

6th International Conference on

Depression, Anxiety and Stress Management

April 25-26, 2019 | London, UK

Neuropharmacology of depression and suicide ideation among pediatric age group and appropriate prevention

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Background: Treatment-emergent suicidal ideation and behavior in the pediatric age group are current apprehensions with antidepressants, with which Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) been the most common antidepressant used to prevent depression among children and adolescent.

Objective: Suicidal ideation is common among pediatric age group with depression in the United States and depression has been reported to be the most leading cause of suicidal ideation, and this oral presentation his to narrow down and investigate the link between occipital lobe and neurobiology factor in patients with depression and successful suicidal attempt within past. Five years of study.

Aim: The aim of this presentation his to determine the pathogenesis of depression and correlation with suicidal ideation and its relationship with occipital lobe as well as establishing a preventive measure for depression and suicidal ideation in children of pediatric age group as well as the adolescent.

Result: Memory display a substantial role in the risk of suicidal acts in the same vein, defects in cognitive inhibition has been linked with the inferior frontal gyrus, thalamus, orbitofrontal cortex and parietal cortex leading to depression and the aggravations predisposes to suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: Our finding has given us fact and hypothesizes that state-related defects may predispose to trait-like cognitive impairments to facilitates to suicidal vulnerability, which may impose various therapeutic approaches for the prevention of suicidal attempts, further brain damage as well as PTSD in pediatric age groups and adolescents.

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