



## Conference Proceedings

**2019 – 13th International Conference on Research in Life-  
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**27-28 July 2019**

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## **Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr Vigneswari Sevakumaran**  
**Senior Lecturer School of Fundamental Science (PPSA), Universiti Malaysia**  
**Terengganu, Malaysia**

**Topic: Bacterial Plastic: Designing the Next Generation Biomaterial**

Dr Vigneswari Sevakumaran is a Senior Lecturer School of Fundamental Science (PPSA), Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia. Her Education: BSc. (Microbiology), MSc. (Industrial Microbiology), PhD (Healthcare Biotechnology). Program/School: Program Biology, School of Fundamental Science. Her main research interest is production of biomaterials for the biomedical and pharmaceutical application. The surface modification is carried out to promote increased cell-biomaterial interaction for better cell proliferation. Biodegradable polymers, such as microbial polymer known as polyhydroxyalkanoate with biocompatible properties are widely studied for application in tissue engineering. This polymeric material is produced by bacteria using carbon sources which can be sourced from waste. In order to improve the production of biopolymer, efficient fermentation processes are developed. Detailed designing and surface modification of the polymer produced is done by incorporating natural polymers. Nanoscale fabrication is carried out by electrospinning mimicing the functions of native extracellular matrix.

**Profile Link:**  
**University Portal: <http://ppsa.umt.edu.my/>**

## **PRESENTERS**



**Lynnette Cleto  
ERCICRLSH1914055**

### **Perceived Holistic Nursing Care Approaches of Nurses using Barbara Blattner Model: Its Implications to Quality Nursing Care**

**Lynnette G. Cleto RN, MAN**  
College of Nursing, Pamantasan NG Lungsod NG Maynila, (University of the City of Manila),  
Manila, Philippines

#### **Abstract**

The study was generally conducted to determine the significant difference between perceptions of the nurse and the patient on the extent of holistic nursing care approach based on Blattner's Model and its implications to quality nursing care.

The respondents of the study were chosen based on the following criteria: for patients: that they are between the age of 18 and above; that they are admitted at the Medical Ward of Ospital ng Maynila for at least 2 days; conscious and coherent at the time of the study; willing and able to participate in the course of the study. For nurses: that they are currently employed at Ospital ng Maynila for at least six months from the date of the implementation of this research; that they are assigned to the medical ward of the said institution; that they are willing and able to participate in this study.

Data were gathered using a self-made questionnaire prepared by the researcher based on the model of Barbara Blattner and other related references significant for the study. Only the general perspective of the said model was the content of the study. This is the extent of nurses' practice of applying different life processes to different life systems and nursing activities to assist patients help themselves move toward high-level wellness through the use of holistic care approach.

The findings of the study revealed that: there was a high extent of rendered holistic nursing care activities in terms of Preventive, Nurturative and Generative when group according to the following life processes as perceived by patients and themselves: self-responsibility life process, caring life process, human development life process, stress life process, life styling life process, communication life process, problem- solving life process, teaching and learning life process, and leadership & change life process; there was a high extent of rendered holistic nursing care in terms of Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, and Community life systems when grouped according to the following different processes as perceived by patients and themselves; there was a significant difference between perception of nurse and patient on the extent of holistic nursing care activities rendered in terms of: Preventive, Nurturative, and Generative nursing activities; there was a significant difference between the perception of nurse and patient on the holistic life system rendered in terms Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, and Community life systems; there was a significant difference between the holistic nursing care activities and life systems rendered by nurses;

It was recommended that the: Staff Nurses of Ospital ng Maynila Medical Ward should use the Staff Development Program in order to promote care, comfort, and cure to the clients' system while sustaining and supporting activities and facilitating the clients to nurture themselves; patient should improve their health status through their nurse's rendition of care based on Blattner's Holistic Care Approach; Student nurses to improve their awareness and understanding towards the current trend and practices applied and utilized by nurses nowadays; Nursing Administration to use the Staff Development Program output of this study to assess their nurses, thus help them to improve specific areas where they lack in providing holistic care.

**Fozia Abasi  
ERCICRLSH1914057**

### **Estimation of Genetic Diversity in Genus Mentha Collected from Azad Jammu And Kashmir, Pakistan**

**Fozia Abasi**  
Department of Botany, University of Poonch Rawalakot, Pakistan

**Israr Ahmad  
Sami Ullah Khan  
Khawaja Shafique Ahmad  
Rubab Khurshid**

Amna Mustafa

**Abstract**

Mints are perennial aromatic herbs used both for medicinal and aromatic purposes. Flora of Pakistan has reported six species of genus *Mentha*. Taxonomy of genus *Mentha* is more complex and confusing due to inter specific hybridization. The present research is the first documented report from Pakistan for the purpose to dissect *Mentha* specimens using molecular tools. A total of 17 SCoT and SSR markers used to dissect genetic diversity among 41 *Mentha* specimens. The results revealed substantial variation among *Mentha* specimens. The molecular data analyzed through NTSYS and Power marker software's. Dendrogram constructed on the base of similarity coefficients generated using weighted pair group method of arithmetic means (UPGMA) recorded high level of polymorphism. Polymorphic Information Content (PIC) for molecular markers recorded in the range of 5-8. Mean genetic distance (GD) was estimated in the range from 0.35% to 100%. The minimum and maximum GD recorded in one combination each as P2-P4 and M41P10. The present study was explored the efficiency of SCoT and SSR markers for evaluating the genetic diversity of medicinal plants. The present research was concluded that both morphological and molecular dendrogram determined considerable level of diversity among *Mentha* species. Furthermore, specific primers and DNA chloroplast technology could be needed for further molecular analysis to refine the data more up to varietal level.

Febrina Yolanda  
ERCICRLSH1914069

**The Factor Risk of Obesity to Asthma and Intervention Study of Treatment Techniques: A Systematic Review**

Febrina Yolanda

Department of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Jaslis Ilyas

Department of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

**Background:** Obese patients have a higher risk of developing asthma than the general population. Asthma has increased by 2.0 and 2.3 times in obese children and adults. Current data show that obesity can induce oxidative stress, including the expression of nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), then increase nitric oxide levels which ultimately have an impact on asthma.

**Methods:** This study overviews the factors in obesity-related asthma associated with increasing public awareness. In addition, healing techniques are also described systematically. Some of the literature obtained from Scienedirect, Researchgate and Google Shcolar journal sources has been summarized for 2 weeks from the beginning of April 2019 according to the scope of this study.

**Result:** Based on the literature study method conducted in 20 related journals, it can be summarized that there are similar perceptions of the results of analysis where asthma is closely related to obesity due to several main factors: fat accumulation, less of physical activity (exercise), low adiponectin levels and excessive production of nitric oxide in the inside.

**Discussion:** Obesity impact as an important role in the development of respiratory diseases. Asthma and obesity are complex and multifactorial which greatly affects health conditions, where the body's internal factors and environment play an important role in the health and quality of life of the community.

**Conclusion:** Obese subjects have an increased risk of asthma, and obese asthma patients have more symptoms, more frequent and severe exacerbations, reduce responses to some asthma medications, and decrease quality of life.

**Recommendation:** Improvement of the public health insurance system quality, , availability of asthma specialists and adequate facilities support, appropriate types of medicines and publication of Guidelines for Prevention and Management of Asthma from an early, healthy lifestyle to reduce as minimum due to asthma associated with obesity.

**Keywords:** Asthma, Obesity, Breathing, Treatment, Exercise

**Analysis of Patient Knowledge Levels about Emergency Criteria( Triage) With Patient Visits  
Health Center of Kampung Sawah, Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia**

Febrina Yolanda

Master of Public Health Program, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jaslis Ilyas</b> Master of Public Health Program, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> The high number of accident and emergency department visits makes an overcrowded condition so that treatment cannot be carried out maximally in an emergency condition. The increase in patient visits to the ER (Emergency Room) varies from emergency and non-emergency cases and where more than 50% are non-emergency visits.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> The research method used a cross-sectional study. The data to be taken are secondary data to find out the visit to the emergency room and primary data using a questionnaire to measure the level of knowledge with emergency care in the emergency room using the chi square test. The sample size needed is 97 samples.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The results of the study were the results of an accident and emergency department room visit with 158 emergency cases (6,5%) and 1723 non- emergency cases (72,4%), in a bivariate study there was a significant relationship with the level of education with knowledge of emergency criteria (P value = 0,005) and age (P value = 0,005), but no relationship was found at work with a level of knowledge regarding emergency criteria (p value = 0.03).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Based on the research, the level of education and age of the patient relates to knowledge about emergency criteria (triage) and becomes important to reduce overcrowded in the emergency room so that emergency patients can be treated optimally.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Emergency Unit, Emergency Case, Non Emergency Case</p>
<p><b>Dhiana Rachmawati</b> ERCICRLSH1914070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>An Analysis Of The Effects Of Maternal Characteristics On Toddler Nutritional Status In Melati I Posyandu North Bekasi</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dhiana Rachmawati</b> Master of Public Health Program Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jaslis Ilyas</b> Departement of Administration and Health Policy Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Nutritional status in infants is still a problem that needs to be addressed. We cannot ignore nutritional problems because they can cause negative impacts on the quality of human resources in a country. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal characteristics and the nutritional status of toddlers.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> This study uses secondary data, with a sample size of 117, taken from the Melati I Posyandu in the work area of the Teluk Pucung Health Center in Bekasi City. This study uses a total sampling method, which uses all the data taken from the posyandu as sample.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> Bivariate analysis yields values for maternal parity (p-value = 0.188), maternal participation in posyandu (p-value = 0.003), maternal education (p-value = 0.024), maternal age (p-value = 0.001), and working status of mothers (p-value = 0.220). Meanwhile, the multivariate analysis yields values for participation of mothers in posyandu (p-value = 0.008; OR = 6.34; CI95% = 1.7 - 27.9), education (p-value = 0.013; OR = 4.42; CI95% = 1.3 - 14.3), and age (p-value = 0.001; OR = 7.33; CI95% = 2.2 - 23.6).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The results of the bivariate analysis indicate that there is a relationship between participation of mothers in posyandu, education, and mothers' age and nutritional status of children. Based on the results of multivariate analysis, maternal age is the characteristic most related to nutritional status of toddlers.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> Toddlers, Nutritional Status</p>
<p><b>Dr. M. Sakthivel</b> ERCICRLSH1914071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact of Dietary Variation on Bioenergetics and Reproductive Performances in Amphiprion Sebae</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. M. Sakthivel</b> Dean, Kamaraj College, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, India</p>

A. Manickavel  
Kamaraj College, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, India

C. Parthiban  
Kamaraj College, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, India

**Abstract**

Effects of varied types of live feeds and pelleted feeds on the bioenergetics and reproductive performances were studied under laboratory conditions. Highest feeding rate of 279.4 J/g live fish/day was observed in test fishes feed with colonial copepods. Fishes fed with pelleted feed exhibited the lowest feeding rate of 104.4 J/g live fish/day. But the absorption efficiency showed the opposite trend. The fishes fed with pelleted feed showed the highest absorption efficiency 36% where as the fishes fed with *Brachionus plicatilis* exhibited the lowest absorption efficiency of 28%. The brood stock maintenance and larval growth were closely observed. The larvae grew like adult after 25th day of hatching. The mortality noticed during 2nd and 7th day of hatching was overcome by feeding the larvae with nutrient rich live feed. The sexually mature females and males were injected with 50 µg of GnRH $\alpha$  encapsulated in a biodegradable copolymer of fatty acid dimer and sebacic acid p(FAD-SA) of a 25:75 molar ratio. After fifteen days all treated females commenced spawning. Similar treatment induced a two fold increase in sperm volume in male.

**Keywords:** Amphiprion Sebae, Larval Rearing, Live Feed, Pelleted Feed, Survival Rate

Jayson R. Pucot  
ERCICRLSH1914073

**Ethnobotanical Plants Used by Selected Indigenous Peoples of Mindanao, the Philippines as Cancer Therapeutics**

Jayson R. Pucot  
Department Of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute Of Technology, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines

Muhmin Michael E. Manting  
Institute Of Biology, University of the Philippines Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines

Cesar G. Demayo  
Department Of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute Of Technology, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines

**Abstract**

In this study, twelve (27) ethnobotanical investigations on eight (8) ethnolinguistic groups of Mindanao, namely, B'laan, Higaonon, Maguindanaoan, Mamanwa, Manobo, Meranao, Subanen, and T'boli have been conducted to note their utilization and the mode of preparation of medicinal plants to treat various illnesses. In the advent of the growing threats brought about by climate change and other factor(s), compilation of ethnobotanical studies conducted to assess and document plant species with high cultural value is necessary in conserving both traditional knowledge and plant resources. We compare data gathered from various ethnobotanical investigations to determine common species being utilized by different indigenous groups as well as to determine species that are unique only to a particular indigenous group. Being able to pin point these similarities and differences would allow a more profound understanding and appreciation of culture through the various beliefs and practices.

Eighty five (285) species of medicinal plants were found to be utilized by the eight different ethnolinguistic groups in Mindanao which are further distributed into eighty three (83) families. These lists of medicinal plants are narrowed down into a list of specific illnesses and diseases that they cure viz; diabetes, stomach ache, tooth ache, hypoglycaemia, tumorous growths, etc., according to the knowledge of the eighth ethnolinguistic groups. The lists narrowed down sixty nine (69) species under forty (40) families with sixty six (66) genera that were listed to have anti-tumorous/cancer properties. Similarities and variations were observed in the number and species used in the treatment of tumors and cancers by the different ethnolinguistic groups. The preparations of these plants as medicine were in the form of decoctions, extraction of juices, infusions and taken orally or are eaten raw. Studies based on literatures have shown that these plants were shown to be containing bioactive compounds known to have anticancer properties thus may be considered as providing some biological basis for the claims of these ethnolinguistic groups. At present, there is a



continuous evaluation of these ethnomedicinal plants for drug development and also for their conservation and protection.  
Results of the study have shown that the different communities of the ethnolinguistic groups vary in the utilization of the different species of plants in the treatment of tumorous and or cancerous growths. Some share the same species but there are also species that are only used specifically by the specific group of ethnolinguistic groups. Literatures have shown that these plants have compounds that have anti-cancer/tumor properties. Thus it can be argued that the use of the plant species to have ethnomedicinal properties against tumor/cancer by the different ethnolinguistic groups have a biological basis.

**Keywords:** Ethnobotanical, Indigenous, Therapeutics, Cancer, Tumor, Ethnolinguistic, Tribe



**Chin-Chin J. Demayo**  
ERCICRLSH1914075

**Data Mining of Prevalent Diseases Among Children in Iligan City, The Philippines**

**Chin-Chin J. Demayo**

Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines

**Mark Anthony J. Torres**

Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines

**Muhmin Michael E. Manting**

Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines

**Cesar G. Demayo**

Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines

**Abstract**

This data mining investigates and identify the prevalent diseases among children, within the premises of Iligan City, the Philippines. Given a list of medical record with various ages and diseases, a random sampling was used for patients ranging from 1 to 12 years old in years 2005 to 2013. The ages were divided into three categories: 1 to 3 years old (toddler), 4 to 5 years old (pre-school), and 6 to 12 years old (grade school). There were 30 types of diseases included in the list in which a tabulated form was constructed to sort all the significant variables. The number of patients that were diagnosed by these diseases had been tallied in the table manually with respect to the patients' ages and gender. The distribution of the diseases in every year were then shown through stacked bar graphs. It was found out that the most prevalent diseases among children were: pneumonia, acute gastroenteritis with dehydration and urinary tract infection. The number of incidences per year of the mentioned diseases: urinary tract infection and acute gastroenteritis were almost similar while pneumonia differed and was the highest in years 2008, 2009 and 2012. These findings may be useful in making preventive measures against prevalent diseases from occurring in the following years.

**Keywords:** Data Mining, Pneumonia, Acute Gastroenteritis, Prevalence, Toddler

**Cesar G. Demayo**  
ERCICRLSH1914078

**Pregnancy Complications Based on Maternal Age in Iligan City**

**Cesar G. Demayo**

Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines

**Zerna**

Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines

**Ana Isobelle**

Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines

**Mark Anthony J. Torres**

Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines

**Abstract**

This study focuses on the influence of maternal age towards pregnancy health. Teenage and elder pregnancies are given more attention because it has higher probable risks compared to any other maternal age ranges. This study is concerned only with first time pregnancies between ages 12-40. This study was conducted in Iligan City, Lanao del Norte and had 401 respondents. The tools used for statistical analysis were percentage value and the chi-square test. Column graphs are presented for more visual analysis. Given the results, it is concluded that maternal age has an effect on pregnancy health. Teenage mothers are at risk to preterm delivery and low birth weight. Elder mothers on the other hand, are more prone to preterm delivery, low birth weight, spontaneous abortion, caesarian section, prenatal complications, labor and delivery complications, still birth and fetal loss. The most ideal age with least complications is between ages 20-27.

**Keywords:** Maternal Age, Spontaneous Abortion, Manghihilot and Midwife at Home

**Xingchen Yu**  
ERCICRLSH1914079

**Genome - Wide Expression Profiling - Based Copy Number Variations and Colorectal Cancer Risk in Chinese (Published Article, doi:10.1002/mc.23015)**

**Ke Wang**

**1Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Ministry of Education KeyLaboratory of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China; 2Medical College, Hubei University of Arts and Science, Xiangyang, Hubei, China**

**Xingchen Yu**

**Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Ministry of Education KeyLaboratory of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China**

**Hongwei Jiang**

**Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Ministry of Education KeyLaboratory of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China**

**Jiao Huang**

**Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Ministry of Education KeyLaboratory of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China**

**Li Liu**

**Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Ministry of Education KeyLaboratory of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China**

**Sheng Wei**

**Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Ministry of Education KeyLaboratory of Environment and Health, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China**

**Ke Wang and Xingchen Yu contributed equally to this work.**

**Abstract**

Genetic factors play important roles in colorectal carcinogenesis. This study was aimed to evaluate the effects of gene expression - related copy number variations (CNVs) on the risk of colorectal cancer in Chinese. Expression Quantitative Trait Locus (eQTL) mapping was conducted to explore the most regulatable gene expressions by CNVs among the whole genome based on publicly available data. Then a case - control study was performed to evaluate the associations between copy numbers of the most regulatable genes and colorectal cancer. The influence of the target CNVs on the expression of corresponding gene and protein was verified in colorectal tissue, and the biological effects of these CNVs on cell - cycle arrest and apoptosis of colon cancer cell

lines were further detected. The eQTL revealed the most significant association between CNV of HM3\_CNP\_342 and gene expressions of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) - DQA1 and HLA - DQB1 among the whole genome. The later case - control study found that amplified HLA - DQB1 was inversely associated with colorectal cancer risk (odds ratio = 0.73; 95% confidence interval: 0.58 - 0.93), especially among those with a family history of cancer. The positive association between amplified HLA - DQB1 and upregulation of gene and protein was validated in colorectal tissue. In addition, overexpression of HLA - DQB1 in dendritic cells promoted cell - cycle arrest and apoptosis of cocultured SW480 and HCT116 cell lines, and vice versa. Our study suggests that the amplified copy number of HLA - DQB1 is associated with lower risk of colorectal cancer and able to induce the apoptosis of colon cancer cells, which implies the potential of HLA class II in cancer predisposition and immunotherapy.  
Keywords: Apoptosis, Colorectal Cancer, Copy Number Variation, Expression Quantitative Trait Locus, Human Leukocyte Antigen

Shafira Arini Sundari  
ERCICRLSH1914080

**Kidney Histopathological Study of Female Rats (*Rattus Norvegicus* Berkenhout, 1769) After Treated by Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana* L.) Pericarp Infused Water**

Shafira Arini Sundari  
Faculty of Biology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Dr. Med. Vet. Hendry T.S.S.G. Saragih, M.P  
Faculty of Biology, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

#### Abstract

Nowadays, people usually adding some various substances into food for extending its usage period. Hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) known as one of the additive substances for food because it has utility for antiseptic agents. Unfortunately, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> also known as one free radicals or substance that can cause oxidative stress. Thus, we need antioxidant to prevent damage that caused by free radicals. Mangosteen is also known for fruit that has many amounts of antioxidants because it contains Anthocyanin. Mangosteen extracts has marketed to the public. But, not everyone can buy it and make it with easy way. Therefore, this research using Infused water of Mangosteen fruit carp that can be easily made by everyone to take the advantages of antioxidant that contained by mangosteen pericarp. The aims of this research is to examine stress oxidative phenomenon that treated by mangosteen fruit pericarp infused water. The research was divided into 6 groups, there are K1 (Control), K2 (Control- H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), P1 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 0,25% Infused water), P2 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 0,5% Infused water), P3 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 1% Infused water) dan P4 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 2% Infused water). Each treatment was given to 6 rats. The treatment was given in 2 months (first month for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> induces, and second month for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> induces and therapy). In the end of treatment, blood serum was collected for creatinine serum test. The kidney also collected for ROS test and made for histopathological preparations. The data analysis was using SPSS with One Way Anova method and continued by Duncan and LSD test as well. The result of this study is K2 (Control- H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) showing the highest amount of ROS. However, the vice versa showed by P1 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 0,25% Infused water). While the stable creatinine level showed by P3 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 1% Infused water). Then, if we look into histopathological analysis, P3 (1 mL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 1% Infused water) has the least damage among the treatments group and its appearance is close with the K1 (Control) group. Therefore, the mangosteen fruit pericarp infused water is approved for reduce the damage that caused by free radicals. From this study we can conclude that the effective concentration of mangosteen fruit pericarp infused water for therapy in stress oxidative object was the concentration of 1% which given to P3 group.

Keywords: Antioxidants, Hydrogen peroxide, Infused Water, Mangosteen Pericarp, Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)



Dr. M. Sakthivel  
ERCICRLSH1914051

**Impact of Dietary Variation on Bioenergetics and Reproductive Performances in Amphiprion Sebae**

Dr. M. Sakthivel  
Dean, Kamaraj College, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, India

A. Manickavel  
Kamaraj College, Tuticorin, Tamilnadu, India

C. Parthiban  
Kamaraj College, Tuticorin, Tamilnadu, India

**Abstract**

Effects of varied types of live feeds and pelleted feeds on the bioenergetics and reproductive performances were studied under laboratory conditions. Highest feeding rate of 279.4 J/g live fish/day was observed in test fishes feed with colonial copepods. Fishes fed with pelleted feed exhibited the lowest feeding rate of 104.4 J/g live fish/day. But the absorption efficiency showed the opposite trend. The fishes fed with pelleted feed showed the highest absorption efficiency 36% whereas the fishes fed with *Brachionus plicatilis* exhibited the lowest absorption efficiency of 28%. The brood stock maintenance and larval growth were closely observed. The larvae grew like adult after 25th day of hatching. The mortality noticed during 2nd and 7th day of hatching was overcome by feeding the larvae with nutrient rich live feed. The sexually mature females and males were injected with 50 µg of GnRHα encapsulated in a biodegradable copolymer of fatty acid dimer and sebacic acid p(FAD-SA) of a 25:75 molar ratio. After fifteen days all treated females commenced spawning. Similar treatment induced a two fold increase in sperm volume in male.

**Keywords:** Amphiprion Sebae, Larval Rearing, Live Feed, Pelleted Feed, Survival Rate



Lady Anne O. De Jesus  
ERCICRLSH1914053

**Knowledge and Awareness on HIV/AIDS of Senior High School Students: Input for Reproductive Health Education Initiatives**

Lady Anne O. De Jesus RM, RN, MAN, EdD  
College of Nursing, Pamantasan NG Lungsod NG Maynila, (University of the City of Manila),  
Manila, Philippines

Dr. MA. Cecilia O. Martinez RM, RN, MAN, EdD.  
College of Nursing, Pamantasan NG Lungsod NG Maynila, (University of the City of Manila),  
Manila, Philippines

**Abstract**

The study was generally conducted to determine the knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS of senior high school students as an input for reproductive health education initiatives.

The respondents of this study were the senior high school students of the selected local colleges and universities of Laguna Philippines chosen as the locale for this study. They were chosen using purposive sampling technique as they satisfy the criteria set by the researcher as follows: that they are currently enrolled in the local university selected as locale for the study; willing, able and permitted / consented by their parents/ guardian to participate in the conduct of the study.

Data were gathered using an adopted questionnaire from the research study of Marc Lester Quintana (2018). Weighted mean was used in determining the: level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS of senior high school students in terms of transmission, prevention and protection; level of awareness of senior high students about the effects of HIV/AIDS in terms of physical, psychological, socio-economic and spiritual.

The findings of the study revealed that: in terms of transmission (when the statements are formed negatively using the myths about HIV/AIDS), there is a low level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS of senior high school students-respondents of University A; and high levels of knowledge for University B and University C; however when the statements are formed positively (direct transmission), all three universities resulted to have a high level of knowledge; in terms of prevention, there is a high level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS of senior high school students-respondents for University A and B, and a very high level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS for the senior high school students-respondents of University C; in terms of protection, there is a high

level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS of senior high school students-respondents for University A, B and C; there is a high level of awareness on HIV/AIDS of senior high school students-respondents of University A, B and C about the effects of HIV / AIDS, in terms of physical aspects, psychological aspects, socio-economic aspects and spiritual aspects; there is a significant relationship between the levels of knowledge on HIV/AIDS and levels of awareness about the effects of HIV/AIDS;

It is recommended that: Senior high students should become more knowledgeable and aware about HIV/AIDS. With this knowledge about their HIV/AIDS status, they can prevent and protect themselves from HIV/AIDS transmission. It is a key step in making decisions about their health. In other words, knowing their status means that they could make choices that can prevent persons around them from contracting the virus (that is, if they are infected) or the know-how to live healthily to prolong their life. In addition, they will be also transformed in terms of their attributes in becoming leaders (knowledgeable, aware and informed) advocating about HIV/AIDS (prevention and protection) for every young person in every community; creating an environment in which HIV/AIDS is not discussed in secrecy and shame, but openly and with compassion; Senior high school educators to become more conscious on what level do their student understand / know about HIV / AIDS. This is their basis as to what methods / strategies do they need, to strengthen the understanding of their students about HIV/AIDS. They can use the Reproductive Health Education Program Initiatives to aid them in raising the awareness of the students regarding HIV/AIDS through education and engagement to activities and projects which will serve as avenues for a more responsible and sound mind-should also become more open and willing to tackle questions about HIV / AIDS education and discuss it with their children. These activities / programs can properly guide their children about the different topics on sexuality, hygiene, norms and other ill effects that may be brought by knowledge deficits on human sexuality emphasizing HIV/AIDS infection; school administrators to use the Reproductive Health Education Program Initiatives in raising the knowledge and awareness specifically on HIV/AIDS of their senior high school students. This can help them in curving the school's problems about young population engagement in premarital and unprotected sex, thus prevent them from contracting HIV/AIDS;

**Coping Behavior and Lifestyle Practices of Seafarers' Wife: An Input for Wellness Enhancement**



**Karen Sablas**  
**ERCICRLSH1914054**

**Karen G. Sablas RN, MAN**  
**Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Intramuros, Philippines**

**Abstract**

This study was conducted to determine the coping behaviors and life practices of seafarer's wife as an input for wellness enhancement.

Data were gathered using self-made survey-questionnaire with the following results: that generally the seafarer's wife-respondents were 41 to 50 years old, Roman Catholic, college level, married for more than six (6) years, with 1 dependent, self-employed and with more than 20,000 pesos income; They have a very high degree of practice of the common coping behavior during the family recreation, work and religious activities; and high degree during community involvement activities; They have a very high extent of coping behavior in terms of the emotional aspect; and high extent in terms of the social and spiritual aspect; When grouped according their age, number of dependent / children, length of married years, occupation, income and religion, there was no significant difference between their degrees of practice of the common coping behavior as well as between their extents of coping behavior during the departure of the husband; however when grouped according to educational attainment, there were significant differences; There was a very high significant relationship between the degrees of practice of the common coping behaviors of seafarers' wife according to their lifestyle practices and their extents of coping behavior during the departure of their husband.

It was recommended that: Seafarer's wife must know how to positively cope behaviorally during the different activities where they practice their personal lifestyles as well as during their husband's departure for sail; the husband of the respondents must identify the different factors that might influence their wife's way they coping; Shipping Industry administrators must increase their awareness in determining which part of their present programs for seafarer and their wife can be enhanced to be able to help them cope with the realities of seafaring life; Future researchers to use this study as reference.



Jennifer P. Reyes  
ERCICRLSH1914056

### Caring Theory in Correlation to Hospital Organizational Culture towards a Sustainable Holistic Program for Nurses

Jennifer P. Reyes RN, MAN, EdD.

College of Nursing, Pamantasan NG Lungsod NG Maynila, (University of the City of Manila),  
Manila, Philippines

#### Abstract

The study was generally conducted to determine the correlation between the Caring Theory and Hospital Organizational Culture of 491 nurses from five government-funded hospitals in Metro Manila towards a sustainable holistic program.

The results showed that: there was a very high extent of Caring attained by the nurses in terms of all the Caritas processes except the third, Being Sensitive to Self and Others by Nurturing Individual Beliefs and Practices, interpreted only as high extent; There was a very high extent of the Characteristics of the Hospital Organizational Culture Being Practiced as to Characteristics of its Members; and a high extent as to Leadership Style, and Managerial Values; There was as a significant correlation between the following: the extent of attainment of the Caring Theory (from the first to the tenth caritas processes) and extent of practice of characteristic of hospital organizational culture - Leadership Style, Managerial Values and Characteristics of Members, thus rejecting the null hypothesis.

It is recommended that: nurses need to become more sensitive to their needs and the needs of other; they should sustain their caring attitude in terms of caritas process 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; They must also sustain the very high extent of observance of practice of characteristics of members, and enhance their leadership style and managerial values; The hospital administrators must arrange for ideal nurse-patient ratio and give nurses the appropriate load that they can accomplish for the shift; They also have to create a culture of success and positive environment for their nurses and lastly they should use the Sustainable Holistic Program for Nurses to sustain their very high extent of practice of caring attitudes and enhance those that were not.

Maria Albera Sabaduquia  
ERCICRLSH1914072

### Dermal Print Patterns of Hypertensives and Their Association to Self-Declared Illnesses and Selected Demographic Variables

Maria Albera Bumaat-Sabaduquia  
St. Michael's College, Iligan City, Philippines

Jessie G. Gosrospe  
MSU Naawan, Naawan, Misamis Oriental, Philippines

Mark Anthony J. Torres  
Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City

Lilybeth Olowa  
Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City

Cesar G. Demayo  
Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City

#### Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the level of association between illnesses and dermal print patterns of hypertensive in relation to diseases and selected demographic variables. Results show dermal prints ranges from 22.2% to 38.6%. For the LM (left middle finger), the association is pegged at 22.2%, which is the lowest registered percentage. For RT (right thumb), illnesses explain 38.6% of the observed variance, which is more than a third of the variation observed. Multiple variable analysis shows the relationship among the demographic variables where sex differences in health history exists, that males and females may differ in terms of manifestation of diseases and illnesses. In terms of the lengths of the vectors, the more influential demographic variables include sex, health history, body mass index, residence and age. These factors may be associated with particular dermal print patterns

**Keywords:** Hypertensives, Dermal Print Patterns, Level of Association Between Illnesses,

**Demographic Variables**



**Maricel L. Gelsano**  
**ERCICRLSH1914074**

**Describing Variations Between and Among Populations of *Poecilia reticulata* from Three Rivers in Mindanao, Philippines based on Morphological Measurements, Length-Weight Relationship (LWR) and Condition Factor**

**Maricel L. Gelsano**  
**Iligan Medical Center College, Iligan City, Philippines**

**Jessie G. Gosrospe**  
**MSU Naawan, Naawan, Misamis Oriental, Philippines**

**Mark Anthony J. Torres**  
**Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City**

**Lilybeth Olowa**  
**Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City**

**Cesar G. Demayo**  
**Department of Biological Sciences, MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City**

**Abstract**

The length-weight relationship (LWR) and length-length relationship (LLR) of *Poecilia reticulata* were investigated to determine their growth patterns as well as their physiological well-being. The fish samples were collected for six months from September 2015 to March 2016. Morphometric indices such as Total Length (TL), Standard Length (SL) and Body Weight (BW) were assessed using standard methods. A total of 180 specimens, comprising 30 males and 30 females were collected from each river in Mindanao, namely: Alegria river, Tubod, river, and Tambulig river. In terms of body size, females were significantly larger and heavier than males. The regression coefficient (b) for the LWR females, males, and combined sexes obtained from Alegria river ranged from 1.4405, 1.7543, and 1.7232. These 'b' values were found to be below three, which signify a negative allometric growth pattern. For Tubod and Tambulig populations, the female samples exhibit positive allometry with 'b' values of 3.3477 and 3.4868 respectively, and males 'b' values ranged between 1.6213 and 2.7948 which indicates negative allometry ( $b < 3$ ). The coefficient regression for combined sexes also signify allometric growth, but only the females of the said population are showing definite allometric growth pattern. LLR of the samples vary, but for all populations, the standard length is directly proportional to their total length since all 'b' values are positive. The mean condition factors "K" for both male, female, and combined sexes are all below one, which indicates that the fish samples collected were not in good condition in the habitat they live.

**Keywords:** length-weight relationship, length-length relationship, growth patterns, morphometric, regression coefficient, condition factor, *Poecilia reticulata*

**LISTENERS**

**Hua Huang**  
**Department of Life Science, Beijing University of Technology, China**  
**ERCICRLSH1914076**

**Xinhui Liu**  
**Department of Life Science, Beijing University of Technology, China**  
**ERCICRLSH1914077**

**Jean Michel Payet**  
**Doctor, General Practitioner, Saint-Pierre, Reunion, France**  
**ERCICRLSH1914052**

**Philippe Judlin**  
**Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, University of Lorraine, Lorraine, France**  
**ERCICRLSH1914081**

## **Upcoming Conferences**

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra>

- 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
- 2020 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 March, Singapore
- 2020 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 03-04 April, Tokyo

