



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**2019 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-
Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July 2019, Bali**

12-13 July 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Ibis Bali Kuta, Jl. Raya Kuta No. 77, 80361 Kuta, Bali, Indonesia

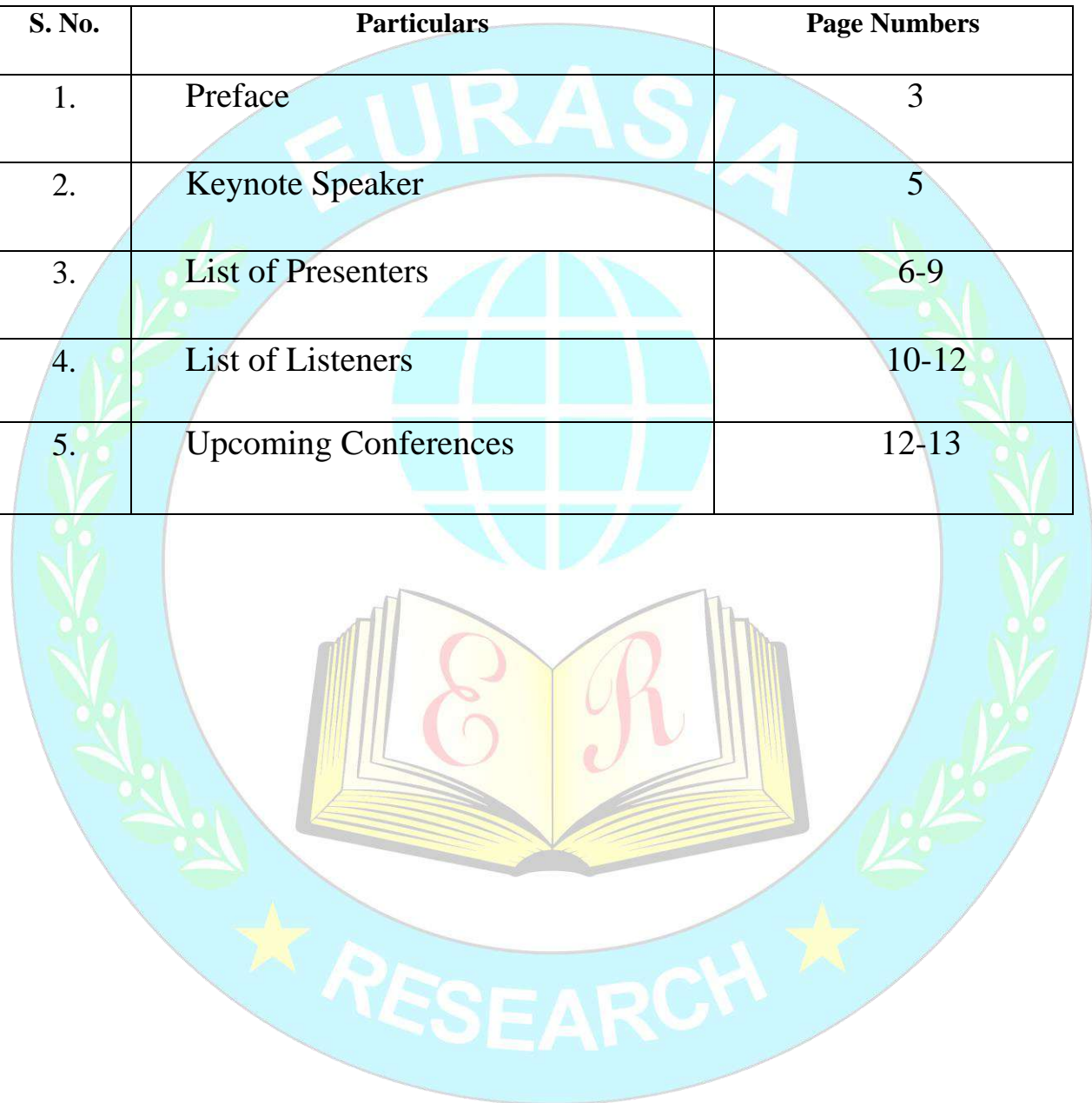
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Preface:

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For this conference around 50 Participants from around 9 different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

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We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

<https://www.facebook.com/iaphlsr/>

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

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



Made Indra Wijaya

PhD (Medical Science) Candidate, Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS), Malaysia

Topic: Patient Safety Culture and Extended Shift Schedule: A Quasi-Experimental Study

Hospital management is the main field of research that fascinated Dr. Made Indra Wijaya. He published several manuscripts in International-indexed Journals and presented several articles in International Conferences. He got Indonesian Hospital Management Award, Patient Safety category for his research “Second Victim Support Program and Patient Safety Culture: A Quasi-Experimental Study in BIMC Hospitals” in 2017 and Customer Service Category for his research “Improving Patient Satisfaction Using Combined Service Excellence Program and IHI Virtual Breakthrough Series Collaborative” in 2018. The last research also won Asian Hospital Management Award, Excellence Award Winner, Customer Service Category, in 2018.

List of Presenters

<p>Xinzhao Cai ERCICRLSH1911051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gap Analysis on Hospitalized Health Service Utilization in Floating Population Covered by Different Medical Insurance- Case Study from Jiangsu Province, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Xinzhao Cai State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Macau, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Floating Population, Inpatient Health Utilization, Health Insurance Coverage, Jiangsu China</p>
<p>Sudhir Kumar Sharma ERCICRLSH1911074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Synthesis of Naproxen Molecular Clusters by RESS Processing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sudhir Kumar Sharma</p>

Engineering Division, New York University Abu Dhabi (UAE)

Ramesh Jagannathan
Engineering Division, New York University Abu Dhabi (UAE)

Abstract

In pharmaceutical industry, poor water solubility and limited bioavailability has a major concern on new drug development. It is well established that the bioavailability of such drugs can be improved by reducing their particle size. A number of conventional strategies are available in literature for particle size reduction but they suffer with some disadvantages and handling concerns. Recently, supercritical CO₂ based processes are found to be more promising for micronization of pharmaceuticals as they have successfully addressed the above concerns and offer additional advantages like economic, non-toxic, scalable, environmentally compatible and etc.

In this paper, we report of synthesis of naproxen molecular clusters via supersonic jet expansion of the supercritical CO₂ drug formulation. These molecular clusters were collected in a special designed a two-stage collection vessel, cooled to liquid N₂ temperatures and resulted embedding of drug molecular clusters in 'dry ice', instantaneously. Gradual transferring of the 'dry ice' into deionized water, resulted in true solubilization of drug molecular clusters in water. Afterword's, these solutions were drop-casted on silicon substrate and dried for overnight under ambient conditions, resulted in a stable, viscous films with liquid like behavior. Analytical characterizations showed that these water-solubilized naproxen solutions retained their chemical and structural identity after sc-CO₂ processing. This is interesting to note that raw naproxen powder is solid powder under ambient conditions with melting points of 154o C. Our observations are expected to explore the sc-CO₂ processing strategy for other existing drug formulations and would open up new drug delivery platforms.

Keywords: Poor Water Solubility, Supercritical Processing, RESS Process, Naproxen, Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (Nsaids) and Drug Molecular Clusters.

Safety Control of Cucumber Root Rot Caused by Different Fungi by Using Compost Extracts

Saad Shama

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Abstract

Different fungal species were isolated from Cucumber rotted roots and basal stem rot symptoms under greenhouse conditions. The most frequently isolated fungi, i.e.,Fusarium oxysporum, Alternaris sp. and Rhizoctonia solani. Pathogenicity tests indicated that, R. solani isolate number II was the most destructive among the other tested damping-off pathogens. All plants proven to be relatively more susceptible at Young stage up to 30 days after planting the seedlings .All the tested compost extracts proved to be suppressive on the mycelial growth of the tested root rot pathogens. However, spent mushroom compost extract and rabbits manure compost extract with or without additives were more effective in hyphal growth inhibition than other extracts. F. oxysporum and R. solani were the most sensitive to compost extract among the other tested pathogens. The concentration of 20% was the most effective, while the least one was 10%. Isolation trails from the tested composts showed the presence of many microorganisms including bacteria, fungi, actinomycetes and Sacharomyces. The most predominant microorganisms were those related to Bacillus spp., Pseudomonas spp., Trichoderma spp. and Fusarium spp. On the other hand, the compost fermented with additives had higher microbial content. Chemical analysis of compost types showed high content of macro-, and micronutrients, especially compost fermented with additives.



Saad Shama
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Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots

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Abstract

Robotics throughout the years, it has become a foundation that continues to opens doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society. Therefore it is a must to understand the capabilities of both humans and robots creating a co-operative relationship between them that can strengthen the bond. The main goal of our study is to be able to spread awareness on how robots or automatons can give us an advantage in life, how it can assist us in the things we need to do, especially towards the minority: those who have special needs that can possibly be catered by robots. The theoretical framework is based on how a robot's behavior can be evaluated by comparing it to another entity which is also capable of social interaction, which, in this case, are PWDs. The process we used for Data Procedures are using Coding, Thematization and Triangulation. With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics among people with disability were analyzed. The Human Robot Interaction among the perspective of PWD's such as its relationship and challenges of integration were also effective as it gives them a keen understanding that this could also benefit and help them whether, physically and mentally. We researchers conclude that the process of the interview conducted gave an opportunity to discover and understand the certain aspects concerning the PWD's. With this, it serves as a foundation that continues to develop and open doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society.

Kumar S.
ERCICRLSH1911079

“Up Bringing My Child while Bringing Up ADHD”

Kumar S.

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ABSTRACT

Parents plays a vital role in their child's life, while parenting can be tough, taking care of a child with mental disorder like Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can encompass a whole area of difficulty. Consequently, the researchers attained to answer the following queries about the challenges faced by parents raising children diagnosed with ADHD and their coping mechanisms towards accepting their child's condition. The research design that was utilized in the study was phenomenological and qualitative in nature. The study involves gathering of data through a semi-structured interview then organizes, tabulates, depicts and describes the data

	<p>collection. The coalition of findings shows that parents are challenged when it comes to their emotion, relationship, financial and lack of knowledge on their child's condition. The study also revealed coping mechanisms, such as resources, support and understanding their children with ADHD, parents had in order to over-come the challenges they face. Keywords: Parenting, Challenges, Children, Coping Mechanisms, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder</p>
<p>Akemi Marui ERCICRLSH1911078</p>	<p>Association between alcohol consumption and health related characteristics in seniors.</p> <p>Akemi Marui Dokkyo Medical University School of Nursing</p> <p>Yumiko Ishikawa Teikyo Heisei University Faculty of Healthcare and Medical Sports, School of Nursing</p> <p>Shoko Kaneko Dokkyo Medical University School of Nursing</p> <p>Abstract Alcohol consumption pattern in senior population might vary in different generation and culture. Generally daily consumption of alcohol intake increases a health risk, falls, interaction with medication, and morbidity. At the same time adequate alcohol consumption has a positive health effect. According to the National Health and Nutrition survey in 2017, 30.4% of men and 5.2% of female over 60 are reported to have daily alcohol habit that is quite a large number in men. As we are expecting to live in more aging society, health related intervention with regards to alcohol consumption might necessary to avoid premature long-term care and mortality but there is a little evidence between daily alcohol habit and health related characteristics. The purpose of this study examines daily alcohol consumer rate and its relation to health and social related characteristics. Methods A cross-sectional study of community dwelling older people were recruited in a town of Tochigi prefecture Japan in 2015. 1062 volunteers aged over 60 were completed a questionnaire and 995 without missing data were included in the analysis. Self-reported demographic information, alcohol taking habit, health conditions, and psychosocial functioning were corrected. Chi-square test is used to see difference among age groups and daily alcohol consumption with health related factors. Results Average age of the sample was 71.7 years (60-98). 40.6% of men and 7.7% of women aged 60 and over were taking alcohol daily. The percentage of daily drinkers was different among age groups. Among daily alcohol consumers 89% (p = 0.017) reported to have a good subjective health. It seems to have more active life style and good sleep quality among daily drinkers. 52% of those reported to have hypertension. Discussion This is the first survey to examine daily alcohol consumption and health related factors. However, amount and what kind of the liquor were not evaluated. In the future research should consider including harmful revel of alcohol intake which may differ individuals. Keywords: Alcohol Consumption, Seniors, Health</p>
<p>Kas Mulyadi ERCICRLSH1911086</p>	<p>Outcome Comparison of Callus Formation in Fresh Closed Fracture and Neglected Closed Fracture of Femoral Managed by Open Reduction Internal Fixation with Plate and Screw in Dr. Zaionel Abidin Distric Hospital of Banda Aceh</p> <p>Kas Mulyadi Department of Surgery, University of Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia</p> <p>Safrizal Rahman Department of Surgery, University of Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia</p> <p>Zulkarnaini Department of Surgery, University of Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia</p>

Abstract

Background: Fracture healing includes an endochondral responses to callus formation in patients who managed by fixation. Differences of the timing of both immediate and delayed fixation can affect the endochondral responses. **Aims:** To compare the outcome of callus formation after closed femoral fracture based on timing differences of fixation managed by ORIF. **Methods:** An observational analytic with consecutive sampling technique. The fracture group is divided based on the fixation time as fresh fracture and neglected fracture. Both groups are evaluated for gender, age, fracture mechanism and callus thickness. **Results:** A total of 36 samples were assessed in this study consisting of 18 samples of fresh fracture and 18 samples of neglected fractures. Univariate data by sex shows 27(75%) of men and 9(25%) of women, the fracture mechanism; falling 6(16.7%) and traffic accidents 30(83.3%). Independent t-test showed a significant differences in the two groups with a p value 0.000 ($p < 0.01$). The mean callus thickness of the fresh fracture (mean: 3.35, SD: 1.10) and neglected fracture (mean: 10.32, SD: 3.47). **Conclusion:** Neglected closed femur fracture has a larger mean thick callus which is assumed to be a better fracture healing process. Delayed fixation in this study resulted in a better endochondral response to the fracture healing process.

Keywords: Neglected Femoral Fracture, Endochondral Response, Callus Thickness

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ERCICRLSH1911087

Relationship of Neutrophils Lymphocytes Ratio with Femur Muscle Damage in Acute Limb Ischemia White Wistar Rats

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Abstract

Acute limb ischemia (ALI) is a sudden decrease in limb perfusion that threatens limb viability and requires urgent evaluation and management. Assessment determines whether the limb is viable or irreversibly damaged. Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is a useful marker for cardiovascular disease to delineate the prognosis. Endothelial dysfunctions related to atherosclerotic plaques are usually associated with states of neutrophilia together with lymphopenia processes.

Aims: This study was to determine NLR to assess muscle tissue damage in the development of ALI, relationship duration of ALI and NRL value and relationship duration of ALI and muscle tissue damage.

Method: This study was a post-test only control group performed on wistar strain white rats. Rats were divided into 5 groups, Control group (C), treatment group one (T1) examined NLR and femoral muscle tissue after 3 hours of ALI, T2 after 4 hours of ALI, T3 after 5 hours of ALI and T4 after 6 hours of ALI.

Result: The duration of ALI increases the NLR value in wistar strain white rats, the NLR value examined 6 hours after the rats experienced ALI increased significantly compared with the NLR values examined in the control group, the group examined 3 hours, 4 hours and 5 hours after the rats had ALI $p = 0.004$. Necrotic muscle tissue strongly correlated with the duration of ALI $r = 0.860$, $p < 0.001$. NLR value is moderately correlated with muscle tissue damage $r = 0.595$, $p = 0.001$. **Conclusion:** The duration of ALI increases the NLR value in wistar strain white rats, NLR values increased significantly after 6 hours of ALI. Necrotic muscle tissue occurs after six hours of ALI. NLR value is moderately correlated with muscle tissue damage.

Keyword: NRL, Tissue Damage, ALI

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Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra>

- 2019 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July, Budapest
- 2019 – 12th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 21-22 July, Mauritius
- 2019 – 13th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 July, Bangkok
- 2019 – 14th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 02-03 August, Barcelona
- 2019 – 15th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 09-10 August, Istanbul
- 2019 – 16th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 31 Aug-01 Sept, Rome
- 2019 – 17th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 13-14 September, London
- 2019 – 18th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 19-20 September, Jakarta
- 2019 – 19th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 September, Hong Kong
- 2019 – 20th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 October, Dubai

- 2019 – 21st International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Prague
- 2019 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok
- 2019 – 23rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 November, Singapore
- 2019 – 24th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Dubai
- 2019 – 25th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Sydney
- 2019 – 26th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 December, Bali
- 2019 – 27th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 December, Bangkok
- 2019 – 28th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 December, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 20-21 February, Dubai
- 2020 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 06-07 March, Melbourne