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Parenting trends towards intimidation of children from doctor and injections and its relation to some demo-graphic variables

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Every child seems to have normal level of fears towards certain subjects that started in early childhood and act as an insurance policy to protect the child from harm. Parents play major role in reassuring their children and protecting them from fear and anxiety, on the other hand they may behave to cause child fear by over protection or sometimes by intimidating them to obey certain commands or to stop annoying act.

Objectives: Were to assess the psychological impact of the parenting trends towards intimidation of their children from doctors and injections and to assess its relation to some demographic variables (parenting relationship (father, mother), parental ages, parental level of education, sex of the child and if the child has chronic illness).

Method: The study followed the descriptive analytical method and included the parents of 103 kindergarten children aged 3-6 years. Data collected using the scale of parenting trends in the period of September 2015 to January 2016.

Results: Intimidating the child from the doctor and the injections has highly negative impact on the child psychologically. There are no significant differences in the degree of intimidation of the child from doctors and injections attributable to the parenting relationship, their age, their educational level, the child sex and the presence of chronic illness.

Conclusion: Intimidation of the children from doctor and injections has highly negative impact in the children psychologically. No significant differences attributable to the demographical variables.

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Relationship between cognitive impairment and the combined effects of environmental factors

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Cerebral function is mainly improved during delicate stage of development that is, between youth and adolescence. This important stage is characterised by creation of synapses, fine-tuning of excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitter systems, improvement of brain structures and development of nervous connections. Indeed most of brain diseases result due to variance or damage to any of these events. As a consequence of these imbalances, impairments in perception, learning and cognitive performance of an individual may arise. The aim of this first part study is to explore how detection of cognitive impairments is link with a combined effect of sociodemographic items we choose. This case control epidemiological study was leaded with a questionnaire incorporating the short fifteen items version of cognitive complaints detection's Mc Nair Test which is used for detect cognitive complains. The questionnaire also included ten socio-demographic items and fourty seven others questions divided in seven sections: quality of sleep, level of stress, depression, anxiety, general health, physical skills and dependences. Our results suggested a strong link between increasing in cognitive complains and the combination of at least four bad score to each section. They also suggested cognitive impairment rate is 2.3 times higher with people with long duration of diplomation. Duration of a course certainly affect neuronal memory.

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