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VASCULAR DEMENTIA 2022

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Vascular dementia: The african picture

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Dementia remains a leading cause of death in the elderly. Dementia has been labeled one of the Geriatric giants contributing to mortality and morbidity in the elderly. Dementia caused by cerebrovascular diseases accounts for about 15% of cases. Stroke remains a leading cause of vascular dementia. Patient who have had multiple or recurrent strokes are at a high risk of cognitive deficits. There still exists paucity of data on the relationship between vascular diseases and development of a gradual decline in the cognitive functioning of the brain. In the African setting the diagnosis of vascular dementia is not frequently made due to late presentation of patients and non availability of radiological investigations. Perhaps this might account for an increase in number of deaths whose diagnosis as Vascular Dementia is often missed. There is therefore a need to understand the presentation, progress, prognosis and management options available to improve the overall outcome of patients.

Biography

Ajidahun Olusina is Brand Ambassador at Euul Investments Nigeria Limited, Nigeria. He worked as Medical Officer at Tristate at Reddington. He did MBBS from University of Ibadan in 2010-2017.

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**Daniel L. Alkon**

Synaptogenix Inc, New York

Bryostatin improves moderate to severe alzheimer's disease patients

Therapeutics to reduce the pathologic processes that underlie Alzheimer's disease (AD) have not, to date, been approved by the FDA. While amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles, together with clinical dementia, define AD, the loss of synaptic connections in the AD brain is the only pathologic deficit that closely correlates with cognitive deficits (Terry, et al., Ann. Neurol., 1991; Scheffe et al., Neurology, 2007; Holmes et al., Lancet, 2008). In extensive pre-clinical studies, the Synaptogenix platform drugs have been shown to reverse synaptic loss, prevent apoptosis, and to reduce amyloid plaques and tau tangles. Bryostatin activates the BDNF, NGF, IGF, HGF, and other Synaptic Growth Factor pathways to induce synaptogenesis, prevent apoptosis, and also activate enzymes to degrade amyloid and tau abnormalities. These pre-clinical findings could underlie the persistent benefits observed in several early AD trials: Phase I A, (2017), Compassionate Use Trials, (2017), and two pilot Phase II trials (2018, 2019). Bryostatin, in the absence of Namenda, caused significant ($p < .01$) improvement, 4.8 Severe Impairment Battery (SIB) points over baseline, with each of the Phase II trials using a single 11-week cycle of i.v. Bryostatin doses. Persistence of these benefits at least 30 days after the protocol is consistent with the demonstrated pre-clinical synaptogenic efficacy. The ongoing, NIH-supported 6 month trial includes two dosing cycles selected to extend the SIB improvement and minimize short-term placebo effects. Other planned trials will address new indications such as Fragile X / Autistic spectrum disorder (for which Synaptogenix has Orphan Drug Status) and Multiple Sclerosis – to demonstrate Bryostatin's regenerative therapeutic potential. Pre-clinical evidence suggests that this regenerative potential may also apply to other causes of neurodegeneration such as multi-infarct dementia (See Sun and Alkon, TIPS, 2019).

Biography

Daniel Alkon, M.D., serves as President, Chief Scientific Officer and Scientific Founder of the Company. Dr. Alkon was the founding Scientific Director of the Rockefeller Neurosciences Institute (BRNI) from 1999 to 2016. He received his undergraduate degree in chemistry in 1965 at the University of Pennsylvania. After earning his M.D. at Cornell University and finishing an internship in medicine at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, he joined the staff of the National Institutes of Health where during his 30 year career he became a Medical Director in the U.S. Public Health Service at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Strokes and Chief of the Laboratory of Adaptive Systems. Dr. Alkon occupied the Toyota Chair in Neurodegenerative diseases at BRNI from June 2006 until September 23, 2016 and served as Research Professor in Biophysics at the Johns Hopkins University.

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Cerebrovascular disease with alzheimer's disease leading causes of cognitive impairment or dementia

Alfredo Alexi Gonzalez-Hernandez

Eduardo B. Ordaz Psychiatric Hospital, Cuba

"Cerebrovascular disease (CVD) is with Alzheimer's disease (AD) the two leading causes of cognitive impairment or Dementia, in late life. Vascular cognitive impairment (VCI) is a heterogeneous group, their causes are a spectrum, among them there are blood vessels pathologies, different types of vascular brain injuries (VBI) and their distinct distribution of hemorrhages and infarcts. Recommendations to unite and harmonize and unite have been made. Clinical presentation, imaging, neuropsychological trends and pathology are the profiles to fulfill. AD has a minor rate of mortality, but the rate of cognitive impairment is bigger, these are the differences between the two diseases. VCI has true modifiable risk factors, AD has genetic and the presence of those risk factors increase their presentation too.

Biography

Alfredo Alexi Gonzalez-Hernandez is Specialist in Neurology, Consultant. at Dr. and Cder. Eduardo B. Ordaz Ducungé Havana's Psychiatric Hospital He worked as Specialist in Neurology at Calixto García University Hospital. W. Santana Urgent Care Clinic, Attending and Consultant Neurologist, Eastern Havana, Cuba. Interest in Epilepsy, Epileptic Psychosis, Movement and Gait Disorders, Vertigo and Dizziness, Neuromuscular Diseases, Stroke, Infectious Diseases of CNS (Prions Diseases).

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Study of anxiety and depression in health care workers during pandemic in nepal

Ayush Chandra

Tianjin Medical University, China

Background: Anxiety and depression are under reported, underdiagnosed mental illness in health workers in Nepal especially during pandemic. The study was carried out as an observational study on frontliners in Nepal. In this study we attempted to assess the incidence and impact of depression and anxiety in nurses, doctors, health assistants, and other health care staffs who are working upfront in different hospitals during this crisis.

Objective: The purpose of the study is to assess the prevalence of anxiety and depression among frontliners in Nepal during COVID pandemic who are working in various hospitals.

Method: A cross-sectional non-probability purposive sampling with observational analysis was carried out and the sample was collected from frontliners working in different hospitals. Prevalence of anxiety and depression was assessed using a structured and validated questionnaire. Anxiety was assessed with the Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAM-A), General Anxiety Disorder Questionnaires (GAD) with a cut-off score for various levels of anxiety while Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) was used to assess depression.

Result: The analysis of these different scales revealed that disabling anxiety prevailed at highest (43.6%) in frontliners according to HAM-A scale. Moderate anxiety also seemed to be higher (>20%) in GAD questionnaire.

Conclusion: This is the first study carried out in Nepal that investigates the mental health of health care workers who are working in the frontline in this COVID pandemic situation. The study revealed that our frontliners who have given their life in the line are suffering from serious mental health problems.

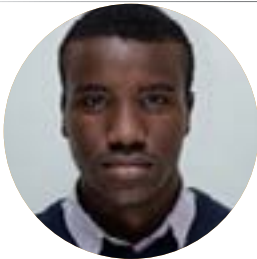
Biography

Ayush Chandra, MBBS currently at Tianjin Medical University, China. He is also a founder secretary of the Multiple Sclerosis Society Nepal, the only organization working for neuroimmunological disease in Nepal. He is a Junior associate member at the International Headache Society and also a member of the International Parkinson and Movement Disorder Society. He holds a post of provincial coordinator in the World Nepalese Students' Association, China, and as an active member of the International student association Tianjin medical university. He has published multiple research articles in many international scientific journals and also has been frequently writing for national journals, magazines, online news portals, blogs, newspapers, etc. Dr. Ayush Chandra research interest is in the field related to Neurology, Drug abuse, Traditional Chinese Medicine. He is active in advocating for medical professionals. His present researches focus on creating a database for Multiple Sclerosis disease in Nepal as this disease is very unknown and under-diagnosed.

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OTOBO D. Daniel
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A study on the correlation and impact of the covid19 pandemic on dementia in africa

With an already poorly understood epidemiology of dementia in Africa, the aim of this study was to gather available evidence on the correlation between dementia and the covid pandemic. MEDLINE, PUBMED, Academia and Google Scholar were searched for epidemiological studies on correlation and impacts of the covid-19 pandemic on the burden and outcome of dementia in Africa. Crude estimates were pooled using random effects of meta-analysis. The keywords used for the search were Dementia, COVID-19 and Africa. The inclusion criteria were; An epidemiological study on Dementia, A study conducted in or with African data and A study on the Covid-19 pandemic and dementia. The searches returned 127 studies, of which 4 were selected based on the inclusion criteria. These included 100 536 individuals with a median age of 67.5 years. The Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) and the Death prevalence due to dementia were 124.36/100,000 [110.22-140.48] and 9.22/100,000 [8.06-10.47], respectively in sub-Saharan Africa. COVID19 Complicated Dementia mortalities were higher in High Income and High Middle-Income countries than in Lower middle income and Low-Income Countries. HIV was more associated with a fatal COVID19 outcome in Africa than dementia. However, this was also a risk factor for HIV Dementia. There was an increase in poor mental health and depression amongst patients with dementia during the lockdown.

Conclusion: The study shows that there was a positive correlation between COVID19 and the burden of dementia in Africa, but not Dementia Mortalities. Other comorbidities were associated with higher COVID19 complicated mortalities.

Biography

Daniel OTOBO is a 25-year-old Medical Doctor from the college of medicine, Bingham University. He is a member of the International Team (IT) of the International Students Surgical Network (InciSioN) Global. He is also the Chairperson of the African Healthcare Students Summit (AHES). He is an active member of over 10 international health associations globally. He has over 30 scientific publications to his name. His first medical public lecture was on Emergency Neurology and Neurosurgical interventions in ICP managements in Nigeria. He plans to go for his masters in Surgery soon. His specialty of interest is Neurosurgery.

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