

of these 7 cases, the use of A β 42/P-tau and P-tau/T-tau ratios aided diagnostic correlation in 3 cases.

Conclusion

The CSF biomarker patterns of dementia are a complementary tool along with the clinical presentation and course of the patient to aid the final diagnosis of cases of neuro-cognitive impairment.

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Poster Session 4

Unresponsive wakefulness syndrome (UWS) and minimally conscious state (MCS) patients with myoclonus - Pathological variant organization of brain's function

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Aim of our research was development of treatment protocol for DOC patients with stable hyperkinetic syndrome. Results of use of volatile anesthetic sevoflurane in 11 patients in UWS/VS and MCS with persistent hyperkinetic syndrome are presented. Initial propofol 2-3 mg/kg, rocuronium bromide 0,6 mg/kg, fentanyl 3-5 mg/kg, clonidine 0.5-0.7mg / kg. Maintenance of anesthesia is carried out due to the following scheme: inhalation anesthesia using Sevoflurane (2.0-3.0 vol%, MAC 0.8-0.9). Additionally, during the 2nd - 4th hours of medical anesthesia was prescribed the intravenous injection using Ketamine 1-2 mg/kg/hr. Mechanical ventilation in semi-closed contour in «Pressure control» and «Pressure support» mode corresponding to adequate ventilation under carbonometry control and analysis of the arterial blood gas (ABG). To synchronize with medical ventilator was assigned the injection of rocuronium 0,6 mg/kg/hr. «Therapeutic anesthesia» is used during 24 hours. When evaluating the results of therapy on the scale of hyperkinesia, hyperkinesia was completely cured in 2 patients, the severity of hyperkinesia on the scale decreased by 3-7 points in 6 patients, the effect of therapy in 3 patients was not observed. The positive effect (disappearance or reduction of the severity of myoclonias) was persistent: clinical effect was evaluated immediately after the end of the «therapeutic anesthesia» session, the next day and 1 month later. Thus, volatile anesthetic sevoflurane can be effective in the treatment of persistent hyperkinetic syndrome in UWS/VS and MCS patients. The study was funded by RFBR (Russian Foundation For Basic Research) project number 19-29-01066/2019

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Poster Session 4

P300 characterization in attentional processing among dyslexic children: An event related potential (ERP) preliminary study

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Dyslexia is a language-based learning disability and it is mainly speculated to be caused by the impairment of the visual and auditory processing in maintaining the attention towards the stimulation given. Limited studies in P300 characterization in measuring the attentional processing among dyslexic children. We studied the attentional neural-processing of subjects towards congruence and incongruence of visual and auditory stimulations (modified paradigm) on primary school age dyslexic children compared to non-dyslexics using Event-Related Potential (ERP) test. A total of 8 subjects (4 dyslexics and 4 non-dyslexics) were recruited in this preliminary study. An ERP test was conducted by using 128-sensor net and 19 electrode channels were analysed. A modified paradigm of congruence and incongruence auditory and visual stimulus was used during ERP study and the subjects need to give responds to both stimuli. The value of the mean differences between the congruence and incongruence were analysed using 10-20 electrode system, at 19 different channels, specifically on P300 ERP component. The mean differences of P300 amplitudes and latencies between dyslexics and non-dyslexics subjects were compared using Independent T-Test. There was no significant different of P300 amplitudes across all 19 channels, but most of the channels showed high tendencies of high P300 amplitudes among dyslexics (16 out of 19) and prolong P300 latencies at (11 out of 19 channels). These preliminaries results suggested that the dyslexics exerts more attentional efforts towards the sensory stimulations given compared to non-dyslexics group, with them showed slowed processing speed in processing the target stimulations.

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Poster Session 4

Perception of epilepsy; A survey among the educated community in Sudan

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