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## Prospective memory and second-hand smoke exposure: A review

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**P**rospective memory (PM: remembering future intentions and activities) is critical to everyday remembering, whether it be remembering to meet with friends on time or remembering to take an important medication on a regular basis. Prospective memory has been shown in the past to be compromised by the chronic use of a range of recreational drugs, including ecstasy, cannabis, alcohol and more recently, tobacco smoking. One developing area of research has focused on what impact exposure to second-hand smoke or “passive smoking” (where a non-smoker is exposed another person’s tobacco smoke in public or enclosed spaces) might have upon health and cognitive function. There is now widespread scientific consensus that exposure to second-hand smoke is harmful. Previous research has suggested that exposure to second-hand smoke not only has a detrimental effect upon health, but is also associated with poorer cognitive performance and educational achievement in children, adolescents and adults. The current review will focus on recent evidence which suggests that prospective memory deficits are also associated with exposure to second-hand smoke in young adults. The review will also consider putative some potential psychopharmacological mechanisms involved, as well considering limitations and future directions within this field of research.

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## Depression in children with down syndrome: Systematic review

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**D**own syndrome (DS) is a multisystem disorder affecting the cardiovascular, respiratory, and musculoskeletal systems and is characterized by significant cognitive disability. Children with DS have delayed psychomotor development. DS is known as the most prevalent cause of intellectual impairment associated with a chromosomal anomaly (Trisomy 21). Studies on behavior problems indicate on average one quarter to one third of the children with Down syndrome to have significant emotional and behavior problems. However, Depression in children with DS seems to be uncommon but the vulnerability increases as those individuals age into adulthood. Methods: Systematic review of the literature January 1, 2010 to March 30, 2015 to the descriptors “Depression” (MeSH), “Child” (MeSH), “Down syndrome” (MeSH). Results: There is indication that children with DS had more emotional and behavior problems in comparison to the normal children with the exception of the anxiety/depression aspects. Only among adults with DS, several studies report more depression compared to the general population. Children with DS score significantly better on the problem anxiety/depressed in comparison to the normal children. Conclusion: Self-esteem and confidence are crucial ingredients in giving children with cognitive disabilities and the care provided by pediatricians, who are often the default clinicians for patients with DS even after they reach legal adulthood, needs to be more specialized and focused on mental health of patients with Down syndrome. It is needed further contributions to a better understanding of the increase of a possible vulnerability of depression in individuals with Down syndrome.

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