

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**



**Healthcare and Biological Sciences Research Association  
(HBSRA)**

**4th ICHLSR Dubai - International Conference on Healthcare & Life-  
Science Research, 21-22 Feb 2018, Dubai, UAE**

21-22 Feb 2018

Conference Venue

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United  
Arab Emirates

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Rohini A Mehta**

**Performance and Quality Improvement Director, Castle Family Health Clinics,  
California, USA**

Rohini A Mehta is a quality and performance director for Castle family health clinics. Nurse educator for American college of Nursing have worked in the health care field for a little over thirty years. Licensed vocational nurse with a Bachelor of Science in Nursing Information Systems.

Certified lactation educator, Certified in Six Sigma green Belt. Board member for Charitable Care Foundation. Graduate (BS) University of Phoenix. Speaker for World Conference of Quality and Performance Improvement, Opal Events and California License Vocational Nursing. Stanislaus County Diversity and Growth.

**PLENARY SPEAKER**





**Roberto San José**  
**Software and Modelling Group, Computer Science School, Technical University of**  
**Madrid (UPM), Madrid, Spain**

Roberto San José is the professor of the Technical University of Madrid (UPM). Director of the Environmental Software and Modelling Group in the Computer Science School of the UPM. He has more than 300 scientific publications in relevant Journal Citation Index Journal. He completed his Ph.D. in 1982 related to the unstable surface turbulent boundary layer parameterization. He has been involved in air pollution modelling mainly using three-dimensional mesoscale models, such as WRF, MM5, and CMAQ. He has been a Full Professor since 2001.

<p><b>Pi-Wen Huang</b> GICICHLSR1801051</p>	<p><b>The effectiveness of fitting pressure garments for Minor &amp; Moderate burn patients-A Review of the literature</b></p> <p><b>Pi-Wen Huang</b> Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Chih-Wei Lu</b> Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taoyuan, Taiwan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Burns reconstruction is like running multiple barriers marathon; it is a long journey of a burn patient conquering various difficulties of healing burn scars. The continued proliferation scars and fear is the greatest enemy. Contracture like burned rubber band, they never have to restore the original flexibility. Pressure garments therapy is the essential care for prevention and treatment of hypertrophic scarring and keloid after burn injury. However, because of the size of the burn area, burns degree, age, race and personal physical condition, it will affect wound healing. Although it represents the standard care for prevention and treatment of HS from burns. In general, the application of 15–25 mmHg pressure is most commonly used in clinic practice. These minor and moderate are burn patients are able to wear pressure garments in the very beginning. Following the guideline when the scar closed, scars should always be re-evaluated 6 months after burn to determine whether additional scar management interventions are required or whether preventive therapy can be terminated.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Occupational Therapists (OT), Hypertrophic Scar (HS), Keloid, Total Body surface area (TBSA), rehabilitation, Pressure Garments (PG), Vancouver Scar Scale (VSS)</p>
 <p><b>Amir Rashidian</b> GICICHLSR1801052</p>	<p><b>Atorvastatin Attenuates TNBS-Induced Rat Colitis: The Involvement Of The TLR4/NF-Kb Signaling Pathway</b></p> <p><b>Amir Rashidian</b> Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 13145-784, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Ahad Muhammadnejad</b> Cancer Research Center, Cancer Institute of Iran, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Ahmad-Reza Dehpour</b> Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 13145-784, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Shahram Ejtemai Mehr</b> Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 13145-784, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Maziar Mohammad Akhavan</b> Skin Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p><b>Reza Shirkoohi</b> Cancer Research Center, Cancer Institute of Iran, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohsen Chamanara</b>  Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 13145-784, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seyyedeh-Elaheh Mousavi</b>  Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 13145-784, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seyed-Mahdi Rezayat</b>  Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, P.O. Box 13145-784, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aim</b> The aim of the present study is to explore whether atorvastatin improves intestinal inflammation through the inhibition of the TLR4/NFκB signaling pathway in TNBS- induced rat colitis.</p> <p><b>Methods</b> Acute colitis was induced by intra-rectal administration of 100 mg/kg TNBS dissolved in 0.25 ml of 50 % ethanol. Twenty four hours after colitis induction, saline, atorvastatin (20 and 40 mg/kg) and sulfasalazine (100 mg/ kg) were given to the animals by oral route. This was repeated daily for 1 week. Body weight changes, macroscopic and microscopic lesions were assessed. MPO and TNF-α activities were detected by immunohistochemistry (IHC) and the expression level of TLR4, MyD88 and NF-κB p65 proteins were measured by western blotting analysis.</p> <p><b>Results</b> Atorvastatin and sulfasalazine reduced the body weight loss, macroscopic and microscopic lesions. Additionally, both drugs decreased the expression of MPO and TNF-α positive cells in the colon tissue. Furthermore, they inhibited the TNBS-induced expression of TLR4, MyD88 and NF-κB p65 proteins.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maha Alsejari</b>  <b>GICICHLR1801054</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Awareness and Knowledge of Andropause Among Kuwaiti Males</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Maha Alsejari</b>  Department of Sociology and Social Work, Kuwait University, Kuwait</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Andropause is a physiological event occurring in men who reach midlife, accompanied by biological and endocrinological symptoms due to androgen deficiency. The objectives of this study are (1) to examine the level of awareness of andropause; and (2) to assess the relationship between men's perceptions and attitudes toward the andropause event. This study explores men's knowledge of andropause among 300 Kuwaiti males in the age group of 20-70 years old. The results indicated that 36.0% men were identified as andropause enlightened; 137 men said that they wanted to know more about andropause; 38.4% of Kuwaiti men said they think that men do not go through andropause; 53.4% reported they do not know at what age men experience andropause; and 46.9% said they think that andropause is a sign of aging. Participants who were aware of andropause were statistically significant (P &lt;0.01) between age groups, education levels, and, marital status.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Aging men; andropause; awareness; knowledge; aging; men's health</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Hirak V. Joshi</b>  <b>GICICHLR1801058</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Development And Validation Of Stability Indicating Chromatographic Method For Simultaneous Estimation Of Azelastine Hydrochloride And Fluticasone Propionate In Pharmaceutical Dosage Form.</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Joshi H.V</b> Department Of Quality Assurance, Nootan Pharmacy College, Sankalchand Patel University, Kamana Cross Road, Visnagar-384315, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Patel A.A.</b> Department Of Quality Assurance, Nootan Pharmacy College, Sankalchand Patel University, Kamana Cross Road, Visnagar-384315, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Shah U.A.</b> Department Of Quality Assurance, Nootan Pharmacy College, Sankalchand Patel University, Kamana Cross Road, Visnagar-384315, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Patel J.K.</b> Department Of Quality Assurance, Nootan Pharmacy College, Sankalchand Patel University, Kamana Cross Road, Visnagar-384315, Gujarat, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>A simple, economic, selective and robust stability-indicating reversed to phase high performance liquid chromatographic method was developed for simultaneous estimation of Azelastine hydrochloride and Fluticasone propionate, Hypersil BDS C18 (250 x 4.6 mm i.d., 5 µ particle size) column used and a mobile phase composed of 0.05 M KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> Buffer (pH 3.5 with OPA) : Methanol (35 : 65 %v/v). The retention time of Azelastine hydrochloride and Fluticasone propionate were found be 4.213 and 6.797 min respectively. Linearity was established for Azelastine hydrochloride and Fluticasone propionate in the range of 27.5-82.5 µg/mL and 10-30 µg/mL respectively. The percentage recovery of Azelastine hydrochloride and Fluticasone propionate were found to be in the range of 98.63-99.04% and 98.76-99.27% respectively. The drug was subjected to acid degradation, alkali degradation, oxidation degradation, thermal degradation and photolytic degradation. This method can be successfully employed for the quantitative analysis of Azelastine hydrochloride and Fluticasone propionate in bulk drugs and formulations.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Azelastine hydrochloride (AZL), Fluticasone propionate (FLU), RP-HPLC method, Stability indicating RP-HPLC method, Validation.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Swati Sharma</b> GICICHLR1801060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Knowledge, Attitudes And Practices Among Health Care Providers Regarding Zika Virus Infection</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr Swati Sharma</b> Department Of Public Health Dentistry, School Of Dental Sciences, Sharda University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India,India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Aims &amp; objectives-</b> Zika Virus (ZIKV) is a mosquito borne flavivirus that was first identified in Uganda in 1947 in monkeys.</p> <p>The study was designed to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices regarding zika virus infection among rural healthcare providers in Aligarh district, Uttar Pradesh, India. <b>Materials &amp; Methods-</b> Simple Random sampling was used for a total of 600 health care providers in an interventional survey. A self-structured closed ended questionnaire</p>


	<p>was administered to each participant in two phases to record their demographic, professional characteristics, knowledge, attitude and practices regarding ZIKV. Results -Out of 600 healthcare workers contacted, 585 (97.5%) agreed to participate in the survey. Multivariable linear regression analysis was carried out to assess the association of participant's professional characteristics with their knowledge, attitude and practices. Conclusion- it showed that there was a wide gap between the level of awareness, knowledge and practice among the different categories of health care providers about the ZIKV. This study revealed that there was a very high probability of the risk of transmission of ZIKAV through health care settings and hence health care personnel must strictly adhere to Universal Precautions to prevent it. <b>Key Words:</b> Attitude, health care providers, knowledge ,Zia virus</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Md Jalal Uddin</b> GICICHLSR1801061</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Use Of Plasti waste in civil Constructions And Innovative Decorative Material (Eco- Friendly)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Md Jalal Uddin</b> Civil Engineering Dept Ou, Osmania University Researcher, Hyderabad ,India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nowadays, human apply all of its potentiality to consume more. The result of this high consumption is nothing unless reducing the initial resources and increasing the landfill. In recent times, human from the one hand is always seeking broader sources with lower price and from the other hand is following the way to get rid of the wastes. The waste today can be produced wherever humans footprints be existed, and remind him that they have not chosen the appropriate method for exploitation of the nature.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yayehyirad Yemaneh</b> GICICHLSR1801062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assessment Of The Associated Factors, Management And Complications Of Uterine Rupture At Mizan-Tepi University Teaching Hospital, Mizan-Aman Town, Bench-Maji Zone, Snnprs, South West Ethiopia, 2017.A Case Control Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yayehyirad Yemaneh</b> (Bsc., Msc Clinical Midwifery) Workineh Gizaw Mizan-Tepi University, Mizan-Teferi, Ethiopia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Uterine rupture is tearing of the uterine wall during labor or delivery. Rupture of a previously unscarred uterus is usually a catastrophic event resulting in death of the baby, extensive damage to the uterus and sometimes even maternal death from blood loss. The overall incidence of uterine rupture is 1 in 2,000 deliveries. In developing countries, uterine rupture is more prevalent and is a serious problem.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To Asses the associated factors, management and complications of uterine rupture in Mizan-Tepi University Teaching hospital, Mizan-Aman town, Bench-Maji Zone, SNNPRS ,South west Ethiopia, 2016/17.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> A Hospital based unmatched multi-factorial case-control study was employed from 1st October - 30th October 2016. The required sample size gave us a total of 352 Delivery Charts by considering case to control ratio of 1:4 , of these 71 were Delivery Charts with Uterine Rupture and 281were Delivery Charts without uterine Rupture were selected by using lottery method. Data was retrieved using pre-tested and structured data extraction format from operation notes, delivery registers and patients cards documented from2013-2015G.C. Using</p>


	<p>SPSS version 20 software, descriptive statistics ,bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was done and p-value &lt;0.2 and &lt;0.05 were considered as significant during bivariate and Multivariate logistic regression analysis Respectively . AOR with 95% CI was used to control for possible confounders and to interpret the result.</p> <p>Result- From 1st January 2013 up to 31st December 2015 there were a total of 9878 Deliveries from these 71 Cases of uterine rupture were recorded giving an incidence of 1 in 139 Deliveries. Predisposing factors for uterine rupture were No antenatal care (AOR 4.08 95% CI 1.924-8.651), Labor Duration&gt;18hrs (OR 2.769 95% CI 1.231-6.226), parity ≥ 5(AOR 6.16 95% CI 2.886-13.148), Having Obstructed Labor (AOR 2.714 95% CI 1.228-5.720), No use of Partograph (AOR 2.248,95% CI 1.049-4.817).There were 7 maternal deaths due to uterine rupture during the study period giving a Mortality Rate of ~ 0.07% .</p> <p>Conclusion-Uterine rupture still remains one of the major causes of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality .The prenatal mortality for both case and controls is high in Mizan-Tepi University Teaching Hospital.</p> <p>Key words – uterine rupture, associated factors, management, and complications.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abbas Alavi Rad</b> GICICHLR1801063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Factors of health economics and economic growth: Evidence from panel of Developing-8 countries</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abbas Alavi Rad Department of Economics, Abarkouh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Abarkouh, Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Naghmeh Ghorashi Department of Economics, Kerman Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kerman, Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper attempts to estimate the effects of Factors of health economics on economic growth using Developing-8 countries panel data for the period of 1995–2016. The paper employs panel unit root test, a panel cointegration test, the panel Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS) regression technique. The results show that total health expenditures (as percentage of GDP) and Population ages 65 and above (% of total) have been positively and significantly effect on economic growth in D-8 countries. However, Mortality rate of neonatal (per 1,000 live births) has a negative and statistically significant effect on economic growth. In addition, according to the theories and previous empirical studies, other known variables in economic growth models such as gross fixed capital formation have also had a significantly positive effect on economic growth. It is clear that with the expansion of Healthcare in D-8 countries in the long-run, the economic growth will rise as evident from our findings.</p> <p>Keywords: health economics; economic growth, Developing-8 countries, panel data, Fully Modified Least Squares</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mehryar Zargari</b> GICICHLR1801064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Protective Effect of Zinc against Hepatotoxicity Induced by Arsenic During Gestation and Lactation in Rat Neonate</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">F. Jafari (MSc) Student Research Committee, Faculty of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, I.R.Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">F. Talebpour Amiri(PhD)</p>



	<p><b>Cellular and Molecular Biology Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, I.R.Iran</b></p> <p><b>Esmailnejad Moghaddam(PhD)</b> <b>Cellular and Molecular Biology Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, I.R.Iran</b></p> <p><b>C.</b> <b>M. Zargari(PhD)</b> <b>Cellular and Molecular Biology Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, I.R.Iran</b></p> <p><b>H.Arab(MSc)</b> <b>Cellular and Molecular Biology Research Center, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, I.R.Iran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background And Objective:</b> Arsenic (Ar) by induced oxidative stress in gestation and lactation period can cause teratogenicity properties in the neonate. On the other hand, the evidence suggests the antioxidant effect of zinc (Zn). So, the aim of present study was to evaluate protective effect of Zn against Ar induced hepatotoxicity during gestation and lactation in rat neonate.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> In this experimental study, 24 adult wistar rats of the 35 mice that their pregnancy was confirmed, randomly divided into four groups including:I) Control group; II) Ar group,(20 mg/kg/day); III)Zn group; (5mg/kg/day) and IV) Ar+Zn group. Ar and Zn administration was daily with intragastrically method.</p> <p>At the end of the experimental period (42 days:21 of gestation and 21 of lactation) after anesthesia hepatic samples were taken for biochemical assessment of malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione (GSH) and histopathological assessment.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> The MDA and GSH mean±SD in Ar group was 41.56±7.2 and 7.05±1.36, respectively. Also, in Ar+Zn group assessed 26.26±1.84 and 13.79±1.34, respectively. This difference was significant between groups (P&lt;0.05). Also, the histopathological finding by using scoring system in Ar+Zn in compare to Ar group was significant (P&lt;0.01).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Our findings showed that administration of Zn as antioxidant can decreased the toxically and teratogenic effect of Ar during gestation and lactation.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Arsenic,Zinc;Hepatotoxicity,Gestation,Lactation</p>
<p><b>Haamid Bashir</b> <b>GICICHLR1801065</b></p>	<p><b>Management of Sub clinical hypothyroidism and L-thyroxine treatment in susceptible patients. A Systematic Review</b></p> <p><b>Haamid Bashir</b> <b>Government Medical College, Srinagar, India</b></p> <p><b>Sabhiya Majid</b> <b>Government Medical College, Srinagar, India</b></p> <p><b>Mohammad Hayat Bhat</b> <b>Government Medical College, Srinagar, India</b></p> <p><b>Rabia Farooq,Hilal Ahmad Wani</b> <b>Government Medical College, Srinagar ,India</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rabia Hamid.</b> Government Medical College, Srinagar, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH) defined as the clinical status of elevated serum TSH levels (&gt;10 mU/l) with normal levels of serum thyroxine (T4) and tri-iodothyronine (T3) and is a more common disorder than primary hypothyroidism with a prevalence of 1.4–7.8% in older populations, prevalence being and even greater among women. The high prevalence depends upon age, gender and ethnic background. The untreated patients are followed up after two months and TSH was repeated and those with TSH value &gt;10 mU/l are recommended L-Thyroxine hormone replacement therapy. The patients whose TSH value are at the normal range, are also recommended at least repeat TSH value annually. Also, patients are suggested to take iodized salt, and diet rich in iodine locally available. Further, mass screening of thyroid profile is needed to be done at different populations and ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Subclinical hypothyroidism, Iodine, thyroid stimulating hormone, thyroxine etc.</p>
<p><b>Muhammad Shahbaz</b> GICICHLR1801066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Propolis; A Valuable Product Of Bee Hive With Potential Health Benefits And Food Applications</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Muhammad Shahbaz</b> Department of Food Science and Technology Muhammad Nawaz Shareef University of Agriculture Multan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tahir Zahoor</b> National Institute of Food Science and Technology University of Agriculture Faisalabad.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Umar Farooq</b> National Institute of Food Science and Technology University of Agriculture Faisalabad.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shabbir Ahmad</b> National Institute of Food Science and Technology University of Agriculture Faisalabad.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shamas Murtaza</b> National Institute of Food Science and Technology University of Agriculture Faisalabad.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Bioactive components have gained immense importance in human diet as a key element to promote human life by rendering the onset of various aging problems. Natural products containing bioactive compounds are of significant consideration to develop novel remedies in traditional medicines. Propolis is a natural resinous substance produced by honeybee from plant exudates. Honey Bees utilize this product to heal cracks and fissures in their hives, to smoothen the walls of the comb, to hinder the entry of foreign intruders and for protection of their colonies from numerous diseases. Propolis is a promising source of more than 300 different compounds including polyphenols, flavonoids, steroids and amino acids responsible for its numerous biological properties. Propolis is considered a good source of antioxidants that serve as safeguard to</p>

	<p>control oxidative stress and reduce the onset of various physiological disorders. The use of propolis as adjuvant in diet not only helps to promote human health but also considered a module to enhance general immune response of the body. Nowadays, it is being explored as a drug of choice in folk medicines against various maladies like dyslipidaemia, hyperglycemia and other oxidative stress conditions. In future propolis may find a significant position in the development of novel medicines from traditional source as source of natural compounds thus it could be a good source for the isolation of nutraceuticals and development of functional foods for various maladies and promotion of human health <b>Key Words: Propolis; Antioxidant; Nutraceutical; Heath Benefits; Food</b></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Joy Manglani</b> GICICHLSR1801067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A system for Safe, Sustainable and Eco-friendly Wastewater Treatment to create Soil, Grass and Water (EWT)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Joy Manglani</b> President, Only Nature Endures, NGO (OneNature.com), B.Tech Chemical IIT Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Problem;</b> "Human activity has had a negative impact on the environment because it has caused deforestation, ocean acidification, and the extinction of important biodiversity." [1] "Current Sanitation methods convert pollution to disaster; They lead to major problems faced by society today, such as; water pollution, water scarcity, loss of soil fertility, global warming, poor economy, poor health and loss of life" [2]. These methods decompose (break-up) valuable organic elements, found in the so-called waste, into foul gases &amp; acids. The gases badly pollute the air and acids badly pollute the land and sub soil water. <b>Solution;</b> A system for Safe, Sustainable and Eco-friendly Wastewater Treatment to create Soil, Grass and Water (EWT). It uses wastewater, unutilized solar energy and building debris as resources to produce; soil with vegetation (say grass) and clean water. Community wastewater includes sullage, kitchen and sink waste, bath &amp; wash water, polluted water bodies etc. <b>Keywords:</b> Climate change, Green, Energy, Environment, Health, Pollution, Sustainable, Waste, Water</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achour Asma</b> GICICHLSR1801070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Effect of salt stress on oxidative stress and antioxidant responses in Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus L.) seedlings</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Asma ACHOUR</b> Faculty Of SNV, University Of Oran 1 Ahmed Ben Bella,Oran/ ALGERIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fatima BENSALIDA</b> Faculty Of SNV, University Of Oran 1 Ahmed Ben Bella,Oran/ ALGERIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moulay BELKHODJA</b> Faculty Of SNV, University Of Oran 1 Ahmed Ben Bella,Oran/ ALGERIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the mediterranean region arid or semi-arid climate, water is the main factor limiting the expansion and intensification of crops. Water resources are becoming increasingly scarce and relatively saline waters are increasingly used in agriculture. Salinity is one of the most severe environmental factors limiting the productivity of agricultural crops.</p>

	<p>Salinity affects almost every aspect of the physiology and biochemistry of plants. The salt stress is also at the origin of a production of reactive oxygen species leading to an oxidative stress. This study examined the influence of salt level on hydrogen peroxide, malondialdehyde, polyphenols, flavonoids and carotenoids in leaves and roots seedlings Okra. The seeds are germinated in Petri dishes containing increasing concentrations of salt 0, 25, 50, 100 mM of NaCl. The biochemical parameters were measured after a one week of cultivation. During the development of seedlings under salt stress, metabolic changes cause oxidative stress these induce an accumulation of hydrogen peroxide and lipid peroxidation indicating the instability of the cell membrane. Application of salt treatments significantly decreased polyphenols and flavonoids content in leaves. In roots the NaCl increases the content of polyphenols and flavonoids, these compounds play a significant physiological role in antioxidative mechanisms up to 50mM of NaCl. Unlike in other species, carotenoids in Okra do not contribute to antioxidant activity.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> NaCl, Okra, hydrogen peroxide, malondialdehyde, polyphenols, flavonoids, caroténoïdes.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Gresi Elyantari</b> GICICHLR1801073</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Incidence Rate of Low Birth Weight Based On Maternal Body Mass Index</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gresi Elyantari</b> Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistic Magister of Public Health Sriwijaya University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suryadi Tjekyan</b> Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistic Magister of Public Health Sriwijaya University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Novrikasari Zata Ismah</b> Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistic Magister of Public Health Sriwijaya University</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Low birth weight (LBW) is a predictor of public health, as it is a pathological generation and can have an impact on the health of infants as adults. Prevention of LBW is preparing the health status of pregnant women such as Body Mass Index (BMI) during pregnancy, gravida, parity, height and anemia. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal health status during pregnancy with the incidence of LBW in the Palembang City. This research used crosssectional design, sample of 284 mothers who delivery in Palembang City. Data collection was done with mother home visit then conducted interview and physical examination to know maternal health status. Data analysis using Independent sample t-Test. The results of the study showed significant difference between BMI during pregnancy and birth weight (p value = 0,001), and found 18 cases of LBW with an incidence rate of 0.063. There was no significant difference in gravida, parity, height, and anemia with incidence of Low birth weight. <b>Keywords:</b> LBW, BMI, Pregnancy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sania Mohammed Saleh Abdulkhaleq</b> GICICHLR1801055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Association Between Organization and Environmental Factors and Work Injuries Among Home Health Care Nurses</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sania Mohammed Saleh Abdulkhaleq</b> King-AbdulAziz University, Faculty of Nursing, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Work-related injuries have an adverse impact on the health and safety of employees, patients, and health care organization. Nurses' exposure to work injuries is one of the highest rates in home and community care institutions. Nurses working in home health care (HHC) encounter multidimensional risk factors, including the organizational and environmental hazards associated with HHC. The purpose of this article was to examine the relationship between the organization and environmental factors and work injuries (WIs) as experienced by HHC nurses (HHCNs). A prediction of the significant factors related to work injuries was explored. This cross-sectional study was carried out using a self-reported questionnaire. Data was gathered from 74 home care nurses working in nine HHC units in the Makkah Regions, KSA. The results showed that supervisory support (SU) and access to a client's home (AC) were negatively affecting the WIs as experience by HHCNs. This implies that the health care providers need to attend the safety issues in relation to accessibility to patients' homes. Front-line supervisors are significantly influential in reducing injuries among employees. Training of those groups in safety management and safety communication would improve competence in implementation of safety rules and procedures that has a positive impact on minimizing the risks of the workplace and improving the health condition of the care providers, and subsequently the patients' health outcomes. An integration of the efforts of the management and leadership of the health organization, health care providers, and the clients' family would improve the overall safety in home and community care settings. Keywords Home Health Care Nursing, Safety Nursing, Work Injuries, Environmental Safety Factors, workplace Safety.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zvonimir Uzarevic</b> GICICHLSR1801056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Knowledge on pre-hospital emergency management of tooth avulsion among educators in kindergartens in eastern Croatia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zvonimir Uzarevic</b> Faculty of education, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vesnica Mlinarevic</b> Faculty of medicine, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tena Velki</b> Faculty of medicine, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zrinka Ivanisevic</b> Faculty of medicine, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> There is little evidence regarding the knowledge on dental emergency response among kindergarten educators. The purpose was to evaluate knowledge on management of permanent tooth avulsion among kindergarten educators in eastern Croatia.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A cross-sectional study with 10 close-ended questions was conducted. The 33 participants were females of average age 43.9±9.7 with 19.4±9.9 years of working experience. Statistical significance was determined using chi-square test.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Tooth injuries among children were witnessed by the 27.3% of participants. Questions on the nature of an avulsed tooth, the tooth replantation and whether the avulsed tooth should be replanted were answered confirmatively by a majority. The 57.6% responded they know what should be done if a tooth gets dirty. Correct answers on both the</p>

	<p>cleaning and the transport medium were provided by 45.5% participants. Emergency response would be appropriate by 6.1% of participants, while majority of 90.9% participants were not aware that they would provide inappropriate dental first aid.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The kindergarten educators have a lack of knowledge for immediate response to tooth avulsion. The improvement of communication between dental professionals and them should organize to ensure appropriate dental emergency response by childcare professionals.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> tooth injuries, tooth avulsion, tooth replantation, kindergarten educators, eastern Croatia</p>
<p><b>Vesnica Mlinarevic</b> GICICHLR1801057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quality of life in preschool children in eastern Croatia</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vesnica Mlinarevic</b> Faculty of education, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Zvonimir Uzarevic</b> Faculty of education, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Snjezana Dubovicki</b> Faculty of education, University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) studies concerning children are growing field of research. The Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQLTM) is HRQOL instrument with the availability of age appropriate versions and parallel forms for both children and parent's. The aim of this study was to evaluate the quality of life (QoL) in a sample of healthy preschool children's (5-6 years old) in eastern Croatia.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> The PedsQLTM generic core scales was completed by 76 healthy preschool children's and their parent's as a proxy-report. The data was descriptively analysed first. Reliability was assessed by Cronbach's alpha. The statistically significant difference and correlations between the four PedsQLTM scales (physical, emotional, social and school functioning) for preschool children's and their parent's proxy-report were analysed.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The PedsQLTM scale score means for children's self-report ranged 71.30-76.50, with the total score was 74.53. For their parent's proxy-report scale score means ranged 73.59-85.46, with the total score was 80.93. All the self-report and proxy-report scales showed satisfactory reliability with Cronbach's alpha varying between 0.71 and 0.89 except the school (0.51) and social functioning (0.58) for self-report. Statistically significant difference between scales in self-report and proxy-report was for physical (<math>t=-3.18</math>, <math>p&lt;0.01</math>) and social functioning (<math>t=-2.85</math>, <math>p&lt;0.01</math>) as well as psychosocial (<math>t=-3.39</math>, <math>p&lt;0.01</math>) and total health (<math>t=-3.04</math>, <math>p&lt;0.01</math>). Finally, the social functioning self-report and emotional functioning proxy-report as well as school functioning self-report and emotional, school and social functioning proxy-report showed correlations.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The Croatian PedsQLTM is valid and reliable generic paediatric HRQOL measurement that can be recommended for self-reports and proxy-reports for children in age groups ranging from 5-6 years.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> quality of life, preschool children's, PedsQLTM, eastern Croatia</p>
<p><b>Roberto San José</b></p>	<p><b>Short Term Health Impact Assessment Of Global Climate Scenarios On</b></p>

<b>GICICHLSR1801075</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Urban Scale</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Roberto San José</b> Software and Modelling Group, Computer Science School, Technical University of Madrid (UPM), Madrid, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Juan L. Pérez</b> Software and Modelling Group, Computer Science School, Technical University of Madrid (UPM), Madrid, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Libia Pérez</b> Software and Modelling Group, Computer Science School, Technical University of Madrid (UPM), Madrid, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rosa Maria Gonzalez Barras</b> Department of Physics and Meteorology, Faculty of Physics, Complutense University of Madrid (UCM), Ciudad Universitaria, 28040 Madrid, Spain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract.</b></p> <p>A computational dynamical downscaling modelling system has been implemented to assess the short term health effects of two global climate projections, IPCC 4.5 (stabilization emission scenario) and 8.5 (little effort to reduce emissions) with 50 meters of spatial resolution over Milan for years 2030 and 2050 and London 2030, 2050 and 2100. The modeling system connects several types of atmospheric models as spatial resolution increases, starting with a global climate model (CESM), then we use a mesoscale model for meteorology and chemistry (WRF/Chem 50 to 1 km resolution) and finally the MICROSYS model (50 meters), which is a computational fluid dynamics model. When calculating proportion of deaths related to climate change, as well as the change in the number of hospital admissions, we use epidemiological studies which analyse and quantify the relationship between mortality or morbidity with air pollution or temperature increases. Modelled air quality concentrations at microscopic scale were compared with measurements of air quality stations, taking 2011 as the reference year; evaluation of modeling results determined that the system was suitable for the study objective. The results show that in the case of Milan the worst year for the effects of climate change on the health of citizens is 2050 for both scenarios but in 8.5 the highest increases are expected, especially in the area south east of the city that can reach 6.9%. The effect of temperature on health becomes 4 times more potent than exposure to concentrations of contaminants. In the case of London, the effects on the health of citizens of global climate change are marked by temperature increases, while decreases in mortality are expected from exposure to concentrations. The major health effects would occur in 2100 in the global climate scenario 8.5 with increases of up to 1.35% in most of the area of Kensington and Chelsea, except the areas of the river and the lakes of Hyde Park.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Health impact, climate change, air pollution, dynamical downscaling</p>
<b>Sudarshan Surendran</b> <b>GICICHLSR1801077</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Duplication of Femoral Artery: A Rare Developmental Anomaly</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sudarshan Surendran</b> Department of anatomy, Melaka Manipal Medical College (Manipal Campus), Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal – 5763104. Karnataka, India.</p>

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**Abstract**

Femoral artery is the continuation of external iliac artery at the level of inguinal ligament, located in the front of the thigh and then adductor hiatus to continue as the popliteal artery. A common variation of the femoral artery is hypoplasia or aplasia, presenting with a persistent sciatic artery. But, the duplication of femoral artery is reported by many to be uncommon. In the present case, during a routine dissection class for under graduate medical students, the femoral artery was seen to be duplicated in the femoral triangle in the cadaver of a 65 year old male. In the femoral triangle, the femoral artery divided into two arteries, running together along the entire course in the thigh, until they joined to form one single artery, just before entering the adductor canal. In a clinical setup, a clinician uses an incision at the upper part of the thigh to access the femoral artery and a vein from another part of leg is used as graft to bypass a block in the artery. Another minimal invasive procedure is the percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, where a clinician inserts a catheter into the femoral artery to reach the blocked part of the artery and may use a stent, which prevents its narrowing again. In lower limb ischemia, detailed knowledge of the vasculature of thigh would prove to be of vital importance. In thromboembolism, a procedure performed under local anesthesia for cases with acute limb ischemia, a minor variation in the normal anatomy could be managed, but major variations could lead to unexpected complications, which could be avoided with prior detailed knowledge of such possible variations in the normal anatomy of the vasculature of the region. Such variations form part of important knowledge for clinicians, surgeons and radiologists dealing with cases involving the vasculature of thigh.

**Keywords:** Femoral artery, duplication of artery, lower limb artery, development of arteries.

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