

Annual World Congress on PSYCHIATRY

July 11, 2022 | Webinar

Eliminating Anxiety disorder recognizing possible dyscalculia**María Isabel García-Planas***Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain*

One of the brain disorders causing great damage to those who suffer from it is dyscalculia. Dyscalculia often causes math anxiety. This circumstance is characterized by feelings of tension and fear that interfere with performance in tasks related to Mathematics. Mathematics anxiety is not always caused by a learning difficulty but in cases where this difficulty exists, if it is not diagnosed and treated properly, it is not possible to eliminate the anxiety. Although dyscalculia presents sign that the teacher could detect in the classroom, the teacher does not always have sufficient training for such observation. The non-detection in time ends up causing anxiety and is the reason why you go to the consultation. The doctor, faced with mathematical anxiety, should not rule out a possible learning difficulty in general and dyscalculia in particular. By using the BAEP technique, which is easily feasible, non-invasive and inexpensive, and by evaluating wave VI, it is possible to determine the existence of a certain type of learning disorder, which allows attention to be focused on remedying the specific cause that produces the learning disorder. anxiety. An open problem is the detection of the neural networks that are activated in the individual when he is faced with a situation that causes anxiety. Knowledge of these networks and their mathematical modelling will allow them to be controlled and thus modulate the individual's response to anxiety. Due to the existence of multiple factors that cause anxiety, the neuronal system that is activated is a network of interconnected networks whose controllability we need to study. In this work, we study the controllability of multiagent neural networks by simulating possible brain networks.

Biography

María Isabel García-Planas received the PhD in Mathematics from Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona Spain, in 1995. She joined the Department of Mathematics at the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain as associate professor in 1996. Her work had been centred on Linear Algebra, Systems and Control Theory and Neural Networks. She has authored over two hundred papers having been cited more than 700 times (more than 300 after 2015), and serves on the referee on numerous indexed scientific journals. She has been plenary Speaker in several International Conferences.