The gut bacterial has major impact on the brain development, behaviour and host immune system through the microbiota-gut-brain axis.
Objectives: The objective of the research is to establish the role inflammation induced by gut dysbiosis plays in behavioural changes of patients suffering from major depressive disorders.
Methods: Clinical data and preclinical experiments were used to elucidate the role gastrointestinal bacterial play in the development and functional physiology of the nervous system and because of the bidirectional communication between the enteric nervous system in the gut and the central nervous system, through the vagal plexus, blood circulation and endocrine system; it was discovered that the appropriate population of intestinal microbiota affect the immunological state of the brain.
Results: The intestinal microbiota has been able to maintain the attenuation and regulation of pro-inflammatory biomarkers in the brain and such had assisted in the healthy state of the brain; however, a disruption of gastrointestinal organisms in a condition called dysbiosis could result in breakdown of protective gastrointestinal mucosa barrier resulting in leaky gut and consequently, the permeability of the gut lining and migration of some bacteria, to the brain through the vagal networks and other channels.
These pathophysiological cascades appear to be triggered or sustained and reinforced by chronic inflammatory condition involving increased circulating markers of inflammation, which are able to cross the blood brain barrier to activate the microglia.
Conclusions: Studies in depression suggest that inflammatory biomarkers such as C-reactive protein can be used to enrich samples for anti-inflammatory clinical trials for depression that target inflammation-related symptoms such as anhedonia and anxiety.
Although, still at the developmental stages, imaging of neuroinflammation will help establish a target in the brain to further facilitate the testing of anti-inflammatory therapies for depression.

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EPV0643

Dynamics of neurocognitive impairments in patients with chronic alcoholism of the second stage

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Introduction: Neuropsychological disorders in patients with alcoholism intensively studied since the mid-70s of the last century. Research in this area divided into three groups: the study of premorbid neuropsychological features of alcohol dependence; study of neuropsychological disorders of chronic alcohol use; study of the prognostic value of neuropsychological disorders in patients suffering from alcohol dependence. In domestic neuropsychology, is the necessary information about the neuropsychological characteristics of patients suffering from alcohol dependence, neuropsychological manifestations in cognitive processes.
Objectives: to identify neuropsychological features of patients suffering from alcohol dependence with a diagnosis of stage 2 alcoholic disease
Methods: A neuropsychological examination was carried out according to the method of A.R. Luria of 39 patients aged 29 to 68 years with a diagnosis of stage 2 alcoholic disease. The group of patients is divided into 3 subgroups of alcohol abuse: up to 10 years, 10-20 years; more than 20 years.
Results: Disorders of higher mental functions identified in all subgroups. In chronic alcoholic encephalopathy, there is a tendency to increase cognitive deficits. According to the results of the neuropsychological examination, it was found that the greatest disorders in patients of the first subgroup occur in the implementation of successive processes (memory, thinking), arbitrary regulation of activity, and also relate to the regulatory aspects of memory, attention, thinking and speech.
In patients of the second subgroup, the most numerous in this sample, violations of visual object gnosis were revealed, as well as a violation of the synthesis of information necessary to endow the image of the object with a certain meaning In patients of the third subgroup, pronounced disorders inherent in the first and second subgroups were found, as well as distortions in the identification of emotions, that is, the inability to compare emotional objects with an emotional standard, which indicates signs affective-cognitive deficit in alcoholic disease of the second stage.
Conclusions: In the study, the dynamics of neuropsychological disorders in patients with alcohol disease of the second stage, depending on the experience of alcohol abuse, found

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Embodied cognition and urban design: Thoughts through epigenetic advances

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Introduction: In the history of urban planning, the cognitive trend has been a well-established entity since the work of the American urban planner during the mid-'90s; Kevin Lynch. However, for a long time, urban planning has been deprived of the contribution of scientific knowledge from cognitive neurosciences, with a lack of operational recommendations for urban projects.
Objectives: This study aims to reveal the role of embodiment theories in the revolution of urban design and urban projects through emerging findings in epigenetics and post-genomic biology.
Methods: We conducted an exhaustive review of the scientific literature to establish the relationship between embodied cognition and urban design through advances in epigenetics as well as potential applications of such finding. Our inquiry was to find out whether there was a scientific way to measure and quantify the performance of urban spaces.
Results: Our review revealed that, epigenetics and epigenomics have provided new explanations and perspectives to certain debates on the theory of embodied cognition and that of enaction. Epigenetic marks constitute a bodily memory that enables cognition to