

Exclusive event- Psychology 2020

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Psychology 2020 invites all the research scholars in the field of Psychology and Behavioral Science to attend the conference **23rd World Congress on Psychology and Behavioral Science to be held on December 11-12, 2020 at Barcelona, Spain**. The organizing committee is organizing an exciting and informative conference program including informative lectures, symposia, workshops, poster presentations and various programs for participants from all over the world. We are pleased to invite all the attendees, researchers, students, Presenters, Sponsors and Exhibitors to register and attend the conference Psychology 2020. Thus, attend the conference and create a platform to share information, recent technologies and scope in the field of Psychology and Behavioral Science.

Importance and Scope

Psychology is a prompting area in the field of Behavioral Science that deals with the study of Human Behaviour with the environment. Humans have evolved through years, but human behaviour is still an unwound mystery. The behaviour of human changes according to their interaction with the environment. Thus, the Psychologists tend to study the various aspects of human mind and provide a solution to it. In recent years, there are many psychological problems associated with people. The reason behind this may be stress and environmental factors which influence them. Recent statistics show that there is an increasing mortality rate due to Psychological Disorders. So, there is an emerging need for Psychologists and Researches in the field Of Behavioral Science.

Why Barcelona?

Barcelona is the largest city and capital of the autonomous community of Catalonia, as well as the second most populous municipality of Spain. Barcelona is one of the leading tourists, financial, trade and cultural centres in the world, adding to the importance of it as one of the major world cities, as well as its presence in commerce, education, culture, sport, media, fashion, science and the arts. Their research leads to the resolution and advancement of genetic, emotional, psyche-based awareness in learning (attention and behavioural impairment, anxiety screening, students-readers ' contact, dyslexics, dyscalculia etc), social and environmental communication (violent, road safety, advertising, communication in organisations, etc.)

Who Should Attend?

- Professors and Practitioners in Psychology
- Professors and Practitioners in Psychiatry
- People who are interested in Psychology

List of Psychological and Behavioral Disorders

- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD)
- Conduct Disorder
- Dissociative Disorders
- Anxiety Disorders
- Bipolar Disorder
- Stress Related Disorders
- Neurodevelopmental Disorders
- Depressive Disorders
- Schizophrenia
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- Suicide

Drugs used for Psychological disorders

Antipsychotic Medications

- Perphenazine
- Fluphenazine
- Clozaril
- Seroquel

Antidepressant medications

- Trazodone
- Doxepin
- Imipramine
- Mirtazapine
- Setiptiline

Anti-anxiety medications

- Clonazepam
- Lorazepam

Prevalence of mental disorders

Neuropsychiatric disorders are the third leading cause of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in Europe and account for 15.2%, following cardiovascular diseases accounting for 26.6% and malignant neoplasms (cancers) accounting for 15.4%.

All conditions listed above are noncommunicable diseases which comprise 81.3% of the disease burden in the European Region followed by injuries which account for 10.2%.

Three of the top 15 diseases responsible for disability-adjusted life years are mental health disorders:

- Unipolar depressive disorders are the third cause of DALYs (3.8% of all DALYs);

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- Alcohol use disorders are the sixth leading cause of DALYs (2.9% of all DALYs);
- Alzheimer’s disease and other dementia are the 15th leading cause of DALYs (1.9% of all DALYs).

Years lived with disability

Mental disorders are by far the largest contributor to chronic conditions afflicting the population of Europe. According to the most recent available data (2012), neuropsychiatric disorders rank as the first cause of years lived with disability (YLD) in Europe, accounting for 36.1% of those attributable to all causes.

- Unipolar depressive disorder alone led to 11% of all YLD, making it the leading chronic condition in Europe.
- Alcohol-related disorders rank third in Europe, accounting for 6.4% of all YLD.
- Anxiety disorders rank sixth, accounting for 4% of all YLD.
- Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias rank ninth, accounting for 3% of the total.
- Migraines rank 11th with 2.7%, schizophrenia ranks 15th with 1.8% and bipolar disorder ranks 17th with 1.6% of the total.

Suicide

An estimated 804,000 suicide deaths occurred worldwide in 2012, representing an annual global age-standardized suicide rate of 11.4 per 100,000 population, according to the most recent data available from the 2014 WHO report “Preventing Suicide: A Global Imperative”.

In the European Region six European countries fall within the top 20 countries with the highest estimated suicide rates globally. Lithuania has the fifth highest suicide rate globally at 28.2 per 100,000, Kazakhstan has the 10th highest at 23.8 per 100,000 and Turkmenistan has the 14th highest with 19.6 per 100,000 population.

In high-income countries, 3.5 males commit suicide for every female. Yet in low and middle-income countries in Europe the suicide rate is as high as 4.1 males for every female. Suicide accounts for 17.6% of all deaths among young adults aged 15-29 in high-income countries. It is ranked the second leading cause of death globally and in Europe among this age group, following road traffic accidents.

Moreover, 90% of suicides can be attributed to mental illness in high-income countries and 22% of all suicides are linked to alcohol use. It is essential to address these risk factors through actions such as curbing alcohol abuse and integrating services in connection with addiction and mental illness.

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GEN Zs VS ADULTS OVERALL**

