

11th International Conference on

Vascular Dementia

February 15-16, 2019 Amsterdam | Netherlands

Multiple intelligence and vascular dementia (VD), proposed testing and therapy

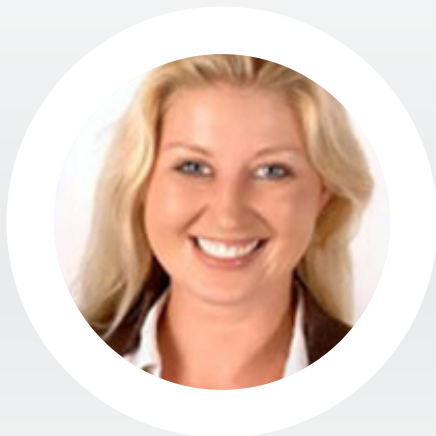
Vascular dementia often displays multiple cognitive risks and problems, including memory impairment, aphasia, apraxia, agnosia, or problems with executive functioning. More recently we linked the association between childhood physical and mental health ability and dementia occurrence. The study by Huang and colleagues has found that having a lower MI and IQ particularly as a child increases the risk of developing vascular dementia, which is caused by various problems, and blood supply to the brain is one of the most common. The pattern of association differs between the sexes and the risk increases in the lowest intelligence groups in both sexes similarly. The hypothesis behind all these studies of cognitive and emotional reserves or brain-body reserves is that some people's brains and bodies may be more resilient to aging, stress, pollution and neuro-degeneration than others. The study by Huang and colleagues furthers our understanding in this area and there are now multiple high-quality epidemiological studies linking poorer intelligence in early life with dementia risk. However, as with all observational research, there remains the need to clarify whether these associations are causal. Further complicating interpretation of these studies is the fact that multiple-intelligence is a very complex trait, is subject to a degree of the development of the various intelligences, genetic influences, and potentially has a bidirectional relationship with socio-geo-economic status, and education. This paper analyses subjects a plausible mechanism—emotion-cognitive reserve—we now need to consider interventional research - the life courses to improve on—or ideally multiple—of these factors is there. If, as a result, the emotion-cognitive reserve could be modified before the clinical onset of dementia (even if Alzheimer disease were present in the brain), this may delay the onset of these clinical symptoms which would, in turn, reduce the number of people affected by dementia worldwide. These are the parameters for the risk assessment and the treatment should focus on. Given the growing global public health burden of dementia, this is a vital question.

Biography

Olessia Gorkovenko is currently a PhD (Psych) student at UNISA in South Africa. She runs a center "Pilatelicious" in Johannesburg. She is the Distributor at the WellLab, a premier laboratory diagnostic testing organization. She has published numerous papers in reputed journals, wrote a book and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of a Journal (ispcp-trop.org/about.html). She has a passion for teaching and coaching and is extremely meticulous in achieving the best results. She works with her students and clients, and then ensures that no mistakes are made and clients are staying motivated. She carefully checks with assessments and strategies, training routines, nutrition plans and therapeutic advice. If she has a suggestion to make, she won't hesitate to do so if it's in her clients benefit and helps them to achieve a better result, that's her main goal and purpose, to help clients become better and achieve better results. She operates on the fundamentals of positive psychology and approaches that focus on the performance improvements as a result of holistic development. She is a firm believer of best practices. She always shares knowledge and collaboration between stakeholders in order to reach a common goal.

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Notes:



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