



Conference Proceedings

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Preface:

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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



Svetlana S. Muradyan

PhD in Education Sciences, Lecturer & Chair of Special Pedagogy and Psychology of ASPU
(after Kh. Abovyan), Armenia

Deputy Dean for Science and International Cooperation/Faculty of Special and Inclusive
Education, Armenia

Topic: Is cochlear implantation necessary to the children with hearing disorders?

Svetlana S. Muradyan is a Lecturer & Chair of Special Pedagogy and Psychology of ASPU (after Kh. Abovyan), Armenia. She is awarded the bachelor's degree of pedagogics, teacher of the Armenian State Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan in the field of surdopedagogy in the year 2008 and the master's degree Special pedagogics of the Armenian State Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan in the field of the pedagogy of children in the year 2010. She also has an Additional education in the field of Logopaedics, Kh. Abovyan Armenian State Pedagogical University, Faculty of Primary and Special Education, Special Education Department. She also completed a Computer literacy training / AEDA operator qualification. She is a Member of Armenian Association of Logopaedics and Rehabilitation Center Computer Based Therapy Project / World Vision Armenia. She is honourable Vice –President of Healthcare & Biological Sciences Research Association (HBSRA).



Noureddine Halla
ERCICRLSH1901051

Mechanism of Resistance to Chlorhexidine Diacetate in Candida Albicans Isolates from Oral Cavities Involve Change in Ergosterol Rates

Noureddine Halla

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Abstract

The antimicrobial preservatives have been used in cosmetic and pharmaceutical product to inhibit and limit the growth of microorganisms. One of these preservatives is chlorhexidine, which is widely used as an antiseptic, disinfectant or preservative in liquid for hand washing and oral products. Unfortunately, even at low concentrations, preservatives induce resistance in microorganisms. In this context we undertook this work which involves the study of mechanism of resistance to chlorhexidine in strains of *Candida albicans* isolated from the oral cavities. This strain is one of the commensal yeast and may be pathogenic for humans. Of a total of 25 samples, 11 *Candida albicans* strains were isolated, representing 47.82% of all samples. The minimum inhibitory concentrations of 0.97 µg/ml for *Candida albicans* 444IP, and 1.95 µg/mL *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231. The MIC strains are varied between 0.122 µg/ml and 15.62 µg/mL. The rate of membrane ergosterol is 0.02% for resistant strain, and it was lower with the reference strain *Candida albicans* 444IP (0.0051%) and much lower in the most sensitive strains to 0.0022%. Quantifying the membrane ergosterol *Candida albicans* reveals that their resistance to chlorhexidine is related to a change in the composition of the membrane. The increase in ergosterol rate accompanied by a decrease of phospholipids which represent the target of chlorhexidine.



Abiola Adeosun
ERCICRLSH1901054

Antidiabetic and Antidyslipidemic Potentials of Struchium Sparganophora (Linn) O.Ktze LEAF Methanol Extract in Alloxan-Induced Diabetic Rats

Abiola Adeosun

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Abstract

Diabetic mellitus remain one of the diseases with high mortality across the globe. The search for effective drug especially from natural source to combat this disease is increasing. This study assessed antidiabetic and antidyslipidemic effects of *S. sparganophora* leaf methanol extract (SPA) in alloxan model of hyperglycemic rats. Male rats (170-210g) were assigned randomly into six groups; group A was control, Group B-F were administered intraperitoneally 120mg/kg body weight (BW) alloxan to induce hyperglycemia. Rats with blood glucose level greater than 200mg/dL were considered hyperglycemic. Rats in B-F were treated as follows; no treatment, metformin 12 mg/kg BW, metformin 12 mg/kg BW+ SPA 300 mg/kg BW, SPA 300 mg/kg BW, and SPA 600 mg/kg BW respectively. Alloxan significantly ($P < 0.05$) caused hyperglycemia in rats. This effect was effectively reversed by metformin, and considerable reduction of hyperglycemic condition was observed in rats administered extract only and extract in combination with metformin. Serum ALT and ALP activities were markedly increased ($p < 0.05$) in alloxan administered rats, the effect of alloxan on ALT was further increased in rats given metformin alone though decreased activity of ALP was observed. The activities of these enzymes decreases in the serum of rats that were administered extract alone and extract in combination with metformin. Alloxan caused increased cholesterol, LDL and triglycerides concentration which was reversed by metformin and the extract at selected doses. Metformin and the extract, with their combination at selected doses corrected tissues (liver, kidney and pancreas) oxidative injury (malondialdehyde level, reduced glutathione, and catalase), plasma insulin level and hepatic glycogen synthesis in alloxan model rats.

Repurposing Thioridazine (TDZ) as an Anti-Inflammatory Agent

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Abstract

Nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B) is a crucial transcription factor in the signal transduction cascade of the inflammatory signaling. Activation of NF- κ B depends on the phosphorylation of I κ B α by I κ B kinase



Mirza S. Baig
ERCICRLSH1901056

(IKK β) followed by subsequent ubiquitination and degradation. This leads to the nuclear translocation of the p50- p65 subunits of NF- κ B, and further triggers pro-inflammatory cytokine gene expression. Thus, in the need of a more effective therapy for the treatment of inflammatory diseases, specific inhibition of IKK β represents a rational alternative strategy to the current therapies.

A computer-aided drug identification protocol was followed to identify novel IKK β inhibitors from a database of over 1500 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) drugs. The best scoring compounds were compared with the already known high-potency IKK β inhibitors for their ability to bind and inhibit IKK β by evaluating their docking energy. Finally, Thioridazinehydrochloride (TDZ), a potent antipsychotic drug against Schizophrenia was selected and its efficiency in inhibiting I κ B α protein degradation and NF- κ B activation was experimentally validated.

Our study has demonstrated that TDZ blocks I κ B α protein degradation and subsequent NF- κ B activation to inhibit inflammation. Thus, it is a potential repurposed drug against inflammation.

Keywords: Repurposing, Inflammation, Macrophage, Nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B), I κ B kinase (IKK), I κ B, Thioridazine (TDZ)

Hosein Habibzadeh
ERCICRLSH1901057

Effects of Peer-Facilitated, Video-Based and Combined Peer-And-Video Education on Anxiety among Patients Undergoing Coronary Angiography Randomized Controlled Trial

Hosein Habibzadeh

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Abstract

Objectives

Coronary angiography can be stressful for patients and anxiety-caused physiological responses during the procedure increase the risk of dysrhythmia, coronary artery spasms and rupture. This study therefore aimed to investigate the effects of peer, video and combined peer-and-video training on anxiety among patients undergoing coronary angiography.

Methods

This single-blinded randomized controlled clinical trial was conducted at two large educational hospitals in Iran between April and July 2016. A total of 120 adult patients undergoing coronary angiography were recruited. Using a block randomization method, participants were assigned to one of four groups, with those in the control group receiving no training and those in the three intervention groups receiving either peer-facilitated training, video-based training or a combination of both. A Persian-language validated version of the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory was used to measure pre- and post-intervention anxiety.

Results

There were no statistically significant differences in mean pre-intervention anxiety scores between the four groups ($F = 0.31$; $P = 0.81$). In contrast, there was a significant reduction in post-intervention anxiety among all three intervention groups compared to the control group ($F = 27.71$; $P < 0.01$); however, there was no significant difference in anxiety level in terms of the type of intervention used.

Conclusion

Peer, video and combined peer-and-video education were equally effective in reducing angiography-related patient anxiety. Such techniques are recommended to reduce anxiety amongst patients undergoing coronary angiography in hospitals in Iran.

Keywords: Cardiac Imaging Techniques, Coronary Angiography, Anxiety, Patient Education, Iran

Effect Of Resilience-Based Intervention on Occupational Stress Among Nurses at Tekab Shohada Hospital in 2016

Abstract

Background: Resilience is one of the most important factors that can affect nurses' occupational stress. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a resilience-based intervention on occupational stress in nurses at Tekab Shohada Hospital in 2016.

Materials & Methods: This research was quasi-experimental and implemented using pre-test/ post-test design. All nurses working in Shohada Hospital in Tekab city (n=60) were the subjects of this study. Firstly, by referring to the hospital, the occupational stress questionnaire was distributed to the study subjects and a pre-test was obtained from them. In the next step, the nurses were trained

	<p>in 5 sessions of 1 hour, twice a week in groups of 30 people in two shifts of morning and evening at the conference hall of the hospital. After collecting post-test data, data were analyzed using SPSS / 16 software.</p> <p>Results: There was a significant difference in the level of occupational stress and its components between the pre-test and post-test of the studied subjects after the intervention.</p> <p>Conclusion: Holding resilience training courses can help reduce nursing job stress and help to adapt individuals to existing changes.</p> <p>Keywords: Resilience-Based, Intervention, Occupational Stress, Nurses</p>
<p>Rahim Baghaei ERCICRLSH1901058</p>	<p>Studying on the Effects of Family-Centered Care Program on the Incidence of Early Complications of Cataract Surgery</p> <p>Rahim Baghaei Patient Safety Research Center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: Family members are one of the basic components of patient care system undergoing cataract surgery .planned care to patient and their families increase awareness and knowledge and reduce their problems significantly. Candidate patient and their family should be educated to side effects of Cataract surgery ,advantages and disadvantages of surgical and postoperative care ,surgical procedures, types of anesthesia ,medication and symptoms of post-operative ,duration of antibiotic use, and they have be trained clearance and follow up.</p> <p>Method and Materials: In this quasi-experimental study with gradual sampling, 80 patients referred to the clinic of Urmia Imam Khomeini Hospital, 40 patients were educated intervention and control groups. After obtaining informed consent and research goals for intervention group with family participation and according to the developed protocol, the family-centered teaching booklet was presented and the control group received routine care. Finally, the incidence of early complications in both groups were examined. the obtained information by using SPSS software and descriptive and inferential statistical tests were analyzed</p> <p>Results: The results of the present study. shows that amount of incident of early complications in the intervention group in comparison with control group has declined in the most sides of research, so this reduction is eye discharging in first and third week and it's tearing in the third week.</p> <p>Conclusion: The result of this study will be concluded that family –centered cares includes training package to patient and their families has reduced the complications and problems of surgery. Therefore, it is recommended that written educations all ophthalmology clinics and hospital wards be made available to patient and their relatives.</p> <p>Keywords: Nursing care plan, Home care, Cataract surgery, Complications</p>
<p>Nader Aghakhani ERCICRLSH1901059</p>	<p>Prevalence and Factors of Occupational Accidents in Nurses Who Working Educational and Treatments Centers of Urmia University of Medical Sciences</p> <p>Nader Aghakhani Patient Safety Research Center, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: Occupational accidents are important problems that can cause enormous problems for staff and employees of an organization. Therefore, controlling the rate of accidents for reducing of complications, providing security for staffs and the patients and the continuous efforts for preventing of its occurrence in clinical settings are essential. The target of this research was study of prevalence and factors of occupational accidents in nurses of educational and treatment centers of Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, 2016.</p> <p>Material & Methods: This research was performed as a cross sectional study in 180 nurses. Data were collected by a demographic and researcher made questionnaires asking about their job accidents. The association between the sociodemographic variables and the variable of occurrence of the work accident was ascertained through using Pearson's test, ANOVA and independent t tests adopting the level of significance of 0.05 and the confidence interval of 95%.</p>

Result:
The following were ascertained as predominant: female nurses (76.7%), mean age range (33.75±6.9). All of them reported having had some type of work accident in the institution. In biologic accidents, contact with blood or other body fluids (90.5%), chemical accidents, breathing vapors of disinfectants (46.7%), physical accidents, being exposed to X rays 46.9%), ergonomic accidents, low back pain due to patient's repositioning (41.7%) were the main occupational hazards. The most prevalent reasons of it were: unendurable work load (61.1%) and work frustration (35.6%).
There was a significant relationship between occupational accidents with long time of work, night shift, hesitation during the work, low time, and crowd of people in the wards ($p \leq 0.05$).
Conclusion:
Based on the results, it is really important to recognize the accidents' causes, control the rate of them and provide sufficient and appropriate occupational health and safety services.
Keywords: Prevalence, factors, Occupational, Accidents, Nurses

Effects of Appropriate Nutrition Training in Small Groups on Laboratory Parameters in Hemodialysis Patients Referred to Educational Hospitals, Urmia, Iran

Abstract

Objective:
Adherence to appropriate nutrition and fluid intake is one of the essential parts of chronic renal failure treatment for achieving the desirable results among the patients with hemodialysis. Among various training methods, the "small groups' method", as an advanced method, can be performed by nurses in achieving desirable therapeutic results. The present study was aimed to investigate the effect of appropriate nutrition training in small groups on laboratory parameters in hemodialysis patients.

Material and Methods:

In this clinical trial, 64 patients who met the inclusion criteria were randomly selected and divided into an intervention group and a control group. Subsequently, an appropriate nutritional training program, including lectures along with appropriate nutrition pamphlets in three one hour question and answer sessions were performed. Thirty two patients in each group were assigned to intervention groups of five. Then, the laboratory indicators for each patient were measured in each group one month after training. Thereafter, data analysis was performed using descriptive and analytical statistics (statistical tests including independent t-test, paired t-test, repeated measures, and ANOVA) in SPSS V.18 software.

Results:

The mean age of the patients was 50.1 ± 13.1 years; 47.5% of them had undergone dialysis due to hypertension and 55.7% had a history of 1-5 years of hemodialysis. There was a significant difference in post-intervention levels of urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, calcium, and phosphorus between the two groups.

Conclusion:

Appropriate nutrition training via small-group method for patients on hemodialysis can impose positive effects on laboratory parameters.

Keywords: Nutrition Training, Small Groups, Laboratory Parameters, Hemodialysis Patients

Amir Aghbar
ERCICRLSH1901060

Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome among School Children aged 6-18 years in Ein Al-Helwa Palestinian Refugee Camp, Lebanon: a cross-sectional study

Amir Aghbar

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Abstract

Background: Metabolic syndrome is characterized by the presence of several metabolic abnormalities including hyperglycemia, centralobesity, elevated blood pressure and an abnormal blood lipid profile. The prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome is rapidly rising around the world as childhood obesity is increasing. The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in school-aged children aged 6-18 years residing in Ein Alhelwe Refugee camp in Saida, Lebanon.

Methods: A school-based cross-sectional study design had two stages. The first stage included

measurements of weight, height, body mass index “BMI”, waist circumference and blood pressure. The second stage blood tests for fasting blood sugar, triglycerides and high-density lipoprotein “HDL”.

Findings: The first stage of the research included 487 participants (258 females and 229 males) and the second stage included 73 participants, 36 overweight (12 males, and 24 females) and 37 obese (19 males, and 18 females) participants. The prevalence of overweight and obesity were 15.2% and 14.4% among all age groups, respectively. The prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome was more pronounced when the modified National Cholesterol Education Program- Third Adult Treatment Panel “NCEP-ATPIII” definition (30.9%) was implemented compared to the International Diabetes Federation “IDF” definition (11.8%) among Palestinian refugee school children in Saida aged 10-18 years old with no statistical differences between males and females. Low HDL-cholesterol (52.1%), central obesity (46.6%) and raised blood pressure (42.5%) were the leading three common metabolic abnormalities among overweight and obese children.

Interpretation: The finding of this study showed that metabolic syndrome was common among obese and overweight children aged 10-18 years old living in Ein Al-Helwa Refugee Camp in Saida-Lebanon. These data raise the importance of early prevention and treatment of metabolic syndrome and its components to reduce the risk of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular complications in susceptible individuals.

Keywords: Metabolic Syndrome; Obesity; Overweight; Palestinian Refugees



Ramesh Bhat
ERCICRLSH1901062

The Efficacy of Yogic Practice on Selected Pulmonary Function Test in Postmenopausal Women: A Correlative Study

Ramesh Bhat

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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, PEF (Peak expiratory flow rate). FEV 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 postmenopausal 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

Bitam Samira
ERCICRLSH1901063

The Role of Scientific Research in the Development of Human Health

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Abstract

There is no doubt that the share as a public reward is necessary for the survival of the human being and necessary for the preservation of humanity for the pulse of life.

And it is engaged in research looking at the wells of health, both in terms of diseases to meet or reduce them or in the discovery of technologies and medicines for incurable diseases. Which means that the research culture in Mayaden Health has controls and axes to be addressed from different destinations and with different disciplines so that a good listening to all proposals that would add new to health. For this reason, I chose to have two interventions in this context, where I will discuss the importance of scientific research in adding the research, technical and therapeutic balance of health to benefit the patient and the governments of countries and human development in general.

Hourar Souad
ERCICRLSH1901070

Undernutrition in Patients with Cancer

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Abstract

Undernutrition in oncology remains a critical issue especially in children with cancer. With multifactorial origins, undernutrition can be responsible for a growth delay, a decrease or an alteration of the tolerance and effectiveness of treatments, and the increase of morbidities. The purpose of this work is to evaluate the nutritional status of cancer patients followed in pediatric oncology, to determine the predictive factors for major weight loss during treatment, cancers with high risk of undernutrition, as well as socio-economic characteristics related to undernutrition evaluated in children followed for cancerous pathology. We carried out a survey of the children followed in pediatric oncology unit of the pediatric hematology and oncology department of our hospital. The study was spread over a period of 3 months, from July 1st, 2017 to October 1st, 2017. The undernutrition rate was 36.5% according to the weight / height indicator. The most affected age range was between 5 and 10 years old with a percentage of 36%. 72% of undernourished children came from an unfavorable socio-economic level. Pathologies with high risk of undernutrition are represented by leukemias (41% of cases), followed by lymphomas (23% of cases). This study shows the importance of the role of healthcare professionals in supporting, informing and guiding cancer patients towards an optimization of nutritional care towards nutrition supports in order to ensure optimal nutritional status and prevent undernutrition.



Vijeshwar Verma
ERCICRLSH1901072

A Multiplex PCR Assay to Detect Important Human Pathogens Like Shigella, Escherichia Coli And Shiga Toxin-Producing E. Coli In Milk

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Abstract

For the simultaneous detection of three important pathogens, *Shigella*, *Escherichia coli* and Shiga-toxic *Esch. coli* a multiplex PCR (mPCR) assay has been designed. For the detection of *Esch. coli* and *Shigella* uidA gene was targeted, however, ipaH and stx1 genes were used for the detection of *Shigella* and shiga-toxin producing strains. The primers were so designed that the detection of pathogens was very specific and precise in the mPCR protocol resulting in specific amplicons representing the specific genes in question e.g., amplicons from ipaH and uidA gene fragments pointed to the presence of *Shigella* spp., amplification from uidA alone pointed to the presence of *Esch. coli* and presence of verotoxin gene amplicon pointed to the vero-toxinogenic nature of the culture. The protocol is so sensitive that it could detect a single pathogenic cell in a 20 µl PCR assay in both individual and mPCR assay, very useful for on spot detection of pathogens in sensitive food samples like milk.



Early Psychological Prevention of Social Pathology of Person

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Abstract

This article is about how does the process of social pathology of a person originate and develop, what

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ERCICRLSH1901073

negative qualities does a person with social pathology acquire, how socially disadvantaged person becomes receptive to committing offenses and what kind of negative consequences it leads to.
Keywords: People with Socially Disorders, Social Pathology, Legal Psychology, Non-Adaptive, Behavior, People with Psychological pathologies, Psychology of the Lawbreaker's Personality



Engin Esme
ERCICRLSH1901068

Design of A Remote Controlled Heart Monitoring System

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Abstract

The biological signal generated by the pulse is taken to the PC environment by means of an electrode, a preamplifier and a data acquisition (DAQ) card. An image is presented on the graphical display applying signal processing methods on the electrocardiogram (ECG) signals obtained on the PC. It has an easy-to-use interface supported by graphics on both the patient side and the specialist side. The ECG data is sent to the long-distance terminal via the GSM modem. The biggest advantage of using a GSM modem is to ensure that the specialist is independent of the place. Thus, the specialist can contact the patient at any time and at any place. The specialist analyzing ECG data can remotely manage the defibrillator device, if needed.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Electrocardiography (ECG), LabVIEW, Remote Heart Monitoring



Ephrem Mebrahtu
Araya
ERCICRLSH1901078

In Vivo Hepatoprotective and In Vitro Radical Scavenging Activity of Cucumis ficifolius A. Rich Root Extract

Ephrem Mebrahtu Araya

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Abstract

Background: Liver disease is a major public health problem associated with high incidence of mortality and morbidity globally. Though liver diseases are global public health and economical conundrum, modern drugs are limited in number, have side effects, unaffordable and inaccessible. Hence these phenomenon's underscore the need for new more potent, safer and cheaper hepatoprotective drugs.

Aim of the study: To evaluate the hepatoprotective and radical scavenging activity of Cucumis ficifolius hydroalcoholic root extract

Methods: Pre and post-treatment model hepatoprotective activity was evaluated in carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)-induced liver injury in mice. Swiss albino mice of either sex weighing between 25-30 g were used. In a pre-treatment model, mice were given three different doses (125, 250 and 500 mg/kg) of crude extract of C. ficifolius and silymarin (100 mg/kg) for seven days and CCl₄ on day 7, 30 minute after the last treatment. In a post-treatment model, mice were treated with crude extract and chloroform fraction both at dose of 500 mg/kg and silymarin 100 mg/kg, 2, 24 and 48 hr after CCl₄ administration. In both models, toxic control mice received a single dose of CCl₄ (1:1 in olive oil) 1 ml/kg. Mice were sacrificed 24 and 72 hr after CCl₄ administration in both pre and post treatment models respectively and blood samples were collected to assess biochemical parameters, while liver tissue slices were used for histopathological assessment. Radical scavenging activity of crude extract and different solvent fractions were evaluated using 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay.

Results: Serum levels of liver enzymes aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase were significantly (p<0.05) increased in animals treated with CCl₄ as compared to the normal control. Similarly, histopathological observations revealed severe damage in the structure of liver tissue in animals administered with CCl₄. On the other hand, pre-treatment with the crude extract and post-treatment with both crude extract and chloroform fraction of C. ficifolius in CCl₄ exposed animals showed marked improvement in both biochemical and histopathological parameters. In the in vitro DPPH assay, the crude and solvent fractions showed strong free radical scavenging activity.

Conclusion: The crude extracts of C. ficifolius and its chloroform fraction showed hepatoprotective activities which could be, at least in part, through radical scavenging action. Phytochemical analysis of C. ficifolius showed the presence of flavonoids, polyphenols, steroids, saponins and terpenoids,

which are also associated with hepatoprotective activity.
Keywords: Cucumis Ficifolius, Carbon Tetrachloride, Hepatoprotective, Liver Disease, Radical Scavenging



M. Imran Ganaie
ERCICRLSH1901083

Pesticides and Human Health - A Geo-Medical Review

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Abstract

Vast majority of the population in the study area are engaged in horticulture sector. While pesticides help in increasing fruit production, inappropriate pesticide storage practice and inadequate protective measures frequently causes accidental poisoning among farmers. The present study attempted to assess the impact of pesticides on human health - a geo-medical review. A cross-sectional questionnaire based study was conducted in the area to address the study objective. Data analysis was performed by using descriptive statistical methods: Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation. In the present study insecticides (65%) was the most commonly used pesticide followed by fungicides (28%). The farmers used to store pesticides mostly in storerooms (50%) followed by cowsheds (26%). During spraying of pesticides, farmers experienced headache (26.4%) followed by nausea (22.4%), burning/itching eyes (9.8%), fatigue (7%), cough (2%), running/burning nose (4.6%), muscle cramps (3%), diarrhea/stomach pain (3.6%), salivation (1.6%) & no symptoms (16.4%). Regarding the personal protective measures taken by the farmers for spraying, covering nose & mouth (27%), wash after spray (25.2%), cover all body (6.2%) and no protection was the most common with (37.4%). When asked about suggested actions to be taken if anybody becomes sick following exposure to pesticides, 72% of farmers prefer consulting a doctor. The study suggested that farmers of study area were exposed to highly hazardous pesticides, with insufficient protection. In this situation, educational and training interventions on pesticide handling and safety precautions are urgently needed.

Keywords: Farmer, Cross-sectional, Hazardous, Horticulture Sector, Pesticide

Nima Beheshtizadeh
ERCICRLSH1901086

An in silico Study on the Most Effective Growth Factors in Bone Regeneration via Tissue Engineering Concept

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Abstract

Development of Regenerative Medicine as the main process involved in cell growth and reconstruction of organs, holds the promise to reconstitute the normal function of cells, tissues, or organs lost due to disease or damage via replacing or regenerating [1]. In fact, there are three solutions for patients having organ impairment based upon the condition and severity of the destruction: Graft implantation, substitution, and restoration. Graft implantation has comprehensively extensive lists of anticipants all around the world. The ultimate prospect of tissue engineering is to create autologous tissue grafts for future replacement therapies through utilization of Cells & biomaterials simultaneously.

Sudarshan Surendran
ERCICRLSH1901088

A Rare Case of Entrapment of Superficial Branch of Radial Nerve within the Split Tendon of Brachioradialis Muscle (Wartenbergs Syndrome)

Sudarshan Surendran
Department of Anatomy, Melaka Manipal Medical College (Manipal Campus), Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka, India

Abstract

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 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

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