neurotypical siblings often become their primary caretakers, making this the longest familial relationship. The aim of this paper is to explore the experiences of neurotypical individuals who grew up with a sibling with special needs and determine how, if at all, these experiences affected their psychosocial well-being and overall mental health. The research question that this study seeks to answer is, what psychosocial impact does grow up with a sibling with special needs have on a neurotypical individual? A qualitative study was conducted to explore the experiences of ten individuals who grew up with a sibling with special needs, after which a thematic analysis was conducted. Consistent themes that emerged through this study include recalling happiness, recalling difficult times and stress and anxiety for the future. The participants consistently reflected on past and current experiences as a means to share their current psychosocial state. Results from the study indicated that although participants did not feel their psychosocial well-being was affected by having a sibling with special needs. They nonetheless acknowledged that they did have experiences that affected them negatively, although the effect was often temporarily. The participants' main concerns regarding their siblings with special needs revolved around finding ways to ensure their siblings with special needs are happy, independent and productive.

Biography

Ayukta Thakur is the Co-Founder and the Head of Education/SEN Educator, Integreat Center for Special Needs, UAE. She has completed her Undergraduate studies in Communication and Media Studies from Northeastern University, Boston, United States of America. She has completed her Master's in Science in Mental Health Psychology from the University of Liverpool. She is the Board Member of the Special Olympics UAE organizing committee.

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New perspectives on the growing mental health crisis

Jimmy K Mody
Human Potential Clinic, India

The most serious crisis facing the world today is that of growing fragmentation. Fragmentation, a form of violence, seems to be the most common way in which humanity has learnt to deal with conflicts in relationships. Consequently, the pattern repeats. No problem is really solved, only managed for the time being, if at all. When you read this; does this sound familiar? Does it ring a bell? Perhaps it does because all of us have experienced it in some way ourselves, in our own lives. We have all seen and been a part of this process of fragmentation within the confines of our own homes, families, those of our friends, as well as our corporates, etc. Yes, it seems to be everywhere; the pattern that ceaselessly repeats and a pattern that we might readily see in others, but not ourselves.

Biography

Jimmy K Mody is a Psychotherapist in Mumbai. He is also a certified Reiki and Pranic healer, who brings to his psychotherapy practice a healthy mix of spirituality. He has given many talks at various Rotary Clubs in Mumbai, Sophia College, Indus Women's Association, as well as many other venues.

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Culturally oriented approach of in a treatment of traumatized refugees

Aram Hasan

Centrum45/ CoTeam, NetherLands

Treatment is not simple to put the diagnostics and treatment into the right context, diagnostically there seems to be more frequent over- or under-reporting of complaints culturally oriented psycho education over PTSD and in the context of traumatization is very important in order to be more receptive to the treatment and to be able to rational relationships and look contacts with others, in conjunction with the influence of the traumatization. Trauma focus therapy using culturally oriented approach, drawing and letter writing and patient support has helped to discuss grief, anger and subsequent incorporation. The 3 most important things are, the way to approach the people, orientation and generate their full motivation. If they don't understand what they can get then they are not motivated, they will avoid contact, they are not going to make contact. This is understandable. When we look at confidence, the clients need to really accept what you tell them to understand about their feelings. If they believe you care and listen to them they will better understand you and be more motivated to be treated. That is why we focus on the education of these patients regarding psychological aspects with colleagues from centrum 45 and CoTeam has developed a new method for simple screening and diagnoses and instructions to start with treatment, called Intervention toolbox for PTSD. Psychoeducation first, if they understand, believe and trust you, then they become more motivated to be treated. Refugees have often experienced traumatic events. Some of them might develop a PTSD and will need specialized mental health care. As loss of former status, their family, friends as well as feelings of disappointment and rejection, might lead to a low self-esteem and faith in the future.

Biography

Aram Hasan has completed his studies in Ukraine . He is specialized in Trauma Treatment. He is the Founder of Foundation Psychiatrists without borders (in 2012) and CoTeam in 2017.

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Survey of neurological outcomes in children with ventricular assist device insertion as a “Bridge” to cardiac transplant

Aman Sohal

Neuropedia Children's Neuroscience Center, UAE

Introduction: Studies of Ventricular Assist Device (VAD), used in children as a “bridge” to transplantation, report favourable survival outcomes. However, neurological and neuropsychological outcomes are unknown.

Participants: A cross-sectional, single centred, pilot survey reviewing neurological and neuropsychological outcomes in surviving children with VAD insertion between July 1999 and February 2011.

Methods: Patients were identified using “Freeman Paediatric Cardiology Database” and neurological and neuropsychological assessments (WPPSI/WISC/WAIS >4 years, Bayley's assessment <4 years) performed between January 2011 and January 2012.

Results: Thirty-six children identified, 21 participated in survey. Median age (range) 5.75 years (1-16.4). Mean (range) of: VAD insertion 4.6 years (0.2-15.9); VAD support, 46.3 days (4-187); 20/21 underwent cardiac transplant, *Neurological assessment* –8/21 (38%) had gross motor abnormalities, 3/21 (14%) fine motor, 6/21 (28%) speech and language issues, 10/21 (47%) feeding issues. *Neuropsychological assessment*- 14 assessed, 7 refused. Mean full scale IQ (SD) in Weschler's group 98 (+/-17). Bayley's mean composite score (SD): cognitive 106 (+/-24), receptive language 100 (+/-28), expressive language 66 (+/-27), gross motor 32 (+/-32), fine motor 84 (+/-11). Parental concerns- Behaviour (23%), motor skills (9%), speech and language (9%) Provision of appropriate local services: Paediatrician 8/17 (47%), physiotherapist 8/11 (73%), Speech therapist 9/10 (90%) and psychology 7/10 (70%).

Conclusion: This pilot study in a small cohort demonstrated good neuropsychological outcomes, but difficulties in expressive language and gross motor skills were identified. There is a need for improvement in liaison services between specialist and local services. Long term studies of outcomes for these children are needed.

Biography

Aman Sohal is the Clinical Director and Co-Founder of neuropedia and also Consultant Pediatric Neurologist at Neuropedia in the Past Consultant Paediatric Neurologist at Sheikh Khalifa Medical City (Managed by Cleveland Clinic)

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Role of strength training exercise regime to improve cognitive function in children and young adults with intellectual disabilities

Zainab Quresh Mohammad Adenwalla
Coventry University, U.K

Role of Strength Training Exercise Regime to improve cognitive function in children and young adults with Intellectual Disabilities: A literature review was done to analyse the positive effects of Strength Training exercise on cognitive function in children and young adults with Intellectual Disabilities, collecting research articles and data from difference sources including PubMed. There is already substantial evidence that physical activity and exercise have positive effects on cognition and brain function in children with or without Intellectual Disabilities. But in the population of Intellectual Disabilities, exercise proves essential so as to regress the progression of cognitive impairment. Traditionally exercise was used as treatment for children with Intellectual Disabilities for improving cardiovascular fitness and reducing obesity. But there is strong evidence that suggests changes in cognition at the molecular, cellular, systems and behavioural levels that could improve their academic performance and better access to employment in the future. It is also observed in the data that strength training proves superior to aerobic exercise as it involves constant change in parameters as well as better inclusion of cognitive functions like decision speed, memory and visual processing. Neuroimaging studies have shown changes in Cerebrum and Basal Ganglia areas that are involved in cognitive control of stimulus-response challenges. Also post exercise, significant changes in hippocampus is seen especially in terms of spatial memory. Future research in this area is needed as the adolescent age is crucial to introduce exercise as treatment for better changes of physical and cognitive health in the population of Intellectual Disabilities.

Biography

Zainab Adenwalla has completed her Masters Degree of Science in Clinical Physiotherapy in Cardiorespiratory Physical Therapy from Coventry University, U. K. and Bachelors Degree of Physiotherapy from Gulf Medical University, U. A. E. She is practising currently at Al Zahra Private Hospital, Dubai, U.A.E. She has conducted many lectures and workshops for promotion of physical activity and exercise for Cardiorespiratory Health. She is active in many community health camps within Dubai to promote Post Surgical Rehabilitation.

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Evolving leadership mindsets

Steve Jeffs

Liverpool University, UK

Evolving leadership requires a shift in mindset! Specifically, a shift from an external individual perspective to an internal integrated view. This transition parallels conceptual shifts in our understanding of leadership, moving from the internal traits of a 'Big Man' to our modern, multifaceted understanding that addresses authenticity, charismatic/transformational, shared and relational definitions of leadership. As a researcher and executive coach, I am seeing this shift emerging from a cognitive redefinition of leadership and leader identity. Working with a model of Strategic Interdependence, we will explore how it empowers individuals to identify and select a mindset that supports adaptive and positive responses to emerging situations. As individuals evolve their mindset, possibilities open up to build trust, connection, authenticity and to increase work joy.

Biography

Steve is a multi-award winning senior leadership coach recognised and respected across the Middle East. With his intimate understanding of human psychology and performance management, he has an unparalleled ability to bring out the very best in each person he works with. Steve holds Faculty positions with a number of globally recognised coach training schools. He has also held elected Board level positions in the International Coaching Federation, Dubai Chapter. Steve maintains registration as a Psychologist and uses his understanding of human psychology in support of his clients. He is passionate about the application of positive and solution based thinking to create peak performance at individual, team and organisational levels. Steve provides insight and support to help leaders create synergy within teams by attending to task and relationship outcomes. Steve is also the resident Chief Scientist for People Acuity, Inc. based in the USA and is an integral part of the research team exploring the application of strengths focussed solutions to increase organisational performance, trust and Work Joy. Steve is completing Doctoral level research into the application of shared leadership within organisations.

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The impact of mental illness in UAE society

Najiha Syeda

Dwight School Dubai, UAE

While the focus on raising awareness in the UAE on mental health is ever relevant, there is some good news. Over the last five years, more people are ditching the stigma attached to seeking help for psychological problems and getting their lives back on track. As the many instances of celebrities and even non-celebrities committing suicide due to mental issues proves, the times we live in do not offer us the luxury of being in denial of what is troubling you. Any such denial comes with a heavy price to pay. Although stigma exists (about mental health), there is an increase in awareness about it thanks to the availability of knowledge resources (especially media). Probably, this is why more people are reaching out to the professionals. Another reason for the increased awareness is that few insurance companies have started covering psychotherapies. There is an increase in the number of parents bringing children to get help for various reasons such as academic difficulties, poor focus and concentration and overuse of gadgets. There are a number of issues among young adults and teenagers including poor emotional regulation, poor time management, delayed task initiation, following through on tasks, behavioral regulation, perfectionism and exam phobia. Anxiety in children is the most common issue that we see, followed by depression. Parents are more likely to bring their children in for treatment and invest in the child's well-being than to do it for themselves. Parents of school-going children often come stressed that is related to their children's poor academic performance. Children develop anxiety about exams from 9th grade when the pressure to perform well starts. This peaks in grades 11 and 12. Children were seen attending schools with certain curriculums which are very demanding. The whole family goes through stress during exams. Traits of perfectionism and anxiety in the child coupled with unrealistic parental expectations worsen the scenario. The stigma associated with mental health issues is making children bully/tease their peers who need care and psychological support. The child with a mental health issue is probably coming from a culture/family where seeking psychological help is perceived as a weakness. These factors reinforce stigma.

Biography

Najiha Syeda is a CDA Certified International Counselor who has worked in Saudi Arabia, Australia and UAE. She has completed her Bachelor's study in Psychology and Post Graduate Diploma in Child and Youth Counseling. She has also studied MSc in Counseling and Psychotherapy. She is a Member of American School Counselor Association, International Association for Counseling and Affiliate Member of Psychotherapy and Counseling Federation of Australia (PACFA).

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Efficacy of dance movement therapy in the treatment of children with ADHD

Gopika Govindan

Neuropedia Children's Neuroscience Center, UAE

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common neuropsychiatric disorders in childhood that often persists into adulthood. Recently new innovative art-based psychotherapies such as painting, dance, drama, art and music therapy offer ADHD children more treatment alternatives in reducing symptoms. In India till date there have not been any study that has evaluated the effectiveness of dance movement therapy (DMT) in reducing symptoms of ADHD children. After having screened for ADHD across 3 different schools, 60 children were randomly allotted to either DMT group or sham dance group. Sham dance group was kept as the control group. The intervention and the control groups had 30 participants each. Measures of ADHD were obtained using ADHD Rating Scale – IV wherein both parent and teacher versions were used. A related deficit commonly found among children with ADHD is emotion dysregulation. Hence emotion regulation was also measured using Emotion Regulation Checklist (ERC). The two scales were administered before and after children underwent 12 weeks of respective interventions. The findings of the study concluded that DMT as a psychotherapeutic intervention was found to be effective in reducing the symptoms of ADHD.

Biography

Gopika Govindan completed her Masters in Clinical and Abnormal Psychology from Swansea University, UK. She holds an MPhil in Clinical Psychology from Manipal University, India. In addition she has certificates in Dance Movement Therapy, Psychological Counselling and Neuro linguistic programming. She has worked in UK, UAE and India. She is currently the Child and Adolescent Clinical Psychologist at Neuropedia Children's Neuroscience Center, Dubai.

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Workshop (Day 2)

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Kanan Khatau Chikhal

Life Cures Wellness Clinic, India

Limitlessness of human potential: Grit

Everything in nature is designed to be limitless, including the human brain and its potential. Yet no one teaches us how to be limitless in life. There is research to suggest that we use only 10% potential of the mind and the rest 90% is idle. At the same, latest neuroscience research suggests that human mind has limitless potential. The gap had to be bridged between these paradoxes to measure and harness limitlessness by using a tangible tool. The speech for the participants will center on the integration of five competencies that function as quotients to build limitlessness. After there is an awareness of one's blind spot, the next step is to work towards overcoming it. Managing and exploring one's full potential is the key essence of grit. If each quotient is present in balanced amount these become a catalyst to build grit. Grit once understood as a concept, becomes a truly potent weapon for participants to unlock higher value. The speech is going to be interactive with playful activities leading participants to realities of current world and concept of grit. The concepts of building grit is explained and shared through compelling story telling. We will also allow participants to write their queries post the workshop to us for one to one solutions if required. To enable participants to audit and be aware of their blind spots impacting performance. To demonstrate and make participants accept the concept of limitlessness of mind and human potential. It is used to assist and help in developing elements of grit with practical tools and recommendations and making participants aware of limitless potential in human mind and building grit.

Biography

Kanan Khatau Chikhal is a Homeopathic Doctor, Psychologist and internationally certified Coach. She is the Founder of Life Cures Wellness Clinic and a Consultant at Whole Brain Consulting. Being a two time TEDx Speaker on human pollution and how to strengthen your grit, she is a non-conventional woman who presented the strategy to increase women participation in Indian sports on the NDTV platform in the presence of the Australian High Commission.

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Reine Bou Issa Ghafary

Talking Brains Center FZE, UAE

The functional assessment and treatment in the Attention Deficit Disorder

The presentation will include the different components of the Attention and the executives functions that are assessed in neuropsychology in a clinical setting. The auditory attention selective and simultaneous, the visual attention, the denomination, the inhibition, the switching abilities are all components that affect the learning, can be assessed and treated. The functional treatment of these components will be reviewed. Four study cases will be presented showing the effect of the functional treatment in the Attention Deficit Disorder. The quantitative assessment using international tools comparing these skills pre and post-treatment will be exposed. Qualitative analysis of the improvement in the daily life will be presented. The difficulties faced in the arab world by the clients and the therapists to assess and treat the attention deficit disorder will be demonstrated.

Biography

Reine Bou Issa Ghafary is dedicating her time to best serve the community. She established Talking Brains Center FZE in DSO, Dubai, special needs center for learning disabilities and neurological cases. Having over 18 years of experience in the speech language therapy and Neuropsychology profession and holding several degrees including Masters in Neuropsychology (Clinical psychologist) from Angers University in France, Graduate Diploma in School Psychology and Master in Speech and Language Therapy from the Lebanese University. She is one of the founders and a board member in the Emirates SLP Society.

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Understanding the Unseen: The Impact of complex trauma on cognitive development approach

Malak Kamel

Zayed University College of Natural and Health Sciences, U.A.E

Complex trauma is defined as the experience of multiple, chronic, and adverse traumatic events that are of an interpersonal nature and most often occur in early development. When exposed to repeated traumatic experiences, a great amount of emotional and mental energy is expended to deal with the event(s). The brain becomes wired for survival, altering patterns of neural connections in the limbic system or emotional brain, thus derailing normal neurocognitive development. Research also shows that the early years of children's lives are crucial to their development; and that exposure to chronic neglect and to maladaptive attachment styles can contribute to complex trauma. Working in parallel during this crucial period is the brain's ability to change its own structure in response to experiences and the environment (known as brain plasticity), continuing throughout childhood and well into adulthood. This makes it imperative that practitioners act swiftly in assessing trauma and providing the necessary supports at the earliest possible. Research shows that building on empowerment and resilience with a strong focus on self-concept can foster brain plasticity and thwart the effects of complex trauma. During this brief talk Ms. Kamel will discuss the primary types of child neglect and maladaptive attachment styles, reviewing their impacts on cognitive development and touch upon various tools used to assess for complex trauma. Most importantly Ms. Kamel will discuss implications in practice and ways to foster empowerment and resilience, providing examples from her years of practice in Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Egypt, and the U.A.E.

Biography

Malak Kamel is a licensed psychotherapist, university instructor, and frequently sought after government advisor in child development and youth mental health. She served the Canadian government in child and family services, has developed international child protection trainings and welfare policies, and has collaborated in research ventures with McGill University, Columbia University, and Harvard University. Ms. Kamel is a member of the American Psychological Association, the Canadian Psychological Association, and the Middle East Psychological Association. She enjoys balancing her contributions to the field between private practice therapy, university teaching, and community engagement in psychology and social work.

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Cytokines and mental status at ICU

Reza Nejat

Bazarganan Hospital, Iran

Statement of the problem: Brain, assumed to be an immune-privileged organ, has been shown to be invaded by immune system in response to various injuries. Discovering the presence of lymphatic system in the meninges and special T helpers in the cerebrospinal fluid, scientists have speculated that immune system itself may have a great impact, sometimes of refreshing fashion, on the brain activities.

Methodology: Over 70 relevant articles were reviewed systematically in Pubmed, Clinical Key and Science Direct. Analyses were conducted for different cytokines with special insight on IL-1, IL- β , TNF- α , TGF- β , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, other cytokines and their receptors, and their effects on the brain.

Results: According to the reported studies an intricate relationship between CNS and the immune system and dysregulation of cytokines could be found in different types of neurological disorders including psychiatric diseases, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and specially sepsis encephalopathy.

Conclusion and Significance: Over the past decades CNS was thought of as an immune-privileged organ. It is now obvious that immune system has an intimately functional relationship with the neurons, neurovascular units and neurites. Cytokines as signaling molecules are involved not only in various injuries in the brain but also in mood regulation, anxiety, learning ability, memory, appetite and sleep pattern modulation and even in mental status. Even in septic encephalopathy the imbalance between good and bad cytokines might play a crucial role in modulation of the level of patient's consciousness at ICU. Cytokines seem to be regulatory mediators with great impacts on CNS. Manipulating these immunotransmitters may open new horizons in treating some disabling neurological disorders.

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Biography

Reza Nejat is a board certified Anesthesiologist and FCCM. After graduating from Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS) as a general practitioner, he could achieve the ECFMG certification and also attained board certification in Anesthesiology from Iran University of Medical Sciences. He passed the fellowship programme in Critical Care Medicine at Sina Hospital, TUMS. During this period he was inclined to study molecular medicine in the field of sepsis and neurocritical care medicine in which the relationship between cytokines and mental status at ICU has attracted his attention. His studies on neuroprotective effect of erythropoietin was presented in the 29th International Conference on Public Mental Health and Neuroscience held in July 16-18, 2018, Dubai. He was the chief of few hospitals and assistant professor at Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences for 8 years. Dr. Nejat has published 4 books in the fields of cardiology, nephrology, fluid and electrolyte, nutrition, metabolism and endocrinology. Recently, he contributed to the chapter of "Acute Heart Failure" in the reference book "Comprehensive Textbook of Therapeutics" studied by post-doc residents of pharmacotherapy. His CV can be found through <http://rezanejat.com/cv/>.

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Assertiveness, anxiety symptoms and psychological empowerment levels of the medical students and their relationship with academic procrastination

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Introduction & Objectives: Procrastination has its negative impact on the learning process as well as the academic achievement. Our aim is to investigate the association of psychological empowerment, assertiveness and/or anxiety symptoms with academic procrastination among medical students.

Methods: Our sample comprised of 99 MBBS students, of the total of students in RAK Medical University chosen randomly based on their online responses to questionnaires sent to their e-mails. The sample answered a self-report questionnaire including demographic data, the Academic Procrastination Scale (APS) developed and validated by McClosky 2012, the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS), the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD-7) and the Psychological Empowerment Scale (PES) constructed by Spreitzer.

Results: Around 73% of the sample were females, 74% non-Arabs and the mean (SD) age was 20.13 (1.45). The mean (SD) scores of the APS, RAS, GAD-7 and PES were 73.92 (19.46), -2.86 (24.64), 6.98 (5.42), 50.18 (9.14), respectively. There were no gender and no nationality differences found for any of the aforementioned constructs. APS was significantly positively correlated with GAD-7 ($r=0.255$), significantly negatively correlated with RAS ($r=-0.299$), and significantly negatively correlated with PES ($r=-0.347$) and three of its subscales (competence, self-determination and impact). In stepwise linear regression only PES predicted APS (standardized Beta=-0.282) controlled for sex, age and nationality.

Conclusion: Improving the psychological empowerment of the medical students through coaching is recommended to change their procrastination habits during the academic year.

Biography

Mustafa Afifi has completed MBChB, MMed, 3 PG Diplomas, a Doctorate in Public Health and a Masters in Medical Education. He has worked as a Consultant for the Ministry of Health in Oman and UAE and worked as an Assistant Professor in RAK Medical University. He is currently working as an Associate Professor in Jumeira University. He has many publications in gender issues, women health, adolescents health and non-communicable diseases and mental health.

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Transgenerational effect of morphine administration in male rats on electrophysiological properties of Locus coeruleus neurons of the offspring

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The number of adolescents who use illicit drugs has increased dramatically. Adolescence is a critical period for brain development and maturation. Studies have confirmed that environmental stimuli such as drugs and stress can make long lasting changes not only in the same person but also in the next generation. Among transgenerational studies of substance abuse, there is a lack of studies on the electrophysiological properties of different parts of the brain. Locus coeruleus is the main noradrenergic nucleus in the brain and supply most of the noradrenalin of the prefrontal cortex, the area which is involved in the cognitive control. So, in this study we aimed to investigate transgenerational effect of morphine administration during adolescence on electrophysiological properties of the locus coeruleus neurons of the offspring. Male rats received escalating doses of morphine for 10 days during their adolescence. 20 days after the last morphine injection, male rats were mated with intact female rats and whole cell patch clamp recording was performed in the LC neurons of the offspring. The results demonstrated that some electrophysiological properties of LC neurons of morphine sired animals have changed dramatically compared to saline sired ones. These changes include half width, maximum decay slope and antipeak amplitude of the action potentials. This data suggest that morphine administration lead to subtle alteration in the kinetic of some channels of the LC neurons in the offspring which can affect noradrenalin release in other parts of the brain.

Biography

Narges Pachenari is a PhD student at Tarbiat Modares University. Her major is physiology and she is currently working on her thesis. Transgenerational effect of morphine addiction on pain perception, morphien analgesia and electrophysiological properties of Locus coeruleus neurons is her main field of study. She is so interested in cognitive science area and wants to continue her research in this field.

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Notes:

Joint Meeting on
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&
25th COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE CONGRESS
November 12-13, 2018 Dubai, UAE

Reproductive behavior in women with epilepsy

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The significance of epilepsy reproductive questions is provided by medical social aspects of the disease.

Purpose was to research reproductive behaviour (RB) and fertility rate (FR) in women with epilepsy (WWE).

128 WWE aged 20 - 45y.o. were included in the prospective observation research of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) reproductive side effects. 3 groups were allocated: 1gr. - AEDs monotherapy, 2 gr. - polytherapy, 3 gr. - without AEDs. FR was accounted. RB was investigated by interview.

Results: 1gr. - 58 (45%), 2gr. - 53 (42%), 3 gr. - 16 patients (13%). Average age of the surveyed women made 25 years with prevalence patients in optimal reproductive age (20-30y.o.) - 62%. 47% women were marriage. 31% had children without differences in groups. Only 18% children were born before mother's disease. Fertility rate - is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime. Fertility rate for simple generations replacements should be 2, 15. Fertility rate was 0, 3 in cohort. Women planning pregnancies were 45%. Majority patients planned to have one child. New RB tendency was presented by early repeated pregnancies. New generation AEDs (lacosamide, perampanel) allowed achieving remission in first and second polytherapy but weren't resolved in monotherapy. It was real problem for women in reproductive age. RB "without children" remained actual problem for epilepsy.

Conclusion: Reproductive behaviour was changing at the present time. Fertility rate among women with epilepsy was lower optimal due to medical and social reasons. Antiepileptic therapy during pregnancy remained a legal problem.

Biography

Galina Odintsova has completed her PhD from Institute of human brain of RAS in 2012. She is the senior researcher of Almazov National Medical Research Center. She has published more than 100 papers in journals and has been speaker of 30 Russian and foreign congresses.

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How psychology is related with education and parenting

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Psychology is a scientific field which researches on different aspects of human mind and behaviour. Psychology is a very vast subject which is very interesting and necessary to beings in this universe. Education is enlightening the brain with the knowledge which is required to survive in this world. Psychology is connected with Education since both are related with empowering brain. Education and Psychology is so related that there is a branch in psychology which is termed as Educational Psychology which focuses on scientific research on human learning. Education is misunderstood by most of the schools and universities in this world. Schools and universities think that Education is something which has to be forced into students to be successful in their life. Forced education is a factor which created a lot of psychological problems in students. Parenting if done precisely and beautifully can create wonders in the life of the child and the child will become wonderful individual in this world. Right parenting can be only done by understanding the child both psychologically and emotionally. Parenting is related with Psychology. Proper parenting is more difficult in this timeline since most of the parents use the mobile phone and also promotes the usage of mobile phones to the children which creates lot of psychological and physical problems. This presentation shows in detail how Psychology, Education and Parenting are related to each other for the development of children. This presentation also shows how wrong parenting and educational methods can affect a child both psychologically and physically.

Biography

Mohammed Anas is a Undergraduate student who is studying Bsc Psychology with Counselling skills in Middlesex University Dubai. He is planning to finish his Undergraduate and research on Parenting and Education in Psychology. He also reads motivational books and self guidance books to understand himself and also to help others to succeed. He is also tryinng to practice meditation and also help others to calm their minds.He also participate in events to collect different ideas and suggestions. He havent published any journals or articles.Trying to establish ideas on different fields to enhance and upgrade peoples life with ease by making the mind strong.

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Investigation of serum levels of leptin, ghrelin and growth hormone in Bahraini children with autism

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Autism is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by deficits in social communication and/ or interaction and repetitive patterns of behaviour, associated with different levels of cognitive impairments. The exact cause and the pathogenicity of autism are still poorly understood. Recent studies suggest that peptide hormones which act as neurotransmitters on neurological systems may be implicated in the pathogenicity of autism. In this investigation, we measured serum levels of leptin, ghrelin, and growth hormone (GH) in 40 age-matched Bahraini children, 20 with autism (16 males and 4 females) and 20 healthy children (13 males and 7 females) using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay method. Leptin levels were found to be significantly higher in children with autism (78.05 ± 17.99) than in healthy control children (19.96 ± 11.20), ($P=0.038$). Conversely, ghrelin levels were lower in children with autism (62.40 ± 16.98) than in controls (91.50 ± 36.30), however, without reaching statistical significance ($P=0.32$). Similarly, GH levels were lower in children with autism (0.63 ± 0.02) than in controls (0.72 ± 0.09) but didn't reach statistical significance ($P=0.33$). Multivariate regression analysis confirmed a direct association between higher leptin levels and autism incidence (OR: 0.896, 95% CI: 0.816-0.984, $P=0.021$), and this association remained significant after adjustment for age, sex and body mass index (OR: 0.800, 95% CI: 0.669-0.956, $P=0.014$). The significantly higher levels of leptin in autistic children may suggest an important role of this hormone in the pathophysiology of autism. While the levels of ghrelin and GH seemed to be low in autistic children, both were not significantly different than in controls. These initial findings were based on a small group of children and further validation studies with a larger sample size are required to clarify the relation of these hormones with autism.

Biography

Al-Kafaji is an Associate Professor of Molecular Genetics in the Department of Molecular Medicine and the Director of Personalized Medicine Master Program at the College of Medicine. She obtained her MSC degree in Molecular Biology from Baghdad University in Iraq, and her PhD degree in Molecular Genetics from King's College London, University of London, UK. In the U.K, she worked as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the School of Medicine, King's College London, and as an Assistant Professor in Molecular Genetics at the College of Science, University College Kensington. Dr. Al-Kafaji is involved in lecturing and tutoring of undergraduate and graduate students and supervising graduate theses. Her research interest includes genetic variations of complex diseases, novel biomarkers for cancer prediction and other complex diseases. She has abundant publications in the area of molecular genetics that have been cited over 200 times. Dr. Al-Kafaji participated as an active member in many International Scientific Associations. She acted as potential reviewer for many journals and received several certificates of excellence in reviewing scientific articles. She also received a number of awards for best presentations and outstanding work in regional and international conferences.

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