

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



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(HBSRA)**

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18-19 Nov 2017

Conference Venue

Bukit Bintang Event Spaces (BBES), The Federal Kuala Lumpur, 35 Jalan
Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Abdul Halim bin Abdul Jalil
Professor of Pediatrics at the Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Ramani Bai
Professor, Linton University College, Malaysia

<p>Sharmin Quazi Bonny GICICHLSR1704060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development of MPN-Multiplex PCR Assay to Discriminate Zoonotic Vibrios</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sharmin Quazi Bonny Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), Institute of Graduate Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thong Kwai Lin Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), Institute of Graduate Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Pathogen free safe food is a must for consumer's health and satisfaction. <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>, <i>V. vulnificus</i>, and <i>V. cholera</i> are the three most notorious zoonotic bacterial pathogens responsible for severe toxic shock syndrome, wound infection, septicemia and cholera, causes health emergency and mortality within a short time. The scarcity of a rapid, accurate, and reliable means for the discriminatory detection of these species significantly limits our capability of fighting and managing them in an effective way. Recently, several maximum probability number polymerase chain reaction (MPN-PCR) based methods have been proposed but they can identify only one bacterial species at a time and thus cannot differentiate all the three species in a single assay platform, crippling the prescription of a specific antibiotic. This study has addressed this research gap by coupling MPN method with Multiplex PCR that are capable of detecting several bacterial species at a time. We hereby described the step by step assay development and successfully discriminated all the vibrios in a single platform.</p>
<p>Savitri Citra Budi GICICHLSR1715054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AMOBAs Application of Mother and Baby as Maternal Education During Pregnancy up to Two Years Old</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Savitri Citra Budi Affiliation: Department of Health Service, University Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction. Maternal and infant health is matter of concern in Indonesia by reducing maternal mortality. In an effort to emphasize the mortality rate and the improvement of maternal and child health, is needed innovation in the form of information technology as means of education for pregnant women. Aims. Creating innovation in form of information technology aims as one form of innovation for educational facilities in an effort to reduce maternal mortality and improve maternal and child health. Method. This research used descriptive qualitative research with phenomenological approach. Subjects in the study were Head of Puskesmas Jetis Yogyakarta, 37 health cadres, 45 mothers including pregnant women and new mothers. Sampling is done by interview and observation. For data validation we used source triangulation. Results. AMOBAs Application of Mother and Baby is one form of innovation that can be used as a means of education of mother and child health that can be used on android smart phone. We made cooperation with Puskesmas Jetis Yogyakarta to assist in AMOBAs socialization. This Application gets good response from the Head of Pusesmas Jetis Yogyakarta, health cadres, and the community as users. Therefore, the public gets education so that the maternal mortality rate is reduced and the maternal and child health status increases. Conclusion. Application of Mother and Baby is the</p>

	<p>latest innovation that can be used as an educative means of mother and child, to increase knowledge about mother and child health and can suppress maternal mortality rate at Puskesmas Jetis Yogyakarta. Keywords. AMOBA, Mother and Baby health, Maternal education</p>
<p>Ogochukwu Fidelia Offu GICICHLRSR1715055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Impact And Practice Of Community Pharmacy On Public Health Management In Enugu Metropolis, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ogochukwu Fidelia Offu (BPharm, MmedScPH, M.Pharm, FPCPharm) Head, Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Biopharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT), Agbani, Enugu State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The increasing impact and practice of Community Pharmacy in strategic public health activities, management and administration in Nigeria in general and Enugu State metropolis in particular define the overall need for integral, participatory, and inclusive public health best management practices in Nigeria. Systematically, the burgeoning gap between real Community Pharmacy practice and Public Health management and administration in Nigeria suffice the raison d'être for a deliberate, collaborative, targeted, proactive and integrated health management policy as advocated by this study. The unprecedented rise in prevalence of chronic diseases has led to an increased pressure in the Nigeria public health delivery systems, hospitals and health research. Community pharmacy practice as such, provides a somewhat basic one-stop health care integrated system to impact conscionable health practice among the ailing public; to improve the health status of the public proactively and sufficiently with coordinated referral system. The study also aims to identify and determine the capability of the community pharmacists to carry out public health activities effectively; identify and assess the basic health activities that are feasible to be carried out in community pharmacies including the timely dispensation of targeted interventions that will encourage and boost the practice of public health activities sufficiently and efficiently; enhance the overall health indices and economic ecology of community pharmacy practice as cogent public health outfit in the state; to identify barriers and milestones that will assist policy makers/regulators to allocate and utilize resources prudently; to accelerate and improve the grossly insufficient or dilapidating public health infrastructure in Enugu metropolis and Nigeria in general.</p> <p>The study consisted of a cross sectional study after which a Delphi study (of three rounds) was carried out. Pre-tested and validated questionnaires were the instruments of data collection. Comprehensive spread sheet analyses of cross-sectional data were determined by SPSS among other un/structured scientific methods to reach consensus. The results indicate and implicate the urgent need for inclusive health policy in Nigeria; barriers identified include: inadequate funding and staff, public corruption and regulation, insufficient knowledge, lack of time and space, poor cooperation of clients and poor or dearth of interoperability measures etc. 81 feasible public health activities and 18 interventions were identified from the Delphi study. 11 experts participated in each round of the Delphi study. Out of the 88 items suggested to be feasible by the experts in the first round of the Delphi study, consensus was reached for 81 items by the end of the third round. By the end of the third round, consensus was reached for 18 out of 20 interventions that were suggested</p>

	<p>by the experts in the first round. The study concluded that the overall health system gap (impact and implication) between community pharmacy practice and public/primary health care delivery system in Enugu-Nigeria is grave and needed urgent public-private conscionable, collaborative, articulated and practicable intervention. The time is now!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mustak Ahmed GICICHLSR1715056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Society, Mass Media and Disabled People of Bangladesh: Rights and Policies Perspectives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mustak Ahmed Mass Communication and Journalism ,Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nusrat Jahan Mass Communication and Journalism ,Rajshahi University ,Rajshahi, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract Representing disabled people rights and policies are crucial in media everywhere of World. In Bangladesh it is more important. According to World Health Organization (WHO) 10% people of the total population are the challenged people. In our society disabled are ignored very heartlessly by mainstream people. For the development of the prevailing state, as a part of research, all the newspapers of Bangladesh are ought to set coverage of rights and policies concerning the groups challenged people. There are some prevailing discourses and stereotypes on disabled people. It is matter of study. In this study discourses and the images of disability in media has been investigated and analyzed. Theme: Mass Communication, Mass Media, Disability Studies. Keywords: Mass Media; Representation; Discourse; Language; Disability; Right; Policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Umar Farooq GICICHLSR1715057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Potential therapeutic effects of banana peel extracts against food borne pathogens</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Umar Farooq Department of Food Science and Technology, MNS-University of Agriculture, Multan (Pakistan)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nadia Shaukat Institute of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Sargodha, Sargodha (Pakistan)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kashif Akram Institute of Food Science and Nutrition, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (Pakistan)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zafar Hayat Department of Animal Sciences, University College of Agriculture, University of Sargodha, Sargodha (Pakistan)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Afifa Asif Department of Diet and Nutritional Sciences, University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus (Pakistan)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract Food borne illness occurs because of some infectious pathogens, their action change the entire metabolism of human beings and create the</p>

	<p>adverse condition which causing numerous deaths each year. So its prevention and control is extremely important. This frightening situation has encouraged quest of fresh and natural antimicrobial substances with efficient bioactivity and no side effects. The present research was planned to study the anti-microbial potential of aqueous and ethanolic extracts of banana peel against food borne pathogens. In this study the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of banana peel were prepared in various combinations of water and ethanol. These extracts were evaluated for different phenolic components and antimicrobial potential against (food borne pathogens) <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>, <i>Salmonella typhus</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i>, through disk diffusion method. The results of this study were statistically analyzed. The results showed that, amongst all bacterial strains the aqueous and ethanolic extracts of banana peel indicated maximum antibacterial efficiency against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Salmonella typhus</i> with mean zones of inhibitions of 19mm and 22mm, respectively. These results were comparable with some of the regular antibiotics (Ciprofloxacin and Amoxicillin). So this study concluded that banana peel have effective medicinal property (antimicrobial) and can be used by traditional medical physicians. The impression of using banana waste particularly peels as a consistent remedy of infectious diseases may be an assertive developing technology but still it necessities further studies. Key words: Banana peel, Infectious disease, antimicrobial, Alcoholic and aqueous extracts.</p>
<p>Zafar Iqbal Channa GICICHLSR1715058</p>	<p>Non-formal CNE program barriers to participation: A comparative study among hospital nurses of two provinces in Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zafar Iqbal Channa Dy. Chief Nursing Superintendent (Dy. CNS) Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University (SZABMU/PIMS), Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Rapid scientific and technological discoveries have increased demands of specialized nursing care. Knowledge and skills can be restored by engaging nurses in a set amount of continuing nursing education (CNE) program activities. Literature suggested that degree or license is not the end point of education after basic nursing study. Apparently, basic nursing education for practice becomes obsolete within five to ten years of graduation. This obsolescence can lead to the poor performance of nurses in clinical practice. Therefore, study was designed to investigate and compare barriers to participation among hospital nurses of two provinces in Pakistan. Cross sectional descriptive study approach used to collect data through convenience sampling technique of three hundred (n=300) nurses. "Barriers to Participation Questionnaire" (BPQ) was used as research tool. Quantitatively, result interpretation was set as "the lower the mean score in each type of barrier, higher the barrier was measured due to reverse Likert scale rating. Generally, administrative barrier was found higher and most prevalent barrier, work-related barrier was more predictive and financial barriers as predicting barrier as compare to family and personal barrier. Data also revealed that Punjab nurses have greater administrative with mean score of 2.16±0.87 and work-related barriers with mean score of 2.43±0.81 than the nurses from Sindh province with mean score of 2.26±0.75 and 2.81±0.90. Regarding financial barrier, both provincial nurses have equal level barriers than the family and personal barriers among nurses of two provinces. To keep nurses connected with advanced knowledge in rapidly changing health care environment, more opportunities of non-formal CNE programs should be</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">BELLO, M.T GICICHLSR1715059</p>	<p>provided for all employed nurses in all provinces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Antifungal Activity And Phytochemical Screening Of Stem Bark Extracts From Guiera Senegalensis(Combretaceae)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BELLO, M.T Department of Science laboratory Technology, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MALAMI, S. Department of Science laboratory Technology, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The in vitro antifungal activity of crude ethanolic, methanolic and water extracts of the stem bark of <i>Guiera senegalensis</i> were investigated to reveal the possible presence of highly active phytochemicals. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the ethanol extract was between 0.5 and 6.25mgml⁻¹ while that of methanol extract ranged from 0.5 to 10 mgml⁻¹. It was shown that all the extracts exhibited appreciable activity against all the fungal species investigated. The zones of inhibition exhibited by the extracts against the test fungal species ranged between 15 and 18, 15 and 20 and 5 and 10 mm for ethanol, methanol and water extracts respectively. Indicating the high activity in methanolic extract and the least recorded in water extract. The effect of the extract on fungal isolates was highest <i>Candida rugosa</i> with (20 ± 0.5mm), (18 ± 0.5mm) and (10 ± 0mm) followed by <i>Microsporum audouinii</i> with (19 ± 1.2mm), (16 ± 0.5mm) and (5 ± 0mm) and the least was <i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> with (15 ± 2.0mm), (15 ± 0.1mm) and (8 ± 0mm) for methanol, ethanol and water extracts. <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> showed no activity in water extracts (0 ± 0mm) and all was compared with amphotericin B and ketoconazole at a concentration of 1 mg/ml. Phytochemicals screening conducted revealed the presence of saponins, steroids, tannin, glycosides, alkaloids and flavonoids in the extracts. The ability of the crude stem extracts of <i>G. senegalensis</i> to inhibit the growth of keratinophilic, yeasts and saprophytic fungi, is an indication of its broad spectrum antimicrobial potential which may be employed in the management of fungal infections. This could also serve as alternative potential source of antifungal agents for treatments and controls measures.</p> <p>Key words: <i>Guiera senegalensis</i>, antifungal activity, phytochemicals screening, stem, extracts, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), zone of inhibition.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ozen Asut GICICHLSR1715060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tobacco Use Among First Year Students of a Medical School in Northern Cyprus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ozen Asut Department Of Public Health, Faculty Of Medicine, Near East University, Nicosia, Cyprus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Methodology: The study was a cross-sectional survey, conducted at Near East University, Faculty of Medicine among total 393 first grade medical students. The data were collected in October 2016 under observation by a structured questionnaire form including fifty questions of which 13 were open-ended. The data were evaluated by SPSS 18.0 statistical program. The significance level was accepted as p=0.05. NEU Ethics Committee approval was obtained (Ethics Committee Report No: NEU2016/39-324)</p>

	<p>Findings: The response rate was 88% (345/393). The age range of the 345 participants was 16-25. There were 49.3% males and 50.7% females. Of the participants, 67.2% were from Cyprus; 20.6% were from Middle East countries and 11% from African countries. Of the students, 52.5% stated they had never smoked, while 21.7% were current smokers of which 41.3% smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day. Of the smokers, 49.7% smoked their first cigarettes within 30 minutes upon awakening. While 13.3% of the students stated using other tobacco products, 75.3% were exposed to second-hand smoke. Smoking prevalence was higher among males and highest among students from the Middle East countries.</p> <p>Research Outcomes and Future Scope: Nearly one fifth of the first year medical students in the study were smokers. International research reveals that the smoking prevalence among medical students increases with advancing years of medical education. As a result of the findings of this survey, the public health department of the medical school has started a “14-hour tobacco and healthy life behaviors session” in the curriculum and these students will be followed up all through their medical education program with the aim of developing other relevant interventions according to the results of the follow up. Keywords: Medical students, Tobacco, Medical curriculum</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Chin-Yao Lin GICICHLR1715061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">To Reduce the Complications of Administering Chemotherapy by Systemic Integration of Chemotherapy Prescribing, Dispensing, Administering and Centralization of Inpatient Ward for Chemotherapy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chin-Yao Lin Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Department of General Surgery</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chao-Chen Hung Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Department of Cancer Center</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dian-Kun Li Taichung Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Department of Hematology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Chemotherapy drugs are more toxic and dangerous compared to the other IV drugs. Medication errors in chemotherapy occur frequently and have a high potential to cause considerable harm, even to death. The study is to investigate the improvement of care quality related to the chemotherapy in the inpatient service of our hospital.</p> <p>First we collect and analyze the events of near misses and misses on administering chemotherapy and the complication of Port-A usage in our hospital during 2011 and 2012. We also review the 2013 revisions of the American Society of Clinical Oncology/Oncology Nursing Society chemotherapy administration safety standards. We propose the two actions for the improvement of the care quality in the inpatient chemotherapy service in 2013, one is the centralization of the ward service for inpatient chemotherapy, the other is computerizing and the usage of sets of chemotherapy order to prescribing and administering chemotherapy. After the two actions, we will analyze the events and the rate of complications pertained to chemotherapy. We will test the hypothesis that systemic integration of chemotherapy prescribing, dispensing, administering and centralization of inpatient ward for chemotherapy could reduce the complications of administering</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Rista Fauziningtyas GICICHLSR1715062</p>	<p>chemotherapy Keyword : port-a, infection</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Advance Care Planning - an Educational Intervention for Elderly People in Indonesia: A Pilot Randomised Controlled Trial</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rista Fauziningtyas Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joni Haryanto Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suhartono Taat Putra Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Katrina Breaden Faculty of Nursing And Midwifery Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Discussions involving Advanced care planning (ACP) can be challenging in the setting of early dementia. The aim of this study was to evaluate an educational intervention that focused on ACP in elderly people with mild cognitive impairment in Indonesia. This small pilot study used a randomised control trial design. A total of 19 respondents with mild cognitive disorders were recruited and randomly assigned to either an experimental (video, discussion and print material) or a control group (print material alone). Understanding of ACP, confidence in making end-of-life decisions and care preferences were compared between the two groups. A significant increase was noted in understanding (p=0.002) and confidence (p=0.003), yet in terms of preferences, only 30% of respondents completed the ACP documentation and therefore limited conclusions can be made. Providing information in different formats to people with mild cognitive impairment may increase their ability to participate in ACP. Further research is needed involving greater numbers of respondents. Keywords :Advanced Care Planning, Palliative Care, Dementia, Cognitive Impairment, Education, Nursing, Elderly</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Syed Mohammad Didarul Alam GICICHLSR1715063</p>	<p>Ocular Status, Health seeking behaviors and Barriers to Uptake Eye Care Services among children of slum community in Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syed Mohammad Didarul Alam Department of Optometry, Institute of Community Ophthalmology, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to find out the ocular status, health seeking behaviors and barriers to uptake eye care services among children of slum community in Chittagong, Bangladesh. The study was conducted in several urban slums in Chittagong city, which is home of slum children. A total of 410 children were clinically examined. Their accompanying guardians were also interviewed for collecting health seeking behaviors and identifying the barriers, if any, to uptake eye care services. Three focus group discussions were held with guardians. Nearly 47.3% of the sampled children were male and 52.7% female. About 40% of children had different ocular complaints, where we found 36.6% having some ocular abnormalities. Most of them (73%) had never seen an eye care specialist. About 89.6% of the respondents have normal visual acuity 6/6. The common ocular problems encountered were Refractive Error (26.7%),</p>

	<p>Allergic Conjunctivitis (21.3%), Blepharitis (16.0%), Squint (7.3%), Convergence Insufficiency (4.0%), Meibomian Gland Dysfunction (8.7%), Dacrocystitis (3.3%), Congenital Cataract (2.7%) , Conjunctivitis (4.0%) ,Xerophthalmia(1.3%), microphthalmos (1.3%), Ocular FB (1.3%). Infrequently Entropion, Corneal Opacities, Retobulbar Neuritis, Retinal Detachment, Episcleritis, Scelritis, Chalazion, Stye were also present among children. About 4.9% children have night vision problem. About 16.8% of the children complained to have some abnormalities. It may be mentioned that, any complaint does not mean that the children have abnormalities because they have not been assessed clinically.</p> <p>Many slum dwellers strongly believe about traditional treatment but most of the guardians (70%) know where to go for the treatment. However, the guardians' of slum children cannot afford medical treatment due to their low financial condition.</p> <p>Keywords: Slum Dwellers, Behaviors, Eye Care, Refractive Error, Allergic Conjunctivitis, Squint, Medical Treatment, Traditional Treatment.</p>
<p>Rr Dian Tristiana, Ah Yusuf GICICHLSR1715064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stigma By Relationship (Family Stigma) In Mental Illness: A Qualitative Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rr Dian Tristiana, Ah Yusuf Nursing faculty of Universitas Airlangga</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nurullia Hanum Hilfida Nursing faculty of Universitas Airlangga</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Stigma reduction for mental illness had been done through many efforts. Mental illness stigma not only affects individuals but also their families which known as family stigma. Family stigma is stigma caused by relationship with mentally ill person. This study aimed to describe mentally ill family stigma. Methods: This study was qualitative study with phenomenological approach. Data were collected with in-depth interviews used semi-structured interview and observation. Sample size was 8 participants. Data were analyzed thematically. Results: We found 5 themes namely: negative judgement, avoidance, shame, fear, and being ridicule. Discussion: Stigma could affect the family of mentally ill people. This negative behavior from society could made negative psychosocial consequences for mentally ill people and their family. This finding described the complexity of the experience of family stigma and the importance of the socio and cultural context to the lived experience of mentally ill person and their family. Family stigma also affect to the consequences in the family life, namely: emotional consequences, social consequences, interpersonal consequences and also financial consequences.</p> <p>Keywords: Family stigma, Mental Illness, Qualitative Research</p>
<p>Rani Umina GICICHLSR1715066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Health User Application as an Effective Prevention toward NCD (Non-Communicable Disease) Promotes Health Manner in Using Smartphone</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Qodri Azizi Akbar Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rani Umina Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

	<p>The amount of smartphone users in Indonesia always grow from year to year. In fact, smartphone users in 2017 reached 65 million active users and predicted will increase to 92 million active users by 2019. Physiologically, the smartphone will trigger endorphin hormone secretion that will cause an addiction for the user so it will negatively impact their health if they excessively and inappropriately use the smartphone. Unwise use of smartphones promotes a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases such as computer vision syndrome, myopia, stroke, text neck, and low vision. Therefore, there is a way in reducing the impact of the risks posed, that will prevent of getting non-communicable diseases. Through the plan of designing Health User Application on android will provide contents and features in support of health promotion. This use of smartphone reduces the risk of individuals getting the disease or involve in accident caused by the smartphone. This app is designed to have main feature and special features, the main feature tells active usage time integrated with smartphone user account and will be matched with daily standard usage time of the smartphone through notifications. While specific features include healthcare consultation services, information on how to use the smartphone correctly in various situations and conditions, and the presence of proximity and user position sensors on the smartphone. All in all, it is expected to increase public awareness to use smartphones wisely. Keywords: Smartphone, NCD (Non-Communicable Disease), Health User Application, Health Promotion</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Qodri Azizi Akbar GICICHLSR1715067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Health User Application as an Effective Prevention toward NCD (Non-Communicable Disease) Promotes Health Manner in Using Smartphone</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Qodri Azizi Akbar Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rani Umina Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The amount of smartphone users in Indonesia always grow from year to year. In fact, smartphone users in 2017 reached 65 million active users and predicted will increase to 92 million active users by 2019. Physiologically, the smartphone will trigger endorphin hormone secretion that will cause an addiction for the user so it will negatively impact their health if they excessively and inappropriately use the smartphone. Unwise use of smartphones promotes a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases such as computer vision syndrome, myopia, stroke, text neck, and low vision. Therefore, there is a way in reducing the impact of the risks posed, that will prevent of getting non-communicable diseases. Through the plan of designing Health User Application on android will provide contents and features in support of health promotion. This use of smartphone reduces the risk of individuals getting the disease or involve in accident caused by the smartphone. This app is designed to have main feature and special features, the main feature tells active usage time integrated with smartphone user account and will be matched with daily standard usage time of the smartphone through notifications. While specific features include healthcare consultation services, information on how to use the smartphone correctly in various situations and conditions, and the presence of proximity and user position sensors on the smartphone. All in all, it is expected to increase public awareness to use smartphones wisely. Keywords: Smartphone, NCD (Non-Communicable Disease), Health User Application, Health Promotion</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Abdulelah Alhaidary</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Critical Care Nurses' Perspectives towards Family Presence Guidelines</p>

<p>GICICHLSR1715068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">during Resuscitation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdulelah Alhaidary Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Riyadh ,Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jessa Ann Ramos Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Riyadh ,Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objectives: To answer the following: What are the profile of the respondents; to what extent of the perspectives of critical care nurses towards family presence during resuscitation; is there a significant relationship between the level perspectives of the respondents and their profiles; and to propose a well-established family presence during resuscitation guidelines.</p> <p>Methods: The study was conducted at Intensive Care Services, Prince Sultan Military Medical City at Riyadh, Kingdom Saudi Arabia, from January to December 2016. This study involved one-hundred fifty (150) critical care nurses. It utilized the descriptive and qualitative methods of research. Questionnaires were distributed and data obtained were assessed statically and presented with interpretation.</p> <p>Results: The tabulated data were subjected to percentage, weighted mean, Analysis of Variance and t-test for two independent sample. The dominating profiles are young adults, female, Catholic, with Nursing degree, having 1-5 years of nursing experiences, from Philippines and a Staff Nurse II. Results supported the family presence during resuscitation as a “right not an option”. Permission should be secured. Spirituality showed benefit. Trauma was considered inevitable. Legal liabilities were interpreted as “high extent”. As critical care nurses, they do not want to see their loved ones’ suffering. No significant relationship was found out on majority of critical care nurse’s perspectives when grouped according to their profiles.</p> <p>Conclusion: It was believed that legal responsibilities is of great concern. The results led to a well established guidelines that will serve as the basis for the policy formulation and creation of a family care health</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Nita Noriko GICICHLSR1715069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Healthy Food : The Flour Composite Canna Edulis Dan Spirulina Platensis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nita Noriko Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia (UAI)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anna Muawannah Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Enbun Ma’rufah Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia (UAI)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The flour composite from tubers of C. edulis dan S platensis has prospective as health food because contain carbohydrate, protein, fiber and oligosacharide. The result of the research in Mus musculus showed the flour composite has ability to decrease blood glucose and cholesterol. Based on the research the flour composite included on one of prebiotic related with fruktosa, stakhiosa, dan inulin which containt in white C. edulis and the red contain maltose, fruktosa, dan sukrosa (P 00201508315).The Flour composite C. edulis and S. platensis has succeeded was</p>

	<p>processed became cookies and noodle. The aim of the research was to know nutrition composition cookies and noodle.. The methodologie was proximate test. The result of the researched showed water, total lipid , protein, ash, carbohydrate and fiber on cookies were 4.22-5.61%, 12.49-13.98%, 8.99-9.89%, 1.35-1.59%, 76.76-76.97% and 1.00-2.05%. The result of proximate test on noodle as air, lemak, protein, ash, carbohydrate and fiber were 5.5% - 9.49%, 13.2%, 24.15%, , 2.73%. 43.11-49.88% and 5.1-9.85%. The Flour composite C. edulis and S. platensis can improve to healthy food industry. Key word : flour composite, prospectives, health nutrition, cookies and noodle, industry</p>
<p>Makhfudli Makhfuldi GICICHLSR1715073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Staffing in Maternity Units of Tertiary Hospitals in Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Makhfudli Makhfuldi Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ferry Efendi Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Retnayu Pradanie Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Susy K Sebayang Ministry of Health of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Health workforce is an essential component in improving maternal health services at all levels. At the tertiary level of care, maternal health workforce comprises of various disciplines to provide advanced care. Indonesia is among countries with the highest maternal mortality rates. Majority of those maternal deaths occurred in hospitals. Although the Government of Indonesia have provided guidelines of the minimum staffing of a tertiary hospital and the emergency obstetric neonatal care team, little is known to what extent the health workforce could affect the maternal outcomes. This study aims to investigate the staffing levels of maternity units and the maternal mortality in tertiary hospitals in Java region of Indonesia. Data of medical, nursing and midwifery staffs working at the maternity units and data of mothers who have singleton live births were collected from the 2016 hospital database system. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Our study results revealed that about two percent of mothers died during and after the childbirth, mostly caused by hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Nearly two-third of maternity staffs were midwives, while medical and nursing staffs share about equal proportion. Despite no significant statistical relationship with maternal mortality, staffing levels in maternity units need to be further evaluated for optimal outcome. Keywords: maternity staff, maternal outcome</p>
<p>Sharmin Sultana GICICHLSR1715051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discrimination of Bovine and Porcine Sources Gelatins in Confectionary Food Items</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sharmin Sultana Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Md. Equb Ali Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), University</p>

	<p>of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Gelatin sources in finished food products have been a highly debated issue because of its sensitivity in various religions, cultures and of course, in public health. To resolve the crisis, numerous analytical methods, such as, chromatographic, immunochemical, spectroscopic and molecular detection techniques, have been proposed to authenticate gelatin origins in various products. Each of these methods can differentiate gelatin origins to some extent but most of them have got numerous disadvantages. Among various molecular techniques, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays are greatly promising in terms of amplifying minute levels of target DNA from mixed matrices. Recently, some PCR assays have been documented for gelatin authentication but they are just limited to single component; cannot detect multiple components in a single assay platform. In this paper, we have presented a triplex PCR for the identification of bovine, porcine and eukaryotic contribution in confectionary products.</p>
 <p>Dr. Riitta Mikkola GICICHLSR1715053</p>	<p>Patients' and family members' experiences of counseling and non-conveyance decision-making in out-of hospital emergency care</p> <p>Mikkola Riitta University of Tampere, School of Health Sciences, Tampere, Finland</p> <p>Leikkola Päivi South Ostrobothnia Hospital District, Seinäjoki, Finland</p> <p>Mari Salminen-Tuomaala Seinäjoki University of Applied Sciences, School of Health Care and Social work, Seinäjoki, Finland</p> <p>Paavilainen Eija University of Tampere, School of Health Sciences, Tampere, Finland</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The implementation of emergency care has been undergoing change in numerous countries in the last decades. Acutely ill patients are increasingly treated in out-of-hospital settings. Not much is known about emergency care or non-conveyance decisions made in such settings. The current research project aims at monitoring and describing emergency care from patient, family member and care provider perspective and at producing a model on good quality emergency care. The results can help to develop emergency care and its effectiveness systematically. This abstract focuses on the patient and family member perspective, related to those patients who had received care on the spot and had not been conveyed to hospital care.</p>
 <p>Makhfudli Makhfuldi GICICHLSR1715073</p>	<p>Staffing in Maternity Units of Tertiary Hospitals in Indonesia</p> <p>Makhfudli Makhfuldi Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia</p> <p>Ferry Efendi Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>, Retnayu Pradanie Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Susy K Sebayang Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anna Kurniati Ministry of Health of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Health workforce is an essential component in improving maternal health services at all levels. At the tertiary level of care, maternal health workforce comprises of various disciplines to provide advanced care. Indonesia is among countries with the highest maternal mortality rates. Majority of those maternal deaths occurred in hospitals. Although the Government of Indonesia have provided guidelines of the minimum staffing of a tertiary hospital and the emergency obstetric neonatal care team, little is known to what extent the health workforce could affect the maternal outcomes. This study aims to investigate the staffing levels of maternity units and the maternal mortality in tertiary hospitals in Java region of Indonesia. Data of medical, nursing and midwifery staffs working at the maternity units and data of mothers who have singleton live births were collected from the 2016 hospital database system. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Our study results revealed that about two percent of mothers died during and after the childbirth, mostly caused by hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Nearly two-third of maternity staffs were midwives, while medical and nursing staffs share about equal proportion. Despite no significant statistical relationship with maternal mortality, staffing levels in maternity units need to be further evaluated for optimal outcome.</p> <p>Keywords: maternity staff, maternal outcome</p>
 <p>Mahbuba Akter Lubna YRSICHLRSR1715051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Molecular Characterization and Active Site identification of Ribose-5-Phosphate Isomerase B of Mycoplasma pneumoniae (M129): An in silico Approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahbuba Akter Lubna Department of Microbiology, Stamford University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammad Uzzal Hossain Bioinformatics Division, National Institute of Biotechnology, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rashed Noor Department of Microbiology, Stamford University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mita Debnath Department of Microbiology, Stamford University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mrityunjoy Acharjee Department of Microbiology, Stamford University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Community acquired pneumonia (CAP) due to <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> poses a significant health threat to young and elderly people around the</p>

<p>globe. Atypical structure of this microbial agent narrows the choice of antimicrobial therapeutics as well as makes it insensitive to common beta-lactam antibiotics. Besides, emergence of macrolide resistance <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> in recent years made the scenario worse. So, discovering new drug target is a crying need. Ribose-5-phosphate isomerase B (rpiB) is a key enzyme in Pentose Phosphate Pathway of <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> that involves carbohydrate metabolism. After retrieving the protein sequence of rpiB from NCBI, a number of computational tools were explored to identify common characteristics regarding the sequence, including physiochemical parameters, secondary structure prediction, protein interaction network etc. Tertiary structure of rpiB enzyme was generated by homology modelling through Phyre2 server and refined with ModRefiner. Several authentic structure validation tools namely PROCHEK, Verify3D, QMEAN6 were used to verify the generated model. Finally, CASTp server was employed to identify most potent drug binding site of rpiB enzyme. Ramachandran plot analysis reveals that 96.9% of the residues lies in the most favored region and 2.4% residues in additional allowed regions. . The overall QMEAN6 score is 0.666 and Z-score is -0.88 while the high score of verify3D graph is 0.60 for the model. A total of 21 potential drug binding sites were identified by CASTp. All the results from verifying tools and CASTp server demonstrated that the enzyme rpiB could be an effective and potential drug target against <i>Mycoplasma pneumonia</i> and further wet lab experiment should be done to confirm and validate the result.</p> <p>Keywords: Community acquired pneumonia, <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>, Ribose-5-phosphate isomerase B, active site, homology modeling</p>
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