Divecha Centre for Climate Change, IISc

World Environment Day

Thursday 26th June 2025 Time: 4.00 PM - 5.00 PM (IST)

Auditorium DCCC IISc. - 3.30 PM to 4.00 PM High Tea

| Timings | Agenda | Faculty |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4:00 PM- 4:05 PM | Welcome Speech | Prof. S.K Satheesh / Prof. J Srinivasan |
| 4.05 PM – 4.10 PM | Introduction of the subject and the speaker | Prof. J Srinivasan |
| 4:10 PM- 4:50 PM | "Environmental impact on Neurocognitive development in children" | Dr. H Paramesh Visiting Physician Scientist IISc, Bangalore |
| 4:50 PM -5:00 PM | Q & A / Remarks by Moderator Vote of thanks Group picture of participants | Prof. J Srinivasan |

Prof. Dr. H Paramesh
Organiser
Visiting Physician Scientist DCCC IISc.
Chairman, Dr. H Paramesh Education Trust
Co-Chairman IPA on Environmental Health and Climate Change



Divecha Centre for Climate Change

Indian Institute of Science

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DCCC Seminar

Title: "Environmental impact on Neurocognitive development in children"

Speaker: Dr. H. Paramesh

Consultant Visiting Scientist, DCCC

Date: 26th June 2025 (Thursday)

Time: 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Venue: DCCC Auditorium, 2nd Floor, D314.

Coffee/Tea: 3.30 PM to 4:00 PM

Speaker Bio:

Rtn. Prof. Dr. H. Paramesh, MD, FAAP (USA), FIAP, FIAMS, FIAA, FICAAI, FPAI. FICS, FICCP, Pediatric Pulmonologist and Environmentalist, Visiting Physician Scientist Divecha Centre for Climate Change IISc.

- Founder, President/ Chairman member & Past Chairman Respiratory chapter of IAP, Respiratory Chapter of Karnataka, Environment chapter, Allergy and Immunology chapter, Indian Medical Association Bangalore east. Visiting Prof. U.S.A, Canada, Italy, Nepal, U.K, Australia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Founder / Permanent Chairman Lakeside Education Trust - 1982
- Member WHO-NGO Climate Health Working Group GENEVA, Founder member and advisor Thalassemia society Bangalore. Adviser to WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, COMHAD & Alliance for Global Health. GENEVA
- 843 Invited Scientific papers/talks; 53- Oration Awards; and many chapters in 43 textbooks; 146 Publications in National and International Journals, Past National president Indian Academy of ALLERGY, Past National President Pediatric Association of India 2015, Local, State, National & International Awardee for his work in Environment and Health, Past President of PHANA-Private Hospitals & Nursing Homes Association 2008 2012, Past National President COMHAD (UK) India Chapter 2021- 2022
- Received Lifetime Achievement Award from Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP) 2022, Co-Chairman International Pediatric Association on Environmental Health, White Coat Legend of India 2024 Docflix / Mankind Pharma.

Abstract:-

Neurocognition development is a mental process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thinking, perception, sense experienced and also effective response. The pre-school years are the years of blossoming in the brain. In the first year of life, a million neuronal connections are made per second. The synaptic density reaches its peak during the third year of life. Hence, the 1000 days after birth are the most

important for neurocognitive development. The neurocognitive phenotype always co-exists with any developmental motor abnormality.

The ways one can recognize the neurocognitive impairment are: a) frequent forgetting of things; b) missing social commitments and appointments; c) having trouble in following conversation; d) losing the frame of thoughts; e) having trouble in finding the right word or with the language, and f) making it hard for one to make decision or finish a given task. Over 99% of the people live in an environment where the air is known to be unhealthy. This has an impact from the womb to the tomb, and is an invisible killer. Our mothers and children need clean and safe air to grow up healthily. In air pollution, one needs to focus on particulates of size less than 2.5 microns and on gases that have low water-solubility, so that they can cross the lung parenchyma, enter the bloodstream, and damage all vital organs, including the brain, and change the behavioral pattern, as shown by radioisotope inhalation studies.

// ALL ARE WELCOME //