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Facultat de Filosofia, Facultat de Geografia e Historia, (Department of
Philosophy, and Department of Geography and History) Universitat de
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(Rooms 401 & 402, Fourth Floor)



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GICICSSH1707052

Radon measurement and dose evaluation near the active faults of North-East of Iran

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Abstract

Radon and Thoron are the radioisotopes which radiate high alpha energy particles. These two gases can enter in the body different ways such as inhalation, eating and drinking and then Destroying body's internal tissues and cause in the lung cancer. The condensation of these gases differs in various areas and is more in zones near active faults. In this research, first the relation of Radon and Thoron concentration with the effect of distance of North east active faults in about 100 residential places of Iran is studied. Results show that residential places near active faults have more concentration of Radon and Thoron than other places. Also in these places the concentration of Thoron is two or three times more than Radon. The maximum amounts of Radon and Thoron concentration are 188Bq/m^3 and 803Bq/m^3 respectively and the minimum amounts are 17Bq/m^3 and 0, and the average amounts of concentration are 71.52Bq/m^3 and $326/44\text{Bq/m}^3$ respectively. The annual dose due to the radon is evaluated for any places.

Keywords: Radon, Active fault, RTM1688 Radon meter.

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Demography of wild Barbary macaque in Eastern Middle Atlas

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Abstract:


The Barbary Macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*) lives in the forest biotopes of Algeria and Morocco. It is found mostly in the cedar forests of the Middle Atlas

	<p>Mountains, where it lives in structured groups. In the Eastern Middle Atlas, in addition to cedar forests, it also lives on the rocks. In these places, the groups are not isolated by habitat degradation and caves are used as dormitories. In the Eastern Middle Atlas, We counted the existing monkeys by simple scan. The study showed that the remaining populations of monkeys have a large turnover of individuals. The high proportion of young individuals explains why there is neither strong anthropization of the groups nor poaching of the young macaques, what explains its good preservation in the Eastern Middle Atlas</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Barbary macaque, demography, Morocco, Middle Atlas, Anthropization, Preservation.</p>
 <p>Muhammad Saud GICICHL SR1708054</p>	<p>Exploring the role of Health in Promoting Sustainable Development in Islamabad (ICT), Lahore (Punjab) & Mardan (KPK): A Case Study of Human Development Foundation Pakistan</p> <p>Muhammad Saud Faculty of Public Health, UNAIR, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Asiya Ashfaq Faculty of Public Health, UNAIR, Universities Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Better health education are the important indicators of the development of any healthy society. Sustainable Development is one of the key areas for the researchers in modern age. The present research was aligned with the contemporary debate on sustainable development goals set by the United Nations in 2015. This particular study was conducted to explore the effects of health education programs in Human Development Foundation (HDF) communities particularly in Islamabad, Lahore & Mardan, Pakistan. The main objectives of the study were: i) To study the socio-economic background of respondents ii) To study the point of views of the families benefiting from health education institutes established by (HDF) and iii) To explore the availability and the use of (HDF) Pakistan health care services by the respondents in the study area. Quantitative design was opted for the research purpose and the proportionate multistage random sampling technique was used to draw the sample from the population. In order to conduct the study, Parents of the HDF formal school students who are befitting Health education services from HDF were selected as the respondents. Only parents of students who are studying under the HDF formal school in three areas of Pakistan were selected. A total of 401 respondents from various places of each field areas were selected. The study found that HDF is playing a vital role in promoting both the health education facilities in its related communities that benefit and enriches the Pakistani health sector in general and the same in its functional communities in particular. The health educators and the community health centers of HDF are utilized by the people of those communities at a larger level.</p> <p>Keywords: Health awareness, Health care, Health education, Medical care system, Sustainable hospitals, community empowerment.</p>
<p>Ladjama Ali GICICHL SR1708055</p>	<p>Study of the Seasonal Variation of Fatty Acids Composition in Euro-Mediterranean Eel Muscles from Tonga Lake and El Mellah Lagoon (North-</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">East of Algeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ladjama Imane Laboratory of Ecobiology for Marine Environment and Coastline .Faculty of Science Badji Mokhtar University – Annaba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Djébbari Nawel Laboratory of Ecobiology for Marine Environment and Coastline .Faculty of Science Badji Mokhtar University – Annaba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ladjama Ali Laboratory of Ecobiology for Marine Environment and Coastline .Faculty of Science Badji Mokhtar University – Annaba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bensouilah Mourad Laboratory of applied Biochemistry and Microbiology. Faculty of Science Badji Mokhtar University - Annaba</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study of the seasonal variation of some biochemical paramètres (total fat, soluble proteins, carbohydrates, moisture and ash) and fatty acid composition in the European Eel (silver Eel) fromTonga Lake (freshwater) and El Mellah lagoon (brackish water) in the wilaya of El Tarf (Algeria) has elucidated these nutritional parameters. Analysis of the various macronutrients showed that in both sites, total lipid levels are between 19.4 ± 0.20 % and $22.15 \pm 0.11\%$ with a maximum in winter obtained in Eels El Mellah. Protein, ash, moisture and carbohydrate levels at the two sites shows that the Eel from lake Tonga present the maximum levels in the spring and higher than that of the lagoon El Mellah. Furthermore, the maximum rate (1.93 ± 0.05 %) of carbohydrate is observed in Eels from lake Tonga in the spring which improves the organoleptic characteristics of this fish. Qualitative analysis of fatty acids by gas chromatography revealed that the muscle of Eels caught in both lakes contain 23 fatty acids. The maximum rate of saturated fatty acid (SFA) observed for Eel El Mellah is $35.87 \pm 0.036\%$ in winter and the maximum rate of unsaturated fatty acid (USFA) is $54.848 \pm 0.035\%$ for Eel Tonga lake in spring. Among the saturated fatty acids, palmitic acid (C16: 0) is majority with a maximum rate $21.529 \pm 0.010\%$ observed in winter in Eels from the lagoon El Mellah. Regarding The unsaturated fatty acids (USFA), the most dominant mono unsaturated fatty acid (MUFA) is oleic acid (C18: 1) with a maximum rate of $36.968 \pm 0.04\%$ for Eels of the lagoon El Mellah in winter. At the level of polyunsaturated acids (PUFA), only we note the presence of linoleic acid C18: 2 (Omega-6) and linolenic acid C18: 3 (Omega 3) with maximum observed $4,599 \pm 0.007\%$ (omega 6) of 2.872 ± 0.061 (omega3) for Eel from lake winter Tonga. The $\omega 3 / \omega 6$ ratios provide values between 0.325 ± 0.015 and $0.581 \pm 0.002\%$ for Eel from lake Tonga.</p> <p>Key words: Anguilla , Seasonal variation , fatty acid, Omega 3, Omega 6</p>
<p>Lucretia Dogaru GICICHLSR1708058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The right to a healthy and protected environment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lucretia Dogaru</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Law, Faculty of Law, "Natura Nova" Foundation, "Petru Maior" University of Targu-Mures, Targu-Mures, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>At global and european level as well, the necessity to recognize a new fundamental human right, such is the right to a healthy and balanced environment, has gradually developed.</p> <p>From a human rights point of view, the right to a healthy and quality environment is a fundamental right whose nature and characteristics do not change over time passage or as a consequence of circumstance changes.</p> <p>The right to a healthy environment was recognized through an extensive interpretation of the applicability domain of certain rights, expressly provided for in the provisions of the European Convention of Human Rights.</p> <p>Although there are no provisions in the Convention or its additional Protocols, that expressly refer to the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment, the European Court of Human Rights has recognized in its case-law and that of the European Commission, that certain types of deteriorations of the environment with serious consequences for the individuals or even the failure of the public authorities to provide information regarding the ecological risks that individuals are exposed to can constitute breaches of certain rights protected through the provisions of the Convention, such as right to life, right to private and family life or right to property .</p> <p>In this paper, we present the dispositions of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights in the field of the human health, concerning the environmental protection, that a high level of environmental protection and of environment quality improvement must be integrated in the European Union politics and be guaranteed according to the principle of sustainable development.</p> <p>Keywords: European Charter of Fundamental Rights; healthy environment, public authority, human health; human rights.</p>
<p>Areej Ali Baeshen GICICHLRSR1708060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Evaluation of the Effects of Some medicinal plants Extracts on seed Germination and growth parameters of the Common beans <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Areej Ali Baeshen¹, Hanaa Kamal Galal Department of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University Jeddah, Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Batoul Mohamed Abdullatif Botany Department, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>In the present study, the allelopathic effects of <i>Eruca sativa</i>, <i>Mentha peprinta</i>, and <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> aqueous extracts, prepared by 25 gm and 50 gm of fresh leaves dissolved in 100 ml of double distilled water in addition to the crude extract (100%) . The final concentrations were 100 %, 50%, 25% and 0% as control. The extracts were tested for their allelopathic effects on seed germination and other growth parameters of <i>Phaseolous vulgaris</i>. laboratory experiments were conducted in sterilizes Petri dishes with 5 and 10 days time</p>

	<p>interval for seed germination and 24 h, 48 h and 72 h for radicle length on an average of 25° C. The effects of different concentrations of aqueous extract were compared to distilled water (0%). 25% and 50% Aqueous extracts of <i>Eruca sativa</i> and <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> caused pronounced inhibitory effect on seed germination and the tested growth parameters of the receptor plant. The inhibitory effect was proportional to the concentration of the extract. <i>Mentha peprinta</i> extracts on the other hand, caused an increase in germination percentage and other growth parameters in <i>Phaseolous vulgaris</i> .Hence, it could be concluded that the aqueous extracts of <i>Eruca sativa</i> and <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> might contain water-soluble allelochemicals, which could inhibit the seed germination and reduce radicle length of <i>Phaseolous vulgaris</i>. <i>Mentha peprinta</i> has beneficial allelopathic effects on the receptor plant.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Phaseolous vulgaris</i>, <i>Eruca sativa</i>, <i>Mentha peperinta</i>, <i>Corian drum sativum</i>, medicinal plants, seed germination.</p>
<p>Dr Vigneswari Sevakumaran GICICHLSR1708 062</p>	<p>Surface functionalization of p(3hb-co-4hb) construct as potential leave-on wound dressing Vigneswari Pusat Pengajian Sains Asas, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia</p> <p>Amirul Al-Ashraf Abdullah Malaysian Institute of Pharmaceutical and Nutraceuticals, MOSTI, Malaysia. School of Biological Sciences, University Science Malaysia, 11800 Penang, Malaysia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) is synthesized by numerous bacteria as intracellular carbon and energy storage compounds. PHA has been in the forefront in many tissue engineering attempts. Among the different types of PHA employed, poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-4-hydroxybutyrate) [P(3HB-co-4HB)] has gained the most attention as a biocompatible and inert in-vivo degradation material. However, the surface of P(3HB-co-4HB) is hydrophobic with minimal recognition sites for cell attachment. Therefore, attempts have been taken to modify the surface architecture of P(3HB-co-4HB) scaffolds and enhance its ability to support cell growth. Incorporation of bio-macromolecules like collagen peptides has been carried out as they exhibit biodegradability and low antigenicity while aiding in cell attachment. The main focus of this study is the incorporation of collagen peptides to fabricate nano-P(3HB-co-4HB) fiber construct to further enhance surface wettability and support cell growth as well as harbouring desired properties as biodegradable wound dressing. Dual syringe system electrospinning was used to fabricate nano-P(3HB-co-4HB)-collagen peptides construct, thereby exhibiting increased wettability of the modified P(3HB-co-4HB). In vitro study carried out using mouse fibroblast cells (L929) grown on nano-P(3HB-co-4HB)-collagen peptides construct showed an increase in cell proliferation showed an increase of 5.8 fold. In vivo study using animal model (Sprague Dawley rats) showed that nano-P(3HB-co-4HB)-collagen peptides construct had a significant effect on wound contractions with the highest percentage of wound closure of 79%. Hence, in conclusion, nano-P(3HB-</p>

	<p>co-4HB)-collagen peptides construct as potential leave-on wound dressing was developed. Keywords: P(3HB-co-4HB), electrospinning, collagen peptides, nano-P(3HB-co-4HB)-collagen peptides</p>
<p>Salha Al Zahrani GICICLSR1708066</p>	<p>Biotechnological studies for reusable production of bacteriocin using LAB immobilized cells</p> <p>Enas Nabil Danial Department of Biochemistry King Abdulaziz University Faculty of Science – Al-Faisaliah Campus Jeddah, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Salha Hassan Mastour Al-Zahrani Department of Biological Sciences King Abdulaziz University Faculty of Science Al-Faisaliah Campus Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Zahra Al-Hassan Mohammad Al-Mahmoudi</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Bacteriocins have been described as antimicrobial compounds that are produced by bacteria. Immobilized cell technology has been successfully improved the enzymes thermal stability, to stand the temperature used in food industries and still active. In this work, Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) <i>Leuconostoc mesentroides</i> was isolated from muscle of the domestic goat from Jeddah-Saudi Arabia, and immobilization on different materials like glass wool, cork, Sodium alginate, Linen fibers and polyurethane foam. The immobilization of the bacteria on alginate has shown the highest antimicrobial activity of the enzyme. Effect of different number of bead as inoculum size on bacteriocin production also tested. The immobilization of LAB on alginate has shown better results for repeated use of bacteria for successive eight times with retention of over 85% of the bacteriocins activity as compared to complete loss of activity and disruption of the control. It concluded that, the immobilization of LAB on alginate has shown better results for enhancement the production of bacteriocin. Keywords: immobilized, bacteriocin, Lactic Acid Bacteria, isolation, production</p>
 <p>Eldar Ablaev GICICHLR1708068</p>	<p>Evaluation of necrotizing pancreatitis patients treatment results</p> <p>Eldar ablaev Phd, assistant professor of the department of surgery №2 By medical academy named after si. Georgievsky Fseao he "crimean federal university named after vi vernadsky ". Simferopol</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Analyzed the results of 121 patients surgical treatment with acute destructive pancreatitis. Comparison of the clinical effectiveness of minimally invasive and traditional techniques in the treatment of acute destructive pancreatitis. Studied postoperative surgical complications, their nature and frequency of occurrence. Key words: acute pancreatitis, laparoscopy, surgical treatment.</p>

<p>Ounassa Adjroud GICICHLSR1708071</p>	<p align="center">Selenium Administration Can Alter Some Biochemical Parameters in Rats</p> <p align="center">Ounassa Adjroud Lab de Physio-Toxicologie, Pathologie Cellulaires et Moleculaires- Biomolecules, Department of Animal Biology, University of Batna 2, Batna, Algeria</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Selenium (Se), an essential micronutrient of several major metabolic pathways, including thyroid hormone metabolism, antioxidant defense systems, and immune function becomes toxic to animal when it is elevated above a threshold concentration. The aim of the present study was to determine the effect of selenium in rats Wistar albino on plasma levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, urea, uric acid, albumin and calcium. The experimental groups received subcutaneously graded doses of Selenium (0.3 and 0.5 mg/kg, BW) for a period of 21 days and plasma biochemical parameters were evaluated after 3, 6 and 21 days. The results indicated that the graded doses of Selenium significantly decreased both the calcium and plasma cholesterol level during short-term and long-term respectively. On the other hand, Se elevated significantly the levels of plasma urea by 104% after the first three days, uric acid by 126%, on day 6 and triglycerides by 120% on day 21. Whereas, the higher dose increased the level of plasma urea only on day 21 by 67%. Furthermore, 0.5 mg s.c provoked an immediate and a significant increase in plasma cholesterol level by 47% and in uric acid by 60% during the first three days after treatment. Doses of Se augmented significantly on day 6, the level of plasma albumin by 85% and 52 % respectively.</p> <p>The results of the current study suggested that selenium alters the plasma biochemical parameters in rats.</p> <p>Keywords: Albumin, calcium, cholesterol, selenium, triglyceride, urea, uric acid</p>
<p>Fatima Ameer GICICHLSR1708072</p>	<p>Lipid-load in peripheral blood mononuclear cells: impact of food-consumption, dietary macronutrients, extracellular lipid availability and demographic factors</p> <p align="center">Fatima Ameer</p> <p align="center">Affiliation: Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of the Punjab Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p align="center">Abstract:</p> <p>Lipid content in the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) has recently gained attention of the researchers working on nutritional regulation of metabolic health. Previous works have indicated that the metabolic circuitries in the circulating PBMCs are influenced by dietary-intake and macronutrient composition of diet. In the present work, we analyzed in detail the impact of diet and dietary macronutrients – including carbohydrates, proteins and fats- on PBMCs' lipid-load. The overall analyses revealed that dietary carbohydrates and fats synergistically induce triglyceride accumulation in PBMCs. On the other hand, dietary fats were shown to induce significant decrease in PBMCs'</p>

	<p>cholesterol content. The effect of various demographic factors –including age, gender and body-weight- on PBMCs’ lipid-load was also studied. Body-weight and age were both shown to affect PBMC’s lipid-load. Our study fails to provide any direct association between extracellular lipid availability and cellular cholesterol content in both, freshly isolated and cultured PBMCs. Cultured PBMCs and human monocytic cell line THP-1 showed increase in cellular triglyceride levels when cultivated under lipoprotein deficient medium. The presented work significantly contributes to the current understanding of the impact of food-consumption, dietary macronutrients, extracellular lipid availability and demographic factors on lipid-load in PBMCs.</p>
 <p>Young-Duk Koo GICICHLRSR1708075</p>	<p>An Analysis of an Associative Map with the Utilization of Health Big Data – Focusing on the case of Korea</p> <p>Young-duk Koo Gwanggyo-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea</p> <p>Dae-hyun Jeong Joongangro, Chuncheon, Gangwon-do, Korea</p> <p>Abstract.</p> <p>The utilization of big data information in the medical field is expected to have a great impact on the advancement of medical technology. By focusing on the case of Korea, the purpose of this study is to furnish implications for establishing health policy in Korea through a relational network analysis among the major diseases of Koreans. With this aim, a relational network among diseases was established and a relevant analysis was conducted using the health information of 10,000 people by utilizing the nationally focused open data information available in Korea. The result of the study is meaningful as it delivered basic data for setting up a national health policy and proposed a solution for reducing the social costs of the country by offering information for use in treatment for preventing diseases and improving the health of the people.</p>
<p>Romina Karimzadeh Ghassab GICICHLRSR1708076</p>	<p>Assessing the Frequency and Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern of Isolated Bacteria from Septicemic Hemodialysis Patients</p> <p>Romina Karimzadeh Ghassab MSc of Clinical Biochemistry, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p>Elmira Gheytauchi Mashini Oncopathology Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran,</p> <p>Research Objectives: Septicemia is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide that increases the hospitalization time and also raises the cost for patients. The current study aimed to evaluate the frequency and antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of blood culture isolates from the hemodialysis patients referred to Hasheminejad Hospital in Tehran, Iran.</p> <p>Methodology: In this retrospective cross-sectional study the records of 1090 patients who undergone hemodialysis in Hasheminejad Hospital Urinary Tract and Kidney Center between 2012 and 2013 were evaluated. At least two Blood</p>

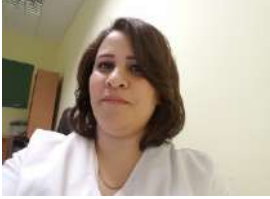
	<p>samples from each patients were collected under sterile conditions and was injected into blood culture bottles. After 1, 3, 5 and 7 days, samples were cultured in sheep blood agar (BA), chocolate agar and eosin methylene blue agar (EMB). Disc diffusion on Muller Hinton Agar (HIMEDIA, India) was performed to define the susceptibility. Spss software version 20 was used to analyze the data.</p> <p>Findings: From 1090 patients 186 subjects had positive blood culture from them 121 were male and 65 were female. The most frequent isolated species are as follow respectively coagulase positive Staphylococcus 68 (37%), Escherichia coli 47 (26%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa 25 (14%), Streptococcus Group D 22 (12%), Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus 13 (7%), Streptococcus group A 4 (2%), Klebsiella 2 (1%), and Bacillus 1 (1%). gram negative bacteria were mostly sensitive to nitrofurantoin, amikacin, and ciprofloxacin. In addition, gram positive bacteria were mostly sensitive to vancomycin, amikacin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, imidazole, colistin, erythromycin, and oflatoxin.</p> <p>Research Outcomes: The result of the current study determined the most prevalent bacteria that are responsible for septicemia in Tehran, Iran, and the most effective antimicrobials for treatment of septicemia in this area which could help physicians to select a proper antibiotics for initial antimicrobial therapy.</p> <p>Keywords Anti-Bacterial Agents; Sepsis; Iran</p>
<p>Behzad Mahaki GICICHLSR1708078</p>	<p>Evaluating the use of poetry to reduce irrational beliefs in students</p> <p>Behzad Mahaki Associate Professor, Department of Biostatistics, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran</p> <p>Introduction: Poetry therapy may be considered a form of "creative art therapy" through which, by the use of poetry and other motivating forms of literature, the goals of therapy and personal growth may be achieved. Some studies have shown that the positive effects of poetry as a therapeutic modality on some mental and physical diseases. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effectiveness of group poetry therapy on irrational beliefs in female undergraduate students with depression signs.</p> <p>Material and methods: A quasi experimental method was employed using a pre and posttest design frame work and a control group. After screening a target population consisting of all female undergraduate students at Shahid Beheshti University during the second term of 2008 – 2009 academic year, a sample of 29 participants were randomly assigned to either an experimental group (n = 14) or a control group (n = 15). The experimental group took part in seven session of group poetry therapy of 90 – 120 minutes duration each while the control group was put on a waiting list. Variables were measured using the Irrational Beliefs Questionnaire (IBQ) before and after intervention. Data were analyzed using SPSS and Mann Whitney non parametric test was conducted.</p> <p>Results: Results showed that poetry therapy plays a significant role in reducing irrational beliefs (p=.001).</p> <p>Conclusion: Using the poetry as a therapeutic modality can prompt the thought flexibility in students having depression symptoms thus confirming previous</p>

	<p>research conducted in the field and suggests psychotherapists using poetry especially in Iran considering the literature importance in Iranian culture. Key words: Poetry therapy, Irrational Beliefs, Art therapy</p>
<p>Olufemi Adeogun GICICHLS R1708079</p>	<p>Effectiveness of a twelve-week low impact aerobic dance programme on the management of osteoarthritis</p> <p>Adeogun John Olufemi Department of human kinetics, sports & health education lagos state university. Nigeria.</p> <p>Zebulon Olorunjueda Adeniyi Department of human kinetics, sports & health education lagos state university. Nigeria.</p> <p>Abstract Pain and major physical disabilities are major symptoms of osteoarthritis. How patients cope with a chronic disorder greatly affects their quality of life. Randomised controlled trials clearly show that regular moderate-level exercise does not exacerbate osteoarthritis pain or accelerate the pathological process of osteoarthritis. The study therefore examined the effectiveness of twelve week low impact aerobic dance in the management of osteoarthritis. Thirty (30) osteoarthritis patients from the Physiotherapy Clinic participated in the study. Joint flexibility of the participants improved as well as cardiovascular fitness. BMI of patients did not improve like other variables and this might be attributed to the short duration of the study. The study concludes that low impact exercises especially the ones involving dance can be an adjunct in the management of patient with osteoarthritis. For those who enjoy being with others, exercise dance classes for people with osteoarthritis are a safe and effective way to learn and enjoy exercise. Keywords: osteoarthritis, physical activity, low impact aerobics.</p>
 <p>Ayşe Koyun GICICHLSR1708083</p>	<p>Developing the Attitude Scale for Protection from the Cervical Cancer: Psychometric Testing</p> <p>Abdullah Dadak*, Ayşe Koyun** Sandıklı Public Health Center, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey Afyon Kocatepe University, Afyon Health School, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract Cervical cancer which can be prevented with early diagnosis is an important women's health issue. For the prevention of cervical cancer, understanding the attitudes that influence a woman's decision about participating in early diagnostic tests is important. The purpose of this study is to develop an attitude scale which measures women's cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aptitudes regarding the protection of cervical cancer. This study was supported by the 16.KARIYER.36 project, which was accepted by the Scientific Research Projects Committee of Afyon Kocatepe University. This study is methodological research. The study will be carried out with women who diagnosis, treatment,</p>

	<p>and pap-smear test coming to the Sandikh Community Health Center in Afyon between June 1, 2016 and September 1, 2016. To develop scale, item pool to be created by researchers and will be taken expert opinion. The scale's Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient will be calculated and an exploratory factor analysis will be done.</p> <p>Key word: Cervical cancer; protection; psychometric testing; women health</p>
 <p>Neha Rajwar GICICHLR1708085</p>	<p>Population dynamics of earthworms on various Himalayan ecotypes of Kumaun Himalayas Neha Rajwar Department of Zoology, Kumaun University, Nainital- Uttarakhand, India</p> <p>Satpal Singh Bisht Department of Zoology, Kumaun University, Nainital- Uttarakhand, India</p> <p>Abstract The population dynamics of earthworms along the altitudinal gradient from agricultural land to forest land from sub-mountain region to the mountainous region in the North popularly Known as Himalayas was studied. The study is made to determine whether the abundance of clitellate and non-clitellate earthworms is related to the physico-climatic factors or soil biotic characteristics. We found that the density and diversity varied significantly along the altitudinal gradient with the change in seasons for two years. The number of earthworm species significantly increased as elevation increased and in rainy season it was quite high due to the adequate amount of decomposed matter and moisture present in the soil. From this study it is concluded that the difference in the population dynamics of clitellate and non-clitellate earthworm species richness along with the altitudinal gradient with seasonal variation is may be due to combination of biotic and soil physical factors. The depth of soil layer is an important factor as predictors of number of earthworms along the altitudinal gradient with seasonal variation. Keywords: earthworms, kumaun Himalayas, population dynamics, altitudinal variation</p>
<p>Rusnoto Rusnoto GICICHLR1708087</p>	<p>The education level and the family support against the medication adherence of the tuberculosis patients</p> <p>Rusnoto Noor College of Health Science Muhammadiyah Kudus</p> <p>Hidayah Anny College of Health Science Muhammadiyah Kudus</p> <p>Rosiana Masyitoh College of Health Science Muhammadiyah Kudus</p> <p>ABSTRACT Tuberculosis (TB) is a problem that arises not only in the developing countries but also in the developed countries. Moreover, this is one of the causes of high rates of morbidity and mortality. In Indonesia, public health issues still</p>

	<p>concern in infectious diseases and the diseases that caused by unhealthy environment. One of the most common of infectious diseases is the pulmonary tuberculosis (later known as tuberculosis). It shows that the pulmonary tuberculosis is not only caused by the harmin healthy and social sectors, but also the economic sector. The purpose of this study is to describe the relation between the education level and the family support against the medication adherence on the tuberculosis patients. This quantitative study used analytic research. This data used questionnaires with 35 samples that spread in Jepara, Central Java Province, Indonesia. The independent variable is the education level and the family support, while the dependent variable is the medication adherence of pulmonary tuberculosis patient. In analyzing the data, this study used Chi-square test. It can be found that for the education level of the pulmonary tuberculosis patient, most of the respondents are not educated, they were 10 respondents (28,6%). For the family support, there were 18 respondents (51,5%) who come from good family support. Additionally, most of respondents (30 respondents, 85,7%) have a good medication adherence. It means that that there is no significant correlation between the education level and the medication adherence of the pulmonary tuberculosis patients. It is based on the Chi-Square with $p=0,273 > 0,005$. It can be concluded that there is relationship between the family support and the medication adherence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Jepara, Central Java Province, Indonesia. It is proved by the result of chi-square testwith $p = 0,003 < 0,005$.</p> <p>Keywords : education level, family support, medication adherence of the tuberculosis patients</p>
<p>Noor Cholifah GICICHLSR1708088</p>	<p>Factors that affect the delay of the early detection in cervical cancer client</p> <p>Noor Cholifah College of Health Science Muhammadiyah Kudus</p> <p>Ika Trisanti College of Health Science Muhammadiyah Kudus</p> <p>Amalia Rahmawati College of Health Science Muhammadiyah Kudus</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This observational analytic study with case control design has aim to describe the factors that affect the delay of early detection in the cervical cancer patients. The population of this study was all of cervical cancer patients in Province Hospital Dr.Karyadi, Central Java Province. While the sample was 98 patients that decided with probability sampling. The data was taken from February until March 2016. The independent variables are knowledge, fear, shame, pain, socioeconomic level, and coverage of health facilities, symptomatic disorders of work and social life and other needs. It can be found that the variable of health facilities coverage and the absence of pain in the uterus has significantly influence in the occurrence of late detection of cervical cancer patients. While the variables of knowledge, fear, shame, socioeconomic level, symptom disruption to social life and the existence of other needs, not affected on the</p>

	<p>delay of early detection of cervical cancer patients. Based on the chi-square test by looking at the OR value of the risk on the range variable and the absence of pain with value 0.330 and 12.907 means the amount of risk in people who cannot reach with the health facilities. There were 0.330 times greater than those who can reach health facilities. While the magnitude of the risk of people who do not have pain is 12.907 times greater to have delay in early detection in examine to the health services.</p> <p>Keywords: factors of the delay of early detection , the cervical cancer patients</p>
<p>Brahim Ouyaba GICICHLR1708089</p>	<p>Rehabilitaion of Stroke in Pregnancy, Prevention Therapy Modalities and Treatment</p> <p>Brahim OUYABA Undergraduate Student, Afyon Kocatepe University, Afyon Health School, Turkey Ayşe KOYUN Asistant Professor, Afyon Kocatepe University, Afyon Health School, Turkey</p> <p>A cerebral stroke as a neurological emergency is a major lead for disability and mortality in both man and women, there are two types of acute cerebral stroke ‘ischaemic stroke’ and ‘haematomas stroke’. Pregnancy were known to encrease the risk of stroke in women for 13 times higher. The severity of the case will vary upon the effected brain area and the stage of pregnancy and other factors. As we know the rehabilitation program is an important step and a main therapotic approach in treating such a disease ‘stroke’. In this review we will focus on the rehabilitaion of stroke in pregnancy and the different therapy modalities that are used in prevention and treatment of this special and serious case.</p>
<p>Akram Aimeur GICICHLR1708094</p>	<p>A New Encryption System Applied to Digital Grayscale image</p> <p>Aimeur Akram Computer science department Mohamed Boudiaf university M’sila, Algeria</p> <p>Lamiche Chaabane Computer science department Mohamed Boudiaf university M’sila, Algeria</p> <p>With the rapid development of Internet and communication technologies, image communication plays a very important role in information transmission. However the information security is a prime important issue, and encryption is one of the best alternative way to ensure security. In this paper, we propose an encryption algorithm for the grayscale image. The developed approach is based on the chaotic logistic map. Numerical results show the potent of the proposed encryption model to produce better security compared to results given by other literature works</p> <p>Keywords: Internet, information security, encryption algorithm, Chaotic logistic map.</p>

 <p>Adda Affaf GICICHLR1708095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sex hormones and nuclear appendages Adda Affaf Department of Hemobiology, University hospital EHU 1er Novembre 1954, Oran, Algeria</p> <p>Background : Some nuclear neutrophils contain a small chromatin mass appended to one of their nucleus lobes. To date, their nature has remained uncertain. some published data demonstrated that the frequencies and the distribution of these appendages were influenced by sex and by many other factors such as hormones, granulocytes metabolism, cell proliferation, and age.</p> <p>Objective : This blind study was designed to check whether appendages are related to sex hormones and change with menstrual cycle phases or not.</p> <p>Design : Nuclear appendages were studied in ten women during different phases of menstrual cycle. A written consent was obtained from each individual. Ages of the individuals varied from 25 to 35 years old. None of them had history of malignancy, severe systemic infection, pregnancy, recent transfusions, malnutrition, consumption of oral contraceptives or any other medication that affects the menstrual cycle. Peripheral blood samples were collected into EDTA tubes at different phases of the menstrual cycle (1st day, 7th, 14th and the 21st). At the time blood samples were taken, whole blood count were studied. Blood smears were performed from each tube, stained then observed under immersion oil light microscope. Two hundred polynuclear neutrophils were examined for nuclear appendages for each sample and classified into four groups : neutrophils with form A (drumstick), form B (sessile nodules) or form C appendages (tag and hook) and neutrophils without any appendages .</p> <p>Results : The difference (A-C) was calculated for each slide. There were significant variations of the (A-C) during the menstrual cycle for each individual but these variations were not homogeneous from a woman to another.</p> <p>conclusions and acknowledgements : These results support the hypothesis that there is no relationship between oestrogen and appendages formation.</p> <p>Keywords: nuclear appendages, neutrophils, sex hormones.</p>
<p>Stella Moreen Namuyanja GICICHLR1708098</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Title: combating malaria scourge using god given pharmacy (natural plants/flowers). A case study of Uganda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stella Moreen Namuyanja Heath Department, Community Concern Outreach Foundation, Kampala – Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper argues that plants offer a very cost-effective and most outreach strategy in the fight against malaria. It looks at three categories of plants namely: mosquito repellants; medicinal plants from which extracts for malaria treatment can be gotten; and cabondioxide absorbents at night. It highlights</p>

	<p>that malaria continues affect malaria many Africa countries, in terms of many lost hours of labour and expenditure on treatment and palliative care, thereby posing challenges to productivity, growth and development. It further highlights that Africa loses 12bn dollars annually in lost productivity due to malaria, and Uganda spends 1.3 trillion shillings diagnosing and treating malaria annually (i.e 63bn shillings off the Health Sector budget). However, despite this investment, Uganda is still ranked 3rd in Africa and the 6th in the world in terms of malaria burden. 95% of the population is highly endemic, 5% is prone to malaria epidemics, and accounts for 12m clinical cases treated annually in the public health system alone. That's to say, up to 40% of all outpatient visits, 25% of all hospital admissions, and 14% of all in-patient deaths. Malaria-related expenses account for 34% of the total expenditure of most families across the country. The paper suggests that plants as noted above can offer a solution to this puzzle. The discussions in this paper are premised on: medical research by Health practioners, WHO reports, and the cost benefit analysis on some of these practices in terms of sustainability and environmental impact.</p>
<p>M.Dahmani Fathallah GICICHLRSR1708099</p>	<p>Mutational analysis of EGFR ligand binding domain in cancer patients from the Arabian Peninsula.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M.Dahmani Fathallah Department of Life Sciences, health Biotechnology program, Arabian Gulf University, Manama , Bahrain</p> <p>Molecular Investigations have led to the discovery of cancers markers and the development of more potent therapies. The human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is one of the first cancer-marker to be used as therapeutic target. In the Arabian Gulf populations cancer incidence seems to be on the rise. This observation warranted more investigations of cancer in this part of the world. In this study, we investigated mutations and polymorphisms in the CR2, extracellular ligand binding domain of EGFR, with focus on the gene's exons 13-16 which encode for this Cysteine-rich domain, in 6 different types of cancer in patients from the Arabian Peninsula. The mutational analysis of CR2 domain revealed the following: in exon 13, a novel SNP (C1782T) found in healthy control and colon and bladder cancer patients; with the C being the major allele. The 3 known SNPs: rs2227983 polymorphism (R521K), rs142429250 and rs17336800 were also observed in our control and patients study groups. Analysis of SNP rs2227983 showed a 50% frequency of the GG genotype [homozygous RR] in both control and patients groups, while the AA genotype [Homozygous KK] frequency was close to 10%. In exon 14, we observed a novel Val1550Met missense mutation in 3 colon cancer patients and in one patient with ovary cancer. In exon 16: an additional rare novel SNP (CT) was found in only 2 of healthy control samples out of 114 (1.75%). Our data show that mutation/polymorphism is not frequent in the EGFR extracellular ligand binding domain CR2 in cancer patients from the Arabian Peninsula. Therefore immune therapy using antibodies that target the EGFR CR2 domain may be used in the majority of cancer patients from this part of the world.</p>
<p>Hadas Doron GICICHLRSR1708109</p>	<p>The Use Of Whatsapp Instant Messaging Application- Its Connection With Couplehood Relations</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Hadas Doron Social Work, Tel Hai Academic College, Israel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As modern society changes rapidly, various new technology-supported communication forms are available, and are constantly developed. These new forms of communication, which gain rising popularity, have their inevitable impact on social interactions and relationships. Though social relations in general and couplehood in particular are clearly affected by these trends, research have not yet exhausted the examination of the nature of these influences. The present study examined the relation between using mobile instant messaging application (Whatsapp) and qualities of couple relations. 109 participants in steady couplehood were administered questionnaires of demographics, Whatsapp usage, stability and perceived quality of couplehood. There was a significant positive correlation between stability of couplehood and WhatsApp usage; women used Whatsapp more than men, and younger participants used Whatsapp more than older ones. Results are discussed and accounted for, implications and directions for future research in this field are offered.</p> <p>Key Words: WhatsApp use; couple hood stability; couple hood quality; Interpersonal Conflict style; Gender</p>
<p>Nana Nimo Appiah-Agyekum GICICHLSR1708112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Challenges posed by delays in nhis claims payments and implications for healthcare delivery in ghanaiian hospitals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nana Nimo Appiah-Agyekum Public Administration and Health Services Management Department University of Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Desleigh Opoku-Agyemang Public Administration and Health Services Management Department University of Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Objectives <p>This paper investigates the challenges health facilities face amidst delays in the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) claims payment and how it affects healthcare delivery. It also examines how these facilities cope and continue to operate in the face of these challenges in Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology <p>Qualitative methodology involving key informant interviews of Managers from both private and public health facilities in Ghana was used. The results were analysed using content analysis and discussed within the context of relevant literature and evidence-based practices.</p> <p>Key words: Health insurance, Ghana, claims payment, healthcare facilities, challenges</p>
<p>Nurten Tasdemir GICICHLSR1708115</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Voluntary Web-based Incident Reporting System for Nursing Students: Opinions of Third-year Nursing Students</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Nurten TAŞDEMİR, Sevim ÇELİK, Elif DİRİMEŞE Bülent Ecevit University, Health Science Faculty, Nursing Department, Zonguldak, TURKEY</p> <p>Introduction: The main responsibilities of nurses include maintaining patient and occupational safety, and nursing education plays an important role in preparing nurses to deal with these issues.</p> <p>Aim: This study examined the design and evaluation of a web-based incident reporting system (IRS) for nursing students. The incident reporting system consisted of three parts: 1) reports about patient safety, 2) reports about student safety, 3) and views on the reporting system itself. Responses were solicited from students after they used the system.</p> <p>Method: Data were collected from 83 nursing students using a questionnaire developed by the researchers that consisted of three questions about socio-demographic characteristics, 15 items rated on a Likert-type scale, and two open-ended questions about the system. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from the Bulent Ecevit University Clinical Research Committee (Number: 2013-121-05/11). The students' responses, delivered via email, were considered to constitute consent for participation in the study.</p> <p>Results: The questionnaire was delivered via e-mail, and the response rate was 75.4% (83 of 106 students). Most students responded that their computer skills were sufficient for using the web-based IRS (mean \pm SD = 3.95 \pm 0.98) and that they knew what to report (3.95 \pm 0.98). Most mean scores were >3 on the five-point Likert scale. Nearly half (48.4%) had learned that web-based IRS is useful and advantageous for nursing students.</p> <p>Conclusion: According to most students, the system was easy to use and understand, and the majority of students thought the web-based IRS would be beneficial for nursing students and nursing education. Students also offered several suggestions about the web-based IRS.</p> <p>Key Words: applications in subject areas; evaluation methodologies; teaching/learning strategies; interactive learning environments</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Elif Dirimise GICICLSR1708116</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Investigation of factors influencing the compliance with insolation precaution of nurses working in surgical clinics</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elif DİRİMEŞE Assist., Prof, PhD, Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Zonguldak, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nurten TAŞDEMİR Assist., Prof, PhD, Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Zonguldak, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sevim ÇELİK Professor, PhD, Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Zonguldak, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the compliance with isolation precautions of nurses working in surgical clinics.</p>

Method: The study was designed as a descriptive study. The study was performed with 190 nurses working in surgical clinics between March and August 2016. The data was collected with a questionnaire consisted of demographic, infection and isolation and “The Isolation Precautions Compliance Scale” which validity and reliability was worked. The data were evaluated by using descriptive statistical methods, independent variables student's t-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson Correlation Analysis.

Results: It was determined that nurses’ mean age were 30.24±6.42; 68.9% had a graduate degree, and mean working years 8.62±6.38. It was determined that the nurses applied the highest contact isolation (92.6%), could separate the isolation room rate of 51.6%, they consulted first charge nurse ratio of 58.9% for the isolation of application and had received in-service training in this regard of 80.5%. It was observed that 43.2% of the nurses had a lack of materials, 41.1% of the physicians were incompatible with the isolation measures, 36.3% of the patients were not compatible with the isolation measures, and 35.8% had difficulty in wearing eyeglasses and masks. Facilitating adaptation to isolation measures; recruitment of employees 80%; frequent supervision by the hospital infection control committee will positively affect 70.5%; and punishment would be adversely affected by 40%.

The average score of the nurses’ isolation precautions compliance scale is 70.87 ± 10.01 (min: 22.00, max: 90.00). There was a negatively significant negative correlation between the age ($r = -0.17, p = 0.017$) and the total duration of study ($r = -0.14, p = 0.042$) and total score of isolation precautions compliance scale. There is no significant difference between the total score of isolation precautions compliance scale according to gender and education level. Nurses who received orientation training in the institution had significantly higher total score of isolation precautions compliance scale ($t = 5.27, p = 0.02$).

Conclusion: Compliance with isolation precautions is important in the prevention of infection of health personnel. In this study, nurses were higher compliance scores to the insulation measures and institutions that affect adherence to isolation precautions in the results of the conducted orientation training was concluded.

Key Words: Compliance with infection precautions, nurse, surgical clinic.



Svetlana Muradyan
GICICHLSR1708123

The Basic Direction And Content Of The Abstract Of ABC Book For The Formation And Development Of The Right Pronunciation In Preschools With Hearing Disorders

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ABSTRACT

Each child has a great intellectual potential from his/her birth, and even if they do not hear, see or suffer from any illness, they are nevertheless drawn to knowledge, because it is a natural, instinctive human need. There are various

	<p>methods and systems for teaching and developing children with hearing impairment (oral method, systems with the latest use of various speech tools, bilingual system, etc.), there are still debates about how to teach a hearing child and how to communicate with him. Thus, parents need to get acquainted with all existing methods and systems of learning and development, try to understand their essence and imagine the possible final result. There are various methods and systems for teaching and developing children with hearing impairment (oral method, systems with the latest use of various speech tools, bilingual system, etc.), there are still debates about how to teach a hearing child and how to communicate with him, So parents need to get acquainted with all existing methods and systems of learning and development, try to understand their essence and imagine the possible final result. But each of the methods, is taken into account by the developmental peculiarities of the hearing child and provides obligatory use of visual didactic material. Since a child with hearing impairments is dominated by visual perception, he needs to have a huge number of pictures for the development of his vocabulary (in order to repeat and fix new knowledge, he must constantly see them before his eyes). In this regard, we developed and proposed a special alphabet for children with hearing impairment.</p> <p>Keywords: children with hearing disorders, ABC – book, verbal speech, pronunciacion, developing methods.</p>
<p>Lubega Razam Civic Kasozi GICICHLSR1708119</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dialogue rather than law can wipe out Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). A case study of Uganda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Among the countries under the UN Umbrella, FGM is outlawed. It is regarded as an infringement to the fundamental rights of the feminine. In outlawing this practice, countries looked at the health (physical & emotional) concerns and ignored the cultural aspect. For instance, Uganda introduced the Anti-FGM Act in 2010 to augment the fight against FGM. However, since then, the practice has been on the increase in the North-East and Karamoja regions. Among the Pokot people, it is almost a universal practice, currently estimated at about 95%. The practice is done underground in defiance of the law. This is because people view the law as an infringement on their cultural norms and practices. Less effort has thus far been made to address this practice in a cultural perspective, through open dialogue to help the very perpetrators abominate it rather than forcing them to change. Unless there is a change in approach, Uganda’s efforts to achieve the Global Agenda 2030, especially SDG goals 3¹, & 10² remain in balance. This paper therefore is premised on the fact that “you cannot force someone to change, but you can help him/her change”. This approach has been used before in Karamoja.</p>

1 1 SDG 3: Good Health & well-being
2 SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

 <p>Armine Kirakosyan GICICHLSR1708126</p>	<p>Referring to the problem of diagnosis of children with developmental disorders</p> <p>Armine Kirakosyan Department of Special Education, Armenian State Pedagogical University after Khachatur Abovyan, Erevan, Armenia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>It is known, that some developmental disorders are similar in their manifestations. Children who have impaired speech, playful activity, some mental processes are in many cases similar, and in this case, the problem of their and differential diagnosis is needed to be addressed. In this context, it seems to us that nowadays the problem of diagnosis, differential diagnosis is one of the most urgent. In particular, the problem we are discussing is of paramount importance for children with autism. The results of our studies come to prove the fact that in some cases in our country there is a hyper-diagnosis of autism. This explains the urgent need for differential diagnosis of autism from similar conditions, especially from attention deficit and hyperactivity syndrome, from mental retardation and from alalia motor and sensory. It can be claimed that, in the process of diagnostic work the use of pedagogical experiment raises the efficiency of differential diagnostics.</p> <p>Keywords: developmental disorders, differential diagnosis, pedagogical experiment, communicative skills, gaming activity</p>
<p>Azim Charoosaei GICICHLSR1708057</p>	<p>Effects of Sports on Teeth Arrangement and Gingival Attachment</p> <p>Azim Charoosaei Department of Humanities, College of physical education, Shoushtar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar, Iran</p> <p>Mansoor Jafarzadeh Assistant Professor, Endodontics Department, Ahvaz Jondishapur University of Medical Science, Ahvaz, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Teeth vary in size, shape, and location in the jaws. Teeth start to form under the gums well before you are born. Most people are born with 20 primary (baby) teeth. These teeth start to push through the gums at around 5 to 6 months of age. All 20 baby teeth usually erupt by about age 2. Baby teeth are then lost as early as age 6 and are usually all gone by age 13. Permanent teeth then fill in. By age 21 most people have 32 permanent teeth—28 if wisdom teeth are removed. Everyone is at risk of tooth decay, or cavities (CAV-ih-teez). Tooth decay is one of the most common oral health problems. Bacteria that naturally live in your mouth use sugar in food to make acids. Over time, these acids destroy the out-side layer of your teeth, causing holes and other tooth damage. There are ways to help prevent tooth decay. Safe sports and physical activities help blood to flow better and rapidly. It is a well recorded affect in gingival.</p> <p>Keywords: Teeth, Gingival, Physical Activities, Blood.</p>



YoungSun Kim
GICICHL SR1708063

Factors Influencing Depression in Korean Elderly: Based on the 6th KNHANE Survey (2013)

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Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the extent to which general characteristics, daily activities, health behavior and oral health status were associated with the level of depression in Korean elderly based on the sixth KNHANES.

Methodology: This study used a cross-sectional design with secondary analysis of the 6th 2013 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES). Data for 1,329 elderly who aged over 65 years old from the KNHANES were included. Depression, general characteristics, daily activities, health behavior and oral health status were measured. Chi-square test, t-test, and multiple logistic regression were used to analyze this data through the SPSS win 23.0 program.

Findings: 14.8% of the elderly had depression. The odds ratios of depression were significantly higher among those in the fourth quartile of income level (OR=2.71, CI=1.26, 5.84), those with restriction of activity (OR=2.20, CI=1.16, 3.51), and those with physical illness (OR=1.20, CI=1.04, 1.38). It is observed that variables showing significant difference in the depression were gender, education, income, marital status, living alone, subjective health status, restriction of activity, numbers of disease, subjective oral health status, chewing problem, and speaking problem.

Outcomes: The findings from this study can promote screening strategy and prevention of depression for elders in Korea.

Future Scope; As the depression of the elderly decreases, mental health will improve. Thus, the elderly will live a more qualitative life.

Keyword: Elderly, Depression, KNHANE Survey

Malvika Sharma
GICICHL SR1708077

Effect of mhealth on tobacco use in a rural population of Delhi, India

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INTRODUCTION: The rising trend of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) has led to a “dual burden” in low and middle-income (LAMI) countries like India

	<p>which are still battling with high prevalence of communicable diseases. Use of tobacco is of the four common behavioural risk factors responsible for development of NCDs. Mobile phone technology is viewed as a promising communication channel that offers the potential to promote behaviour change among vulnerable populations. An advantage of mHealth interventions is that they can be delivered to many individuals in a cost-effective manner and in a shorter time.</p> <p>METHODS: The present study was carried out to assess the effect of telephone-delivered communication (mHealth) on behavioural risk factors of NCDs. A community-based, non-randomized intervention study was conducted on 400 subjects, over a period of one year, in Barwala village, Delhi, India. An mHealth intervention package consisting of weekly text messages and monthly telephone calls addressing lifestyle modification for behavioural risk factors of NCDs was given to the intervention group, compared to no intervention package in control group. The study was registered with Clinical Trials Registry of India (CTRI/2017/03/008264)</p> <p>RESULTS: mHealth intervention for a period of 8 months was unable to bring about any change in the proportion of current tobacco users. However, a significant decrease was observed in the mean number of tobacco products used daily in the intervention group compared to control group after the mHealth intervention package.</p> <p>CONCLUSION: The study demonstrated the usefulness of mHealth for health promotion and lifestyle modification at community level in a LAMI country. With the growing burden of NCDs in the community, such cost effective and innovative measures will be needed that can easily reach the masses.</p> <p>KEY WORDS: mHealth, behaviour change, non-communicable diseases, health promotion, tobacco cessation</p>
<p>Zafer Alajmi GICICHL SR1708086</p>	<p>A Quantitative Evaluation of the Implementation and Operation of a Nationwide Acute Care Quality Improvement System in Kuwait</p> <p>Zafer Alajmi College of Human and Health Sciences, Swansea university, Swansea, UK</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The first step in solving any problem is to define the proper aims and start with a plan of strategies and applying those strategies. Efforts to reform health care have been staggered by the lack of clarity of strategic policy implementation which sits on shelves and does not get implemented. Furthermore, when health care organisations do get implemented, they often do not get monitored. Lack of monitoring and assessing of any health care strategies can negatively reflect on the organisation's impact on, such as improving access to the car and reducing cost at the expense of quality. The Study focused on these issues with regards to an implantation of strategy namely the Kuwait Development Plan (KDP) Health and Quality Assurance in Kuwait.</p>
<p>Hasan Türkez GICICHL SR1708114</p>	<p>Exploration of Boron Functions in Human Health by Microarray Technology: An In Vitro Nutrigenomic Study</p> <p>Hasan Türkez</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Erzurum Technical University, Erzurum 25240, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Boron is a mineral found in food and in the environment. However, boron has not been yet shown to be an essential nutrient in animal cells; integrated high-throughput omics studies is thought that probably support this role in the near future. Although nutrition has been shown to play a pivotal role in the development of diseases such as diabetes mellitus type 2, the metabolic syndrome and cancers, up until now very little was known about the effects of boron supplementation on peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) gene expression profiles. Therefore, in this study whole genome microarray expression analysis was performed to be able to find out the effects of boron (as boric acid) on gene expression in PBMC cultures for the first time. 220 of 19000 genes assigned to characterize for boron supplementation and from these genes, 76 were up-regulated and 144 were down-regulated (higher than 2 fold change). Results from this study indicated that boron mediated alterations mainly affects carbohydrate, coenzyme and prosthetic group, lipid, fatty acid and steroid, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolisms, protein metabolism and modification, cell cycle, developmental processes and signal transduction related pathways. Finally, most up-regulated and down-regulated genes from differentially expressed 220 genes and their biological functions according to DAVID and GO analysis were discussed. Hopefully this investigation will lead to more insight in the effect of boron supplementation with regard to nutrition for health promotion and disease prevention.</p> <p>Keywords: Daily intake, Boron, Peripheral blood mononuclear cells, Nutrition, Nutrigenomics, Microarray Functional genomic</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hasan Türkez GICICHLSR1708114</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Assessment of Trace Element Supplementation on Cellular Toxicity by Environmental Toxicants: A Comprehensive In Vitro Screening</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hasan Turkez Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Erzurum Technical University, Erzurum 25240, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Pharmacy, University G. d'Annunzio Chieti-Pescara, Via dei Vestini 31, 66100, Chieti, Italy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present study investigated the cytoprotective role of different essential and potential trace essential element supplementations in attenuating the toxicity induced by a well-known environmental contaminant and toxicant, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) in primary cultured rat hepatocytes (HEPs) for the first time. Therefore, HEPs were isolated and incubated with TCDD (10 µM) in the presence and absence of tested trace elements (10 and 20 µM) belong to three different groups including (I) main group elements (F, I, Se, Si and Sn), (II) transition metals (Fe, Zn, Cu, Mn, Mo, Co, V and Ni) and (III) potential trace elements (B, Ti, As, Pb, Cd and W) for 24, 48 and 72h. The cell viability was detected using neutral red (NR) uptake and lactate dehydrogenase</p>

	<p>(LDH) leakage assays. Data were analyzed using ANOVA test followed by Duncan's post hoc test. The results of NR and LDH assays revealed that TCDD caused significant ($p < 0.01$) decreases of cell viability as compared to negative control group ($n=5$). On the contrary, in cultures treated only with trace element compounds (except for V, As, Pb and Cd), the cell viability rates were not changed. Moreover, the supplementations with trace element compounds (especially treatments with Se, Zn and B) showed ameliorative potential against TCDD-induced cell death in a clear dose and compound type dependent manners.</p> <p>Keywords: Cell viability, Cytoprotection, Rat hepatocyte cultures, Dioxin, Trace element supplementation, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin</p>
<p>Hasan Türkez GICICHLSR1708114</p>	<p>Toxico-genomic approaches of cobalt boride nanoparticles on human pulmonary alveolar cells</p> <p>Hasan TÜRKEZ Department of Pharmacy, University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, Via dei Vestini 31, 66100 Chieti Scalo (CH), Italy. Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Faculty of Science, Erzurum Technical University, Erzurum, Turkey</p> <p>Mehmet Enes ARSLAN Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Faculty of Science, Erzurum Technical University, Erzurum, Turkey</p> <p>Erdal SÖNMEZ Department of Physics, Kazım Karabekir Education Faculty, Atatürk, University, Erzurum, Turkey Advanced Materials Research Laboratory, Department of Nanoscience & Nanoengineering, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey</p> <p>Abdulgani TATAR Department of Medical Genetics, Medical Faculty, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey</p> <p>Fatime GEYİKOĞLU Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Nanotechnology is increasingly developing area including more than 700 commercial products such as food preparation, cosmetics, mechanics, electronics and also health industry. Nowadays, it is becoming important and critical issue to understand harmful effects of nanoparticles on human health and prepare risk reports for common nano-sized materials. In this study, synthesis, characterization and cytotoxicity evaluation of cobalt boride (Co₂B) nanoparticles were performed on human pulmonary alveolar epithelial cells (HPAEPiC) since, main exposure to nanoparticles would generally happen</p>

through lung via inhalation. Commercially available Co2B NPs were characterized by using X-ray crystallography (XRD), transmission electron microscope (TEM), scanning electron microscope (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) techniques. 3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl) 2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), neutral red (NR) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release assays were used to analyse cytotoxicity after NPs exposure. Whole genome microarray analysis was used to find out the effects of Co2B NPs on gene expressions of HPAEpiC cells. Finally, the database for annotation, visualization and integrated discovery (DAVID) analysis was used to reveal relationships between different cellular pathways and NPs exposure. According to cytotoxicity analysis LC20 value for Co2B NPs was 127.353 mg/L. Microarray results showed that 719 genes expression change ($FC \geq 2$) significantly over 40.000 genes analysis. When the gene pathways were analysed, it was seemed that Co2B NPs mostly affect P53 signalling pathway, cell cycle, cancer affecting genes and growth factors. In a conclusion, our results supported for the first time that Co2B NPs could be used as a safe nanomaterial in both industrial and medical applications.

Keywords: Cobalt boride nanoparticles, In vitro, Toxicogenomics, Human pulmonary alveolar epithelial cells, Microarray

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