CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2019 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 March, Singapore

16-17 March, 2019

Conference Venue

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS) The Graduate Club, Suntec City Guild House, 3 Temasek Boulevard (Tower 5), #02- 401/402 Suntec City Mall, Singapore

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Professor Dr. Hjh. Norma Binti Alias
Ibnu Sina Institute for Fundamental Science Studies, Technology University of Malaysia, Skudai, Johor, Malaysia

Norma Alias is currently the Head of Networking and Linkages Division, Associate Professor and Research Fellow of Center for Sustainable Nanomaterials, Ibnu Sina Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (IIS), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). She was appointed as an Associate Professor and Research Fellow at King Saud University, Saudi Arabia. She is a member of the Malaysian Mathematical Sciences Society.

AP Dr. Norma possessed a PhD degree in Industrial Computing (Parallel Computing) in 2004. She has a diverse field of specializations including mathematical modelling, big data simulation, industrial computing, scientific computing, high-performance computing, shared-distributed parallel computing system, grid computing and software development. She has supervised for 13 PhD students and 32 MSc with Philosophy. She is supervising ongoing 5 PhD students , 12 MSc with Philosophy students, 2 postdoctoral students and reviewing postgraduate students of local and international universities from multi-faculty such as Computing Faculty , Science Faculty , Sport Science Research Center, Faculty of Biomedical and Health Science Engineering , UTM, UITM, UMS, USM, Malaysia, Curtin University, Australia and Gomal University, Pakistan. AP Dr. Norma has a distinguished academic and research track record having published over 200 publications which consist of index journal, index proceedings articles, books and modules. She held a number of editorial board memberships for a few international and national journals, such as Matrix Science Mathematics (as Editor-in-Chief), Recent Research in Knowledge and Information System, Malaysian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Sciences, World Journal of Advanced Engineering and Technology, International Journal of Advanced Information in Arts Science and Management, and International Journal of Advanced Research in Applied Science and Technology. AP Dr. Norma is an active innovator, having earned 2 product patent disclosures in 2015, 4 Intellectual property declarations, and 16 medals won in product innovation and invention expo since 2004 and having 2 products for commercialization. With her

extensive experience in innovation and invention, she has been entrusted with conducting innovation and creativity courses at university level, therefore, the innovation and creativity can be delivered in the form of structured knowledge. She also has extensive experience in service-based commercialization activities. From 2007 to 2018, she has a number of service-based commercialization products in term of software services, workshop, training, conferences, seminar and consultation. Since 2016, the commercialization has been run under CSNano Technology Sdn Bhd, IIS, UTM.

Shaikha Al Madailwi
ERCICRLSH1904051

Elderlys attitudes towards the nursing homes in Oman

Shaikha Al Madailwi
Humanities Research Center, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Abstract

This study aims to identify elderly's attitudes towards to be seated in a nursing home in Muscat governorate by an approved field study on the sample social survey for Muscat elderly residents and their number is (2332) aged who are distributed to six Wilayats which are: Muscat, Bawshar, Al Amrat, Al Seeb, Qurayyat, and Muttrah. The study used a questionnaire as a tool and collected the information by interviews. The study used many proper statistic methods to analyze data ranged from duplicate distributions, kay square, logistic regression analysis by using a statistic program which is known as (SPSS). The study shows a drop in elderly's desire to be seated in the nursing home in Muscat governorate. In addition, the results highlighted that the variables of the number of children, the educational level, the repeated marriage of the elderly and the age play an influential role in reducing their desire to be seated in the nursing home. In addition, the study explained the marginal and the weak effect of the variable of a social kind, social situation, monthly income, practical situation, accommodation quality, property ownership towards their desire to be seated in a nursing home.

Keywords: Nursing Homes, Elderly's, Social and Economic Variables

Mazhar Khan
ERCICRLSH1904052

Seizure Based Brain Surgery To Cure Epilepsy Disorder

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Abstract

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder that involve sudden recurrent episodes of sensory disturbance and loss of consciousness associated with abnormal electrical activity in the brain. It is a chronic disorder that cause unprovoked recurrent seizures. Since, seizure is a sudden rush of electrical activity in the brain thus, it may occur in two different ways. First one is a generalized seizures that affect the whole brain and the other one is focal or partial seizure that affect some part of the brain. There may be a mild seizure or stronger one. A mild seizure is difficult to recognize and it last a few seconds during which a patient lack awareness. Whereas, in stronger seizure some people become confused or loss consciousness and then they have no memory of it happening. Symptoms of epilepsy disorder involve temporary confusions, uncontrollable jerking movements of the arms and legs, a straining spells, loss of consciousness or awareness, psychic symptoms such as fear, anxiety, staring blankly, unresponsiveness and performing repetitive movements. There are several issues and challenges for epilepsy patient involving cognitive or learning problems, not doing well at home school, work, or with friends, sleeping problem, unexplained injuries, falls, thinning of the bones, reproductive problems and risk of death. Worldwide, there are about 50 million patients of epilepsy. An estimate of 30 to 50 per 100000 people in the general public are suffering from epilepsy and the rate is two to three time high in the developing country. It is more common in New Zealand but in Pakistan 9.99 per 1000 people of total population are suffering from epilepsy disease. All though medication solution is available for epilepsy disorder but the same is time consuming and not 100 percent correct in most of the cases. Since, there are various types of seizure in epilepsy disorder thus, we have proposed brain surgeries in specific portion of brain for each type of seizure as resective surgery, multiple subpial transection, corpus colostomy. With epilepsy surgery, a surgeon have to remove that areas of patient's brain that causing seizures as per above mentioned surgeries. In our future work, we aim to propose most accurate medication treatments since, most of the people are reluctant from brain surgeries.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Seizure, Disorder, Consciousness, Unresponsiveness

Fatemeh Abdollahi
ERCICRLSH1904053

Cultural Practices and Postpartum Mental Health

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University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Abstract

Background/ Objectives and Goals
Culture plays an important role in the pregnancy evaluation and post-partum adjustment. Cultural practices have been found to positively impact the mothering experiences. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between cultural practices and post-partum depression in a cohort of Iranian women for the first time.
Methods
In a longitudinal cohort design, 2279 pregnant women attending primary health centers of Mazandaran province in a stratified random sampling method were administrated in the study. Date was collected using EPDS and researcher developed cultural practices questionnaires at three months after delivery. Using multiple regression model the data was analyzed.
Expected Results/ Conclusion/ Contribution
The prevalence of PPD was 19% among 1,910 women who were followed post-delivery in this study. Cultural practices were not associated with lower odds of PPD in multiple logistic regression model after adjustment for all socio-demographic factors. The results of this study did not also provide any evidence to support that gender of baby has been associated with the greater risk of PPD. Cultural practices could not be perceived as protective mechanisms that protect women from PPD in this traditional society. However, health professionals should be familiar with post-partum beliefs and practices that could support mothers in the postpartum period.
Keywords: Culture, Depression, Post-Partum, Practices

Paternal Postpartum Depression and its Relationship to Maternal Depression

Abstract

Background & objectives: Fathers may be at risk of depression during the postpartum period. Some studies have been reported maternal depression is the key predictor of paternal postpartum depression (PPD). This study aimed to explore this association.
Methods: Using a cross-sectional study design, 591 couples referring to Mazandaran province primary health centers at 2-8 weeks postpartum (during 2017) were recruited. Couples screened for depression using Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). Data on socio-demographic characteristics and psychosocial factors was also gathered. Paternal PPD was analyzed in relation to maternal PPD and other related factors using multiple regression.
Results/ Conclusions:: The prevalence of Paternal and maternal postpartum depression was 15.7% (93) and 31.8% (188), respectively. The regression model showed that there was increased risk of PPD in fathers whose wives experienced PPD [OR=1.15, (95%CI: 1.04-1.27)], who had a lower state of general health [OR=1.21, (95%CI: 1.11-1.33)], who experienced increased number of life events [OR=1.42, (95%CI: 1.01-1.2.00)], and who were at older age [OR=1.20, (95%CI: 1.05- 1.36)]. Also, there was a decreased risk of depression in fathers with more children compared with those with fewer children [OR=0.20, (95%CI: 0.07-0.53)]. Maternal PPD and psychosocial risk factors were the strong predictors of parental PPD. Being grown up in a family with two depressed parents is an important issue for children and needs futher research and attention.

Emmanuel Ikechukwu Nnamonu
ERCICRLSH1904055

Impact of Feeding Omega-3 Fatty Acids on the Fertility of Female Albino Rats Treated with Chemoterapy Drug

Emmanuel Ikechukwu Nnamonu
Department of Biology / School of Sciences, Federal College of Education, Eha Amufu, Enugu, Nigeria

Abstract

Background and aim
The need to procure solution to infertility caused by chemotherapy motivated this study. Impact of feeding omega-3 fatty acids (O3FA) on fertility of female albino rats treated with cyclophosphamide (CPP) was evaluated.
Methods
There was two experimental subunits. The fertility sub unit consisted seven mating groups of six

	rats (two males and four females) per group. Male rats were assigned into groups 1 (control), 2, 3 and 4, females into 5 (control), 6, 7 and 8. Males were treated 1 - 0.3 ml distilled water with 0.3 ml tween 80 (placebo), 2 – 250 mg/kg O3FA, 3 – 25 mg/kg CPP and 4 - 25 mg/kg CPP + 250 mg/kg of O3FA for twenty-eight days. Females groups received same treatments. The males and females were cohabitated in a ratio of 1:2 after treatment. On day 20 of gestation, the uterine horns were exteriorized for examination and computation of the required parameters. The abortifacient effect (ABE) of O3FA involved ten pregnant rats. The experimental group received O3FA 500 mg/kg, while control received placebo at days 15 and 16 of gestation. **Results** **All treatments recorded 100 % percentage of pregnant female (PPF) except CPP. The CPP + O3FA treatment significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) foetuses weight, foetal crown-rump length, corpora luteal number and fertility index compared with CPP treatment. The CPP + O3FA treatment significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) implantation index compared with CPP. The O3FA caused no ABE.** **Conclusion** **Conclusively, O3FA demonstrated a positive impact on fertility of CPP treated female rats and also possess no ABE.** **Keywords: Omega-3 Fatty Acids, Cyclophosphamide, Female Fertility, Abortifacient Effect, Rats**
Ruijia Ge **ERCICRLSH1904056**	**Predicting the Risk of Stroke using Artificial Neural Network and Logistic Regressioin in Big Health Data** **Ruijia Ge** **The Madeira School, The Madeira School, McLean, VA, USA** **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 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.** **According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were alq120q (How often drink alcohol over past 12 moths), race, bpq080 (Doctor told you - high cholesterol level), marriage status, and smq020 (Smoked at least 100 cigarettes in life).** **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.** **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.** **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.
 **Seraj Ahmed Khan** **ERCICRLSH1904057**	**Association of Vitamin D with Circulating Thyrotropin Level in Suspected Thyroid Disorders** **Seraj Ahmed Khan** **Department of Biochemistry, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal** **Abstract** **Background: Few past studies have reported the impact of vitamin D deficiency on autoimmune thyroid disease and demonstrated inconclusive results. Recent studies have reported an association of high vitamin D with low circulating thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)** **Objective: Therefore, we aim to examine the relationship between serum vitamin D and circulating TSH levels in suspected thyroid disorders.** **Methods: In the present cross-sectional study we enrolled the participants after taking their consent. Five ml blood was collected following standard protocol. Serum was separated and analyzed for free T3, free T4, TSH and 25(OH) D by Chemiluminescence Immunoassay (CLIA). Data obtained was analyzed in SPSS Version 21. P<0.05 was set for statistical significance.** **Results: A total of 1289 participants were enrolled in the study, out of which 81% were female and 19% male. On the basis of TSH level participants were categorized as: Hyperthyroidism (TSH<0.3 uIU/ml) 3.9%, Euthyroid (TSH 0.3-4.5 uIU/ml) 76.6% and Hypothyroid (TSH>4.5 uIU/ml) 19.5%. In total 302 (23.4%) participants had thyroid disorder. Based on serum 25(OH) D level participants were grouped as deficient (25(OH)D<20ng/L), insufficient (25(OH)D=20-29.9 ng/L) and sufficient (25(OH)D⩾30 ng/L). Vitamin D was significantly correlated (p=0.027) with TSH level in the total participants. Linear regression analysis depicts, age (p<0.001) and fT4 (p=0.048) were significantly associated with vitamin D level. Binary logistic regression for thyroid disorder reveals vitamin D (OR=1.009; p=0.045) and age (OR=0.986; p=0.001) were the two independent predictors of the outcome.** **Conclusion: Vitamin D is significantly correlated with TSH level and independently predicts the outcome of thyroid disorder. Our study warrants the need to screen vitamin D level in all suspected cases of thyroid disorders.** **Keywords: Vitamin D, TSH, T3, T4, Thyroid Disorder**
Lakhon KMA **ERCICRLSH1904059**	**Vicenin-2: A Potential Radiosensitizer of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Cells** **Lakhon KMA** **Department of Biochemistry, North-Eastern Hill University, Umshing-Mawkynroh, Shillong, Meghalaya, India** **Abstract** **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 Ocimum sanctum 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.** **Keywords: Vicenin-2, Radiosensitization, Caspase-3, Rad50, MMP-2, p21**
	Physiologic Correlation Between the Lengths of Spinal Curvature and Angles of Sitting on Saddle Chair to Alleviate Back Pain

Ramalingam Shanmugam
ERCICRLSH1904064

Ramalingam Shanmugam
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Abstract

Physical therapists recommend that the back pain is avoidable by sitting angles (see Wang [5] for details). Truszczy´nska-Baszaka et al. [4] recently measured and evaluated the changes in ten spinal curvatures due to changing seven angles of sitting positions on office versus saddle chair. They reported that the back pain was significantly reduced by sitting on saddle chair. In their report, the seven angles are inputs and the ten lengths of spinal curvature are outcome variables in the physiologic system. One wonders what the correlation between the input and output variables might be. The usual formula for finding correlation is not applicable for a lack of match between the input and output variables. Yet, an approach is necessary. The research question is then about how to proceed to find such correlation. This research article constructs a new and innovative methodology to obtain an estimate of the system's correlation between the angles of sitting and lengths of spinal curvature. The data in Truszczy´nska-Baszaka et al. [4] are utilized to illustrate our new methodology. Our finding is that the physiologic system's correlation is negative, meaning that the length of the spinal curvatures is inversely related to the sitting angle. The use of saddle chair eases the back pain by significantly altering several spinal curvatures, as demonstrated by this article.

Keywords: Bivariate Distribution, Linear Model, Conditional Mean And Variance, Kronecker Vector

Rina Hidayati Pratiwi
ERCICRLSH1904065

Mechanism of Action of Bioactive Compound Broduced by Endophytic Microbes from Neesia altissima (Malvaceae) Morphologically

Rina Hidayati Pratiwi
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Abstract

Capital Structure simply refers to a process of how a firm finances its operations by choosing between different types of funding. The main objective of every organization is how to take appropriate financing measures so as to increase their firm's value and maximize profits by incurring the minimum cost possible. Therefore, it is crucial for companies to choose a suitable mix of debt and equity to finance itself, as failure to do so may even drives corporations to bankruptcy when things aggravate. The aim of this research paper is thus to analyze whether the institutional structure born by the Mauritian market supports the distinct empirical theories of Capital Structure and to discern the relationship between each factor and the leverage of firms. Besides, the main purpose of this research is directed towards studying the impact that determinants of capital structure have on leverage, in different sectors in Mauritius. This study therefore attempts to provide an insight of the main determinants of capital structure of companies from five main different sectors, namely the finance, commerce, industry, investment and the leisure and hospitality, listed on the Official Market of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius, for the period of five years, from 2011 to 2016. Size, profitability, tangibility, growth, non-debt tax shield and risk will be used as firm specific variables in this study. The empirical results revealed that size, tangibility, growth and non-debt tax shield have significant influence on leverage. Furthermore, because of inter firms differences, different relationships are observed among the explanatory variables and leverage.

Keywords: Capital Structure, GMM Model, Leverage

The Effect of Cooperative Learning and Thinking Ability Toward Writing Skill of Exposition Paragraph

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Abstract

This study aims at finding out the effect of Number Head Together (NHT) type and Cooperative Script (CS) type of cooperative learning (creative and critical thinking ablity) toward skill of

Etik S. **ERCICRLSH1904066**	**writing exposition paragraph at second semester students of Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program Cokrominoto University Palopo. This study used a quantitative research approach with experimental method that used 2x2 factorial design. The test result of the writing paragraph exposition and thinking ability were analyzed by using a two-way ANOVA design with 0.05 significance level. The sample of this study used a multi stage random sampling technique as 68 students. The result show that (1) the mean score of the students test result taught by NHT technique (A1) was 87.09 while the mean score of the students result taught by CS Technique (A2) was 82.21; (2) The effect of learning approach variable, thinking skill, and the interaction between learning approaches and thinking skills toward writing skills in Indonesian exposition paragraph was 85.50%; (3) The mean score of the student group who has ability to think creatively with the NHT cooperative approach type (A1B2) was 87.35; (4) The mean score of students who have creative ability with NHT technique (A1B2) was 87.35, while the mean score of students who study with CS technique (A1B2) was 79.53; (5) The mean score of the students test result taught by using NHT technique (A1) was 87.09 while the mean score of students'creative thinking ability was 87.35** **Keywords: Writing Exposition Paragraph, Cooperative Models (NHT and CS) type, Critical Thinking Ability and Creative**
Shewannie Lou Giray **ERCICRLSH1904067**	**The Effects of the Implementation of PROJECT POST- Protect our Students from Threats in Muzon National High School SY 2017-2018** **Shewannie Lou Giray** **Department of Education, Muzon National High School, Taytay, Philippines** **Abstract** **The study aimed to determine the effects of the implementation of project POST- Protect our Students from Threats in Muzon National High School during the School year 2017-2018.** **The descriptive survey method was utilized in the study. Descriptive survey method is appropriate for data derived from simple observational situations, whether these are actually physically observed or observed through the use of a questionnaire or poll techniques (Costales and Zulueta, 2007). There are survey questionnaire for the respondent to answer to determining the extent of effectiveness of Project POST (Protect our Student from Threats) it is use to collect data and information.** **This action research determined the extent of effectiveness of Project POST(Protect our Students from Threats) of Muzon National High School for School Year 2017-2018 for the teachers and students.** **The respondents of the study are 50 teachers, 100 parents, 100 students of Muzon national High School, 40 people from the community, 10 people from the Local Government Organization. Purposive sampling also known as judgment, selective or subjective sampling it is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his/her own judgment when choosing members of population to participate in the study. Purposive sampling is a non- probability sampling method and it occurs when elements selected for the sample are chosen by the judgment of the researcher. Researchers often believe that they can obtain representative sample by using a sound judgment which will result in saving time and money. The respondents was given the questionnaire – checklist about the extent of effectiveness of Project POST (Protect the students from Threats).The aspects considered are the child's awareness, friendly, security and protection.** **This study used the researcher made questionnaire checklist to establish descriptive research. This method is essential to collect information necessary to determine the extent of effectiveness of Project POST (Protect our Students from Threats) data from the survey are subjected for evaluation by the Quality Assurance Team QUAT and the School Enthusiasts for Advance Research SEARCH TEAM of the teachers for its acceptability.Data were analyzed by the experts in the field of research composition of the team are School Head, Master Teachers and Head Teacher and other experts. Analysis of data was utilized and projected a comparison before and after the implementation of the Project POST.** **To determine the effect of Project POST (Protect our Students from Threats in Muzon National High School weighted mean and standard deviation was used. To determine the significant difference on the level of effectiveness of the Project in the pre-test and post test, independent t-test and One Way ANOVA was used. To determine the perception of the three groups of respondents on the effect of Project POST in Muzon National High School average weighted mean was used. To**

	find the difference on the perception of parents, students, teachers, community people and local government officials Two Way ANOVA was used. **Based on the gathered data, different findings showed in terms of the level of effectiveness of the implementation of Project POST with respect to the perception of the respondents in terms of the cited aspects. The study shows that it is Very Much Effective in the students, parents, teachers, community people and local government units.** **What is the extent of Effectiveness of Project POST in terms of the following aspects Child Awareness- Very Much effective, Child Friendly- Very Much Effective, Child Security- Very Much Effective, Child- Protection From Threats- Very Much Effective.** **The study determined if there is a significant difference between the perception of the three groups to a Project POST program in Muzon National High School results shows that there is no significant difference in the perception of the three groups of respondents.**
Ziheng Guo **ERCICRLSH1904068**	**Predicting Alzheimer Diesease Using Longitudinal Magnetic Resonance Imaging Data** **Ziheng Guo** **Shattuck, St. Mary's School, Faribault, Minnesota, USA** **Abstract** **Objective: This study aims to build a predictive model for Alzheimer using artificial neural network and compare its performance to logistic regression model.** **Methods: A public database was used in this study. 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 Alzheimer 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:** **A total of 127 (40%) records out of 317 were from Alzheimer patients in the data.** **According to the logistic regression, patient age, mini mental state examination (MMSE), normalize whole brain volume (nWBV) and gender were important predictors for Alzheimer.** **According to this neural network, the top 5 most important predictors were mini mental state examination (MMSE), socioeconomic status (SES), atlas scaling factor (ASF), education and gender.** **For training sample, the ROC was 0.94 for the Logistic regression and 0.97 for the artificial neural network. In testing sample, the ROC was 0.94 for the Logistic regression and 0.88 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network had worse performance than Logistic regression.** **Conclusions: In this study, we identified several important predictors for Alzheimer e.g., mini mental state examination, normalize whole brain volume, atlas scaling factor. When compared to artificial neural network model, artificial neural network had a similar discriminating capability with logistic regression.**
 **Dio Caisar Darma** **ERCICRLSH1904070**	**Underground Economy: The Shadow Effect of Human Trafficking** **Dio Caisar Darma** **Management, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Samarinda, Samarinda, Indonesia** **Abstract** **The purpose of the study is to analyze the causes and disadvantages of human trafficking, knowing the obstacles faced in the prevention and handling of human trafficking in Indonesia. The research is based on qualitative methods with a descriptive approach (semi-structure interview, observation and documentation) in 5 regions of Indonesia. The research findings state that these workers and Indonesia suffered losses, because they were carried out illegally and there was an underground economy. The causes of human trafficking are caused by economic, social, cultural and legal factors. Meanwhile, various obstacles faced by the Government of Indonesia, namely: funding, not all government agencies that deal with the problem, understand the procedures, and unclear restitution policies.** **Keywords: Underground Economy, Human Traficking**

Tuxun Lu
ERCICRLSH1904071

Rating of Healthcare Quality by Adults In Medical Expenditure Panel Survey

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Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to build a predictive model for Rating of healthcare quality using artificial neural network and compare its performance with linear regression.

Method: A public data was used in this study. All the records were randomly split into two groups: training sample (50%) and testing sample (50%). Two models were built using training sample to predict rating of healthcare quality population: artificial neural network and linear regression. Mean squared errors (MSE) were compared between both models. A R package called "neuralnet" was employed for neural network building.

Results: The random sample size is 6033 adults in the testing sample and 6033 in training sample, a total of 12066 records. The average rating of healthcare quality was 8.38 in the testing sample and 8.39 in the training sample; the median was 9 for both samples.

The Rating of healthcare quality increased for elder adults. Male adults rated the quality of health care lower. White adults rated the quality higher, so did Hispanic adults and unemployed adults. Patients with higher blood pressure had lower rating of healthcare quality. Many SF-12 items were significant predictors of the rating of health quality.

According to the neural network analysis, the most important predictor of Rating of healthcare quality was health limits climbing stairs (SF-12v2), followed by needed to see specialist, Asian, pain limits normal work sf-12v2 and family income as % of poverty line.

For testing sample, the MSE was 2.6 for the linear regression and 2.7 for the artificial neural network. Artificial neural network performed similarly with linear regression.

Conclusions: In this study, we identified important of predictors of rating of healthcare quality, for example, age, male, race, SF-12 items. This tool will be very helpful to understand characteristics determining rating of healthcare quality.

Xinzhao Cai
ERCICRLSH1904072

Gap Analysis on Hospitalized Health Service Utilization in Floating Population Covered by Different Medical Insurance--Case Study from Jiangsu Province, China

Xinzhao Cai
State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Macau, China

Abstract

Objective: By analyzing the gap of hospitalization service among floating population in different medical insurance in Jiangsu Province, this paper is to understand the current situation of the utilization of resident health service in the floating population, and to provide the basis for improving the health service utilization in different health insurance.

Methods: The data of this study were obtained from "the national dynamic monitoring survey of floating population in 2014". A total of 12,000 samples of floating population in Jiangsu Province were selected. 57.15% for men and 42.85% for women, 53.3%, 9.2%, 18.8%, 7.9% of Suzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, the rest of the city, 10.8%; 46.95% for those under 30, 39.67 for 30 to 45 %, 13.38% over the age of forty-five. Using descriptive statistical analysis, chi-square test, the paper analyzed the difference of hospitalization service utilization of floating population in different medical insurance in the data of Jiangsu Province in 2014. This study divides basic medical insurance into the following categories： MIUE(Medical Insurance of Urban Employee), other insurances(new rural cooperative medical system, the medical insurance for urban residents) and no medical insurance.

Results: The proportion of FPMIUE (floating population with medical insurance of urban employee) to get hospitalization were higher than the proportion of other medical insurance (74.76%) and no medical insurance (67.57%), 15.19 and 22.38% (chi-square= 24.958, p = 0.000). FPMIUE's hospitalization expenses over 1600 dollars is 15.34%, respectively, lower than in other medical insurance (16.19%) and no medical insurance (21.62%) of 0.85 and 6.28% of the floating population (chi-square= 10.000, p = 0.040). Different basic medical insurance of floating population proportion of hospitalization medical expenses exists significant difference (chi-square= 225.206, p

	= 0.000). The type of basic medical insurance had statistical significance on whether the patients were hospitalized (p=0.003) and whether they were hospitalized (p=0.014). The stepwise multiple linear regression analysis results presented that factors, including "Demography" (Age and Marital status) (p<0.01) and "Social structure" (Education, Hukou, Insurance status and Work status) (p<0.01) were significantly associated with the inpatient health utilization of floating population. Conclusion: Medical insurance type affects the hospitalization health service utilization of floating population, including choice of hospital medical institutions, in-hospital medical expenses, reimbursement of hospital expenses. **Keywords: Floating Population, Inpatient Health Utilization, Health Insurance Coverage, Jiangsu China**
Zhi Cui **ERCICRLSH1904073**	**A Review on Methodological Quality of Current Clinical Trials of Traditional Chinese Medicine** **Zhi Cui** **Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Macau** **Abstract** **Background: Although the outcome on traditional Chinese medicine took up 22% of the national fiancé expenditure delivered in China in 2016, its effectiveness has always been challenged for lacking reliable evidence, especially in many overseas countries. It is believed that results from a well-designed randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs) can provide key information underpinning the practice of TCM causing a great number of research on TCM RCTs in recent years, while there are few researchers considering the quality of the methodology being adopted by the current TCM clinical trials and the quality of the current TCM clinical trials still remains mysterious.** **Objectives: To figure out the current development of the TCM clinical trials in 2016 and to analyze the main problems of the TCM clinical trials.** **Methods: The keywords traditional Chinese medicine, TCM, clinical trials and clinical study were used in CNKI and PubMed to search the clinical trials on TCM, published from January 1st to December 31st in 2016. The meta-analyses and the systematic reviews got excluded. The quality assessment was conducted according to the CONSORT statement. IBM SPSS Statistics 22 was used for the statistical analyses.** **Results: Of 210 TCM clinical trials identified, 158 (88.78%) RCTs were included, 42 from CNKI and 116 from PubMed. On average, 77.85% of the items on the checklist were provided for all the trials included. Item 1 (participants), item 2 (interventions), item 3 (objectives), item 4 (outcomes) were fully met while item 6 (randomization sequence generation), item 8 (implementation) and item 10 (statistical methods) remained partially met. In particular, item 5 (sample size), item 7 (allocation concealment) and item 9 (blinding/masking) showed in an unfavorite situation. The quality of the whole TCM RCTs was just a good level, the quality of RCTs from PubMed was much higher than those from CNKI and the quality of RCTs on drug was higher than those on non-drugs.** **Conclusion: Although the quality is being improved rapidly, some methodology issues warrant closer examination. Lacking the items' contents, insufficient detailed descriptions and the confused structures of the articles are the main three problems in the way of improving the quality. In particular, sample size calculation, allocation concealment and blinding should be carefully carried out to ensure the validity of TCM clinical trials.** **Keywords: Traditional Chinese Medicine, TCM, Review, Clinical Trials, 2016**
 **Pavunraj Manickam**	**Low-Cost and Environmental-Friendly Phyto-Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles Using 1, 2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diisooctyl ester Isolated from Acalypha fruticosa Forssk. Leaf Extract and its Larvicidal Activity against Aedes aegypti (L.) and Culex quinquefasciatus (Say)** **Pavunraj Manickam** **PG & Research Department of Zoology, Vivekananda College,Tiruvedakam West, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India** **Abstract** **Conversion of silver nanoparticles by phyto-synthesis has potential to be utilized as biocompatible molecules, less toxic and environmental friendly approach for the control of populations of mosquitoes. In the present study, larvicidal activity of synthesized silver nanoparticles (AgNPs)**

ERCICRLSH1904058	using 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylic acid isolated from the leaves of Acalypha fruticosa was tested against the larvae of Aedes aegypti and Culex quinquefasciatus. Among the fractions collected and concentrated, the sixth fraction showed a single spot on TLC which was found to be a pure compound. The structure for this compound was elucidated using UV, MS and NMR spectral data. The molecular analysis of the active fraction revealed a single major compound known as 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylic acid. The larvicidal susceptibility tests were carried out using the standard guidelines of World Health Organization (2009). The maximum larval mortality was observed in 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylic acid against A. aegypti and C. quinquefasciatus with LC50=14.77 and LC90=36.21 ppm and LC50=13.44 and LC90=29.15 ppm, respectively. This compound was used further to prepare silver nanoparticles. The synthesized nanoparticles were characterized and confirmed as AgNPs using UV–visible spectroscopy, XRD and HR-TEM analysis. The maximum activity was observed in synthesized AgNPs against the larvae of A. aegypti and C. quinquefasciatus (LC50 = 3.97 and 3.06 µg/mL; LC90 = 10.91 and 8.41 µg/mL). Rephrase test was carried out to analyze the toxicological effects of Mesocyclops pehpeiensis for 24 h at synthesized AgNPs. This method is considered as an innovative alternative approach that can be used to control mosquitoes.
Eryati Darwin ERCICRLSH1904076	**The effect of hyperglycaemia to the levels of eNOS and NO in coronary heart disease patients** **Eryati Darwin** **Department of Histology, Medical Faculty, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Background: Hyperglycaemia, is a major risk factor for endothelial dysfunction and lead to increase cardiovascular complication. High glucose concentration perturbs endothelial cells homeostasis and endothelial quiescence that will cause impairment of endothelial function, which characterized by deficiency in nitric oxide (NO) bioavailability. Nitric oxide production is synthesized from L-arginine by endothelial nitric oxide synthases (eNOS).** **Objective: To determine the effect of hyperglycaemia to the levels of eNOS and NO that play a role in endothelial dysfunction in coronary heart disease, we studied the relationship between the level of high blood glucose with eNOS and NO in coronary heart disease (CHD) patients** **Methods: In this cross sectional study, 25 hyperglycaemic patients with CHD and 25 hyperglycaemic patients without CHD of the outpatients in Department of Cardiology and Department of Internal Medicine in the regional public hospitals and fulfilled inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in this study. The blood were taken from cubital vein were collected to measure the eNOS and NO levels using the ELISA method. Data were analysed statistically using Shapiro-Wilk-test and student t test** **Results: The results of this study show that eNOS levels in the group of hyperglycaemic patients with CHD were significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than those in the hyperglycaemic patients without CHD. The levels of NO in hyperglycaemic patients with CHD were not statistically different ($p > 0.05$) in compared to the hyperglycaemic patients without CHD, although NO was tended to be lower in hyperglycaemic patients with CHD** **Conclusion: eNOS and NO play a role in endothelial dysfunction due to hyperglycaemia as a risk factor for coronary heart disease** **Keywords: CHD, Endothelial Dysfunction, eNOS, Hyperglycaemia, NO**
 Arni Amir ERCICRLSH1904077	**Analysis of Hormone Estradiol and Estradiol Receptor in Female Rattus Novergicus Exposed to Propoxur** **Arni Amir** **Department of Biology, University of Andalas, Padang, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Ae.aegypti causes problems as dengue vectors (WHO, 2009). The use of an insecticide to eradicate mosquitoes has become a common way. Insecticide products are not only used by the government, but also for households with various forms and methods of application such as repellent, aerosol, mosquito coils, mat, etc. The high use of insecticides raises concerns regarding the impact on the environment and human health, this is due to the presence of active toxic substances known as propoxur. Substance of propoxur is a carbamate compound, killed thousands of people and caused damage to the nerves of hundreds of thousands of other people in Bhopal in India, this substance**

	has been banned from overseas use. Studies on disability in infants and organ malformations identified that the use of propoxur poses a threat to the health of the fetus and toddler. Disorders of hormonal functions such as hypogonadism, hormonal disorders, cell function disorders and death are various forms of conditions that occur in individuals exposed to propoxur (Minister of Health Canada, 2011). This study aimed to determine the effect of propoxur exposure toward estradiol level and estradiol receptors in Rattus novergicusfemale. Results showed there were significant differences between the control group and the treatment group exposed to Propoxur for 30 minutes (19.5869 ± 4.9731), 60 minutes (20.0920 ± 5.7529), and 90 minutes (25.8703 ± 4.0753). There was a long-standing effect of Propoxur toward Estradiol hormone (p = 0.000). There were also significant differences of estradiol receptor (p = 0.008) between the control group and the treatment group exposed to Propoxur for 30 minutes (1.8489 ± 0.9017), 60 minutes (2.3844 ± 1.4296), and 90 minutes (3.1634 ± 0.9936). Based on statistical tests it is known that there is a long-standing effect of Propoxur. The longer exposure to Propoxur the higher the level of estradiol receptors. **Keywords: Hormone Estradiol, Receptor Estradiol and Propoxure**

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- 2019 – 16th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 31 Aug-01 Sept, Rome
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