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8th World Congress on

# Neurology and Therapeutics

June 29-30, 2023 | London, UK

# Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

38 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN MEDICAL PUBLISHING

# Sessions

## Neuropathology | Neuroimmunology

**Session Chair**
**Silvio Bellino**
University of Turin | Italy

### Session Introduction

**Title:** **The engagement of young people in the advance care planning process: A tale of two studies**

**Ben Hughes** | University of Bolton | UK

**Title:** **The Central nervous system lymphatic drainage in Neurocysticercosis: Systematic review and novel hypotheses**

**Lourdes de Fatima Ibanez Valdes** | Walter Sisulu University | South Africa

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# The engagement of young people in the advance care planning process: A tale of two studies

**Ben Hughes, Katherine Knighting, Mary O'Brien, Anita Flynn, Matthew Philips and Vanessa Holme**
University of Bolton, UK

This presentation is based on my PhD and a piece of subsequent research which explored the views and experiences of young people, their parents/carers, and healthcare professionals of the advance care planning process for Children and Young People (CYP). Advance care planning for CYP is relatively new in the UK. Consequently, there is a lack of understanding about the engagement of CYP in their own planning process, optimal timing of discussions, and the facilitators and barriers to the engagement of them in their own care planning. A qualitative study was initially employed, using semi-structured interviews with fifteen people across all participant groups to construct four case series. In the second study, an online questionnaire was used to collect data; 122 participants were included in the study. Data from both studies were analysed thematically. Advance care planning is reported to be best initiated by a consultant when the young person is in their mid-teens, their condition is stable, and before they transition to adult care. Engagement is considered to be facilitated by appropriate communication, developing relationships prior to initiating advance care planning, and written support for everyone involved in the process. Standardised documentation and additional training can help support the initiation and use of advance care planning, reduce misperceptions, and generate greater confidence in participating in the process. A larger multidisciplinary team, with better communication, will help support improved relationships between professionals which will filter down to the families. These factors were supported by training and education for healthcare professionals and a flexible and innovative structure and cultures of organisations.

## Recent Publications

1. Hughes, B., & Lewis Harkin, B. (2022). The Impact of Continuing Bonds Between Pet Owners and Their Pets Following the Death of Their Pet: A Systematic Narrative Synthesis. OMEGA - Journal of Death and Dying, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/00302228221125955
2. Hughes, B., & Jones, K. (2022). Young People's Experiences of Death Anxiety and Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic. OMEGA - Journal of Death and Dying, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/00302228221109052
3. Hughes B, O'Brien M, Flynn A, Knighting K. Views and experiences of young people, their parents/carers and healthcare professionals of the advance care planning process: A summary of the findings from a qualitative study. Palliative Medicine. 2022;36(5):841-854. doi:10.1177/02692163221083447

## Biography

Ben Hughes has worked in education for over 20 years and, as part of his work in higher education, has written and developed programmes of study and taught a range of subjects, such as philosophy, social work, education, English, Nursing, Health and Social Care, and Criminology. He teaches full-time at the University of Bolton on postgraduate courses, which includes supervising dissertation and PhD students. He also contributes to modules in Death, Dying and Bereavement as well as Health and Social Care, and the Access programme at the Open University. He has a multi-disciplinary approach to teaching and research and involved in work which explores and informs policy around vulnerable groups, marginalised populations, young people, health, and education. He serves on the editorial board of one journal and reviews for a number of others.

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# The Central nervous system lymphatic drainage in Neurocysticercosis: Systematic review and novel hypotheses

**Lourdes de Fátima Ibañez Valdés, Humberto Foyaca Sibat**
Walter Sisulu University, South Africa

**Background:** On November 24, 2021, the omicron (B.1.1.529) variant of SARS-CoV-2 was first reported to WHO from this country. Whether the association of omicron (Om) variant of concern (VoC), neurocysticercosis, and cerebellar atrophy (CA) in peoples living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is actual or fictitious, require to be investigated and what is the most probable pathogenesis of SARS-CoV-2 mutation deserved to be analyzed.

**Method:** We performed a comprehensive search of publications on PLWHA/NCC/CA/COVID-19-Omwritten in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

**Results:** Forty-five cases presented COVID-19 and cerebellar manifestations, mainly cerebellar ataxia with a mean age of 54.3 ± 12.3 years, were identified. No patients presenting an associated HIV/AIDS/NCC/Om VoC were found.

**Comments and Conclusions:** We considered theca in our patient is secondary to prolonged consumption of antiepileptic medication. The current fourth wave of COVID-19 is heralded by the Om VoC, which is speedy spreading worldwide, suggesting it has a growth advantage. In our opinion, those fully vaccinated infected by Om, after recovery from their "Flu", will remain super immunized, which will probably be the beginning of the end of the current pandemic. Seems to be that SARS-CoV-2 Om VoC does not cause additional injuries on patients presenting NCC/HIV/AIDS/CA. The role of SARS-CoV-2 speedy the mechanism of T cell exhaustion and its capacity to diminish the production of INFγ, IL-2, and TNFα must not be ignored in future medical research. As far we know, it is the first report on PLWHANCAOm reported in the medical literature up to date.

## Recent Publications

1. Lourdes d F I V, Humberto F S. Case Report and Literature Review: COVID-19 and status epilepticus in Dyke-Davidoff-Masson syndrome [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]
2. Lourdes d F I V, Humberto F S. Case Report: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome in a HIV-positive patient [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]
3. Lourdes d F I V, Humberto F S. Case Report: Thalamomesencephalic stroke in a patient with HIV [version 3; peer review: 1 approved, 1 not approved]
4. Lourdes d F I V, Humberto F S. Psychogenic Nonepileptic Seizures in Patients Living with Neurocysticercosis

## Biography

Lourdes de Fatima Ibanez Valdes was born on October 13, 1963 in Havana City, Cuba. She graduated as a Medical Doctor from Havana University in 1998. She is also a specialist in family medicine, has her MSc in neuro-infectology, and is an aggregated scientist researcher at the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Currently she works for Department of Neurology at Walter Sisulu University, Nelson Mandela Academic Central Hospital in Mthatha, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa where she is the Head of Epilepsy and NCC-clinic.

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# Sessions

## Neuropsychiatry | Neurological Disorders

**Session Chair**
**Raffeale Pilla**
St. John of God Hospital | Italy

### Session Introduction

**Title:** **Neurocysticercosis: A review**
**Shakthi KJS** | SPARSH Hospital | India

**Title:** **Associated Neurocysticercosis, Covid-19, and HIV: Novel hypotheses and comprehensive review**
**Humberto Foyaca Sibat** | Walter Sisulu University | South Africa

**Title:** **Whether it's good or bad - "Single dose does matter: Two different yet interesting cases of NMS And NMS-like (PHS)**
**Raghavendra Bakki Sannegowda** | Father Muller Medical College | India

**Title:** **Neuropsychosocial impact of forced displacement in Kashmiri migrants: Implications and mitigation strategies**
**Seema Vinayak** | Panjab University | India

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# Neurocysticercosis: A review

**Shakthi KJS**
SPARSH Hospital, India

Neurocysticercosis is the most common infection affecting the central nervous system and a leading cause of acquired epilepsy in India. The wide variety of clinical manifestations is based on the stage of the infection, size and location of cysticerci. Due to the pleomorphism, the management is a challenge in several cases. The use of cysticidal drugs helps in reducing the disease burden in the community. This review discusses the clinical features and management of Neurocysticercosis. Neurocysticercosis (NCC), an infestation with the larval form of Taenia solium is one of the widely prevalent infections in India. It is the most common treatable acquired cause of epilepsy in India, and other developing countries. The prevalence of epilepsy due to NCC ranges from 1.3-4.5 per 1000 population. The clinical manifestations of neurocysticercosis can be widely variable. Patient can be asymptomatic or can present with life threatening raised ICP symptoms or hydrocephalus. Clinical manifestations of Neuocysticercosis: Clinical manifestations in Neurocysticercosis are based on the form of involvement and the stage of NCC. There are four pathological stages of Neurocysticercosis. These are the vesicular stage, colloidal vesicular stage, granular nodular stage and the calcified stage. The vesicular stage is generally asymptomatic. The cyst starts degenerating in colloidal vesicular stage when the host response begins and there will be signs of inflammation. This is the stage where patient becomes symptomatic. The most common symptom with which a patient with Neurocysticercosis can present is the seizures. These seizures can be focal or with secondary generalization. As there are no comparative trials on efficacy of different anti epileptic drugs, there are no specific guidelines on any specific drug to be used. The most common symptom with which a patient with Neurocysticercosis can present is the seizures. These seizures can be focal or with secondary generalization. As there are no comparative trials on efficacy of different anti epileptic drugs, there are no specific guidelines on any specific drug to be used. The choice of AED should be based on the drug interaction with cysticidal drugs and the corticosteroids. The choice of AED should be based on the drug interaction with cysticidal drugs and the corticosteroids. There are trials on the duration of anti epileptic drugs in Neurocysticercosis. The Cochrane review which was published in 2015 compared 6 months vs. 12-24 months and 6-12 months vs. 24 months of corticosteroids for the treatment of Neurocysticercosis. It was concluded that both the comparisons were not statistically significant. Surgical management in neurocysticercosis comes into picture when there are intraventricular cysts, intraocular cysts, subarachnoid NCC, hydrocephalus and some rare cases of drug refractory epilepsy in case of parenchymal neurocysticercosis. In pregnant ladies, the raised ICP should be aggressively managed. The anti parasitic drugs should be withheld until after delivery as the safety of these drugs is questionable.

## Biography

Shakthi K J S is a Consultant Neurologist at SPARSH Hospital, Bangalore. She completed her MBBS from Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Bangalore. In addition, she pursued her post-graduation and DM in Neurology from AIIMS Delhi. She is a supremely skilled medical professional with nearly a decade of professional experience. Being passionate about Neurology, she has an innovative approach to patient care and safety, and aims to accomplish clinical acumen in the field of Advanced Vascular Neurology by utilising her knowledge in evidence-based clinical practice in Internal Medicine and basic Neurology to achieve a hands-on skillset. She keeps herself updated with the entire evidence based medical practise to ensure patient safety. She takes active participation in many local, national and international conferences, seminars and workshops to quench her thirst as a doctor and contribute to the future amenable, accessible, cost-effective health care and patient management.

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# Associated Neurocysticercosis, Covid-19, and HIV: Novel hypotheses and comprehensive review

**Humberto Foyaca Sibat, Lourdes de Fátima, Ibañez Valdés**
Walter Sisulu University, South Africa

**Background:** On November 24, 2021, the omicron (B.1.1.529) variant of SARS-CoV-2 was first reported to WHO from this country. Whether the association of omicron (Om) variant of concern (VoC), neurocysticercosis, and cerebellar atrophy (CA) in peoples living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is actual or fictitious, require to be investigated and what is the most probable pathogenesis of SARS-CoV-2 mutation deserved to be analyzed.

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## Recent Publications

1. Humberto F S, Lourdes d F, Ibañez V. Bilateral Putaminal Haemorrhage and Blindness in Times of the Coronavirus Pandemic and Dysbiosis: Case Report and Literature Review
2. Humberto F S, Lourdes d F, Ibañez V. Intracranial Hypotension after Severe COVID-19: Case Report and Literature Review
3. Humberto F S, Lourdes d F, Ibañez V. Comorbidity of Neurocysticercosis, HIV, Cerebellar Atrophy and SARS-CoV-2: Case Report and Systematic Review

## Biography

Humberto Foyaca Sibat graduated as a Medical Doctor from Havana University in 1971. He has been a first degree specialist in neurology since 1975 and Second Degree Specialist of Neurology since 1984. He has also achieved his PhD, MSc, Full Professor and Full Scientist Researcher. He is working as an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Health Sciences at Walter Sisulu University (South Africa) and Nelson Mandela Central Hospital in Mthatha as a Head of Department of Neurology since 1997.

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# Whether it's good or bad - "Single dose does matter": Two different yet interesting cases of NMS And NMS-like (PHS)!

**Raghavendra Bakki Sannegowda**
Father Muller Medical College, India

Parkinsonism- Hyperpyrexia Syndrome (PHS) is a neurological emergency that mimics neuroleptic malignant syndrome and sepsis. Abrupt cessation of anti parkinsons drugs, usually levodopa is responsible for this syndrome. Relative dopamine deficiency is proposed mechanism for PHS and replacement of dopaminergic drugs is the mainstay of treatment. We report a case who presented with manifestations of PHS after missing a single dose of levodopa. Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) is a severe, episodic, acute mucocutaneous reaction that is most often elicited by drugs and occasionally by infections. The drugs commonly implicated as the cause of SJS are anticonvulsants, sulfonamides, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and antibiotics. Carbamazepine (CBZ) has been commonly implicated in SJS. Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) is a rare, life-threatening but potentially treatable condition. Among the neuroleptics, haloperidol (parenteral) is implicated as a most common drug for NMS. Though rare, association of NMS with CBZ and association of NMS with Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) in a single patient after administration of neuroleptics has been reported in the literature before. However, a combination of NMS and SJS in a single patient after administration of CBZ has not been reported so far. We present a patient with seizure who developed SJS and NMS following administration of CBZ.

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## Biography

Raghavendra Bakki Sannegowda is currently affiliated with the Department of Neurology, Father Muller Medical College, India, continuing research in the specialized scientific area of Neurology. He has been awarded multiple gold medals during his undergraduate and postgraduate training days for pathology, Cardiorespiratory medicine (KMC). He has authored innumerable articles in various national and international journals related to Neurology and Neuroscience. He has to his credit for being the Author of rare signs in neurology like "Hot cross" and "reverse hot cross bun sign", "panda Cub sign" and "wrist and jaw clonus". For his famous article "single dose does matter" he was invited as a speaker in Fankfurt Germany. He was also invited as a speaker in the Zurich conference for his case series of "Neurological manifestations in Covid patients". He is the author of one of the largest series of "primary intraventricular haemorrhage" and "Moyà Moyà disease". He was awarded the ICONIC HEALTHCARE LEADER award- NEUROLOGIST twice in 2022 and 2023 by GOLDEN AIM AWARDS.

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# Neuropsychosocial impact of forced displacement in Kashmiri migrants: Implications and mitigation strategies

**Seema Vinayak[1], Simran Jyani[2], Rohin Vinayak[3], Mehul[4]**
[1]Professor, Department of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
[2]Junior Research Fellow, Department of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
[3]Clinical Fellow, Bedford Hospital, Bedford, UK
[4]Clinical Fellow, Hereford County Hospital, Hereford, UK

**Statement of Problem:** Terror-induced mass displacement from one's native place can have lingering, long-term neuropsychosocial consequences. Conflict-induced migration occurred in the Kashmir valley (Jammu and Kashmir, India) in the year 1990 when thousands of Kashmiri Pandits' families, faced with a wave of targeted assassinations of community leaders and threats by terror outfits, left their homes for centuries- all within a fortnight. They relocated to different parts of India to pick up the lost threads. Most settled in Jammu, in significant numbers in four camps on the outskirts of Jammu City and non-camp migrant communities, where they began working and supporting their families. Present study examined the impact of social support on depression, anxiety, and stress among Kashmiri migrants. Methodology and theoretical orientation: Individuals differ significantly in their time and efforts to prepare for their migration and their underlying desire to leave their homeland, whether freely or forcibly.

People who get social support believe they are loved, cared for, honoured, and valuable members of a social network, such as a family or community organisation, which may provide commodities, services, and mutual defence in times of need or danger. Rani & Vinayak (2012) found that people high on social support scored low on anxiety. One hundred and forty (140) migrants from Jammu & Kashmir (India) were administered scales of social support, depression, anxiety, and stress. Findings: Results from the descriptive analysis, regression analysis, and t-test revealed that 16.4% of the respondents reported depression, 21.4% had anxiety and 4.3% reported stress. Significant gender differences were found in depression. However, depression, anxiety, and stress experienced by Kashmiri migrants were not affected by social support. Conclusion and significance: Present investigation emphasises the need to focus on the neuropsychological state of social support providers and arrange regular counselling sessions for migrants to deal with their neuro-psychological issues.

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2. Alegría, M., Álvarez, K. & DiMarzio, K. (2017). Immigration and Mental Health. Current Epidemiology Reports, 4, 145–155. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40471-017-0111-2

## Biography

With a professional standing of 30 years in academics and research, Dr Seema Vinayak is a professor of psychology at Panjab University, Chandigarh. Cognition, clinical psychology, stress, anxiety, and therapeutic interventions are the core areas of expertise. She has supervised over two dozen doctoral theses and published more than three dozen research papers/chapters in national and international journals/books. She has attended several conferences, in India and abroad, and is on the editorial board of several national and international journals. As a subject specialist, she has been on high-level selection panels of government and private organizations.

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# Sessions

## Neuroplasticity | Alzheimer's Disease

**Session Chair**
**Jerome H Check**
University of Boston | USA

### Session Introduction

**Title:** **Neuroplasticity and resolving relational trauma**

**Christy Wise** | Life Sauce.Org | USA

**Title:** **Single-cell RNA sequencing analysis of human Alzheimer's Disease brain samples reveals neuronal and glial specific cells differential expression**

**Lilach Soreq** | UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology | UK

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# Neuroplasticity and resolving relational trauma

**Christy Wise**
Life Sauce.Org, USA

**This workshop focuses on the effectiveness of Neuroplasticity on Relational Trauma:** Researchers previously maintained the strong belief that the ability to heal trauma was not only difficult but unlikely. This thought was held firmly because they believed that trauma permanently rewires your brain in ways that cannot be changed. Further deep-seated trauma such as relational trauma was seen as close to impossible to heal from. Why? Because, when a primary caregiver cannot fully attune, and is not emotional available, the ability to attach becomes confusing and inconsistent. The ultimate effects of relational trauma can include a deeply impaired ability to trust others, feelings of unsafety in the environment, difficulty establishing boundaries and long-term relational struggles. With a heightened stress response, inappropriate or heightened emotional or physiological responses occur. Ultimately creating a decreased sense of self-worth, one begins to internalize the sense of not be "good enough" to have their needs met, leading to poor partner choices, and additional relational trauma. However, what we have learned from modern neuroscience is that the human brain is ultimately shaped by all experiences, which changes the brain structure and functioning. Just like traumatic event can create neural pathways, so can positive therapeutic experiences. Neuroplasticity ultimately revealed that trauma does not have to be written in stone. It's true, in fact, that the human brain that has been rewired because of relational trauma can be also rewired yet again as a result of healing, or therapeutic experiences. This can help clients heal from relational trauma by building new and better neuro pathways in their brains that allow them to identify, build, and practice new coping skills. This process can eventually lead them to consciously create and build healthier attachments and better relationships.

Three learning objectives stated in behavioral terms;

- Demonstrate knowledge of the correlation between relational trauma and traumatic, adult object choices.
- Describe the importance of Neuroplasticity and the building of new neural pathways in the brain.
- Explain how early attachments and primary caregivers play critical roles in the management of adult relational trauma.

## Recent Publications

1. Christy W. Mass incarceration: Psychological issues impacting men, women, and children

## Biography

Christy Wise, is a highly sought-after expert in the field of Human Behavior, She Wise is recognized as one of today's most insightful thought leaders. Utilizing foundational techniques mixed with original thought, education, and experience, she makes genuine, lasting change both in her clients and the field of personal development. An internationally speaker, author, coach and retired psychologist, She has changed the lives of hundreds of thousands of peoples. With over 35 years of experience Dr. Wise creates the most usable techniques through her online personal development company Life-Sauce.com, and today she has dedicated her career to deepening and widening her positive impact.

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# Single-cell RNA sequencing analysis of human Alzheimer's disease brain samples reveals neuronal and glial specific cells differential expression

**Lilach Soreq**
UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, UK

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is the 2nd most common neurodegenerative disease worldwide with no current early diagnosis or treatment methods. 6-8% of patients are under the age of 65. Several proteins (including RNA binding ones) were detected as related to the disease (e.g. TREM2, APOE, CD33) but there are yet more genes to be detected as related to AD. To identify unique transcriptional networks impacted into distinct neuronal populations in AD, I surveyed gene expression differences in over 25,000 single-nuclei collected from patients post mortem brain hippocampal samples (Braak stage II/III). The single-cell RNA-Seq data analysis of the patient samples and of 2 age- and gender-matched healthy control (HC) volunteers detected involvement of astrocytes and microglia. To conclude, analysis of genomic data from aging and AD samples compared to controls may enable detection of cell type specific gene expression changes and hopefully development of future microglia-based genomic therapeutic approaches (e.g. using Cas9/Crispr system) or early detection methods using blood test on specific marker genes.

## Recent Publications

1. Single-cell RNA sequencing analysis of human Alzheimer's disease brain samples reveals neuronal and glial specific cells differential expression
2. Replacement of microglia in the aged brain reverses cognitive, synaptic, and neuronal de cits in mice
3. MicroRNA expression changes in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients' leukocytes prior to and following deep brain stimulation (DBS)
4. Genome-wide analysis of haploinsufficiency in human embryonic stem cells
5. Exon Arrays Reveal Alternative Splicing Aberrations in Parkinson's Disease Leukocytes

## Biography

Lilach Soreq have a BSc in computer science (with division in mathematics and in cognitive sciences). MSc in bioinformatics and PhD in neurobiology from the faculty of medicine in Hadassah Jerusalem hospital, Israel. He did all my degrees in the Hebrew university of Jerusalem. He was supervised by Dr. Nissim Ben Arie in my MSc (published a paper on Math1 developmental transcription factor in mice) and my PhD under the supervision of Prof. Hagai Bergman (that developed DBS). During his PhD, I studied Parkinson's disease RNA expression changes in PD patients' blood leukocytes in my PhD prior to and following deep brain stimulation (DBS) on and off stimulus. Published 21 papers a book chapter and 2 patents. He did his post doc in UCL Institute of Neurology (London UK) and Francis Crick Institute studying aging (published in Cell-Reports). I had a Marie-Curie 2 year fellowship, and 3 years Alzheimer's society fellowship.

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# Sessions

Neuropsychiatry | Neurological Disorders | Neuro Immunology

**Session Chair**
**Raffeale Pilla**
St. John of God Hospital | Italy

## Session Introduction

**Title:** **Raising awareness about cultural communities among medical students in Japan through behavioral science lectures in English**

**Sabina Mahmood** | Okayama University | Japan

**Title:** **Quantum Interactions of Entangled Ionotropic Receptors Accentuate the Impact of Entanglement to Consciousness**

**Paul Levi** | University Stuttgart | Germany

**Title:** **Transcultural psychiatry: Culture and ethnicity really matters**

**Eman Ahmed Zaky | Ain Shams University | Egypt**

**Title:** **Network pharmacology: A futuristic approach for identifying new drug targets in neurodevelopmental disorders**

**Prachi Srivastava** | Amity University | India

**Title:** **Transcriptome data analysis identifies nonsense mutation in NPR3 gene as a potent biomarker for intellectual disability**

**Prekshi Garg** | Amity University | India

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# Raising awareness about cultural communities among medical students in Japan through behavioral science lectures in English

**Sabina Mahmood**
Okayama University, Japan

Behavioral science education helps medical students understand others by understanding human psychology. Presently, we live in a multicultural world. Japanese students are educated in an island country with an education that is very authentic to Japan and deeply rooted in Japanese culture. Therefore, Japanese medical students need to be more aware of individual perspectives and accept cultural diversity as Japan becomes more global and the influx of foreign patients in Japanese hospitals rises. Acquiring this competency will make Japanese students more international-minded and help build positive attitudes toward better healthcare for future professionals. As part of the Behavioral Science curriculum course, hour-long, group discussion-based, active learning lectures on "Cultural Community" was designed to help students understand and respect others from different cultures. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, introductory courses are now held online, followed by 20-minute breakout room discussions. Students are evaluated by attendance, class participation, and individual post-lecture reflection. Details of student discussions regarding the importance of awareness of cultural communities among healthcare professionals in Japan will be discussed in the presentation.

## Recent Publications

1. Nurturing the Art of Professionalism in Japanese Medical Students at Okayama University Medical School. International Journal of School and Cognitive Psychology · Jan 1, 2015.
2. Extracurricular activities to promote English skills at Okayama University Medical School J Med Eng Educ · Oct 1, 2015
3. Can communication skills training improve empathy? A six-year longitudinal study of medical students in Japan Medical Teacher · Jan 1, 2018
4. Exploring the Differences and Similarities Between International Baccalaureate Education And Japanese High School Education Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal · Aug 1, 2020

## Biography

Sabina Mahmood Professionally, is a medical doctor with a Ph.D. in Hepatology. Presently she is working as an Associate Professor at Okayama University, Okayama, Japan. Following my post-graduation from Okayama University Medical School, she worked as an Immuno-therapist for Liver Cancer Patients. She switched to medical education in 2011. As an Associate Professor, I teach behavioral science courses in English, such as Emotional Intelligence, Self-Exploration, Wellness, Social Emotional and Ethical Learning, and Identity Construction. Earlier my research was mainly clinical, regarding Hepatitis Viruses, Interferon Therapy, and Liver Cancer. Presently it is academia. A part of my research also involves "Japanese Higher Educational Reform" concerning International Baccalaureate (IB) Education" as she is also the Director of the IB Program at Okayama University.

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# Quantum Interactions of Entangled Ionotropic Receptors Accentuate the Impact of Entanglement to Consciousness

**Paul Levi**
University Stuttgart, Germany

This contribution concentrates on the evaluation of quantum processes in the brain that essentially contribute to the protection and activation of entanglement and their impact to consciousness. The corresponding calculations occur in the Fock space that represents discrete quantum fields, where the corresponding computations occur in the following succession. First, three possible weak interactions of emitted, small-sized neurotransmitters are described. These interdependencies are the attraction by electric dipole-dipole interaction, the attraction by the Morse potential and the repulsion characterized by s-wave scattering. Second, this article focusses on ionotropic receptors that are embedded in a dense non-rigid grid. Anharmonic oscillators approximate these molecules, where their interactions cause grid vibrations. The determination of the expectation values of the total energy of the oscillating receptors, situated in two entangled ground states, demonstrate the existence of gap functions that shield the entanglement. This protected entanglement represents a bridge to the materialistic consciousness, and as well it refutes the dominant criticism against the quantum processes in the brain that decoherence destroys in picoseconds the entanglement (quantum coherence). The entangled entropy of the protected entangled states is not zero; what is a clear sign of entanglement. Third, consciousness activates the protected entanglement that reveals distinct positive effects, concerning the acquisition of information. Thus, the working space (associative cortices) that operates in a conscious state instantly gets compressed information on the current particular states of the cortical and subcortical components. Thereby, the emergence of consciousness is a synergetic process, which is created by the mutual interdependencies (causal circularity) of the components of the working space (synergetic agents) and the subcortical areas (synergetic "slaves").

## Recent Publications

1. Study of the impact of light-matter-interaction on the herpesviruses: A quantum field approach3. Paul Levi. Innovations in Science and Technology, Vol. 2, chapter8, 103-131, first edition 2022, BP International. ISBN 978-93-55-468-1 (eBook).
2. Basic Quantum Field Model of the Self-Organization of Microtubules in Eurytopic Cells. Paul Levi. European Journal of Biophysics 2020 8(2), 52-67.
3. Quantum Interactions of Small -Sized Neurotransmitters and of the Entanglement Ionotropic Receptors Accentuate the Impact of Entanglement to Consciousness. Paul Levi. European Journal of Biophysics 2018, 6(2), 32-52.
4. Quantum Effects in Synaptic Neurons and Their Networks in the Brain. Paul Levi. European Journal of Biophysics 2016, 4(6), 47-66.

## Biography

Paul Levi has expertise in modeling and evaluation of neural process in quantum biology by quantum field-based methods. Originally he worked as a physicist in the range of nuclear physics (elementary particles). Then he changed to informatics, where he was a member of the Human Brain Project. Here he evaluated the different genes on massif parallel and distributed computers where he applied methods of AI. Later on he was also a member of the European Human Brain Project. In consequence he continues to work on the field of quantum biology.

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# Transcultural Psychiatry: Culture and ethnicity really matters

**Eman Ahmed Zaky**
Ain Shams University, Egypt

The cultural psychiatry perspective can help psychiatrists understand the tangible limitations and possible theories about the origin of mental disorders. Accordingly, it can lead to improvement in the management of mental disorders and psychiatry practice with respect to the significant diversities of populations suffering from mental disorders worldwide.

Cultural psychiatry takes in consideration the significant effect of environment on the onset, form of symptomatology, and prognosis of mental disorders. It tries to answer the question enquiring about the validity of diagnostic classifications of mental disorders (ICD 11, DSM5, and CCMD) in different cultures and ethnic groups.

Meanwhile, cultural psychiatry aims as well at clarifying the exact etiology of mental disorders once and for all to end the endless debate; about whether they are mere representatives of social constructs, genuine medical conditions, or a mixture of both.

In conclusion, it is crucial to manage our patients with acute or chronic illnesses whether physical or mental with a panoramic perspective taking the cultural aspects into consideration. Medical professionals have to admit that our knowledge and skills in spite of being important, are not the sole key in defining the prognosis of our patients.

## Recent Publications

1. Kleiman A (1977) Concepts and a model for the comparison of medical systems as cultural systems. Social Science and Medicine, 12, 85-94.

## Biography

Eman Ahmed Zaky is a prominent figure in the field of pediatrics and mental health care in Egypt. She is widely recognized for her contributions as a medical professional, educator, and advocate for children's well-being. She currently serves as a professor in the Pediatric Department at the Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, and holds the prestigious position of President of the Egyptian Society of Mental Disorders and Children's Care, based in Cairo, Egypt. Her journey in the medical field began with her pursuit of a medical degree at Ain Shams University, one of the leading medical institutions in Egypt. Throughout her academic journey, she displayed exceptional dedication, passion, and talent in the field of pediatrics. After completing her medical training, she further specialized in child mental health and disorders, realizing the critical importance of addressing psychological well-being alongside physical health in young patients. As a faculty member at Ain Shams University, she has been actively involved in teaching and mentoring medical students, helping shape the next generation of healthcare professionals. Her expertise and commitment have earned her the respect and admiration of both her students and colleagues.

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# Network pharmacology: A futuristic approach for identifying new drug targets in neurodevelopmental disorders

**Prachi Srivastava**
Amity University, India

Since biological entities are involved in intricate and complex relationships, it is essential to use network biology concepts when learning about biology. Network biology has become a systems-level, integrative approach to the comprehension of these complex interactions in recent years. One technique for condensing enormous data sets to clinically useful knowledge for disease diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment is biological network analysis. We can forecast drug targets for a number of diseases using the network of biological entities. The system biology-based drug targets aid in focusing on the vital biological pathways that contribute to the development and progression of the disease. Drugs can effectively combat multifactorial diseases with the help of the novel strategic approach of system biology assisted pharmacology that combines Computer-Aided Drug Discovery (CADD) with network biology. We have outlined the function and applications of network biology in the current review. These include elucidating the mechanisms underlying complex neurodevelopmental disorders as well as locating key drug targets for conditions like ADHD, Autism, Epilepsy, and Intellectual Disability. A promising strategy for identifying drug targets and pursuing targeted drug discovery for the effective treatment of neurodevelopmental disorders is systems biology.

## Recent Publications

1. Study of the impact of light-matter-interaction on the herpesviruses: A quantum field approach3. Paul Levi. InnovationNeha Srivastava, Prekshi Garg, Anurag Singh, Prachi Srivastava. Molecular docking approaches and its significance in assessing the antioxidant properties in different compounds. Edited by Gerald Litwack. Vitamins and Hormones, Academic Press, Volume 121, 2023. Pages 67-80
2. Payal Trivedi, Manmohan Pandey, Pankaj Kumar Rai, Pradyumn Singh & Prachi Srivastava (2022) A meta-analysis of differentially expressed and regulatory genes with their functional enrichment analysis for brain transcriptome data in autism spectrum disorder, Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics, DOI: 10.1080/07391102.2022.2143900
3. Prekshi Garg, Farrukhh Jamal, Prachi Srivastava. Deciphering the role of precursor miR-12136 and miR-8485 in the progression of intellectual disability (ID). IBRO Neuroscience Reports 13 (2022).

## Biography

Prachi Srivastava with more than 22 years of experience has made significant research contributions in bioinformatics and neuro-informatics. She has more than 81 publications in journals of high repute, books, book chapters, editorial member at various boards and innumerable abstracts to her credit. She was won many national and international awards and scientific society recognitions during her professional journey. She has also been granted three pipeline and tool copyrights. She has won many awards during her academic and scientific journey including STOX Gold Medal, AEB Best paper presentation award, BRPM award, Faculty appreciation award From DOEACC Lucknow center, 'Parashakti' award of Amity Lucknow Campus for Academic excellence. Recently, she was awarded the coveted international JNS Travel Award (Japan Neuroscience) and also conferred with 'Fellow of the National Academy of Environmental Biology (FNAEB)' along with Meritorious award of AEB. She has guided 11 Ph.D. scholars while 3 are currently working in her guidance. Her zeal to contribute to the research and academics continues to act as a driving force.

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# Transcriptome data analysis identifies nonsense mutation in NPR3 gene as a potent biomarker for intellectual disability

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[1] Amity Institute of Biotechnology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, India
[2] Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Avadh University, India

Intellectual disability disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder affecting the functioning of your brain. According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition (DSM-5), intellectual disability is a neurodevelopmental disorder that occurs during the childhood leading to intellectual, social, conceptual, and practical difficulties. The condition affects around 1-3% of the world's population. Genetic factors play a key role in the development and progression of intellectual disability. Thus, mutations in these genetic factors can be an important cause of intellectual disability. There are still many variants which have been left undetected. In the present study, we aim to identify mutations that play an important role in the development of the disease. 25 samples of intellectual disability from different studies available on GEO (GSE77742, GSE74263, GSE90682, GSE98476, GSE108887, GSE145710, and PRJEB21964) were taken for the study. The datasets were analyzed for differential gene expression and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNPs). The SNPs of high impact were compared with the differentially expressed genes. The identified priority gene was evaluated for the effect of mutation using MutationTaster followed by the structure comparison and the functional analysis of the wild and mutated gene sequence. Our study identified NPR3 as downregulated in the patients of intellectual disability. Further, the non-sense mutation occurring in the NPR3 gene predicted by mutational analysis can help in the early diagnosis of the disease. Thus, the genetic mutations can disrupt the normal functioning of the NPR3 gene leading to problems in the developmental stage of the nervous system causing intellectual disability.

## Recent Publications

1. Neha Srivastava, Prekshi Garg, Anurag Singh, Prachi Srivastava. Molecular docking approaches and its significance in assessing the antioxidant properties in different compounds. Edited by Gerald Litwack. Vitamins and Hormones, Academic Press, Volume 121, 2023. Pages 67-80
2. Prekshi Garg, Farrukhh Jamal, Prachi Srivastava. Deciphering the role of precursor miR-12136 and miR-8485 in the progression of intellectual disability (ID). IBRO Neuroscience Reports 13 (2022). 393-401
3. Prekshi Garg, Prachi Srivastava, Mohd Aqib, Payal Trivedi, Neha Srivastava, Prachi Srivastava. Network gene analysis of potential target for neurological disorders through system biology approach. Int J Neurol Neurosurg. 2022; 14 (2): 45-53

## Biography

Prekshi Garg is a young, dynamic, and meritorious professional biotechnologist. She is a skilled bioinformatician with great zeal to do her best in neurosciences. She has many research papers, books and book chapters to her credit. She is also a research topic coordinator in Frontiers in Genetics and has 1 pipeline copyright as well. She has won various awards for her research presentations at different national and international conferences. She has recently won 'International Best Researcher Award 2023' for her work on miRNA and intellectual disability by the International Society for Scientific Network (ISSN). In addition to that, she has also been awarded with 'Representing the Institution in Scientific Events' citation by Amity University Uttar Pradesh. She has also won the 'Best Paper Presentation Award' by UGC STRIDE-I funded National Conference on Recent Trends in Trans-disciplinary Research for Socioeconomic Development of India and 'First Prize for Oral Presentation' at National Conference on Pollution Control and Sustainable Environment. Her tremendous skills and knowledge make her a good blend of biotechnology and bioinformatics.

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