



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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CONFERENCE VENUE

Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta, Indonesia

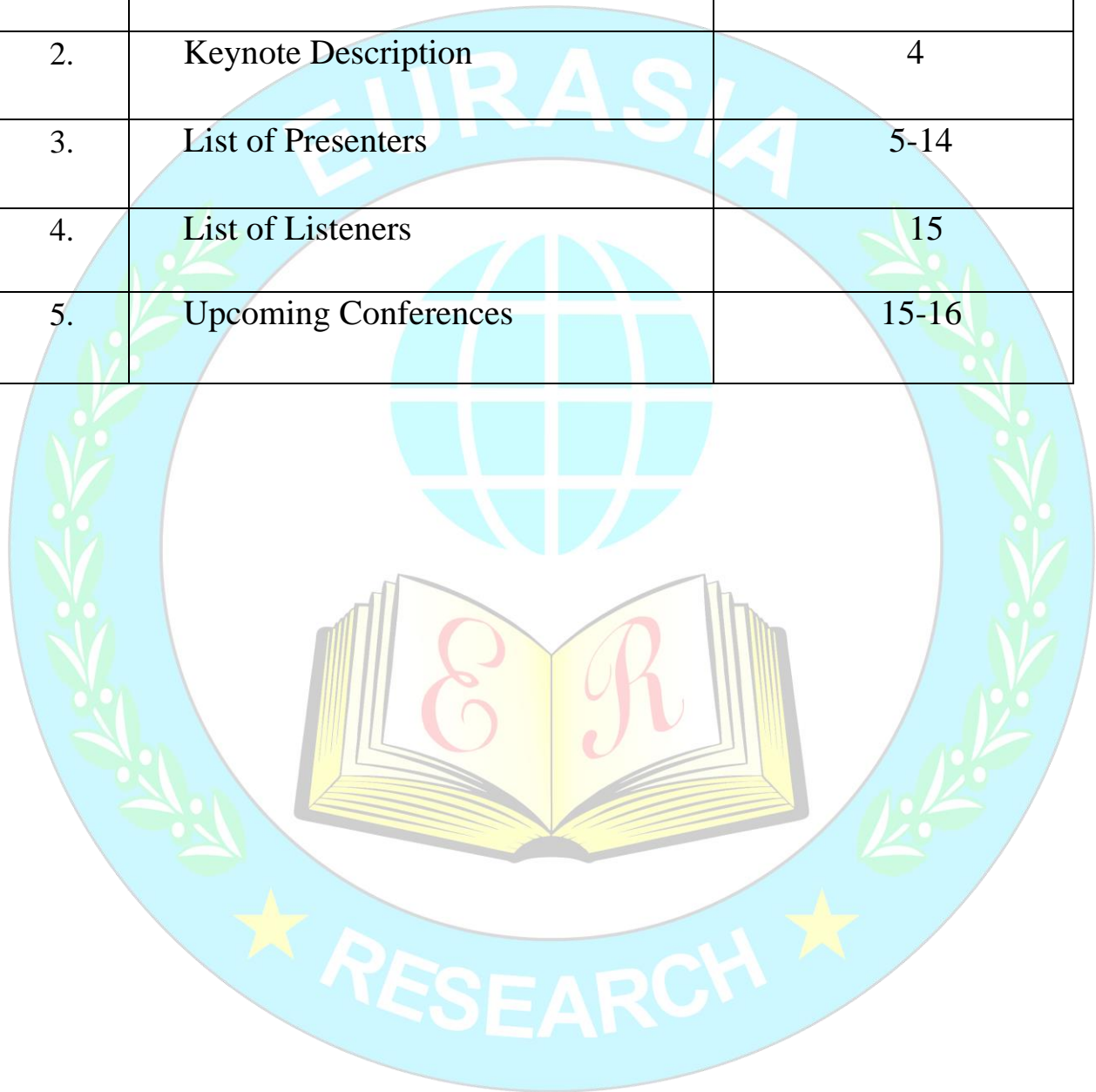
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. Erman Rajagukguk

SH., L.L.M., Ph.D., Director of Postgraduate Study

Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta

Professor Erman Rajagukguk, Ph.D is a notable legal academia in Indonesia. He received a bachelor degree in Law from the University of Indonesia in 1974, a master degree and Ph.D from the University of Washington, in 1984 1988 respectively. Besides his academic work, he served in several governmental institutions, including as the Director General of Law and Legislation at the Department of Justice and the Vice Cabinet Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia. At present, he serves as the Director of Postgraduate Program in the Faculty of Law, University of Al Azhar Indonesia.



Musa Isah
ERCICRLSH1810051

Antibacterial activity of *Acacia nilotica* WILD. acetone extract on multidrug resistant bacteria

Musa Isah
Biological sciences, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology,
Aliero Kebbi State, Nigeria

Abstract

Antibiotic resistance amongst bacteria is becoming a major problem in the treatment of many infectious diseases. Hence, there is need to find a potential alternative that may include the use of medicinal plants in overcoming the antibiotic resistance. The present study was aimed at investigating antibacterial activity of acetone extract of *Acacia nilotica* WILD. leaves against multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* clinical isolates. Extract was prepared using acetone on the basis of increasing polarity with varying concentrations. Disc diffusion assay was employed to determine antibacterial activity. The acetone extract induced dose dependent antibacterial effect on all selected bacterial pathogens with a zone of inhibition of 7mm to 11mm and 4mm to 8mm against *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* respectively. The MIC values are 7mg and 15mg on *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of saponins, alkaloids, tannins, phenols and steroids. Acetone extract was further subjected to column and thin layer chromatography (TLC) for bioassay guided fractionation; thus a total of 50 fractions were obtained. These fractions were combined into eight (8) based on their TLC profiles. The CFs were screened for the antibacterial activity, CF2 showed highest zone of inhibition of 12mm and 8mm against *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*, respectively. Therefore, this study demonstrated the value of *A. nilotica* plant as an antibacterial agent that could potentially be developed for combating multidrug resistance in bacteria.

Keywords-----*Acacia nilotica*, Acetone, Bioactive compounds, Multidrug resistant, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Luzviminda Rivera
ERCICRLSH1810053

Performance Evaluation of School Health and Nutrition Personnel of the Department of Education In Region III: Inputs to Human Resources Management and Development

Luzviminda Rivera
Department of Education, Tarlac State University, Tarlac City, Philippines

Abstract

This study evaluated the Performance of the School Health and Nutrition Personnel in the Department of Education in Region III during the school years- 2011-2012, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.

The Input-Output evaluation model was used in the study. Evaluation scale, interview and observation were used in the data gathering. Documents that were available such as records and data from the Health and Nutrition Section of DepED Regional Office and Basic Education Information System (BEIS), DepED memoranda and orders were used as sources of data. Tables were utilized to analyze the data.

The study found that the profile of the School Health and Nutrition Personnel in DepED Region III was favorable to the achievement

of outstanding performance of the personnel, successful delivery of health and nutrition services and accomplishment of various health and nutrition programs except on the educational attainment because a little percentage of the school health and nutrition personnel pursued career advancement due to no promotion available to a higher rank. In addition, there was an abrupt increase in the outstanding rating on the performance of the School Health and Nutrition Personnel from school years 2011-2014. This could be attributed to the release of Performance Based Bonus (PBB) which started last 2013 and the awarding of outstanding regional health officer which started on 2014.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM (EHCP) IN THE SCHOOLS DIVISION OF TARLAC PROVINCE: AN EVALUATION

ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the Implementation of Essential Health Care Program (EHCP) in the Department of Education, Schools Division of Tarlac Province during the School Year 2014-2015 in partnership with the Provincial Government of Tarlac (PGT).

The CIPP evaluation model was used in the study. Questionnaire, documentary analysis, interview and observation were used in the data gathering. Documents that were available such as records and DepED memoranda and orders were used as sources of data. Tables were utilized to analyze the data.

The study found that the implementation of the Essential Health Care Program (EHCP) in the Schools Division of Tarlac Province was outstanding in its administration and personnel while very satisfactory in its strategies. The supplies were very adequate and adequate in its financial resources and facilities. The extent/level of the attainment of implementation of its component was 81-100% (attained/implemented) in the daily handwashing with soap, toothbrushing with fluoride toothpaste and biannual deworming while on the additional dental services incorporated to the EHCP were 81-100% attained/implemented on fluoride application, atraumatic restorative treatment (ART) and pits and fissure sealant. The full implementation of the components of EHCP and additional dental services incorporated to EHCP were attributed to the full implementation of the activities in each component in compliance with the DepED memoranda and orders, supervision of School Health and Nutrition Section and support of the program administrators and program implementers, cooperation and participation of the program beneficiaries and the full support of the Provincial Government of Tarlac. There were problems in the administration, resources and processes of the implementation of the EHCP. For the administration, lack of support of parents in the implementation of the EHCP was seldom a problem. For the resources, inadequate number of functional clinics was considered as occasionally a problem while for the processes, poor participation of the pupils in the deworming activity was considered as seldom a problem. Thus, a proposed action plan to address these problems was developed to improve the implementation of the Essential Health Care Program in the Schools Division of Tarlac Province.

Keywords: Essential Health Care Program, Dental Health Program,

 <p>Atiku Muhammad ERCICRLSH1810054</p>	<p>Nursing Services and Health Partnerships</p> <p>Assessment of Growth and Production Parameters of Tree Species in Different Vegetation Types within Wassaniya Forest Reserve of Sokoto state Nigeria</p> <p>Atiku Muhammad Department of Forestry Fisheries and Environmental Studies, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, Birnin Kebbi, Nigeria</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>A Point Centre Quarter (PCQ) method was used to demarcate 123 sampled plots measuring 30m x 30m at Wassaniya forest reserve in Sokoto state northern Nigeria as described by (Mueller-Dombois & Eilenberg (1974). Eight different vegetation types were identified based on tree species composition. Using a stratified sampling method the biodiversity indices and growth parameters of the vegetation composition of the forest reserve were assessed. Raw data on DBH, TH, were used to calculate BA and Volume. This was further used to calculate Relative densities and relative dominance and important value index of all trees species. The results reveals a total of 46 species belonging to 19 families with different interesting biodiversity indices and growth parameters. A multi linear regression model was developed by combining biodiversity indices and growth parameters as dependent variables against the eight different vegetation types which serve as the independent variables. The result indicates that there is a significant difference between all the parameters tested from all the different vegetation types.</p>
 <p>Arip Ambulan Panjaitan ERCICRLSH1810057</p>	<p>Adolescent Behavior in Unwanted Pregnancy Prevention among Students at Faith-Based</p> <p>Arip Ambulan Panjaitan Midwifery, Midwifery Academy of Panca Bhakti, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Adolescent are at high risk of unwanted pragnency, including abortion, STIs, HIV/AIDS. Risky sexual behavior is one of the entrance transmissions of unwanted pregnancy. Such behavior can be influenced by various factors, beyond and within the individual factors. Teens need the support and motivation in deciding not to do risky sexual behavior. The purpose of this study was to investigate the determinants of adolescent behavior in the prevention of unwanted pregnancy.</p> <p>Methods: This research used cross-sectional design. The populations were students of MA in District Pontianak and District Kubu Raya. The were 235 respondents chosen by cluster sampling technique for this study. All data were collected using questionnaires and then analysed using bivariate (chi square) and multivariate analysis (logistic regression).</p> <p>Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents did not have good knowledge about the prevention of unwanted pregnancy. Related variable is the level of parental education (p=0.001), the support of parents/guardians (p=0.009), support teachers (p=0.005), peer support (p=0.039), residency (p=0.009), a pastime activity (p=0.000), knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health (p=0.016), perception ability of adolescents (p=0.006) and attitude of adolescents (p=0.049). Adolescent self-perception abilities are variables that most influence on the behavior of adolescents in the prevention of unwanted pregnancy.</p> <p>Conclusions: Efforts to improve reproductive health programs should be</p>

	<p>early and adolescent have responsibilities as well as healthy behaviors.</p> <p>Keywords: Adolescents, Behavior, Unwanted Pregnancy</p>
 <p>Adel S S Ajedi ERCICRLSH1810059</p>	<p>Immunomodulatory Effect of Moringa Oleifera and Marrubium Vulgare Leaf Aqueous Extracts In Balb/C Mice Infected With Salmonella Typhimurium</p> <p>Adel S S Ajedi Biology Department, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aim: The current study aimed to evaluate immunomodulatory effect of Moringa oleifera and Marrubium vulgare leaf aqueous extracts as single and as combination in Salmonella typhimurium-infected mice. The immunomodulatory effect were evaluated as cure agent (in mice previously infected with S. typhimurium) and as protective agent (in mice infected with S. typhimurium at the end of treatment period). Methods: Fifty female BALB/c mice, aged 7-9 weeks were divided into 10 groups: control positive group (C+), normal mice (C-), protective groups (P1, P2 & P3) and cure groups (P4, P5, P6, P7 and P8). Different concentration (100, 500 and 1000 mg/kg BW) of each plant extract were used as single and as combination for 14 days. At the end of the treatment period, all mice were sectioned and mice splenocytes were isolated. Immunomodulatory markers were checked using flow-cytometry which include CD4+CD8+, CD4+CD62L+, CD8+CD62L+, CD8+IL17+ and CD8+IFN-γ+. Results: The results showed that the leaf aqueous extract of M. oleifera produced potential immunomodulatory effects as protective and cure agent. The single treatment of M. oleifera as cure agent (P4) leading to a significant decrease in the double positive (CD4+CD8+) T cells activation and production of IL-17 and IFN-γ. Furthermore, the level of naïve CD4+ and CD8+ T cells were increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) after single treatment with M. oleifera as protective agent (P1). M. oleifera and M. vulgare as cure agent also showed immunomodulatory effect in the level of double positive T cells, IL-17 and IFN-γ at low dose (P6, 100 mg/kg BW), whereas the level of naïve CD4+ and CD8+ T cells increased at high dose of M. oleifera and M. vulgare. However, the immunomodulatory effects were higher during single treatment with M. oleifera. Conclusion: These results suggest that single treatment with M. oleifera extract more effectiveness than combination treatments with M. vulgare in S.typhimurium-infected mice. These findings have proven that M. oleifera and M. vulgare will be a very good material for future herbal medicine.</p> <p>Keywords: immunomodulatory, Moringa oleifera, Marrubium vulgare L., Salmonella infection</p>
	<p>Preparedness of Rural Health Unit Nurses in Responding to Patients with Suspected Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Lanao del Sur, Philippines</p> <p>Jonaid Sadang College of Health Sciences, Mindanao State University, Marawi, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The global burden of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) remains high. This study aimed to assess the preparedness of rural health unit nurses in responding to patients with suspected Sexually Transmitted Diseases in</p>

Jonaid Sadang
ERCICRLSH1810060

Lanao del Sur, Philippines in terms of attitude and behavior, communication, health assessment, prevention of transmission, contact tracing and confidentiality. The study employed inferential research design utilizing both descriptive quantitative and qualitative approach in the interpretation of data. There were 147 RHU nurses involved in the study taken from the total population using Cochran formula through stratified random sampling to make sure each district will be proportionately represented. A self-constructed questionnaire lifted and self-modified from the DOH Manual for Training in Care and Prevention of STDs in 1997 was used as a reference guide and had underwent Calmorin's Validity Testing Process and a pre-pilot test before the actual conduct of the study. The degree of significance was expressed using statistical help of Cramer's V Coefficient (V) and Spearman Rho Correlation. Results of the study revealed that RHU nurses perceived themselves to be 'very prepared' with respect to their mastery and confidence when it comes to executing the indicators on the six domains of preparedness. Thus, it can be implied from the data that the nurses in this study were confident in themselves and in their abilities, as well as in their knowledge of what needs to be done in treating patients diagnosed or suspected to be diagnosed with STDs. The study concluded that there were significant correlation between basic facilities equipped with necessary supplies and equipment's; trainings and continuous education for healthcare workers especially in the primary level of services and their preparedness in the prevention, detection and early management of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

Keywords: Health, preparedness, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, descriptive design, Philippines

Factors Affecting the Decision-Making about Smoking Cessation after the Implementation of the Sin Tax Bill among Government Employees of MSU-Main Campus

Abstract

Ten Filipinos die every hour from cancer, stroke, lung and heart diseases caused by smoking (DOH, 2010). The study was conducted to examine the factors affecting the decision-making about smoking cessation after the implementation of the Sin Tax Bill among government employees of Mindanao State University – Main Campus, Marawi City, Philippines. A descriptive correlational research design was employed in this study using collections of quantitative information that were tabulated along a continuum in numerical form. There were 58 respondents who participated through the use of purposive and convenience non-probability sampling to obtain the target respondents. A researcher-made questionnaire which underwent pre-pilot testing and Calmorin's Validity Testing Process was distributed to the respondents for the actual gathering of data. Informed consent was given to all respondents. The study had undergone Ethics Board Review Approval of Mindanao State University - College of Health Sciences before it was implemented. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage and weighted mean; and Chi-square and Cramer's V Coefficient for the correlation of significance were used to obtain the findings of the data gathered. Results of the study concluded that majority of the respondents did not have intent nor totally quit their smoking habits regardless of the implementation of Sin Tax Bill, however, had a reduction in their cigarettes consumption. Internal and external contributing factors were present driving the smokers to endure their

	<p>habits in spite of the government moves to discourage them from smoking. In a nutshell, it suggested to the respondents and smokers the actual submission of themselves for proper counseling and treatment from certified healthcare providers and advocates. In addition, it is imperatively suggested to the administration of this University the crafting of ordinance governing the policies and procedures regarding smoking issues inside the campus vicinity especially on the public display of smoking habit. Keywords: Health, decision-making, smoking cessation, descriptive design, Philippines</p>
 <p>Jamal Tango Alawiya ERCICRLSH1810061</p>	<p>The Effectiveness of Home-made Water Purifier in Reducing the Total Bacterial and Coliform Count of Agus I River Marawi City: An Experimental Research Study</p> <p>Jamal Tango Alawiya College of Health Sciences, Mindanao State University, Marawi, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Water is an essential ingredient for the existence of life. This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the home-made water purifier in reducing the total bacterial count and Escherichia coli of the Agus I River in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur. Furthermore, it also aimed to increase the level of awareness among Lilod Madaya residents about the risk of acquiring water-borne diseases through contamination of waste products. The study employed an experimental pre and post - test design to determine the effectiveness of the water purifier in reducing the bacterial and Escherichia coli of the raw water from Agus I River. There were 3 different stations that represents three replicates per trial. The first station was at the edge of the Lake, the second station was 5 meters away from station 1, and the third station was 5 meters away from the 2nd station. All water samples were obtained five meters from the Lake Lanao bank. The pretest was done through a water analysis detecting the presence of bacterial and Escherichia coli cultures for the 3 stations before using the purifier. Meanwhile, the posttest was done through a water analysis after the water pass through the home-made water purifier. Results showed that prior to the use of home-made water purifier, the bacterial count of the water is 101 CFU/ml for Station 1, 105 CFU/ml for Station 2 and 103 CFU/ml for the Station 3. The Escherichia coli count was >16 for the three stations. This further implied that the amount of bacteria was lesser when the purifier was used. However, the amount of Escherichia coli remained the same after the use of the purifier. Thus, the result gave an incidence that a home-made purifier is capable of reducing total bacterial count but not with Escherichia coli, thus providing the direction to community residents that prior of using the raw water from the river, it must pass through a home-made drum size water purifier. However, for water drinking purposes it needs to undergo a boiling process prior to drinking.</p> <p>Keywords: Health, home-made water purifier, total bacterial count, Escherichia coli, experimental design, Philippines</p>
	<p>The Elderly Prioritize Family Over Self During a Man-Made Disaster</p> <p>Dr. Athena Jalaliyah Nursing and Graduate Studies Department, Mindanao State University- College of Health Sciences, Main Campus, Marawi City, Philippines</p>



Dr. Athena Jalaliyah
ERCICRLSH1810062

ABSTRACT

Elderly/Older adults are individuals who have a lot of wisdom to be given to the young generation. In fact they are the ones who always think for the benefit of everybody rather than themselves. During the Marawi City siege, the people evacuated the area to save themselves but elderly/older adults used to evacuate last. Both war and political violence create direct and indirect negative effects (Oakes and Lucas, 2001). Aside from the immediate death and devastation, they divert needed and resources to military means, agitate populations, breakdown economic networks and contribute to environmental degradation, which in turn compromises food production, water quality and living conditions (Krause and Mutimer, 2005). The elderly population living in evacuation centers during the war might suffer from their living conditions where in they could be considered as burden in their family and to the entire evacuation center.

The study made use of descriptive phenomenology. A researcher made open-ended questions was utilized during the series of interviews after informed consent was obtained. The study was conducted at the Evacuation Center in Baranggay Poblacion, Saguiaran Lanao del Sur. The participants of the study were four (4) female elderly participants who have evacuated from Marawi City and whose former residence is located in the ground-zero of the city of Marawi, and one (1) male elderly participant also have evacuated from Marawi City and he formerly resides in the ground-zero of the city of Marawi, a total of five (5) participants. The study utilized purposive sampling where informants were selected based on the criteria necessary to answer the objectives of the study.

The themes identified during the analysis phase are: Selflessness in relation to grandchildren with the subthemes of unselfish love and caring attribute; Selflessness in relation to children; and Selflessness in relation to family.

The result of the study implies that the elderly are concerned of their family members in times of a man-made disaster. It is recommended in the nursing practice to give priority to the elderly, provide programs intended/suited to the needs of the elderly for their physical and spiritual well-being. In education, this could update or improve the care for the elderly. The elderly/older adults must be provided recreational facilities to make them healthy and productive citizens of the country. In research, to explore or expound more on the situation or current status of the elderly population and to explore their possible skills because they can still become useful members of the society.

Key words: elderly, prioritize, family, man-made disaster

CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE: A RAMPANT M'RANAO HEALTH PROBLEM

ABSTRACT

Chronic renal failure is a progressive, irreversible deterioration in renal function in which the body's ability to maintain metabolic and fluid and electrolyte balance fails, resulting in uremia or azotemia (retention of urea and other nitrogenous wastes in the blood). End-stage renal disease, also called end-stage kidney disease, occurs when chronic kidney disease reaches an advanced state. The study aims to answer the following questions: (1)What is socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation, monthly family income, number of children, family history of the disease, present medications taken, present food supplements taken, previous cause of hospitalization, present health condition, present blood pressure, present

weight; (2) What is the level of awareness of the patient in terms of, prevention, etiology/causes, signs and symptoms, medical management, surgical management, nursing management; (3) What is the accessibility of the respondent to health care in terms of location, transportation, funds; (4) What is the lifestyle of the respondents in term of diet, physical activity, emotional aspects, vices; (5) Is there a significant relationship between the socio-demographic profiles of the respondents to their respective stages of renal failure?; (6) Is there a significant relationship between the level of awareness of the respondents to their respective stages of renal failure?; (7) Is there a significant relationship between the accessibility of the respondents to health care and their respective stages of renal failure?; (8) Is there a significant relationship between the respondents' lifestyle and their respective stages of renal failure?

The researchers used a descriptive-correlational research design utilizing purposive sampling in choosing the 42 participants to answer the researchers-made survey tool conducted in Amai Pakpak Medical Center and have used the statistical tool such as Chi-square test for independence, relative frequency, weighted mean, sample mean and standard deviation. The findings revealed that most of the respondents have age 51 years old and above, male, married, unemployed, college graduates and has a monthly family income within the interval 11,000 to 20,000. Most of the respondent also has 0 to 3 children and has no family history of disease. Most of the respondents' present medication taken is antihypertensive and has both hypertension and diabetes mellitus. In terms of their blood pressure, most of the respondents' present systolic blood pressure is within the interval 120 to 150 and a present diastolic blood pressure is within the interval 60 to 80. Moreover, most of the respondents' present weight is within the interval 40 to 50 kg and majority of the respondents have an end-stage renal disease. It also revealed that there is a significant relationship between the respondents' age and their respective stages of renal failure and the present medications taken by the respondents and their respective stages of renal failure. Moreover, there is a significant relationship between the respondents' level of awareness in terms of prevention and their respective stages of renal failure. There is also a significant relationship between the respondents' accessibility to health care in terms of transportation and their respective stages of renal failure. Lastly, there is a significant relationship between the respondents' lifestyle in terms of diet and their respective stages of renal failure.

It was concluded that as person age the system could be overused and diseases will occur such as Renal Failure. Therefore it is recommended that: (1) A follow-up study may be conducted on the other factors which are not included and an extension of coverage or further study related to this study; (2) the College of Health Sciences may strengthen the knowledge of the students in the prevention of occurrence of renal failure among M'ranas or the whole country as well, by conducting seminars/lectures and information campaign or by coordinating with other institutions for more dynamic system of information campaign; (3) the Local Government of Lanao del Sur may be able to assess the community and do preventive measure like educating the public on the social lifestyle influencing development of chronic renal failure, and if possible, the government should put in place an advocating campaign for offering free dialysis to patients with chronic renal failure, this is because most patient with chronic renal failure complains of huge financial implication; (4) the health personnel should give adequate health education to clients on regular medical check-up to ensure early diagnosis and prompt

	<p>management of renal diseases which will hither to complicate to chronic renal failure; (4) for high risk individual, do a regular and proper screening to rule out the presence of co-morbid disease which can predispose an individual to chronic renal failure as early detection/diagnosis helps and timely intervention and delays the disease process.</p> <p>Keywords: Chronic Renal Failure, M'ranao, Health Problem</p>
<p>Dahlia Darmayanti ERCICRLSH1810063</p>	<p>Challenges for caregiver of the patient with continous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis: an exploratory pilot study</p> <p>Dahlia Darmayanti Business Management and Marketing Program, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background At end-stage renal disease (ESRD), patients have the option to choose a renal replacement therapy (RRT) as medical treatment or to manage the illness conservatively. Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis or CAPD is one of RRT in which patients are allowed to conduct at-home peritoneal dialysis (PD) and self-care PD with some clinical procedure at the minimum four times treatments or exchanges in a day. It is advisable that CAPD patients have at least one caregiver or family member who knows about CAPD therapy and treatment in order to assist the patients if the patients have the limitation to perform self-dyalysis or self-care.. Caregivers or carers are playing important role in enhancing the succes of CAPD therapy and improving quality of life of CAPD patients. However, the CAPD caregivers encounter several challenges when they learn about the therapy or engage with CAPD patients.</p> <p>Objective Since there is a limited research about CAPD caregivers, the purpose of this study is to identify several challenges of CAPD caregivers.</p> <p>Methods To obtain the challenges, a qualitative exploratory study is employed. A minimum of three CAPD caregivers who reside in Indonesia will be interviewed using semi-structured interview.</p> <p>Key Findings Several challenges occurs in engagement process experienced by CAPD caregivers are identified, especially in adaptation phase. Besides emotional challenges, knowledge and skills are also being challenged as the caregivers have to learn about CAPD therapy and patient condition from time to time. Continous support from and interaction with health care providers as well as engage in CAPD community are ways out to overcome the challenges.</p> <p>Research implication The exploratory reseach is the initial steps to understand the challenges for CAPD caregivers. The understanding will assist to enhance the succesful implementation of CAPD therapy and improve the quality of life of CAPD patients.</p> <p>Limitations This study is only employed the qualitative studyin Indonesia. The insight from this pilot qualitative exploratory study could be considered to be used in conducting full research in qualitative or quantitative study with larger caregiver participants.</p>

	<p>Keyword Caregiver, ESRD, home dialysis, PD, CAPD, challenges</p>
 <p>Jacky Bhagat YRICRLSH1810051</p>	<p>Genotoxicity of cerium oxide nanoparticle in zebrafish and green mussel Perna viridis using alkaline comet assay</p> <p>Jacky Bhagat Department of Zoology, Goa University, Goa, India</p> <p>Abstract Cerium oxide nanoparticles or nanoceria has versatile application in biomedical, solar cells and gas sensors. Increasing utilization of nanoceria has raised concerns over its release to environment and potential exposure. In vitro studies have shown its genotoxic potential, but reports on aquatic life are very limited. In this study, zebrafish (Danio rerio) and green mussel (Perna viridis) was exposed to different concentration 10, 20, 50 µg/l of nanoceria for 24, 72, and 120 h and the genotoxic response was measured using comet assay. The results showed significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in tail DNA (TDNA) and olive tail moment (OTM) as measured using comet assay in exposed animals as compared to control. The highest TDNA and OTM were measured after 120 h of exposure with 50 µg/l of nanoceria in zebrafish as well as in green mussel. The results of this study demonstrate that short-term exposure to nanoceria causes genotoxic response in zebrafish and green mussel, hence its environmental release should be carefully monitored. Keywords: Single cell gel electrophoresis, nanoceria, DNA damage, zebrafish, green mussel</p>
 <p>Shamsher Ali ERICICRLSH1810065</p>	<p>Qualitative Sufferers and Physical Damage of Wheat Grain of Different Varieties By Granary Weevil (Sitophilus Granarius L.)</p> <p>Shamsher Ali Department of Zoology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract Granary weevil sitophilus granarius (L.) which causes most harmful hidden infestation to wheat kernel and other products stored in temperate climates. During the experimental work, specimen of sitophilus granarius and wheat varieties (TD-1 and Moomal) were collected from the wheat research institute Sakrand. For the determination of two visible character weight loss in percentage and weight of frass in grams were detected. Throughout the experimentation of two month February and March it was noticed that highest weight loss percentage (4.76 ± 1.18) and weight of frass in grams (2.21 ± 0.61) recorded on wheat variety TD-1 during the March-2018. But the lowest weight loss (1.95 ± 0.26) and weight of frass (1.24 ± 0.08) were recorded on wheat variety Moomal. From the study it is concluded that large quantity of impurities and other inclusion collectively called frass were found to be added by granary weevil that causes the deterioration of grain.</p>

LISTENERS

<p>Evi Lauw Faculty of Pharmacy, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia ERCICRLSH1810052</p>
<p>Ebenezer Morolahun Department of Human Physiology, St Francis University College of Health and Allied Sciences, Ifakara, Tanzania ERCICRLSH1810056</p>
<p>A N M Ehtesham Kabir National Newborn & Child Health Cell, NNHP&IMCI, MNC&AH, DGHS, Dhaka, Bangladesh ERCICRLSH181058</p>
<p>Mohammad Abdillah Nursing, Davita KSA Inc., Madinah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ERCICRLSH1810064</p>

Upcoming Conferences

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- 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 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 08-09 Feb, Bangkok
- 2019 International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Feb, Dubai
- 2019 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 March, Singapore

- 2019 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 April, London
- 2019 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 May, Rome
- 2019 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 07-08 June, Prague
- 2019 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 29-30 June, Malaysia

