

7th International Conference on **Neurology and Brain Disorders**

Day 1 (November 08, 2023)

11.00 - 11.15 Introduction

Oral Presentations

11.15: 11.45 Dementia Application for Diagnosis & Tracking (DADT)
Soubhik, Manastik, India

11.45: 12.15 Cryptochlorogenic Alleviates the Jmjd3-Mediated Endothelial Cells Injury in Alzheimer's Disease
Fei Guo, Ningbo University, China

12.15 - 12.45 Endovascular Therapy for Acute Tandem Occlusions Due to Internal Carotid Artery Atherosclerotic
Li Wei, Hainan Medical University, China

12.45 - 13.15 Association Between Iron Deficiency Anaemia and Ischaemic Stroke
Preethy Manoj, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Ireland

Lunch(13.15 - 13.45)

13.45 - 14.15 Radiolabeling FTY-720 with [99mTc]Tc: Assessing Biological Affinity for Neurodegenerative Diseases
Emre Uygur, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey

14.15 - 14.45 Neurophysiological Grading Tool of Ulnar Nerve Entrapment Across Wrist and across Elbow with Case Presentation
Salim Hirani, Ysbyty Gwynedd Hospital, United Kingdom

14.45 - 15.15 Comparison of rhFGF18 and rhGDF11 Safety, Efficacy, and Mechanistic Activity in the Treatment of Ischemic Stroke
Alex Goraltchouk, Remedium Bio, USA

15.15 - 15.45 The Fractal Geometry of Alzheimer's Disease Toward Better Cognitive Assessment: Challenges and Steps Forward
Tahmineh Azizi, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

15.45 - 16.15 The Effect of Donepezil on Aphasia Post-Stroke: A Literature Review
Salman Elgharbawy, Southern illinois University, USA

Day 1 Concluded

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Day 2 (November 09, 2023)

11.00 - 11.15 Introduction

Oral Presentations

11.00 - 11.30 Neuropsychology of Addiction: The Role of Aging In Declining Executive Functioning Young Adult with Drug Addiction

Shameem Fatima, COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan

11.30 - 12.00 Genome Based Therapeutics: Era of Precision Medicine in Genetic Epilepsies and Epileptic Encephalopathies

Smilu Mohanlal, Aster Malabar Institute of Medical Sciences, India

Poster Presentations

12.00 - 12.15 Clinical and Genetic Characteristics of Patients with Ischemic Stroke, A Prospective Study of the Risks of Recurrent Strokes, Machine Learning

Anastasia S. Gunchenko, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Russian Federation

12.15 - 12.30 Blood Hyperviscosity Syndrome Through Essential Polycythemia - Cause of Ischemic Stroke

Andrei-Lucian Zaharia, Dunarea de Jos University of Galati, Romania

12.30 - 12.45 Post-Stroke Epileptic Seizures

Ilxomova S.X, Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

12.45 - 13.00 A Rare Presentation of Wound Botulism Neurotoxicity: A Case Report

Mai Elrayes, Northern Care Alliance NHS Trust, United Kingdom

13.00 - 13.15 EBV Evades Immune Surveillance in the Multiple Sclerosis Brain Through the PD-1/PDL1 Axis

B. Serafini, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy

Supporting Organizations



**Tashkent Medical Academy
Uzbekistan**

Tashkent Medical Academy is one of the Central Asian's leading research and teaching university with Multidisciplinary Clinic



**Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute
Uzbekistan**

Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute was organized in 1972 and is the leading institute in the direction of education "Pediatrics". Over 46 years of its work, more than 29,500 highly qualified doctors have been trained

Day-2
Poster Presentations

Neurology and Brain Disorders

November 08-09, 2023 | City Seasons Suites, Dubai, UAE

DELAYED SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN THE CONSEQUENCES OF USING MOBILE APPLICATIONS TOGETHER WITH MEDICATIONS IN THEIR TREATMENT

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Abstract

Annotation: Speech is a special and perfect form of communication, inherent only to man. In the process of speech communication (communication), people exchange thoughts and interact with each other. Speech is an important means of communication between a child and the outside world. The communicative function of speech promotes the development of communication skills with peers, develops the possibility of playing together, which is invaluable for the formation of adequate behavior, emotional and volitional sphere and personality of the child. Currently, as a result of environmental factors, various infections, many other exogenous factors, and endogenous factors of women at puberty, among many congenital developmental defects in the fetus, improper development of speech centers of the cerebral cortex has increased.

The regulating function of speech is formed already at the early stages of the child's development. However, the word of an adult becomes a true regulator of the child's activity and behavior only by the age of 4-5, when the child has already significantly developed the semantic side of speech. The formation of the regulatory function of speech is closely related to the development of internal speech, purposeful behavior, the ability to programmed intellectual activity.

In the study of anamnesis, many parents indicated that already at an early age they paid attention to the absence or restriction of babbling in children. Parents noted the taciturnity, stressed that the child understands everything, but does not want to talk. Instead of speech, facial expressions and gestures developed, which children used selectively in emotionally colored situations. The first words and phrases appeared late. At the same time, parents noted that, in addition to lagging in speech, in general, children develop normally. The children had a meager active vocabulary, used babbling words, onomatopoeia and sound complexes. At the time of the examination, the volume of active vocabulary (the stock of spoken words) in children with ONR of the 1st level did not exceed 15-20 words, and with ONR of the 2nd level - 20-50 words.

Most often, motor alalia is diagnosed to children no earlier than 5-7 years old, although it was previously diagnosed from 2-2.5 years old, since it was from this age that groups were recruited to kindergartens with TNR, and in France and Switzerland they are now starting to work with motor alalics at an early age. Everyone understands that alalia is improper development of the speech centers of the cerebral cortex during the antenatal, intranatal and/or neonatal period of an unknown etiology, But at the same time, the diagnosis is made at such a late age, as if the child was developing perfectly until 5-7 years old, and then suddenly stopped talking, became aggressive and stupid. Or even worse - already at the age of 2 he was speechless, aggressive and with reduced intelligence. There are very few such children and they come under the supervision of other specialists immediately. But then at 5-7 years old, a lot of motor alalics appear out of nowhere. That is, the problem is also that they simply do not know how to see it before.