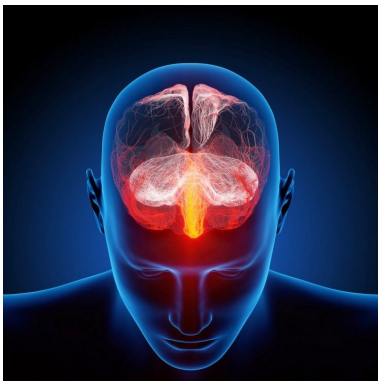
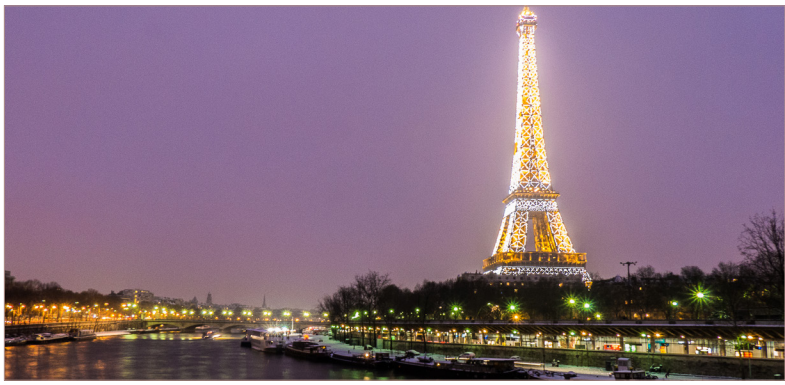
Keynote Forum
November 12, 2018

CNS-2018


International Conference on

Central Nervous System & Therapeutics

Nov 12-13, 2018 | Paris, France

Karl Sterling

PhysioChains LLC, USA

Neuropsychomotor Rehabilitation: An integrative and fitness-based approach to improving movement

While Parkinson's Disease and other movement disorders can be debilitating, there is plenty of compelling data to show that exercise is one of the best ways of managing symptoms. Studies show that regular exercise can improve gait, posture, balance, stability, strength, and motor control. A strategic, individualized exercise program combined with neuropshychomotor training (cognitive training) helps to reduce falls, injuries, and other complications associated with various movement disorders. Best of all, this training helps all people towards realizing improvements in overall mobility, movement, and performance.

Speaker Biography

Karl Sterling is a Human Movement Specialist, NASM Master trainer, and Neurorehabilitation Educator based in New York. While his extensive experience as a trainer includes working with a variety of populations, he primarily specializes in working with clients who have movement disorders. He travels extensively throughout the world as an educator in the fitness training and human movement arena. He is the founder and CEO of PhysioChains Education which currently offers Parkinson's Regeneration training and Neurorehabilitation training courses worldwide.

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Alessandro Morelli

Genova University, Italy

The bioenergetic role for Myelin suggest new approach to therapeutic of Multiple Sclerosis

The Myelin is very abundant in brain and recent research highlights its role as an energetic support for the axon, quite different from the traditional one. Myelin incorporates many molecular devices typical of mitochondria and aerobically produces ATP better than mitochondria. It has been shown that axonal firing determines a transient drop in Myelin ATP and suggestive hypotheses can be formulated about an important role of myelin in memory and in general in support of cognitive abilities. The alteration of mitochondria as a triggering cause of Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is confirmed because myelin appears to derive from mitochondria, probably due to membrane fusion processes. As far as MS is concerned, promising nutritional and/or pharmacological approaches that support myelin growth and turnover appear promising: i) integration with high doses of vitamin D, a known trophic agent for mitochondria and therefore also for myelin; ii) food supplementation with galactose, a sugar that appears functional to myelin growth; iii) integration with Biotin and fumarate esters, which support the anaplerotic processes of the myelin, feeding Krebs cycle. In the brain myelin is enriched in the enzyme Carbonic Anhydrase (containing the essential metal Zinc), demonstrative of the active combustion operating inside it. Myelin has also an active synthesis of the heme group, which ensures a good functioning of the respiratory complexes. A link between heavy metal pollution (lead in particular) and neurodegenerative diseases is evident: Lead can replace Zn in the pathway of heme synthesis (inhibiting delta-Aminolevulinic acid dehydratase). The increased incidence of multiple sclerosis in the Sardinia region (Italy), which could derive from the millenary mining activity of lead mining, is interesting.

Speaker Biography

Alessandro Morelli is working as a professor on Biological Chemistry University of Genova, School of Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences,DIFAR-Dept of Pharmacy - Biochemistry Lab.He worked as an associate professor at the Faculty of Medicine (before) and full professor (1986) to the Faculty of Science, has been owner of many of Biological Chemistry courses. He coordinated the Interdisciplinary Laboratory for Experimental Biology II, expressing particular passion and competence for teaching application.He was the President of the Paritectic Commission (Professors-Students) for Education and the Right to Study (2005-2008) for University of Genoa and held the office of President of the Degree Course in Biological Sciences (2009-2012).

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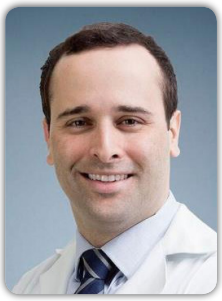

Gustavo Balthazar Da Silveira Carvalho

Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

A new index for the assessment of Transverse Sinus Stenosis for the diagnosis of Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension

Background and Purpose: To assess the role of magnetic resonance venography (MRV) for detecting transverse sinus stenosis and the importance of this finding in idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH), and to propose an index that contributes to this diagnosis.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively assessed consecutive intracranial MRV of patients aged >18 years diagnosed with IIH according to the diagnostic criteria, between January 2010 and July 2012. The assessments were randomly analyzed by 3 radiologists. Stenosis in the right and left transverse sinuses were independently classified according to the following scale: 0, normal; 1, stenosis <33%; 2, stenosis 33–66%; 3, stenosis >66%; and 4, hypoplasia or agenesis. We established an index based on multiplication of the stenosis scale values for each transverse sinus. A point and range estimate of sensitivity, specificity, and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was performed to obtain cut-off points to differentiate the controls and patients.

Results: Sixty-three individuals were included in this study: 32 (50.8%; 31 [96.9%] women and 1 [3.1%] man) diagnosed with IIH and 31 (49.2%) controls. For all examiners, the IIH group showed a higher degree of stenosis than the control group. Index values ≥4 for IIH diagnosis had a sensitivity and specificity of 94.7% and 93.5%, respectively.

Conclusion: MRV should be used to assess patients with suspected IIH, and bilateral transverse sinus stenosis should be considered for the diagnosis. The stenosis-classifying index proposed in this study is a fast and accessible method for diagnosing IIH.

Speaker Biography

Gustavo Balthazar Da Silveira Carvalho is a radiologist specialized in neuroradiology and has completed his PhD at the age of 37 years from Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. He is the medical director of RBD Imagem, a private public partnership with the State Government of Bahia (Brazil) to provide high quality diagnostic imaging service in 11 public hospitals, including a residency program in diagnostic imaging.

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Birendra K Bista

Neuro Cardio & Multispeciality Hospital, Nepal

Blood pressure management in different types of stroke - A systemic review

Stroke alters the cerebral autoregulation as a result blood pressure is elevated in most of the stroke patients. Different stroke types namely, intracerebal hemorrhage, ischemic infarct and SAH (subarachnoid hemorrhage) each require different ranges of BP blood pressure optimization to maintain CPP and MAP. Inappropriate ranges of BP result as rebleed, infarct evolution and cerebral edema. The stroke types require different MAP (mean arterial pressure), CPP (cerebral perfusion pressure), systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) to maintain adequate cerebral perfusion. Blood pressure optimization is among one of the most important steps in neuroprotection. This systemic review presents the latest updates in BP management in acute stroke. It also stipulates recommended ranges of CPP, MAP, ICP (Intracranial Pressure), SBP and DBP, for acute stroke management. Emphasis on, injectible antihypertensives only in acute stroke is given and commonly used IV (Intravenous) agents are also listed.

Speaker Biography

Birendra K Bista is one of the first neurologists of Nepal. He has been pioneering in field of neuroscience in Nepal and established the first neuroscience center of eastern Nepal. Through years the work of this neuroscience center has been recognized home and abroad. He shows keen interest in medical management and providing state of art services to this impoverished region of Nepal. Recently he added the first stroke center of Nepal. He firmly believes in continuous updated education and its implementation in hospital practices.

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