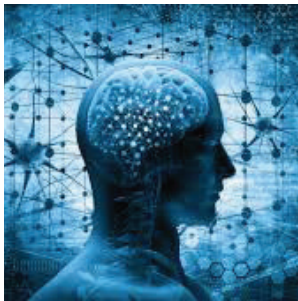

Keynote Forum
December 04, 2019

***CNS, Neurosurgery &
Stroke 2019***



Joint event on
8th International Conference on
NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND STROKE
&
International Conference on
NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY
December 04-05, Dubai, UAE

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Caio Pontes

Hospital Federal dos Servidores do Estado, Brazil

The Importance of Brain MRI in the diagnosis of Marchiafava-Bignami Disease

Marchiafava-Bignami Disease (MBD) is a neurological disorder that has been found to be associated with chronic alcoholism and malnutrition. We report a 45 year old man, chronic alcoholic that developed discouragement for activities involving daily living, changes in retrograde memory in addition to mutism and gait instability. Brain MRI showed central atrophy of the corpus callosum, hypointensity (necrosis) and ventricular dilation (white matter and subcortical region involvement). Pathological characteristics include isolated demyelination and axonal loss in the central layer of the CC sparing the dorsal and ventral layer. This pattern of necrosis of the middle layer

of the CC is a typical finding in the disease. The clinical diagnosis has considerably changed during recent decades after brain MRI provided the opportunity of a reliable in-vivo diagnosis. With early detection and treatment, the prognosis of MBD may be good.

Biography

Caio Pontes has special interest in neurological complications of alcohol abuse, demyelinating disease and advances in diagnostic tools. He worked as neurological member of the Federal institution (Hospital Federal dos Servidores do Estado – RJ) which is reference in neurological diseases.

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Peter M Carney

Private practice, USA

Physics treats Neuropathy better than Pharmacology

Everyday Painful Peripheral Neuropathy (PPN) causes hundreds of millions of people around the world to suffer in torment and discomfort. While multiple meta-analyses and systematic reviews document that pharmacologic agents help these patients better than placebos some also state that our current treatments are “inadequate” “frustrating and maybe even appalling”. These results may be due in part to the concept that “patients with neuropathy have irreversible nerve damage.” The continued search for an effective drug to treat PPN has yet to be found.

Albert Einstein’s insight that “we can’t solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them” suggests that searching for a better drug may not be successful. His colleague, Erwin Schrodinger offered an alternative when he stated, “life at a cellular level is quantum mechanics; pure physics and pure chemistry.”

In the 1980’s Becker used animal models to show that electromagnetic energy fields induce limb regeneration. More recently cell culture experiments have documented the effects of electrical stimulation on the myelination of dorsal root ganglion cells.

These animal models lead Drs. Odell and Sorgnard to develop Electronic Cell Signal Treatment (EST). EST combines and simultaneously delivers Frequency-Modulated (FM) and Amplitude-Modulated (AM) electric

cell currents in a pulsed electromagnetic field. Using local anesthetics to block pain and other nerve functions creates CET (Combined Electrochemical Treatment.)

The use EST and CET have allowed Drs. Odell, Sorgnard, Cernak and others to show how the principles of physics regenerate nerves, reduce pain, restore function and have no side effects. These results dramatically improve the lives of patients suffering from PPN.

In producing these results, EST and CET transform the treatment of PPN and usher in a new way of treating pain.

Biography

Peter M Carney received his B.A. in 1958 from Williams College and his MD in 1962 from Western Reserve School of Medicine. In 1962 he started at the Yale-New Haven Hospital as a surgical intern and left in 1968 as a neurosurgeon. He became a diplomate of the American Board of Neurological Surgeons in 1971. He has taught neurosurgery at Tufts-New England Medical Center, been Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and since 1985 has been in private practice in Elkhart, Indiana.

Since his residency at Yale he has sought ways to transform the practice of medicine, helping in 1966 to establish the use of the operating microscope in neurosurgery. In 1996 his presentation at the AANS meeting helped improve the treatment of acute subdural hematomas. Since 2011 he has actively advocated using CET to help patients with neuropathy.

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Damian Riviez

Abu Dhabi School of Management, UAE

An investigation in using Audio Psycho Phonology (APP) as a foundational tool in treating individuals with learning challenges

The development of language, communication and literacy is at the heart of human development. The acquisition of language skills in early childhood development and the growth and retention of those skills over a lifetime, serve as the barometer for diagnosis in addressing variances of ability and use. Moreover, these skills serve as a critical value in providing tangible proof of perceptual cognitive performance, action and behavior. The purpose of this project was to investigate the use of Audio Psycho Phonology (APP) as a foundational tool for individuals with learning challenges. A literature review was conducted in determining the viability of APP as an effective intervention for those with cognition and learning

difficulties. Results indicate moderate success, albeit, variable in diverse cases. Further, a discussion on a relevant case study will be presented.

Biography

Damian Riviez, Ph.D., is the Dean of the Abu Dhabi School of Management in the UAE. His research interests include innovative platforms of human learning and development in business, communities and education. He has a passion for studying new applications for learning to address diversified learning challenges in human development. He holds a Doctorate in Educational Organization, Administration and Policy, a Master's of Science in Special Education, and a Graduate Certificate in Autistic Spectrum Disorder, all from the USA. He has a child with additional learning needs.

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