

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Healthcare & Biological Sciences Research Association

**3rd ICHLSR Bali - International Conference on Healthcare &
Life-Science Research, 11-12 August 2018**

11 – 12 August, 2018

Conference Venue

D Varee Diva Kuta Bali, Indonesia (Formerly Ibis Styles Kuta Bali)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Made Indra Wijaya

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Hospital management is the main field of research that fascinated Dr. Made Indra Wijaya. He published several articles in International-indexed Journals and presented several abstracts in International Conferences. Last year, he got Indonesian Hospital Management Award, Patient Safety category for his research “Second Victim Support Program and Patient Safety Culture: A Quasi-Experimental Study in BIMC Hospitals”. This project together with two other projects, “Improving Hand Hygiene Adherence Using Combined WHO Multimodal Hand Hygiene Improvement Strategy and IHI Virtual Breakthrough Series Collaborative” and “Improving Patient Satisfaction Index using Combined Service Excellence Programme and IHI Virtual Breakthrough Series Collaborative” have been submitted in Asian Hospital Management Award (AHMA) 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand and International Hospital Federation (IHF) Award 2018 in Brisbane, Australia (awaiting decisions).



Kabiru Musa
GICICHLSR1811051

Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs and Problems of Internally Displaced Adolescents (IDAs) in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The rising insurgencies worldwide have left many people including adolescents displaced. In Nigeria, insurgency in the Northeast has left millions of adolescents internally displaced, which affect their sexual and reproductive health (SRH). The objective of the study was to identify the sexual and reproductive health needs and problems of Internally Displaced Adolescents (IDAs) in Borno State, Nigeria. Cross-sectional research design was used for the study. Official camps in Borno State were visited and data collected from 396 adolescents within the ages of 10 and 24 years. A Self structured questionnaire called Internally Displaced Adolescents' Sexual, Reproductive Health Needs and Problems Questionnaire (IDASNepQ), and Focus Group Discussion Guide (FGDG) were used for data collection. Frequencies, percentages and Chi-square statistics were used to analyze the data collected through questionnaire, while data from focus group discussion were thematically analyzed. The results of the study identified complications of pregnancy (83.1%), early sex experimentation (81.8%) and unsafe sex (80.1%) as IDAs problems, while sexuality education (83.2%), safe motherhood services (81.6%), and family planning services (71.9%) were also identified as important sexual and reproductive health needs of IDAs. Socio-demographic factors of the respondents differed significantly ($\leq .05$) on their responses to sexuality education need ($p = .003$) and family planning services need ($p = .000$). Suggested strategies for improving SRH of IDAs include making SRH services available in IDP camps.

Key Words: Sexual, Reproductive Health, Internally Displaced Persons, Adolescents



Hanan A.A.Taie
GICICHLSR1811052

Antioxidant activity, some chemical constituents and phytochemicals of canola plants (*Brassica napus* L.) by pre-sowing seed treatment with aqueous leaf extract of sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) and red beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.)

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Abstract

Two pot experiments were conducted during two successive seasons at the National Research Centre, Giza, Egypt to study the effect of aqueous leaf extracts of sweet basil and red beet either in fresh form (10% and 20%) or in dry form (5% and 10%) on some growth parameters, chemical composition, phytochemical compounds, DPPH radical scavenging activity, reducing power ability and ABTS radical scavenging activity of

	<p>the yielded canola plants(cv. Pactol). Plant height of canola plants significantly increased with the majority of the treatments the highest increase was recorded with 5% dry and 20% fresh beet leaves extracts (58 and 51.33 cm) respectively. On the other hand the extract of fresh beet leaves (20%) causes a significant increase in No. of leaves it found to be (8.67). Oil and protein as well as total phenolic contents illustrated a significant increase by treating with 10% fresh ocimum leaves extract. Tannins and anthocyanins content decreased with most of the treatments whereas they increased by the treatment of 10% fresh leaves extract to be 0.89 mg /100 gm and 26.98 mg/g respectively. All treatments of Brassica napus L. seeds extracts showed good DPPH and ABTS radical scavenging activity. The treatments of 10 and 20% fresh beet leaves extract recorded the maximum reducing power ability and recorded as 1.64 and 1.62 at 700 nm respectively which means significant increase in comparable to control (1.59). Generally pre soaking of Brassica napus L. seeds in aqueous extract of both ocimum and beet fresh leaves mostly revealed an enhancement in Brassica napus L. plants and seeds. Key words: Brassica napus L., DPPH, reducing power, ABTS antioxidant activity, glucosinolates, Ocimum basilicum L., Beta vulgaris L.</p>
<p>Safiya Aliyu Tijjani GICICHLR1811054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prevalance Of Nutrition On The Onset Of Menopause (Case Study Women Working At College Of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S.A. Tijjani Dept. Of Nutrition And Dietetics, College Of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M.L. Aliyu Dept. Of Nutrition And Dietetics, College Of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H.J. Umar. Dept. Of Nutrition And Dietetics, College Of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Good nutrition is essential during any part of life, but particularly during the menopausal transition. A survey was conducted on the: “Prevalence of Nutrition on the Onset of Menopause (Case Study Women Working at College of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic)” The specific objective are To find out the type of food consume (eating habit) by the women in their pre and post-menopausal age. To identify the types of menopause supplements used by the women To determine the commonly identified menopausal symptoms among the women. Questionnaire was designed and was validated and a pilot study conducted. One hundred and forty respondents (140) were used for this study. Respondents are women working in the College of Science and Technology Kaduna Polytechnic. Food frequency questionnaire was used to assess their eating habit; also body mass index was compared with WHO standard. Research revealed that majority of the respondents dietary habit is more of carbohydrates and protein with low consumption of fruits and vegetable and little or no soy food products. Nearly half (42.1%) of the respondents were overweight (pre-obese). Almost all of experienced various kinds of menopausal symptoms; notably hot flashes 42.1% and body pains 30.7% and vaginal dryness 29.1%. Respondents used different kinds of supplements notably calcium 28.5%, vitamins 21.4% and herbs 14.3% to cushion the severe effect of the symptoms. Findings conclude that there is lack of awareness on the importance of nutrition in relation to the onset of menopause among some of the women. Women were recommended to</p>

	<p>consume food from natural food sources rather than supplements. Regular exercise and routine BMI monitoring should be encouraged and the establishment of community menopause clinic for the betterment of the menopausal women in order to promote longevity. Keywords: Diet, Menopause, Nutrition, Symptoms.</p>
<p>Leia Erica Serrano GICICHLR1811055</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leia Erica Serrano Basic Education Department, Lorma Colleges Senior High School, San Juan, La Union, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c) How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able to acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities and raise</p>
 <p>Sumana Sarkhel GICICHLR1811060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A retrospective study of clinico-epidemiological profile of snakebite related deaths at a Tertiary care hospital in Midnapore, West Bengal, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sumana Sarkhel Department of Human Physiology with Community Health, Vidyasagar University, Vidyasagar University, Kolkata, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objective: Snakebite is one of the neglected tropical diseases that World Health Organization (WHO) aimed to eradicate. The objective of the study is to investigate the mortality and morbidity due to snakebite at Midnapore Medical College & Hospital in Paschim Medinipur district, West Bengal, India.</p> <p>Methods & materials: This is a record-based, retrospective, descriptive epidemiological study conducted from January 2012 to December 2016 at Midnapore Medical College and Hospital (MMCH), Paschim Medinipur district, West Bengal. The incidence and determinants of snakebite related mortality with reference to types of envenomation, age, sex, site of bite, clinical manifestations of snakebite, bite to hospital and bite to AV treatment time, first aid and management of snakebite were</p>

	<p>investigated during the study. The data was analyzed by SPSS (Version 18) software. All results were expressed as percentage.</p> <p>Results: Total number of snakebite deaths in Midnapore Medical College and Hospital (MMCH) was 222 from the period 2012–2016. Number of males was 134 (60.36%) and female 88 (39.63%). Maximum snakebite deaths occurred in the age group of 31–40 years during agricultural and outdoor activities. Most of the snakebites occurred during June–September. Out of the 222 cases of snakebite, 182 (82%) cases were due to viper envenomation. Maximum number of cases (n = 162) were detected in the interval between 4.00 PM to 8.00 PM. The bite to hospital time was found to be 180 ± 3.5 mins (n = 190 cases) and bite to AVS injection time was found to be 240 ± 3.5 mins (n = 190 cases). The mean bleeding time was 12.55 ± 3.2 min (n = 190 cases). The mean clotting time was found to be 20.1 ± 2.55 min (n = 190 cases). The symptoms of envenomation included local signs of inflammation (100% cases), blisters and necrosis (45% cases), renal failure (20% cases), coagulopathies (57% cases), ptosis (10% cases), dysphagia (2%) and respiratory distress (15% cases). The WHO protocol for snakebite management was followed for treatment of snakebite victims.</p> <p>Conclusion: Snake bite is a neglected, life-threatening emergency in developing countries such as India and demands immediate anti-venom therapy. Hospital studies are a key source of information about snake bites. The ready availability and appropriate use of AVS, close monitoring of patients, the institution of ventilator support and if required, early referral to a larger hospital all help to reduce the mortality. Thus knowledge of the varied clinical manifestations of snake bite is important for effective management in hospitals by a complete health care team.</p>
 <p>Dr. Made Indra Wijaya, M.A.R.S. GICICHLR1811053</p>	<p>Improving patient satisfaction index using combined service excellence project and IHI virtual breakthrough series collaborative</p> <p>Dr. Made Indra Wijaya, M.A.R.S. Cyberjaya University College Of Medical Sciences (Cucms)</p> <p>Prof. Dato' Dr. Abd Rahim Mohamad Cyberjaya University College Of Medical Sciences (Cucms)</p> <p>Dr. Dr. Muhammad Hafizurrachman Cyberjaya University College Of Medical Sciences (Cucms)</p> <p>M.D., M.P.H Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Maju (Stikim)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) Virtual Breakthrough Series (VBTS) collaborative was intended to improve patient satisfaction index (PSI) in Siloam Hospitals (SHs) and at the same time overcome geographical barrier of Indonesian Archipelago. Topic was selected for reasons guided by IHI VBTS collaborative. Subject matter expert came from existing Global Quality Development in collaboration with Sales and Marketing as well as Talent Management. The PSI was measured using Siloam Hospitals Customer Feedback Form. The PSI target of 80% or above was achieved in the end of action phase. PSI remained sustainable in the end of continuous improvement. There was a statistically significant difference between PSI by different phases of VBTS collaborative ($H(2) = 35.818, p < 0.001$), with a mean rank of 15.43 for baseline data, 35.11 for action phase, and 49.95 for continuous improvement. The VBTS collaborative to improve PSI has never been implemented in any private hospital group in Indonesia. Other hospital groups might learn from this</p>

	quality improvement initiative. Key words: virtual breakthrough series, patient satisfaction, continuous improvement, Indonesia
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