



Journal of Neuropsychiatry

4th International Congress on Neurology and Neuropsychiatry


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Neuro Psychiatry 2023



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**4th International Congress on
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**Scientific
Tracks**

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Relation of Post-stroke Headache to Cerebrovascular Pathology and Hemodynamics

Abstract

Despite the high prevalence of cerebrovascular stroke, headache attributed to ischemic strokes is often undertreated and overlooked. The aim is to detect the relation of a post-stroke headache to cerebrovascular pathology and changes in hemodynamics through a high-resolution duplex ultrasound examination.

Methods: This is a prospective case-control study that was conducted in Kasralainy hospital, Cairo University, and Al-Azhar University hospitals from January 2021 to August 2021. The study was conducted on 239 patients who presented with an acute ischemic stroke. Patients were subdivided into two groups; Group I included patients with headache attributed to ischemic stroke (cases) and Group II included headache-free stroke patients (controls). History included headache characteristics and risk factors. Clinical and radiological examination was performed to detect the type of stroke. Ultrasound duplex examination of the extracranial and intracranial cerebrovascular system was carried for both groups.

Results: Group I included 112 patients (mean age 57.66 ±6.59 years), Group II included 127 patients (mean age 57.73±7.89 years). Post-stroke headache was more frequent in patients with posterior circulation infarction (58%). Post-stroke headache was reported within 7 days post-stroke in (61.6%) of patients. Pre-stroke headache was an independent predictor for post-stroke headache occurrence (OR=28.187, 95%CI; 6.612-120.158, P<0.001). Collateral opening and various degrees of intracranial vascular stenosis were strong predictors of headache occurrence (OR=25.071, 95% CI; 6.498-96.722, P<0.001).

Conclusion: Post-stroke-headache is a common phenomenon especially in patients with pre-stroke headache, history of old stroke, posterior circulation infarction, and large artery disease. This headache was of moderate-intensity with clinical characteristics of tension-type. The intracranial cerebrovascular pathological changes including opening of the collateral channels and variable degrees of stenosis of cerebrovascular systems were implicated in the production of that headache.

Table 1: Headache characteristics in patients with post-stroke headache.

Character, n (%)	Headache patients (n=112)
Pulsatile	30 (26.8%)
Stabbing	4 (3.6%)
Tighting	78 (69.6%)
Intensity, n (%)	
Moderate	82 (73.2%)
Severe	30 (26.8%)
Location, n (%)	
Anterior	57 (50.9%)
Posterior	35 (31.3%)
Diffuse	20 (17.9%)
Side, n (%)	
Ipsilateral to Infarction	65 (58%)
Contralateral to Infarction	15 (13.4%)
Unilateral alternating	7 (6.3%)
Bilateral	25 (22.3%)
Association, n (%)	
Nausea and Vomiting	46 (41.1%)
Photophobia	30 (26.8%)
Phonophobia	12 (10.7%)

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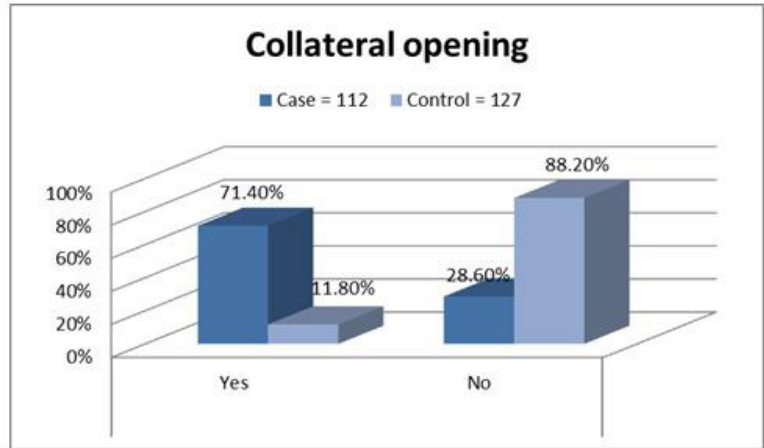


Figure1: The Collateral opening in all studied patients.

Table 2: Multivariate logistic regression to detect independent predictors o post-stroke headache

Predictor variables	OR	95% C.I.		P value
		Lower	Upper	
Pre-stroke Headache	28.187	6.612	120.158	< 0.001
PCA stenosis <50%	84.657	10.418	687.947	< 0.001
VA4 stenosis <50%	842.472	50.262	14121.06	< 0.001
Intracranial cerebrovascular system pathological changes	25.071	6.498	96.722	< 0.001
Collateral opening	60.826	13.003	284.541	< 0.001

PCA, posterior cerebral artery; VA4, vertebral artery segment 4.
p<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

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Recent Publications:

1. Oliveira, F. A. A., & Sampaio Rocha-Filho, P. A. (2019). Headaches attributed to ischemic stroke and transient ischemic attack. *Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain*, 59(3), 469-476.
2. Harriott, A. M., Karakaya, F., & Ayata, C. (2020). Headache after ischemic stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Neurology*, 94(1), e75-e86.
3. Abed, E., Mohammed, N. H., Elsheshiny, A. H., Ahmed, S., & Rashad, M. H. (2022). Relation of post-stroke headache to cerebrovascular pathology and hemodynamics. *Folia Neuropathologica*, 60(2), 221-227.
4. Feigin, V. L., Stark, B. A., Johnson, C. O., Roth, G. A., Bisignano, C., Abady, G. G., ... & Hamidi, S. (2021). Global, regional, and national burden of stroke and its risk factors, 1990–2019: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019. *The Lancet Neurology*, 20(10), 795-820.
5. Lee, M. J., Lee, C., & Chung, C. S. (2016). The migraine–stroke connection. *Journal of stroke*, 18(2), 146.

Biography

Dr. Abed completed a three-year residency program in [Al-Azhar University hospitals](#); one of the leading medical teaching institutes in his country. Through which, he obtained his Master degree in Neuropsychiatry, Al-Azhar University, excellent degree, Nov 2019. Also, he spent a full year of good training in the neurology department at Maadi Military Hospital, now he work as assistant lecturer at [neurology](#) department, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt. Despite his clinical competency, Dr. Abed is an ambitious neurologist who is still keeping learning and gaining new skills in the field of Neurology. During his years of work, he was consistent, dedicated, enthusiastic and exhibiting great care of his work. He has incredible creative energies and a refreshing idealism tempered only enough to accomplish what needs to be done. Moreover, he achieved many academic degrees, much international publication in different fields of neurology.

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Serotonin Syndrome due to Complex Drug Interactions of Second- Generation Antipsychotics in Older Patients: Case Report and Review of the Literature

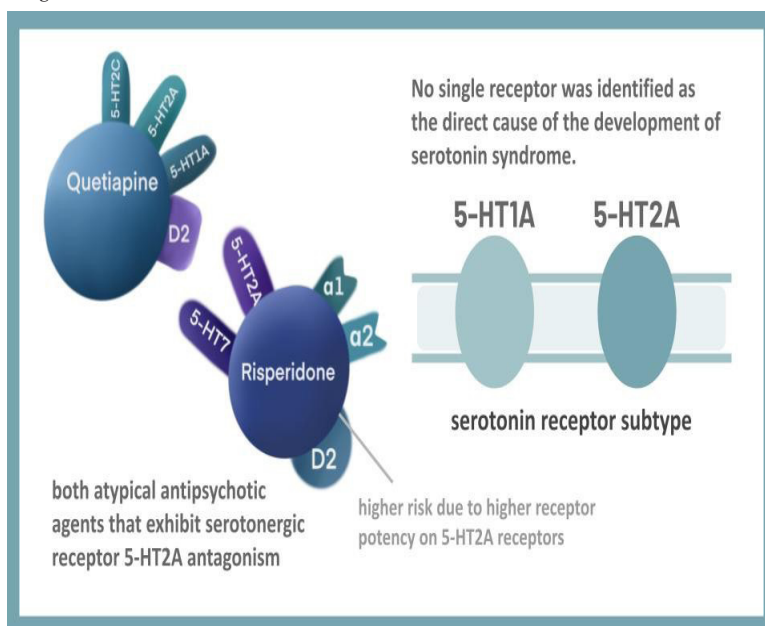
Abstract

Serotonin syndrome is a state caused by an excess of serotonergic activity in the nervous system that may occur with the use of serotonergic medications. Symptoms vary widely, ranging from mild to severe, from altered mental status, autonomic instability, neuromuscular hyperactivity, to potentiality to death.

Widespread prescription of serotonergic agents, especially antidepressants, in the elderly has become a clinical concern. In a recent study, researchers found that one fourth of elderly patients taking antidepressants resulted in serotonin syndrome, while at least two third of these patients showed moderate symptoms, which is potentially life-threatening. Moreover, ingestion of multiple drugs can increase the risk of serotonin syndrome. It is mostly triggered when taking selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in combination with another medication or drug that also increases serotonin levels, such as second-generation antipsychotics. Older patients may be at higher risk because of the presence of drug-drug interactions, as well as pharmacokinetic changes with the aging process.

The objective of this article is to describe a case of serotonin syndrome in an older man associated with the complex interaction of multiple antipsychotics and antidepressants, and to review the literature on this topic.

Image



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Yun-Yun Hsieh,
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Recent Publications

1. Liu CY□ Chen CY□ Yang YY□ Yeh EK. Seizure Following Triazolam Withdrawal: Report of a Case. Chinese Psychiatry 1994; 8:303-8
2. Chen CY□ Liu CY□ Yang YY. Correlation of Panic Attack and Hostility in Chronic Schizophrenia. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences 2001; 55: 383-387 (SCI 1.132)
3. Chen CY□ Chen YJ□ Juang YY□ Liu CY□ Hung CI. Role and attitude of accompanying people on a geriatric psychiatry
4. outpatient visits in Taiwan. Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences 2004; 58(3):257-61. (SCI 1.132)
5. Chen CY□ Wang WS□ Liu CY□ Lee SH. Reliability and validation of a Chinese version of the aging male's symptoms scale. Psychological Reports 2007; 101(1):27-38 (SSCI)
6. Chen CY□ et al. Comparison of patient and caregiver assessments of depressive symptoms in elderly patients with depression. Psychiatry Research (in press) (SCI 2.31)

Biography

Yun Yun Hsieh is currently a [psychiatry](#) resident at the Psychiatry Department of Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung Branch. Professor Chin Yen Chen is currently the head of the psychiatry department of Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung Branch and one of the directors of Taiwan Psychiatric Association and Taiwan Association for Prevention and Treatment of Depression. After graduation, he went to Sapporo Medical University, Department of Andrology for researches in the field of male mental health. He is an expert in geriatric psychiatry, and male [mental health](#).

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Antioxidant effect of N-Acetylcysteine Amide against A β 1-42 peptide-induced histopathological changes in the rat brain

Abstract

Oxidative stress (OS) is a key factor in initiation of many neurodegenerative disorders including Alzheimer's disease (AD). Hence, antioxidant therapy to combat the neurodegenerative diseases like AD is one of the most explored research topics in the past decade. Among the inbuilt antioxidant defense in the brain, the glutathione is one of the major antioxidants. N-Acetyl cysteine, a glutathione precursor, was found to provide neuroprotective effects in animal models of AD and currently tested in clinical trials. Now, the amide form of NAC, N-Acetylcysteine amide (NACA) is said to provide extended bioavailability compared to its parental form NAC. The present study evaluates the neuroprotective effects of NACA against A β 1-42 peptide induced AD-like pathology in rats. The AD-like pathology was induced in rats by intraventricular administration of A β 1-42 peptide through stereotaxic surgery. The experiment consists of control and sham groups also. NACA was administered seven consecutive days after inducing AD-like pathology or for fourteen days (a week before and a week after inducing AD-like pathology). The learning and memory activities are evaluated through Morris water maze and passive avoidance tests. The antioxidant effects are evaluated through estimation of lipid peroxidation, reduced glutathione and the total antioxidants in the hippocampal and prefrontal cortical region of the brain. The histopathological evaluation of the hippocampus and the prefrontal cortex were performed using a variety of studies which includes neuronal proliferation, neuronal degeneration, expression of neurofibrillary tangles, β amyloid expression, synaptophysin expression and gliosis. The study clearly demonstrated that the administration of NACA has minimized the cognitive deficits observed in the form of learning and memory by enhancing the antioxidant defense in the hippocampus and medial prefrontal cortex. In addition to this the NACA exerted its neuroprotective effects in all the other parameters studied. This study demonstrates the neuroprotective effects of NACA against β amyloid induced histopathological changes. The study suggests that the NACA can be considered for future clinical trials.

Sampath Madhyastha
Kuwait University, Kuwait

Recent Publications

1. Benterud et al., (2017) N-Acetylcysteine Amide Exerts Possible Neuroprotective Effects in Newborn Pigs after Perinatal Asphyxia. *Neonatology*, 111(1), 12–21.
2. Kawoos et al., (2017) Protective Effect of N-Acetylcysteine Amide on Blast-Induced Increase in Intracranial Pressure in Rats. *Frontiers in neurology*, 8, 219.
3. Kawoos et al., (2019) N-acetylcysteine Amide Ameliorates Blast-Induced Changes in Blood-Brain Barrier Integrity in Rats. *Frontiers in neurology*, 10, 650.
4. Zhou et al., (2018) N-acetylcysteine amide provides neuroprotection via Nrf2-ARE pathway in a mouse model of traumatic brain injury. *Drug design, development and therapy*, 12, 4117–4127.
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Biography

Sampath Madhyastha is an Associate professor in human anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University, Kuwait. Apart from teaching undergraduate and graduate students he is a researcher in the field of [neuroscience](#). His areas of interest are [neurodegenerative disorders](#), neurobehavioral studies, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Currently he is the program director of Master of Sciences in Anatomy in Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University.

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Prevalence and Associated Factors of Eating Disorders among Young Adults

Abstract

Eating disorders (ED) are predominantly complex illnesses that began to rise most frequently among adolescent girls and boys and among specific ethnic groups. In addition, EDs are particularly observed in patients with past obesity records. Despite the high prevalence, associated morbidity and mortality, and available treatment options, EDs continue to be unrecognized by many health professionals.

Objective: The cross-sectional study was to assess the prevalence of EDs and their associated factors among young adults.


Methods: A quantitative approach was applied to 382 students of private institutions in Dhaka city from June to December 2021. Young adults aged between 18 to 30 were chosen purposively and were assessed by an online-based pretested 5-item SCOFF questionnaire after receiving informed consent. Both SPSS, version-26, and MS Excel were used for data analysis and interpretation.

Results: As EDs prevalence, 190 (50%) females and 95 (24.95) males reported having eating disorders. As associated factors, EDs were influenced by social media (59%), bullying (10%), TV and commercials (24%), loneliness (23%), cyberbullying (12%), and concept of maintaining a slim body (30%). Other parts of the SCOFF questionnaire were assessed regarding feelings of self-image by peers, friends, and families. 47% felt ashamed or insecure about their body image in front of peers and families. In response to maintaining body shape or weight, 42% reported surviving
On empty stomach for 6 or 7 days and felt pressure to continue doing so.

Conclusion: However, this research recommends finding more adequate results and sharing them with health professionals and public health experts to gain substantial concern in this domain.

Recent Publications:

1. A Comprehensive Review of Embracing the Normality of Rape Culture: Time to Put a Stop to Victim Blaming DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47340/mjhss.v1i4.3.2020>
Millennium journal of humanities and social sciences volume 1, issue no 4
2. Prevalence and Associated Risk Indicators of Retinopathy in a Rural Bangladeshi Population with and without Diabetes Abstract Number: LI2022-0379; <https://conference.idf.org/cmEpostersV2/#/PosterDetail/722>
3. Association between Tuberculosis & COVID-19 in the Context of Dhaka City
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7601660>; <http://capdr.org/sharmin-haque-prima-et-al/>
4. Efficacy and Safety of Initial Metformin-Vildagliptin dual Combination Therapy in Bangladeshi Type 2 Diabetes Patients Abstract Number: LI2022-0627; <https://conference.idf.org/cmEpostersV2/#/PosterDetail/829>.



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Biography

Dr. Sharmin has obtained her bachelor's from Marks Dental College & Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Which is under the University of Dhaka and has completed her master's in public health from North South University, Dhaka Bangladesh. Dr. Sharmin has obtained also a year-long professional certificate course program on Public Health and [Health Sciences](#) at University of the People which is an American-accredited online university. Currently she is working as a Lecturer & Department coordinator, School of Public Health & [Life Sciences](#), University of South Asia (UniSA), Dhaka, Bangladesh. She has four publications in international journals. Besides this, she is a professional content writer and she has also three portfolios in three websites in different niches. Her fields of interest are research in public health.

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Two-ways Intracerebral drain (OMA-ICD) for Management of spontaneous intracerebral bleeding

Abstract

Objective and study design: (OMA-ICB drain). It is an innovative minimally invasive new technique for management of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH)

Aim of the work: The study explains a proposal of an innovation for the treatment of intracerebral bleeding using (OMA-ICB), drain. The study discusses the way of its practical application, its validity in the treatment of intracerebral hemorrhage.

Methods and design of the drain: it is a newly designed intracerebral drain like external ventricular drain in its action with some modifications that allows the drain to work inside the brain parenchyma, by using a specific fluid to liquefy the hematoma. The idea born when comparing between the intraventricular hemorrhage blood clot and the intracerebral blood clot dissolving time and liquification mechanisms. The clotted blood inside the ventricle liquefied and dissolved faster than the intracerebral clot due to CSF effect. The CSF can break the bounds formed during blood clot formation. Hypertonic fluid used has a better action than CSF in liquefying the intracerebral hematoma without any harm to the brain cells

The drain is two-way disposable drain. Consists of four parts:

- 1- Proximal tube
- 2- Connecting tube or distal tube
- 3- Drainage bag or Closed drainage system
- 4- ICP sleeve for ICP monitoring if applicable

Results: still under investigations.

Conclusion: the (OMA-ICD) new drain for the treatment of intracerebral hematoma to reduce its morbidity and mortality rates is a new hope for all patients having ICB. The new drain idea will provide proper treatment, avoid the risk of surgery, avoid the risk of anticoagulant medications used to liquefy the hematoma used with other drains, and avoid high cost and reducing long hospital stay

Recent Publications:

1. Boucart M, Moroni C, Thibaut M, Szaffarczyk S, Greene M. (2013). Scene categorization at large visual eccentricities. *Vision Research*, 86: 35-42.
2. Crabb D P, Smith N D, Glen F C, Burton R, Garway-Heath D F (2013) How does glaucoma look? Patient perception of visual field loss. *Ophthalmology*, 120(6): 1120-1126.
3. Levi A, Shaked D, Tadin D, Huxlin K R (2015) Is improved contrast sensitivity a natural consequence of visual training?. *Journal of vision*, 15(10): 4-4.
4. Xi J, Yan F, Zhou J, Lu Z L, Huang C B (2014) Perceptual Learning Improves Neural Processing in Myopic Vision. *Investigative Ophthalmology & Visual Science*, 55(13): 784-784.
5. Crossland M D, Engel S A, Legge G E (2011) The preferred retinal locus in macular disease: toward a consensus definition. *Retina*, 31(10): 2109-2114.

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Biography

Omar Abdelhay Eldanasory is affiliated to [Al-Azhar University](#). He is a recipient of many awards and grants for his valuable contributions and discoveries in major area of [Neurosurgery](#) research. His international experience includes various programs, contributions and participation in different countries for diverse fields of study. His research interests reflect in his wide range of publications in various national and international journals.

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