

PROCEEDINGS OF
VIRTUAL EVENT

GLOBAL CONGRESS ON ADVANCES IN MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRY

MAY 31-
JUNE 01
2021

Theme:

Digital Technology Adoption and the Future of
Mental Health Treatments and Psychiatric Care

Peers Alley Media

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PROGRAM-AT-A-GLANCE

MENTAL HEALTH 2021

DAY 1

MONDAY, MAY 31, 2021

Scientific Program

BST – British Summer Time

10:00

Title: Stress and perceived discrimination among the Arab population in Israel: The mediation role of the perceived COVID-19 threat and trust in the healthcare system

Ola Ali Saleh, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

10:30

Title: Physical symptoms and mental health status in deep underground miners: A cross-sectional study

Jifeng Liu, West China hospital, Sichuan University, China

11:00

Title: What problems make students struggle during their undergraduate medical education? A qualitative exploratory study

Anbreen Aziz, National University of Medical Sciences (NUMS), Pakistan

11:30

Title: Resilience strategy in emergency medicine during the Covid-19 pandemic in Paris

Minka Sally Oceane, Bichat Hospital, Paris University, France

12:00

Title: Antipsychotics-Induced hyperprolactinemia and screening for macroprolactin

Nedjeljka Ruljancic, Psychiatric Hospital 'Sveti Ivan', Croatia

12:30

Title: Internet use and its impacts on child development: The case of Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Thai Lan, VNU University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam

Lunch Break 13:00-13:30

13:30

Title: Electrophysiological dynamics of visual speech processing and the role of orofacial effectors for cross modal predictions

Maëva Michon, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

14:00

Title: Influence of COVID 19 on family demographics: Exploring interlinkages in Saudi Arabia

Asharaf Abdul Salam, King Saud University Center for Population Studies, Saudi Arabia

14:30	<p>Title: Smart-phone addiction among late adolescents and young adults (aged 15 to 24 years) of Ahmedabad city, Gujarat, India</p> <p>Donald S. Christian, GCS Medical College, India</p>
15:00	<p>Title: Patient Portal Adoption and Pattern of Telemedicine Use During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Implications for Mental Health Care Disparity</p> <p>Ahmed Umar Otokiti, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital, USA</p>
15:30	<p>Title: Namaste Care helps people with advanced dementia live not just exist</p> <p>Joyce Simard MSW, Founder Namaste Care International, USA</p>
16:00	<p>Title: Body image dissatisfaction and symptoms of depression disorder in adolescents</p> <p>Leudimar Carvalho Soares Filho, Universidade Federal do Maranhão, Brazil</p>
End of Day 1	



DAY 2

TUESDAY, JUNE 01, 2021

Scientific Program

BST – British Summer Time

10:00

Title: Prevalence of painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy and its impact on quality of life among diabetic patients in Western Region, Saudi Arabia

Maram H. Alsufyani, Joint program of Family Medicine, Saudi Arabia

10:30

Title: The Effect of COVID-19 stress on sexual compulsivity symptom: The mediating role of perceived social support

Deng Jianjun, Beijing Normal University, China

11:00

Title: Predictors of Shisha smoking among adolescent female in Western Iran in 2019 using a prototype-Willingness Model

Elahe Ezati, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

11:30

Title: Ethnic differences in attending a tertiary dementia clinic in Israel

Polina Specktor, Carmel Medical Center, Israel

12:00

Title: Case Report: Late-Onset Neutropenia in Long-Term Clozapine Use and Its Management Utilizing Prophylactic G-CSF

Eimear O' Neill, St. Stephen's Psychiatric Hospital, Ireland

12:30

Title: Physiotherapeutic assistance verse home care assistance in the early rehabilitation of total knee arthroplasty during COVID-19 lockdown

Gaurav Govil, Max Super Speciality Hospital, India

Lunch Break 13:00-13:30

13:30

Title: Stress free living through power of yoga

Suja Sreejith Panicker, MIT World Peace University, India

14:00

Title: Acoustic features as markers in predicting the phase change in bipolar disorder

Katarzyna Kaczmarek-Majer, Systems Research Institute Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

14:30

Title: Novel coronavirus and emerging mental health issues - A timely analysis of potential consequences and legal

Mehran Idris Khan, University of Sialkot, Pakistan

15:00

Title: Chief Mohlomi: The African indigenous psychiatrist before digital technology

Maximus Monaheng Sefotho, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

15:30

Title: Acute subdural hematoma post ventricular puncture in infants: A case report and review of the literature

Yakhya CISSE, Fann University Hospital Center, Senegal

16:00

Title: Undiagnosed HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C infections in people with severe psychiatric disorders in Ethiopia

Zegeye Yohannes, Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital, Ethiopia

16:30

Title: A cross-sectional study to evaluate depression and quality of life among patients with lymphoedema due to podoconiosis, lymphatic filariasis and leprosy

Oumer Ali, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

End of Day 2

Closing Remarks



**BOOKMARK
YOUR DATES**

**3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
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JUNE 20-21, 2022

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M E D I A

VIRTUAL EVENT

**GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
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May 31-June 01
2021

Scientific Abstracts
Day 1

MH-PSYCHIATRY 2021

Theme: Digital Technology Adoption
and the Future of Mental Health
Treatments and Psychiatric Care

GLOBAL Congress on ADVANCES IN MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRY

MAY 31-June 01, 2021

Stress and perceived discrimination among the Arab population in Israel: The mediation role of the perceived COVID-19 threat and trust in the healthcare system

O. Ali-Saleh, C. Satran, M. Mashiach-Eizenberg and S. Bord

The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

During pandemics, minorities may experience high stress levels, which could harm their mental and physical health. However, to the best of our knowledge, this has not been examined among minorities in Israel during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study, therefore, explores stress among the Arab minority in Israel during the first wave of the COVID-19 outbreak, and its association with the population's perceived COVID-19 threat, trust in the healthcare system, adherence to preventative guidelines, and perceived discrimination.

The study analyzed a cross-sectional online survey of 626 Israeli Arabs. Most participants (65%) reported moderate levels of stress, and 10% reported severe levels. The Bedouin population reported significantly higher levels of stress compared to other minority groups. The participants also reported a high degree of perceived threat, a moderate-to-high level of discrimination, a moderate level of trust in the healthcare system, and very high adherence to guidelines.

Hierarchical regression analysis showed

that age, religion, trust in the healthcare system, perceived threat, and adherence to guidelines were all significant predictors of stress [$F(11,600)$, $p < .001$]. The model explained 24% of the variance in stress. Structural equation modeling (SEM) revealed that the participants' perceived threat and trust mediated the association between their perceived discrimination and stress indirect effect = 0.13, $SE = 0.03$ $CI = (0.08, 0.18)$], whereby discrimination was negatively associated with trust ($\beta = -0.52$), which, in turn, was negatively associated with stress ($\beta = -0.10$). Furthermore, discrimination was positively associated with perceived threat ($\beta = 0.21$), which, in turn, was positively associated with stress ($\beta = 0.35$). Discrimination is an important social determinant of health – especially during health emergencies when trust in healthcare systems and perceived threats are crucial. As such, our findings could assist policymakers in developing fair policies that are tailored to various population groups and that may reduce stress levels among minorities, thereby improving both their mental and physical health.

Biography

Ola Ali Saleh is a registered nurse, lecturer in a Nursing faculty and Health Systems Management in the Max Stern Academic Yezreel Valley College, Israel. My field of research in Women's Health, Minority health, Health Promotion and Social Epidemiology.

Theme: Digital Technology Adoption
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Treatments and Psychiatric Care

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Physical symptoms and mental health status in deep underground miners: A cross-sectional study

Jifeng Liu^{1,4}, Heping Xie^{1,2,3}, Mingzhong Gao^{1,2},
Yilin Liu^{1,2}, Yiqiang Lu^{1,2}, Cong Li⁴, Mingyue Wang²,
Tengfei Ma^{1,4}, Ru Zhang², Jiang Wu¹, Jian Zou^{1,2},
Shixi Liu^{1,2} and Weimin Li¹

¹Deep Underground Space Medical Center, West China hospital, Sichuan University, China

²College of Water Resources & Hydropower, Sichuan University, China

³Institute of Deep Earth Science and Green Energy, Shenzhen University, China

⁴Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, West China hospital, Sichuan University, China

Objectives: To reveal the physical symptom changes and their correlations with mental health status in deep underground miners.

Methods: A total of 286 deep underground miners completed a cross-sectional questionnaire study at China Pingmei Shenma mine complex. The questionnaire included sociodemographics, self-reported physical symptoms, underground adverse

environmental factors and the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R). Five environmental parameters of one deep mine were also measured.

Results: Data from 266 valid questionnaires were analyzed. The three most frequent complaints about underground adverse conditions were moisture [62.03% (165/266)], dim light [45.86% (122/266)] and high

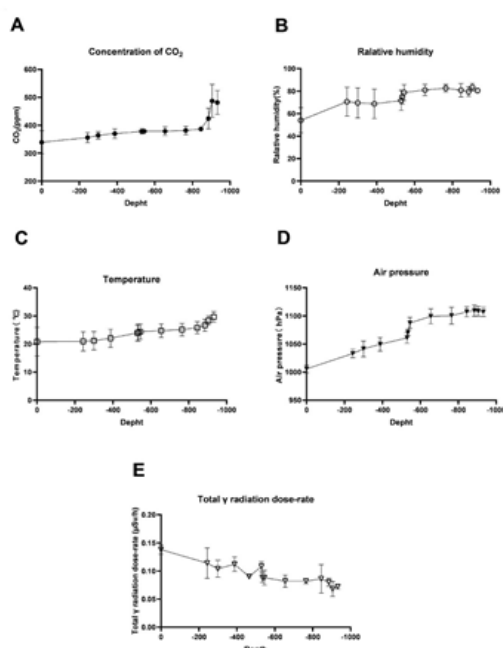


Figure 1. The relationship between environmental parameters (concentration of CO₂, relative humidity, air pressure, temperature and total dose rate of γ radiation) and the depth underground in twelfth mine of China Pingmei Shenma Group. A. The Concentration of CO₂ increased with the increasing depth below ground; B. Relative humidity increased with the increasing depth below ground; C. Temperature increased with the increasing depth below ground; D. Air pressure increased with the increasing depth below ground; E. Total γ radiation dose-rate decreased with increasing depth below ground.

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temperature [42.11% (112/266)]. Fatigue [40.22% (107/266)], hearing loss [34.96% (93/266)] and tinnitus [31.58% (84/266)] were reported to be the threemost common physical symptoms. Insomnia was reported in 204 participants (76.69%) mainly due to the difficulty of falling asleep [42.35% (84/204)] and dreams [39.70% (81/204)]. Mean scores of SCL-90-R subscales including somatization, anxiety, phobic anxiety, psychoticism and paranoid ideation were elevated compared to Chinese norms, while there was diminished interpersonal sensitivity. Univariate analyses

indicated that the threemost common physical symptoms were associated with poorer SCL-90-R scores. With increasing depth below ground, air pressure, relative humidity, CO2 concentration and temperature rose, while total γ radiation dose-rate decreased.

Conclusions: The physical and mental health status of deep underground miners was poorer than the general Chinese male population. Some adverse environmental factors were identified that may have influenced health status. Measures are suggested to improve the deep underground working environment.

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Theme: Digital Technology Adoption
and the Future of Mental Health
Treatments and Psychiatric Care

**What problems make students struggle
during their undergraduate medical
education? A qualitative exploratory
study****Anbreen Aziz¹, Usman Mahboob² and Ahsan Sethi³**¹National University of Medical Sciences (NUMS), Pakistan^{2,3}Institute of Health Professions Education & Research, Khyber Medical University, Pakistan

Objective: To explore problems faced by struggling undergraduate medical students and their impact on student's academics.

Methods: A qualitative case study was carried out from March to August 2019. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of sixteen struggling students. The interview questions were validated and then piloted to ensure clarity. All interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Due to sensitive nature of the data, confidentiality and anonymity was ensured. Thematic analysis was employed to get meaning with in the data set. All authors ensured analytical triangulation by independently analysing the data before developing consensus on the codes and themes.

Results: Eleven sub-themes under four major themes emerged from the transcripts. Participants were found to be struggling with emotional, academics and family related

problems. Psychological distress was caused by factors such as fight with friends, one-sided love, and hard financial times. Time management, lack of attention and commitments at home were few of the other problems. Problems had an impact on students as they were demotivated, lost focus in their studies, could not perform good and few participants even failed in examinations.

Conclusions: Students were struggling more with emotional and family related problems and less with academics related problems. They were impacting student's academics. The study site had a robust mentoring program however, struggling students need timely identification and more dedicated time to help them manage their problems. Stress relieving activities and counselling sessions may frequently be added, and academically underachieved students should also be given extra care, support, and guidance.

Biography

Anbreen Aziz

Assistant Professor,

Department of Dental Health Professions Education & Research,
National University of Medical Sciences (NUMS), Pakistan

Theme: Digital Technology Adoption
and the Future of Mental Health
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Resilience strategy in emergency medicine during the Covid-19 pandemic in Paris

S.O.Minka¹ and F.H.Minka²

¹Bichat Hospital, Paris University, France

²Lariboisière Hospital, Paris University, France

Objectives: SARS-Cov-2 is a respiratory virus of the coronavirus family. It is responsible for viral pneumonia. The Covid-19 pandemic started in China in December 2019 before spreading to the rest of the world. Managing this pandemic has significantly changed the way our emergency services work. The main objective of this study was to describe the organizational impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Emergency Medicine.

Methods: Descriptive observational study of the "adaptation strategy" of two Parisian emergency services, during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic from March 01, 2020 until the end of lockdown on May 11, 2020.

Results: As the infectious reason is the main reason for consultation during a pandemic,

prevention measures have been reinforced. In order to limit the risk of viral transmission, a segmentation of the emergency services and the entire hospital was carried out. So we were able to distinguish between Red zones (High viral density) and Green zones (Low viral density). The hospital's infectious medicine and resuscitation capacity has been increased to manage the massive influx of patients consulting the emergency room.

Conclusion: Our resilience strategy reinforced by the implementation of the containment system has made it possible to overcome this pandemic. It would be appropriate to assess the impact of this strategy on the occurrence of nosocomial infections later.

Biography

Dr. MINKA Sally Oceane, is a clinical leader and hospital-university assistant at the University of Paris. Doctor of Medicine from UFR Simone Veil, graduate in emergency medicine from the University of Paris Descartes. She currently works as an emergency physician at the Bichat hospital in Paris, and as a teacher and researcher at the University of Paris.



Antipsychotics-Induced hyperprolactinemia and screening for macroprolactin

N.Ruljancic^{1,3}, A.Bakliza¹, S. Vuk Pisk^{2,3},
N. Geres^{2,3}, K.Matic², E.Ivezic^{2,3}, V.Grosic^{2,3} and
I.Filipcic^{2,3,4}

¹Department of Laboratory Diagnostics, Psychiatric Hospital 'Sveti Ivan', Croatia

²Department of Integrative Psychiatry, Psychiatric Hospital 'Sveti Ivan', Croatia

³Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health, "Josip JurajStrossmayer" University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

⁴School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Introduction: High prolactin (PRL) concentrations are found in laboratory test results of patients on majority of antipsychotic drugs. Prevalence rates and degrees of severity of hyperprolactinemia (HPRL) based on PRL concentration may depend on the presence of macroprolactin in the serum. The aim of the study was to investigate the difference between PRL concentrations before and after precipitation of macroprolactin and to examine if there were any changes in the categorization of HPRL between

samples prior and after precipitation.

Materials and methods: Total of 98 female patients (median age 33; range 19-47 years) diagnosed with a psychotic disorder, proscribed antipsychotic drugs, and with HPRL were included. Total PRL concentration and PRL concentration after macroprolactin precipitation with polyethyleneglycol (postPEG-PRL) were determined by the chemiluminometric method on the Beckman Coulter Access2 analyser.

	Total PRL concentration	Total PRL concentration (mIU/L)		Number of participants
PostPEG-PRL concentration (mIU/L)	566-1000	>2000	1001-2000	
566-1000	22	0	3	25
>2000	0	22	0	22
1001-2000	0	6	45	51
Number of participants	22	28	48	98

Table 1. Agreement between categorization of HPRL severity based on total PRL concentration and postPEG-PRL concentration

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Results: Total PRL concentrations (median 1471; IQC: 1064-2016 mIU/L) and postPEG-PRL concentrations (median 1453; IQC: 979-1955 mIU/L) were significantly correlated using intraclass correlation coefficient for single measurements (mean estimation 0.96; 95%CI 0.93-0.97) and average measurement (mean estimation 0.98; 95%CI 0.96-0.99), and all investigated female patient had HPRL according to PRL and postPEG-PRL concentration. The median PRL recovery following PEG precipitation was 95; IQC: 90-100%. There was substantial agreement (kappa test = 0.859, 95% CI: 0.764-0.953) between the categories of HPRL severity based on total PRL concentrations and postPEG-PRL concentrations (Table 1.). Total PRL concentration –

prolactin concentration in untreated serum; PostPEG-PRL concentration – prolactin concentration after macro prolactin precipitation.

Conclusion: The study demonstrated that HPRL was present in all subjects using the reference interval for total PRL concentration and postPEG-PRL concentration with no significant impact of macroprolactin presence in the serum on the categorization of patients according to severity of HPRL. For a minority of patients, MPRL may have little impact on the further treatment and diagnosis according to severity of HPRL because the values obtained for PRL and postPEG-PRL concentration are close to cut-off values for individual categories. The exceptions are the PRL concentrations above 3000 mIU/L (Figure 1).

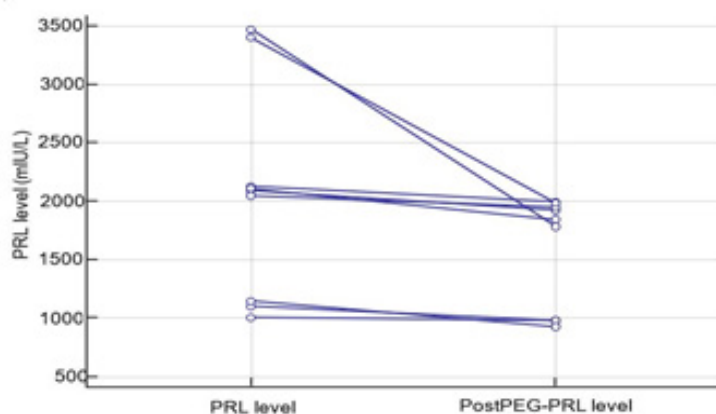


Figure 1. Differences between total PRL concentration and postPEG-PRL concentration and impact on the categorization of severity of HPRL (mild 566-1000 mIU/L, moderate 1001-2000 mIU/L and severe > 2000 mIU/L). Total PRL conc. – prolactin concentration in untreated serum. PostPEG-PRL conc – prolactin concentration after macroprolactin precipitation.

Biography

Nedjeljka Ruljancic is the head of Medical Biochemistry Laboratory at Psychiatric Hospital Sveti Ivan, Zagreb, Croatia. In 2008 she gained qualifications as a Specialist in Medical Biochemistry and Laboratory medicine, and in 2011 received her PhD in Biomedicine and Health Sciences from the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Croatia, in the field of Pharmaceutical Science, scientific branch of Medical Biochemistry. In addition, in 2018 she became an assistant postdoctoral fellow in Biomedicine and Health Sciences, in the field of Clinical Medical Sciences at the Faculty of Dental Medicine and Health, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University in Osijek, Croatia. Her professional interest focuses on the role of laboratory diagnostics in psychiatry. She is a member of the Croatian Society of Medical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine (CSMBLM), a member of the European Register of Specialists in Laboratory Medicine and a member of the Academy of the European Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (EFLM).



Internet use and its impacts on child development: The case of Vietnam

Nguyen Thi Thai Lan

VNU University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam

This paper reviews the status of internet use and its impact on the local childrens' psychology and development. It first describes the situation of internet use with a significant increase overtime of the number of Internet users and the multidimensional effects of the Internet since Vietnam officially joined the global Internet in November 1997. It further analyses different consequences of Internet use on children's psychology and development. Research in Vietnam has shown that using too much of the Internet can negatively affect the health, education, and social interaction of adolescents. In addition to mental and behavioural disorders, Internet and online game addiction can also be related and lead to problems with ego, personal identity, and the social interaction of adolescents.

Besides, UNICEF East Asia - Pacific Region (2016) shows the prevalence of increasingly

child abuse in the Internet environment (about 10,000 child abuse cases in the five years 2011-2015). Moreover, other authors also stress the severity of online bullying in Vietnam for students and its consequences for high school students. Despite governmental and different stakeholders' efforts to protect children from Internet consequences, the lack of services for children and families is the main challenge to address child psychological and developmental problems.

Finally, the paper discusses providing appropriate services to ensure the protection and sustainable development of the local children from the native impact of Internet use.

This research is funded by Vietnam National Foundation for Science and Technology Development (NAFOSTED) under grant number 504.05-2020.301.

Biography

Assoc Prof. Nguyen Thi Thai Lan is senior lecturer, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University Hanoi. She gained her B.A. in Vietnam, a Master of Social Work from the University of Regina, Canada (2004), and a PhD in Social Work from the University of New South Wales, Sydney (2015). She is among the pioneer qualified trained lecturers in social work in Vietnam at the beginning of the 2000s. Her contribution to the development of social work in Vietnam is well acknowledged. Her teaching and research fields include social welfare rights, child care and protection, social services for children and persons with disabilities, social care, the social work profession, social work theories and models, human behaviour and social environment. Some of her current research projects are Implementing the people's welfare rights through Social Care in Vietnam (2021); social work professionalization (2020); Family sustainability and child protection in Vietnam (2020), Multi-country review of the social service workforce in the East Asia and Pacific region: Vietnamese case (2018).

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Electrophysiological dynamics of visual speech processing and the role of orofacial effectors for cross modal predictions

M. Michon^{1,2}, G. Boncompagni³ and V. López⁴

¹Laboratory for Cognitive and Evolutionary Neuroscience, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

²Laboratorio de Neurociencia Cognitiva y Social, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile

³Laboratorio de Neurodinámicas de la Cognición, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

⁴Laboratorio de Psicología Experimental, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

The human brain generates predictions about future events. During face-to-face conversations, visemic information is used to predict upcoming auditory input. Recent studies suggest that the speech motor system plays a role in these cross-modal predictions, however, usually only audio-visual paradigms are employed. Here we tested whether speech sounds can be predicted on the basis of visemic information only, and to what extent interfering with orofacial articulatory effectors can affect these predictions. We registered EEG and employed N400 as an index of such predictions. Our results show that N400's amplitude was strongly modulated by visemic salience, coherent with cross-modal speech predictions. Additionally, N400 ceased to be evoked when syllables' visemes were presented backwards, suggesting that predictions occur only when the observed viseme matched an existing articuleme in the observer's speech motor system (i.e., the articulatory neural sequence required to produce a particular phoneme/viseme). Importantly, we found that

interfering with the motor articulatory system strongly disrupted cross-modal predictions. We also observed a late P1000 that was evoked only for syllable-related visual stimuli, but whose amplitude was not modulated by interfering with the motor system. The present study provides further evidence of the importance of the speech production system for speech sounds predictions based on visemic information at the pre-lexical level. The implications of these results are discussed in the context of a hypothesized trimodal repertoire for speech, in which speech perception is conceived as a highly interactive process that involves not only your ears but also your eyes, lips and tongue.

Book Chapter:

- Maëva Michon (2016). Consecuencias del bilingüismo sobre la cognición, pp. 145-172. In *Mente bilingüe: Abordajes psicolingüísticos y cognitivistas*. García, A. & Suárez-Cepeda, S. (Eds). Editorial Comunicarte, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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Biography

I get my Master in Cognitive Psychology at Université Paul Valéry, Montpellier III, France in 2013. In 2019, I completed my Ph.D. in Cognitive Neuroscience at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. At present, I am working as a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Laboratory for Cognitive and Evolutionary Neuroscience and as professor of cognitive psychology and neuroscience (Universidad Diego Portales and Universidad Alberto Hurtado). My research focuses on the behavioral and neural processes underlying speech and language in humans across lifespan. I have a special interest for the multimodal integration of speech and other domain-general mechanisms required for effective linguistic interactions. Using electrophysiological (EEG) y neuroimaging techniques (fMRI), I am currently studying the visual processing of orofacial movements associated to speech sounds (lip-reading) and the contribution of speech motor system for cross-modal feedforward predictions, with possible avenues for speech therapeutic strategies.

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Influence of COVID 19 on family demographics: Exploring interlinkages in Saudi Arabia

**Asharaf Abdul Salam¹, Rshood M. AlKhraif¹,
Thandassery R. Dilip² and Ibrahim Elsegaey¹**

¹King Saud University Center for Population Studies, Saudi Arabia

²International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Saudi Arabia is a COVID 19 seriously affected country in the world. With the few cases in early March, daily spread of this disease increased to nearly 5000 at one point in time – Mid June. But with committed efforts and public health interventions, it has been controlled to nearly 1000 by the end of August and to less than 217 by 28 November; thereafter reporting declines and small increases. The number of infected persons in the country, by the end of February marks at 377,383 with 6,494 deaths, 2457 active and about 481 critical cases. This analysis of COVID 19 statistics of Ministry of Health of Saudi Arabia (March-November) is carried out along 2010 census family level data to extract proportions and patients per 1,000 families and per 100,000 persons. Results show

high rate of infection and mortality coupled with recoveries observed per household and per population. These rates vary across localities/neighborhoods as well as future cities. Few cities of higher population density are less amenable to epidemic spread. On the other hand, few neighborhoods, upcoming cities/townships are severely affected with infections, but with concerted efforts they are brought under control through recoveries, that is, mitigation. Neighborhoods could be classified on the basis of proportion of families and population infected into five: rapidly increasing, slowly increasing, moderately increases, slowly decreasing and stabilizing. These trends are important for further policy building and intervention strategies taking into account grass root level demographics.

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Smart-phone addiction among late adolescents and young adults (aged 15 to 24 years) of Ahmedabad city, Gujarat, India

Donald S. Christian² and Chirayu N. Pandya¹

¹Final Year MBBS student, GCS Medical College, India

²Associate Professor, Department of Community Medicine, GCS Medical College, India

Background: Smartphone use has gone tremendously up throughout the world during the past decade and addiction potential is well documented among the users. Smartphone addiction among adolescents and young adults should be seen with caution as they lay the foundations not only for their healthy lives but also of the country's future and its economy they live in.

Methodology: Both school and college students aged 15-24 years were enrolled in a cross sectional study, using systematic random sampling technique to determine Smartphone addiction potential through Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS). The possible factors contributing to SAS scores were also determined through statistical tests (Chi-square test, Kruskal-Wallis H test and Mann Whitney U test).

Results: Among a total of 239 respondents of aged 15-24 years (Mean age 18.5 ± 2.35 years), there were 124 (51.9%) females and 231

(96.7%) belonged to the urban area. Most of the participants were studying in high school (40.6%) followed by medical field (40.2%). A total of 110 (46%), students had used their Smartphone commonly for social media purpose, followed by entertainment purpose (29.3%), education (36%), web surfing (20%). The median daily usage of Smartphone was found 4 hours among participants. The mean score of SAS was found to be 103.59 ± 25.08 . There was statistically significant difference found in SAS score according to age group, according to their Smartphone usage per day, according to common purpose of usage of Smartphone and also according to their streams, monthly expenses what student spends to recharge their Smartphone.

Conclusion: Smartphone addiction potential was determined according to various social and demographic characteristics. The factors need to be tackled by multiple stakeholders to reduce the chances of addiction due to Smartphone and to protect them from future health consequences.

Biography

Dr. Donald S. Christian is currently working as an Associate Professor in the department of Community Medicine at GCS Medical College, Hospital & Research Center, Ahmedabad, (Gujarat state) India. He has done his MBBS (graduation) from Government Medical College Bhavnagar (2004) and has done MD in Community Medicine from Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad under Sardar Patel University (2010). He has worked as an Assistant Professor to Community Medicine at SBKS Medical Institute, Vadodara district before, and has got 14 years of teaching experience in the field of Community Medicine. He already has about 25 research publications to his name in various national/ international journals in the field of Public Health and Community Medicine. He has been serving as an Editorial Board member to several national/ international journals. His research work and concepts are acknowledged in the newspapers and social blogs for several times.

Theme: Digital Technology Adoption and the Future of Mental Health Treatments and Psychiatric Care

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Patient portal adoption and pattern of telemedicine use during the covid-19 pandemic: Implications for mental health care disparity

Ahmed Otokiti¹ and Karmen S. Williams²

¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital, USA

²City University of New York, USA

Objective: Adoption of an online patient portal is associated with improved patient outcomes. Additionally, the uprise in use of telemedicine as a supplement to traditional in-person visits, can also improve patient outcomes as it increases care access. In this presentation, I will share insights on patterns of patient portal adoption based on our study of utilization of patient portals amongst motivated individuals. I will also highlight the pattern of telemedicine adoption during the pandemic and its overall impact on mental health care disparity.

Methods: We utilized data from the Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS, 2017 and 2018). We performed a cross-sectional study to analyze the outcome variable of patient portal use with several predictor variables: age, marital status, gender, mental health, education, Medicaid, income, number of people in a household, trust, social media, chronic disease, and health app use. I also reviewed the literature for publications on telemedicine utilization patterns during the

Covid-19 pandemic.

Results: Our study found that low adoption rates go beyond the digital divide and a correlation between social media use and patient portal use. Additionally, telemedicine use increased during the pandemic. It had a skewed utilization pattern, with increased use experienced by urban populations with higher socioeconomic status against the rural population with lower socioeconomic status.

Conclusions: Many of the factors previously identified by the literature, such as type of insurance coverage and gender may not be barriers to patient portal use by self-motivated individuals, which underscores the importance of self-motivation in patient portal use. Inclusion of behavioural and motivational interventions, improvement in the usability of online portals can improve its public health significance. The proliferation of telemedicine, without concurrent increased access to high-speed broadband internet, will result in worsening access to mental health care and overall quality of care.

Biography

Ahmed is an advocate of 360 degrees digital health evaluation. A holistic methodology of digital health outcome evaluation emphasizing its impact on public health improvement and health disparity. He is presently a clinical informaticist/clinical instructor at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York. He champions various electronic health record optimization projects for efficiency and clinical workflow improvement. He is also an active member of the data science team, where he provides domain expertise and insight for clinical algorithm development.

Theme: Digital Technology Adoption
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GLOBAL Congress on ADVANCES IN MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRY

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Namaste Care helps people with advanced dementia live not just exist

Joyce Simard MSW, Private Consultant
Founder Namaste Care International, USA

Namaste Care is a small group program for residents in a nursing home or assisted living who can no longer participate in traditional activities. Often these residents were kept clean, fed, changed and placed in front of a television, or were bedbound. These residents were existing not living. The Namaste Care program provides quality of life for residents especially those with advanced dementia.

Namaste care can be offered as a small group program or can be brought to wherever the person is living, in their home or in a residential setting. Two principles of The room or space where Namaste Care is offered as a small group is as free from distractions as possible. Residents are taken there after breakfast for the morning session. They are greeted individually and assessed for pain. A soft blanket is tucked around them and they are offered a beverage. Morning activities include gentle washing of the face and

moisturizing of the face, hands, arms and legs. Their hair may be combed or scalps massaged. All of these activities are offered with a slow loving touch approach with the carer softly talking to them. They leave the room for lunch and return for the afternoon activities that may include bringing seasonal items to them, feet soaking, nail care and fun activities such as blowing bubbles. Beverages are offered on a continuous basis for both the morning and afternoon sessions. Namaste Care can be brought to the persons bedside and offered by trained staff or volunteers. Supplies are not expensive and no additional staff has to be hired.

Namaste Care decreased significantly severity of behavioral symptoms and occupational disruptiveness, Namaste Care decreased participants' withdrawal and delirium indicators. It also decreased behavioral symptoms of dementia and symptoms of depression, improved quality of social interactions.

Biography

Joyce Simard MSW is an Adjunct Associate Professor School of Nursing, University of Western Sydney Australia and a private geriatric consultant residing in Land O Lakes, Florida. She has been involved in long-term care for 37 years serving as Alzheimer's specialist for many healthcare companies providing services in skilled nursing homes, assisted living communities and hospice organizations. Ms. Simard has written numerous articles and chapters in healthcare books and has authored three books: "The Magic Tape Recorder", a book for children about Alzheimer's disease and "The End-of-Life Namaste Care Program for People with Dementia" now in its second edition. Professor Simard has been involved with the School of Nursing, University of Western Sydney, Australia and also with St. Christopher's hospice in the UK measuring aspects of quality of life for people with advanced dementia, their families and staff participating in the Namaste Care Program. The first Namaste Care program has been started in Canada this year as part of a research project funded by the Alzheimer's Society. In March of 2016, Ms. Simard spent a week in Iceland speaking about Namaste Care and implementing programs in a care home in Reykjavik. Additional grants studying various aspects of Namaste Care will begin in the fall of 2016 in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In January of 2013, Provider Magazine recognized her as one of "20 To Watch" for her leadership and commitment to improve the lives of residents in long-term care facilities.

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Body image dissatisfaction and symptoms of depression disorder in adolescents

Leudimar Carvalho Soares Filho¹, Rosângela Fernandes Lucena Batista¹, Viviane Cunha Cardoso², Vanda Mara Ferreira Simões¹, Alcione Miranda dos Santos¹, Sâmia Jamile Damous Duailibe de Aguiar Carneiro Coelho³ and Antônio Augusto Moura da Silva¹

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³Departamento de Medicina I, Universidade Federal do Maranhão, Brasil

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of body image dissatisfaction on symptoms of depressive disorder in adolescents.

Scope: Public Health, Epidemiology, Human Nutrition.

Methods used: This is a cross-sectional study that included 2,162 adolescents ages 18–19 born in São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil, which was part of the joint RPS cohort (Brazilian birth cohorts of Ribeirão Preto-SP, Pelotas-RS, and São Luís-MA). Socioeconomic characteristics, nutritional status, mental health, and body image characteristics were evaluated. Body image was assessed by Stunkard's silhouettes scale. The presence of symptoms indicative of depressive disorder was investigated through a diagnostic interview MINI (Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview). A theoretical model was built in a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) in order to investigate the relationship between the variables of the study. The relationship was estimated weighting the inverse probability of selection for the variables of adjustment: sex and nutritional status.

Results: Among the dissatisfied adolescents due to overweight, 66.54% were girls, 32.85% were overweight, and 11.99% were obese ($P \leq 0.01$). It was verified that the conditions of suffering humiliation from jokes about body shape "almost always" (4.66%) and "always" (2.22%) were more present in those that were dissatisfied due to overweight, as well as the condition of "never" having suffered humiliation (73.45%) was more prevalent in those that were more satisfied with their body image. Regarding nutritional status, 90.52% of those dissatisfied due to thinness and 55.16% of the ones dissatisfied due to overweight, although dissatisfied, had adequate weight. There was a significant association between dissatisfaction due to overweight and symptoms of depressive disorder ($P=0.01$), and there was no evidence of the same association with dissatisfaction due to thinness.

Conclusion: Therefore, only dissatisfaction due to overweight was associated with the symptoms of depressive disorder in the evaluated adolescents.

Biography

Under-graduation in Nutrition from the Federal University of Maranhão-UFMA (2009-2013); Graduation in Sports Nutrition from Instituto Laboro (2014-2016); Master in Public Health from the Postgraduate Program in Public Health at UFMA (2017-2019); Technical responsible for the State Coordination of Food and Nutrition-CEAN of the State Secretariat of Health of Maranhão; State Coordinator of the Bolsa Família in Health Program; Titular member of the State Council for Food and Nutritional Security-CONSEA as a representative of the public power; State Evaluator of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative-IHAC and Tutor of the Amamenta e Alimenta Brasil-EAAB Strategy in Maranhão.

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Prevalence of painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy and its impact on quality of life among diabetic patients in Western Region, Saudi Arabia

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Ahmed M. Aman Allah³**

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²Consultant Family Medicine and Diabetologist, Iskan-PHC, Saudi Arabia

³Consultant Family Medicine and Diabetologist, Iskan-PHC, Saudi Arabia

Background: Diabetic neuropathy is the most common long-term complications of diabetes, frequently presenting as painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy (PDPN), which can significantly impair patients' quality of life. This study set to estimate prevalence of PDPN and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in the setting of primary health care in Saudi Arabia.

Method: This study was conducted in primary health care centers affiliated with the National Guard Health Affairs in Western Saudi Arabia. Arabic version of the DouleurNeuropathique 4 (DN4) questionnaire was administered on diabetic patients to screen for neuropathic pain and short form (SF12) questionnaire to assess Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL).

Results: The study screened (n = 349) type 2 diabetic patients. Prevalence of PDPN was

33.2%. PDPN was more likely to affect females (Adjusted odds ratio "AOR" = 1.96, p = 0.024), and those living with diabetes for over 15 years (AOR = 2.26, p = 0.039), and those on insulin treatment (AOR: 2.33, p=0.010) alone, or in combination (AOR= 1.78, p=0.034). Both physical and mental components of quality of life scores were significantly higher in diabetic patients without PDPN compared to those with it; 49.57±9.31 versus 40.77±8.14 for physical component QOL and 51.72±9.36 versus 44.35±8.12 for mental component QOL, p<0.001.

Discussion and Conclusion: Painful peripheral neuropathy is relatively common among type 2 diabetic patients in Western Saudi Arabia and impacts both physical and mental components of the quality of life of affected patients.

Biography

This is MaramAlsufyani, Family Medicine Resident PGY-4 with special interest in Diabetes. She attended many of diabetes courses and conferences in addition to participation in many researches in Diabetes field & health awareness campaigns.

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The effect of COVID-19 stress on sexual compulsivity symptom: The mediating role of perceived social support

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²Inner Mongolia Honder College of Arts and Sciences, China

Background: Previous studies have revealed that the life event stress were associated with people's psychology and behaviors, and impacted undergraduates' sexual behaviors especially. However, few study have investigated the effect and mechanism of the emergency COVID-19 on psychosexual behaviors during the COVID-19 outbreak in China. Thus, this primary objective of the research was to explore the links between COVID-19 stressing and sexual compulsive symptom, and perceived social support.

Methods: This study used a cross-design, 3219 undergraduate students were recruited online to complete all questionnaires.

Results: The obtained results confirmed that COVID-19-stressing was correlated with perceive social support and sexual compulsive symptom, and perceived social support mediated the relation between COVID-19-stressing and sexual compulsive symptom;


and gender moderated the link of COVID-19-stressing and perceive social support. In addition, in the case of the undergraduates' sexual compulsive symptom, the regression analyses showed that COVID-19-stressing and perceive social support were significantly predicted.

Conclusions: Thus, the findings extends previous knowledge and provide highlighted ideas, indicating that the COVID-19 not only affected undergraduates' physical health, but also impacted their psychological behaviors and intention, such as sexual compulsive symptom. Moreover, the findings revealed that compared to the female, the male students would promoted higher perceived social support when COVID-19-stressing is boosting. It is important that undergraduates' sexual psychology were cared via professional consulting during people are isolation for the emergent infection.

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Predictors of Shisha smoking among adolescent female in Western Iran in 2019 using a prototype-Willingness Model

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Introduction: Given the increasing prevalence of shisha smoking (SS) in adolescent females, it is necessary to determine the factors influencing adolescent's choice of shisha. This study aimed to determine predictors of shisha smoking among adolescent females in Western Iran based on the Prototype-Willingness Model (PWM).

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 1302 adolescent females in Kermanshah city, western Iran, in 2019. The method was multi-stage sampling with a systematic random approach. Data were collected using a questionnaire consisting of sociodemographic questions, history of shisha smoking, and Prototype-Willingness Model structure-based questions. Data were analyzed using SPSS 22 software. Statistical tests included descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation test, and linear and logistic regression analyses.

Results: The prevalence of current consumers of shisha was 20.4%. Attitude and behavioral willingness and subjective norms were the most important predictors of behavioral intentions, whereas subjective norms, attitudes, and prototypes were the most important predictors for behavioral willingness.

The results obtained from the logistic regression analysis revealed that both pathways of PWM constructs (behavioral intention OR=1.37; behavioral willingness OR=1.32) were significant predicting factors for shisha smoking among adolescent females.

Conclusions: Given the efficient role of behavioral willingness and intention for shisha smoking (SS) in adolescent females, it is necessary to consider these structures in designing educational strategies for the prevention of adolescent smoking.

Biography

I am PhD Health Education and Health Promotion , and Interested in research and interventions on tobacco reduction and tobacco control in Female.



Ethnic differences in attending a tertiary dementia clinic in Israel

**Polina Specktor¹, Rachel Ben Hayun², Dorita Kliot²,
Natalya Yarovsky², Tali Fisher², Tatiana Perlova² and
Judith Aharon-Peretz²**

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²Rambam Health Care Campus

Background: Ethnicity is one of the factors influencing dementia prevalence, subtype and treatment compliance. Our study intended to explore the differences in presentation and dementia characteristics of Arab (AS) and Jewish (JS) subjects attending a tertiary dementia clinic in Israel.

Methods: Retrospective data, regarding subjects attending the Cognitive Neurology Institute at Rambam (CNIR) for complaints of cognitive decline, was collected from the institutional registry. Ethnicity was defined according to name and medical records. AS and matched JS, aged ≥ 50 years without previous history of traumatic brain injury were included.

Results: 6175 visit records of 4229 subjects attending the CNIR between April 1, 2010 and April 31, 2016 were reviewed; 3246 subjects were ≥ 50 years at the initial visit. 199 AS and 199 JS were included.

Mean age at first visit was 68.4 ± 8.8 for AS and 74.3 for JS ($p < 0.0001$). Mean education

was 7.7 ± 4.8 years for AS and 11.3 years for JS ($p < 0.0001$). Mean duration of cognitive complaints prior to first visit (2.4 ± 2.7 years) did not differ between the two groups. Initial complaints of both ethnicities were failing memory (97%) and behavioral changes (59%). Functional impairment was reported by 60% of AS and 45% of JS ($p = 0.005$). MMSE on first evaluation was 19.2 ± 7 for AS and 23.1 ± 5.9 for JS; $p = 0.001$. Alzheimer's disease was diagnosed in 41% AS and 33% JS, MCI in 12% AS and 20% JS. Normal cognition was diagnosed in 2% AS and 9% JS; $p = 0.0001$.

Conclusions: Compared to JS, AS are less represented and attend a tertiary clinic when their impairment is advanced and already affects their functional abilities. Reasons can be poorer awareness of dementia and lower referral rate, lower socioeconomic status and educational level and poorer control of risk factors in this population.

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Case Report: Late-Onset Neutropenia in long-term Clozapine use and its Management utilizing prophylactic G-CSF

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and Sandra Barry²**

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³CUMH, Cork University Hospital, Ireland

This case outlines recurrent neutropenia after fourteen years of successful clozapine use. The patient has a diagnosis of treatment-resistant schizophrenia which has been complicated by sensitivity to side effects of haloperidol and past failure of antipsychotics to manage her symptoms. It was necessary for our patient to follow a complicated treatment path involving close monitoring of blood levels, admissions, the initiation of lithium and the regular use

of filgrastim (Neupogen), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF). Following a failure of rescue filgrastim to increase her neutrophil levels, a management protocol was designed with input from the on-site hematology team. This protocol involved the use of filgrastim on a regular prophylactic basis. This management plan has worked for the patient who has been able to continue use of clozapine and has not suffered from any neutropenic episodes in over six months.

Physiotherapeutic assistance verse home care assistance in the early rehabilitation of total knee arthroplasty during COVID-19 lockdown

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¹M.S, Senior Orthopaedic Consultant, Max Super Speciality Hospital, India

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³M.S, DNB, Attending Orthopaedic Consultant, Max Super Speciality Hospital, India

Background: The aim of this retrospective comparison study was to assess early functional recovery of total knee arthroplasty with home care assistance during COVID-19 lockdown.

Methods: A total of 16 patients (27 knees involved) were divided into a pre-lockdown group (10 patients; 17 knees) and a post-lockdown group (6 patients, 10 knees) in terms of the time of surgeries performed before and after lockdown, respectively, due to COVID-19 pandemic. Patients of pre-lockdown group underwent rehabilitation under the guidance of trained physiotherapists for at-home sessions and under assisted physiotherapy. Patients of post-lockdown group followed the rehabilitation protocol of at-home sessions and under home-care assistance during COVID-19 lockdown. Functional recovery of the knee was assessed against the Knee Injury and Osteoarthritis

Outcome Score, Junior. A $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: The pre- and postoperative mean KOOS Junior of pre-lockdown group were 48.73 ± 2.64 and 64.91 ± 2.74 , respectively ($p < 0.001$). The pre- and postoperative scores of post-lockdown group were 48.83 ± 2.83 and 67.84 ± 4.31 ($p < 0.001$), respectively. Intergroup comparison between pre- and postoperative KOOS Jr. revealed no significant differences ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Although the COVID-19 lockdown affected the routine postoperative rehabilitation after total knee arthroplasty, the coordination among the surgeon, therapists, and home caregivers can provide sustained assistance in rehabilitation. The guidelines for practitioners and physiotherapists can benefit functional recovery of the knee.

Biography

A Specialist Orthopaedic Surgeon with more than 20 years of experience in the field of Orthopaedics. I have extensive training in the field of Joint Replacement Surgery (Knee and Hip). I have the expertise to perform Complex Orthopaedic Trauma Surgeries. My aim is to provide complete patient care during treatment and recovery stages with compassion and personal approach.

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Stress free living through power of yoga

Suja Sreejith Panicker
MIT World Peace University, India

Stress is the indomitable buzzword of present times and the pandemic has only added to the omnipresence and escalation of stress globally. There are numerous factors contributing to stress, also there are different types of stress. Stress crosses all boundaries of age, gender, occupation, race or nationality. Stress and Emotions are closely related, and scientists have been significantly contributing to safeguard humanity from stress through development of automated/semi-automated systems. The proliferation and efficacy of Machine Learning has attributed to a surge in this research. Fundamental concepts in the realm of Emotion Detection systems is explained in present work. Early detection and management of stress is vital towards enhancing quality of life, physical and mental health; thereby promoting overall wellness in humans. Research over the decades has proven the efficacy of Yoga, an ancient Indian technique in holistic stress management. An in-depth case study of 'Sudarshan Kriya Yoga' (SKY) (by the Art of Living International Foundation, India) has been

presented in this work. Independent research carried out in past by several scientists across continents is summarized in this work, strongly suggesting efficacy of Sudarshan Kriya Yoga in - reducing major depressive disorders, reducing non-clinical depression, enhancing EEG beta wave activity, increasing immune function, reducing cholesterol, enhancing heart health, reducing post traumatic stress disorder, enhancing deep sleep, enhancing optimism, increasing life satisfaction. Results from state of the art research indicate 67-73% success rate in relief from depression, 33% increase in lymphocytes, 56.6% reduction in serum cortisol, 33% increase in prolactin, 50% increase in well-being hormone.

Yoga is an effective tool for reducing and managing stress without any side-effects. Sudarshan Kriya Yoga is a proven holistic, effortless, cost effective stress management technique with global presence of practitioners across varied age groups. Reduced stress of nations are a priceless asset to humanity, hence there is increased need to spread awareness about healing powers of Yoga.

Biography

Suja Sreejith Panicker has completed her Masters in Engineering and is currently pursuing Ph.D. in Computer Engineering with specialization in Affective Computing and Deep Learning. She serves as an Assistant Professor in School of Computer Engineering & Technology at MIT World Peace University, Pune, Maharashtra, India and has a teaching experience of over 18 years. She has guided several students pursuing undergraduate and postgraduate courses in engineering. Her areas of interest include Affective Computing, Complementary and Alternative medicine, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Cognitive Computing, Big Data Analytics, Computer Forensics and Software Engineering. She has published more than 30 research papers in reputed International Conferences and Journals. She has served as Reviewer for scopus Indexed Journal. She has a flair for writing and has published some freelance articles/blogs. She volunteers to spread awareness about Yoga and meditation and envisions a stress-free world

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Acoustic features as markers in predicting the phase change in bipolar disorder

Katarzyna Kaczmarek-Majer

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Scope: Voice features from everyday phone conversations could be a sensitive digital marker of phase in bipolar disorder (BD). Smartphone applications offer a great opportunity of collection of voice data in naturalistic settings, and thus, may be a useful tool in early diagnosis of phase change in BD.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate correlation between voice data collected from everyday phone calls with BD phases assessed by clinicians, as well as to evaluate the usefulness of acoustic features in predicting the phase change in BD patients. Advanced machine learning approaches were employed to improve the prediction performance.

Methods: A dedicated application BDmon for patients' smartphones was developed to collect and process the voice signal. The study was conducted in the Department of Affective Disorders, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw between September 2017 and December 2018, and included 51 eligible patients who participated in at least two psychiatric assessment (mean participation time: 208 days \pm SD of 132 days). The collected voice data was processed and confronted with the psychiatric assessments. In total, 196 psychiatric assessments were performed using

the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS) and Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS). First, generalized linear mixed-effects models were applied to quantify the strength of the relation between data collected from smartphones and the affective symptoms. Secondly, various machine learning approaches ranging from supervised learning including Support Vector Machines and random forests through semi-supervised learning (e.g., Dynamic Incremental Semi-Supervised Fuzzy C-Means) to unsupervised approaches (e.g., statistical process control, Kohonen Self-Organizing Maps) were investigated.

Results: The voice data collected in naturalistic setting using smartphones are related to phases of bipolar disorder. Fuzzy semi-supervised and unsupervised approaches obtain very promising predictive performance even with limited labelling.

Conclusions: Smartphone-based acoustic parameters are valid markers in assessing the severity of affective symptoms and predicting mental states. There is still a need for intelligent and interpretable methods to process data streams collected from smartphones with a low percentage of labelling.

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Biography

Katarzyna Kaczmarek-Majer received the Master' Degree in Computer Science, Software Engineering and in Applied Mathematics from the University of Poznań, Poland in 2009. After completing doctoral studies, she received her Ph.D. degree in Computer Science from the Systems Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences in 2015. Dr Kaczmarek-Majer is an assistant professor in the Department of Stochastic Methods in Systems Research Institute of Polish Academy of Sciences and a vice-coordinator of the eHealth section of Polish Information Processing Society. The main topics of her current research are time series forecasting, machine learning, data streams analysis, medical informatics and linguistic summarization. Published author of scientific articles. Her most recent research focuses on exploratory and predictive algorithms for bipolar disorder monitoring.

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Novel coronavirus and emerging mental health issues - A timely analysis of potential consequences and legal

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The present outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has swiftly crossed borders, and inflicted the global mental health issues. It is also affecting peoples' daily behaviours, economics, prevention strategies and decision-making among policymakers, healthcare organisations and medical centres that may unintentionally weaken COVID-19 control strategies and lead to increased morbidity, as well as mental health care needs globally. Ultimately, this outbreak is leading to further health complications worldwide, such as stress, fear of the unknown, anger, anxiety, denial, depression symptoms, and insomnia. Notwithstanding all the resources used to counter the spread of the virus, further

universal strategies are desirable to address the associated mental health problems. The present study uses the qualitative means to investigate the potential impact of COVID-19, the consequences and legal aspects, then recommend policy implications, in an attempt to cover any apparent loopholes. It presents a unique analysis of its kind on the policy and legal aspects of the ongoing pandemic, as regards mental health. It concludes that there is an acute need to prioritising the health care and curative issues, strengthen awareness and address the psychological syndromes or similar complications afflicting members of the general public during this pandemic

Biography

I am working as an Assistant Professor and Director of the faculty of law at the University of Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan. I am also providing my services as Director of the office of research innovations and commercialisation (ORIC). In addition to these positions, I am also working as a postdoctoral research fellow at the school of law, Dalian Maritime University of China.

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Chief Mohlomi: The African indigenous psychiatrist before digital technology

Maximus Monaheng Sefotho

University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The objective of the paper was to trace and draw lessons from African indigenous psychiatric practices of Chief Mohlomi before the advent of digital technology in psychiatric practice.

A scoping review of literature was conducted in answer to the research question: What are the lessons that could be learned from African indigenous psychiatric practices of Chief Mohlomi before the advent of digital technology in psychiatric practice?

Hermeneutical phenomenology methods of interpretation were used to gather and analyse

data from historical documents, specifically books and articles focusing on the experiences of Chief Mohlomi.

Results indicate that Chief Mohlomi was a traditional healer and mental health practitioner whose methods of healing were premised on the philosophy of 'botho/ubuntu' as a healer of bodies and minds.

The conclusion from the study is that Chief Mohlomi was considered a mystic who used psychic connection with the ancestors to interpret phenomena in life.

Biography

Prof. Maximus Monaheng Sefotho is an Associate Professor in the Department of Educational Psychology (with a specialisation/focus on Career Guidance and Disability) at University of Johannesburg. Monaheng's recent research interest focuses on neurodevelopmental learning needs. He is currently running trainings for mental health practitioners, occupational therapists, educational psychologists, teachers, and parents of learners with neurodevelopmental learning needs on career transitioning of youth with disabilities from home, to school and into the world of work. .

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Acute subdural hematoma post ventricular puncture in infants: A case report and review of the literature

**Yakhya Cisse, El Hadji Cheikh Ndiaye Sy, Jean Michel Nzisabira,
Pape Sandene Ndiaye, Nantenin doumbia, Alioune Badara
THIAM and Seydou Boubakar Badiane**
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Acute subdural hematoma in infants is often due to non-accidental causes such as shaken baby syndrome or abuse. Occasionally a rupture of the cerebral bridge veins after ventricular puncture can lead to a subdural hematoma in infant. We report the very first case of acute subdural hematoma after ventricular puncture of cerebrospinal fluid. It is a 40-day-old male infant received at the pediatric emergency room for an infectious syndrome. An etiological assessment was carried out including a ventricular puncture of the cerebrospinal fluid. Two days after the puncture, the child develops a sudden alteration of consciousness during hospitalization, with a Blantyre coma score of 3/5. The CT scan performed showed a right subdural parieto-temporal hematoma associated with a right fronto-temporal parietal parenchymal hypodensity. A right temporo-

parietal decompressive craniectomy was performed with evacuation of the acute subdural hematoma. Clinical improvement was obtained and the child was discharged after 3 weeks of hospitalization. Acute subdural hematoma post ventricular puncture is rarely reported in the literature. The mechanism would probably be a rupture of the bridging veins by sudden collapse of the parenchyma following rapid and excessive aspiration of cerebrospinal fluid. Its management is medico-surgical. This manuscript further demonstrates the importance of mastering the ventricular puncture technique which must be performed by an experienced neurosurgeon. The ventricular puncture remains a delicate gesture which must be carried out by a qualified neurosurgeon because of the risks of complications such as an acute subdural hematoma.

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Undiagnosed HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C infections in people with severe psychiatric disorders in Ethiopia

Zegeye Yohannes¹, Getinet Ayano^{1,2}, Kibrom Haile¹, Abel Tesfaye^{1,3}, Kelemua Haile¹, Sileshi Demelash⁴, Mikias Tulu¹, Belachew Tsegaye¹, Melat Solomon¹, Alem Kebede¹, Aynalem Biru¹, Habte Birhanu¹, Gebresilassie Zenawi¹, Yodit Habtamu¹, Esias Kibron¹, Seneshet Eshetu¹, Meseret Sefiw¹ and Dawit Assefa¹

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Background: Worldwide, there is limited epidemiologic evidence on the sero-prevalence of undiagnosed chronic viral infections including HIV, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections among patients with severe psychiatric disorders. To our knowledge, this is the first study to explore and compare undiagnosed sero-prevalence rates of HIV, HBV, and HCV infections among patients with severe psychiatric disorders.

Methods: We included a random sample of 309 patients with severe psychiatric disorders selected by systematic sampling technique. We used a structured clinical interview for DSM-IV to confirm the diagnosis of severe psychiatric disorders. Binary and multivariable logistic regression models adjusting for the potential confounding factors was used to explore the potential determinants of chronic viral infections.

Results: The prevalence estimates of HIV infection among patients with severe psychiatric disorders was roughly 3 times (3.2%) higher than the population prevalence of HIV in Ethiopia (1.1%).

This study also showed that the prevalence rates of HBV and HCV infections among patients with severe psychiatric disorders were 4.9% and 1.3%, respectively. Our study showed that among patients, chronic viral infections (76.9%), HIV (60%), HBV (80%) and HCV (75%) were undiagnosed. The presence of chronic viral infections was found to be significantly associated with the age ranging 30 to 40 years after adjusting for the possible confounding factors [AOR = 3.95 (95%CI.18-13.17)].

Conclusions: Even though the prevalence estimates of HIV, HBV, and HCV infections were high among patients with severe psychiatric disorders, majority of them were remained undiagnosed. HBV was found to be the most undiagnosed infection followed by HCV and HIV. Age between 30 to 40 years was significantly associated with chronic viral infections in patients with severe psychiatric disorders. Clinicians should give attention for viral infections in severe psychiatric cases and early screening for symptoms of viral infections is vital especially in age group of 30 to 40 years patients.

Biography

Zegeye Yohannis is Researcher at research and training directorate at Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and also a PhD Fellow in Mental Health Epidemiology at Addis Ababa University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. His project focuses on Catatonia epidemiology, psychopathology, and course and outcome of Catatonia in low income setting. He is published more than 10 articles in reputable journals. His research interest was mainly on epidemiology of severe mental disorders, psychosomatic medicine, infectious diseases and severe mental disorders. He is also advice masters level training students at government and private universities. He is also gave lectures in various psychiatry courses.

Theme: Digital Technology Adoption
and the Future of Mental Health
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A cross-sectional study to evaluate depression and quality of life among patients with lymphoedema due to podoconiosis, lymphatic filariasis and leprosy

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Background: Podoconiosis, lymphatic filariasis (LF) and leprosy are neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) that cause lymphoedema. When left untreated, they lead to substantial disability. This study determined the quality of life (QOL) and depression associated with lymphoedema in patients with podoconiosis, LF and leprosy. The study was conducted in northwestern Ethiopia.

Methods: This baseline cross-sectional study, nested within an interventional, non-comparative, longitudinal study, included patients with lymphoedema.

Depression and QOL were assessed using versions of the 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire and Dermatologic Life Quality Index (DLQI), respectively, that had been translated into Amharic and validated.

Factors associated with depression and QOL were assessed using multivariate linear regression

analysis.

Results: Of the 251 patients with lymphoedema included in the study, 119 (47.4%) had moderate to severe depression and overall QOL was poor (mean±standard deviation [SD] DLQI score: 11.4±4.2).

Disability was significantly associated with depression ($\beta=0.26$ [95% confidence interval {CI} 0.19 to 0.33]).

Currently receiving treatment ($\beta=-3.05$ [95% CI -5.25 to -0.85]), disability ($\beta=-0.08$ [95% CI -0.15 to -0.01]) and social support (moderate support: $\beta=-2.27$ [95% CI -3.66 to -0.89] and strong support: $\beta=-2.87$ [95% CI -5.35 to -0.38]) were significantly associated with better QOL.

Conclusion: High levels of depression and low QOL were found among patients with lymphoedema due the three NTDs in Ethiopia.



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