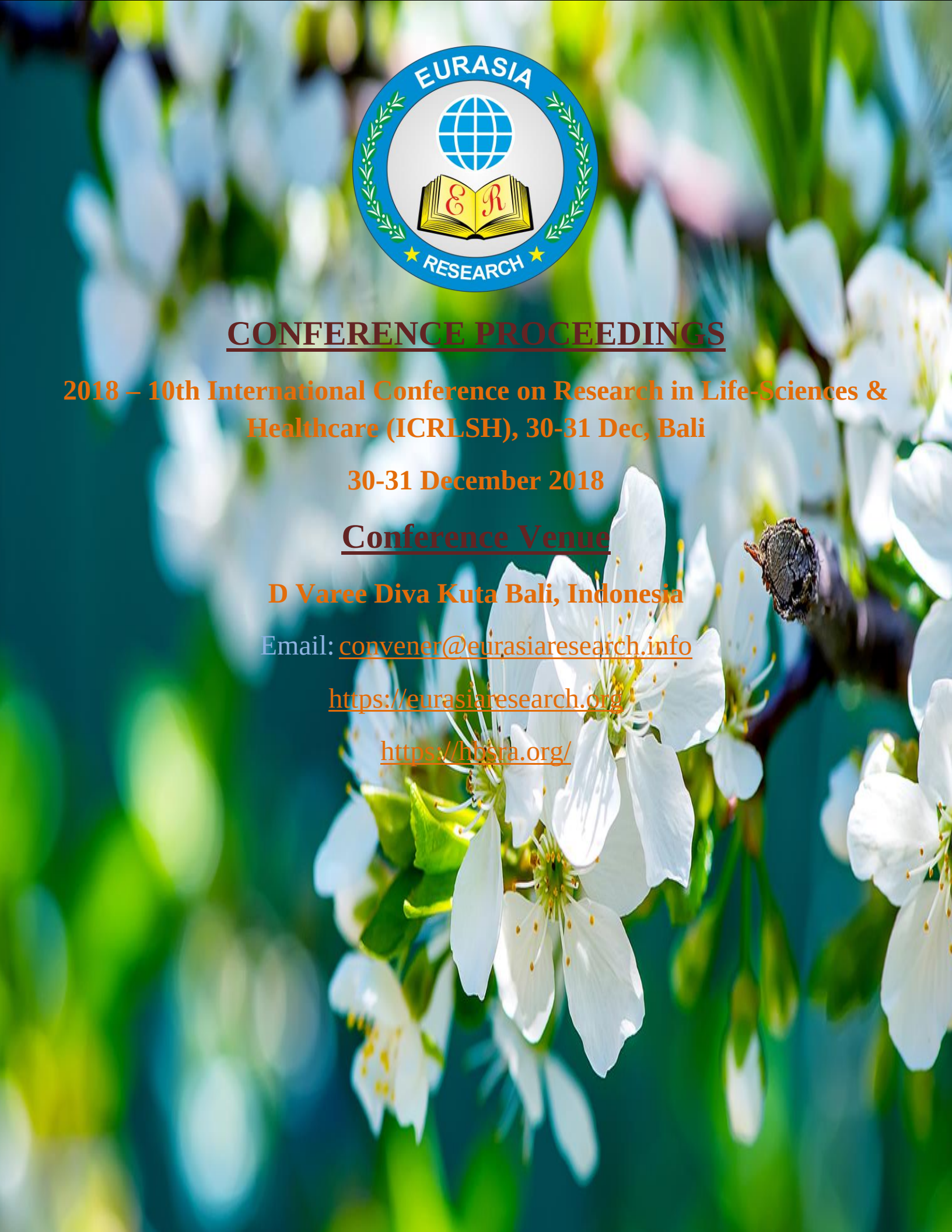

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2018 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 Dec, Bali

30-31 December 2018

Conference Venue

D Varee Diva Kuta Bali, Indonesia

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

https://eurasiaresearch.org

https://hbsra.org/

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Preface:

Healthcare And Biological Sciences Research Association (HBSRA) is an international forum of researchers, academicians and practitioners for sharing knowledge and innovation in the field of healthcare and life-sciences. HBSRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association meets with its objectives through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. HBSRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join HBSRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through collaboration and vision.

For this conference around 50 Participants from around 9 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

HBSRA has now grown to 2353 followers and 3,552 members from 50 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association HBSRA is completely free of cost.

List of members:https://hbsra.org/membership/list-of-members/

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Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

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Facebook is a very popular free social networking website that allows us to keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues.

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:
https://www.facebook.com/iaphlsr/

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Made Indra Wijaya

M.D., M.H.A. Ph.D. (Medical Science)

Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS), Malaysia

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).

Keynote Topic: Improving Hand Hygiene Adherence Using Combined WHO Multimodal Hand Hygiene Improvement Strategy and IHI Virtual Breakthrough Series Collaborative

Dedy Arisjulyanto S.Kep
ERCICRLSH1902051

The Effect Of Progressive Muscle Relaxation Techniques To Decrease Blood Pressure For Patients With Hypertension In Mataram

Dedy Arisjulyanto S.Kep
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Abstract

Purpose: Hypertension is one of the leading causes of mortality in Indonesia; there is a significantly increasing trend in annual hypertension prevalence in Indonesia. Hypertension is one of the most common diseases in NTB, the prevalence of hypertension measured based on blood pressure in NTB is 1,523,574 (32.4%), it is higher than the national rate (1,255,537 (26.7%) of 4,702,389 people). The highest prevalence of hypertension in Mataram City is in Cakranegara Primary Care, there are 724 people with hypertension in this primary care working area. The purpose of this study is to determine the average number of patient's hypertension rate at Cakranegara Primary Care before and after given muscle relaxation techniques.

Method: This study uses "Quasi Experiment Design" with control group as comparison. The population in this study is 724 hypertension patients and 27 patients as sample based on inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: The results of this study indicates that the T-test calculation using Quasi Experiment Design shows the difference of average of hypertension rate before and after given progressive muscle relaxation technique. It is 10,306 mmHg in intervention group and 1,425 mmHg in control group. The p-value in the intervention group is 0.000 that is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ and the p-value of control group is 0.431 that is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$.

Conclusion: From this study, we can conclude that there is a difference of hypertension rate between intervention and control group. We hope this progressive muscle relaxation technique can be used as an appropriate alternative or complementing treatment to control Hypertension rate.

Omale James
ERCICRLSH1902052

Activated Charcoal Promotes Surgical Wound Healing Effect S Of Musa Sapientum And Citrus Limon Peel Gel In Rattus Novergicus.

Omale James
Department Of Biochemistr, Kogi State University, Anyigba

Abstract

Musa sapientum known as banana is a rhizomatous perennial crop used as source of starchy staple food for millions world over. Some parts of the crop have been claimed to be efficacious in the management of different ailments including wounds. Similarly, lemon, Citrus limon (L) Osbeck, is a specie of small evergreen tree in the flowering plant family Rutaceae. The fruit peel has been claimed to posses wound healing activity. The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of combining activated charcoal with banana and lemon peel gel on the healing of surgical wound s in rats .All experiments were conducted following standard procedures. Thirty six (36) wistar rats were divided into nine (9) groups of four (4) rats each. Wound control groups (Paraffin base), Standard (Povidone iodine) and experimental groups(4% w/w Citrus limon and Musa sapientum peel gel ointment) and (activated charcoal mixed with Citrus limon peel and or Musa sapientum peel). Surgical wound of 40mm X 40mm was created dorsally on each rat, cleaned daily with methylated spirit and treated with the formulated drugs. Measurement of wound contractions was done on the 4, 8, and 12 days of the experiment. Wound contraction rates were found to be higher in wound treated with Citrus limon and Musa sapientum peel gel ointment formulated with activated charcoal . Order of increasing wound contraction rate (unripe M.sapientum peel gel……> ripe M.sapientum peel gel ……> activated charcoal + ripe M.sapientum peel gel ……..> activated charcoal + unripe M.

	sapientum peel gel …….> unripe M.sapientum peel gel + C.limon peel gel …….>activated charcoal + C. limon peel gel. Wound contraction or healing elicited by the drugs in this investigation following topical application clearly indicates that activated charcoal enhanced the wound healing effects of M. sapientum and C. limon peel gel ointment. The observed efficacy could be due to antibacterial and adsorption characteristics of activated charcoal. **Key words: Musa sapientum, Citrus limon, activated charcoal , wound healing and Rattus norvergicus**
 **Niharika Pant** **ERCICRLSH1902053**	**Prevalence of cardiovascular disease risk factors among working women and housewives: a comparative study** **Niharika Pant** **Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai, India** **Abstract** **Introduction: Coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death among women. Reported risk factors for women are smoking, use of oral contraceptives, diabetes, elevated blood pressure, decrease physical activity, obesity, elevated blood lipids, low educational attainment, Type A behavior and chronic troubling emotionsAim: To assess the prevalence of risk factors for coronary heart disease among women and its relation to employment status of the woman.Methodology: A total of 500 women were interviewd and examined. They were devided into two groups, one group consisted of 250 working women and another consisted of 250 housewives. The women were selected by using multistage random sampling.Results: Smoking remains the most prominent risk factor for myocardial infarction in young women. Use of modern low-dose oral contraceptives was also common. Elevated blood pressure is major risk factors along with diabetes. The risk factors were more prevalent in women belonging to low socioeconomic status. Majority of the risk factors were prevalent in working women. Conclusion: The prevalence of risk factors of coronary heart disease was more common in working women. Interventional method at the workplace can significantly reduce the risk of coronary heart disease risk factors among women.** **Key words: Coronary Heart Disease, Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Women, Risk Factors, Smoking, Oral Contraceptive Pills**
Dr. Bishnu Prasad Choulagai **ERCICRLSH1902054**	**An Assessment of Community-based Education in Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal** **Dr. Bishnu Prasad Choulagai** **Associate Professor, Department of Community Medicine and Public Health, Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal** **Abstract** **[Background]** **Community-based education (CBE) refers to the learning activities that take place in a community setting. Tribhuvan University, Institute of Medicine (TU, IoM) has placed strong emphasis on CBE since its establishment in Kathmandu in 1972. The current study aimed to assess CBE of TU, IoM against existing curricula and explored implementation challenges.** **[Methodology]** **This descriptive study collected both primary and secondary data. We observed facilities for conducting CBE, held five focus group discussions with the students as well as 13 key informant interviews with the faculty members and administrative staff. The qualitative data were identified into three different themes - organization, implementation and perceived strategies for improvement of CBE.** **[Results]** **Overall CBE process including students' field activities was in line with the**

	curricular objectives. The stakeholders appreciated CBE as an important component of medical and public health education. A functional community-based learning unit existed and guidelines were available to aid teaching and learning. Feasibility study, site selection, orientation to students and supervision occurred adequately and regularly. **Challenges in implementation were: specific teaching area not identified, inadequate collaboration with government and non-government partners, inadequacy of transport management for placement, feasibility and supervision and inadequate theoretical backup for MBBS students.** **[Conclusion]** **TU, IoM is regularly implementing the students' field activities according to the curricular objectives of CBE. Nevertheless, this program needs revision in the operational aspects to facilitate smooth implementation of field activities.** **Key words: Community-based education, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Bachelor of Public Health, Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University, Nepal**
Tahir Mehmood **ERCICRLSH1902055**	**Modeling Child Weight for Age Z-Score of Urban and Rural Stratum of KPK, Pakistan through Partial Least Square Regression** **Tahir Mehmood** **School of Natural Sciences (SNS), National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan** **Maryam Sadiq** **Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Riphah International University, Islamabad, Pakistan** **Muhammad Aslam** **Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Riphah International University, Islamabad, Pakistan** **Abstract** **Factor discovery from high-dimensional data is a crucial problem and extremely challenging from a statistical viewpoint with enormous applications in public health. In this study, we have used several factor selection methods with partial least square regression (PLSR) to explore socio demographic and parental factors which explain the variation in child weight for age z-score (WAZ) of each sampling strata i.e. rural and urban of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Pakistan. The data set was taken from Pakistan Demographic and Health Surveys (PDHS). The WAZ score for both rural and urban KPK was found negative i.e. -1.92 and -1.02 respectively. For rural KPK 30 factors and for urban KPK 27 factors were found influential. The selected factors contain key information for nutritional status of children in rural and urban KPK, Pakistan and could be of use in related research.** **Keywords: Pakistan, Demographic, Health Surveys, Partial Least Squares, Stratification.**

Deniz Vurmaz
ERCICRLSH1902057

Next Generation Point-Of-Care Tools For Rapid Diagnostics Of Trauma

Deniz Vurmaz
PhD Candidate
Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering Department, NYU Tandon School of Engineering

Abstract

Today's healthcare delivery system focuses on late-stage disease diagnosis and, as a consequence, results in exceptionally high costs with poor outcomes in far too many cases. Recent developments in the -omics disciplines are starting to provide promising signatures of early disease detection. Likewise, advances in microfluidics, nanoscience, engineering, and artificial intelligence have the potential to drastically improve diagnostic systems. The need for rapid identification of organ failure after an accident is vital for immediate diagnosis, followed by the most relevant medical treatments.

In the quest for fast identification of organ failure, the key is rapid and accurate detection of pertinent biomarkers that are facilitated by the diagnosis of organ injury, the severity of trauma, and the potential for complications of hemorrhage. A comprehensive specialized treatment of the victim at a trauma care service is crucial within an hour of the incident for enhanced survival. At the same time, the rapid diagnostics followed by the appropriate therapies are a significant driver of healthcare costs. In fact, in the United States, approximately 35 million people are treated every year for trauma injuries which translates into one hospitalization every 15 minutes. At an annual cost of $67.3B, trauma is the 3rd most costly medical condition, behind heart disease ($90.9B) and cancer ($71.4B). Despite these facts, a highly effective point-of-care diagnostic device with analysis capabilities that facilitate the treatments is still profoundly absent. Our goal is to address this need by designing and implementing a highly affective chip-based detection system by integrating a wide variety of biomarkers. Using the selected biomarkers, we propose to develop a novel application of a universal chip-based sensor platform thereby enabling real-time, multiplexed, quantitative screening of trauma related biomarker panels. Furthermore, the quantitative results generated will be utilized to train machine learning algorithms to facilitate an intuitive and versatile Trauma ScoreCard that could effectively be used by the healthcare practitioners. The diagnostic tool will include a sensor module involving a single use, credit card-sized plastic cartridge employing a sample input port, microfluidics module, reagent blisters, biomarker array, waste reservoir, and high specificity antibody reagents.

Amira Alshowkan
ERCICRLSH1902072

Clinical training Stressors among Nursing Students

Amira Alshowkan
College of Nursing, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Introduction: Stress has been linked to different life stages. One of those stages is the transition during college period. Nursing has been identifies as one of the challenges that face student as its deals with human life. In addition, high level of stress may lead to health problems and academic dissatisfaction. Objective: To explore clinical stressors among nursing students in Saudi Arabia. Methods: this study employed a qualitative study design therefore; collection of data was employed semi structured face to face interview with nursing students in different levels. Data were analyzed through the use of content analysis. Results: analyzing of the data identified four categories of students' stressors during clinical training which are; urge to learn, how to communicate how to learn, hospital's nature environment and study-life equilibrium. Conclusion: As this study highlighted the clinical stressors facing nursing students during their clinical training,

	recommendation toward nursing education and clinical environment are mentioned in order to ease their clinical training. **Key words: nursing students, clinical, stressors, qualitative, Saudi Arabia**
 **Joko Ariyanto** **ERCICRLSH1902071**	**The Economic Value of Cover Crop on Wonogiri Carst Area** **Joko Ariyanto** **Biology, Education of Sebelas, Maret University** **Sri Widoretno** **Biology, Education of Sebelas, Maret University** **Alanindra Saputra** **Biology, Education of Sebelas, Maret University** **Abstract** **The objective of this research is to acknowledge the species composition of cover crop along with its benefit and to acknowledge the economic value of cover crop on carst field.** **The research is an explorative research carried out by doing some surveys to some spots in free area as samples in Wonogiri carst field. The method used including field exploration combined with interview and study of secondary data. The evaluation of cover crop economic value carried out by using two approaches such as 1. Identification of the benefit and the function of mangrove resources; 2. Quantification of the whole benefit and the function of mangrove recources.** **The researh has found 192 species on cast area. Based on their uses the 192 species are grouped into fooder, medicine, food, ornamental, herbicide, perfume,spices, aromatherapy, compost, and flavor. The top three group based on its sum specias is medicine (65 species) fooder (12 species) and food (9 species). The total economic value of cover crop on Wonogiri carst is Rp. 171.703.858.662..** **In conclusion, there are 162 species composition of cover crop on Wonogiri carst field that give many benefits and give high economic value.** **Key words: Economic Value, Cover Crop, Carst area**

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HyeJung Jang **Department of Clinical Trials for Medical Devices, Yonsei University Health System Severance Hospital, Seoul, Korea** **ERCICRLSH1902073**

Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra

- 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
- 2019 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 08-09 Feb, Bangkok

- 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
- 2019 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 June, Lisbon
- 2019 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 29-30 June, Singapore
- 2019 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July, Bali
- 2019 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July, Budapest
- 2019 – 12th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 21-22 July, Mauritius