Volume 20 Issue 11
Originally issued as F3



Global Journal of Medical Research: F
Diseases
Volume 20 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2019
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-4618 & Print ISSN: 0975-5888

An Overview of Cognitive Disturbances in Multiple Sclerosis, Progression and Management

By Raed Almalki

Abstract- This review will concentrate on discovery of cognitive disability in MS and available treatment options to decrease symptoms. We performed a search using electronic databases; MEDLINE, and EMBASE, through October, 2019. Search strategies used following MeSH terms in searching: “Multiple Sclerosis”, “Cognitive”, “screening”, “management”. Cognitive dysfunctions are constant signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) and occur in up to 65% of individuals. Especially memory, attention, executive and visual constructive functions suffer. These problems strongly impact individuals' capacity to work, social relationships, and quality of life. Signs and symptoms of physical disabilities can occur separately. Cognitive disorders are clear indicators of MS progression, since they stand for highly complicated features that depend on the integrity of the neuronal networks. Yet, severe dementia is relatively uncommon.

GJMR-F Classification: NLMC Code: WL 360



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



© 2020. Raed Almalki. This is a research/review paper, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/), permitting all non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

An Overview of Cognitive Disturbances in Multiple Sclerosis, Progression and Management

Raed Almalki

Abstract- This review will concentrate on discovery of cognitive disability in MS and available treatment options to decrease symptoms. We performed a search using electronic databases; MEDLINE, and EMBASE, through October, 2019. Search strategies used following MeSH terms in searching: "Multiple Sclerosis", "Cognitive", "screening", "management". Cognitive dysfunctions are constant signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) and occur in up to 65% of individuals. Especially memory, attention, executive and visual constructive functions suffer. These problems strongly impact individuals' capacity to work, social relationships, and quality of life. Signs and symptoms of physical disabilities can occur separately. Cognitive disorders are clear indicators of MS progression, since they stand for highly complicated features that depend on the integrity of the neuronal networks. Yet, severe dementia is relatively uncommon.

I. Introduction

It is well acknowledged that neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's illness and Parkinson's illness, result in cognitive decrease, but only over the last twenty decades cognitive impairment was found as a crucial attribute of numerous sclerosis (MS) that impacts up to 65% of individuals [1]. Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic and incapacitating disorder influencing generally grownups early in their life. This disorder is characterized by the forming of lesions in the brain and spine. Syndromes of the ailment prevail and greatly based on the location of the lesions and the level of inflammatory and degenerative pathology within the main nerve system. Cognitive disability can occur from the onset of MS and in clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) [2], [3]. Remission of cognitive symptoms is unusual, and cognitive decrease might suggest modern illness despite secure physical symptoms [1], [4].

Impaired cognitive function might demonstrate damage to brain areas that do not impact physical working and, for that reason, may not be discovered during regular neurological assessment. Generally, cognitive function has not been consisted of in basic clinical evaluations, and cognitive examinations are extensively viewed to be complicated, time-consuming, and costly to execute. On top of that, couple of cognitive tests have been validated in MS populaces. Consequently, cognitive impairment is possibly under-diagnosed in MS. There is increasing acknowledgment that impaired cognitive function adds to the profound impact that MS has on individuals' daily functioning, including the capability to work, drive, and keep and delight in social relationships, causing a decreased quality of life [4]. It is crucial, as a result, that cognitive function is considered when assessing the effect of MS on individuals' life. Moreover, early detection of cognitive disability is important to make it possible for therapeutic treatment to relieve symptoms or protect against more cognitive decline, although just how finest to handle MS-related cognitive impairment is currently unclear. There have been few researches examining the impacts of medicinal treatments on cognitive outcomes in MS and robust data showing cognitive gain from authorized MS treatments are currently lacking. Cognitive impairment may additionally minimize individuals' capacity to comprehend and comply with therapy programs [1].

There is a clear need for ongoing investigation into cognitive impairment in MS to establish prevention, management, and treatment approaches. This review will concentrate on discovery of cognitive disability in MS and available treatment options to decrease symptoms.

II. Methodology

We performed a search using electronic databases; MEDLINE, and EMBASE, through October, 2019. Search strategies used following MeSH terms in searching: "Multiple Sclerosis", "Cognitive", "screening", "managment ". Then we also searched the bibliographies of included studies for further relevant references to our review. Studies had to be relevant to our criteria which should be review, systematic reviews, or clinical studies restriction to only English language published articles with human subject were applied in our search strategies.

III. Discussion

- Etiology and prevalence, progression of cognitive dysfunction

MS is defined by inflammatory demyelination and neurode generation resulting in damages to white and parts in the central nervous system (CNS). This CNS obtained damages results in a wide variety of signs, including adjustments in cognitive working [5].

Author: *e-mail: raiedalmalke@gmail.com*

© 2020 Global Journals

Cognitive change prevails in grownups and children with MS. Depending on the example researched (community vs clinic) and the criteria used, the frequency in grownups varies from 34% to 65% and is about 33% in individuals under 18 years of age [6], [5].

Cognitive disability happens in all MS phenotypes, including clinically isolated syndrome (CIS), and has likewise been shown in radio logically isolated syndrome (RIS) [7]. As a matter of fact, cognitive problems appear to precede the appearance of structural irregularities on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and may serve as a very early marker of illnesses activity [8]. In a potential research of cognitive efficiency before the first medical signs of MS, Cortese et al. located that males in the Norwegian Conscript Service data source that later on created MS showed dramatically lower intelligent quotient ratings than male controls, and those that established primary progressive MS (PPMS) scored substantially less than controls two decades before their first MS signs and symptoms [9].

Significant decrease in cognitive performance has been documented in some, nevertheless not all, longitudinal scientific reports over short periods (1- 3 years), there is solid consensus that cognition declines in individuals over longer (10- 20 years) amount of times [10], [4].Overall, the frequency and seriousness of cognitive problems shows up greatest in secondary progressive MS (SPMS) and PPMS individuals[11]. In a 10-year follow-up of cognitive working in individuals with MS, level of physical disability, progressing disease course, and enhancing age forecasted the level of cognitive decline, and constraints in a person's work and social activities were associated with degree of cognitive decrease independent of the person's degree of physical disability [10]. Nevertheless, not all people with MS experience cognitive disability and not every one of those with disability progression significantly. Grownups with early cognitive impairment tend to reveal better decrease [12]. MRI forecasters of cognitive results over 7 years included diffuse brain damage and dynamic main brain atrophy during the very first 2 years after medical diagnosis [13]. Some, however not all, longitudinal studies of cognition in pediatric MS show getting worse with time [6]. Younger age at start might be a risk variable for pediatric MS-associated cognitive problems.

- *Cognitive Impairment in Multiple Sclerosis*

All cognitive domains might be affected in MS; however, the most affected ones are episodic memory and data processing rate [5]. Working memory, executive function, verbal fluency, and interest have additionally been widely explained, with a current passion in social cognition disability [9].Although medical phenotypes might vary in the frequency or seriousness of cognitive impairment, primary factors are physical disability as measured by EDSS, and individuals' age [14]. Other individual attributes such as sex, hereditary variables, and cognitive reserve may additionally play a pertinent function [14]. For a recap of the most constant cognitive domains affected in MS see Table 1.

Table 1: Frequency of cognitive impairment in individuals with multiple sclerosis (MS) by cognitive domain [15]

Cognitive Domain	Frequency
Learning Memory	40–65%
Visual Episodic Memory	20–75%
Verbal Episodic Memory	15–80%
Complex Attention	5–25%
Information processing Speed	15–50%
Executive Function	15–25%
Working Memory	15–60%
Inhibitory control	15–30%
Language	20–58%
Verbal Fluency	15–25%
Social Cognition	20–40%

The cognitive domains harmed in MS appear to have an interpatient variability, nevertheless a characteristic pattern might be defined: memory, data processing effectiveness, executive functioning, interest, processing rate, are one of the most typically compromised features [16].

Impaired memory is one of one of the most constantly damaged cognitive features in MS and is seen in 40- 65% of individuals; besides, MS-related memory disorders most commonly influence long-lasting and working memory [17]. The nature of the MS associated memory disabilities is a subject of debate in the literature, some scientific reports suggest that memory dysfunctions in MS result mostly from damaged retrieval from long-term memory, whereas encoding and storage ability appears to stay intact [16]. Recent

© 2020 Global Journals

research study on the nature of memory disorder in MS shows that MS individuals have problem with acquisition of new knowledge instead of retrieval from lasting storage [18]. At first, based upon the job of Rao and colleagues it was thought that memory difficulty was because of damaged retrieval, nevertheless more current descriptions are based in poor acquisition additional to data processing insufficiency.

Damaged speed of data processing has been identified as a vital deficit in MS and is seen in 20- 30% of individuals[17].Data processing efficiency describes the capacity to keep and adjust all the obtained data in the brain for short time duration and to the speed with which one can process that data. Processing speed shortages are observed on also one of the most basic jobs in MS individuals and relate to reduced neuronal conduction speed additional to demyelinating. This reduced data processing might affect an individual's capability to finish tasks and to cope in demanding work [16].

Executive functions worry to the cognitive capabilities necessary to actions routed to goals and to the adjustment to atmosphere demands and modifications; examples are planning, organization, reasoning, and abstract conceptualization. Shortages in executive functions in MS individuals (discovered in 19% of the individuals) happen much less regularly than memory or processing speed impairment. However, MS individuals have certain disability deficits in some executive features, specifically in producing approaches, divergent reasoning, issue fixing and estimate [16]. So, abstract reasoning, verbal fluency, planning, or problem-solving abilities, have been shown to be often reduced in MS individuals.

Interest is likewise a complicated cognitive function and understands different facets like alertness, vigilance, selective or focused and divided focus. Up to 25% of MS individuals have deficiencies in attention, specifically in complicated functions like discerning and divided attention [21].

- *Treatment of cognitive deficits in MS*

Heretofore, healing strategies to avoid or reduce cognitive disorder in MS are unusual. Therapeutic techniques include training of preserved cognitive abilities and mediation of methods in order to compensate obtained deficiencies. Second participation difficulties and subjective psychological strains ought to be reduced by therapy. Causal and symptomatic medicinal treatment alternatives are reviewed as well as the impacts of cognitive retraining and psychological treatments (see following section).

IV. Causal Treatment

Early causal therapy is considered to reduce cognitive disability or to slow down development of cognitive deficits. Some authors report a favorable influence of treatment with Interferon-beta 1a and 1b on cognitive disability, specifically on memory and attention (tertiary research endpoints) [22], [23]. Examining the scientific reports and tests concerning Interferon-beta therapy in MS individuals on cognition, Montalban and Rio reminded us recently of reticent data analysis: due to technical distinctions, heterogeneity of neuropsychological impairment, variation in the performance of the neuropsychological examinations, psychometric difficulties of the used examinations in addition to the effect of discovering and the interpretation of problem, the understanding of the available results stays difficult and somewhat complex [24]. Investigations confirming efficiency of therapy with glatiramer acetate and intravenous immunoglobulin have not discovered distinctions in between the therapy and control group concerning cognitive criteria [22]. The evaluation of the influence of steroid treatment is conflicting. There are positive and adverse effects on cognitive function reported in a time-dependent way.

Examining MS individuals throughout and after a relapse under treatment with methylprednisolone, Patzold et al. reported improved cognitive performance operationali zed by PASAT (Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test) [25]. On top of that, the Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite (MSFC) consisting of PASAT was found to be extra sensitive to identify motor and cognitive useful modifications compared to the EDSS, which is insensitive to cognitive shortages. In contrast, Brunner et al. reported a relatively easy to fix impairment of lasting memory exploring the effect of acute high dosage steroid treatment in MS individuals[18]. Temporary memory, attentional functions and alertness remained unaffected. Another research study reported a careful deterioration of declarative memory retrieval in individuals obtaining 500 or 2000 mg of methylprednisolone over 5 days at day 6, which was totally relatively easy to fix at day 60 [26]. A single trial has actually examined the impacts of immunosuppressive treatments on cognitive function in 30 progressive MS individuals. Zéphir et al. found a significant improvement in global cognitive effectiveness, encoding capabilities, planning capabilities and inhibition after 6 and 12 months of monthly treatment with cyclophosphamide combined with methylprednisolone [27].

V. Management of Symptoms

Active management, fixating the person with numerous scleros is, is advocated whatsoever phases of the problem to minimize disorder impact, increase lifestyle, and espouse a viewpoint of health [22]. Resolving the array of numerous sclerosis signs and symptoms is a crucial part of management (table 2). While medication therapies are readily available for some symptoms, the proof base is poor and well-designed trials with ample numbers are the exception, though scientific reports of fampridine offer a useful design going forward [28]. Several signs and symptoms,

© 2020 Global Journals

such as spasticity, call for a multidisciplinary strategy and cautious treatment option. Range health care might allow the analysis of spasticity from remote settings to improve patient management. The value of recovery in cognitive dysfunction is now much better valued [29]. This appreciation is coupled to a much better understanding of underlying devices relating to connection and even more innovative approaches to treatment, such as telerehabilitation [30]. Portable technology, such as wearable motion displays, could provide unbiased information outside healthcare facility visits, however proper screening and recognition are needed prior to unification into professional technique.

Furthermore, workout has a central role in the management of numerous sclerosis following several positive scientific reports in mobility throughout relapsing remitting several sclerosis and progressive numerous sclerosis [28]. The effects of workout on cognition have also been checked out however the evidence base continues to be limited, mechanisms are not well comprehended, and translation right into medical practice is poor [29]. Avoidance of falls, related to continence problems, previous drops, and medicine, is another crucial element of good management. Multidisciplinary, goal-orientated recovery incorporates all these aspects, but methodologically sound researches are few and the proof base is poor [31].

VI. Cognitive Rehabilitation

Cognitive recovery has deserved certain interest over the past years. 3 This technique, likewise called 'cognitive exercise', focuses on various tasks to educate and discover cognitive competencies. While some incorporated cognitive rehabilitation programs exist for people with MS in medical setups, only a few have been methodically examined [31].

One research contrasted a 6-week cognitive treatment making use of Reha Com software with placebo and no-treatment groups and found advantages in verbal understanding and executive functioning [32].

Table 2: Symptomatic management in multiple sclerosis[22-32]

	Pharmacological treatment	Non-pharmacological treatment
Spasticity	For generalised spasticity: first-line: baclofen, tizanidine, gabapentin (especially for associated spasms); second-line: dantrolene, diazepam, and clonazepam (at night); third-line: add cannabidiol or tetrahydrocannabinol; and fourth-line: baclofen pump, phenol injections. For focal spasticity: botulin toxin injections, phenol injections	Exercise, physiotherapy, hydrotherapy
Fatigue	Amantadine, modafinil, and fampridine (not approved for multiple sclerosis fatigue)	Exercise, cognitive behavioural therapy, occupational therapy, energy conservation management, and aerobic training
Ataxia and tremor	Propanolol, clonazepam, levetiracetam, isoniazid (limited by side-effects), botulin toxin injections if focal, limb tremor128	Physiotherapy, surgical interventions in selected cases
Bladder dysfunction	For overactive bladder: oxybutynin, tolterodine, solifenacin, desmopressin spray (if nocturia), botulin toxin A intravesical and sphincter injection, cannabinoids,130 mirabegron, intravesicular capsaicin	Tibial nerve stimulation and sacral neuromo dulation, intermittent self-catheterisation, indwelling and suprapubic catheter ,surgical interventions
Sexual dysfunction	First-line: sildenafil; second-line: intraurethral alprostadil	Cognitive and behavioural therapy, pelvic floor physiotherapy.
Bowel dysfunction	For constipation: laxatives, rectal stimulants (suppositories, enemas), transanal irrigation	Physiotherapy, increase level of exercise, abdominal massage, biofeedback retraining, surgery.
Depression and emotional lability	Antidepressants (SSRIs or SNRIs), amitriptyline for emotional lability, dextromethorphan and quinidine for pseudobulbar symptoms	Cognitive and behavioural therapy (for depression)
Cognitive impairment	Donepezil, memantine (although not confirmed by a randomised trial)	Cognitive rehabilitation, behavioural interventions, occupational therapy
Pain	For neuropathic pain: first-line: amitriptyline, duloxetine, gabapentin, pregabalin; second-line: tramadol, capsaicin cream (if localised). For trigeminal neuralgia: first-line: carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine; second-line: lamotrigine, gabapentin, pregabalin, baclofen. For musculoskeletal pain: common analgesia, baclofen (if spasticity)	Physiotherapy, surgical procedures for trigeminal neuralgia

© 2020 Global Journals

VII. Conclusion

Cognitive dysfunctions are constant signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) and occur in up to 65% of individuals. Especially memory, attention, executive and visual constructive functions suffer. These problems strongly impact individuals' capacity to work, social relationships, and quality of life. Signs and symptoms of physical disabilities can occur separately. Cognitive disorders are clear indicators of MS progression, since they stand for highly complicated features that depend on the integrity of the neuronal networks. Yet, severe dementia is relatively uncommon.

Cognitive impairment in MS is essential and relates to purposeful functional disability and adverse effects on quality of life. The truth that cognitive disability and associated disability can predate the beginning of physical ailment amplifies the value of managing this element of the ailment and maximizing clinical end results. Management of cognitive disability might include slowing of further deterioration of problems or enhancement in currently impaired cognition. Cognitive recovery needs to be one part of a detailed treatment technique that begins immediately when MS is identified. It needs to focus largely on the patient, nevertheless it ought to also include family members and caretakers, and welcome cognitive strategies, pharmacologic therapy, psychopathology and assistance for psychosocial troubles.

References Références Referencias

1. Amato, MP, Zipoli, V, Portaccio, E. Multiple sclerosis-related cognitive changes: a review of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. J Neurol Sci 2006; 245:41–46.
2. Amato, MP, Ponziani, G, Pracucci, G, Bracco, L, Siracusa, G, Amaducci, L. Cognitive impairment in early-onset multiple sclerosis. Pattern, predictors, and impact on everyday life in a 4-year follow-up. Arch Neurol 1995; 52: 168–172.
3. Feuillet, L, Reuter, F, Audoin, B, et al. Early cognitive impairment in individuals with clinically isolated syndrome suggestive of multiple sclerosis. Mult Scler 2007; 13: 124–127.
4. Amato, MP, Ponziani, G, Siracusa, G, Sorbi, S. Cognitive dysfunction in early-onset multiple sclerosis: a reappraisal after 10 years. Arch Neurol 2001; 58: 1602–1606.
5. Achiron A, Chapman J, Magalashvili D, et al. Modeling of cognitive impairment by disease duration in multiple sclerosis: A cross-sectional study. PLoS ONE 2013; 8: e71058.
6. Amato MP, Krupp LB, Charvet LE, et al. Pediatric multiple sclerosis: Cognition and mood. Neurology 2016; 87: S82–S87.
7. Labiano-Fontcuberta A, Martínez-Ginés ML, Aladro Y, et al. A comparison study of cognitive deficits in radiologically and clinically isolated syndromes. MultScler 2016; 22: 250–253.
8. Glanz BI, Holland CM, Gauthier SA, et al. Cognitive dysfunction in individuals with clinically isolated syndromes or newly diagnosed multiple sclerosis. MultScler 2007; 13: 1004–1010.
9. Cortese M, Riise T, Bjørnevik K, et al. Preclinical disease activity in multiple sclerosis: A prospective study of cognitive performance prior to first symptom. Ann Neurol 2016; 80: 616–624.
10. Amato MP, Razzolini L, Goretti B, et al. Cognitive reserve and cortical atrophy in multiple sclerosis: A longitudinal study. Neurology 2013; 80: 1728–1733.
11. Bergendal G, Fredrikson S and Almkvist O. Selective decline in information processing in subgroups of multiple sclerosis: An 8-year longitudinal study. Eur Neurol 2007; 57: 193–202.
12. Amato MP, Goretti B, Ghezzi A, et al. Neuropsychological features in childhood and juvenile multiple sclerosis: Five-year follow-up. Neurology 2014; 83: 1432–1438.
13. Deloire MSA, Ruet A, Hamel D, et al. MRI predictors of cognitive outcome in early multiple sclerosis. Neurology 2011; 76: 1161–1167.
14. Ruano L., Portaccio E., Goretti B., Niccolai C., Severo M., Patti F., Cilia S., Gallo P., Grossi P., Ghezzi A., et al. Age and disability drive cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis across disease subtypes. Mult. Scler. 2017; 23: 1258–1267.
15. Macías Islas MÁ, Ciampi E. Assessment and Impact of Cognitive Impairment in Multiple Sclerosis: An Overview. *Biomedicines*. 2019; 7 (1): 22. Published 2019 Mar 19.
16. Rao, S. M., Leo, G. J., Bernardin, L., and Unverzagt, F.Cognitive dysfunction in multiple sclerosis. 1. Frequency, patterns, and prediction. Neurology 1991; 41, 685–691.
17. Rao, S. M., Grafman, J., DiGuilio, D., Mittenberg, W., Bernardin, L., Leo, G. J., Luchetta, T., and Unverzagt, F. Memory dysfunction in multiple sclerosis: its relation to working memory, semantic encoding and implicit learning. Neuropsychology 1993, 7, 364–374.
18. Chiaravalloti, N. D., and De Luca, J. Cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis. Lancet Neurol. 2008, 7, 1139–51.
19. Bergendal, G., Fredrikson, S., and Almkvist, O. (2007). Selective decline in information processing in subgroups of multiple sclerosis: an 8 year old longitudinal study. Eur. Neurol. 57, 193–202.
20. Archibald, C. J., and Fisk, J. D. Information processing efficiency in individuals with multiple sclerosis. J. Clin. Exp. Neuropsychol. 2000; 22, 686–701.
21. Nebel, K., Wiese, H., Seyfarth, J., Gizewski, E. R., Stude, P., Diener, H. C., and Limmroth, V. (2007). Activity of attention related structures in multiple sclerosis. Brain Res. 1151, 150–160.

© 2020 Global Journals

22. Barak Y, Achiron A (2002) Effect of Interferon-beta-1b on cognitive functions in multiple sclerosis. Eur Neurol 47:11–14.
23. Engel C, Greim B, Zettl UK (2007) Diagnostics of cognitive dysfunctions in multiple sclerosis. J Neurol 254 (Suppl 2):30–34.
24. Montalban X, Rio J (2006) Interferons and cognition. J Neurol Sci 245: 137–140.
25. Patzold T, Schwengel beck M, Ossege LM et al. (2002) Changes of the MS functional composite and EDSS during and after treatment of relapses with methylprednisolone in individuals with multiple sclerosis. ActaNeurolScand 105:164–168.
26. Uttner I, Müller S, Zinser C, Gold R, Tumani H et al. (2005) Reversible impaired memory induced by pulsed methylprednisolone in individuals with MS. Neurology 64:1971–1973.
27. Zéphir H, deSeze J, Dujardin K et al. (2005) One-year cyclophosphamide treatment combined with methylprednisolone improves cognitive dysfunction in progressive forms of multiple sclerosis. Mult Scler 11:360–363.
28. Goodman AD, Brown TR, Edwards KR, et al. A phase 3 trial of extended release oral dalfampridine in multiple sclerosis. Ann Neurol 2010; 68: 494–502.
29. Goverover Y, Chiaravalloti ND, O'Brien A, De Luca J. Evidenced based cognitive rehabilitation for persons with multiple sclerosis: an updated review of the literature from 2007–2016. Arch Phys Med Rehabil 2018; 99: 390–407.
30. Meijer KA, Eijlers AJC, Douw L, et al. Increased connectivity of hub networks and cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis. Neurology 2017; 88: 2107–14.
31. Haselkorn JK, Hughes C, Rae-Grant A, et al. Summary of comprehensive systematic review: rehabilitation in multiple sclerosis: report of the guideline development, dissemination, and implementation subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. Neurology 2015; 85: 1896–903.
32. Chiaravalloti ND, De Luca J, Moore NB, Ricker JH, Treating learning impairments improves memory performance in multiple sclerosis: a randomized clinical trial, *MultScler*, 2005; 11: 58–68.

© 2020 Global Journals