



Conference Proceedings

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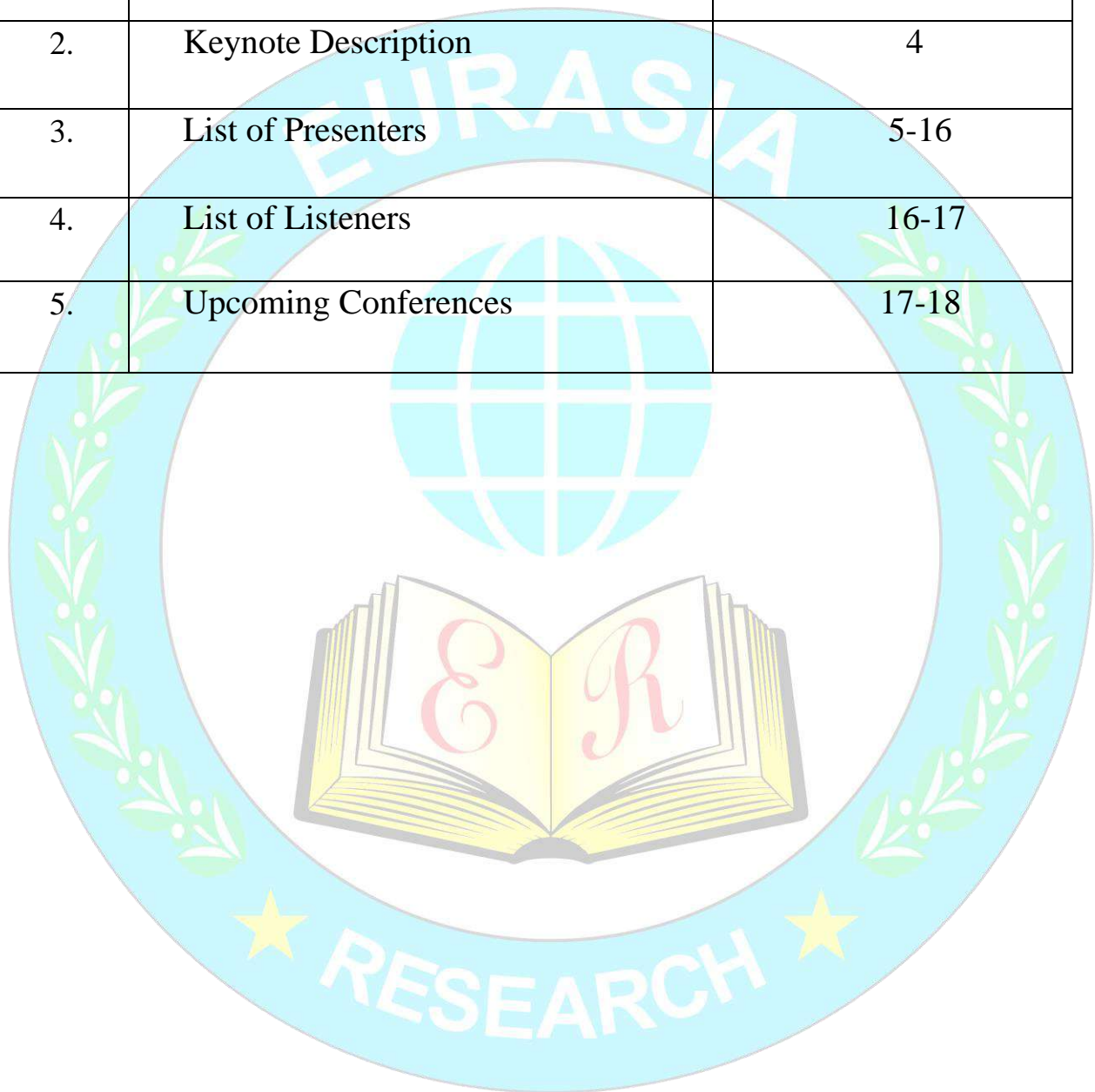
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Swati Dabral

**Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research, Bad Nauheim,
Germany**

Dr. Swati Dabral is a researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research, Bad Nauheim. Dr. Dabral received her undergraduate degree from Delhi University, and Master of Science in Biotechnology from Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India. After finishing her PhD work at Justus Liebig University in Giessen Germany, she is working as a researcher with Dr. Soni Savai Pulamsetti. Dr. Dabral published in well-renowned scientific journals such as European respiratory Journal, Atherosclerosis Thrombosis and Vascular Biology, ATVB and EMBO molecular Medicine. She has received awards such as Best publication of the year 2016' from German Cardiology Society, Start-up grant from University of Giessen Marburg Lung Centre, Young investigator award from European Respiratory Society. She is doing her research work in the field of Pulmonary hypertension and fibrosis.



Chang Yu Chuan
ERCICRLSH1801055

Reducing the Incidence Rate of Pressure Sore in a Medical Center in Taiwan

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Pressure sore is not only the consequence of any gradual damage of the skin leading to tissue defects, but also an important indicator of clinical care. If hospitalized patients develop pressure sores without proper care, it would result in delayed healing, wound infection, increase patient physical pain, prolonged hospital stay and even death, which would have a negative impact on the quality of care and also increase nursing manpower and medical costs. This project is aimed at decreasing the incidence of pressure sore in one ward of internal medicine.

Our data showed 53 cases (0.61%) of pressure sore in 2015, which exceeded the average (0.5%) of Taiwan Clinical Performance Indicator (TCPI) for medical centers. The purpose of this project is to reduce the incidence rate of pressure sore in the ward.

After data collection and analysis from January to December 2016, the reasons of developing pressure sore were found: 1. Lack of knowledge to prevent pressure among nursing staffs; 2. No relevant courses about preventing pressure ulcers and pressure wound care being held in this unit; 3. Low complete rate of pressure sore care education that family members should receive from nursing staffs; 4. Decompression equipment is not enough; 5. Lack of standard procedures for body-turning and positioning care.

After team members brainstorming, several strategies were proposed, including holding in-service education, pressure sore care seed training, purchasing decompression mattress and memory pillows, designing more elements of health education tools, such as: health education pamphlet, posters and multimedia films of body-turning and positioning demonstration, formulation and promotion of standard operating procedures. In this way, nursing staffs can understand the body-turning and positioning guidelines for pressure sore prevention and enhance the quality of care.

After the implementation of this project, the pressure sore density significantly decreased from 0.61%(53 cases) to 0.45%(28 cases) in this ward. The project shows good results and good example for nurses working at the ward and helps enhancing quality of care.

Keywords: body-turning and positioning, incidence density, nursing, pressure sore,

Anisuzzaman Khan
ERCICRLSH1801057

Establishing Protected Area in the mighty river Padma in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges (MoRTB) of Bangladesh is being implementing the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (PMBP) on the river mighty Padma, the largest infrastructural project in Bangladesh. The bridge is being under construction to enhance the terrestrial communication between

the capital and south- southwestern region of the country to ease the road and rail communication. Commodities transportation, power and gas distribution for a geographically balanced development of the country.

Hence to make the development a sustainable one an EIA (2010) carried out which revealed that the PMBP physical footprint includes several components, i.e. river training works, construction yards at Mawa and Janjira, the main bridge, approach roads and bridge end facilities, services areas and dredging for access/transit channels in the charland (sand bars), and is expected to affect in the form of ecological footprint to approximately over 1,300 ha of river and wetlands habitat in the project impact area.

The EIA carried out prior to implementing the project expressed that habitat loss is expected to have significant effects on the river biological diversity (wild flora & fauna), river ecology and on the feeding grounds and food chains of, crustaceans, mollusks, fish, reptiles, aquatic birds and dolphins. The impacts on biodiversity at its ecosystem, species and genome level in the form of habitat loss, which will be more or less permanent in nature, is to be compensated by establishing an area which could receive protected status. Substantial ecological information of the area is also required to monitor potential biological indicators and developing of such proposed protected nature reserve. So that, all aspects of ecology, biodiversity, habitats and associated flora and fauna should be understood and well identified to prepare a biodiversity monitoring plan for construction period. The PMBP's direct influence or impacted area is the study coverage area within which the biodiversity baseline survey, monitoring plan and protected area identification and establishment is an urgent need to safeguard the nature and natural resources of the site.

To address the negative environmental impacts and recommendations of EIA, an EMP was prepared towards establishing an Environmental Management System (EMS) to guide the construction, dredging and other structural intervention during pre-construction, construction and post-construction phases of the Padma Bridge.

To this end "Conducting a Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Preparing a Monitoring Plan, Identifying the Location of a Protected Sanctuary and Developing a Sanctuary Establishment Plan" an important environmental component of PMBP has been completed (2015-2016) by a group of multidisciplinary experts' team from both home and abroad.

The proposed Padma River Protected Area (PRPA) called as Padma River Sanctuary (PRS) will be an ecologically and economically sustainable ecosystem through responsible management that conserves riverine biodiversity for the benefit of the local community. The Padma is a prominent river in the region and plays a very important role in the socio-economic life of people of the region. Biodiversity conservation must address a balance between the needs of maintaining healthy biodiversity, on the one hand, and local sustainable livelihoods, equity and good environmental governance, on the other. The Padma River Sanctuary management plan should be seen as part of a dynamic, adaptive and on-going planning process. It is important to ensure that Protected Area (PA) management actions take into account the adjacent natural and human-induced factors and their influence on the PA. It must be ensured that PA management action taken into account within the wider land-use and local development planning processes. It must be ensured that PA management action taken into account within the wider land-use and local development planning processes.



Neha Rajwar
ERCICRLSH1801060

Species composition and vermicomposting studies on sustainable mountain agriculture in Kumaun region of Indian Himalayas special reference to gut cellulolytic bacteria for promoting organic farming

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Abstract

In the recent past earthworm biotechnology has progressed slowly but considerably due to its low cost effectiveness and releasing the nutrients those are trapped within the leaf litter. Vermicomposting is an integrated technique of composting as it employs the composting material passes through the earthworm gut. The gut of earthworm is loaded with wide range of microorganisms, hormones, enzymes etc., these half digested materials decompose rapidly and are transformed into a much stabilized form known as vermicompost. It consists of humus and improves aeration of soil, humification, soil texture and water holding capacity of the soil. The tropical soils are mainly plant nutrient deficient whereas the majority of nutrients are entrapped in agricultural by products. Oak species is most common plant species found in the Kumaun region of Himalayas where the use of inorganic fertilizer practise is still minimal and oak leaf litter can be assessed as potential organic manure if incorporated in field as vermicompost. Present study includes the random faunastic survey of the earthworms from sub-mountain region in south to the mountainous region in the North of Himalayas along the altitudinal gradient. Two endemic species *Octolasion cyaneum* and *Amyntas gracilis* has been selected for the comparative vermicomposting potential of oak (*Quercus leucotrichophora*) with exotic species *Eisenia fetida*. The surface cast production has been calculated for 60 days. *O. cyaneum* showed the best result with gradually increasing the pace of surface cast production (g) from 5.61 ± 3.97 in first week to 55.17 ± 39.01 on 60th day of the study. The cellulolytic bacteria present inside the gut of this specie can be introduced in the field which can help in conversion of cellulose and releasing the C in its simpler form.

Key words: Earthworm, vermicompost, Kumaun Himalayas, cellulolytic bacteria, mountain agriculture

Mostak Ahmed
ERCICRLSH1801064

A new interfacial bio-sensing approach for detecting aberrant protein phosphorylation in cancer


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	<p>Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia</p> <p>Matt Trau Centre for Personalized Nanomedicine, Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology (AIBN), The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia</p> <p>Abstract Protein phosphorylation is one of the most prominent post-translational mechanisms for protein regulation, which is frequently impaired in cancer. Through the covalent addition of phosphate groups to certain amino-acids, the interactions of former residues with nearby amino-acids are drastically altered, resulting in major changes of protein conformation that impacts its biological function. Herein, we report that these conformational changes can also disturb the protein's ability to interact with and adsorb onto bare gold surfaces. Based on the direct interaction of proteins with the gold interface, we further developed an extremely simple method for aberrant phosphorylation detection that circumvents the current need for phospho-specific antibodies. The novel interfacial bio-sensing method, which only requires 50 ng of purified protein, was applied to EGFR phosphorylation analysis in several lung cancer cell lines and also enabled monitoring their cell sensitivity to tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) — a drug frequently used in the clinic for lung cancer treatment. Key words: Protein phosphorylation, Gold-protein affinity, Electrochemistry, EGFR protein, Tyrosine kinase inhibitor</p>
<p>Jianping Gao ERCICRLSH1801065</p>	<p>Fabrication injectable hydrogels from natural polymer for surgery anti-adhesion</p> <p>Xiaoxiang Zhao School of Science, Tianjin University, Tianjin</p> <p>Yongli Zhang Huanhu Hospital, Tianjin Cerebral Vascular and Neural Degenerative Disease Key Laboratory, Tianjin 300060, Tianjin 300192, P R China</p> <p>Jianping Gao School of Science, Tianjin University, Tianjin</p> <p>Abstract Adhesions are basically abnormal attachments between tissues and organs which may induce intestinal obstruction, ureteral obstruction, chronic pelvic pain and female infertility, and cause considerable morbidity and high financial costs. Applying physical barriers that can isolate the wounded tissue after surgery and effectively keep away adhesion formation is a usual strategy. At present, a number of anti-adhesion barriers have been approved for clinic application. They are usually in the forms of liquid or solid films. Each of them has shortage, for example, the film barriers suffer a potential for migration from the surgical site and they cannot be employed as anti-adhesion barriers in minimal invasive surgeries, while the liquid barrier easily cause leakage. Considering the characteristics of natural polymers carrageenan and carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), injectable thermo-sensitive hydrogels were fabricated from these component, and a rat cecal abrasion model was employed to evaluate their application as effective anti-adhesion barriers. Carrageenan possesses anti-adhesive function like heparin. Here, CMC is used to increase the viscosity of carrageenan sols so that the sols do not overflow before they change to gels. Injectable hydrogels embrace the advantages of</p>

<p>Sattya Arimurti ERCICRLSH1801067</p>	<p>both liquid and film barriers.</p> <p>Screening And Identification Of Indigenous Hemicellulolytic Bacteria From Indonesian Coffee Pulp Waste</p> <p>Sattya Arimurti Department Of Biology, Faculty Of Mathematics And Natural Sciences, University Of Jember, Jember, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p>Yulia Nurani Department Of Soil Sciences, Faculty Of Agriculture, Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p>Tri Ardyati Department Of Soil Sciences, Faculty Of Agriculture, Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p>Suharjono Suharjono Department Of Biology, Faculty Of Mathematics And Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objective of the research was to get potential hemicellulolytic bacteria from Indonesian coffee pulp waste. Hemicellulolytic bacteria were isolated from coffee pulp waste of <i>Coffea arabica</i> and <i>C. Canephora</i>. These isolates were selected based on hydrolysis of xylan and xylanase activity. The isolates were then identified based on cell morphology, biochemical properties and 16s rRNA sequences. It was reported that the density of hemicellulolytic bacteria isolated from <i>C. arabica</i> pulp waste ($7.4 \pm 5.3 \times 10^6$ cfu/g) was higher than that of <i>C. canephora</i> pulp waste ($3.4 \pm 2,1 \times 10^5$ cfu/g). In this study, 23 bacterial isolates were successfully isolated. An analysis on the isolates' ability to form clear zones on xylan medium with Gram iodine flooding resulted in identification of five isolates (XRM21, XAJ25, XAJ30, XAJ31, and XAJ34) which had the highest level of hemicellulolytic activity. The results also indicated that XAJ34 isolate performed the highest xylanase activity (3.38 ± 0.65 U/mL). The 16S rDNA sequences analysis suggested that there was a close similarity between XAJ34 isolate and <i>Bacillus aureus</i>. This bacteria considered as a potential isolate to degrade cellulose of coffee pulp waste. Keywords: Hemicellulolytic bacteria, coffee pulp waste, <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> XAJ34.</p>
<p>Rike Oktarianti ERCICRLSH1801070</p>	<p>Human Immun Response against 56 kDa Immunogenic Protein from Salivary Gland of <i>Aedes aegypti</i></p> <p>Rike Oktarianti Biology Department-Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences- The University of Jember, Indonesia</p> <p>Kartika Senjarini Biology Department-Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences- The University of Jember, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>DENV is transmitted by several species of <i>Aedes</i> mosquitoes and <i>Aedes aegypti</i> is the main vector. Based on the previously study, we identified immunogenic proteins from salivary gland of <i>Ae. aegypti</i> with molecular weight of 56 kDa. These proteins may modify hemostatic responses and induce both cellular immunity and the production of specific antibodies. The</p>

	<p>objective of this study was to analyze human immune response against 56 kDa immunogenic protein from salivary gland of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> by ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay) analysis. We crossed react human sera from healthy people, DHF patient in endemic area (Jember) againsts 56 kDa immunogenic protein from salivary gland of <i>Ae. aegypti</i>. The results showed that the highest IgG concentration was detected in sera from Dengue patients compared to healthy people living in endemic area and infant respectively. This might indicate the important functional properties of 56 kDa during Dengue transmission.</p> <p>Keywords: <u>Imunogenic protein, 56 kDa, salivary gland, <i>Ae. aegypti</i></u></p>
<p>Stephen Abu ERCICRLSH1801076</p>	<p>Causes and effects of erosion in Oba Akoko, Nigeria</p> <p>Stephen Abu Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The countries of sub-Saharan Africa are besieged by serious environmental degradation resulting in desert encroachment, draught and soil erosion due to either wind impact or very high intensive rainfall resulting in heavy runoff and soil loss and Oba-Akoko in Ondo State is no exception. The aim of this project therefore is to identify the causes of erosion problems in Oba-Akoko, this was done through direct observation as well as the use of structured questionnaire which were administered using the systematic random sampling method. The findings revealed that the greatest singular cause of erosion problems is the issue of blocked drainage which is occasioned by residents' dumping of refuse in the drainage system especially during the raining season. To guide against the looming environmental disaster that is often associated with erosion, several recommendations were made which can safeguard the environment as well as the life of the residents if followed holistically.</p>
 <p>Oqba Basal ERCICRLSH1801077</p>	<p>Physiology And Yield Of Three Soybean (<i>Glycine Max (L.) Merrill</i>) Cultivars Different In Maturity Timing As Affected By Water Deficiency</p> <p>Oqba Basal University of Debrecen, Institute of Crop Sciences, Department of Crop Production and Applied Ecology, Debrecen, Hungary</p> <p>András Szabó University of Debrecen, Institute of Crop Sciences, Department of Crop Production and Applied Ecology, Debrecen, Hungary</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Water deficiency is globally increasing as a direct result of climatic changes, threatening food production stability, especially of drought-susceptible crops, to which soybean (<i>Glycine max (L.) Merrill</i>) belongs. Soybean is mainly important because of its high protein and oil content.</p> <p>A field experiment was conducted in Debrecen, Hungary in 2017. Three soybean cultivars, different in maturity timing (very early-, early-, and middle-timing cultivars), were grown under two irrigation regimes; non-irrigated (NI) and fully-irrigated (FI) regime, in order to study the effect of water deficiency on the physiology and the yield of the above-mentioned cultivars.</p> <p>The yield of the three cultivars was increased when irrigation was applied, and though the increase was insignificant, yet the physiological traits were noticeably, and significantly in certain traits, different between the two irrigation regimes.</p>

	<p>It was concluded that water deficiency affects the physiology and the yield of soybean, and that the effect output is cultivar-dependent. More traits at different growth stages are needed to best understand water deficiency influence on soybean.</p> <p>Keywords: Soybean, Water deficiency, Physiology, Yield.</p>
<p>Tianqing Yao ERCICRLSH1801080</p>	<p>Predictive Models for Diagnosis of Meatal Health in National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey</p> <p>Tianqing Yao Shanghai ulink education, Shanghai, China</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of meatal health diagnosis 2) build a predictive model for diagnosis of meatal health using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.</p> <p>Data and Methods: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2013-2014 data was used in this study. NHANES is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States.</p> <p>All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of meatal health diagnosis in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.</p> <p>Results: About 9.67% (n=490) of 5054 participants experienced meatal health. It was 6.6% among the male and 12.6% among the female. According to the logistic regression, the likelihood of being a victim of meatal health increased when the participants aged. The female had a higher risk for depression. Race was a significant factor and people with higher education were less likely to be depressed. People with weight issues (underweight or overweight) were more likely to be depressed. According to this neural network, the top most important predictors Mexican American, age and high school graduate, underweight and Non-Hispanic Asian.</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.70 for the Logistic regression and 0.77 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Meanwhile in testing sample, the ROC was 0.69 for the Logistic regression and 0.64 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance than the Logistic regression.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for being a victim of meatal health e.g., race and weight. These models were very convenient as both were based on basic demographic information and weight. For training sample, the ROC was 0.70 for the Logistic regression and 0.77 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Meanwhile in testing sample, the ROC was 0.69 for the Logistic regression and 0.64 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance than the Logistic regression.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for being a victim of meatal health e.g., race and weight. These models were very convenient as both were based on basic demographic information and weight.</p>



Mohamud Ahmed Said
ERCICRLSH1801081

**Food hygiene practices among slaughter house workers and butchers in
Bosaso**

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Abstract

The aims of this study were to assess the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of food handlers. Cross-sectional study was conducted during march 2017 to May 2017 in Bosaso abattoir and meat market. A total of 30 slaughterhouse workers and 30 butchers were assessed KAP using questionnaires combining liker scales. Knowledge, which assessed from the questionnaire, indicated higher scores in personal hygiene and cross contamination and middle scores in food borne illness. There are some contract finding between attitudes and practices; for example, food handlers agreed that protective equipment can reduce cross contamination, but they practically do not wear gloves, aprons, caps and mask and still work when they got sick. Furthermore, they always take money and touch meat in some hand practically.

The qualitative data indicated that some good hygiene measures are inappropriate in the context of their practical implementation and some of these hygiene practices are not in accordance with their socio-economic status.

Keyword: food hygiene, meat market, abattoir, knowledge, attitude and practice

Miryam Ouis
ERCICRLSH1801084

Study of the effect of salinity on okra

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Abstract

The objective of this experiment is to identify salinity adaptation parameters by studying the effect of salt stress on the different morpho-physiological and biochemical parameters of plants Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.)

In greenhouse cultivation (controlled conditions), plants older than 90 days are subject to a saline system using NaCl and NaCl + CaCl₂ at two different concentrations (50 and 200meq.l⁻¹) for one week of treatment.

For the overall behavior of the test plants, the effect of salt is felt and plants react significantly to saline treatment. The strategies adopted by the *Abelmoschus esculentus* L. facing these salt stress plants is to reduce aboveground biomass (stem height and leaf area), reducing the moisture level (RWC) and increase perspiration (RWL) and finally to accumulate at the most roots: amino acid (proline, arginine, valine, aspartic acid, histidine and methionine), soluble sugars (fructose, sucrose and glucose), mucilages

	<p>(galacturonic acid , galactose and rhamnose), soluble proteins and mineral ions (Na⁺ and Ca⁺⁺).</p> <p>Okra plants in high concentrations of NaCl and NaCl + CaCl₂ benefit the accumulation of biochemical compounds that play an important role in osmotic adjustment mechanisms, which could be an indication of salinity tolerance, which justifies maintaining a good water status okra plants.</p> <p>Keywords: Abelmoschus esculentus L., tolerance, amino acids, sugars, mucilage, protein, salt stress.</p>
 <p>Amina Slimani ERCICRLSH1801085</p>	<p>Aerobiological pollution in the Fez-Meknes region: Factors and repercussions on health</p> <p>Amina Slimani Research Team: Management And Valorisation Of Natural Resources (Gvrn), Faculty Of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco</p> <p>Wissal Iraqi-Houssaini Research Team: Management And Valorisation Of Natural Resources (Gvrn), Faculty Of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco Regional Center For Education And Training (Crmf) Of Meknes, Morocco</p> <p>Chadia Sekkat Research Team: Management And Valorisation Of Natural Resources (Gvrn), Faculty Of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco</p> <p>Abdelhamid Zaid Research Team: Management And Valorisation Of Natural Resources (Gvrn), Faculty Of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Aerobiological pollution is a hot topic especially in the era of climate change. The region of Fez-Meknes is closely concerned by this problem since it is considered an agricultural area. In this study, we have conducted a survey among 190 participants whom are allergic to pollens in this region. At first, we have identified allergenic plants as well as periods of pollen allergies. In a second step, we have collected clinical manifestations and treatments used in pollen allergies. The results showed that herbaceous and olive trees are the most incriminated in pollen allergies. Other plants such as grasses, cypress and bitter orange are also allergenic. The plane tree (Platanus), plant less known to the general public, is also the source of pollen allergy. In addition, allergies to these plants are recorded mainly in early spring and can be observed throughout the year. The clinical manifestations related to these pathologies vary between ocular (27%), nasal (24.3%), respiratory (21.5%) and cutaneous symptoms (24.2%). The severity of the clinical signs varies according to the pollination periods of certain plants and the pollen's allergenic power seems to be increased in recent years. To circumvent these effects, the allergic persons use drug treatments. However, a good proportion of these people also opt for traditional treatments (32%). It was also supported that the treatments by medicinal plants are sometimes completed by Pharmacosynthetic medicine intake (30%).</p> <p>In conclusion, the results presented in this work highlight the close relationship between air pollution, climate change and allergic pathologies and their impact on health in the Fez-Meknes region.</p> <p>Keywords— Atmospheric allergens, Allergic pathology, Medicinal plant, Pollen, Global warming.</p>



Md Monoarul Haque
ERCICRLSH1801089

Socio-economic Condition, Dietary Pattern and Nutritional Status of Pre-School Children among Settlers and Ethnic Communities in Bandarban District of Bangladesh

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Abstract

Nutrition is foundation to ensure good health. The geographic and demographic factors affect food and nutrition. Life of the tribal people is diverse and distinct. This study focuses socio-economic condition, dietary pattern and nutritional profile of preschool children among ethnic minorities and settlers at a single point in a specified time. This area was conveniently selected to collect sample because both settlers and ethnic groups reside here concurrently. Each union/ward was one cluster and from each cluster sample was collected by visiting door to door. The dietary energy intake was determined by 24 hour recall method. Nutritional status was determined by ENA for SMART - Software. Mean age of the children was 4.07 ± 0.87 (ethnic) and 4.09 ± 0.84 (settler). Average weight and height of ethnic and settler children was 14.94 kg and 96.38 cm as well as 13.91 kg weight and 94.37 cm. Normal and underweight ethnic children were 73.80% and 26.20% whereas 67% and 33% among settler. Distribution of normal and stunted ethnic children were 67.30% and 32.70% and among settler it was 54.50% and 45.50%. About 11.30% and 15% children were wasted among ethnic and settler. Significant association was found between condition of latrine and source of drinking water with ethnic children nutritional status (WAZ). Average calorie intake of ethnic and settler children was 1066.88 and 981.48 per day. Mean protein and carbohydrate intake of ethnic children was higher than settler which was statistically significant. Nutritional status of ethnic children was comparatively better than settlers.

Shaher El-Meccawi
ERCICRLSH1801078

The revival of the dromedary camel
Shaher El-Meccawi
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Abstract

Today there are approximately 5000 camels in the Negev, declining from about 11,000 in 1978. The decline in camel numbers after 1978 coincided with the reduced importance of the camel. The camel stopped being used for transportation – a function taken over by four-wheel drive pick-up trucks, as is common throughout the Middle East. Furthermore, the camel is not being used for plowing or as a pack animal as modern vehicles have taken over these functions. However, there is some revival in the interest in the camel, mainly due to its milk. There is a market for milk for medicinal purposes, apparently being effective in preventing/curing diabetes and cancer, and for its use in the manufacture of face creams. In addition, much research is being done on camel urine for its potential medicinal properties. A further interest in the camel is in the tourist industry. Camel treks and rides are being offered by a number of outfitters in the Negev and camels are being kept at a number of tourist sites for rides and photos. Occasionally, camel races are still held at weddings in the traditional Bedouin way.

Bandar Mohammad Al-Garni
ERCICRLSH1801079

Analysis and Review of Prescribing Clinical Decision Support System within the Context of NHS Secondary Sector

Bandar Mohammad Al-Garni

	<p style="text-align: center;">Swansea University Medical School, SWANSEA, Wales, UK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) is an important and emerging area of research. Therefore, the study of CDSS form an important field of information technology (IT) used in health care industry. Diagnosis and decision making form an integral part of CDSS. Based on the healthcare data and patient’s medical history, CDSS performs recommendation, which helps healthcare professionals to diagnose properly and make clinical decisions accordingly. In this paper, we present analysis and review of prescribing CDSS within the context of the secondary sector of the United Kingdom (UK) National Health Service (NHS). It was observed that prescribing CDSS enhances the safety of patients by reducing medication errors that occur during traditional prescribing (non-electronic prescribing). The reduction of medical errors is due to the efficiency of prescribing CDSS in facilitating health care providers with a holistic view of patient health records and any drug allergy or drug-drug interactions. This study showed that successful adoption of CDSS within the NHS secondary sector faces challenges such as physician acceptance, training, and interoperability.</p>
<p>Sofya Galstyan ERCICRLSH1801093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Educational-Production Enterprise of Sevan- Armenian Community of Blind</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sofya Galstyan Sevan Educational-Productive Enterprise, Union of Blind of Armenia, Yerevan, Armenia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Article will introduce the main directions and outputs of research done during last year by our Educational-Production Enterprise, which works for decades creating an educational and working environment for many people with visual impairment and blindness. Our goal is to provide equal possibilities for the training and employment of people who experience visual disabilities, their integration in working market. Recently there are many technology solutions exist for accessing information via computer. Text on computer can be output through speech, large print, or braille, depending on the software and hardware available.</p> <p>Recently our organization has been largely involved into the local and international projects concerning to new methodologies to improve life for partially-sighted and blind people. Article will also introduce results of scientific research on devices and instruments for blind and its use in practice. The main results of research will be introduced by great methodologists in this sphere, working with visual disabled people by improving methods of interactive teaching.</p> <p>The other important side of these studies are teaching strategies for visual assessment of disabled people. All these strategies have to fit to very simple “working abilities and professional skills” of blind. The point is also to improve them as a result of exchange of experience with other partners.</p> <p>The other goal of research is to introduce EYE Tracking technology solutions, which is new for our educators, who teach how to use simple technologies for visual impaired, for example, gadgets, Braille, regular print and other optical devises and technologies.</p> <p>The main principles are laid down to provide equal possibilities for the training and employment of people who experience visual disabilities, their integration in working market.</p> <p>The article will represent the elaboration and implementation of innovations which may support to improve life for partially-sighted and blind people. Reading and recognition devices could make smart phones, tablets, and smart</p>

glasses into indispensable aids for the visually impaired. That's a lot of people who could stand to benefit from some clever technology used by blind. We would like to be invited to participate in this conference, as we are supported by our organization financially and morally, with strong hope that we all will benefit from our experience and outcome of participation in conference in Athens, July 20-21, 2018.

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Upcoming Conferences

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- (2018) International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 Sep, Barcelona
- 2018 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct, Budapest
- 2018 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 Oct, Dubai
- 2018 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 13-14 Oct, Kuala Lumpur

- 2018 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Nov, Singapore
- 2018 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 Nov, Jakarta
- 2018 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Dec, Mauritius
- 2018 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 Dec, Bangkok
- 2018 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Dec, Dubai
- 2018 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 Dec, Bali
- 2019 International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Feb, Dubai

