

6th Global Conclave on

Neurology and Neurological Disorders

June 23-24, 2025 | Berlin, Germany

Theme:

"Advancing Neurological Care: Innovations in Early Detection and Treatment for Nervous System Disorders"

Sub-Theme:

- Gene Therapy for Neurological Disorders
- Advances in Minimally Invasive Neurosurgery
- Neuroimaging Biomarkers in Neurodegenerative Diseases
- Cutting-Edge Approaches to Stroke Prevention and Rehabilitation
- AI and Machine Learning in Neurology
- Neuroplasticity and Rehabilitation Techniques
- Emerging Therapies for Brain Tumors
- Innovations in Epilepsy Management
- Sleep Disorders and Neurological Health
- Advancements in Treating Autoimmune Neurological Disorders
- Wearable Neurotechnology for Monitoring and Treatment
- Robotics and Virtual Reality in Rehabilitation

NEURO CONCLAVE 2025

<https://neurology.peersalleyconferences.com/>



WHO SHOULD ATTEND?



Neurologists

Neurosurgeons

Neuroscientists

Neuroradiologists

Physicians

Neuromuscular Specialist

Adult & Pediatric Neurologist

Neuroimmunologists

Medical Students, Researchers

Residents (Neurosurgery, Neurology, Psychiatry, Radiology, and Rehab)

Nurses

Nurse Practitioners

Physician Assistants

Professors & Scholars

Academics

Associations

Organizations & Industries

Hospitals

Medical Labs

Research Laboratories

Drug Development Companies

Research Institutes and Members

Manufacturing Companies

Training Institutes

PRESENTATION FORUM



KEYNOTE FORUM / MINI-PLenary SESSIONS

Presentations under Keynote Forum or Mini-Plenary Sessions includes abstracts with remarkable research value selected by the program committee. These significant speeches are delivered by globally recognized honorable speakers and it is open to all registrants.



DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS FORUM (ORAL ABSTRACT SESSIONS)

In this forum, speakers and experts of the research field gets an opportunity to showcase their noble research work that involves comprehensive research findings. These formal oral presentations include a wide range of talks covering basic research to advanced research findings in accordance to the theme and scientific sessions of the conference.



STUDENT FORUM

POSTER SESSION

This session is particularly introduced to encourage more number of student participation at international conferences, however it is not restricted only to students since it is also available for the participants with language barrier. There are specific guidelines to be followed to prepare the poster. Poster topic should be selected only from relevant scientific sessions with in-depth technical details.



YOUNG INVESTIGATORS FORUM

An exclusive opportunity for students and young investigators to present their research work through a formal oral presentation. Young Investigators Forum provides a global platform for young researchers and scholars to showcase their valuable contribution to the scientific world and to get acknowledged by the global scientific community of experts. It is an excellent opportunity to recognize young scientific assets with promising research ideas. These oral presentations are of shorter time duration with 10-15 minutes of informative and precise presentations in relevant scientific sessions.



EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS/RESEARCH WORKSHOPS/ CORPORATE WORKSHOPS/MINI- SYMPOSIA

With an aim of transferring knowledge among the participants, workshops are introduced as a part of international conferences. These interactive and occasionally practical sessions gives an opportunity for participants to engage in detail discussion. Workshops are mostly scheduled for 60 to 90-minutes. It may range from learning about a specific topic relevant to international education, products and research which sometimes involves practical demonstration. It helps in enhancing skills, knowledge and understanding of the research field in depth through interactive discussions.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DAY SESSIONS

“Highlights of the Day Sessions” is introduced to discuss and focus a ray upon previous day ORAL ABSTRACT presentations by experts to summarise the key findings. It helps in getting better insights into the various dimensions of the topic.



MEET THE PROFESSOR @ NETWORKING SESSIONS

This session involves open discussion between the experts and session attendees, it gives enough time for getting answers to specific questions and doubts. It is an opportunity for attendees to increase their professional networking, sometimes also leads to an excellent collaboration opportunity.



EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS/ TRAINING PROGRAMS

Educational Sessions or training programs are specifically designed for a better understanding of the latest findings and technologies. These are generally 45-minute sessions that gives an exposure to the multidisciplinary field, that provides in-depth learning experiences and address educational needs.



REGISTER & PARTICIPATE

in

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TYPES OF ACADEMIC REGISTRATIONS

Speaker Registration

COMBO A (Registration + 2 Night Accommodation)

COMBO B (Registration + 3 Night Accommodation)

Delegate Registration

TYPES OF STUDENT REGISTRATIONS

Registration

YIF

COMBO A (Registration + 2 Night Accommodation)

COMBO B (Registration + 3 Night Accommodation)

Posters

TYPES OF BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS

Speaker Registration

COMBO A (Registration + 2 Night Accommodation)

COMBO B (Registration + 3 Night Accommodation)

Delegate Registration

TYPES OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Accompanying Person

E-Poster

Virtual Presentation

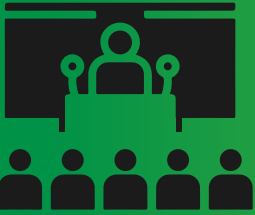
Workshops

Start-Ups

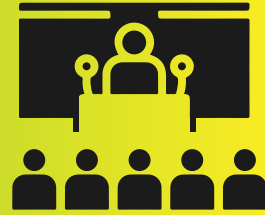
TIME TO
CONNECT



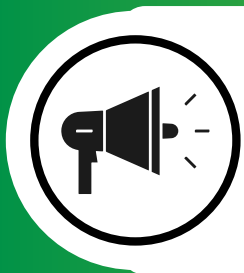
WITH YOUR
PEERS



CONCURRENT EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS



MONDAY - JUNE 23, 2025



- Neuroscience
- Neuropsychiatry
- Pain Disorder and Management



- Central Nervous System
- Pediatric Neurology
- Neuro-Oncology and Brain Tumors

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK



- Neurophysiology
- Neuroimmunology
- Neuropathology



- Neuroimaging
- Neurodegenerative disease and Neurodegeneration

LUNCH BREAK



- Sleep Disorder
- Stroke
- Movement Disorders



- Parkinsons Disease
- Epilepsy
- Multiple Sclerosis

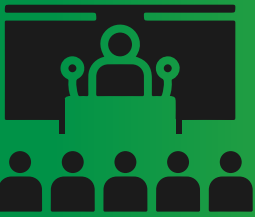
COFFEE BREAK



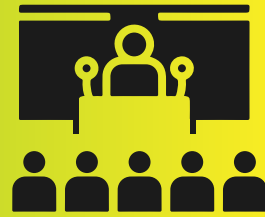
- Alzheimers Disease and Dementia
- Neuromuscular Disease



- Case Studies and Clinical Trials
- Neurological Disorders



CONCURRENT EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS



TUESDAY - JUNE 24, 2025



- Novel Treatment Strategies
- Speech Disorders
- Demyelinating Disorders



- Cerebrovascular Disorders
- Autoimmune and Inflammatory Disorders
- Neuropathy

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK



- Headache and Facial Pain
- Diagnosis and Screening of Neurological Disorders



- Stem Cells and Neuroregeneration
- Cognitive Neuroscience
- Motor System Disorders

LUNCH BREAK



- Behavioral Neurology
- Computational Neuroscience
- Neurogenetics



- Spinal Neurosurgery
- Pediatric Neurosurgery
- Stereotactic and Functional Neurosurgery

COFFEE BREAK



- Neurovascular Surgery
- Intraoperative Neurophysiology
- Peripheral Nerve Surgery



- Robotics in Neurosurgery
- Latest advancement in Brain Surgery
- Neuropharmacology and Neurochemistry

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>>FEATURED TALKS <<

SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Designing Against Bias: Identifying and Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning and AI

Speaker Name: David J Corliss

Affiliation: Peace-Work, USA

Abstract:

Bias in machine learning algorithms and AI is one of the most important ethical and operational issues in technology today. This subject is especially important in neuroinformatics, where algorithm developers may be less familiar with neurological science and medical practitioners may be less familiar with the strengths, weaknesses, and potential pitfalls of algorithms used in machine learning and AI. This paper presents techniques and best practices for the detection, quantification, and mitigation of bias, especially in modern AI systems such as LLMs. Common sources of bias and the mechanisms causing bias to be transmitted to the final algorithm are described. Analysis of disparate impact is used to quantify bias in existing and new applications. Open-source packages such as Fairlearn and the AI Fairness 360 Toolkit quantify bias by automating the measurement of disparate impact on marginalized groups, offering great promise to advance the mitigation of bias. These design strategies are described in detail with examples.



**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Utilizing Artificial Intelligence for Enhanced Healthcare Diagnosis and Treatment****Speaker Name: Shashi Kant Gupta****Affiliation: Eudoxia Research University, USA****Abstract:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the healthcare industry by improving precision and the effectiveness of treatments, in a significant way. This talk delves into how AI technologies like machine learning programs and natural language processing are being integrated into diagnosis and patient support systems. AI systems can detect patterns and irregularities in data sets that might go unnoticed, by experts resulting in quicker and more accurate diagnoses. Furthermore, AI powered tools are being created to tailor treatment strategies to patient's needs. This helps enhance treatment outcomes and minimize side effects significantly. During the presentation we will also talk about the issues and difficulties linked to AI in the healthcare sector such, as safeguard of data and the importance of rules and regulations in place, for it. Looking into real life examples and ongoing studies will show how AI is not just enhancing what healthcare workers can do but also changing how patients experience care and their results. This conversation will offer a glimpse into what lies for AI in the field of medicine by emphasizing how it could enhance health standards worldwide.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Repurposing drugs for Alzheimer's disease and insights on their targets

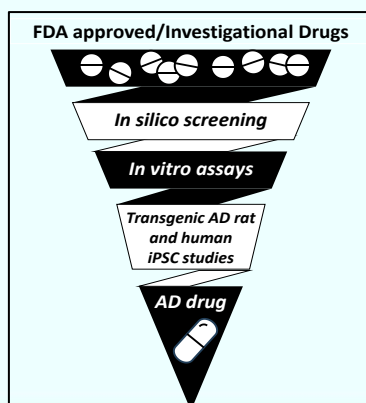
Speaker Name: Maria E. Figueiredo-Pereira

Affiliation: Hunter College, City University, USA

Abstract:

The objective of our lab is to discover FDA-approved or investigational drugs that could be used to treat Alzheimer's disease, and to study their target and off target effects. Collaborating with fellow researchers at Hunter College (Patricia Rockwell PhD, Peter Serrano PhD and Lei Xie PhD) our team investigates the potential of repurposing drugs used for other disorders to treat Alzheimer's disease. Our approach involves *in silico* screening, *in vitro* studies using human neuronal and glial cell lines as well as human iPSCs (induced pluripotent stem cells), and *in vivo* studies with a transgenic rat model of Alzheimer's disease. Our labs' diverse and adaptive methods include animal behavior studies, immunohistochemistry, RNAseq, immunoblots, cell culture, qPCR, ELISAs and other types of assays. The most promising drug candidates undergo further analysis to identify potential new targets and mechanisms, paving the way for possible novel therapeutics for Alzheimer's disease. Our labs' portfolio encompasses drugs that have been approved by the FDA or are undergoing clinical trials for various conditions such as neuropathic pain, asthma, Friedreich's ataxia, irritable bowel disease, depression, and Parkinson's disease. I will discuss some of our most promising findings.

Supported by NIH/NIA R01AG057555, (L.X., P.I., and P.R., P.S., M.E.F.-P. co-Is).





Title: Transformers and Bayesian Deep Learning for Pre-surgical Seizure Detection and Localization in EEG for Focal Epilepsy Management

Speaker Name: Deeksha M Shama

Affiliation: Johns Hopkins University, USA

Abstract:

Background: Epilepsy is a neurological disorder marked by spontaneous, recurring seizures, with approximately 30% of patients resistant to anti-seizure medications. For these drug-resistant cases, surgical resection of the seizure onset zone (SOZ) is often the best alternative treatment.

Electroencephalography (EEG) is the primary method for monitoring epileptic activity, but seizure detection via expert visual inspection is time-consuming and subject to clinician bias. Consequently, many computer-aided methods have emerged, primarily relying on supervised learning, which fully trusts clinician-derived annotations that are often noisy and unreliable.

Objective: This study aims to harness the potential of Bayesian deep learning to address the complexities of EEG signals with noisy labels in predicting seizure onset. By improving model robustness and interpretability, we seek to enhance the accuracy and trustworthiness of seizure detection systems.

Methodology: We developed DeepSOZ, a transformer-based AI model designed to automate presurgical planning by analyzing spatial and temporal relationships in EEG data. DeepSOZ answers when a seizure occurs, and which electrodes indicate its origin. To overcome noisy and ambiguous labels in training data, we introduced BUNDL, a Bayesian training method. The DeepSOZ-BUNDL approach was validated using bootstrapped nested cross-validation on a large dataset of 120 patients from the Temple University Hospital corpus, as well as a simulated EEG dataset.

Results: DeepSOZ-BUNDL showed a 50% improvement in false positive rate and latency in seizure detection while maintaining a high recall rate, and a 10% improvement in SOZ localization accuracy by accounting for label noise and other deep networks.

Conclusion and Scope: This AI model provides a reliable, noise-resilient solution for improving pre-surgical mapping in epilepsy treatment. By automatically detecting seizures and localizing the seizure onset zone (SOZ) through advanced EEG analysis, it reduces reliance on subjective visual inspection. Its ability to handle noisy labels enhances accuracy, improving surgical outcomes for drug-resistant epilepsy patients.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Modeling A β Trafficking in Alzheimer's Disease Using Vascularized Neurospheroids in a Microfluidic Platform

Speaker Name: Samuel Chidiebere Uzoechi

Affiliation: North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, USA

Abstract:

The limited predictive accuracy of current animal-based disease models has contributed to the high failure rates in clinical trials for neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's disease (AD). This challenge highlights the urgent need for alternative, human-based in vitro models that more faithfully replicate key disease traits. In this study, we developed a 3D Alzheimer's disease model using a microfluidic device that integrates AD-specific neurospheroids—derived from neural progenitor cells (ReNcells)—with an engineered endothelial microvascular network mimicking the human blood-brain barrier (BBB).

The BBB model was created by seeding endothelial cells onto the perfusion channels within the microfluidic device, establishing a functional microvascular network. Neurospheroids were pre-differentiated for 5 weeks to exhibit Alzheimer's-related pathological phenotypes prior to co-culture in the microfluidic setup, thereby reducing the necessary co-culture period. We validated a protocol for assessing amyloid-beta (A β) trafficking within the neurospheroids through ELISA and immunofluorescence studies. Additionally, we examined the impact of A β on BBB permeability.

After 2 weeks of co-culture with pre-differentiated AD-specific neurospheroids and endothelial cells, the 3D BBB network displayed significant changes in permeability, correlating with A β levels in the culture media as measured by ELISA. Furthermore, localized A β deposition on the BBB was observed, which reflects characteristic aspects of Alzheimer's pathology. This model holds substantial promise for in vitro simulation of critical neurovascular phenotypes seen in neurodegenerative diseases by linking pre-differentiated neurospheroids to a microvascular BBB network.

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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Diagnosis and Management of Pediatric Migraine

Speaker Name: Eric Strong

Affiliation: Geisinger Commonwealth School of Medicine, USA

Abstract:

Migraine is a major cause of disability worldwide, including within the pediatric population. Its prevalence increases throughout childhood and in particular during adolescence, peaking at approximately 5 percent by age 10. This presentation aims to provide an overview of the complex pathophysiology of this disorder, as well as provide an evidence-based framework by which to diagnose and treat pediatric migraine patients.





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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

Title: Use of Beta-Blockers as a First-Line Treatment for Primary Hypertension

Speaker Name: Maryam Izadi

Affiliation: Keiser University, USA

Abstract:

Background: Hypertension is a leading cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. While beta-blockers were historically first-line therapy, their role has been challenged due to limited evidence on their efficacy in stroke and heart failure outcomes.

Objective& Methods: For this research, we selected six randomized controlled trials and three meta-analyses. Our study is a systematic review that includes randomized controlled trials and meta-analyses comparing beta-blockers to other antihypertensive drugs to treat primary hypertension. Its evaluated outcomes included cardiovascular events, mortality, and safety.

Results: The results showed that beta-blockers were as effective as other first-line medications in younger hypertensive patients. However, the results were mixed in patients aged above 60. Beta-blockers were more effective than diuretics but inferior to angiotensin receptor blockers. Also, beta-blockers were as safe and effective as angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors in reducing coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, heart failure, and sudden death. However, beta-blockers were inferior to calcium channel blockers in reducing strokes.

Conclusion: Beta-blockers were more effective than diuretics as one of the four recommended first-line medications. However, they were not as effective and safe as angiotensin receptor blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, and calcium channel blockers. This information could lead to the reintroduction of beta-blockers as the first-line medications for primary hypertension. In comparison, this needs reconsideration, particularly for older populations. Beta-blockers were the most effective in many aspects except for strokes. Further studies are required to assess beta-blockers' effectiveness in treating primary hypertension.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

Title: The Neuroscience of Positive Emotions and Gratitude in Healthy Ageing and Longevity

Speaker Name: Chandra Shekhar K Mayanil

Affiliation: Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, USA

Abstract:

Gratitude plays a significant role in promoting healthy aging and longevity by positively impacting various aspects of physical, mental, and social well-being. As people age, they may face various challenges such as declining health, loss of loved ones, or changes in lifestyle. A novel “Thank You Protocol” combines mentally saying “THANK” while inhaling deeply and “YOU” while exhaling completely has been shown to provide a protective shield against negative emotions by fostering a positive mindset. Older adults who regularly practice “Thank You protocol” tend to experience lower levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, leading to better psychological health and resilience in the face of adversity. Gratitude is associated with reduced inflammation, improved cardiovascular health, and strengthened immune function, all of which contribute to overall well-being and longevity. Gratitude practices can support cognitive health and may help mitigate age-related cognitive decline. Older adults who express gratitude towards others often experience deeper social bonds, increased social support, and greater feelings of belongingness. These positive relationships contribute to emotional well-being and provide a sense of purpose and fulfilment, ultimately promoting longevity. Ultimately, gratitude enhances the overall quality of life for older adults, such as higher life satisfaction and greater well-being, contributing to a more fulfilling and purposeful life in their later years. Thus, integrating gratitude into daily life can have profound effects on healthy aging and longevity by promoting psychological well-being, physical health, cognitive function, social connections, resilience, and overall quality of life. Encouraging gratitude practices among older adults can be a valuable strategy for supporting successful aging and enhancing longevity in aging populations.

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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: A Deep Dive into Large Language Models: A Case Study in Automated Software Bug Detection and Repair

Speaker Name: Safwan Omari

Affiliation: Lewis University, USA

Abstract:

Recent advancements in large language and foundation models have showcased their remarkable capabilities across a wide range of tasks, leading many to believe that general artificial intelligence is within reach. This presentation will highlight the pivotal paradigm shifts that AI has undergone, leading to its current state. We will examine how developments in large-scale deep learning models, the availability of massive datasets, and enhanced computing power have facilitated these transformations. An exploration of the internal mechanisms and emergent abilities of large language models will provide insights into their functionality, including best practices in prompt engineering such as in-context learning, chain-of-thought prompting, and few-shot prompting. The discussion will also address the limitations of large language models and strategies to overcome these challenges through augmentation with external tools and other techniques such as Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and Supervised Fine-Tuning (SFT). As a case study, the presentation will conclude with an analysis of the performance of large language models for automated bug detection and repair in software systems.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: The Evolution of Ethical Decision-Making in AI and Cybersecurity Education****Speaker Name:** Randy Hinrichs**Affiliation:** Norwich University, USA**Abstract:**

This paper examines the intersection of ethical decision-making in cybersecurity education and AI and AGI ethics. We explore how current learning models can integrate ethical reasoning and moral imagination, emphasizing the need for frameworks that foster both technical expertise and ethical discernment. Drawing on philosophical traditions, this work develops an ethical toolkit for cybersecurity professionals, policy decision makers, and software developers advancing an AI agenda. We focus on immersive learning environments, such as simulated security operations centers, to enhance ethical decision-making skills. The methodology includes an impact analysis of AI principles endorsed by international government bodies, universities, corporations, religious institutions, and NGOs. Using virtual environments and real-time simulations, we assess students' ethical readiness and employability. Our findings show that experiential learning significantly enhances students' ability to address complex ethical dilemmas in cybersecurity. The paper concludes by advocating for an adaptive, ethics-driven curriculum that evolves with advancements in AI and cybersecurity.

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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: The Unconsidered Pathway: Returning to Physical Education Class After Concussion

Speaker Name: Pamela Tucker

Affiliation: University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, USA

Abstract:

New return-to-play (RTP) guidelines were published in 2022 but do not address the needs of students concussed outside of sports. School work is often assigned in place of physical education (PE), delaying physical activity. Our concussion specialists have developed a RT-PE guideline that complements the new guidelines and allows educators and clinicians to re-introduce physical activity for all students.

This session will outline the new consensus statement, discuss the rationale and evidence used to create the RT-PE guideline, and allow participants to apply their knowledge through a case scenario. Lastly, the presenters will share their experience with local system implementation.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly**Title: Validation Studies on a Noninvasive Neuromonitoring Method, Rheoencephalography (REG)****Speaker Name:** Michael Bodo**Affiliation:** Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, USA**Abstract:**

The loss of cerebral blood flow autoregulation is experienced after severe neurological injuries. Its impairment leads to a cascade of secondary neurological injuries that often follow the primary neurological insult. However, although its maintenance is important, cerebral autoregulation monitoring remains and does not follow consistent clinical standards. The traditional neurocritical monitoring method is invasive intracranial pressure monitoring. Several methods have also been tested for noninvasive neuromonitoring. REG is a form of non-invasive monitoring based on bioimpedance measurement; however, it is not used in routine clinical practice today. This review presents selected results of in-vitro and in-vivo studies evaluating the REG pulse waveform quantification during cerebral blood flow alterations, correlations with the intracranial pressure and other cerebral blood flow measuring modalities, and calculation of the rheoencephalogram-based autoregulation index. A total number of 1027 human and 638 animal tests were involved. An in-vitro study documented the correlation between Doppler ultrasound flow and bioimpedance. In-vivo animal and human studies established a correlation with other modalities such as laser Doppler flow, carotid flow, near-infrared spectroscopy, and intracranial pressure as well as invasive and noninvasive cerebral blood flow autoregulation indexes. Studies documented that REG reflects cerebral volume change, cerebrovascular reactivity, intracranial pressure, cerebral blood flow autoregulation, and transient brain vasospasm before systemic reaction during complement activation. Human measurements documented: 1) REG is more sensitive to a decrease in elasticity of brain arteries than Doppler; 2) Cerebrovascular damage caused by alcohol; 3) REG pulse wave morphology changes (peak 2) correlate with cerebral blood flow autoregulation's active/passive status; 4) Peak 2 increases during the Trendelenburg position. These studies support the idea that REG can be considered as a future non-invasive neuromonitoring modality.



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Title: Designing Against Bias: Identifying and Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning and AI

Speaker Name: David J Corliss

Affiliation: Peace-Work, USA

Abstract:

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**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Treatment of Panic Attack with Mastoid Acupuncture and Psychotherapy****Speaker Name:** Naomie Cayemitte-Rückner**Affiliation:** Ganzheitliche Schmerztherapie Hamburg, Germany**Abstract:**

Panic disorders are relatively common. Worldwide, up to 25 percent of people experience a panic attack once in their lifetime. Up to 12 percent develop anxiety disorder over a one-year period.

Women are more frequently affected than men.

The tendency of mental disorders in the modern world is rather increasing.

The effectiveness of mastoid acupuncture in the treatment of patients suffering from panic disorder has been proven in recent years.

After a short presentation of mastoid acupuncture, the results of a “single arm” observational study will be presented.

Patients receive treatment with mastoid acupuncture once or twice a week for a maximum of 10 weeks.

The prerequisite for participating in this study is ongoing psychotherapy.



Title: A New Focus on Face Paralysis with Mini-Invasive Methods

Speaker Name: Mariam Tsivtsivadze

Affiliation: Clinic Total Charm, Georgia

Abstract:

Introduction: Facial synkinesis is a devastating consequence of facial nerve palsy associated with significant disabilities and social stigmatism. Challenges associated with this condition can vary from difficulty with social integration to emotional state of the patients. Facial paralysis is a distressing condition, both aesthetically and functionally, for those afflicted. Patients may suffer from: Facial asymmetry, Impaired emotional expression, Drooling, Speech impediments, Difficulty eating, and incomplete eye closure. Such disabilities present challenges for integration into a society and can negatively affect a patient's self-worth, emotional state and possibly even an employment capacity/opportunity. There are currently several surgical methods for the management of a drooping face after facial paralysis, although these procedures are considered to be potentially aggressive and hence, not recommended for some patients. For example, among the older patients, a complication of drooping face is commonly observed, after the facial paralysis, due to lose superficial muscular aponeurotic system (SMAS) layers in the face. Such patients may not be eligible for aggressive surgery for facial rejuvenation as their condition is not fatal. Moreover, patients may not wish for any more invasive therapy based on previous experiences. Often some surgical procedures are not successful which in turn leads to more expenses for a patient, the unwillingness to further seek ways to resolve the issue after trying so many procedures or even complete loss of hope for the improvement of their condition.

Material and methods: Fortunately, the number of minimal invasive aesthetic procedures has grown significantly over the past two decades. Among these procedures thread lifting methods and botulinum toxin injection has more possibility to achieve simultaneous symmetrical balance between healthy and paralytics side and lifting effects and give a chance to patients look young and beautiful, A lifting procedure using thread has been widely used for several years to correct drooping face or an excessively wrinkled face due to the natural aging process. Moreover, this method has also been used for cosmetic purposes to elevate or eliminate sagging skin and furrows. Furthermore, in some cases, it has been used cosmetically to produce a slender and slimmer face, especially in women. Unlike disease-free facial musculature, wherein the thread would break down over time due to muscle movement, a paralyzed face or weakened face has the advantage of maintenance of facial elevation for a longer period due to the limited muscle movement possible after thread lifting. We propose the use of thread lifting on the involved side to elevate facial skin/musculature as well as botulinum toxin injection on the contralateral side to reduce muscle volume as an alternative therapy for facial rejuvenation with a minimally invasive technique.

Results: Following the threading procedure, all patients displayed improved facial symmetry. The patients were able to improve their facial expressions using actions involving their mouth. The results may vary according to the severity of facial paralysis and development of facial musculature. Patients were reportedly satisfied with their elevated facial changes following the procedure. The recent introduction of absorbable barbed sutures to achieve a lifting action to resolve the aged appearance has been shown to be a viable alternative to more invasive procedures.

Conclusion: It appears that absorbable barb thread, in conjunction with botulinum toxin A to optimize facial rejuvenation of the contralateral side, constitutes an efficient and safe procedure for face lifting and rejuvenation of a drooping face as a result of long-lasting facial paralysis. We highly recommend this procedure for patients who do not wish to undergo any further invasive treatment after a major surgery due to the fear of additional surgery based on previous experiences, and also for middle-aged women who would like to elevate or eliminate the sagging skin and furrows to yield a slender and slimmer face regardless of whether facial paralysis was the cause.



**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Digital Loneliness in Social Media: A Growing Epidemic in Our Connected World****Speaker Name:** Zaid Amin**Affiliation:** Universitas Bina Darma, Indonesia**Abstract:**

The rise of social media has led to digital loneliness, where individuals feel isolated despite being constantly connected. This presentation examines how persuasive technology interventions—such as personalized nudges and social engagement stimuli—can mitigate this loneliness. Drawing on Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) and psychological principles, the study uses a mixed-methods approach to evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions in improving online behaviors and emotional well-being. Initial findings suggest that ethically designed technologies can reduce loneliness, but issues around user autonomy and platform transparency require further attention. The presentation concludes with recommendations for the ethical development of such interventions and future research directions.

Additionally, I would appreciate more information regarding the possibility of partial sponsorship for attending the event. Kindly let me know the next steps for this opportunity.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Our Experience of Surgical Treatment of Ectropion in Patients with Facial Palsy and Paralysis****Speaker Name: Marlen Sulamanidze****Affiliation: Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, Georgia****Abstract:**

In some diseases of the periorbital region, there are manifestations of retraction of the edge of the lower eyelid, its separation from the eyeball, hypotension, lagophthalmos and ectropion. Such deformities are most often treated by patients who have undergone paresis or paralysis of the facial nerve, trauma, or unsuccessful lower blepharoplasty.

In this case, operations such as reconstruction, canthopexy and canthoplasty, shortening of the length of the lower eyelid margin, cartilage, or tendon transplantation, as well as lifting the margin of the eyelid with plastic spacers or spacers from autologous tissues are usually used. We have developed bridge-like spacers which is made from polypropylene thread. This spacer is used for the lower eyelids of various designs, which allow performing lateral and medial canthopexy, strengthening of the lower eyelid margin, lifting and support of the lower eyelid margin throughout.

Bridge-like spacers are used for such pathologies of the lower eyelids as ectropion, sunken eyelids, their retraction, "round eye" syndrome... The proposed methods for using spacers are quite effective: the edge of the lower eyelid is strengthened, cranially lifted to the required level, its sagging and scleral clearance. 16 years of experience with the use of bridge thread spacers has shown that this technique is quite effective in obtaining good aesthetic and therapeutic results. In some cases, it may well replace the classical methods.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Inclusive Brain Health through P4 Neuromedicine and the advent of Neurotechnology

Speaker Name: Mohammaad Nami

Affiliation: Canadian University Dubai, UAE

Abstract:

As the global burden of neuropsychiatric disorders rises, the need for inclusive, precision-driven, and scalable approaches to brain health has become paramount. P4 Neuromedicine—predictive, preventive, personalized, and participatory—provides a transformative framework for addressing this challenge. By integrating neurotechnology with P4 principles, we can enhance the accessibility, efficacy, and individualization of care, moving beyond one-size-fits-all treatments.

This talk will explore how cutting-edge neurotechnologies, such as neuromodulation, neuroimaging, and digital biomarkers, are enabling precision diagnostics and tailored interventions. We will examine how advances in artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and neurofeedback are being leveraged to personalize treatment for diverse patient populations, including those with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and mood disorders. The role of real-time brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) and non-invasive brain stimulation in facilitating participatory health will also be highlighted.

Furthermore, we will discuss the potential of these technologies to democratize brain health by reducing disparities in care access across different socio-economic and geographic contexts. As neurotechnology continues to evolve, its role in preventive strategies, early intervention, and the creation of collaborative patient-care ecosystems will be critical to the future of inclusive brain health.

By embracing the convergence of P4 Neuromedicine and neurotechnology, we open new avenues for equitable, personalized, and participatory brain healthcare.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Human intelligence versus artificial “Machine Intelligence”****Speaker Name: E. W. Udo Küppers****Affiliation: Küppers-Systemdenken, Deutschland****Abstract:**

Today's Homo sapiens, the wise, intelligent, rational human being, is the result of millions of years of development. At the same time, our neural network in the brain has expanded with around 86 billion neurons and trillions of neural connections, enabling us to perform outstanding feats in almost all areas of our planet.

Paradoxically, however, we hardly use our highly complex neural network for system-dynamic, far-sighted problem solving in our complex and dynamic environment. On the contrary!

It is undisputed that we solve complex social, ecological and economic problems to a large extent with short-sighted and misguided strategies of (mono)causal thinking and action. The anthropocene consequences can be seen in the loss of biodiversity, climate catastrophes and plastic waste from the summit of the Himalayas to the depths of the Mariana Trench.

It is a necessary evolutionary development process in our childhood to explore the environment through knowledge gained from experience by means of (mono)causal thinking.

As adults, we often still seem to be prisoners of this “childlike” thinking, although we are aware that far-sighted and error-tolerant solutions to problems in a complex dynamic inevitably leads to more effective and efficient adapted solutions.

The demand on us is clear and unmistakable:

In view of the recognizable complex crises on our only basis of life, the earth, it is urgent to train our neuronal intelligence for system-dynamic, cybernetic and adapted problem solving. Evolutionary nature is a forward-looking model for this!



**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: A newly modified and standardized Muscle Function Test for people with Multiple Sclerosis****Speaker Name: Regula Steinlin Egli****Affiliation: Physiotherapie Langmatten, Switzerland****Abstract:**

Introduction: The 6-point manual muscle test of Neurostatus EDSS is the most widely used test in MS. However, the test can be confounded by spasticity and may lead to biased test results when selective strength is measured. Therefore a modification of the manual muscle test for PwMS (mMMT) is of paramount importance for physiotherapy and occupational therapy so that the selective strength can be best maintained or even improved with controlled, targeted training.

Methods: In a single-center, prospective, cross-sectional, longitudinal study, we evaluated the reliability and validity of the mMMT. The influence of spasticity was assessed exploratively using plots and in subgroups using a linear mixed effects model (LME) for each test separately.

Results: The pooled overall intra-rater reliability for the mMMT (ICC=0.77 [0.65, 0.86]) showed a good reliability (ICC \geq 0.75). The mMMT did not meet the target Intra Class Correlation (ICC) margin of 0.7 for interrater reliability.

Conclusion: We concluded that the mMMT is a suitable tool for use in daily practice when administered by the same therapist. In order to improve the inter- and intra-rater reliability of the mMMT, specific criteria must be defined and adhered to, both in the starting position and in the execution of the test.

A follow-up study of newly standardized tests for MS-relevant muscle groups was conducted with a trained group of testers as part of a master's thesis. The calculated ICC values (inter- and intra-rater reliability) could be classified as moderate to very good (0.60 to 0.87 for the inter-rater reliability and 0.75 to 0.92 for the intra-rater reliability). This shows that the standardization of the tests and the training of the testers significantly improved the reliability.

The newly standardized tests are described and published in a uniform and detailed manner . (Modifizierte Muskelfunktionsprüfung bei Multipler Sklerose, Springer, 2024, Steinlin Egli).



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Sleep disorder experienced by healthcare nurses after terminating Zero-COVID-19 policy

Speaker Name: Mingzhu Feng

Affiliation: Advanced National Stroke Center, Foshan Sanshui District People's Hospital, China

Abstract:

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the sleep disorder of nurses after the termination of the Zero-COVID-19 policy in China.

Scope: The study focused on 506 nurses engaged in COVID-19-related nursing tasks at Foshan Sanshui District People's Hospital. Data was collected from December 2022 to January 2023 through a questionnaire that included the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) scale.

Methods: Binary regression was performed to evaluate the impact factors related to sleep difficulty. The questionnaire was distributed via a popular Chinese communication application, and participants were asked to provide information on demographics, marital status, highest educational degree obtained, and sleep status.

Results: The majority of participants (96.44%) suffered from sleep disturbances, with 33.00% having mild sleep disturbances, 42.09% having moderate sleep disturbances, and 21.34% having severe sleep disturbances. Binary regression showed that younger age (16–25 years old) was associated with less severe sleep difficulty as an independent factor, but front-line nurses were associated with severe sleep difficulty independently. Additionally, nurses with lower education levels had better sleep quality.

Conclusion: The study found that sleep disorder is quite common among nurses after the Zero-COVID-19 policy adjustment, with a higher incidence compared to both non-pandemic periods and during the COVID-19 pandemic. This may be related to the greater anxiety and depression experienced by nurses due to heavy workload and risk of infection. The findings highlight the need for more attention to the mental health of nurses, including sleep disorders, to help improve their quality of life.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Targeting the prevention of Parkinson's disease: The role of *Ecklonia cava* polyphenols in Nrf2-ARE pathway activation

Speaker Name: Akiko Kojima-Yuasa

Affiliation: Osaka Metropolitan University, Japan

Abstract:

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the degeneration of dopamine-producing neurons in the substantia nigra, leading to motor impairments, cognitive dysfunction, and a range of non-motor symptoms. Although the precise mechanisms behind this neurodegeneration remain unclear, oxidative stress is known to be a major contributing factor in the pathogenesis of PD. This study explores the neuroprotective effects of *Ecklonia cava* polyphenols (ECPs), rich in the antioxidant phlorotannin, in preventing neuronal damage induced by rotenone via the Nrf2-antioxidant response element (ARE) pathway. *In vitro*, ECP treatment enhanced the expression and activity of the antioxidant enzyme NAD(P)H quinone oxidoreductase-1 (NQO1), while promoting the nuclear translocation of Nrf2 and upregulating p62 expression, which contributes to the sustained activation of Nrf2 through a positive feedback loop. The neuroprotective effects of ECPs were significantly attenuated by Compound C, an AMPK inhibitor, suggesting that AMPK is involved in the activation of Nrf2. *In vivo*, ECPs improved motor function in rotenone-induced PD model mice, as measured by the pole test and wire-hanging test. Additionally, ECP treatment restored intestinal motility, preserved colon tissue morphology, and increased tyrosine hydroxylase expression in the substantia nigra, indicating protection of dopaminergic neurons. These findings demonstrate that ECPs activate the Nrf2-ARE pathway to mitigate oxidative stress and protect against neuronal damage, suggesting that ECPs may provide a promising preventive strategy for PD and other neurodegenerative diseases.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Effect of cerebral oxygen saturation monitoring in patients undergoing superficial temporal anterior-middle cerebral artery anastomosis for ischemic Moyamoya disease: a prospective cohort study

Speaker Name: Xuanling Chen

Affiliation: Peking University International Hospital, China

Abstract:

Abstract should give clear indication of the objectives, scope, results, methods used, and conclusion of your work. One figure and one table can be included in your results and discussions.

Objective: Regional cerebral oxygen saturation (rSO₂) is linked with blood pressure. This study evaluated the influence of perioperative rSO₂ monitoring on the prognosis of ischemic Moyamoya disease (MMD) patients undergoing anastomosis surgery.

Methods: In this prospective cohort, patients with unilateral ischemic MMD of Suzuki stage ≥ 3 were included. The decision of rSO₂ was made by the clinician and the patient. The rSO₂ group maintained intraoperative rSO₂ levels through the modulation of blood pressure, inhaled oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide in arterial blood, and red blood cell transfusion. The non-rSO₂ group used conventional anesthesia practices. Perioperative mean arterial pressure (MAP), rSO₂ values, neurological complications, and postoperative results were assessed.

Results: A total of 75 eligible patients were categorized into a rSO₂ monitoring group (n = 30) and a non-rSO₂ monitoring group (n = 45). For the rSO₂ group, the preoperative rSO₂ was significantly lower on the affected side (P < 0.05). After anastomosis, this value notably increased (P = 0.01). A moderate relationship was observed between perioperative rSO₂ and MAP before, during, and after surgery, with correlation coefficients (r) of 0.536, 0.502, and 0.592 (P < 0.05). Post-surgery MAP levels differed between the groups, with the rSO₂ group showing decreased levels compared to pre-surgery and the non-rSO₂ group displaying elevated levels. Notably, the rSO₂ group reported shorter hospitalizations and decreased neurological complications. Patients with a hypertension history found postoperative MAP influencing hospital stay duration.





SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Utilizing systematic Mendelian randomization to identify potential therapeutic targets for mania

Speaker Name: Sen Hu

Affiliation: Zhengzhou University People's Hospital, China

Abstract:

Background: Mania has caused incalculable economic losses for patients, their families, and even society, but there is currently no effective treatment plan for this disease without side effects.

Methods: Using bioinformatics and Mendelian randomization methods, potential drug target genes and key substances associated with mania were explored at the mRNA level. We used the chip expression profile from the GEO database to screen differential genes and used the eQTL and mania GWAS data from the IEU database for two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) to determine core genes by colocalization. Next, we utilized bioinformatics analysis to identify key substances involved in the mechanism of action and determined related gene targets as drug targets.

Results: After differential expression analysis and MR, a causal relationship between the expression of 46 genes and mania was found. Colocalization analysis yielded six core genes. Five key substances were identified via enrichment analysis, immune-related analysis, and single-gene GSVA analysis of the core genes. MR revealed phenylalanine to be the only key substance that has a unidirectional causal relationship with mania. In the end, SBNO2, PBX2, RAMP3, and QPCT, which are significantly associated with the phenylalanine metabolism pathway, were identified as drug target genes.

Conclusion: SBNO2, PBX2, RAMP3, and QPCT could serve as potential target genes for mania treatment and deserve further basic and clinical research. Medicinal target genes regulate the phenylalanine metabolism pathway to achieve the treatment of mania. Phenylalanine is an important intermediate substance in the treatment of mania that is regulated by drug target genes.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: Safety and Preliminary Efficacy of SHED-CM in the Treatment of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)****Speaker Name:** Yasuhiro Seta**Affiliation:** Hitonowa Medical Clinic, JAPAN**Abstract:**

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a progressive, incurable disease characterized by the selective degeneration and loss of both upper and lower motor neurons. Currently, effective treatments are limited, highlighting the urgent need for new therapeutic approaches.

Advances in regenerative medicine have opened up new possibilities, including the use of Stem Cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous Teeth (SHED), which are known for their neuroprotective and immunomodulatory properties. Conditioned medium from SHED (SHED-CM) contains a range of bioactive factors, including neurotrophic factors, that may slow the progression of ALS.

This presentation will cover the findings of a retrospective cohort study conducted to assess the safety and preliminary efficacy of SHED-CM in ALS patients. A total of 24 patients (mean age: 55.2 years) received SHED-CM therapy, and safety was evaluated by monitoring adverse events, vital signs, and laboratory results. Efficacy was measured through changes in ALS Functional Rating Scale-Revised (ALSFRS-R) scores.

Our results show that SHED-CM treatment was well-tolerated, with adverse events observed in only 3% of patients, none of which were serious. Importantly, patients in this cohort showed a slower decline in ALSFRS-R scores compared to typical ALS progression, suggesting a potential delay in disease progression. Some patients either maintained their scores or showed improvements in muscle strength, providing early indications of efficacy.

While these results are promising, it is important to note that they are preliminary. Further research, including larger, controlled clinical trials, is needed to fully validate the efficacy of SHED-CM and explore its mechanisms of action. This study represents a potential new avenue for ALS treatment, offering hope to patients who currently have limited options.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Cell lineage-specific changes and cortical neuron vulnerability via single-nucleus RNA sequencing in multiple sclerosis****Speaker Name:** Arshad Mehmood**Affiliation:** The Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University, China**Abstract:**

Multiple sclerosis is a neuroinflammatory disease characterized by a relapsing-remitting disease course in its early stages, with distinct lesion characteristics in cortical gray matter than subcortical white matter and subsequent neurodegeneration in chronic stages. We summarize findings that use single-nucleus RNA sequencing to investigate alterations in gene expression across various cell lineages within lesions associated with multiple sclerosis. Neurons associated with lesions in MS disease are linked with an upregulation of stress pathway genes and long non-coding RNAs. Excitatory *CUX2*-expressing projection neurons in upper-cortical layers are specifically susceptible to loss due to meningeal inflammation. Single-nucleus RNA sequencing provides the potential to identify phagocytic microglia and/or macrophages based on their uptake and perinuclear transport of myelin transcripts. Lineage- and region-specific changes in gene expression contribute to selective damage of cortical neurons and activation of glial cells, affecting the progression of multiple sclerosis lesions.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Cannabidiol: a promising candidate drug for promoting health and longevity?****Speaker Name:** Yanying Liu**Affiliation:** Qingdao Huanghai University, China**Abstract:**

Longevity has been an eternal topic for humanity since ancient times, and how to combat aging and extend the human lifespan is also one of the urgent problems that scientists need to solve. However, the extension of the human life span is accompanied by an increase in the incidence of some age-related diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (AD) incidence rate. Therefore, maintaining good health and longevity is a fundamental starting point and ultimate goal for anti-aging. Cannabidiol (CBD) is a compound extracted from cannabis that can indirectly improve AD pathology and delay the aging process through either endogenous or non-cannabis receptor pathways. However, the role of CBD and its mechanism of action is not yet clear and deserves further exploration. Here, we summarize the research progress related to AD, aging, and CBD treatment in AD and aging, analyzing the relationships among AD, aging, and the research achievements of CBD, pointing out the limits and shortcomings in existing studies, and finally predicting the future research directions and trends in recent years. This study will provide new ideas and perspectives on understanding the relationships among AD, aging, and CBD treatment, better leverage the anti-aging effects of CBD, and promote human health and longevity



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Hsa_circ_034367 regulates the progression of SHH-type medulloblastoma through the has-miR-17-3p/DICER1 axis

Speaker Name: Yafei Wang

Affiliation: Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, China

Abstract:

Background: Medulloblastoma is the most common malignant brain tumor in children, but its pathogenesis is unknown and there is a lack of early diagnostic markers or effective therapeutic targets. circRNA is a class of endogenous non-coding RNAs that regulate gene expression in eukaryotes. Hsa_circ_034367 is a newly discovered circRNA highly expressed in SHH-type medulloblastoma. The role and mechanism of CircRNA in SHH-type medulloblastoma remain to be further elucidated.

Methods: After ethical approval, several samples of medulloblastoma were obtained in our hospital, and adjacent tissues were obtained at the same time. By whole transcriptome sequencing and bioinformatics analysis, circRNA with high expression was screened. The expression pattern of hsa_circ_034367 in medulloblastoma was detected by Sanger sequencing and Northern blots. Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR was used to detect the expression of hsa_circ_034367, has-miR-17-3p and DICER1. Lentivirus-infected medulloblastoma cell lines daoy and uw228 were constructed, and cell proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis were detected by MTT assay, colony formation assay, transwell assay, Celltier-GLO fluorescence cell viability assay and flow cytometry. In addition, the interaction between hsa_circ_034367, has-miR-17-3p and DICER1 was examined by dual luciferase reporting assay and RNA drop-down assay. DICER1 protein expression was detected by Western blot. To investigate the role of hsa_circ_034367 in the growth of medulloblastoma tumors in vivo by Patient-derived tumor xenograft (PDX) model.

Results: Hsa_circ_034367 was overexpressed in medulloblastoma tissues and cells, and its silence could inhibit the proliferation, migration and invasion of medulloblastoma and accelerate cell apoptosis. Has-miR-17-3p can be wiped by hsa_circ_034367 sponge, and its overexpression can inhibit the progression of medulloblastoma. Further experiments showed that the has-miR-17-3p inhibitor reversed the negative regulation of hsa_circ_034367 knockdown on medulloblastoma cell progression. In addition, DICER1 is the target of has-miR-17-3p, and its downregulation can inhibit the progression of medulloblastoma cells. Overexpression of DICER1 reversed the inhibitory effect of has-miR-17-3p on the progression of medulloblastoma cells. Animal experiments showed that hsa_circ_034367 gene knockout can effectively inhibit cell apoptosis.

Conclusion: hsa_circ_034367 and DICER1 can inhibit medulloblastoma tumor growth. These data suggest that circRNA is a potential target for controlling the proliferation of SHH-type medulloblastoma.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: NREM sleep dynamic and epilepsy****Speaker Name: Peter Halász****Affiliation: Pécs Medical University, Hungary****Abstract:****Sleep homeostasis and sleep homeostatic plasticity**

The human NREM sleep is an important phylogenetical achievement providing refreshing for the synaptic network in a use dependent way. The substrate and the measure of the synaptic homeostasis is the sleep slow wave activity. The working mode of the synaptic homeostasis is the homeostatic plasticity increasing from morning to evening and downscaling after the first sleep cycles. When we stay awake in high the homeostatic pressure increase exponentially during the day. Homeostatic plasticity is a powerful building force but carries the risk of overflow and transform to epilepsy (Sleep is the price of human cognitive abilities and epilepsy is the price of sleep homeostatic plasticity)

What is Epilepsy

Seizures are the end product of epileptogenesis - interictal discharges (spikes and pathological HFO) are the main player of epileptogenesis. Epilepsies are not focal and not generalized, they are epileptic networks built on physiological brain networks (like memory, human communication, vigilance regulation, arousal regulation of NREM sleep, etc). Epilepsies starts with an initial brain lesion or a gen mutation, affecting different brain networks and consequently brain functions. The second step is a longterm hidden evolution of structural and/or electrophysiological epileptic transformation. During this period interictal discharges are present, in a network specific manifestation indicating the increase of the affected network excitability. The essence of epileptic transformation (upregulation) is the derailment of the useful physiological plasticity by an exaggeration of plasticity, Seizures are the culmination points of this increased excitability, and frequently are elicited by the activation of the particular brain network harboroughing the the epileptic transformation (like a hidden reflex- epilepsy)

NREM sleep enhance the number of interictal discharges according to the distribution during the cyclicity, following the slow wave activity distribution,

We have several evidences for epilepsy is born in the womb of NREM sleep,

Some examples are:

-in MTLE the sharp wave -ripple transformation to spikes and pathological (above 200 Hz) ripples during sleep (Buzsáki 2015, Gulyás and Freund 2015);

- In absence epilepsy the spindle production of the rNE may knock over to bilateral spike-wave pattern during slow wave sleep.

- in self-limited childhood epilepsy spectrum the centrottemporal spikes(CTS) transform from CTS without ripple to CTS with ripple and further when epileptic encephalopathy is developed the electrical status epilepticus (ESES)transform to increase of rippling with pathological ripples, during slow wave sleep.

Practical conclusion is to use sleep recording by whole night records to understand more of the type of epilepsy, and the actual state of epilepsy with outcome predictions.



**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Cognitive Aspects of Pragmatic Abilities in Diagnostics of Individuals with ADHD

Speaker Name: Elena Even-Simkin

Affiliation: SCE Sami Shamoon College of Engineering, Israel

Abstract:

Although ADHD is most frequently diagnosed in children (Wolraich et al., 2019), in many cases, the diagnosis is not provided until adulthood, leading to different problems in career identity construction and daily functioning, that might cause social isolation and lower quality of life (Green, Johnson & Bretherton, 2014). However, the pragmatic domain is unreasonably overlooked in the clinical assessment, probably due to the lack of standardized diagnostic instruments. In these cases, clinicians face severe assessment challenges due to the limited standardized tools designed for this age group.

This study proposes a comprehensive approach to assessing cognitive pragmatic abilities in neuro-atypical individuals with ADHD. This approach includes cognitive substrates, including the pragmatic domain, in the diagnostic tool for identifying significant pragmatic difficulties in the ADHD population in clinical settings. This assessment tool puts a particular emphasis on verbal pragmatic abilities in social communication, including discourse and non-literal language interpretation. This approach combines advanced theoretical principles in discourse analysis and psycholinguistics. Key features include the ease and brevity of administration, making it suitable for clinical use.

The results presented in this study highlight the utility of the assessment tool of the cognitive substrates including the pragmatic domain as a valuable instrument for identifying pragmatic deficits in ADHD and determining the impact of different pragmatic processes involved across different types of cognitive tasks, which can provide a diagnostic instrument that allows a practical, systematic, and standardized evaluation of ADHD symptoms at the pragmatic level. This innovative approach provides additional essential insights into ADHD's complex nature and offers a practical, standardized tool for improved assessment and intervention program planning targeting pragmatics.

SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Patient With Craniosynostosis and Delayed Psychomotor Development. Case Report

Speaker Name: Carmen Judith Bucett Santa Cruz

Affiliation: Caja de Petrolera de Salud

Abstract:

Craniosynostosis is a developmental anomaly that occurs due to the premature closure of one or more cranial sutures, whether partial or total. It has an incidence of 1 every 2,000 to 2,500 live births, being more common in males. Both environmental and genetic factors are predisposing factors for the disease. Surgical treatment seeks to achieve normal and appropriate brain development to prevent these complications. There are various types of approaches and each one must be adapted to each particular case.

The objective of this case report is to describe the aforementioned pathology along with its clinical characteristics, in addition to his evolution before surgical treatment using the bilateral fronto-orbital advancement technique, relating it to a search for scientific articles in databases. data such as Scielo, Pubmed, among others.

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graph TD
    A[Craniosinostosis] --> B[Cierre prematuro de suturas craneales]
    B --> C[Restricción del crecimiento craneal]
    C --> D[Mecanismos fisiopatológicos]
    D --> E[Consecuencias]
    E --> F[Factores etiológicos]
    F --> G[Impacto clínico y diagnóstico]
    G --> H[Tratamiento quirúrgico]
    
    C --> C1[Impide la expansión normal del cráneo, ni el crecimiento adecuado del encéfalo.]
    C --> C2[Ley de Virchow: crecimiento compensatorio en dirección opuesta.]
    
    D --> D1[Proliferación excesiva de células osteoblasticas.]
    D --> D2[Alteraciones en factores de crecimiento (ej. FGFR3).]
    
    E --> E1[Deformidades craneales específicas según el tipo.]
    E --> E2[Complicaciones neurológicas potenciales.]
    
    F --> F1[Genéticos (mutaciones en FGFR, TWST1).]
    F --> F2[Ambientales (teratógenos, presión intrauterina, etc.).]
    
    G --> G1[Presentación clínica variada según el tipo.]
    G --> G2[Métodos diagnósticos (clínica, radiografía, TCI).]
    
    H --> H1[Remodelación por avance fronto-orbitario bilateral.]
        
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I. Examen físico paciente

Braquicefalia
Técnica del avance fronto-orbitario.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: A Mobile Robot with an Autonomous and Custom-Designed Control System

Speaker Name: Brwa Abdulrahman Abubaker

Affiliation: Bayan University

Abstract:

Teaching autonomous mobile robots (AMRs) to acquire knowledge independently has been a formidable challenge, characterized by protracted convergence times and computational intensity within traditional methods. This research introduces an innovative paradigm employing a customized spiking neural network (SNN) to address these challenges, fostering autonomous learning and control of AMRs within unfamiliar environments. The proposed model amalgamates spike-timing-dependent plasticity (STDP) with dopamine modulation to augment the learning process. Incorporating the biologically inspired Izhikevich neuron model imparts adaptability and computational efficiency to the control systems, particularly in response to dynamic environmental alterations. Evaluation through simulations elucidates initial challenges during the training phase, where the infusion of brain-inspired learning, dopamine modulation, and the Izhikevich neuron model introduces intricacies, notably manifesting in difficulties adapting to diverse obstacle scenarios. Initial performance metrics reveal a 73% accuracy rate in reaching the target with a 27% collision rate in single obstacle scenarios. However, progressing to the testing phase demonstrates substantial enhancement, culminating in a remarkable 98% accuracy in reaching the target and a marked reduction in collisions to 2% in single obstacle scenarios. These outcomes underscore the model's adaptive prowess and proficiency in navigating complex environments with varied obstacles. The innovative application of the customized SNN, integrating STDP and dopamine modulation, showcases promising potential in surmounting the challenges associated with reinforcement learning in AMRs. Furthermore, the proposed methodology paves the way for future advancements in autonomous robotics by leveraging biologically inspired mechanisms, thereby enhancing the robots' ability to learn and adapt in real-world settings. This research not only addresses the computational and convergence issues but also opens new avenues for integrating neurobiological principles into artificial intelligence, fostering more efficient and effective autonomous systems.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Synthetic Ancient Tamil Character Generation Using GAN****Speaker Name: Aswathy Achuth****Affiliation: Anna University****Abstract:**

Stone Inscriptions are ancient handwritten scripts that comprise heritage information and are engraved on the stone walls of ancient temples and other structures. To conserve this priceless ancient information, it is crucial to digitise and decipher the information in these inscriptions. Due to the limited datasets that are available for these characters, recognition of a large number of characters is a difficult undertaking. Since ancient and modern Tamil characters are different from one another, it is not possible to utilise other Tamil character datasets for this purpose. Other data augmentation approaches won't be effective in this situation since, the structure of each character must also be preserved because there is very little variation between characters in old Tamil scripts. Using generative adversarial networks, the aforementioned problem can be effectively solved. GANs, or Generative Adversarial Networks, are a method of generative modelling that employs deep learning methods such as convolutional neural networks. In order to boost the effectiveness of character recognition, a method for the development of datasets for ancient Tamil characters using GAN is proposed here. According to a thorough simulation, character recognition from ancient stone inscriptions is more accurate when using an augmented dataset with GAN.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Enteric Protozoan Parasite Detection System: Linking to Neurodegenerative Diseases via the Gut-Brain Axis

Speaker Name: Debmitra Ghosh

Affiliation: JIS University

Abstract:

Parasitic diseases are more prevalent in tropical and subtropical climates due to favorable climatic conditions that enhance species propagation, survival, and genetic diversity. These conditions, coupled with declining water quality and complex host-parasite relationships, contribute to disease persistence. Climate change further exacerbates these issues, particularly amplifying waterborne protozoan parasites like *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia*, and *Cryptosporidium*. These parasites, commonly found in facial-contaminated water surface, causes a spectrum of health issues from dysentery, colitis, liver abscesses to life-threatening conditions. The parasites exist as infective cyst/oocyst stages capable of long-term survival in the environment. Therefore, early identification of cyst/oocyst in water samples is crucial for disease prevention and management in both human and veterinary health. Traditionally, cyst detection has relied on conventional microscopy, which is labor-intensive and prone to errors. However, recent advancements in Deep Learning and Computer Vision offer promising solutions. This study utilizes four deep neural network models to detect these three protozoan parasites from microscopic cyst/oocyst images of *E. histolytica*, *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*. The clarity of microscopic images directly impacts the accuracy of neural network models, highlighting the interconnectedness of image quality and diagnostic precision in protozoan parasite detection systems. The models not only detect the presence of protozoan parasites but also provide insights into the type and likelihood of infection. The DenseNet169 model, among others tested, demonstrates superior performance with a testing accuracy of 98.81%.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: Neuro-cognitive Insights on True Love and Relationships****Speaker Name: Augustine Thomas Pamplany****Affiliation: Institute of Science and Religion****Abstract:**

Today, thus neurological research is intersecting with various interdisciplinary studies on love and relationships. For decades, relationship researchers have studied intimate relationships – particularly romantic relationships and parent-child relationships – to uncover the key relational aspects that lead to satisfying and healthy relationships. Several researchers in the psychological and social sciences see an opportunity to engage with the complex, multifaceted conversations on love that theologians and philosophers have been having for thousands of years. This paper mainly explores the neurological and psychological dynamics that generate and sustain long standing interpersonal relationships and commitments. *True Love: How to Use Science to Understand Love* (2017) by Neurologist Fred Nour provides an insightful look at love through both neurological lenses, explaining how love takes shape in the brain, uncovering the biological processes and four unique stages of love. Neurologically speaking, the special purposes for every stage of romance and love as bestowed by nature help understand the complexities of falling in and out of love. Excitement neurotransmitters dominant in brain the initial years of romance will be replaced with stabilization hormones that demand commitment. Researches explain why honey moon ends and how love evolves through higher and higher levels of commitment, and mutual bond. Studies about the expressed gratitude between romantic lovers suggest that gratitude and its various expressions help to develop behavioral and psychological glue that can bind persons closer together. The oxytocin system is associated with solidifying the glue that binds adults into meaningful relationships. Researches have established the relationship between love and various aspects of human flourishing and well-being shedding light on the causal factors contributing to the progress of love and its impact on health and well-being.





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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Effect of continuous 2 MHz transcranial ultrasound as an adjunct to tenecteplase thrombolysis in acute anterior circulation ischemic stroke patients. Two trials

Speaker Name: Sunil Narayan

Affiliation: Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research

Abstract:

The treatment of acute ischemic stroke has improved in last few decades. While meta-analyses of several trials have established the safety and efficacy of Intravenous (IV) Tenecteplase thrombolysis, concomitant continuous Transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasound administration has not been assessed in any clinical trial. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of continuous 2 MHz TCD ultrasound during IV Tenecteplase thrombolysis for Middle cerebral artery (MCA) stroke. A total of 19 patients were included, 13 received TCD ultrasound and 6 sham TCD with IV Tenecteplase. TCD spectrum and difference in Pre and post TCD parameters were measured. Asymptomatic hemorrhagic transformation of infarct was seen in two patients. There was no mortality or clinical worsening in the sonothrombolysis group as against sham sonothrombolysis group. Median of peak systolic velocity was increased in both the sonothrombolysis ($P = 0.0002$) and sham sonothrombolysis group ($P\text{-value} = 0.001$). The difference in change in mean flow velocity between two groups, sonothrombolysis (11 cm/sec) and sham sonothrombolysis (3.5 cm/sec) were also significantly different ($P = 0.014$). This pilot work has established safety of continuous 30 min TCD application along with IV Tenecteplase thrombolysis and it concludes that concomitant 2 MHz TCD ultrasound administration significantly increased the MCA blood flow compared to chemotherbolysis alone. CTRI Registry Number: CTRI/2021/02031418.

This study was followed by a RCT in the subsequent years. The study showed improvement in flow velocities after thrombolysis across the intervention groups MFV, ($p = 0.03$). However, when the change was compared across the groups it wasn't significant. Hemorrhagic transformations were seen in 2 patients within the control group as well as 1 in the intervention group. No fatalities were observed within 24 hours of thrombolysis. Improvement of ≥ 4 points in NIHSS occurred in 6 patients under the intervention group ($p = 0.33$). Thus transcranial Doppler in adjunct to Tenecteplase was seen to improve the flow velocity with no significant long-term added clinical benefits. It was found to be safe and did not have any added complications or hemorrhage as compared to shams. Its efficacy need to be further investigated in multicentric trials providing a larger sample size and demography with more advanced equipment having higher accuracy aiming for a wide range of variables, which showed that when repeated, with randomised control trial protocol, the results obtained did not sustain".



**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Extra-virgin avocado (*Persea americana* Mill., *Laucaaceae*) oil improves cognitive impairment in D-galactose-induced Alzheimer's disease model on ovariectomized Wistar Rat

Speaker Name: MASSOP WAMBA NDE Christelle

Affiliation: University of Yaounde I

Abstract:

Background: Inadequate levels of monounsaturated (MUFA) and polyunsaturated (PUFA) fatty acids have been reported as a risk factor for neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's disease. Avocado oil (*Persea americana* Mill., *Laucaaceae*) represents a source of bioactive compounds with a relative abundance of omega-3, omega-6 polyunsaturated, and omega-9 monounsaturated fatty acids. The present study investigated the effects of extra-virgin avocado oil on the D-galactose-induced Alzheimer's disease model in ovariectomized Wistar rats. **Methods:** The cognitive dysfunctions were induced by D-galactose administration (150 mg.kg⁻¹ i.p) and/or ovariectomy in 54 female rats for 70 days. The rats were concomitantly treated with extra-virgin avocado oil (0.25, 0.5, and 1 mL.kg⁻¹, p.o), donepezil (1 mg.kg⁻¹, p.o), and estradiol valerate (1 mg.kg⁻¹, p.o). Memory disorders were evaluated using the Object Recognition, Y-Maze, and Morris water maze tests. Some biochemical and histological parameters regarding memory function were evaluated on hippocampus homogenate and tissue. **Results:** D-galactose administration and ovariectomy significantly induced learning and memory impairments, decreased relative hippocampal weight ($p < 0.001$), the levels of acetylcholine ($p < 0.001$), glutamate ($p < 0.001$), reduced glutathione ($p < 0.001$), catalase ($p < 0.05$), and superoxide dismutase ($p < 0.001$) activities, and an increase ($p < 0.001$) in the levels of methylglyoxal, malondialdehyde, and nitrites. The treatment with extra-virgin avocado oil at all tested doses reversed or prevented the negative effects induced by ovariectomy and/or by D-galactose. **Conclusions:** Taken together, these results suggest that avocado oil possesses neuroprotective properties and can be consumed or supplemented to prevent the onset of Alzheimer's disease.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Neurobehavioral alteration and hippocampal inflammation following exposure to diesel exhaust particles****Speaker Name: Mojtaba Ehsanifar****Affiliation: Torbat Jam Faculty of Medical Sciences****Abstract:**

Air pollution is associated with many neurodevelopmental and neurological disorders in human populations. Rodent models show similar neurotoxic effects of Urban Air pollution ultrafine particulate matter (UFPs <100 nm (PM_{0.1})), collected by different methods or from various sources. Exposure to ultrafine particulate matter (UFPs<100 nm (PM_{0.1})), can be adversely impacted the central nervous system (CNS) by the activation of proinflammatory pathways and reactive oxygen species associated with air pollution particulate matter. We investigated hippocampal inflammatory cytokines, neurobehavioral alteration, and neuronal morphology following exposure to diesel exhaust particles (DEPs) in mice. Male mice were DEPs exposed for 14 weeks. Mice exposed to DEPs showed more disorders in spatial memory and learning and depressive-like responses than control mice. Expression of hippocampal pro-inflammatory cytokine was increased among DEPs exposure mice. The density of neurons in hippocampus CA1, CA3, and dentate gyrus (DG) regions decreased in DEPs mice. Overall, these findings show that prolonged exposure to DEPs in the world's major cities can alter neurobehavioral and impair cognition.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: The Can Virtual Reality be Effective in Improving the Concentration and Information Processing Speed of Students with Dyscalculia?: A neurological explanation****Speaker Name: Hojjat Mahmoudi***Affiliation: Tabriz University of Medical Sciences***Abstract:**

Objectives: Dyscalculia is a specific learning disability that significantly impairs an individual's ability to understand and work with numerical concepts. This condition often leads to challenges in concentration and information processing speed, which can adversely affect academic performance. Recent advancements in virtual reality (VR) technology present new opportunities for educational interventions. VR offers immersive and interactive experiences that may enhance engagement and cognitive function among learners. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of virtual reality in improving concentration and information processing speed in students with dyscalculia. By analyzing relevant research and case studies, this paper seeks to evaluate the potential of VR as a supportive educational tool for this population, ultimately aiming to enhance their learning outcomes.

Method: This research utilized a quasi-experimental design characterized by a pre-test-post-test structure with a control group. The study's population comprised all students diagnosed with dyscalculia who sought services at the Hamdel Counseling Clinic in Khoy City during the 2024-2025 academic year. A sample of 30 individuals was selected from this population to participate in the intervention program. Participants were administered the Toulouse-Pieron test and a mathematical computation speed assessment to collect the requisite data for subsequent analysis. This methodological approach was specifically crafted to investigate the effects of educational interventions on the enhancement of mathematical skills and concentration in students with dyscalculia.

Findings: The results indicated that the educational program utilizing virtual reality was effective in improving attention scores and information processing speed among students with dyscalculia.

Conclusion: Therefore, virtual reality programs can be utilized alongside other educational and curricular interventions to enhance cognitive and computational abilities in students with dyscalculia.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Generalized linear modeling of HCV infection among medical waste handlers in Sidama region, Ethiopia

Speaker Name: Birhanu Betela Warssamo

Affiliation: Hawassa University

Abstract:

Background: There is limited evidence on prevalence and risk factors for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among waste handlers in Sidama region, Ethiopia; however, this knowledge is necessary for effective prevention of HCV infection in the region.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among randomly selected waste collectors from October 2021 to 30 July 2022 in different public hospitals of Sidama region of Ethiopia. Serum samples were collected from participants and screened for anti-HCV using rapid immunochromatography assay. Socio-demographic and risk factor information of waste handlers was gathered by pretested and well-structured questionnaires. The generalized linear model (GLM) was conducted using R software, and P-value < 0.05 was declared statistically significant.

Results: From a total of 282 participating waste handlers, 16 (5.7%) (95% CI, 4.2 – 8.7) were infected with hepatitis C virus. Educational status of waste handlers was the significant demographic variable that was associated with hepatitis C virus (AOR = 0.055; 95% CI = 0.012 – 0.248; P = 0.000). More married waste handlers, 12 (75%), were HCV positive than unmarried, 4 (25%) and married waste handlers were 2.051 times (OR = 2.051, 95%CI = 0.644 – 6.527, P = 0.295) more prone to HCV infection, compared to unmarried, which was statistically insignificant. The GLM showed that exposure to blood (OR = 8.26; 95% CI = 1.878–10.925; P = 0.037), multiple sexual partners (AOR = 3.63; 95% CI = 2.751–5.808; P = 0.001), sharp injury (AOR = 2.77; 95% CI = 2.327–3.173; P = 0.036), not using PPE (AOR = 0.77; 95% CI = 0.032–0.937; P = 0.001), contact with jaundiced patient (AOR = 3.65; 95% CI = 1.093–4.368; P = 0.0048) and unprotected sex (AOR = 11.91; 95% CI = 5.847–16.854; P = 0.001) remained statistically significantly associated with HCV positivity.

Conclusions: The study revealed that there was a high prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection among waste handlers in Sidama region, Ethiopia. This demonstrated that there is an urgent need to increase preventative efforts and strategic policy orientations to control the spread of the hepatitis C virus.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Effect of Combined Treatment by Using Neuromodulation and Acoustic Stimulation in The Management of Tinnitus

Speaker Name: Maryam Emadi

Affiliation: Hamadan University of Medical Science

Abstract:

Background: Tinnitus is a relatively common disorder with a heterogeneous nature. Combining methods in its treatment may offer greater effectiveness.

Aimes: We aim to explore the impact of concurrently applying tRNS neuromodulation and acoustic stimulation for tinnitus control.

Methods: Thirty-two tinnitus patients participated in this study, divided into two groups. The first group underwent 8 sessions of electrical stimulation (tRNS) and acoustic stimulation simultaneously, while the second group received only tRNS. The outcomes were assessed using psychoacoustic evaluation and tinnitus handicap inventory (THI) and visual analog scale (VAS) for loudness and annoyance of tinnitus. The SF-36 questionnaire was utilized to evaluate the quality of life before, and immediately after intervention and at one month follow-up.

Results: A notable reduction in tinnitus loudness was observed in both groups. There were significant differences in THI scores before and after the intervention for both groups. However, the first group exhibited larger effect sizes for changes in loudness and THI scores. The scores of the SF-36 questionnaire improved in both groups, the increase in general health and emotional scores was particularly significant in the first group.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, using electrical and acoustic stimulation simultaneously with dual-modality stimulation is more effective in reducing the loudness and annoyance of tinnitus, compared to the use of electrical stimulation alone.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Modeling Electrical Potential in Multi-Dendritic Neurons Using Bessel Functions and Cylindrical Coordinates****Speaker Name: Kaouther SELMI****Affiliation: University of Monastir****Abstract:**

This paper presents a mathematical model for simulating the distribution of electrical potential within multi-dendritic neurons using cylindrical coordinates and Bessel functions. Neurons with complex dendritic structures require sophisticated modeling to accurately represent the propagation of electrical signals. In this study, the radial component of the neuron's potential is described using Bessel functions of the first kind, while the axial propagation is represented by sinusoidal functions. The model incorporates boundary conditions that simulate fixed potentials at the extremities of the dendritic structure. The resulting potential distribution is visualized through 2D pseudo color plots, providing insights into the influence of radial distance and axial position on electrical signal propagation. Additionally, we investigate the sensitivity of the modeled potential to different orders of Bessel functions. This approach lays the foundation for further exploration of dendritic signal dynamics, offering potential applications in the analysis of neuronal activity, such as in epilepsy and other neurological disorders.



Title: Survival of hospitalised COVID-19 patients in Hawassa, Ethiopia: a cohort study

Speaker Name: Anteneh Bezanih Ali

Affiliation: Hawassa University

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by SARS-CoV-2, led to 622,119,701 reported cases and 6,546,118 deaths. Most studies on COVID-19 patients in hospitals are from high-income countries, lacking data for developing countries such as Ethiopia. This study assesses clinical features, demographics, and risk factors for in-hospital mortality in Hawassa, Ethiopia. The research cohort comprises 804 cases exhibiting clinical diagnoses and/or radiological findings and indicative of symptoms consistent with COVID-19 at Hawassa University Comprehensive Specialized Hospital from September 24, 2020, to November 26, 2021. In-hospital mortality rate was predicted using Cox regression. The median age was 45 years, with males making up 64.1% of the population. 173 (21.5%) fatalities occurred, with 125 (72.3%) among males. Male patients had higher mortality rates than females. Severe and critical cases were 24% and 21%. 49.1% had at least one comorbidity, with 12.6% having multiple. Common comorbidities were diabetes (15.9%) and hypertension (15.2%). The Cox regression in Ethiopian COVID-19 patients found that factors like gender, advanced age group, disease severity, symptoms upon admission, shortness of breath, sore throat, body weakness, hypertension, diabetes, multiple Comorbidities, and prior health facility visits increased the risk of COVID-19 death, similar to high-income nations. However, in Ethiopia, COVID-19 patients were young and economically active. Patients with at least one symptom had reduced death risk. As a conclusion, COVID-19 in Ethiopia mainly affected the younger demographic, particularly economically active individuals. Early detection can reduce the risk of mortality. Prompt medical attention is essential, especially for individuals with Comorbidities. Further research needed on diabetes and hypertension management to reduce mortality risk. Risk factors identified at admission play a crucial role in guiding clinical decisions for intensive monitoring and treatment. Broader risk indicators help prioritize patients for allocation of hospital resources, especially in regions with limited medical facilities. Government's focus on timely testing and strict adherence to regulations crucial for reducing economic impact



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: Neurochemistry of Metabolic Encephalopathy: Modulation of glutamate-NMDAR-NO-cGMP cascade in three different rat models****Speaker Name:** Santosh Singh**Affiliation:** A Central University**Abstract:**

Metabolic encephalopathy (ME) is a set of neurological disorders, which is primarily not caused by structural abnormalities, but are the results of persistent systemic pathophysiology due to several systemic diseases such as diabetes, liver and renal failure. ME is seen either of the two categories: firstly, the encephalopathic condition caused by peripheral organ dysfunction such as the case of hepatic encephalopathy (HE) and the second category involves the lack of metabolic co-factors as in case of hyperglycaemia (T2DM) and hyperammonaemia (HA). The present work focused on both examples of metabolic encephalopathies: HE, caused due to liver dysfunction and diabetic encephalopathy (DE) and hyperammonaemic encephalopathy (HAE) caused due to the imbalance in the normal physiology of metabolic co-factors glucose and ammonia, respectively. NMDA receptor (NMDAR)-dependent long-term potentiation (LTP) and long-term depression (LTD) are forms of synaptic plasticity that may be critically involved in learning and memory via glutamate-NMDAR-NO-cGMP signalling pathway. Present findings demonstrated the differential regulation of the NR2A and NR2B subunits of NMDAR in the cerebral cortex and cerebellum but upregulation of nitric oxide (NO) and cGMP in the in the rat models of HE, DE and HAE. Also, the administration of *Andrographolide* (AGP) and sirtuin (SIRT1) activator Resveratrol (RSV) have been seen to restore the neuro-behavioural impairments caused due to the metabolic encephalopathy. Thus, suggesting the role of glutamate-NMDAR-NO-cGMP cascade in the pathophysiology of various metabolic encephalopathies.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: The Intersection of Dentistry and Neurology: BPPV Following Dental Surgeries

Speaker Name: Mohammadamin Damsaz

Affiliation: iFACE Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Academy

Abstract:

Background: With a notable increase in demand for implant placement in atrophic cases, this study aimed to evaluate the occurrence of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) following closed sinus lift and ridge splitting surgeries.

Materials and Methods: Healthy patients requiring posterior maxillary closed sinus lift or ridge split surgeries at Mashhad Dental School from September 2021 to September 2022 were enrolled in this cohort study. A single surgeon performed all surgeries under standard protocols. The intervention groups consisted of closed sinus lift and ridge splitting procedures. The primary outcome variable was BPPV, and the Dix-Hallpike maneuver was used before and after the operation to diagnose BPPV. The data were statistically analyzed using SPSS 23, and the significance level was set at 0.05.

Results: A total of 112 patients (51 women and 61 men) with a mean age of 48.4 ± 9.5 years participated in the study. The average BMI was 21.5 ± 2.4 , and the mean duration of surgery was 31.9 ± 6.6 min. Of the patients, 10.7, 36.6, 27.7, 12.5, and 1.8% presented with hypertension, headache, dizziness, nausea, and BPPV, respectively. Two patients (3.1%) in the closed sinus lift group were diagnosed with BPPV, whereas no patients in the ridge split group were diagnosed. However, there was no significant difference ($P = 0.509$). No statistically significant difference in the occurrence of certain symptoms between two groups was found. There was a significant association between certain health conditions and the onset of BPPV.

Conclusion: The study suggests closed sinus lift surgery may have a higher risk of BPPV than ridge split surgery, but further studies with larger sample are needed to confirm this association.

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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Advancing Face Recognition Accuracy: A Novel Ensemble Approach with Deep Learning Models and Optimized Hyperparameters

Speaker Name: Priyadarsini

Affiliation: SRM Institute of Science and Technology

Abstract:

In recent years, face recognition systems have significantly evolved, driven by advancements in deep learning. However, achieving high accuracy in diverse real-world scenarios remains challenging due to factors like varying lighting, occlusions, and complex facial expressions. This presentation provides an in-depth evaluation of various state-of-the-art deep learning models, analyzing their strengths and limitations in face recognition. We introduce a novel ensemble method that leverages the unique features of multiple models, enhancing recognition accuracy through adaptive hyperparameter tuning. This approach not only improves performance but also maintains computational efficiency, making it feasible for real-time applications. Attendees will gain insights into the practical implications of our ensemble technique, which aims to set a new benchmark in face recognition accuracy while addressing critical performance bottlenecks.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Mental Wellbeing and the Kama Sutra: A Synergy Between Hedonic and Eudaimonic Approaches

Speaker Name: Aparupa Dasgupta

Affiliation: Clinical Psychology Centre of University of Calcutta

Abstract:

Background: The concept of mental well-being has often been misinterpreted. It has been subjected to the notion that Hedonic and Eudaimonic traditions are distinct, with nothing binding them together. However, Indian philosophical texts like *Kama Sutra* bridged these two approaches, offering a more integrated view of well-being. Several centuries after *Kama Sutra* was composed, neuroscientific research reflected a change in the experience of pleasure and its significance as the brain evolved and became more complex. The evolving brain's perception of pleasure includes both immediate gratification and deeper, more lasting states of mental well-being. This highlights ancient literature's profound understanding while predating these modern views in neuropsychology.

Objectives: The paper aims to explore the extent to which ancient principles found in texts like *Kama Sutra* correspond with current neuroscience research. It seeks to assess how contemporary neuroscience supports *Kama Sutra's* concept of channelling primordial urges for long-term well-being through sophisticated cognitive processes.

Scope: The scope of the paper lies at the intersection of ancient philosophical texts and contemporary neuroscience, as well as the related concepts of hedonic and eudaimonic well-being.

Methodology: The methodology follows a narrative review approach, with keyword searches conducted in the Google Scholar database and reference lists of primary articles examined.

Results and conclusion: *Kama Sutra* emphasises the interaction between the forces of love and sex in the pursuit of one's full potential, transcendence, and the search for meaning. Modern neuroscience affirms the interconnected nature of love and sex, underscoring the enduring relevance of *Kama Sutra's* insights, despite predating these scientific advancements. Research suggests that the brain mechanisms involved in fundamental pleasures (those associated with food and sexual activity) are related to those underlying higher-order, more complex pleasures (e.g., financial, creative, musical, compassionate, and transcendent pleasures). Thus, the ideas put forward by *Kama Sutra* have found robust support in modern neuroscience.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

Title: Developing an Artificial Neural Network-based model for predicting EFL achievement level

Speaker Name: Amani Bouzayenne

Affiliation: Higher Institute of Management of Gabes

Abstract:

Motivated by the increasing applications of artificial intelligence in education, the present study aimed at developing an Artificial Neural Network (ANN)-based model for predicting EFL (English as a Foreign Language) achievement levels using data about learners' variables. Another endeavor of the current survey was to analyze the importance of learners' differences in predicting EFL achievement: personality traits, perceptual learning style preferences, language learning strategies, motivation, and attitudes. A Likert-response format questionnaire served to gauge the considered learners' variables. The subjects were 200 Tunisian first-year university students aged 19 to 23, not English-specialized students. As for data analysis procedures, the employment of the alpha internal consistency coefficient was to inform about the reliability of the study instrument, and the ANNs were to give insights into the interconnections among the study variables. The findings postulated that it was practicable to implement systematic ANNs to predict learners' EFL achievement levels using their individual affective and cognitive factors, as the model achieved an excellent overall accuracy (an accuracy of 97%). Moreover, results proved that using learners' variables simultaneously provided a better prediction of EFL achievement. The study highly recommends the implementation of ANNs for the analysis of EFL learning to increase its effectiveness.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Mobile-Friendly Solution for COVID-19 Detection From Computed Tomography Images****Speaker Name:** Kenan Morani**Affiliation:** Izmir Democracy University**Abstract:**

We propose a mobile-friendly, modern, and accurate solution for COVID-19 diagnosis using Computed Tomography (CT) images. In our proposed solution, we leveraged state-of-the-art Transformer models in computer vision, namely “mobile ViT xxs Transformer”, to reach our goal. Two key steps of image processing were employed to decrease model misclassifications. Firstly, the uppermost and lowermost slices of each CT scan were removed, preserving sixty percent in each scan. Secondly, all slices underwent rectangular manual cropping to bring focus on the lung areas or Region of Interest (ROI) of the slices. Subsequently, resized CT scans (384 by 384) were input into the transformer. The transformer model is suited for grayscale input images and a binary classification task. To determine the overall diagnosis for each patient, the majority voting was deployed for each CT scan to make predictions for each patient. To verify the efficiency of our method, a big and rigorously annotated database of CT images, named COV19-CT-DB, was used. Verification was made on both the validation partition and the test partition of unseen images of the database. The model’s performance exceeded the base on the given dataset. These results present our solution as accurate and suitable for clinical and personal usage. The code can be found at https://github.com/IDU-CVLab/COV19D_4th.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Machine learning for human emotion recognition: a comprehensive review****Speaker Name:** Someya Mohsen Zaki**Affiliation:** Minia University**Abstract:**

Emotion is an interdisciplinary research field investigated by many research areas such as psychology, philosophy, computing, and others. Emotions influence how we make decisions, plan, reason, and deal with various aspects. Automated human emotion recognition (AHER) is a critical research topic in Computer Science. It can be applied in many applications such as marketing, human–robot interaction, electronic games, E-learning, and many more. It is essential for any application requiring knowing the emotional state of the person and act accordingly. The automated methods for recognizing emotions use many modalities such as facial expressions, written text, speech, and various biosignals such as the electroencephalograph, blood volume pulse, electrocardiogram, and others to recognize emotions. The signals can be used individually(uni-modal) or as a combination of more than one modality (multi-modal). Most of the work presented is in laboratory experiments and personalized models. Recent research is concerned about in the wild experiments and creating generic models. This study presented a comprehensive review and an evaluation of the state-of-the-art methods for AHER employing machine learning from a computer science perspective and directions for future research work. Based on this study, we noticed that using multi-modal is better than uni-modal to predict emotion labels. Also, it proved that studies based on integrating health monitoring sensors (physiological and environmental) to predict emotion labels achieved better results than others.



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Effect of Bilateral Subthalamic Nucleus (STN) Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) on drug reduction for Parkinson's disease. A retrospective observational study from a low-middle-income country

Speaker Name: Zubair Mustafa khan

Affiliation: Punjab Institute of Neurosciences

Abstract:

Objectives: To determine the effect of Bilateral Subthalamic Nucleus (STN) Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) on drug reduction for Parkinson's disease (PD) in a low-middle-income country.

Materials and Methods: This retrospective study included 51 patients who underwent bilateral STN DBS at the Department of Neurosurgery Unit-III, Punjab Institute of Neurosciences, Lahore, Pakistan over 5 years. Patients meeting the inclusion and exclusion criterias (49 patients) were selected and the effect of bilateral STN DBS on drug reduction was evaluated.

Results: Levodopa equivalent daily dose (LEDD) and Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS)-III results were statistically significant, with a P-value of 0.0001. And for UPDRS-IV, it was 0.2751, which is statistically insignificant. LEDD reduced by 55.03% ($P < 0.0001$), UPRS-III improved by 80.49% ($P < 0.0001$), and UPDRS-IV improved by 1% ($P < 0.0001$).

Conclusions: When the disease is in its early stages and has not yet manifested advanced parkinsonism symptoms, bilateral STN DBS has significant benefit in terms of improvement in motor symptoms along with considerable reduction in levodopa requirement.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: Drug and alcohol Abuse in patients with intractable epilepsy****Speaker Name:** Raafat A Abdeldayem**Affiliation:** Faculty of Medicine Mansoura University

Abstract:

Background; Seizures often occur in substance abusers.**The aim of the present work;** is to study the etiology of non-response to antiepileptic drugs by estimating their serum levels and screening of drugs and substance abuse in patients with resistant epilepsy.**Materials & Methods;** this study was conducted on 924 patients with intractable epilepsy were included. All assays run on the system use of homogenous immunoassay technique EMIT (Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Test) and confirmed by GC/MS (gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrum).**Results;** Confirmed Positive results for drugs and substances abuse were detected in 246 of 924 patients (26.62%) by GC/MS. Cannabis was the first abused drug (29.27%), 17 patients show serum level of antiepileptic drugs (carbamazepine, valproate and phenytoin) within therapeutic range, but 169 patients' levels were below it and 60 patients with levels above it.**Conclusions;** Substances abuse may be the cause of resistant epilepsy as they are epileptogenic by themselves or due to drug-drug interaction with the antiepileptic.**Recommendations;** - A screening test for drug and substances abuse is performed if drug abuse or withdrawal is suspected in patients with resistant epilepsy even if patients deny the use of them. - To confirm the results of EMIT, further study is needed by using GCMS (gas chromatography mass spectrum) as it is more sensitive and more specific than EMIT system.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

Title: Aspartame-induced cognitive dysfunction: Unveiling role of microglia-mediated neuroinflammation and molecular

Speaker Name: Waseem Dar

Affiliation: Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence

Abstract:

Aspartame, an artificial sweetener, is consumed by millions of people globally. There are multiple reports of aspartame and its metabolites affecting cognitive functions in animal models and humans, which include learning problems, headaches, seizures, migraines, irritable moods, anxiety, depression, and insomnia. These cognitive deficits and associated symptoms are partly attributed to dysregulated excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitter balance due to aspartate released from aspartame, resulting in an excitotoxic effect in neurons, leading to neuronal damage. However, microglia, a central immunocompetent cell type in brain tissue and a significant player in inflammation can contribute to the impact. Microglia rapidly responds to changes in CNS homeostasis. Aspartame consumption might affect the microglia phenotype directly via methanol-induced toxic effects and indirectly via aspartic acid-mediated excitotoxicity, exacerbating symptoms of cognitive decline. Long-term oral consumption of aspartame thus might change microglia's phenotype from ramified to activated, resulting in chronic or sustained activation, releasing excess pro-inflammatory molecules. This pro-inflammatory surge might lead to the degeneration of healthy neurons and other glial cells, impairing cognition. This review will deliberate on possible links and research gaps that need to be explored concerning aspartame consumption, ecotoxicity and microglia-mediated inflammatory cognitive impairment. The study covers a comprehensive analysis of the impact of aspartame consumption on cognitive function, considering both direct and indirect effects, including the involvement of microglia-mediated neuroinflammation. We also propose a novel intervention strategy involving tryptophan supplementation to mitigate cognitive decline symptoms in individuals with prolonged aspartame consumption, providing a potential solution to address the adverse effects of aspartame on cognitive function



SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW

Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Survival of hospitalised COVID-19 patients in Hawassa, Ethiopia: A cohort study

Speaker Name: Anteneh Bezanih Ali

Affiliation: Hawassa University

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by SARS-CoV-2, led to 622,119,701 reported cases and 6,546,118 deaths. Most studies on COVID-19 patients in hospitals are from high-income countries, lacking data for developing countries such as Ethiopia. This study assesses clinical features, demographics, and risk factors for in-hospital mortality in Hawassa, Ethiopia. The research cohort comprises 804 cases exhibiting clinical diagnoses and/or radiological findings and indicative of symptoms consistent with COVID-19 at Hawassa University Comprehensive Specialized Hospital from September 24, 2020, to November 26, 2021. In-hospital mortality rate was predicted using Cox regression. The median age was 45 years, with males making up 64.1% of the population. 173 (21.5%) fatalities occurred, with 125 (72.3%) among males. Male patients had higher mortality rates than females. Severe and critical cases were 24% and 21%. 49.1% had at least one comorbidity, with 12.6% having multiple. Common comorbidities were diabetes (15.9%) and hypertension (15.2%). The Cox regression in Ethiopian COVID-19 patients found that factors like gender, advanced age group, disease severity, symptoms upon admission, shortness of breath, sore throat, body weakness, hypertension, diabetes, multiple Comorbidities, and prior health facility visits increased the risk of COVID-19 death, similar to high-income nations. However, in Ethiopia, COVID-19 patients were young and economically active. Patients with at least one symptom had reduced death risk. As a conclusion, COVID-19 in Ethiopia mainly affected the younger demographic, particularly economically active individuals. Early detection can reduce the risk of mortality. Prompt medical attention is essential, especially for individuals with Comorbidities. Further research needed on diabetes and hypertension management to reduce mortality risk. Risk factors identified at admission play a crucial role in guiding clinical decisions for intensive monitoring and treatment. Broader risk indicators help prioritize patients for allocation of hospital resources, especially in regions with limited medical facilities. Government's focus on timely testing and strict adherence to regulations crucial for reducing economic impact.





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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Evaluation of Subjective Visual Vertical and Cervical Neuromotor Control in Young Nomophobians: A Cross-Sectional Study

Speaker Name: Jude John D'souza

Affiliation: Mahatma Gandhi Mission's College of Physiotherapy

Abstract:

Background: Misperceptions of subjective visual vertical are associated with poor balance, increasing the risk of falls and accidents. The present study aimed to evaluate the effect of nomophobia on verticality perception using subjective visual vertical (S.V.V.) test and cervical neuromotor control of the deep neck flexors (DNF) in adults aged 18–29 years old.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study employed convenience sampling and was conducted at a tertiary health institute over eight months. After obtaining the written informed consent, 102 participants were asked to fill out the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q) and based on the responses participants were stratified into mild ($n_1 = 34$), moderate ($n_2 = 34$), and severe ($n_3 = 34$) nomophobic group. Each nomophobic group underwent testing for verticality perception by using the SVV test and cervical neuromotor control. 102 healthy age and gender-matched controls were recruited and underwent testing for verticality perception by using the SVV test and cervical neuromotor control.

Results: The mean age of the study participants was 22 ± 3.15 years with 35(33.98%) males and 67(65.04%) females. There was a statistically significant difference between the median scores across the three nomophobic groups with S.V.V. ($p = 0.005$), activation score ($p = 0.012$), and endurance score ($p = 0.000$) of the deep neck flexors in the severe nomophobia group.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that SVV and cervical neuromotor control were predominantly affected in the severe nomophobic group.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Brain Inflammation and Autism: Exploring the fascinating pathways for the cerebellum's neurodevelopmental effects****Speaker Name:** Husham Bayazed**Affiliation:** University of Zakho**Abstract:**

While the exact cause of autism remains unknown, the goal of this presentation is to shed light on new exciting research and findings that connect brain inflammation with autism in young children and describe the exact changes that happen at the cellular brain level during development that cause ASD. Interestingly, in late 2023 (Ament S.A. et al.), a study utilizing the new technology of single-cell genomes studied the brains of autistic children who died from inflammatory conditions, such as infections or asthma. The study discovered alterations and disruptions in the maturation and functions of neurons within the cerebellum. The study primarily focuses on the Purkinje and Golgi neurons, both of which play crucial roles in development, including cognitive and emotional control, and the coordination of communication among cerebellum cells. Following inflammatory disorders, there are higher levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines, which can cause damage to the delicate neurons in the brain and prevent their complete maturation. The new study, for the first time, looked at the cerebellum, since it is the first brain region to develop and the last to reach maturation during pregnancy and it is responsible for all neurocognitive disorders distorted in children with autism. Indeed, this new technology of single nuclear RNA sequencing has the potential to directly observe changes in the brain at the cell level, making it a breakthrough in neuroscience research. This explains how inflammation plays a crucial role in autism and other neurodegenerative diseases. This exciting research sheds light on potential avenues for the prevention and early intervention of infections in children to prevent autism. However, further research is necessary to validate this insightful connection and determine whether targeting inflammation could prevent its impact on brain development in an autistic child.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: The Mind: Its Role in Optimal Health According to Indian Sanskrit literature

Speaker Name: Nirupama Tripathi

Affiliation: University of Allahabad

Abstract:

In Indian philosophy, the mind (*mana*) is mostly considered a subtle material entity and holds a significant place among the 11 senses. The mind is also said to be the cause of bondage and salvation (*mokṣa*). It is extremely quick-moving and is extremely speedy. In the *Śrīmadbhagavadgītā*, Arjuna discusses these characteristics of the mind with Lord *Śrīkrṣṇa*. Any knowledge comes through the mind only. Activities such as worrying, thinking, or making any resolution are carried out by the body through the mind via the nervous system. True prosperity is achieved by controlling the mind. If a person loses control over their mind, various diseases can arise. Charaka mentions *prajñāparādha* and *janapadodhvaṃsa* (pandemic) in his texts, which are directly related to the mind. When there is a disorder in the mind, the nervous system is affected, which negatively impacts mental and physical health. In Indian medical traditions, the body and mind are considered the shelter of diseases. An imbalance in *Vāta*, *Pitta*, and *Kapha* causes all types of physical and mental illnesses. The mind and the body are also the shelter of happiness. The senses perceive their objects through the mind. Thus, by keeping the mind under control and maintaining the natural functioning of all senses, a person remains healthy. The *Caraka Saṃhitā* provides detailed treatments for mental illnesses. An unhealthy, uncontrolled mind can create disorders in the nervous system, leading a person towards criminal behavior. Through this research, the role of the mind as described in Indian literature—from the Vedas to texts like Ayurveda—has been analyzed, emphasizing its role in achieving optimal health. The conclusion drawn is that the mind plays a crucial role not only in maintaining the balance of an individual's body but also in stabilizing society and the entire world.





Title: Non-Ataxia Manifestations of Spinocerebellar Ataxia 12

Speaker Name: Pooja Anand

Affiliation: All India Institute of Medical Sciences

Abstract:

Background: Spinocerebellar ataxia type 12 (SCA12) is the most common autosomal dominant ataxia in northern India. In clinical practice, non-ataxia manifestations are frequently observed in SCA12 patients which require early diagnosis and management to improve quality of life. Current literature lacks detailed observations on non-ataxia manifestations of SCA12.

Aim: To study non-ataxia manifestations in SCA12 patients To study non-ataxia manifestations in SCA12 patients.

Methods: We conducted a single centre, cross-sectional study on 60 genetically confirmed cases of SCA12. We analysed non-ataxia manifestations by use of the following validated scales: MOCA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment), Hamilton Depression Scale – HAM-D, Hamilton Anxiety Scale – HAM-A, Validated Sleep Questionnaire, and SF-36 to assess cognition, depression, anxiety, sleep and quality of life respectively.

Results: Hand tremor (75%) was the most common presenting feature followed by ataxia (15%). Mean MOCA score was 22.87 ± 4.86 , with 32 patients (53.34%) having mild cognitive dysfunction. Mean HAM - A score was 8.58 ± 4.09 , with 40 patients (66.67%) having mild anxiety. Mean HAM - D was 9.45 ± 4.48 , with 39 patients (65%) having mild depression. Sleep abnormalities were seen in 21 patients (35%). Age of onset showed significant correlation with SF-36 physical functioning domain (p value: 0.046) while duration of illness was significantly correlated with MOCA scores (p value: 0.023). SARA had significant correlation with MOCA (p value: 0.038); sleep abnormalities (p value: 0.015) and all domains of SF-36 except social functioning and health change domain.

Conclusion: The burden of non-ataxia manifestations was observed to be high in our study. Hand tremor was the most common and initial non-ataxia manifestation of SCA12 which may be misdiagnosed as essential tremor or parkinsonian tremor. Cognitive and sleep abnormalities and quality of life parameters correlated with severity of ataxia. Recognition and assessment of non-ataxia manifestations may help in providing holistic care to patients with SCA12.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Is Connective Tissue Massage Effective in Individuals with Fibromyalgia?

Speaker Name: Aylin Keskin

Affiliation: Pamukkale University

Abstract:

Objectives: The aim of the study was to examine the effectiveness of clinical pilates exercises and connective tissue massage in individuals with Fibromyalgia (FM) on disease activity, anxiety and quality of life.

Scope: Pain Disorder and Management

Methods: 32 women (age mean=52.43±8.32) diagnosed with FM according to American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria were included in this study. Participants were randomly divided into two groups as interventional group (n=15, mean age=48.80±7.48) and control group (n=17, mean age=55.64±7.87). While the connective tissue massage and clinical pilates exercises were applied to the treatment group, only clinical pilates exercises were applied to the control group. After the demographic characteristics and disease related data of the individuals were recorded; number of painful regions were assessed with Pain Location Inventory (PLI), disease impact with Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire (FIQ), functional status with Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), anxiety with Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), quality of life with Short Form-36 (SF-36) and biopsychosocial status with Cognitive Exercise Therapy Approach (BETY) Scale were evaluated. All evaluations were made before and after treatment. All interventions were applied 3 days per week for 6 weeks by the same experienced physical therapist. One session for clinical pilates exercises consisted of 60 minutes (10 minutes warm up, 40 minutes clinical pilates exercises, 10 minutes cool-down). Connective tissue massage was started from lumbosacral region and continued lower thoracic, scapular, interscapular, and cervical regions, respectively. Results: When the pre-treatment and post-treatment results are analyzed; the results were significant in the intervention group of PLI (p = 0.007), SF 36 physical component (p = 0.025) and mental component (p = 0.017) and FIQ (p = 0.004), while in the control group the difference in SF 36 physical component (p = 0.008) and mental component (p = 0.024), FIQ (p = 0.001) and BAI (p = 0.043) was significant. Delta values were calculated by subtracting post-treatment results from pre-treatment results. When the delta values of the groups are compared, it was determined that the difference only in the PLI (p = 0.023) were significant in favor of the treatment group.

Conclusion: According to our results, connective tissue massage has been shown to be effective in reducing the number of painful areas in addition to the positive effects of clinical pilates exercises in individuals with FM. In order to increase the effectiveness of treatment in individuals with FM, we recommend the use of connective tissue massage as an additional treatment method.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Comparative analysis of risk factors and clinical outcomes in young patients with acute ischemic and haemorrhagic stroke

Speaker Name: Hamide Nasiri

Affiliation: Zanjan University of Medical Sciences

Abstract:

Background: Stroke remains a leading cause of death and disability globally, with substantial socioeconomic impacts, particularly among young adults. This study investigated the clinical characteristics, risk factors, and outcomes of young adults (18–55 years) with acute ischemic stroke (AIS) or hemorrhagic stroke (HS) in Zanjan, Iran.

Methods: A retrospective registry-based analysis was conducted using data from the Vali-e-Asr Hospital Stroke Center. From March 2016 to June 2023, 5345 stroke cases were recorded, of which 616 young stroke survivors were included. Baseline demographics, risk factors, functional outcomes (modified Rankin Scale [mRS] score), stroke severity (NIHSS score), treatment history, and mortality were analyzed. Statistical analyses included chi-square tests, independent t-tests, and logistic regression.

Results: Among the cohort, 525 (85.23%) had AIS, and 91 (14.77%) had HS. Significant differences between groups were observed in atrial fibrillation incidence, antiplatelet treatment history, hypertension, smoking status, and recent stroke history. Patients with HS had higher baseline NIHSS scores (12.90 ± 6.04 vs. 7.69 ± 8.56 , $p < 0.05$). In-hospital and three-month mortality rates were significantly higher in the HS group. Hemorrhagic stroke, female sex, elevated NIHSS score, and current smoking were independently associated with increased in-hospital mortality. At three months, HS patients had lower odds of achieving excellent functional outcomes and functional independence, significantly influenced by stroke severity and prior health conditions.

Conclusion: Young stroke survivors, especially those with HS, face higher mortality and poorer functional outcomes. Key risk factors include stroke type, NIHSS score, smoking status, and sex. Early identification and targeted management of these factors are crucial to improving outcomes in this vulnerable population.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly*

Title: Revolutionizing Teacher Education in Light of Positive Psychology: Evaluating PPIs through the Lens of Culture

Speaker Name: Elnaz Oladrostam

Affiliation: Beheshti University

Abstract:

Positive psychology (PP) focuses on the constructive effects of positive emotions on optimal performance. The purpose of conducting the present study was to integrate PP in to a foreign language teacher education course to assess whether making practitioners cognizant of basic tenets of positive psychology affects their teaching positively. To this end, first a comprehensive measure of PERMA profiler was administered to practitioners to evaluate their well-being. Results revealed that PP tenets and principles needed to be taught through PP interventions (PPIs). Therefore, some participants were selected and they were given instruction on the main PP principles. They were asked to write about their reactions to the teaching program. Retrodictive thematic analysis of teacher's verbatim written reflections demonstrated that teachers felt they made great breakthrough in their instructional practice and their well-being as well as love of their career were augmented. Moreover, plethoric underlying PP elements were extracted from their writings. However, it was noted that in order for these PPIs to be effective, they should be in conformity with cultural patterns and norms. In other words, these PP activities must be divided in to collectivist, individualistic, and both-way interventions to be effectual.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

**Title: Secondary Benefits of Microsurgical Intervention on the Vertebral Artery (V1 Segment) Q2 for Refractory Vertebrobasilar Insufficiency: Alleviation of Parkinsonism-Like Symptoms****Speaker Name:** Mehmet Erkan Üstün**Affiliation:** Department of Neurosurgery, Private Clinic**Abstract:**

Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate the outcomes of microneurosurgical interventions on V1 segment of the vertebral artery in patients with refractory vertebrobasilar insufficiency (VBI) due to dolicoarteriopathy and external compressions and to assess the secondary benefits of Parkinsonism-like symptoms. –

Methods: Retrospective analysis encompassed 101 patients treated for vertebral artery dolicoarteriopathy or compression-related refractory VBI from 2016 to 2023. Of these, 16 patients exhibited drug-resistant Parkinsonismlike symptoms. The diagnostic evaluation included cerebral computed tomography/magnetic resonance angiography or digital subtraction angiography and brain computed tomography or magnetic resonance perfusion studies, corroborated by preoperative and 6- and 12-month postoperative Movement Disorder Society-Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Part 3 assessments. Data were analyzed through Turkey's "E-nabız" system, employing Stata16 for statistical scrutiny. –

Results: A significant reduction in Movement Disorder Society-Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale scores was observed (preoperative: 26.75 10.91; 6 months: 23.09 9.24; 12 months: 22.5 8.73; $P < 0.001$). Postoperative follow-up denoted that 43.7% of patients ceased medication and 50% reduced antiparkinsonian drugs. The microneurosurgical approach resulted in complete remission of VBI-related symptoms in 84.6% of patients, with the rest showing partial or marked improvement. At 6 months postoperation, perfusion studies revealed posterior border zone or cerebellar perfusion enhancements in 81% (13 out of 16) of patients, with full symptom resolution, while the remaining 19% (3 out of 16) showed partial perfusion and clinical improvements, particularly in regions supplied by the posterior cerebellar artery or posterior inferior cerebellar artery. The absence of operative mortality and minimal transient morbidities underscored the procedure's safety. –

Conclusions: Microneurosurgery for vertebral artery anomalies in refractory VBI patients, particularly those with concomitant parkinsonian-like syndromes, has demonstrated potential in symptom remission and medication reduction.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly**Title: Cervical ganglio-neuroma, a rare neck mass in pediatric age:
A case report****Speaker Name:** Areena Anjum**Affiliation:** Government Medical College**Abstract:**

Introduction: Ganglioneuromas (GN) are benign, slow-growing, non-invasive, and well-differentiated neoplasms of neuroblastic origin. In our report, a case of a 4 year-old girl is being presented with a 1 year & 5 month history of enlarging neck mass.

Methods: The patient presented with a left lateral slow growing cervical neck mass. A transcervical approach was used to excise the tumour and sent for histopathological examination.

Results: Histopathology examination confirmed ganglioneuroma. Complete Surgical excision and biopsy is considered the treatment of choice for this benign tumour. The postoperative period was uneventful, there were no cranial neuropathies observed.

Conclusion: Ganglioneuromas should be accounted as the differential diagnosis of pediatric soft tissue tumours of the neck located medial to neurovascular structures.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Artificial Intelligence in Brain Surgery: Improving Patient Outcomes

Speaker Name: Mihit Kalawatia

Affiliation: Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Government Medical College

Abstract:

Introduction: Artificial intelligence (AI) transforms brain surgery by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, surgical precision, and postoperative care. This study explores the integration of AI technologies across surgical phases to improve outcomes in brain surgery patients.

Methods: A comprehensive review of AI applications in brain surgery was conducted, focusing on the preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative phases. Data from key studies were synthesized to outline AI's potential and associated challenges.

Results:

1. Preoperative Phase:

- **Advanced Diagnostic Imaging:** AI-powered neural networks, like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), interpret MRI and CT scans with high accuracy, minimizing radiological errors.
- **Predicting Surgical Outcomes:** Machine learning (ML) models assess patient data to forecast complications such as hemorrhages and infections, enhancing personalized risk assessments.

2. Intraoperative Phase:

- **AI-Assisted Robotics:** AI-integrated robotic systems enable precise movements in tumour resections and electrode placements for deep brain stimulation.
- **Real-Time Decision Support:** AI-powered imaging tools provide instant feedback, assisting surgeons in achieving optimal resection margins and preserving critical structures.

3. Postoperative Phase:

- **Outcome Prediction:** AI algorithms analyse large datasets to forecast recovery trajectories and complications.
- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** NLP extracts meaningful insights from unstructured patient data, guiding personalized follow-ups and interventions.

4. Challenges:

- Ethical concerns, algorithmic biases, and data privacy issues require robust frameworks for AI integration in clinical workflows.

Conclusion: AI has revolutionized brain surgery by enhancing precision, decision-making, and patient safety. Addressing ethical, technical, and privacy barriers is crucial to leveraging AI's full potential for a data-driven, patient-centred healthcare system.





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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly

Title: Atheroprotective role of vinpocetine: an old drug with new indication

Speaker Name: Eman Abas Hegazy Wahsh

Affiliation: Sinai University

Abstract:

Endothelial dysfunction is considered one of the main causes of atherosclerosis and elevated blood pressure. Atherosclerosis (AS) formation is enhanced by different mechanisms including cytokine generation, vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation, and migration. One of the recent treatments toward endothelial dysfunction is vinpocetine (VPN). VPN is an ethyl apovincamate used in the management of different cerebrovascular disorders and endothelial dysfunction through inhibition of atherosclerosis formation. VPN is a potent inhibitor of phosphodiesterase enzyme 1 (PDE1) as well it has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects through inhibition of the expression of nuclear factor kappa B (NF κ B). VPN has been shown to be effective against development and progression of AS. However, the underlying molecular mechanism was not fully clarified. Consequently, objective of the present narrative review was to clarify the mechanistic role of VPN in AS. Most of pro-inflammatory cytokines released from macrophages are inhibited by the action of VPN via NF- κ B-dependent mechanism. VPN blocks monocyte adhesion and migration by inhibiting the expression of proinflammatory cytokines. As well, VPN is effective in reducing oxidative stress, a cornerstone in the pathogenesis of AS, through inhibition of NF- κ B and PDE1. VPN promotes plaque stability and prevent erosion and rupture of atherosclerotic plaque. In conclusion, VPN through mitigation of inflammatory and oxidative stress with plaque stability effects could be effective agent in the management of endothelial dysfunction through inhibition of atherosclerosis mediators.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: An Unsuspected case of CNS Tuberculosis presenting with dysphagia as a primary complaint: A Diagnostic Challenge

Speaker Name: Abdi Dandena Dibaba

Affiliation: Jimma University

Abstract:

Background: Central nervous system (CNS) tuberculosis is a rare but severe manifestation of tuberculosis, representing a small proportion of tuberculosis cases overall. Despite its rarity, CNS tuberculosis is associated with significant morbidity and mortality if not diagnosed and treated promptly. It often poses diagnostic challenges because its symptoms are nonspecific and can mimic other conditions, particularly in non-endemic regions. Early recognition is therefore critical to prevent permanent neurological deficits and achieve favorable treatment outcomes.

Objectives and Scope: This report highlights a case of CNS tuberculosis that presented atypically with progressive dysphagia, emphasizing the challenges in reaching a diagnosis and the importance of timely management. It also discusses the role of neuroimaging and the effectiveness of anti-tuberculosis therapy in achieving a full recovery.

Methods: A 38-year-old male presented with a two-month history of progressive dysphagia, vomiting, and significant weight loss. Initial evaluations primarily considered gastrointestinal causes, given the predominance of swallowing difficulties. However, neurological symptoms, including ataxia, prompted further investigations. A brain MRI revealed a tuberculoma located in the right lateral medulla, leading to a diagnosis of lateral medullary syndrome secondary to CNS tuberculosis. Anti-tuberculosis therapy, including a combination of first-line anti-TB medications and corticosteroids, was promptly initiated.

Results: Within two months of treatment, the patient exhibited marked improvement in swallowing function and balance. Follow-up MRI performed nine months later confirmed complete resolution of the tuberculoma, demonstrating the efficacy of the treatment regimen.

Conclusion: This case highlights the need to consider CNS tuberculosis as a differential diagnosis in patients presenting with unexplained dysphagia, particularly in regions where tuberculosis is endemic. Early use of neuroimaging and immediate initiation of anti-tuberculosis therapy can result in substantial clinical improvement and excellent long-term outcomes.

**SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT NOW***Speaker Slots Filling Quickly***Title: Convolutional Neural Networks for Accurate Brain Tumor
Classification: Gliomas, Meningiomas, and Pituitary Tumors****Speaker Name:** EL ASLANI MALIKA**Affiliation:** Hassan II University of Casablanca**Abstract:**

Brain tumor classification plays a vital role in precise diagnosis and personalized treatment planning. This study introduces a deep learning framework for classifying gliomas, meningiomas, and pituitary tumors utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). The objectives include improving classification accuracy and validating CNNs as reliable tools for medical imaging tasks.

MRI images from a publicly available dataset were used, resized to dimensions of 150x150 pixels with three color channels. Data augmentation techniques were applied to enhance model robustness. The dataset was split into 80% for training and 20% for testing. We implemented and compared a classic CNN model, two improved CNN architectures, and a pretrained EfficientNetB0 model employing transfer learning.

Results indicated that the EfficientNetB0 model outperformed all others, achieving a classification accuracy of X%. The confusion matrix (Table 1) highlights precision and recall for each tumor type, while a comparative analysis (Figure 1) demonstrates the superiority of the EfficientNetB0 model over traditional CNNs.

In conclusion, this study confirms the potential of CNN-based methods, particularly with transfer learning, for accurate and efficient tumor classification in neuro-oncology. Future research will explore integrating quantum neural networks to further enhance classification performance and diagnostic capabilities.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Influential plant in medicinal science and Clove: Tiny Buds with Global Fame

Speaker Name: Royanama Rahimi

Affiliation: Mashhad University of Medical Sciences

Abstract:

In the sixteenth century medicinal plants, which until then had been the monopoly of apothecaries, became a major topic of investigation in the medical faculties universities, where they were observed, transplanted, and grown by learned physicians both in the wild and in the newly founded botanical gardens. Tuscany was one of the main European centres in this new field of inquiry, thanks largely to the Medici Grand Dukes, who patronised and sustained research and teaching, whilst also taking a significant personal interest in plants and medicine. Now, in this poster, we want to focus on the clove plant (primary and secondary metabolites) and its effect in botanical science and pharmacology. *Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. & L.M.Perry (Myrtaceae), commonly known as clove, is a median sized tree indigenous to the Maluku Islands in Indonesia but has been cultivated in different countries around the world. Clove is famous as an ancient spice and a culinary plant and its essential oil is widely used as a food preservative, fragrance in perfumes, and anti-inflammatory agent in cosmetics industry. In the Islamic Traditional Medicine (ITM), clove has the potential to treat brain, gastrointestinal, urogenital, ocular, and dental diseases. The pharmacological activities of the essential oils and extracts of clove buds and leaves have been investigated in different in vitro, in vivo, and clinical studies. The results have presented its anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, anti-metabolic syndrome, anti-cancer, and anti-microbial properties, which not only support the application of clove in traditional medicine but also suggest new therapeutic aspects as well. In this chapter, we have summarized general information regarding ethnobotany, traditional uses, and the chemical profile of cloves and discussed its therapeutic applications that have been studied until today. Numerous studies regarding the chemical profile of clove have revealed the presence of phenylpropanoids, monoterpenoids, sesquiterpenoids, chromones, flavonoids, phenolic acids, tannins, and fatty acids. Most of the investigations were performed on the essential oil of buds among which the phenylpropanoid compound, eugenol, was the most dominant. The other dominating components were eugenol acetate and the sesquiterpenoid compound, β -caryophyllene. The essential oil can be extracted from other clove parts like the leaves or stems, but these oils have a different chemical profile in comparison to the essential oil obtained from lower buds.



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Speaker Slots Filling Quickly



Title: Social media-based dance, storytelling and visual art therapies as communication and counselling interventions for reducing postpartum depression and strengthening family happiness

Speaker Name: Anibueze U. Anselm

Affiliation: Federal University Oye-Ekiti

Abstract:

The birth of a newborn in a family impacts both the mental health of the couple and the overall family's happiness. Yet, limited studies have examined how to address the mental health impact and improve family happiness following the birth of a newborn. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of social media-based dance, storytelling, and visual art therapies in reducing symptoms of postpartum depression and strengthening family happiness. The study was a randomised control trial involving 313 families. The result showed that first-time families are more mentally stressed following the birth of a newborn than experienced families. The result also showed the main effect of the three interventions and the symptoms of PPD ($p=0.01$) and family happiness ($p=0.02$). Further results showed that for men, art therapy contributed more to reducing symptoms of PPD, while for women, storytelling contributed more. Dance therapy contributed more to strengthening family happiness when compared with storytelling and art therapies. However, the difference did not achieve a statistical significance ($p=0.06$). The impact of the interventions was sustained even after six months of follow-up evaluation. Information in this study could inform practice on the best ways of addressing PPD and improving family happiness in the social media era.

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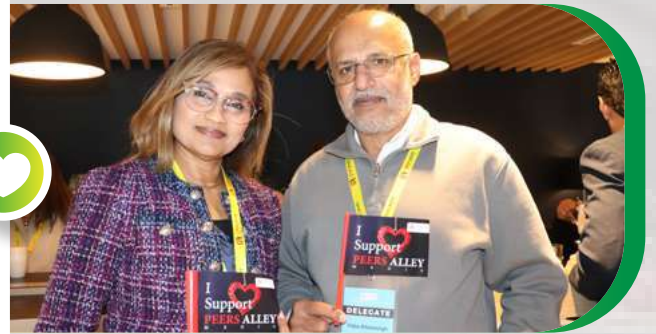
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