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2135th Conference

Proceedings of

Joint Event on

30TH WORLD PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS MEET

&

3rd World Congress on

PEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY AND PEDIATRIC SURGERY

October 01-02, 2018   Osaka, Japan

Joint Event on

30th World
Psychiatrists & Psychologists Meet
and
3rd World Congress on
Pediatric Neurology & Pediatric Surgery

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Keynote Forum

Day 1

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PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS MEET

October 01-02, 2018   Osaka, Japan

Haza Marion

Poitiers University, France

Narrativity using videogames in adolescents' psychotherapy

Aim: Developing the interest of using videogames in therapy to stimulate narrativity, as a contemporary mediation tool.

Case Report: We present the case of Tristan, a 16-years-old adolescent, ingressed in an educational, therapeutic and pedagogical institute since early childhood and followed up through a weekly psychotherapy in a private practice. It is in this space that an unprecedented mechanism was born, on the initiative of the adolescent, through the use of a Wii-U and the video game The Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild, a famous action-adventure game in which the hero, Link, will have to unravel the mysteries of the past and defeat Ganon, the evil. In this presentation, we will explain how the adolescent capitalizes on the digital image and distorts the game, before recreating it and depositing in it his pubertal scenario.

Result: So, through an articulation in crude, violent and pornographic words of the (otherwise calm and appeased) story of the video game, the adolescent finds a way to contain his excitation in a virtual form.

Conclusion: The originality of the proposed mechanism stands in the transfero-counter transretinal inscription of these game sequences. The scene uncoils with several protagonists, the speech diffracting between the adolescent, the avatar and the therapist: The story of the self emerges through identifications to the avatar and the relationship with the therapist, enabling to access to the subjectivity of the adolescent just like any other projective tool, such as the Rorschach.

Biography

Haza Marion has obtained her PhD from Poitiers University, France and her HDR (accreditation to supervise research) in 2017 from Paris 13 University. She is the President of CRADO (Association of Clinical Research for Adolescence) and General Secretary of the CILA (International College of Adolescence). She has published more than 20 papers in acclaimed journals. She currently works on several researches related to the adolescent process and modernity, in particular the place of videogames in the pubertal psychic construction. She also works a lot on the stakes of psychotherapies and adolescence.

marion.haza@gmail.com

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3rd World Congress on

Pediatric Neurology and Pediatric Surgery

October 01-02, 2018   Osaka, Japan

Shigeki Sadahiro

Osaka Neurosurgical Hospital, Japan

A hypothesis of series resonance in the white matter for understanding the mechanism of spike-wave seizures

Background & Aim: Generalized epilepsy is accompanied by large-amplitude synchronized Spike-Wave Discharges (SWDs) on electroencephalography. Although some research groups continue to contend that both the thalamus and the cortex are involved in typical SWDs, the onset of SWDs is likely to vary. It remains unknown how most parts of the brain are synchronously and rapidly involved. To clarify this, a phenomenon is followed by hypothesizing a series resonance in an equivalent electric circuit for the white matter. This hypothesis is based on the ideas that the electric conduction along an axon is due to the displacement current and that the unit structure composed of a node of Ranvier and the next node can be regarded as a capacitor or an inductor, depending on the geometry and the substance around the nodes.

Method: The flash-visual evoked potentials at various flash repetition rates were measured in patients with generalized epilepsy and compared with those for healthy controls and patients with focal epilepsy.

Result: The P_{100} amplitude plotted against the flash repetition rate had a maximum peak at a certain flash repetition rate for each of the patients with generalized epilepsy, whereas there was no such peak for the controls or the patients with focal epilepsy.

Conclusion: The observation of a peak in the P_{100} amplitude at a certain repetition rate was inferred to reflect the series resonance phenomenon in the white matter. Patients with generalized epilepsy have large regions of white matter with similar resonance frequencies.

Biography

Shigeki Sadahiro has completed his studies in Physics from the University of Tokyo and joined Mitsubishi Electric as an Engineer helping to develop semiconductor technology. He is working as Neurologist at Osaka University Medical School. He has been working aggressively in the field of epilepsy for the last 10 years and has found it a challenge to understand how most parts of the brain are synchronously and rapidly involved in generalized epilepsy.

estate0360@yahoo.co.jp

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PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS MEET

October 01-02, 2018   Osaka, Japan

Renee Celeste C Obra

Makati Medical Center, Philippines

A descriptive study of substance-related disorders among the in-patient population at Makati Medical Center from January 2015 to December 2017

Statement of the Problem: What is the clinical profile of patients with substance-related disorders admitted and referred to the Section of Psychiatry in Makati Medical Center from January 2015 to December 2017?

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This was a descriptive study using retrospective review of medical charts of all in-patients with substance-related disorders in Makati Medical Center from January 2015 to December 2017. The necessary data were summarized. The total population was 179 (79 in 2015, 61 in 2016 and 39 in 2017).

Findings: Male subjects, aged 18 to 59 years old, single and employed comprised the population's majority. Most were discharged stable. It shows the top 5 types of abused substances: Alcohol, tobacco, stimulants, cannabis and sedatives. Alcohol was the most frequently abused substance across all age groups, civil statuses, employment statuses and clinical outcomes.

Conclusion & Significance: Based on the Philippine National Survey on the Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse in 2015, as of July 2016, 4,791 persons were killed on the War on Drugs and 3,001 were victims of extrajudicial killings. More than 8,000 barrios in the Philippines had illicit drug problems. The country had about 1.8 million problem drug users with only 42 facilities accredited by the government. This study aimed to raise awareness and aid programs to tailor fit the needs of the afflicted. Treatment programs could be developed to focus on these top substances of abuse and the clinical profile of the population seeking treatment in Makati Medical Center.

Biography

Renee Celeste C Obra had her Pre-Med course in Psychology at the University of the Philippines Cebu College. During this time, she had her on-the-job training in Drug Rehabilitation at the Anmed Health Behavioral Health Center – Anmed Wellspring in Williamston, South Carolina, USA. She has completed her graduation with a Medical degree in the Cebu Doctors' University College of Medicine. She had her Residency in Psychiatry at Makati Medical Center.

reneeobra@gmail.com

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Keynote Forum

Day 2

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PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS MEET

October 01-02, 2018   Osaka, Japan

Joel Gailledreau

Cabinet Medical Ambroise Pare, France

How the administration of self-questionnaires may help refer a mentally ill patient to the most appropriate therapist

Aim: The aim of this study is to assess the sensitivity and the specificity of a diagnosis procedure issued from analysis of the data of a set of self-questionnaires: HAD (Hospital scale for Anxiety and Depression) (Sigmund & Snaith), PDQ4 (Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire 4th Edition), Spiegel, Epworth, ASEX (Arizona Sexual EXperience Questionnaire) and CBI (Copenhagen Burn out Inventory).

Method: Every patient requesting mental health care to our center, along with every victim and criminal offenders sent by justice from September 1st, 2017 to March 1st, 2018 completed this set of self-questionnaires of the PsyLib.fr web site. For each of them, the diagnosis procedure generated one diagnosis hypothesis (Dg A). Next, each of them had a clinical interview with a psychiatrist or a psychologist, blind from the questionnaire data and received a clinical diagnosis (Dg B). Three diagnoses were assessed: Characterized Depression (MDD), General Anxiety (GAD) And Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). For each of these diagnoses, the sensitivity was defined by the percentage of Dg A among the participants with Dg B and the specificity by the percentage of Dg B among those with Dg A.

Result: Data from 155 patients, 97 victims and 66 criminal offenders were computed to generate Dg A. A total of 123 participants received a diagnosis of MDD, 78 of PTSD and 117 of GAD. The diagnosis procedure generating Dg A had 95% sensitivity for MDD, 100% for PTSD and 81% for GAD. The specificity was 88% for MDD, 94% for PTSD and 69% for GAD.

Conclusion: Analysis of self-questionnaire data may provide a real help in pre assessing patients, victims and even offenders before referring them to the most appropriate therapist.

Biography

Joel Gailledreau is the Head of the Private CIC Ambroise Pare and General Manager of PsyLib. He has founded PsyLib with the vision of helping people to access to high quality psychiatric and psychologist care, wherever they live. He has been working in the field of clinical research for 36 years and has acquired an expertise in managing psychiatric and psychologist scales and questionnaires. He is the Former President of the GICIPI, group of French investigators in clinical trial.

joel.gailledreau@gmail.com

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Adrian Valerie

Bordeaux University Hospital, France

Transgender coming out in adolescence: Co-innovating therapeutical setting

Nowadays, the concept of transsexualism has evolved to the concept of transidentity while the binarity of gender has been replaced by gender creativity and fluidity. In a context of contemporary digital revolution, the number of transgender coming-outs in adolescence has grown significatively. Three years ago, we created a clinical center for adolescents with gender dysphoria. We provide psychopathological evaluation and care as well as access to medical Standard of Care for transgender youth. Living his transidentity at adolescence appears to be an individual and self-created process co-occuring with the developmental one. Furthermore, as coming-outs are challenging parentality in a new way, innovating therapeutical settings are needed. From watchful waiting to supporting social transition (including use of new name and prounom, changes in gender role, changes in physical appearance) and access to hormonotherapy, the transgender process in adolescence invites the therapist to co-create and therapeutical setting with the adolescent and his/her parents. We will propose to discuss the role of narrativity in the transgender coming-out process. Supporting narrative skills may be an efficient therapeutic tool that helps the construction of a narrative identity, as defined by the philosopher Paul Ricoeur and allows to take into account the importance of cultural and transgenerational considerations.

Biography

Adrian Valerie is a Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist working at Bordeaux University Hospital in the Reference Center for Transgender Youth and Reference Center for Adolescence Psychopathology directed by Professor Bouvard. She is a Member of the French Association of Clinical Research for Adolescence (ARCAD), Member of the French Society for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (SFPEADA), Member of the Societe Medico-Psychologique (SMP) and Reviewer for *L'Encephale*.

valerie.adrian@orange.fr

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12ᵗʰ International Conference on
ENDOCRINOLOGY, DIABETES AND METABOLISM

October 01-02, 2018   Osaka, Japan

Gerald C Hsu

EclaireMD Foundation, USA

Using math-physical medicine to study the probability of having a heart attack or stroke based on combination of metabolic conditions, lifestyle, and metabolism index

Background & Aim: The author has extended his 8-year T2D research along with ~1.5M data to examine the relationship among metabolic conditions, lifestyle, metabolism index, and the probability of having a heart attack or stroke.

Material & Methodology: In 2014, he researched and built a metabolism model to measure the multiple interactions of four metabolic disease outputs and six lifestyle inputs. Initially, he chose age, gender, race, family history, smoking, drinking, substance abuse, personal medical history and waistline to establish a "static" baseline. He then applied the hemodynamics concept to develop a dynamic macro-simulated model for blood blockage and artery rupture. He utilized 368,513 data which include 72,893 "metabolic" conditions (obesity, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia) and 295,620 lifestyle conditions (food, exercise, water, sleep, stress, daily life routine) within 2,274 days (1/2012-3/2018) to compute three different sets of risk probabilities separately. Finally, he integrated them into one overall risk probability. He also conducted sensitivity analyses to cover the probability variance by using different Weighting Factors (WF).

Results: The risk probabilities are 74% in 2000 (followed by three cardiac episodes 2001-2006) From 69% in 2012 decrease to 26.4% in 2017 (compatible with 26.7% by Framingham Study) WF sensitivity: 10% to 18%.

Conclusion: The mathematical simulation results are validated by past 17-years health examination reports. This big data dynamic simulation approach using math-physical medicine will provide an early warning to patients with chronic disease of having a heart attack or stroke in the future.

Biography

Gerald C Hsu has completed his PhD in Mathematics and majored in Engineering at MIT. He attended different universities over 17 years and studied seven academic disciplines. He has spent 20,000 hours in T2D research. First, he studied six metabolic diseases and food nutrition during 2010-2013, then conducted research during 2014-2018. His approach is "math-physics and quantitative medicine" based on mathematics, physics, engineering modeling, signal processing, computer science, big data analytics, statistics, machine learning and AI. His main focus is on preventive medicine using prediction tools. He believes that the better the prediction, the more control you have.

g.hsu@eclaireMD.com

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