



Conference Proceedings

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

08-09 February 2019

Conference Venue

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

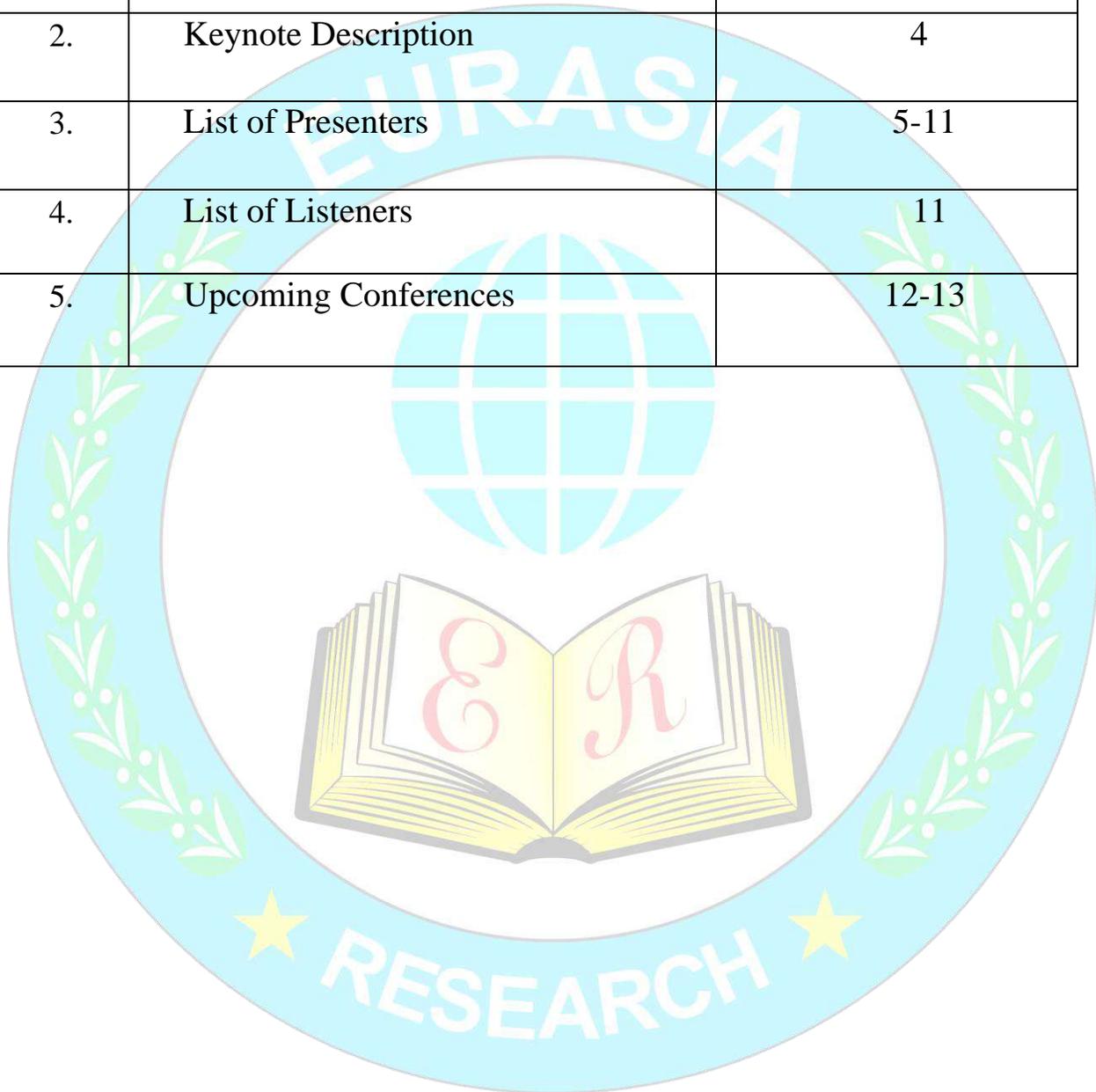
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Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Description	4
3.	List of Presenters	5-11
4.	List of Listeners	11
5.	Upcoming Conferences	12-13



Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Thittayawadee Intarangkul

Faculty of Nursing, Western University, Buriram Province, Buriram, Thailand



Dr. Jayvadan Patel
ERCICRLSH1903052

Investigation of Effect of Prolyl 4-Hydroxylase Inhibition on Diabetic Nephropathy and Associated Endothelial Dysfunction In Uninephrectomized Diabetic Rat

Dr. Jayvadan Patel

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Abstract

Hypoxia plays a critical role in diabetic nephropathy which is a progressive development of renal insufficiency in the setting of hyperglycemia and is the major single cause of chronic renal failure (CRF). Endothelial dysfunction also appears to be a consistent finding in diabetic nephropathy. We evaluated the efficacy of cobalt chloride, a Prolyl 4-hydroxylase (PHD) inhibitor, in amelioration of renal injury and endothelial dysfunction, as well as its effect on hyperglycemia in uninephrectomized diabetic rat. The effect of cobalt chloride (CoCl₂, 10 mg/kg, i.p. OD) treatment on various biochemical parameters like plasma urea, creatinine, uric acid, electrolytes sodium, potassium, chloride, as well as blood glucose levels were checked. Contractile responses to angiotensin II (10⁻¹⁰ to 10⁻⁶M) in an aortic preparation of control rats and uninephrectomized diabetic rats along with measurement of the dry weight of contralateral kidney in different groups were recorded. Aortic endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS), nitrate/nitrite (NO_x), superoxide dismutase, catalase and reduced glutathione levels were checked in the different groups. Cobalt chloride treatment for seven continuous days, followed by intermittent dosing for 30 days resulted in significant fall in the plasma urea, creatinine and uric acid levels with restoration to partially normal values with a significant change in plasma electrolyte levels along with a reduction in the dry weight of kidney. A significant attenuation of the augmented responses to angiotensin II was observed with an increase in aortic eNOS and NO_x levels as well as antioxidants levels. Chronic hypoxia augments angiotensin II responses in the thoracic aorta of uninephrectomized diabetic control rats. CoCl₂ attenuates these enhanced vascular responses with a significant decrease in blood glucose signifying stabilization of the hypoxia-inducible factor in the alleviation of endothelial dysfunction in diabetic nephropathy.

Keywords: Prolyl 4-Hydroxylase; Diabetic Nephropathy; Endothelial Dysfunction; Diabetic Rat

Ruijia Ge
ERCICRLSH1903053

Predicting the Risk of Stroke using Artificial Neural Network and Logistic Regression in Big Health Data

Ruijia Ge

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to 1) examine the predictors of stroke 2) build a predictive model for risk of stroke using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.

Data and Methods: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2013-2014 data was used in this study. NHANES is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States.

All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Two models were built using training sample: artificial neural network and logistic regression. We used these two models to predict the risk of stroke in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability and a curve using predicted probability versus observed probability were plotted to demonstrate the calibration measure for these two models.

Results:

About 4.55% of 2437 participants experienced stroke, about 5.01% among the female and 4.12% among the male.

According to the logistic regression, the likelihood of being a victim of stroke increased when

	<p>the participants aged. The risk of stroke decreased as the household income increased. High blood pressure diagnosis, and diabetes diagnosis were associated with higher risk for stroke. Patients with close relative had heart attack had increased risk for stroke. Non-smoker had lower risk for stroke.</p> <p>According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were alq120q (How often drink alcohol over past 12 months), race, bpq080 (Doctor told you - high cholesterol level), marriage status, and smq020 (Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in life).</p> <p>For training sample, the ROC was 0.84 for the Logistic regression and 0.87 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed better clearly. Meanwhile in testing sample, the ROC was 0.74 for the Logistic regression and 0.72 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance.</p> <p>As to calibration measure, predictions made by the neural network are (in general) less concentrated around the 45-degree line (a perfect alignment with the line would indicate an ideal perfect calibration) than those made by the Logistic model.</p> <p>Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for being a victim of stroke e.g., high blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol use in the past 12-months, family history of heart attack. This provided important information for patients and physicians to provide timely care for prevention. We built a predictive model using artificial neural network as well as logistic regression to provide a tool for early detection. As to performance of these two models, logistic regression had a similar discriminating capability as well as a better calibration between predicted probability and observed probability.</p>
<p>Lakhon Kma ERCICRLSH1903055</p>	<p>Vicenin-2: A Potential Radiosensitizer of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Cells</p> <p>Lakhon Kma Department of Biochemistry, North-Eastern Hill University, Umshing-Mawkyroh, Shillong, Meghalaya, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a major form of cancer and is resistant to chemo- and radiotherapy. Vicenin-2 (VCN-2) is a flavonoid obtained from <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. and it has been reported to have radioprotective and anti-cancer properties. This study was conducted to check for the radiosensitizing potential of VCN-2 in the NSCLC cell line, NCI-H23. NCI-H23 cells were exposed to VCN-2 singularly, and to X-rays with and without prior VCN-2 treatment. Cytotoxicity assay, cell proliferation assay, caspase-3 activity assay, DNA fragmentation assay and Western blotting for Rad50, MMP-2 and p21 were performed to investigate the radiosensitizing properties of VCN-2. Fibroblast survival assay was performed using HEK293T cells to check for any adverse effects of VCN-2 on normal fibroblast cell line. VCN-2 singularly and in combination with radiation reduced the surviving cancer cells, increased caspase-3 activity, increased DNA fragmentation, increased the levels of Rad50 and lowered levels of MMP-2 and p21 proteins while being non-toxic and radioprotective to the fibroblast cells. VCN-2 showed a potent radiosensitizing property while also showing a chemotherapeutic property against NSCLC cell line NCI-H23.</p> <p>Keywords: Vicenin-2, Radiosensitization, Caspase-3, Rad50, MMP-2, p21</p>
<p>Wasana Kaewla ERCICRLSH1903058</p>	<p>Effects of Health Management and Comparison of Self-Care Health Services Outside the Health Service System</p> <p>Wasana Kaewla Wasana Kaewla, Registered Nursing, Surin, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Effects of health care management and non-health care self-service. Case study in Thailand. Currently, the Thai people have obesity and obesity accounted for 33%. This condition results in physical disorders and non-communicable diseases, especially in the top three. Heart disease diabetes disease High blood pressure and complications from such a disease, which is a silent situation. Health care services that are traditionally linked to health and education are not able to contribute to the development of individual health. Health service system The</p>

	<p>Ministry of Public Health, especially health services in other forms. Therefore, this article aims to present the results of health management and out-of-network health care services. Current symptoms of individuals who have been diagnosed and diagnosed both informally and informally, and consent to participate in the study. Keywords: Health management, Out-of-Mainstream Health Services</p>
<p>Beong Ou Lim ERCICRLSH1903060</p>	<p>Chlorogenic Acid from Blueberry Regulates Immune Systems in Interleukin-10 Knockout Mice</p> <p>Beong Ou Lim Konkuk University, 268 Chungwon-daro, Chungju si, Chungbuk-do, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a chronic intestinal inflammation that is highly prevalent worldwide. Interleukin (IL)-10, an anti-inflammatory cytokine, can effectively inhibit negative cascades that happen in IBD, such as production of inflammatory mediators (Inducible nitric oxide synthase, Cyclooxygenase-2), accumulation of inflammatory infiltrates (macrophages, eosinophils, neutrophils), production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-6, IL-1β, TNF-α), and toxicity (lower T cell subsets) to nearby tissues such as spleen, Peyer's patch (P.P.), Mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN), and colon. Chlorogenic acid (CHA) from blueberry extract (BBE) showed to modulate various inflammatory conditions. In this study, we revealed that regulation of immune systems of CHA in IL-10 knockout mice. Ratio of T cell subsets were dramatically increased by CHA treatment. In addition, we found that histological improvement in the colon inflammation. CHA mediated IL-10 activation and then it result in suppressed inflammatory factors such as IL-6, IL-1β and TNF-α. Therefore, CHA might be beneficial for IBD and a variety of inflammations. Keywords: Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), Interleukin 10 (IL-10), Chlorogenic acid (CHA), Blueberry extract (BBE), Inflammatory mediators</p>
<p>Rhea Samino ERCICRLSH1903061</p>	<p>Antiglycemic Potential of Canarium Ovatum Mesocarp Through in-Vitro A-Amylase and A-Glucosidase Inhibition</p> <p>Rhea Samino Graduate School, Central Bicol State University of Agriculture, Camarines Sur, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract With limited studies on the antidiabetic properties of Canarium ovatum, this study provides in-vitro evidence of its mesocarp's antiglycemic potential at varying concentrations through inhibition activities on α-amylase and α-glucosidase enzymes. This confirmatory study was grounded on the hypothesis that the inhibition is not significantly different with acarbose, a blood-glucose lowering standard. The air-dried powdered mesocarp was evaluated on its phytochemical contents and the level of enzyme inhibition in stock starch substrate by homogenized sample at varying concentrations incubated at 37oC as compared to positive control acarbose. Inhibition assay was performed using the 3,5-DNSA (α-amylase) and Anam et al (2009) (α-glucosidase) methods. Absorbance was measured at 540 nm and 405 nm using MultiskanGo® UV/VIS Spectrophotometer. The antidiabetic activity was determined through the computed percent inhibition, IC50 values and mode of inhibition. C. ovatum mesocarp was screened positively for sterols, triterpenes, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, glycosides and tannins. Low concentrations (20 and 40 ppm) showed active α-amylase inhibition at 62.2665% and 60.5021%, respectively; while concentrations (80 ppm and 100 ppm) actively inhibited α-glucosidase at 72.2607% and 82.0792%, respectively. Both samples' concentration-dependent enzyme inhibition activities are significantly comparable with acarbose at p<0.05. Samples' IC50 value for α-amylase and α-glucosidase are 61.475 ppm and 51.2705 ppm, respectively showing 57% and 64% advantage over acarbose's 143 ppm indicating samples' effectiveness even at low dosage. Enzyme inhibition by the C. ovatum mesocarp active component was found to be in competitive mode. Its confirmed antiglycemic potential exhibiting antidiabetic properties may be utilized for minimized postprandial hyperglycemia therapy.</p>



Linus Augustin
ERCICRLSH1903063

Docking Studies of Mangiferin as Potential agent against Colorectal Cancer

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Abstract

Mangiferin, a xanthone isolated from *Curcuma amada* has therapeutic properties. In the present study the anticancer property of mangiferin was evaluated by docking with colorectal cancer receptors using AutoDock Vina. Mangiferin showed good binding affinity with a score ranging from -10.3 to -6.7. Active site of target proteins was predicted using CastP. DS visualizer was used to analyze the efficiency and frequency of amino acid interaction with mangiferin. Maximum interaction was seen with lysine, arginine and asparagine, and least interaction with methionine, and isoleucine of the target proteins. In colorectal cancer (CRC) major pathways are deregulated which leads to cancer progression. APC, K-ras and CDK8 involved in Wnt/ β catenin pathway are hyperactivated and these proteins were docked with mangiferin. Similar results were obtained when mangiferin was docked with proteins involved in the apoptotic pathway (Bcl-2 & BclxL). Mangiferin showed higher affinity towards enzymes involved in Arachidonic acid (AA) metabolism. Mangiferin also had good binding affinity with MAD2 and BURB, which are proteins involved in chromosome instability pathway. These results shows the potential of mangiferin to be development as an anticancer drug. The pharmacophore feature of mangiferin was studied and found to be similar to that of COX 2 inhibitor drugs and was found to possess the same pharmacophore feature as that of those drugs. Toxicity analysis of mangiferin using T.E.S.T software predicted to be nontoxic and non bioaccumulant. Though the docking studies showed the anticancer property of mangiferin, further in vitro studies are required to evaluate the mechanism of action of mangiferin in the treatment for CRC.

Keywords: Mangiferin, CRC, Autodock Vina, T.E.S.T software, Pharmagist

Shiela Mae Q.
Magdadar

ERCICRLSH1903065

Inhibitory properties of Powdered Activated Carbon made from coffee (*Coffea arabica*) beans against the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538P)

Shiela Mae Q. Magdadar

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Abstract

Problems in the Philippines regarding the diseases caused by *Staphylococcus Aureus* have become a public health concern in the past few years due to its high antimicrobial resistance capacity to numerous anti-biotic and penicillin. In line with this, the study aimed to identify the characteristics of PAC made from coffee Arabica beans and to identify also the effects of PAC made from coffee Arabica beans in terms of zone of inhibition, inhibitory activity and reactivity to *S. aureus*. In order to prepare the PAC, the pulverized coffee bean undergo physical activation, chemical activation using KOH, removal of ash content using HCl and pyrolysis/carbonization at 500C for 1 hour. The pH level, moisture content and antimicrobial activity of the PAC was determined by Electrometric method, Air-oven method and Disk diffusion method respectively. According to the results, the PAC sample with 26.42% moisture content and 5.12 pH level, produced partial inhibitory activity with mild reactivity against *S. Aureus* having a mean zone of inhibition of 10mm which is lower compared to the positive setup, Oxacillin, with a mean zone of inhibition of 22.07 mm.

<p>Faith Juvic L. Basi ERCICRLSH1903066</p>	<p>Keywords: Staphylococcus aureus, antimicrobial, activated carbon</p> <p>Anti-Microbial Activity of Gugo (Entada Phaseoloides) Crude Bark Extract Against Pseudomonas Aeruginosa ATCC 7644 Bacteria</p> <p>Faith Juvic L. Basi Researcher, Pasay City National Science High School, Pasay, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract Using plants against diseases is presumed to be as old as human history. Traditional medication using plant extracts continues to provide health coverage for over 80% of the world's population, especially in emerging countries. Up to this day, there is still an increasing interest by scientists to define the secrets of these traditional herbal medicines, thus, making the search for new antimicrobial agents extremely relevant due to the fact that extensive bacterial resistance to current antimicrobial agents are becoming more prevalent. The researchers took this chance to express a related study on the likelihood of crude extract of Gugo (Entada phaseoloides) bark as a potential antimicrobial agent for Pseudomonas aeruginosa through disk diffusion method. Ethanolic extracts showed a positive result displaying complete inhibitory effect against the bacteria P. aeruginosa and phytochemical analysis was conducted in order to determine the phytoconstituents of the bark sample. Keywords: Gugo, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Anti-Microbial, plants</p>
<p>Monireh Rahimkhani ERCICRLSH1903059</p>	<p>Evaluation of Urinary Interleukin-8 Levels in Patients with Spinal Cord Injury</p> <p>Monireh Rahimkhani Department of Lab Medical Sciences, Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract Background: Interleukins are a kind of cytokines and have been identified as soluble proteins which regulate inflammatory and infectious responses. Interleukin 8 plays an important role in the chemotaxis and operation of leukocytes and is locally produced in infected tissues and it is seen in abundance in the urine of individuals with Urinary Tract Infection. Material & Methods: Midstream sterile urine sampling were conducted which varied in different patients who admitted in SCI research center. The samples were tested and examined to determine the level of IL-8 by ELISA method. The commercial kit used for this study was an R & D kit built in Germany. Results: The average level of IL8 was 369.59 pg/ml and 75.42 pg/ml in male and female patients respectively. In the current project, out of the 97 patients under study, 87 (89.7%) were IL-8 positive (>10 pg/ml) and 10 patients were IL-8 negative (<10 pg/ml). Among the 87 IL-8 positive subjects, 64 patients had no UTI symptoms while 23 had UTI. Conclusion: it is recommended that SCI patients, irrespective of their SCI severity or the presence or absence of UTI symptoms, have their urinary IL-8 levels measured on a routine and periodic basis. Timely and effective diagnosis and treatment of UTI can prevent the irreversible complications caused by frequent UTI and resistance to treatment in this group of patients. Key words: Interleukin 8, Spinal Cord Injury, Urinary Tract Infection</p>
<p>Jin Seop Kim ERCICRLSH1903064</p>	<p>Comparisons of Different Intensity of Queens College Step Test on Pulmonary Function and Body Composition in Healthy Adults</p> <p>Jin Seop Kim Department of Physical Therapy, University of Sunmoon, Asan City, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of Queens's college step test on pulmonary endurance and body composition during aerobic exercise, and to find out the difference interval approach. Methods: Amongst thirty apparently healthy college students, fifteen were randomly assigned</p>

	<p>to a group (QCST) performing a normal Queens college step test and another fifteen were randomly assigned to a group (mQCST) performing a Queens college test with modified interval. The experiment was conducted three times a week for four weeks.</p> <p>Findings and Outcomes: Both groups showed positive enhancement in overall pulmonary function and body composition after the experiment. In the QCST group compared to mQCST, there was an increment of 3.90% in FEV₁. In the mQCST group compared to QCST group, there was a superior improvement of 1.01% in skeletal muscle mass and 2.41% in body fat percentage.</p> <p>Future Scope: A short-term experiment was conducted in randomly assigned groups that did not achieve uniform matching where confounding bias cannot be excluded. Future findings for long-term experiments may include further positive outcomes of cardiac endurance and body composition changes in the mQCST group.</p> <p>Keywords: Queen's College Step Test, Pulmonary Function, Body Composition, Aerobic Exercise, Interval Training</p>
<p>Yumiko Ishikawa ERCICRLSH1903071</p>	<p>Association between Eye or Ear Problems and Psychosocial Functioning in Community-dwelling Seniors</p> <p>Yumiko Ishikawa Faculty of Healthcare and Medical Sports, School of Nursing, Teikyo Heisei University, Ichihara, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Back ground: Many older persons are living with ear or eye problem in the community. To understand prevalence of ear or eye problems in community dwelling seniors and its influence in psychosocial functioning may give the healthcare providers to plan health promotion program in community.</p> <p>Objective: To examine the association between eye or ear problems and psychosocial functioning in a community in Japan.</p> <p>Methods: Cross-sectional study of community dwelling older people were recruited in a town of Tochigi prefecture Japan in 2015. 915 volunteers aged over 60 who completed questionnaire were included in the analysis. Self-reported demographic information, health conditions, and psychosocial functioning were corrected. Logistic regression was performed to examine correlation between eye or ear problems and psychosocial conditions.</p> <p>Results: The average age of the participants was 71.61 years (SD 6.56, range 60-98). 52.9% were female. For those participated the study, 15.4% were reported to have eye or ear problem. Chi-square test showed significant association between eye or ear problems and requirement of assist with living, sleep disturbance, subjective health, mood disturbance, home bounded, stress, and cognitive decline. But we only found association to sleep disturbance and living alone in the logistic regression analysis.</p> <p>Discussion: It was not expected to have an association between eye or ear problems and sleep disturbance. Several potential reason for the sleep distress are activity tolerances due to eye or ear disfunctioning. Less environmental stimulation could prevent physical and mental activities, which may influence sleep quality. Further research using objective evaluation of eye and ear functioning could explain more of this association.</p> <p>Keywords: Eye or Ear Problems, Community Dwelling Seniors, Psychosocial Functioning</p>
<p>Sudarshan Surendran ERCICRLSH1903072</p>	<p>A Rare Case of Entrapment of Superficial Branch of Radial Nerve within the Split Tendon of Brachioradialis Muscle (Wartenbergs Syndrome)</p> <p>Sudarshan Surendran Department of Anatomy, Melaka Manipal Medical College (Manipal Campus), Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The radial nerve terminates at the level of lateral epicondyle of humerus into its superficial and deep branches. The superficial branch runs deep to the brachioradialis (BR) muscle until the lower thirds of the forearm. Then it winds around the lower end of radius to move to the</p>

dorsal aspect of the hand where it supplies the skin. This being a cutaneous nerve, any entrapment or compression as seen in the present case would result in sensory disturbances along the dorsum of the hand. The present case was identified during a routine dissection session for undergraduate medical students. The BR muscle presented with a split tendon before insertion into the lateral surface of the styloid process of radius, in the left upper extremity of a male cadaver (age approximately 50 years). Before entering the dorsum of the hand, the superficial branch of radial nerve (SBRN) split into two divisions after passing between the two slips of the BR tendon. The rest of the course of the nerve was seen to be normal. This condition in a living person would result in compression of the SBRN during the actions of BR muscle causing pain over the region supplied by it. The symptoms aggravate during pronation and wrist movements involving BR, which typically are termed as Wartenberg's syndrome. There are cases reported of the SBRN being trapped within the fascia of the forearm, but entrapment of SBRN within the split tendon of BR is considered to be a rare case. In patients suffering from a long term, this would result in paresthesia over the dorsum of the hand. Positive Tinel's sign over the area of supply of SBRN is seen along with local tenderness and the same may also be seen during hyperpronation. During surgical procedures involving such variations, entrapment of SBRN between the split tendon of BR or within any tight fascial malformations should be considered. Releasing the nerve from such entrapments would improve the condition of the patient by relieving the symptoms.

Keywords: Radial Nerve, Brachioradialis, Nerve Compression, Wartenberg's Syndrome, Tinel's sign

LISTENERS

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<p>Shane Michelle A. Suson Grade 9 student, Pasay City National Science High School, Pasay, Philippines ERCICRLSH1903067</p>
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Upcoming Conferences

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- 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
- 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
- 2019 – 13th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 July, Bangkok

- 2019 – 14th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 02-03 August, Barcelona
- 2019 – 15th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 09-10 August, Istanbul
- 2019 – 16th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 31 Aug-01 Sept, Rome
- 2019 – 17th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 13-14 September, London

