



## Conference Proceedings

**2018 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Dec, Dubai**

**27-28 December 2018**

## Conference Venue

**Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates**

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## **Preface:**

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**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Abdulelah Mohammed Alhaidary**

**Clinical Nursing Director of Intensive Care Unit, Prince Sultan Military  
Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**

**Topic: The Value of Communication with a Non-Vocal patient in ICU**

Mr. Abdulelah Mohammed Alhaidary is Clinical Nursing Director of Intensive care Unit at Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. His roles and responsibility includes management, retention & recruitment of the staff and supervising a professional team by providing leadership, staff development.

He Achieved the Best paper presenter in the 25th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science research in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November 18-19, 2017



Tadesse Hailu Jember  
ERCICRLSH1808051

**Synergetic effects of Plasmodium, Hookworm and Schistosoma mansoni infections on hemoglobin level among febrile school age children in Jawe Worda, Northwest Ethiopia**

**Tadesse Hailu Jember**  
College of Medicine and Health Science

**Abstract**

**Background:** Plasmodium, geohelminths and *Schistosoma mansoni* infections are the most important public health problems among children especially in resource poor countries. These parasites exist as co-endemic in low land areas and consume the human blood. Plasmodium co-infection with hookworm and/or *Schistosoma mansoni* has detrimental effects on hemoglobin level leads to anemia.

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the effects of plasmodium, hookworm and *S. mansoni* infections on hemoglobin level among febrile school age children in Northwest Ethiopia.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted from April 2016 to August 2016. Plasmodium and helminths infections were detected using Giemsa-stained and Formole ether concentration techniques, respectively. Hemoglobin level was determined using Hemocue method.

**Results:** Among 333 children, 143 (42.9%), 49(14.75) and 22 (6.6%) had Plasmodium, hookworm and *Schistosoma mansoni* infections, respectively. The prevalence of plasmodium-hookworm and plasmodium-*Schistosoma mansoni* co-infections were 18 (12.6%) and 4 (2.8%) in children, respectively. The overall prevalence of anemia in children was 41.4%.

**Conclusion:** Effect of plasmodium, hookworm and *Schistosoma mansoni* on hemoglobin level was high. Therefore, febrile children should be screened for plasmodium, hookworm, *Schistosoma mansoni* and anaemia simultaneously in malaria endemic areas.

**Keywords:** Plasmodium, Hookworm, *Schistosomia mansoni*, febrile school age, hemoglobin



Tulin Atan  
ERCICRLSH1808052

**Relation between assertiveness and problem solving skills of male and female athletes in different branches**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to research relation between the problem solving skills and assertiveness levels of students doing different sports branches and to analyze their problem solving skills and assertiveness levels in terms of sports branch, gender, and parents' level of education.

A total of 300 (age; 16.03±1.04 years) students, 150 male and 150 female, studying at state high schools and doing different sports branches participated in the study. In the study, Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS), which was developed by Rathus (1973) to measure assertiveness in interpersonal relations and adapted into Turkish by Voltan (1980), was used as data collection tool. Problem Solving Inventory, which was developed by Heppner and Peterson (1982) and adapted into Turkish by Sahin et al. (1993) was used to measure students' problem solving skills. Spearman correlation test, Mann Whitney-U test and Kruskal Wallis test were used in the analysis of data.

A moderately significant association was found between assertiveness scale and total problem solving scale [r (n=300) = -.416;

	<p>p&lt;0.01]. Assertiveness scores and problem solving scores were compared in terms of sports branches and it was found that athletes' sport branches or being sedentary did not influence assertiveness level or problem solving skills statistically significantly (p&gt;0.05). As a conclusion, as assertiveness level increases, so does the problem solving skill. It was found that the assertiveness levels of athletes doing different branches of sports were moderate and their confidence on their problem solving skill was high. Gender and sport branch or being sedentary is not an effective factor on problem solving skill and assertiveness level. While it was found that families' education level did not influence children's self-perceptions in terms of problem solving skills, it was found that as the family's level of education increased, the child's assertiveness level was positively influenced. <b>Keywords:</b> Assertiveness; Problem solving; Sport</p>
<p><b>Ibrahim ISIK</b> ERCICRLSH1808053</p>	<p><b>Electronic Based Biophysical Model of a Soma</b></p> <p><b>Ibrahim ISIK</b> Electrical Electronics Engineering, Inonu University, Malatya</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Molecular Communication (MC) is a new multidisciplinary subject concerning medicine, biology, and communication engineering. Basically, MC is studied for modeling of communication of nano/micro scale devices. In MC systems, chemical signals are used to propagate information in gaseous or liquid media. In recent years, an enormous studies of MC such as biomedical, medical treatment technologies, nano networks and neuro-spike communication have been introduced. The neuro-spike communication which is inspired from nerve cell systems is one of the key studies in this area and it is also main subject of this paper. A typical neuron consists of dendrites, soma, axon and axon terminals. In this view, we investigate soma of a neuron cells from MC window. In this study, a novel, simple electronic based integrate and fire model of a soma proposed to simulate the communication of neurons. <b>Keywords:</b> Soma, Neuron, Action Potential, Neuro-Spike Communication</p>
 <p><b>Ibiwumi Usman</b> ERCICRLSH1808056</p>	<p><b>Elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV (EMTCT) In Western Nigeria; How Far Have We Gone?</b></p> <p><b>Ibiwumi Usman</b> Department of Public Health, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Osogbo, Nigeria</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b> <b>Objectives:</b> HIV pandemic has continued to be a huge challenge in Nigeria, with the problem of stigmatization reducing the chances of early determination of the HIV status of pregnant women, which may increase the chances of transmission to the child from the mother. The study was aimed at determining the trend as well as diagnosis of HIV infection in exposed infants. It will also determine among infants the factors associated with the transmission of the infection from their mothers. <b>Methodology:</b> This study was a prospective cohort study of HIV-exposed infants conducted in Ekiti State, South Western Nigeria, between June 2015 and June 2017. Dried Blood Spots (DBS) were analyzed using polymerase chain reaction technique. All data were statistically analyzed, using statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) and statistical test of significance was performed with Chi-Square test. <b>Findings:</b> A total of 200 infants were included in the study, 91 (45.5%) female and 109 (54.5%) male. Three (1.5%) babies were confirmed positive</p>

	<p>after cessation of all exposures. Maternal antiretroviral therapy (ART) use has significant effect on baby early infant diagnosis (EID) outcome (<math>\chi^2 = 65.40</math>, <math>df = 2</math>, <math>P = 0.001</math>). Infant feeding option has significant effect on baby early infant diagnosis (EID) outcome (<math>\chi^2 = 132.67</math>, <math>df = 2</math>, <math>P = 0.001</math>). Baby's mode of delivery have higher association with the final EID outcome of the baby (OR: 1.018, 95% CI: 0.998 – 1.038).</p> <p><b>Research Outcome:</b> ART administration to both HIV-infected mothers and their babies has demonstrated an effective mechanism in the elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT), as this is evident in the very low positivity outcome. However, the degree to which Cuba, Armenia, Belarus, and Thailand have eliminated HIV transmission from mother-to-baby is achievable in Nigeria through provision of universal access to health care.</p> <p><b>(Keywords: mother, child, transmission, Nigeria)</b></p>
 <p><b>Saheed Usman</b> ERCICRLSH1808057</p>	<p><b>Influence of Cardiovascular Exercise Training on Apolipoproteins of Adult Nigerians</b></p> <p><b>Saheed Usman</b> Department of Chemical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Cardiovascular disease is a major public health problem &amp; a leading cause of mortality in sub-Saharan Africa especially Nigeria, which has been largely attributed to the decline in physical exercise predisposing people to various forms of chronic ailments in general. The objective of this study was to determine the more preferred and compare results of the effect of moderate and vigorous exercises on apolipoproteins A-I &amp; B before exercise, four weeks after exercise, eight weeks after exercise and twelve weeks after exercise.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> Serum concentration of apolipoproteins A-I &amp; B of both vigorous exercise group (30 male individuals who played football for 40 minutes daily for 3 days/week) and moderate exercise group (30 male individuals who engaged in mild jogging for 30 minutes daily for 5 days/week) were determined using Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) technique. All data were expressed as Mean <math>\pm</math> Standard Deviation (SD) and analyzed with Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) while multiple comparisons were done using Post Hoc test. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used for correlational analysis.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> In both groups, the mean serum concentration of Apolipoprotein B was significantly reduced 8 weeks &amp; 12 weeks after exercise as compared with the result before exercise as well as 12 weeks after exercise as compared with the results 4 weeks after exercise while the mean concentration of Apolipoprotein A1 was significantly increased 8 weeks &amp; 12 weeks after exercise as compared with the result before exercise as well as 12 weeks after exercise as compared with the results 4 weeks after exercise in both groups.</p> <p><b>Research Outcome:</b> Physical exercise leads to significant changes in apolipoprotein level, though only after an extended period of physical exercise as evidenced in both exercise groups reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease as these exercises at least delay leakage of these proteins.</p> <p><b>(Keywords: cardiovascular, adult, exercise, Nigerian)</b></p>
	<p><b>The Efficacy of Yogic Practice on Selected Pulmonary Function Test In Postmenopausal Women: A Correlative Study</b></p> <p><b>Ramesh Bhat</b> Professor of Physiology, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (Mahe), Mangalore, India</p>



**Ramesh Bhat**  
ERCICRLSH1808064

#### Abstract

**Introduction:** Menopause is the phase where the ovarian function declines and the reproductive ability of the women decreases. Menopausal transition has been well associated with a series of hormonal changes that has been linked to impairment of respiratory function. The beneficial effect of hormonal replacement therapy has long been controversially discussed. Therefore, many menopausal women use complementary therapies to cope with their symptoms. Yoga is among the most commonly used complementary therapies for menopausal symptoms. The present study was designed to evaluate the cumulative effect of practicing yoga on certain respiratory parameters in postmenopausal women

**Material and Methods:** The experiment was done only after obtaining the consent from the Institutional ethical Committee. Informed consent was obtained from all the participants. Sixty postmenopausal women were divided into two groups (n-30 each) based on the duration of yoga (Pranayama & meditation). Group I (one year) and Group II (two years). The respiratory parameters were measured with the help of Vitalograph (Pneumotrac).

**Results:** Vital capacity (VC), Forced vital capacity (FVC), FEV1 (Forced expiratory volume during the 1st second.), FEV1 ratio, PEFR (Peak expiratory flow rate). FEF 50 (Forced Expiratory Flow at 50%), showed a significant ( $P < 0.0001$ ) improvement in Group II when compared to the Group I

**Conclusion:** Yoga practice can be advocated to improve pulmonary function tests in post-menopausal women which might help in preventing respiratory diseases during further aging process. Optimum benefit of yoga was observed during the two years of yoga practice in the postmenopausal women. Continued practice of yoga might be also considered as a preventive exercise to impair age-related morbidity and improve the quality of life.

**Key words:** Post- menopausal, Yoga, Pranayama, Pulmonary function test

**Narendra Pamidi**  
ERCICRLSH1808069

#### The Establishment of Type 2 Diabetes Rat Model By Induction of High-Fat High-Sucrose Diet and The Influence of Environmental Enrichment (EE) Exposure on The Model

**Narendra Pamidi**

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#### Abstract

**Introduction/Background:** The development of type 2 diabetes (T2D) is contributed by unhealthy diet and sedentary lifestyle. However, the precise mechanism involved is not entirely identified. Various experimental models are used to study T2D including genetic- and chemically induced- models. Unfortunately, these models are much different from the T2D in general population. In addition, although there are increasing studies on therapeutic approaches for T2D, the studies emphasized on environmental enrichment (EE) are limited.

**Aims:** To investigate the effects of a high-fat high-sucrose diet (HFS) on the development of T2D rat model and the influence of environmental enrichment on the metabolic abnormalities associated with T2D.

**Methods:** Twenty four male Wistar rats were randomly divided into three groups; C (control rats fed with normal chow diet and water), D (rats fed with HFS diet), and DE (rats fed with HFS diet and exposed to EE). The total duration of the study was 42 weeks and the parameters including weekly mean body weights (BW), percentage of body weight gain (PWG),



	<p>adiposity index (AI), metabolic profiles and oxidative stress markers were analyzed. Data are expressed as mean <math>\pm</math> SD, mean (SEM) or median(percentile 25– percentile 75) when appropriate.</p> <p>Results: Rats fed with HFS diet displayed significant indications of T2D characterized by increased of final mean BW, PWG, AI, fasting blood glucose (FBG), abnormal lipid panel (triglyceride, total cholesterol and its components) and increased of oxidative stress marker (FORT). However, most of these outcomes were more prominent towards the end of the study. Despite of having similar diet, rats that underwent EE had lower (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) final mean BW, PWG, AI, FBG, improved lipid panel, and lower FORT.</p> <p>Conclusion: High-fat and high-sucrose diet significantly induced T2D in extended duration. This study highlighted environmental enrichment exposure attenuate metabolic abnormalities associated with T2D.</p> <p>Key words: Type 2 diabetes, stress, enrichment, blood profile</p>
 <p><b>Sami Salahia</b> ERCICRLSH1808075</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness of Exercise-Based Interventions in Patients with Heart Failure: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis</b></p> <p><b>Sami Salahia</b> Global Medical Research Association (GMRA), Ain Shams University/Faculty of Medicine, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background/Introduction:</b> Heart failure is one of the main reasons of illness and death. Exercise training is an additional and adjuvant therapy for these patients. It's still a debatable idea which of the rehabilitation exercise is effective such as continuous or interval training.</p> <p><b>Purpose:</b> Our aim from this study was to systematically review and conduct a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to assess the efficacy of continuous training versus interval training. We compared the effect on peak oxygen uptake (VO<sub>2</sub>peak), left ventricular ejection fraction and Maximal oxygen uptake (VO<sub>2</sub>max)</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> We searched PubMed, Scopus, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Central), Web of science, and Ovid for relevant studies, published up to August 2018. We included RCTs that compared continuous training versus interval training with Control in terms of long-term effectiveness. All outcomes were presented as Mean Difference (MD) with 95% confidence intervals.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> From a total of 519 entries identified, 38 RCTs were appropriate for inclusion into the final analysis. The meta-analysis indicated that left ventricular ejection fraction <u>was significantly lower in continuous training than interval training (MD= -1.86, 95% CI [-3.53, -0.19], fig.A).</u> However, the <u>pooled estimate showed that VO<sub>2</sub>max was significantly lower in exercise compared to control (MD= -2.07, 95% CI [-2.73, -1.42], fig. B).</u> There was no significant difference in term of peak VO<sub>2</sub> (MD= 0.10, 95% CI [-1.22, 1.42], fig.C).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Our study concludes that exercise-based interventions in patients with Heart Failure was effective while continuous training had significantly improvement compared to interval training. No improvement of VO<sub>2</sub>peak was observed while comparing Continuous and interval training</p>
<p><b>Ali Dawood</b> ERCICRLSH1808077</p>	<p><b>FOXP3 Gene Polymorphisms as New Indicator in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus</b></p> <p><b>Ali Dawood</b> Branch of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Wasit, Wasit, Iraq</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a multifactorial disease</p>

caused by a complex interplay of multiple genetic variants and many environmental factors. The replicated of common genetic variants associated with T2DM have rapidly increased and it's noticed through genome-wide association (GWA) studies.

**Objective:**In this study, our goal was to determine the role of FOXP3 (SNP [rs122467173](#) [C/T]) polymorphism in T2DM development and T2DM associated with hypertension among the Iraqi population.

**Methods:**A total of 281patients diagnosed with T2DM and 281 non-diabetic control of Iraqis ethnicity were enrolled in our study. The FBS, family history and hypertension statutes were obtained to all patients. Additionally, the DNA extraction and genotyping of FOXP3 (SNP [rs122467173](#) [C/T]) were performed to both patients and control using conventional PCR. Finally, the statistical analysis was done by SPSS to compare different parameters.

**Results:** our results showed212 patients were positive to family history and69 patients were negative to family history ( $P < 0.001$ ), the results showed statistical significance in distribution of (CC, TT and CT) genotypes among patients with positiveto family history  $P < 0.001$ ,  $P < 0.001$ and  $P < 0.001$  respectively. Moreover, we found that 205 patients were positive to hypertension, otherwise, 76 patients were negative to hypertension  $P < 0.001$ ,as well as the results showed statistical linkage in correlation between (CC and TT) genotypes and diabetic patients presented with hypertension  $P < 0.001$  and  $P < 0.001$  respectively, while no statistical association in correlation between (CT) genotype and diabetic patients presented with hypertension or not  $P = 0.056$ . Furthermore, our results showed statistical significance in distribution of (CC, TT and CT) genotypes among patients and control  $P < 0.001$ ,  $P < 0.001$  and  $P < 0.001$  respectively.

**Conclusion:**In conclusion, we revealed that theFOXP3 gene polymorphism (SNP [rs122467173](#) [C/T]) is associated with T2DM development, also we proved that the studied SNP ([rs122467173](#) [C/T])has a role in T2DM linked with hypertension.

**Keywords:** FOXP3, Genotype, T2DM, Genetic susceptibility, SNP



**Brenda Bin Su**  
ERCICRLSH1808079

Preventing diabetes as well as improving the health of diabetic patients by applying Chinese herbal medicine---multicenter randomized clinical trials

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#### Abstract

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is particularly prevalent in Latin Americans (14.4% twice as high as for non-Hispanic whites in the US) and the prevalence of diabetes in the UAE adult citizens in the Northern Emirates was 25.1% from a total of 872 Emirati were studied. More effective therapeutic strategy is urgently needed for preventing and treating diabetes to avoid diabetic complications. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2015 to Chinese Medicine Scientist encourages us as Chinese Medicine scientists to translate the precious gift "Traditional Chinese Medicine" (TCM) from China to the world. TCM is a complete medical system that has been used to diagnose, treat, and prevent illnesses for more than 2,000 years. The aim of this study is to summarize the evidences from three randomized clinical trials among Chinese of the efficiency of TCM on the prevention and treatment on diabetes and some of its complications. First a multicenter randomized clinical trials (RCT): a total of 420 individuals from 11 hospitals with impaired glucose tolerance were administrated Chinese medicine decoction (Tianqi capsule) for 12 months. The reduction of the risk of diabetes was 32.1% compared with placebo. No severe adverse events

	<p>occurred. Second multicenter RCT: 480 overweight patients with early stage T2DM were recruited and were randomly divided into two groups, Chinese medicine decoction GQD and placebo for 12 week. The results showed that GQD reduced 1.02% of HbA1c in average compared with 0.47% in the placebo group. In another RCT study of GQD, 187 patients, with early stage T2DM from 4 hospitals in China, were treated with GQD for 12 weeks. The reduction of HbA1c exhibited GQD dose-dependent manner and a short chain fatty acid production. Bacterium of Faecali and Bacillus were significantly enriched, which showed significant negative correlation with HbA1C and fasting blood glucose in the treated group. Third multicenter RCT with a noninferiority study: a total 800 T2DM patients with inadequate glycemic control, of which one-half of the patients were drug-naïve and the other half were already on metformin treatment. In drug naïve group, the total hypoglycemia rate and the mild hypoglycemic episode in the XiaoKe Pill arm were 38% (p = 0.024) and 41% (p = 0.002) less compared to Glibenclamide arm; in Metformin group, the average annual rate of hypoglycemia was 62% lower in XiaoKe Pill arm (p = 0.003). In conclusion, Chinese medicine decoctions improve the body repair system to prevent as well as treat diabetes amongst the Chinese ethnic group. The application of these formulas will also provide benefits to Mexican Americans and to Emirati who have risk to develop diabetes and incur its complications.</p>
<p>Amel Abbas ERCICRLSH1808063</p>	<p>Neural tube defects, an unsolved problem, research mutations in folate receptor alpha gene</p> <p>Amel Abbas Department of Medecine, University of Ouargla, Ouargla, Algeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Neural Tube defects (NTDs) are a major cause of infant mortality among congenital malformations. Their pathogenesis is multifactorial and misunderstood. Evidence is the protective effect of folic acid supplementation. Impairment of folate and homocysteine (Hcy) metabolism has been studied in mothers of foetuses with NTDs. however, the results are often conflicting.</p> <p>Our objective is the study of the promoter 4 region of folate receptor <math>\alpha</math> gene (FR <math>\alpha</math>), which has not yet been studied in what concerns the occurrence of NTDs.</p> <p>The study has been undertaken on Algerian population including mothers who had a child with NTDs in addition to a control population. Promoter 4 region has been sequenced while biochemical parameters (folates and homocysteine) have been measured by chemiluminescence method.</p> <p>Results show that the folic status of at-risk mothers is marked by a high homocysteine level (p &lt;0.01), and an erythrocyte folate level which remains lower compared to the values established as a marker for reducing the risk of NTDs (erythrocyte folate <math>\geq</math> 400 ng / ml, WHO Directive).</p> <p>Regarding genetic analysis, no mutation was detected in the targeted region. We can conclude that, measurement of homocysteine concentration may be a useful indicator of the need for pre-conception intervention. This in order to identify predisposition and seek targeted prevention. Intake of folic acid and also vitamins B12, vitamin B6, riboflavin involved in the metabolism of homocysteine, could have a role in preventing the elevation of homocysteine.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> NTDs, Folate, Homocysteine, FR <math>\alpha</math> gene, prevention</p>
<p>Nawsherwan ERCICRLSH1808084</p>	<p>The Relationship of Maternal Factors and Obstetric Complications With Term Singleton vs Term Twin Neonatal Outcomes: A Retrospective Study in China</p>

Nawsherwan  
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**Abstract**

**Objectives:** A hospital based retrospective study was conducted to determine the relationship of maternal factors and obstetric complications with term singleton vs term twin neonatal outcomes in Wuhan University Renmin Hospital, Hubei, China during 2013- 2017. **Materials and methods:** A total of 7956 neonatal births were recorded and were further divided into singleton (n=7787) and twins (n=169) birth. All the data was collected and documented in the obstetrics register by trained nurses during individual check -ups in the Gynecology and obstetrics department. Birth weight and birth length were measured immediately after birth. **Results:** Women with singleton gestation have increased rate of obstetric complications compared to women with twin gestation. However, higher frequency of cesarean section and breech were found in twin gestation compared to singleton gestation. Weight before pregnancy, gestational weight gain, and gestational diabetes mellitus were significantly positive ( $p<0.05$ ) associated with singleton neonatal birth length and weight. In contrast, pre-eclampsia, placenta previa, oligohydramnios, premature rupture of membrane, breech, and multiparity had significantly negative ( $p<0.05$ ) association with singleton neonatal birth length and weight. Maternal age was significantly positive ( $p<0.05$ ) associated with only singleton neonatal birth weight. Moreover, nuchal cord was significantly positive ( $p<0.05$ ) associated with neonatal birth length. On the other hand, maternal age and multiparity was significantly positive ( $p<0.05$ ) associated with twins neonatal birth length and weight. Furthermore, gestational weight gain was significantly positive ( $p<0.05$ ) associated with only twins neonatal birth weight. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that in term gestation, maternal factors and obstetric complications was significantly associated with singleton birth weight and length. However, only maternal factors were significantly associated with twin neonatal birth weight and length rather than obstetric complications in term gestation. Furthermore, increased rate of obstetrical complications have found in women with singleton gestation compared to twin gestation. **Keywords:** Birth weight; Birth length, Maternal factors; Obstetric complications; Singleton, Twins.

Amal Alaskar  
ERCICRLSH1808086

**Relationship between Faculty Perceptions About Academic Accreditation  
With Their Motivation, in Saudi Arabian Nursing Schools**

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**Abstract**

Accreditation is a voluntary program in which trained external peer reviewers evaluate an academic institution and compares it with pre-established performance standards” (Alkhenizan & Shaw, 2012, p. 407). Those standards need to be applied by the faculty and administrators working at institutions of the higher education. To understand, evaluate, and improve the quality of higher education, it is crucial to explore and examine how those implementing accreditation perceive the process of accreditation and whether it has any association with their motivation and involvement.

This quantitative descriptive co-relational study used a survey method to examine whether there is a relationship between perceptions about the academic accreditation process and its purpose, with motivation and level of involvement among faculty and administrators responsible for introducing accreditation into nursing schools in Saudi Arabia.

	<p>Since the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) is new to the concept of applying national accreditation standards, the study provided unknown information about perceptions and motivation associated with accreditation in KSA universities and colleges. Further, the data gained from this study suggested a statistically significant difference between the faculty and administrators' perception of process, perception of purpose, and level of education. There was a statistically significant difference in the level of involvement based on age category, type of institution, years in teaching and level of education. In contrast, there was no statistical significance in the participant's motivation. The findings of this research study contributes to the lack of data regarding the schools of nursing faculty and administrators' perceptions, motivation and involvement level in the academic accreditation process and what could significantly change educational perception and practices in KSA nursing education.</p>
<p><b>Hanieh Abdi</b> ERCICRLSH1808089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Medical Tourism</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hanieh Abdi</b> Department of Health, Qazvin University of Medical Science, Qazvin, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Modern medical tourism is the product of the citizens of advanced countries. Those who for certain reasons, such as the high cost of health services, prolong treatment process, can't use medical services in their own countries. So, this items will increase the demand for such services in developing countries. Therefore, there are various internal and external factors to choose a country for medical tourism. By studying the global experiences, it was found that at the beginning, the cost of medical services was decisive in determining the medical tourism. But with the intensive competition between the destinations of medical tourism, the quality factor has been the substitute by medical services. This research was accomplished to investigate the internal factors affecting the attraction of medical tourists in Iran. To achieve this goal, internal factors were selected from documentary studies to attract medical tourists which includes four main criteria and 15 sub-criteria. Then, to evaluate them, the Analytical Hierarchy Process was selected as the evaluation method (A.H.P). The criteria and sub-criteria were designed as a questionnaire and presented to 30 university specialists in the field of tourism and medical tourism, physicians and hospital managers, and medical tourism services. Finally, the questionnaires were analyzed by using Expert Choice software. Based on the results of the research, among the four main criteria, the criteria for medical resources with a weight of 0.609, and among the 15 sub-criteria, the sub-criteria of medical equipment with a weight of 0.347 were the highest scores.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> <i>Medical tourism, Determinants, Health, Iran</i></p>
<p><b>Yazhini Jagadeesan</b> ERCICRLSH1808082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Antioxidant Activity, Mosquitocidal Activity, Antibacterial Activity of Solvent Extract and Synthesized Nanoparticles of Clausena Excavata (burm.) F. (rutaceae) Against Selected Mosquitoes and Pathogenic Bacteria</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yazhini Jagadeesan</b> Department of Zoology, Quaid-E-Millath Government College for Women, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In the present investigation, <i>Clausena excavata</i> an indegeous plant was sequentially extracted with hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol and their bioefficacy in terms of Antioxidant activity, mosquitocidal activity and antibacterials activity was tested. Among the three extract methanol extract of <i>C. excavata</i> displayed significant antioxidant, larvicidal, ovicidal,</p>

pupicidal activities against the selected mosquitoes such as *Aedes aegypti* and *Culex quinquefasciatus*. Similarly, methanol extract also showed pronounced antibacterial activity against the selected human pathogenic bacteria. Thus, the methanol extract of *C. excavata* was used to synthesize silver mediated nanoparticles and its (*C. excavata* AgNPs) bioefficacy was also tested with the selected vector mosquitoes and selected human pathogenic bacteria. This present investigation envisages the possible utilization of *C. excavata* as a potent candidate as green pesticides in the near future.

**KEYWORDS:** *Clausena excavata*, *Ae. aegypti*, *C. quinquefasciatus*, Antioxidant activity, Antibacterial activity, Green pesticides

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- 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

