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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Arif Hussain
Associate Professor, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Dubai Campus, UAE

Bello Malami Tambawal **ERCICRLSH1802051**	**Antifungal activity and phytochemical screening of leafextracts fromguiera senegalensislam on some fungal isolates** **Bello Malami Tambawal** **Department of ScienceLaboratoryTechnology, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria** **Malami Shuaibu** **Department of Science Laboratory Technology, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic, Sokoto, Nigeria** **Abstract** **The aim was to investigate the in vitro antifungal activity of crude ethanolic, methanolic and water extracts of the leaf of one of the popular Nigerian medicinal plants, Guiera senegalensis to reveal the possible presence of highly active phytochemicals. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) observed of the ethanol and methanol extracts were between 5.0 and 7.5mgml-1 while that of water extract ranged from 7.5 to10 mgml-1. It was shown that all the extracts exhibited observed activity against all the fungal species investigated. The zones of inhibition exhibited by the extracts against the test fungal species ranged between 15 and 18, 15 and 20 and 5 and 10 mm for ethanol, methanol and water extracts respectively. Indicating the high activity in methanolic extract and the least recorded in water extract. The effect of the extract on fungal isolates was highest Candida rugosa with (19 ± 0.5mm), (16 ± 0.5mm) and (10 ± 0mm) followed by Microsporum audouinii with (18 ± 1.2mm), (15 ± 0.5mm) and (5 ± 0mm) and the least was Trichophyton rubrum with (14 ± 2.0mm), (13 ± 0.1mm) and (8 ± 0mm) for methanol, ethanol and water extracts. Fusarium oxysporum showed no activity in water extracts (0 ± 0mm) and all was compared with amphothericin B and ketoconazole at a concentration of 1 mg/ml. Phytochemicals screening of the leaves conducted revealed the presence of higher concentrations of alkaloids and flavonoids, moderate concentration of steroids, Terpenoids, proteins, and carbohydrates and low concentration of saponins and tannins in the extracts. The ability of the crude leaf extracts of G. senegalensis to inhibit the growth of keratinophilic dermatophytes, yeasts and saprophytic fungi, is an indication of its broad spectrum antimicrobial potential which may be employed in the management of fungal infections. This could also serve as alternative potential source of antifungal agents for treatment and control measures.** **Key words: Guiera senegalensis, antifungal activity, phytochemicals.**
Fatima Mehenni **ERCICRLSH1802052**	**Prevalence Of Childhood Thinness In Public Primary School In Mascara (Algeria)** **Fatima Mehenni** **Laboratory of Bioconversion, Microbiological Engineering and Sanitary Security, University of Mascara, Algeria., Mascara, Algeria** **A TIR TOUIL** **Laboratory of Bioconversion, Microbiological Engineering and Sanitary Security, University of Mascara, Algeria., Mascara, Algeria**

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Abstract

Research Objectives: The last decades witnessed a rising trend in childhood overweight and obesity in many countries. In contrast little is known about the prevalence rates of thinness over time especially in school children. The aim of this study was to describe the prevalence of thinness in children scolarised in Mascara public primary school.

Methodology : The survey of the prevalence of thinness was conducted during annual school screening visits by School Health Units (SHU) by school health teams. Weight, height and waist circumference were measured for all children, and body mass index (BMI) was subsequently calculated. To define and classify thinness we used the references of the international ObesityTask Force IOTF (2007). International survey defining three grades of thinness corresponding to a BMI of 18.5, 17 and 16 Kg/m2 at age 18.

Findings : Data were obtained for 2149 children scolarised in 38 Mascarien public primary school, 51% boys mean age 10.9 years. The global prevalence of thinness was (27,44%) for boys and (28,63%) for girls. But the prevalence of thinness grade 1 (19.45%) of leanness grade 1, it is the most dominant, While Grade 2 and 3 are (7.07%) and (1.49%) respectively.

Research Outcomes : Our results show recent prevalence of thinness in children. More research is needed to gain insight into their health status.

Keywords: Children,Prevalence,Thinness.

Fabrication of Aceclofenac Nanocrystals for Dissolution Improvement Using Bottom up Approach

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Satyanarayan Pattnaik
ERCICRLSH1802057

Abstract

Research Objectives: The purpose of the study is to optimize process variables and fabricate nanocrystals to improve dissolution rate of aceclofenac. Methodology: Particle engineering was carried out to obtain pure drug nanocrystals of aceclofenac to overcome its poor dissolution behavior using different polymeric stabilizers. A BoxBehnken design was used to study the influence of process variables and further optimization was carried out. The physicochemical properties were evaluated including particle size distribution, powder X-ray diffractometry, scanning electron microscopy and dissolution studies. Preclinical investigation was also carried out in Wistar rats. Research Outcomes: All the identified process variables influenced the particle size and dissolution velocity of aceclofenac. Methyl cellulose (MC) and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) were found very effective in preventing growth of crystals and improving the dissolution of aceclofenac. The optimized process variables predicted were 0.47%, 25 C and 1070 rpm for stabilizer concentration, processing temperature and mixing speed respectively using MC as stabilizer. The optimized aceclofenac nanocrystals showed improved dissolution and reduced particle size (Q ¼ 87.27 ± 0.83% and Mz ¼ 54.23 ±

3.24 nm). Preclinical investigation using Wistar rats revealed statistically significant improvement of efficacy of optimized nanocrystals in terms of percentage inhibition of paw edema induced by carrageenan challenge indicating enhanced bioavailability through improved dissolution of aceclofenac nanocrystals. Future scope: Preclinical pharmacokinetic studies will be carried out in future to complement the obtained results of this investigation.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Bioavailability, Scanning Electron Microscopy, X-Ray diffraction

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Jyotismita Talukdar
ERCICRLSH1802058

Analysis of cardiovascular diseases using artificial neural network

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Abstract
In this paper, a study has been made on the possibility and accuracy of early prediction of several Heart Disease using Artificial Neural Network. (ANN). The study has been made in both noise free environment and noisy environment. The data collected for this analysis are from five Hospitals. Around 1500 heart patient's data has been collected and studied. The data is analysed and the results have been compared with the Doctor's diagnosis. It is found that, in noise free environment, the accuracy varies from 74% to 92%.and in noisy environment (2dB), the results of accuracy vary from 62% to 82%. In the present study, four basic attributes considered are Blood Pressure (BP), Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS), Thalach (THAL) and Cholesterol (CHOL.).It has been found that highest accuracy(93%), has been achieved in case of PPI(Post-Permanent-Pacemaker Implementation), around 79% in case of CAD(Coronary Artery disease),87% in DCM(Dilated Cardiomyopathy), 89% in case of RHD&MS(Rheumatic heart disease with Mitral Stenosis), 75 % in case of RBBB +LAFB (Right Bundle Branch Block + Left Anterior Fascicular Block),72% for CHB(Complete Heart Block) etc. The lowest accuracy has been obtained in case of ICMP(Ischemic Cardiomyopathy),about 38% and AF(Atrial Fibrillation) , about 60 to 62%.
Keyword: Coronary Heart Disease, Cardiovascular Disease, Thalach, Cholesterol, (Sick Sinus Syndrome (SSS), Chronic Stable Angina (CSA)

Seizure Based Brain Surgery To Cure Epilepsy Disorder

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ERCICRLSH1802062

Abstract
Epilepsy is a neurological disorder that involve sudden recurrent episodes of sensory disturbance and loss of consciousness associated with abnormal electrical activity in the brain. It is a chronic disorder that cause unprovoked recurrent seizures. Since, seizure is a sudden rush of electrical

activity in the brain thus, it may occur in two different ways. First one is a generalized seizures that affect the whole brain and the other one is focal or partial seizure that affect some part of the brain. There may be a mild seizure or stronger one. A mild seizure is difficult to recognize and it last a few seconds during which a patient lack awareness. Whereas, in stronger seizure some people become confused or loss consciousness and then they have no memory of it happening. Symptoms of epilepsy disorder involve temporary confusions, uncontrollable jerking movements of the arms and legs, a straining spells, loss of consciousness or awareness, psychic symptoms such as fear, anxiety, staring blankly, unresponsiveness and performing repetitive movements. There are several issues and challenges for epilepsy patient involving cognitive or learning problems, not doing well at home school, work, or with friends, sleeping problem, unexplained injuries, falls, thinning of the bones, reproductive problems and risk of death. Worldwide, there are about 50 million patients of epilepsy. An estimate of 30 to 50 per 100000 people in the general public are suffering from epilepsy and the rate is two to three time high in the developing country. It is more common in New Zealand but in Pakistan 9.99 per 1000 people of total population are suffering from epilepsy disease. All though medication solution is available for epilepsy disorder but the same is time consuming and not 100 percent correct in most of the cases. Since, there are various types of seizure in epilepsy disorder thus, we have proposed brain surgeries in specific portion of brain for each type of seizure as resective surgery, multiple subpial transection, corpus colostomy. With epilepsy surgery, a surgeon have to remove that areas of patient's brain that causing seizures as per above mentioned surgeries. In our future work, we aim to propose most accurate medication treatments since, most of the people are reluctant from brain surgeries.

Keywords: epilepsy, seizure, disorder, consciousness, unresponsiveness.

The Relationship between Smoking Behavior and Adding Excess Salt in Cuisine towards the Incidence of Hypertension in Jeneponto Regency of South Sulawesi : A Case Study of Bontotangnga Village

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Abstract
Smoking is one of the biggest concerns in health world because it leads to health problems that can cause death. It is also one of a high-risk behavior causing hypertension. Jeneponto is well known as the biggest salt producer in South Sulawesi, thus it is undeniable that one of the highest Non-Communicable Diseases is hypertension. The disease is exacerbated by the behavior of people who often smoke. This research aimed to investigate the relationship between smoking behavior and adding excess salt in cuisine towards the incidence of hypertension in Bontotangnga village. This research used primary and secondary data. In selecting the sample, this research using cluster random sampling method, involving 533 families or 2339 people. The results showed that the behavior of healthy living in Bontotangnga still not run well. The data showed that out of 2339 people there are 1831 people who smoke (78,3%) and out of 363 families there are 170 famiies (46,9%) who consume excess salt every day. The secondary

	data that obtained from the community health center also showed that hypertension is one of the three highest Non-Communicable Diseases in Bontotangnga. From the result, it concluded that the incidence of hypertension is high enough in Bontotangnga due to unhealthy lifestyle with smoking and exacerbated also with the habits of the local people who often add excess salt in every food. Keywords : Smoking, Salt, Hypertension, Bontotangnga village
Halima Alsamri **ERCICRLSH1802064**	**Rhus Coriaria Triggers Non-Canonical Beclin-1-Independent Autophagy And Apoptotic Cell Death In Colon Cancer Cells** **Halima Alsamri** **UAE University, United Arab Emirates** **Khawlah Athamneh** **UAE University, United Arab Emirates** **Nehla Benhalilou** **UAE University, United Arab Emirates** **Asma Alrashedi** **UAE University, United Arab Emirates** **Rabah Iratni** **UAE University, United Arab Emirates** **Abstract** **Colorectal cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. Recently, we showed for the first time, that Rhus coriaria extract (RCE) possesses anti-cancer effects against human triple-negative breast cancer cells. We reported that RCE significantly inhibited proliferation, adhesion, migration and invasion of MDA-MB 231 cells as well as suppressed angiogenesis and tumor growth in ovo. Interestingly, the same concentrations utilized for the MDA-MB231 cells were found to have no cytotoxic effects on Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells (HUVECs). Moreover, we also reported that RCE induced senescence and cell cycle arrest at G1 phase, as well as autophagy. This autophagy appears to be the main mechanism of RCE-induced cell death.** **Here, we investigated the anticancer effect of RCE on HT-29 and Caco-2 human colorectal cancer cells. We found that RCE significantly inhibited the viability and colony growth of colon cancer cells. Moreover, RCE induced Beclin-1-independent autophagy and subsequent caspase-7-dependent apoptosis. Blocking of autophagy by chloroquine significantly reduced RCE-induced cell death, while blocking of apoptosis had no effect on RCE-induced cell death. Rhus coriaria slows down tumor growth in HT-29 mouse xenograft. Our findings demonstrate that Rhus coriaria possesses strong anti-colon cancer activity through stimulation of proteolysis as well as induction of autophagic and apoptotic cell death, making it a potential and valuable source of novel therapeutic cancer drug.**
	The effect of Rosemarinus officinalis L, Stevia reboundiana Bertoni, and Catharanthus roseus (L.) G. Don extract combinations in the control of hyperglycemia: A study in rats **Waisindye Noah** **Ethnoobiology Laboratory, Faculty of Applied sciences,Bishop Stuart University, P.O Box 09 Mbarara,Mbarara**

Waisindye Noah ERCICRLSH1802065	Abstract
	Natural products formed by living systems, especially from plant origin have been found to be beneficial in treating human diseases including diabetes mellitus. This study was meant to assess the synergistic antihyperglycemic effect of combination therapies of Rosemarinus officinalis, Stevia reboundiana and Roseus catharanthus. Phytochemical tests were carried out on aqueous extracts of selected plant samples using standard procedures to identify bioactive molecules as described by (Sofowora, 1993; Usman et al., 2009; Igueira and Joao, 2014). Rats were divided into seven groups (n=5) including normal glycemic, diabetic and five more diabetic groups in which four groups were treated with extract combination therapies at a predetermined dosage of 200 mg/kg body weight and the other group with pioglitazone (10 mg/kg) for 14 days. Blood samples were drawn for detecting blood sugar level. The phytochemical screening tests in all plant samples were positive for flavonoids, reducing sugars, tannins, amino acids, saponnins and steroids but negative for terpenoids in Roseus catharanthus and alkaloids in Stevia reboundiana and Rosemarinus officinalis. A composite aqueous plant extract of rosemary, stevia and periwinkle (1:1:1) at a predetermined dose (200 mg/kg b/w) exhibited significant (p<0.01) anti-hyperglycemic activity compared to an equal dose of double combination therapy (1:1) of the aqueous extracts. The phytochemical compounds observed in the different plants after screening could be responsible for their antihyperglycemic activity. The phytochemical compounds also potentiate the therapeutic potential of the herbal teas when more than two herbs are mixed to form an antidiabetic Tea. However, Diabetic patients using these medicinal plants hoping to find a 'natural remedy' for their condition are highly discouraged, until a comprehensive toxicological study is done on all the potent composite teas of the plant samples (rosemary, stevia and Periwinkle), from embarking on unsupervised herbal treatment, either in double combination of the plants or composite therapy to the neglect of their diet and exercise as there is still a possibility of Hepatotoxicity in case of chronic use of the plant extracts.

Key words: Diabetes, Rosemarinus officinalis, Stevia reboundiana and Catharanthus roseus |

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- 2019 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 April, London