

Global Congress on Neurology & Neuroscience

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Non motor symptoms in Parkinson's disease patients after deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease: Distribution of frequency and directional of the electrical field in monopolar setting

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Non motor symptoms in Parkinson's disease (depression, fatigue, pain and others) represent important causes of disability in most of the PD patients. In fact, some advanced PD patients after an invasive therapy such as Deep brain Stimulation (DBS) or Duodopa show persistency or worsening of non motor symptoms even the improvement in the cardinal symptoms of PD.

Electrical stimulation in the surrounding subthalamic areas such as Forel field or zona incerta can improve non motor symptoms according to our experience and the experience of other authors.

With the advancement of the new technology and new devices for DBS subthalamic for PD patients (octopolar leads, multicurrent distribution, directional leads, neuronavigators and MRI) the possibilities to improve the non motor symptoms of PD increase substantially.

We show our experience with this series of 25 advanced PD patients who underwent to DBS sub thalamus who showed a remarkable improvement in the non motor symptoms (87%) and also they showed motor symptom improvement reflected in the motor fluctuations diary (75%), dyskinesias scale (82%) and a drug reduction around 62%. We show in this follow up the advantage of the new technology for DBS in order to improve not only motor but non motor symptoms with the octopolar, multicurrent, directional leads.

Biography

Gabriel Salazar is a neurologist PhD in neuroscience. He is the head of the department of neurology of the Terrassa Hospital and also head of the Barcelona Parkinson Institute. He works continuously in the improvement of movement disorders surgery and other advanced therapy in Europe, his PD surgery programme count with more than 400 PD surgical procedures in the last 10 years. He published his articles in the field of movement disorders and general neurology

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Neurological manifestation of scrub typhus

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Scrub Typhus also known as tsutsugamushi disease is an acute febrile illness caused by *Orientia tsutsugamushi*. It is a mite borne disease characterized by fever with headache, suffused face, lymphadenopathy, eschar, multi organ involvement and a rapid response to Doxycycline.

Our study of the neurological involvement of Scrub typhus, showed both direct and immune mediated involvement. Direct involvement was as follows: meningitis, meningoencephalitis, encephalitis, encephalopathy, seizure, stroke. Immune mediated involvement was as follows: optic neuritis, myelitis, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, neuropathy.

This was a retrospective study carried out in Department of Neurology, NEIGRIHMS, Shillong for a duration of one year. Total 17 patients had Scrub Typhus with neurological manifestation. Fever was found in all patients. The headache was present in 12 (70.5%), seizure in 5(29.4%), meningoencephalitis in 6 (35.2%), optic neuritis in 4 (23.5%), myelitis in 1 (5%), ADEM (acute disseminated encephalomyelitis) in 2 (11.7%).

The cases were diagnosed clinically by presence of fever, eschar, and nervous system involvement. Laboratory investigation was done with Weil Felix test and ELISA (IgG and IgM). Neuroimaging and Cerebrospinal fluid analysis was also done.

Most patients responded to Doxycycline. Few complicated cases required addition of Chloramphenicol.

Biography

Masaraf Hussain has Completed M.B.B.S. and M.D.(Medicine) from N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur, India, and D.M. (Neurology) from Gauhati Medical College, Assam, India. He is presently working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Neurology, NEIGRIHMS, Shillong, India. His research interests include Neuro-infections and Cognitive disorders.

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Non-invasive neuromodulation via retina stimulation with eyeglasses

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The retina is comprised of brain tissue and is an overlooked part of the central nervous system. Each retina contains approximately 126 million light-sensing receptors through which electrical signals are filtered through ten retinal layers to allow only 1.2 million exiting signals. A majority of those signals transmit impulses through the retino-geniculate eyesight pathway forming a point to point representation in the visual cortex, but some signals travel directly from the retina to the limbic system (via the retino-hypothalamic pathway) and to the brainstem (via the superior colliculus and other nuclei, such as those triggering pupil responses). All of those pathways are affected by judicious use of eyeglass prescribing to selectively stimulate brain function.

Therapeutic eyeglass prescriptions (Brainwear™) differ from traditional eyeglass prescriptions designed for conscious identification of letters on a non-moving chart. Mind-Eye testing takes subconscious navigation skills into account. It also involves assessment of unconscious eye reflexes which are entwined with other sensory systems that influence head and body posture used in spatial orientation. The effects are far-reaching in patients with neurological disorders. Classic 20/20 eye examinations were designed in 1862 to standardize eye care. At that time, technology did not include cars, computers, television, etc. Currently, subconscious peripheral eyesight is used daily to scan cluttered environments, yet 20/20 testing does not address it, nor its connection to other sensory systems. With the upcoming year 2020, increasing public awareness of why the future of neuroscience and neurology would benefit by “Leaving 20/20 in the 20th Century” is presented.

Biography

Stanley Tien is a Neuro-Developmental and Behavioural Optometrist who is Board Certified in Vision Development and Vision Therapy (FCOVD). His advanced training uniquely enables him to serve children and adults, especially those with complex visual disorders.

Deborah Zelinsky is the founder and Research Director of the Mind-Eye Institute in Northbrook, IL USA. A multitude of professions follow her worldwide publications on how Neuro-Optometric Rehabilitation affects brain function. She is a board member of the Society of Brain Mapping and Therapeutics and a Community Leader in the Society for Neuroscience, writing a blog describing neuromodulation by therapeutic eyeglasses.

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Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy – A Stress reduction method with potential health benefits in patients with brain tumors

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Importance: The Scientific Research Community recognizes self-healing as an important process for humans. However, it does not readily accept the idea that one's mind can promote healing. Mongolian Mind-Body Interactive Psychotherapy is a stress reduction method that can promote self-healing. This report presents two cases in which the subjects were treated with Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy.

Observations: In the first case, the patient presented with central diabetes insipidus secondary to a pituitary microadenoma. In the second case, the patient presented with a severe headache related to a brain tumor. Both patient's symptoms diminished after undergoing Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy.

Conclusions: The mechanism underlying the resolution of the brain tumors remain unknown. However, we believe stress reduction through Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy played a significant role in symptom reduction and patient well-being. These two cases give us new insight in stress reduction and the promotion of health through the utilization of Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy.

Biography

Sarnai Arlud is a research assistant at Center of Mongolian psychosomatic medicine, Inner Mongolia International Mongolian Hospital. She has her passion in mind body interaction. She is working on evaluating Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy in insomnia, psoriasis, and help group to assessing Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy in esophagus cancer, gastric cancer, ulcerative colitis, hyperthyroidism, rheumatoid arthritis, fatty liver, depression, anxiety, hyperplasia of mammary glands, chronic fatigue syndrome and anti-aging. In addition to this, she is also working on understanding the molecular mechanism of Mongolian mind-body interactive psychotherapy in psoriasis. She has published her research work in 11 papers.

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Functional outcome in surgical treatment of spontaneous intracranial hemorrhage

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Objective: Incidence of intracranial hemorrhage has been increasing worldwide but mortality and morbidity has not fallen. Early diagnosis, hemostasis, management of Blood Pressure and coordinated primary and specialty care including specifically targeted critical care, open and/or minimally invasive surgical technique to remove hematoma and management of Intracranial pressure definitely reduce mortality and improve functional outcome significantly. The aim of this study is to show how we achieved it.

Materials and method: This is a retrospective study based on the records of 200 patients admitted in United Hospital Limited Dhaka, Bangladesh with spontaneous intracerebral hematoma, from January 2015 to December 2018. All these patients underwent surgical treatment.

Results: Among these 200 patients 97 (48.5%) underwent craniotomy and removal of hematoma; 28 (14%) had craniectomy and removal of hematoma, insertion of external ventricular drain 31 (15.5%); clipping or coiling required for 19 (9.5%) and craniotomy and insertion of external ventricular drain was done for 25 (12.5%) patients.

Conclusion: We provide open door policy and treat patients with severely compromised cardiac and renal functions and a good number of cases as a complication of cardiac intervention or investigation like use of multidrug antiplatelet therapy and/or thrombolytic agents. Even with all these co-morbidities dedicated neurosurgical team, effective surgical method and focused ICU care can make a great deal of difference regarding mortality and morbidity of this group of patients.

Keywords: Spontaneous Intracranial Hemorrhage (SICH), hypertensive stroke, craniotomy and external ventricular drain.

Biography

Syed Sayed Ahmed has passed the FRCS Examination in June 1996. Since then he worked in neurosurgery for National Health services of UK at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh; Radcliff infirmary: University of oxford and Walsgrave Hospital, University of Warwick, UK. In 2003 he returned to Bangladesh to join Apollo Hospital Dhaka as Consultant Neurosurgeon . In 2007 he Joined United Hospital Dhaka as Consultant Neurosurgery and Director, Neuro Centre. During his service in UK (Approx. 12 years) he successfully completed different training course in Edinburgh and Oxford. Among these GDC Training course for coiling of cerebral aneurysm organized by University of Oxford in remarkable. His special interest is in Treatment of subarachnoid haemorrhage.

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Study on the role of ghrelin in lateral parabrachial nucleus on nocturnal feeding and energy homeostasis in C57BL/6J mice

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Ghrelin is a peptide of 28 amino acids, which is mainly produced by stomach X/A-like cells. It plays a pivotal role in the regulation of food intake and energy metabolism. Lateral parabrachial nucleus(LPBN) is a key regulator of feeding behaviour and energy metabolism. In the present study, in order to investigate the effects of ghrelin in LPBN on food intake and further mechanism, we examined the effect of ghrelin injection into the LPBN on nocturnal feeding behaviour in C57BL/6J mice and GHSR^{-/-} mouse or C57BL/6J injected with [D-Lys3]-GHRP-6. Furthermore, we explored the effect of ghrelin on the firing rate of glucose-sensitive(GS) neurons in the LPBN by the in-vivo electrophysiological technique. As results, in the feeding experiment, 300 pmol ghrelin injected into the LPBN significantly increased the cumulative food intake at 1st, 2nd, 3rd hour compared with the 0.9% NaCl group. But the orexigenic effect could be blocked by [D-Lys3]-GHRP-6 and abolished in GHSR^{-/-} mice injected with ghrelin in the LPBN. We record 40 GS neurons in LPBN, 37.5% of them were glucose-excited(GE) neurons and 40% of them were glucose-inhibited(GI) neurons. Ghrelin ($1.5 \times 10^{-8}M$) could significantly increase the firing rate of GE neurons and decrease the rate of GI neurons compared with the control group.

Biography

Jing Dong of Leuven University and Qingdao University is mainly engaged in research related to the mechanisms and signalling pathways of brain-gut peptides involved in food intake and peripheral fat metabolism. In the past three years, she has hosted two projects of the National Natural Science Foundation of China and published six SCI articles as first author or corresponding author in international and domestic academic journals in recent three years.

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