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# ROSER PONS

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CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

## CONNECTING THE GROWING BRAIN UNDERSTANDING NEUROPAEDIATRIC DISEASES THROUGH SYNAPTIC COMMUNICATION

**November, 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2015, Barcelona**

**Roser Pons**, Pediatric neurologist Assistant professor, Children's Hospital Agia Sofia, First Department of Pediatrics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Assistant Professor of Pediatric Neurology at the First Department of pediatrics of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. Member of the International working group on neurotransmitter related disorders and member of the Medical and Scientific Advisory Board of the Pediatric Neurotransmitter Disease Association and of the AACDC Research trust. She works as pediatric neurologist and movement disorder specialist at the Children's Hospital Agia Sofia where she is involved mainly in patient care of children with complex neurologic disorders including neurometabolic diseases, rare neurologic diseases and also cerebral palsy. She is involved in clinical research that is based on the collaboration with multiple disciplines including genetics, biochemistry, rehabilitation, pathology, neuroradiology and biomechanics. Her main research areas include the genetic basis of rare diseases associated with movement disorders.

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**ABSTRACT**

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**Neurotransmitter Systems I. Disorders of Monoamines (Dopamine and Serotonin)**

The monoamines are neurotransmitters with multiple roles including psychomotor function, hormone secretion, cardiovascular, respiratory and gastrointestinal control, sleep mechanisms, body temperature and pain. Given the multiple functions of monoamines, disorders of their metabolism comprise a wide spectrum of manifestations, with motor dysfunction being the most prominent clinical feature. Analysis of their metabolites and pterins in spinal fluid assists in the diagnosis of these disorders. Treatment is based on medications that potentiate monoamine transmission. In this presentation, the different types of disorders of monoamines that have been described up till now will be discussed.

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