

ICHLSR PROCEEDINGS



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

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Life-Science Research, 14-15 April 2018, London, UK**

14 April – 15 April, 2018

Conference Venue
South Kensington Campus, Imperial College London | London SW7 2AZ,
United Kingdom

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr Saad Sabbar Dahham

**Department of Science Rustaq College of Education College of Applied Sciences (CAS),
Sultanate of Oman**

The biology of cancer is the main field of research that fascinated Dr. Saad Sabbar Dahham. He is interested in targeting tumors by inhibiting angiogenesis and understanding other mechanisms that are at play which can influence angiogenesis, he published many articles in Scopus and ISI journals and presented abstracts in many worldwide conferences. A part of angiogenesis interest, he recently won the gold award in the International Conference and Exposition on Inventions by Institutions of Higher Learning (PECIPTA 2015) for invented Mu-Derm™ (A natural angiogenic product for wound healing).

Topic: The anti-angiogenic effect and novel mechanisms of action of Beta-caryophyllene on colon cancer.

<p>Anup Ghimire GICICHLSR1802055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevalence and factors affecting work-related injury among Welders in Dharan Municipality, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anup Ghimire School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shyam Sundar Budhathoki School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Surya Raj Niraula School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abha Shrestha School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Paras K Pokharel School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: This study was conducted, to find out the prevalence of injury and the factors affecting work-related injury among welders and also to assess their practices on the use of protective measures.</p> <p>Methodology: A cross-sectional study was carried out among 86 welders from registered 20 different grill workshops in Dharan municipality. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to collect demographic information and information related to injury to the persons suffered from them, occurrence of any injury during working period within 12 months, factors related to injury and the use of personal protective devices during work. Ethical clearance was obtained from Institutional Review Committee, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences. Verbal inform consent was taken before interview from all participants. Chi Square test was used to detect association of outcome variable with different categorical independent variables. A level of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.</p> <p>Results: All the welders in this study were male with almost half of the welders under the age of 25 years and about a fifth (21.1%) of the welders having received some form of welding training. Injury was reported by 21.1% of the welders in the past 12 months. Use of at least one PPE was reported high, however there was no statistically significant factor identified in this study for injuries.</p> <p>Research outcomes: Welders suffer a burden of injuries. Availability and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) may need further exploration in order to identify the appropriate PPE to protect the welders from injuries</p> <p>Future Scope: Further studies to identify factors that may need immediate action to reduce the injuries among welders may be needed.</p> <p>Keywords Injury, welders, among, work-related</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge about HIV infection and sexual practices among the school children of Biratnagar Municipality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saailesh Bhattarai School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Samyog Uprety GICICHLSR1802056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Samyog Uprety School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dharanidhar Baral 1School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anup Ghimire School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nilambar Jha School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Paras K Pokharel School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: To find regarding HIV and to explore the sexual practices among the children of school going age in the private and government school</p> <p>Methodology: The study was cross-sectional descriptive type, where total 600 students were taken from private and government school (300 each) aged 13-18 years from Biratnagar, Nepal. The self administered questionnaire was used maintaining the secrecy and issues like knowledge regarding transmission of HIV/AIDS, condom usage and sexual practices were main area for assessment. The data was presented with graphs and tables in frequency proportions and means and Chi-square test was used to see the association between the various variables</p> <p>Results: Almost all the students had heard about HIV/AIDS but more than half could not identify all the modes of transmission given in the options with some misconceptions as well. The right use of condom was known to 43.2% of the students, this was found more in private school students. One third of them had sexual contacts with commercial sex worker and 67% had used condom during intercourse risking their health</p> <p>Research outcomes: Still some proportion of literate children lack adequate sexual health knowledge and government schools children are higher risk to the consequences of lack of awareness regarding proper sexual health and HIV prevention knowledge</p> <p>Future Scope Even the knowledge regarding the students of private school is not satisfactory, so a combined programs or projects and workshops can be organized in collaboration of various stake holders on a terminal basis co-ordinated by district education authority.</p> <p>Keywords sexual health, HIV, awareness</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Dharanidhar Baral</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hypertension and Its Association with Selected Socio-Demographic Risk Factors</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dharanidhar Baral School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sanjay Baral</p>

<p>GICICHLR1802057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3rd Year Medical student, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Deepak Kumar Yadav School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nilambar Jha School of Public Health & Community Medicine, B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: To estimate prevalence of hypertension and find the association between hypertension and selected socio-demographic variables in Inaruwa Municipality of Sunsari District of Eastern Nepal.</p> <p>Methodology: A cross sectional study was conducted between 30 – 59 years of age group. Pre tested structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Ethical clearance was obtained from Institutional Review Committee, B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences. Verbal inform consent was taken from all participants before interview. Sphygmomanometer was used to measure blood pressure of the respondents by 3rd year medical students. Data entry was done in MS excel 2007 and analysed in SPSS 11.5 software. Frequency distribution was presented and chi square test was used to find the association between hypertension and selected socio-demographic factors.</p> <p>Results: Out of 457 participants, 190 (41.6%) were male and 267 (58.4%) were female. The mean age in year \pm SD of the respondent was found to be 44.16 ± 9.03 years. Prevalence of hypertension in the population was 15.3%. Hypertension was significantly associated with age (p-value < 0.001), amount of salt intake (p-value = 0.011) and gender (p-value = 0.049) of study participants. Significant association was not found with body mass index, ethnicity, religion, literacy, family type, marital status, family history of hypertension, smoking, alcohol consumption, activity at leisure time and frequency of fruits and vegetables consumption of the subjects.</p> <p>Research outcomes: Hypertension was found to be significantly associated with age, amount of salt intake and gender of subjects in this study.</p> <p>Future Scope: This study can provide a better knowledge regarding hypertension and its association with socio-demographic risk factors which can provide a guideline for future disease control program in community of Nepal</p> <p>Keywords: Hypertension, Prevalence, Socio-demographic factors</p>
<p>Dr Chy Mohammad Monirul Hasan GICICHLR1802060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevalence and assessment of biochemical parameters of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder children in Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Chowdhury Mohammad Monirul Hasan Professor and Head, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common, multifactorial, clinically diverse, and highly heritable neuropsychiatric disorder that is prevalently seen in children which affect 8-12% of children worldwide. This study aimed to evaluate some</p>

	<p>new biochemical parameters that help ensuring the early and precise diagnosis of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in blood plasma. Methodology: A prospective study conducted with patients scheduled for some new biochemical parameters that help ensuring the early and precise diagnosis of ADHD in blood plasma in a Child Development Center of the Chittagong, Bangladesh. The study was carried out at two levels. The first level was questionnaire on personal data and disease history while the second was on biochemical examination of the plasma ammonia and lactate status. A total of 100 children were investigated in this study among 75 were male and 25 were female. This study was conducted in Chittagong Maa-O-Shishu General Hospital, Bangladesh.</p> <p>Findings and research outcomes: We observed that the level of plasma ammonia and lactate were higher in ADHD children (36-60 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; $P < 0.05$ and 22-30 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; $P < 0.05$, respectively) compare to a reference value. The prevalence of ADHD is higher in male (75%) than in female (25%) with a ratio of 3:1. Consanguinity increases the risk of having ADHD in the next generation.</p> <p>Conclusion: This study concludes that there might be a correlation between ADHD and increased level of plasma ammonia and lactate level, and those might be an important parameter in the diagnosis of ADHD patients.</p> <p>Keywords: Attention-deficient hyperactivity disorder, biomarkers, consanguinity, hyperammonemia, hyperlactatemia</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Joana Fernandes GICICHLR1802061</p>	<p>Evaluation of the effect of different materials used in insoles in the relief of plantar pressure - relation with body weight and material thickness</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pereira, Daniela Certificate Prosthetic&Orthotics, Lisbon School of Health Technology (ESTeSL), Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon (IPL), Lisbon. Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernandes, Joana Certificate Prosthetic&Orthotics, Lisbon School of Health Technology (ESTeSL), Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon (IPL), Lisbon, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ribeiro, Mariana Certificate Prosthetic&Orthotics, Lisbon School of Health Technology (ESTeSL), Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon (IPL), Lisbon, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bicho, Rute Certificate Prosthetic&Orthotics, Lisbon School of Health Technology (ESTeSL), Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon (IPL), IPL, Lisbon, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Matos, José Pedro CPO, MSc, Lisbon School of Health Technology (ESTeSL), Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon (IPL), Lisbon, Portugal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: High plantar pressure is a risk factor for the development of foot lesions that can be avoided by the use of insoles. For the fabrication of these insoles there is a lot of material diversity on the market, however it is noticeable the lack of information relative to the efficiency of them considering the individual's weight and the thickness of the material. The verification of the material efficiency on plantar pressure reduction through experimental data is therefore necessary.</p> <p>Objectives: The main objective of this study is to establish a relationship between the different materials with different thicknesses</p>

	<p>and consequent plantar pressure observed in the different weight groups. Also to relate the plantar pressure in the rear foot with the variables gender and body weight.</p> <p>Methodology: In this study, a sample of 56 individuals was used, 34 females (60,7%) and 22 males (39,3%), with a mean age of $21,27 \pm 5$ years and a mean weight of $62,66 \pm 12.21$ kg. Each subject performed 13 evaluations: a control evaluation and 3 evaluations for each material studied (plastazote®, pelite®, poron® and P-Cell®) corresponding to the different thicknesses, 3mm, 5mm and 7mm. The evaluations were performed using a baropodometric platform (RSscan footwear). For data analysis, only the left rear foot plantar pressure was taken into account.</p> <p>Results: With a thickness of 3mm, the greatest pressure reduction of 21.57% was with the P-cell® material in the group ≥ 80 kg. With a thickness of 5mm, the greatest reduction was observed in group [45; 50]kg with the poron® material, corresponding to 38.00%. With a thickness of 7mm, the greatest reduction was verified in the group [45; 50]kg with two materials, plastazote® and poron®, with reductions of 40.86% and 40.86%, respectively.</p> <p>Conclusion: After analyzing all the results, it can be verified that poron® is the most effective material in plantar pressure reduction, since it was the most frequent material with the lowest values of maximum and average pressure, and also the one that provided greater percentage of pressure reduction relative to the first control evaluation, in almost all weight groups. It was also concluded that the materials used in this study, when used with a greater thickness, were responsible for a higher reduction of plantar pressure.</p> <p>Keywords: Plantar pressure reduction, insoles, materials, weight, thickness.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Temesgen Lera GICICHLSR1802064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Intention to use institutional delivery and associated factors among ANC attendants</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Temesgen Lera Nursing And Department Of Nursing And Midwifery,Arbaminch College Of Health Sciences,Arbaminch,Ethiopia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: - Ensuring institutional delivery for each child birth is the most critical intervention in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. In Ethiopia the proportions of births delivered in health institutions is very low and even for women who have access to the services. The proportion of birth occurring in health facilities is only 16%.</p> <p>Objective: - To investigate intention of pregnant women to use institutional delivery and associated factors from March to April 2016.</p> <p>Methods: - A Community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Wollaita Soddo town. Theory of Planned Behavior was employed to evaluate intention of pregnant women for delivery utilization. Data was collected by using pre-tested, structured questionnaire. The data collected was checked for its completeness and consistency, coded, entered and cleaned by using Epi data 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 20.00 statistical software. Data analysis was done for proximal and distal variables differently based on their presence in the model.</p> <p>Result:-A total of 326 pregnant women who had ANC follow up were included in the study. On multiple logistic regression husband's occupational status and informed about delivery places were statistically significantly associated with intention to use institutional delivery among ANC attendants from distal variables and Attitude and</p>

	<p>subjective norms were statistically significantly associated with intention from proximal variables. The odds of intention to use institutional delivery among pregnant women who were informed about delivery places was 2.658 times more likely than those who were not informed about delivery places AOR=2.658(1.357, 5.207) at P-value 0.005. Those women whose husbands' were employed were 2.2 times more likely to intend to use institutional delivery than women whose husbands' were not employed (AOR=2.2(1.308, 3.7) at P-value 0.003.</p> <p>Conclusion:-The study concluded that the intention of giving birth at health institution increased with positive attitude towards institutional delivery, being informed by health professionals about the place of delivery and husband's occupational status being employed and decreased with subjective norms.</p> <p>Key words: Intention, attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, Institutional delivery.</p>
<p>Rana Ghaznavi Beirami GICICHLR1802066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Voluntary Exercise Prevents Lead-Induced Oxidative Stress and Inflammation in Rat Brain Tissue.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rana Ghaznavi Sports Medicine Research Center, Neuroscience Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hamidreza Sadeghipour Tehran University of Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Physiology Department, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elham Abdzadeh Tehran University, School of Biology, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Regular mild exercise enhances anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory systems of the body. The present study investigates voluntary exercise effects on lead toxicity as a known oxidative stressor in brain tissue.</p> <p>Materials and Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into two groups: sedentary control and exercise group. Sedentary control animals were housed in the regular cages. In exercise group the animals were housed in the running wheel equipped cages that is the animal model of voluntary exercise. After 6 weeks, half of the animals of each group were administered lead acetate in the drinking water and the other half did not get any treatment. Brain tissue and blood samples were collected at the end of the experiments. Glutathione peroxidase (GPx), superoxide dismutase (SOD), malondialdehyde (MDA), tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) were assayed and lead concentrations were measured in the samples.</p> <p>Results: Our results showed that lead administration reduced brain tissue SOD and GPx and increased MDA and TNF-α in sedentary animals' brain tissue while in the exercise animals lead administration did not significantly change the measured parameters.</p> <p>Conclusion: We concluded that voluntary exercise may prevent lead-induced oxidative stress and inflammation in the rat brain tissue.</p> <p>Key words: voluntary exercise, brain tissue, lead neurotoxicity, oxidative stress, inflammation.</p>
<p>Habibu Abdu GICICHLR1802067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevalence Of Anaemia Due To Malaria Among Pregnant Women At The Antinatal Clinic Of The General Hospital Bichi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Habibu Abdu</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Biology, Federal College Of Education (Technical) Bichi, Kano, Kano, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In view of the effects cause by anaemia and malaria among pregnant women in our society, the study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of anaemia due to malaria among 400 pregnant women at the antenatal clinic of the General Hospital Bichi between January and March, 2017. Out of which 234 were positive for anaemia after the spinning of the blood and the reading of the result (PCV). The mean PCV was 32.2% ±3.1 with a range of 20 to 43%. The highest prevalence of anaemia was found in the age groups 15-20 and 21-25 each with 41.0% prevalence. Lower percentages of 11.96%, 4.27% and 1.71 were recorded in the age groups 26-30, 31-35 and 36 and above respectively. Results further indicated that pregnant women with gestational age between 7-9 and 4-6 months has higher prevalence of anaemia while pregnant women with gestational age between 1-3 months has the least percentage of anaemia and were equally less anaemic than those with higher gestational age.</p> <p>Key words: anaemia, malaria, pregnant women, prevalence</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shobha Gaihre GICICHL SR1802068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevalence of Hospital Acquired Infection and its Preventive Practices among Health Workers in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Kathmandu, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Purna Devi Shrestha National Trauma Center, Mahaboudha; Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sirjana Rai National Trauma Center, Mahaboudha; Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shobha Gaihre National Trauma Center, Mahaboudha; Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: Hospital Acquired Infections are major challenge for low and middle income countries which have limited healthcare resources. Literature has explored the prevalence is high and practice is limited. This study aims to assess prevalence and preventive practices of Hospital Acquired Infection among health workers.</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional research design was carried out between Feb 2017 to May 2017 in National Trauma Center, Kathmandu. Census method was used to recruit 121 respondents and to find out prevalence. A structured questionnaire and observation checklist was used for data collection. Data was objectively analyzed in SPSS full version 21.</p> <p>Results: Prevalence of bacteria causing Hospital Acquired Infections was 11.83% in critical units. Among 95 specimen analysis, 53 specimen were isolated in critical units. The most common site of infection was the urinary tract 19 (35.8%) and bacteria causing nosocomial infection was Escherichia coli 28.30%. Culture plate was used to obtain environment samples, Out of 9 specimen analysis, Staphylococcus aureus was the most common isolated organism. Level of practice were significantly associated with education, training on HAI, work experience 0.019, 0.026, 0.027 respectively.</p> <p>Conclusion: The study found that prevalence of hospital acquired infection do exist in less percentage but preventive practices of HAI in majority of respondent were fair. Hence, there is a need to raise awareness as well as training on Hospital acquired Infection among</p>

	<p>health care workers. Keywords: Critical units, Hospital acquired Infection/Nosocomial Infection, Prevention, and Practice.</p>
<p>Ebenezer Acheampong GICICHLSR1802072</p>	<p>The Use of Procalcitonin as a Diagnostic Marker In People Living With Hiv Aids</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ebenezer Acheampong Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Diagnostic Directorate, Clinical Biochemistry Department, Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital., Kumasi, Ghana</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Procalcitonin as a Diagnostic and Prognostic index of Severe Opportunistic Infections (OIs) and for Optimal Timing and Initiation of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) in People with HIV in Ghana. Simple Title: The procalcitonin levels of PLWHA who will go on to develop septic conditions is different from similar patients who will not proceed to sepsis and can therefore be used first as a surrogate marker to diagnose sepsis and also to predict future occurrence of septic complications among this group of patients and to indicate the best time to give immunity-boosting medication in similar settings. ART initiating timing indicator.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  Joy Manglani GICICHLSR1802073 </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">A system for Safe, Sustainable and Eco-friendly Wastewater Treatment to create Soil, Grass and Water (EWT)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joy Manglani President, Only Nature Endures, NGO (OneNature.com), B.Tech Chemical IIT Delhi, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Problem; "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 & acids. The gases badly pollute the air and acids badly pollute the land and sub soil water. Solution; 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 & wash water, polluted water bodies etc. Index terms: Climate change, Green, Energy, Environment, Health, Pollution, Sustainable, Waste, Water</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  Priya Vashisth GICICHLSR1802074 </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biomimetic Bone Scaffold: Three-Dimensional Nanofibers Integrated with Hydrogel Matrix to Provide Specific Physiochemical Cues for Functional Bone Regeneration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Priya Vashisth (PhD) Wadhvani Research Centre for Bioengineering, Indian Institute of Technology Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400076, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jayesh R Bellare (PhD) Department of Chemical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400076, India</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Bone conditions such as osteoporosis, avascular necrosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and bone tuberculosis are beyond the self-healing potential and impose a global threat on society. Till date, many technologies and materials have been invented and developed to address this threat. However, despite of enormous advancement, the development of scaffold that can mimic the structural organization of natural bone and can repair or regenerate a functional bone is still a challenge. In this study, we have developed a three-dimensional nanofibers-hydrogel scaffold to mimic the natural extracellular matrix of bone. The biomimetic features of fabricated scaffold were further expanded through architectural and physicochemical modification of the nanofibers including addition of hydroxyapatite, which is a significant component for osseo-induction.</p> <p>The potential application of the fabricated biomimetic scaffold, and the role of its specific architecture, was investigated through invitro cell culture studies, DNA quantification assay, alkaline-phosphatase and alizarin assay. The data obtained from various analyses confirmed the potential of fabricated scaffold for bone tissue regeneration.</p> <p>Keywords: Biomimetic-scaffold, nanofibers, hydrogel, bone regeneration</p>
<p>Emmanuella Brobbey GICICHLR1802076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessing the knowledge of vagina candidiasis among pregnancy women attending st benito menni hospital at dompoasse</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Emmanuella Brobbey Maternity Department. St Bonito Menni Hospital.,St Benito Menni Hospital .,Dompoase - Ashanti Region</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Candidiasis is an infection caused by a yeast (a type of fungus) called Candida. Candida normally lives inside the body (in places such as the mouth, throat, gut, and vagina) and on skin without causing any problems. Sometimes Candida can multiply and cause an infection if the environment inside the vagina changes in a way that encourages its growth. Candidiasis in the vagina is commonly called a “vaginal yeast infection.” Other names for this infection are “vaginal candidiasis,” “vulvovaginal candidiasis,” or “candidal vaginitis.” A</p>
<p>Chris Ntambwe Mbala GICICHLR1802082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Doctor Gynecologist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chris Ntambwe Mbala Department of Medicine Genycology,University of Kinshasa,Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Statement of the Problem: Women who have experienced intimate partnerviolence (IPV) are at greater risk for physical and mental health problems including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol dependency. On their own IPV, PTSD and alcohol dependency result in significant personal, social and economic cost and the impact of all three may compound these costs. Researchers have reported that women with these experiences are more difficult to treat; many do not access treatment and those who do, frequently do not stay because of difficulty maintaining helping relationships. However, these women’s perspective has not been previously studied. The purpose of this study is to describe the experience of seeking help for alcohol dependency by women with PTSD and a history of IPV in the context in which it occurs. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: An inter subjective ethnographic study using hermeneutic dialogue was utilized during</p>

	<p>participant observation, in- depth interviews and focus groups. An ecological framework was utilized to focus on the interaction between the counselors and the staff to understand this relationships and the context in which it occurs. Findings: The women in this study were very active help seekers. They encountered many gaps in continuity of care including discharge because of relapse. Although the treatment center was a warm, healing and spiritual place, the women left the center without treatment for their trauma needs and many without any referral to address these outstanding issues. Conclusion & Significance: Women with alcohol dependence and PTSD with a history of IPV want help however the health and social services do not always recognize their calls for help or their symptoms of distress. Recommendations are made for treatment centers to become trauma-informed that would help this recognition.</p>
 <p>Olivier Wembo Akangalua GICICHLSR1802083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">General Doctor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olivier Wembo Akangalua Department Of General Medicine,Center Hospital Heart Immaculate,Democratic Republic Of Congo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Definition, symptoms and treatment Cancer is the name given to any type of malignant tumor that has a rapid evolution and is done to reach the rest of the body.</p> <p>Cancer is due to an abnormal functioning of the cells which leads to anarchic development of these cells. It first develops in an organ and forms one or more tumors; but it happens that the cancer cells reach other parts of the body. These are the metastases. This is called primary cancer and secondary cancer.</p>
 <p>Mpia Atatama Nicole GICICHLSR1802086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Doctor Pediatrician</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mpia Atatama Nicole Department of Pediatrics,center Hospital Heart Immaculate,Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Statement of the Problem: Women who have experienced intimate partnerviolence (IPV) are at greater risk for physical and mental health problems including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol dependency. On their own IPV, PTSD and alcohol dependency result in significant personal, social and economic cost and the impact of all three may compound these costs. Researchers have reported that women with these experiences are more difficult to treat; many do not access treatment and those who do, frequently do not stay because of difficulty maintaining helping relationships. However, these women's perspective has not been previously studied. The purpose of this study is to describe the experience of seeking help for alcohol dependency by women with PTSD and a history of IPV in the context in which it occurs. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: An inter subjective ethnographic study using hermeneutic dialogue was utilized during participant observation, in- depth interviews and focus groups. An ecological framework was utilized to focus on the interaction between the counselors and the staff to understand this relationships and the context in which it occurs. Findings: The women in this study were very active help seekers. They encountered many gaps in continuity of care including discharge because of relapse. Although the treatment center was a warm, healing and spiritual place, the women left the</p>

	<p>center without treatment for their trauma needs and many without any referral to address these outstanding issues. Conclusion & Significance: Women with alcohol dependence and PTSD with a history of IPV want help however the health and social services do not always recognize their calls for help or their symptoms of distress. Recommendations are made for treatment centers to become trauma-informed that would help this recognition.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Doctor Nephrologist GICICHLR1802087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Doctor Nephrologist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Biaya Kabongo Jerome Department of Nephrology,center Hospital Heart Immaculate, Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction Nephrocalcinosis (NC) is defined by the presence of calcium deposits in the renal tubules secondary to an imbalance between promoters and inhibitors of lithogenesis. The diagnosis is done on ultrasound. We propose to study the peculiarities of adult nephrocalcinosis and its etiologies.</p> <p>Patients and methods This is a retrospective study of cases of macroscopic nephrocalcinosis in adults in our department between January 1986 and December 2013.</p> <p>Results Fourteen cases were identified at the time of diagnosis of 34.14 years of age with extremes ranging from 3 years to 72 years. The sex ratio H / F is 1. More than half of the patients have a family history of kidney stones. The diagnosis was evoked following nephritic colic in 5 cases, polyuropolydipsic syndrome in 4 cases, dry syndrome in one case, hypokalemia in one case, renal lithiasis in one case and following renal failure. The etiologies found are: familial distal tubular acidosis (DAT) (3 cases), secondary DBS secondary to Sjögren's syndrome (2 cases), primary oxalosis (2 cases), Cacci Ricci syndrome (3 cases) hypercalciuria familial hypomagnesemia (1 case), Dent syndrome (1 case) and indeterminate etiology (2 cases). The evolution was marked by the stabilization of the renal function in 6 cases and the occurrence of a chronic renal insufficiency in 2 cases with recourse to the extrarenal purification in five cases and a patient died.</p> <p>Discussion and conclusion CN exists in both children and adults, with multiple causes and most of the associated metabolic system disorders have a genetic originThe discovery of an NC requires an etiological investigation involving a global clinical approach and an appropriate biological assessment associated with radiological investigations. The end goal is to prevent progression to end-stage renal failure.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. CHOW Mei Kuen Denise GICICHLR1802088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Use Mobile Apps to improve quality of life for chronic disease patients</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. CHOW Mei Kuen Denise (Lecturer, School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Use interactive websites or mobile technology in healthcare is becoming increasingly common. This type of contact, which is called eHealth, could facilitate self-management and adherence to treatment. It is easily accessible and particularly interesting for chronic disease patients. EHealth has been associated with improved self-management and quality of life.</p>

	<p>More than 14 million people between the ages of 30 and 70 die each year from chronic diseases worldwide (Geneva, 2015). Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a fairly common chronic disease in Hong Kong and Asian. The prevalence and annual incidence of SLE are estimated to be 0.1% and 6.7/100,000 populations, respectively (Mok, 2011). New treatment approaches and recommendations aim to decrease mortality and improve quality of life for patients.</p> <p>Objective: The aim of this study was to use eHealth to monitor the health condition for SLE patients in order for better disease management and improve their quality of life.</p> <p>Methods: A pilot study was used to serve as a basis for development of future eHealth services for chronic illness patient.</p> <p>Findings: Total 50 SLE patients were recruited; only 2 did not want to join the eHealth programme. These two patients were elderly patients and did not use smart phone. SF 36 quality of Life questionnaire were used before and after the eHealth implementation. 48 patients all gave positive evaluations to the eHealth programme.</p> <p>Outcomes: Feedback showed the patients had less complication appeared, disease under control, able to return to workforce and from the post SF 36 QoL questionnaires, quality of life and self-esteem for the patients had improved.</p>
 <p>Mbemba Ngyka Archile GICICHLR1802089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cancer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mbemba Ngyka Archile Department of General Medicine, University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Definition, symptoms and treatment</p> <p>Cancer is the name given to any type of malignant tumor that has a rapid evolution and is done to reach the rest of the body. Cancer is due to an abnormal functioning of the cells which leads to anarchic development of these cells. It first develops in an organ and forms one or more tumors; but it happens that the cancer cells reach other parts of the body. These are the metastases. This is called primary cancer and secondary cancer.</p>
<p>Mbelu Nzinga Solange GICICHLR1802090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cosmetology and dermatology: birth and conflictual evolution of aesthetic concern in dermatology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mbelu Nzinga Solange Department of Dematologie, University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>If, nowadays, institutional relations between dermatology and cosmetology seem appeased, with the entry of aesthetics into the training of interns of the specialty, they have, in the past, always been conflictual! Since Antiquity, doctors have questioned the advisability or otherwise of integrating cosmetological care into the medical corpus: it is the classic cosmetic / commotic opposition that lasted until the nineteenth century. It is still surprising that the first doctor (Girolamo Mercuriale) who wrote a treatise on skin diseases, also wrote a book on "beautification" and coupled the two in 1585. This will be without continuation before the (unhappy?) experience of Alphée Cazenave in 1867. Dermatological cosmetology was finally born timidly at the end of the nineteenth century with Louis Brocq and his pupil Suzanne Noël, the world's first cosmetic surgeon, to be reborn in 1948 with Edwin Sidi and more or less disappear. The current renaissance only dates</p>

	<p>from the end of the twentieth century. An attempt to explain this duality interest / contempt is proposed.</p>
 <p>Eko Siswoyo GICICHLR1802092</p>	<p>Activity Testing of Skin Fruit Extract “Duku” (Lansium domesticum) - Chitosan Combination with Calcium Oxide Nanoparticles As Preparation for Natural Formulation Sunscreen</p> <p>Eko Siswoyo Chemistry Departement, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Diponegoro University Jl. Prof Soedarto SH, Tembalang, Semarang 50275</p> <p>Gunawan Chemistry Departement, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Diponegoro University Jl. Prof Soedarto SH, Tembalang, Semarang 50275</p> <p>Abstract: Eggshell is a waste that can be utilized as sunscreen active ingredients. The purpose of this study is utilizing eggshells as sunscreen active ingredients through the skin combined with an active ingredient duku and chitosan. This study begins with an eggshell particle size reduction through the use of ballmill wet milling followed by sonication to obtain a suspension of nanoparticles eggshell. The largest content of the egg shell is calcium oxide which amounted to 73%. In addition, other active ingredients which is the active substance from the bark extract duku. Duku leather chemical constituents of which are flavonoids, alkaloids and saponins. Powders of microparticles and nanoparticles eggshell cream are formulated. The determination of the SPF is in vitro using uv-vis spectrophotometer. The process of making nanoparticles of calcium oxide powder is by the high energy milling method to produce nanoparticles with the size micrometer. From the test results dispersy energy spectroscopy, the composition of the constituent egg shell covering by 55.91% CaO, MgO containing 0:51%, followed CuO and ZnO% sequentially at 2:13 and 1:41%. Based on these results, downsizing the egg shell powder enhances the activity of the nano-sized sunscreen.</p> <p>Key words: Eggshell Egg, Encapsulation Chitosan, Calcium Oxide, Sunscreen, and Active Substance</p>



Haider Butt
GICICHLSR1802095

Contact Lens Based Diagnostics

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Abstract

The key challenge for producing nanostructures based commercial healthcare applications is the scaling up of the fabrication process. We present the fabrication of dye based nanostructures by using the fast and commercially viable method of holographic laser ablation. In this method we use a single beam of a nanosecond laser, which after reflecting from a mirror self-interferes. This results in an interference pattern which can be used to ablate a well-ordered gratings in thin films. The period of the grating is determined by the incident wavelength (λ) and tilt angle (θ) of the sample with respect to normal incidence. In this manner we recorded various holographic nanopatterns onto transparent substrates, such as glasses and commercial contact lenses (Fig. 1). Using this quick, scale and economical method we produced several wearable contact lens sensors. 1,2 These contact lens based holographic sensors can be used for monitoring the eye curvature and pressure of glaucoma patients. The holograms can also be functionalized to sense glucose concentrations in the tears of diabetic patients. The findings have been reported in highly reputable journals 1,2 and have also received a lot of media attention. The approach was also extended into 3D patterning by ablating 3D assemblies of Ag nanoparticles within polymer media.3 Through laser ablation, ordered 3D geometries/patterns were written within the polymer layers. These reconfigurable geometries act as holographic ally recorded optical devices.



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Healthy House as an indicator of Musi River Marginal Mother nutritional status in Palembang City

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Abstract

Mother's nutritional status is a fundamental of family health and can improvement of public health status. The healthy house used as health indicator for house dwellers especially mother's nutritional status. Three important components of healthy house that includes the house component, sanitation and behavior. Researchers describe healthy house in the 7 ulu district of Palembang. The location of district is near the musy river ampera bridge with poor sanitation. This research used crosssectional design, 156 samples of mothers were included in this research. The research team conducted a homevisite and the

	<p>researchers conducted observations and interviews on mothers. The research variables include healthy house consisting of 3 important components, mother's nutritional status, the presence of toilet and the number of people in the house. Data analysis used is correlation test and chi square test. The result of analysis shows that 59% unhealthy house, 25% do not have latrine, 43% non permanent house. Based on 156 houses visited, 39.1% have unhealthy house components, 27.6% have unhealthy sanitation facilities and 41.7% have unhealthy occupant behavior. The result of correlation test shows that there is a significant correlation between the number of people in the house with the condition of healthy house (p value = 0,000), there is positive correlation (r = 0,3). The result of chi square test is 16.3% of mothers who unhealthy sanitation facilities and abnormal nutritional status (Sig=0.027). there is a significant influence between home sanitation facilities with mother nutritional status. Mothers who have unhealthy home sanitary facilities at risk 3 times have abnormal nutritional status compared with mothers who have healthy home sanitary facilities. There was no significant relationship between the components of the house and the mother's behavior on mother nutritional status.</p>
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