



Conference Proceedings

2019 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 29-30 June, Malaysia

29-30 June 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

**The Regency Scholar's Hotel, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM),
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Palanisamy Sivanandy
Department of Pharmacy Practice, School of Pharmacy, International
Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Dr. Palanisamy Sivanandy is an eminent academician and researcher has more than 10 years of teaching and research experiences. He has more than 20 years of experiences in the pharmacy field.

He has started his career as a Dispensing pharmacist in the year 1997 as a Diploma Pharmacist; in 2005 he has completed his Pharmacy Undergraduation (B.Pharm) from the Madurai Medical College, Tamilnadu; in 2007 he obtained his Post Graduation (M.Pharm) in Pharmacy Practice from Sri Ramakrishna Institute of Paramedical Sciences, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. He has completed his Ph.D., in the year 2013 from the prestigious Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai and Good Clinical Practice Licensure Exam from Ministry of Health (MoH), Malaysia in 2014.

He has published more than 59 research papers in various national and international indexed peer-reviewed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute for more than 10 international journals.

He has received many grants from Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, India; Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi, India; and Centre for International Cooperation in Science, Chennai, India; International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

He has presented many research papers in conferences in various countries like Turkey (Istanbul), USA (Newyork and Texas), South Korea (Seoul), Singapore, Thailand (Bangkok), and Malaysia.

His main area of interest is Pharmacovigilance, Drug Safety Monitoring, Prescription Auditing, Clinical Research and Development, Clinical Trials and Patient Safety.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Karthikayini Krishnasamy

**Nursing Officer, University Malaya Medical Centre, Inpatient Service
(Medical Wards), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Mrs. Kathikayini Krishnasamy is an eminent researcher and nursing faculty at the University Malaya Medical Center (UMMC). Mrs Karthika has more than 20 years of experience in Nursing and Midwifery. She has completed her Bachelor degree in Nursing at UMMC in 2007 and earned his post-graduation in nursing at the same institution in 2012 and currently pursuing her doctorate at the same university. She has started her career as staff nurse at the UMMC after her diploma in 1999, and currently serving as nursing officer for the Inpatient Service (Medical Wards) at UMMC since May 2018. She has presented many research papers in various international conferences and given plenary talks on various thematic events in conferences.

She has been working as a Quality Coordinator at University Malaya Medical Centre under the Quality and Clinical Governance Department for Conducting Hospital Audit based on MS: ISO 9001: 2001/2015 and Malaysian Society of Quality in Health (MSQH) 2015 & 2016. She conducted many Clinical Risk Management Workshops, Quality Assurance (QA) Projects, Nursing Audits, Nursing Seminar & Workshops, Continuous Nursing programme and Education within the Unit and Hospital and also conducting and coordinating Hospital Online Surveys mainly on patient safety climate.

PRESENTERS



Ebenezer Morolahun
ERCICRLSH1908051

Antidiabetic effect of aqueous extract of ripe Carica papaya seed in alloxan-induced diabetic albino rats

Ebenezer Morolahun

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Abstract

Background: This research was carried out to evaluate the antidiabetic effect of aqueous extract of ripe Carica papaya seed in alloxan-induced diabetic albino rats. Diabetes is a metabolic disease associated with sustained hyperglycaemia. Diabetes has become a global threat because its incidence is increasing on daily basis. Pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus and the possibility of its management by therapeutic agents without any side effects have triggered great interest in scientific research. So, World Health Organization has recommended and encouraged the use of alternative therapy especially in countries where access to the conventional treatment of diabetes is inadequate.

Methods: Ripe pawpaw fruits were collected from a farm, washed, sliced and the seeds were removed. The seeds were air-dried, grinded, sieved and the aqueous extract was prepared by dissolving 10g of the powder in 40ml of distilled water. Twenty albino rats were used for this research. The animals were divided into four groups, each group containing five animals. Group 1 and group 2 rats were diabetic and treated with 1200mg/kg and 400mg/kg of aqueous extract of ripe Carica papaya seed respectively, group 3- diabetic untreated rats, group 4- control rats. Fasting blood glucose, lipid profile, serum proteins and some electrolytes were measured.

Results: Results of this experiment showed a significant decrease ($P < 0.05$) in the fasting blood glucose. There was also a significant increase in the level of serum protein and some electrolytes toward the basal level. Concentrations of lipid profile were reduced in diabetic untreated rats.

Conclusion: Effect of ripe Carica papaya seed is duration-dependent and it has been shown from this research that aqueous extract of ripe Carica papaya seed has an antidiabetic effect.

Keywords: Ripe Carica Papaya Seed, Metabolic Disease, Albino Rats, Fasting Blood Glucose, Serum Protein, Electrolytes, Duration-Dependent, World Health Organization

Xinzhao Cai
ERCICRLSH1908059

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

Xinzhao Cai

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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



Sapna Lal
ERCICRLSH1908063

A Study on Disease Management of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Adolescent Girls

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Abstract

Introduction: Anemia is present in a population when haemoglobin (Hb) concentration is less than 12g/dl between 12-14 years. The severity of anemia is classified on the basis on WHO i.e. Hb < 7gm%: Severe anemia, Hb 7-10 gm%: Moderate anemia, Hb 10-12 gm%: Mild anemia and Hb >12 gm%: Non- anemic. It is a serious public health problem in India affecting all segments of the populations. The vulnerable groups are infants, young childrens, adolescent girls, women of child bearing age and pregnant women. According to World Bank report (India's undernourished children: A call for reform and action) India is a country with highest prevalence of death due to anemia in the pregnant women (87%). Iron deficient anemia is one of the common disorders of iron metabolism due to oxidative stress and it is reported that vitamin E deficiency is one of the major causes behind iron deficient anemia by many researchers. Recent studies reveals that in iron deficiency anemia, life span of RBCs is reduced that increases the potential for oxidative stress. Vitamin E has been identified as an essential erythropoietic factor for certain species of animals. **Justification:** In the light of management of iron deficient anemia iron tablets are known to be the one and only rout to cure anemia but biochemically if iron absorption is lacking in body then taking the iron will not work and researchers proven that antioxidant play a major role for the enhancement of iron absorption, so keeping this point at mind this study is designed for disease management. **Research objective:** To improve morbidity of anemia in adolescent girls by establishing early diagnosis and treatment with the supplementation of antioxidant vitamins E. **Methodology:** Total 520 girls were selected for this study with their written consent. 5 ml of blood were taken as a study sample from adolescent girls for estimation of iron profile tests before and after supplementation. Group I was consisting with 320 iron deficient girls taken iron folic acid (100 mg iron + 0.5 mg folic acid daily) + Vitamin E (400 mg once a time daily) for three month. + antihelminthic drug Albendazole 400 mg once a single dose for six month where as Group II consist of 220 girls taken only same amount of iron and folic acid for six month. This work was approved by institutional ethical committee. **Findings:** from the study it was reveals that the group received vitamin E with their regular iron tablets having great increase in their Hb levels (7%). **Research Outcome:** It was concluded from the research that supplementation of antioxidant vitamins are able to enhance iron metabolism and iron absorption which leads a significant improvement in hemoglobin level of anemic girls with one year. **Future scope:** in the future this study may be leads to develop a management routs for disease management of iron deficient anemia in rural population in India.

Keywords: Iron Deficient Anemia, Antioxidant Vitamin, Hemoglobin, Iron Absorption, Oxidative Stress



Ng Kylie
YRICRLSH1908051

Enjoyment of Physical Activity and Quality of Life among Institutionalized Older Adults: A Cross-sectional Study

Ng Kylie

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Abstract

Background: Physical activity (PA) was found to be insufficient among older adults in Malaysia. To increase their PA intention, enjoyment of PA and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) should be promoted since they were reported to be correlates and predictors of PA in various studies. In this study, these factors were investigated to determine their correlations with PA among institutionalized older adults.

Objective: The aim was to investigate the correlation of enjoyment of PA and HRQoL respectively with level of PA among institutionalized older adults.

Method: One hundred and thirty-four participants aged 60 years old and above from 24 older adults home cares in Klang Valley were recruited. Level of PA was measured using Physical Activity Scale for the Elderlies (PASE); enjoyment of physical activity was measured using 8-item Physical Activity Enjoyment Scale (PACES-8) whereas quality of life was measured using 5 Level-5 Dimensional- EuroQoL questionnaire (EQ-5D-5L).

Results: Prevalence of physical inactivity among institutionalized older adults is 59% and 53% of the participants enjoyed PA. Positive correlation was found between level of PA with enjoyment of PA ($r_s = .355, p < .001$). Values in the dimensions of HRQoL were higher in the physically active participants thus these two variables showed a positive correlation. Significant moderate correlation was recorded between PA level with mobility domain ($r_s = -.423, p < .01$) and usual activity ($r_s = -.389, p < .01$) while weak correlation between PA level with self-care ($r_s = -.273, p < .01$), and EQ VAS ($r_s = .229, p < .01$). No significant correlation was found between PA level with pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression domains.

Conclusion: Older adults living in institutions did not meet the recommended level of PA and majority enjoyed PA. Enjoyment of PA and HRQoL had moderate correlation with level of PA. More in-depth studies are suggested to investigate other correlates of PA among this population.

Keywords: Physical activity; Enjoyment of physical activity; Health-related quality of life; Older adult



Dr. Virginia Mary Victor
ERCICRLSH1908068

A Descriptive Correlation Study on Self-Esteem, Study Habits, Adjustment & Academic Achievements of Nursing Students

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Abstract

Background of the study: Trends in health care imply for changes in Nursing practice and Education. Nursing students are valuable Human Resources. The Nurses Educator have a major role in understanding and identifying the factors affecting these adolescent age groups psychological and academic ability at the early stages and pave way for effective learning in an educational context is particularly significant.

Aim: To describe and find relationship between self-esteem, study habits, adjustment, and academic achievement of nursing students.

Methodology: A descriptive survey correlation study using a Multi-Stage stratified random sampling method identified 440 of second year Nursing students with age of 18 to 21 years from the recognized nursing institutes in India. Data were collected through self-report method using socio- demographic data sheet, Self-Esteem Inventory for Adolescent (S.Karunanidhi, 1996), Study Habits Inventory (B.V.Patel, 1983), Adjustment Inventory for Adolescents (Singh and Shah, 1993) and Academic Achievement (I-year marks from the respective examination board). Descriptive and inferential statistics were carried for analysis. Betty Neuman's System model (1995) was used as a theoretical base.

Results The majority of the nursing students had high self-esteem, good study habits, but average level of adjustment and academic achievement. Added study highlighted that 'social-esteem'

	<p>'habits of concentration' and 'social adjustment' in the respective sub-scales needs to be improved to uplift subjects' level of academic achievement to first class and above. In association, it was exposed that low-level self-esteem has higher odds to cause poor adjustment and bad study habits. The personal level of student's expectations was the most significant socio demographic characteristic in their academic achievement, connoted need for self-motivation in enhancing four study variables. Conclusion: This finding helped the researcher to prepare a need based "Information guide to Nurse Educator on the four main study variables may pave way to help teachers to help students.</p>
<p>Sumili Dey ERCICRLSH1908069</p>	<p>Identification of Novel Dysregulated Genes in Ovarian Cancer Using NGS Data Analysis</p> <p>Sumili Dey Biotechnology Department, NIIT University, Neemrana, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Ovarian Cancer ranks as the seventh most common cause of death, globally, and has emerged as one of most common malignancies affecting women. Research and knowledge at the transcriptional level is required for the betterment of its evolving therapy. Our study is based on the Next Generation Sequencing, which, over the last decade, has emerged as the most powerful tool of sequencing strategies. It has been identified that ETS1 is the most up-regulated member in the ETS family of Transcription Factors in the metastasis of OC cells and an increased expression of ETS1 has been observed in OC tumours. In this study, we carried out the ChIP Seq Data Analysis for two such OC cell lines (OVCAR8 and HEYA8) that contains transcriptional targets of ETS1. The identification of differential peaks on these cell lines were conducted based on fold change and the peak annotation was carried out. BioGRID laid the platform for protein-protein interaction network analysis, and construction, by Cytoscape. Then, from the constructed network, highly connected genes were screened. Finally, a few key genes had been identified, which is related to Ovarian Cancer. Many of these genes are present in the intergenic chromosomal regions and have differential peaks. These genes may help in the better understanding of the ovarian cancer and may serve as pioneer for future research. Effective therapies are yet to be developed for ovarian cancer and for that, future research needs to be conducted in order to define the roles of these genes in details.</p> <p>Keywords: ChIP Seq, Next Generation Sequencing, Highly connected genes, Network Analysis, Ovarian Cancer</p>
<p>Sakineh Abbasi ERCICRLSH1908072</p>	<p>The RS1256054 Polymorphism in ESR1 Gene among Iranian Women with Breast Cancer</p> <p>Sakineh Abbasi Dept. Laboratory Medical Sciences, School of Allied Medical Sciences, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: ESR1 gene polymorphism has been found to be associated with breast cancer and clinical features of the disease in Caucasians. We have investigated whether polymorphisms in the ESR1 are associated with breast cancer risk in Iranian women.</p> <p>Methods: A case-control study was conducted to establish a database of ESR1 rs1256054 polymorphisms in Iranian population in order to compare Western and Iranian (Middle East) distributions and to evaluate ESR1 polymorphism as an indicator of clinical outcome. The ESR1 gene was scanned in Iranian patients newly diagnosed invasive breast tumors,) and in healthy individuals. PCR single-strand conformation polymorphism technology and direct sequencing was performed.</p> <p>Results: The frequency of genotype 01 for rs1256054 polymorphisms, was significantly higher in breast cancer patients (48.0%) than in control individuals (1.4%; P= 0.001). The polymorphic allele 1 was significantly more common in breast cancer patients with age at menarche \leq12 (40.8%) than in those which their menstruation began at older than 12 years old (23.9%; p= 0.002). The polymorphic allele 1 exhibited, the greater the frequency, the lesser the likelihood of LN metastasis. Our results demonstrated that this particular SNP marker may increase accuracy in predicting LN. Therefore, this SNP marker further increased predictive accuracy in Iranian population.</p>

	<p>Conclusions: Our data suggest that rs1256054 polymorphisms are correlated with various aspects of breast cancer in Iranian ESR1 genotype, as determined during pre-surgical evaluation, might represent a surrogate marker to increase predicting breast cancer in Iranian population. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Estrogen Receptor, Polymorphism, PCR-SSCP</p>
<p>Dawang Denaan Noel ERCICRLSH19080074</p>	<p>Efficacy of Extract and Fractions of Abutilon hirtum in Treatment of Multidrug Resistant Salmonellae (MDR) Infections</p> <p>Dawang Denaan Noel School of Science and Technology, Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Ladi, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract The continuous emergence of some Salmonella species to even third generation antibiotics is a threat to health care delivery. Thus, this study aimed at screening multidrug resistant (MDR) Salmonella isolates and subjecting them to Abutilon hirtum extract and fractions as a means of possible discovery of new antimicrobial of plant nature in treatment of MDR Salmonellae infections. Ten serotyped clinical Salmonella isolates were obtained from Jos University Teaching Hospital (JUTH), Nigeria. Fractions were obtained by open column chromatography. Phytochemical screening was done using Standard Qualitative method. The bioassay of the crude and fraction extracts (AF9) against MDR Salmonella isolates was by Well Agar diffusion and broth micro dilution method respectively. All Salmonella isolates exhibited resistance against more than 3 antimicrobials (MDR). However, all the isolates (100%) were susceptible to ciprofloxacin and 60% sensitive to ceftriaxone but showed 100% resistance against amoxicillin, erythromycin, tetracycline and amoxicillin +clavulanic acid. The A.hirtum extract showed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoides, tannins, saponins, cardiac glycosides, terpenes and steroids, phenol and resins. 80% of the isolates were susceptible to the crude extract at concentration of 200mg/ml but susceptibility decreased as concentration decreased. The MIC and MBC of the plant fraction (AF9) against the isolates ranged from 150µg/ml–300µg/ml and 300µg/ml–600µg/ml respectively. They may probably be a new antimicrobial for treating MDR Salmonella infections. Keywords: Multidrug Resistant Salmonellae, Abutilon Hirtum Extracts, Bioactive Molecules, Jos, Nigeria</p>
<p>Ella Piscawen ERCICRLSH1908076</p>	<p>A Bloody Battle: The Life of a Person with Special Needs Dealing with Menstruation</p> <p>Ella Piscawen Senior High School, Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools, La Union, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract The menstrual cycle is a hormonal monthly bleeding that prepares women for a possible pregnancy every month. Women, with or without a disability, are encountering this at the same time but differ in their problems and experiences and they should be given equal access to Menstrual Hygiene. Consequently, the researchers attained to answer what are the challenges being faced by the Persons with Special Needs during menstruation, how do they practice menstrual health management and how do they cope with their menstrual problems. Descriptive research design was utilized in the study, the parents of the menstruating girls with special needs in San Fernando City, La Union were the participants, the instrument that was utilized is semi-structured interview to further ask follow-up questions, convenience sampling was used in selecting the participants and the data gathered was analyzed through thematization where the responses of the participants were categorized into relevant themes. In conclusion, the challenges that the girls with disabilities experience are rejection of sanitary napkin fear of blood, poor communication, inappropriate behavior and mood changes, and physical discomfort. Furthermore, in managing their menstrual health, the researchers identified two ways. First, the use of sanitary pads which needs guidance by their mothers or caretakers. Second, through professional assistance. Thus, in coping on their menstrual problems, they have various strategies such as through emotional support and training. Keywords: Challenges, Coping Mechanisms, Menstrual Hygiene, Menstruation, Special Needs</p>



Vasanthakumar
Pakirisamy
ERCICRLSH1908061

Photogrammetric Analysis of Orolabial Region in South Indian Young Adults

Vasanthakumar Pakirisamy

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Abstract

In cosmetic surgery, an in depth knowledge of orolabial dimensions and position according to ethnicity, age and gender is important to obtain satisfactory results. Unfortunately, there is a dearth of information related to these values in South Indians. The objective of the present study was to quantify the orolabial dimensions and position in South Indians and to determine the sexual dimorphism. Evaluation of orolabial features was performed on standardized frontal, lateral, and supracranial photographs of 600 South Indian subjects (300 male and 300 females), aged 18 to 30 years. The measured parameters were evaluated by an independent t-test. Significant sexual dimorphism was found in 14 of 15 measurements and clinically significant difference (mean difference > 3mm) was found in 10 measurements. Except lower lip reference to E plane, all other linear measurements lower lip reference to E plane, upper lip height, medial height of cutaneous upper lip, upper and lower lip vermilion height, cutaneous lower lip height, lower lip height and labiotragial distance were significantly greater in males than females. While all the angular measurements nasolabial angle, interlabial angle, labiomenta angle and transupperlip prominence were significantly greater in females.

The present study concludes that the male had relatively wider mouth, greater lip height, and greater philtrum size. Labial contour was more convex in male than the females. While the upper and lower lip were more protruded in females than the male. Labiomenta contour was shallow in females. Significant sexual dimorphisms exist for certain orolabial measurements. The knowledge of these differences and obtained average values of orolabial features is significant during surgical planning to obtain ideal outcomes.

Keywords: Sexual Dimorphism, Orolabial, Photogrammetric, Facial Aesthetics

Namhyeon Kang
ERCICRLSH1908066

Ketopropfen Stimulates Browning in 3T3-L1 White Adipocytes

Namhyeon Kang

Department of Biotechnology, Daegu University, Gyeongsan, Gyeongbuk, Republic of Korea

Abstract

The non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), ketopropfen has been used as a pain reliever, but its role in mediating energy metabolism remains unclear. Here, we report for the first time that ketopropfen that has a strong browning effect in white adipocytes. Recently, the conversion of white to beige adipocytes has postulated improved lipid metabolism and considered as a strategic method against obesity. Ketopropfen induced browning in cultured 3T3-L1 white adipocyte by increasing the expression of core fat browning marker proteins (PGC-1 α , PRDM16 and UCP1) as well as beige-specific marker genes (Cd137, Cited1, Ppargc1a, Prdm16, Tbx1, Tmem26, and Ucp1) through COX2 signaling pathway. Ketopropfen enhanced adipogenesis and elevated expression of fat oxidation marker proteins (ACOX1 and CPT1) by promoting the process of mitochondrial biogenesis. In addition, ketopropfen also significantly increased expression of lipolytic markers (ATGL and pHSL) and upregulated the fatty acid metabolism by elevating the lipogenesis. These data implicate a unique role of ketopropfen in controlling thermogenesis and indicates its potential as an anti-obesity drug.

Sulagna Mukherjee
ERCICRLSH1908067

SPARC Regulates Thermogenesis in White Adipocytes

Sulagna Mukherjee

Department of Biotechnology, Daegu University, Gyeongsan, Gyeongbuk, Daegu, Republic of Korea

Abstract

Secreted protein acidic and rich in cysteine (SPARC), also known as osteonectin, is well recognized for its physiological roles in bone formation and tissue remodeling, as well as in cancer pathology;

however, essential evidence regarding its function in adipocytes is lacking. In the present study, we explored the physiological role of SPARC in cultured white adipocytes. Expression levels of marker proteins involved in thermogenesis and related lipid metabolism were investigated by exogenous SPARC induction, while deficiency of SPARC was investigated by immunoblot analysis. Core fat-browning marker proteins (PGC-1 α , PRDM16, and UCP1) and beige-specific genes (Cd137, Cidea, Cited1, Tbx1 and Tmem26) in 3T3-L1 white adipocytes were upregulated in response to treatment with exogenous SPARC. Conversely, we observed a marked reduction in these genes and proteins in cells after knocking down the Sparc gene. In addition, SPARC inhibited adipogenesis and lipogenesis while it activated lipolysis and fatty acid oxidation in the cells. In conclusion, the results of the present study indicate that SPARC acts as a regulatory protein in white adipocytes by controlling thermogenesis and is thus regarded as a possible therapeutic target for treatment of obesity.

Riddhi Modi
ERCICRLSH1908070

Targeting Aminopeptidases of PFA-M1 for Finding Novel Malaria Inhibitors

Riddhi Modi

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Abstract

Malaria has already become a life-threatening threat globally. According to WHO, an estimated 219 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide in 2017, compared with 239 million cases in 2010 and 217 million cases in 2016. Therefore, it becomes critical to better understand the physiology of the Plasmodium falciparum (causative organism) for developing effective therapeutic strategies. The drug resistant malarial parasites have appeared against second and third generation of therapeutics viz. artemisinin and its derivative, thus, the development of novel drug treatment is of utmost importance. In order to find out novel efficacious lead compounds, malarial alanyl aminopeptidase (PFA-M1) was taken as the target. PFA-M1, an exopeptidase is involved in the terminal digestion of haemoglobin and provides amino acids, for the growth and development of Plasmodium within erythrocyte. To identify promising new structurally diverse lead compounds structure based virtual screening was done by using publicly available compound libraries. Molecular docking was done to estimate the receptor ligand binding affinities and interactions. The screened compounds were analyzed based on energetics, stereochemical considerations and ADMET properties to identify potential lead compounds. MD simulation studies were also done for one of the potential lead compounds in complex with the receptor to get insight into catalytic mechanism and function. The results of this study could help in designing of an efficient drug-like compounds for treating Malaria.

Keywords: Malaria, Aminopeptidase, Virtual Screening, ADMET



Xinzhao Cai
YRICRLSH1908052

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

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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

Rina Hidayati Pratiwi
ERCICRLSH1908078

Anatomy and Secretary Cell Structure in Tropical Medicinal Plants

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Abstract

The use of medicinal plants to overcome diseases has been used since ancient times because in these plants contain secondary metabolites which can be used as medicine. The aim of this research is to observe the anatomical structure or form and the secretory cell density of secondary metabolite compound in the form of bioactive compounds. The sample used are *Chromolaena odorata*, *Anredera cordifolia*, *Adenanthera pavonina*, *Vernonia amygdalina*, *Psidium guajava*, *Syzygium polyanthum*, *Piper ornatum*, *Zingiber officinale*, dan *Curcuma longa*. Observation of anatomical structure of leaves was done by making paradermal and transversal sections, while observation of anatomical structure of rhizomes were performed by making transversal sections. Observations consisting of leaf anatomical structure of cells of the epidermis, the stomata and the secretory cells per unit area in the leaf and rhizome of nine tropical medicinal plants. The medicinal plants containing some of the secondary metabolite compounds. Microscopic observation found several types of secretory structure in leaves and rhizomes observed oil cavity cells were found in *Syzygium polyanthum* leaves, *Psidium guajava* leaves, *Piper ornatum* leaves, *Anredera cordifolia* leaves, and *Zingiber officinale* rhizomes. In *Zingiber officinale* and *Curcuma longa* rhizomes, they were found the idioblast cells which contained starch grains. In addition, there were found another form of secretory cells in *Chromolaena odorata*, *Adenanthera pavonina*, and *Vernonia amygdalina*. In epidermal cell, it showed the anatomy of stomata type from the leaf of medicinal plant are anomocytic stomata type, tertracytic type and cyclocytic type.

Keywords: Medicinal Plant, Secretary Cell, Stomata

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Potential of diethyl ether crude extract from *Acanthaster planci* as a source of new anti-atherosclerosis potential drug candidate

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Abstract

Scavenger receptor class B type 1 (SR-B1) is one of the receptors involve in cholesterol metabolism by transferring the cholesterol from the blood into the liver for further metabolic process. Increase expression of SR-B1 can contribute to increase cholesterol uptake and later reduce the incident of atherosclerosis. In this study, we investigated the effect of diethyl ether crude extract from *Acanthaster planci*, a marine echinoderm in increasing the expression of SR-B1 in in-vitro model by targeting reverse cholesterol transport. The diethyl ether crude extract from *A. planci* was treated on HepG2 cells, to determine its cytotoxicity level. Subsequently, the extract was tested on HepG2 cells stably transfected with SR-B1 gene to measure the transcriptional activity of the promoter. The concentration that increase the promoter activity was selected to use in large-scale treatment for 24 hours. From the treatment, RNA was extracted and measure its expression by RT-PCR. The extract showed a non-toxic effect towards HepG2 tested and manage to increase the promoter activity at low concentration (1.56 and 3.125 µg/ml) by 1.3-fold and 1.2-fol higher. For the mRNA expression, it showed increase in expression and it was correlated with Luciferase assay where 1.56 µg/ml treatment showed higher expression as compare to 3.125 µg/ml treatment. Diethyl ether crude extract from *A. planci* can be used as a candidate to isolate anti-atherosclerotic drug due to its activity possessed.

Keywords: Atherosclerosis, *Acanthaster Planci*, Cytotoxicity Test, Luciferase Assay, RT-PCR

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