



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**2019 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-
Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 July, Budapest**

12-13 July 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

**Central European University (CEU), Konferencia Központ (Conference
and Residence Center), Budapest, Hungary**

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

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Preface:

Healthcare And Biological Sciences Research Association (HBSRA) is an international forum of researchers, academicians and practitioners for sharing knowledge and innovation in the field of healthcare and life-sciences. HBSRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association meets with its objectives through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. HBSRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join HBSRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through collaboration and vision.

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

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Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

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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:

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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



Dr. Habil Ágnes Csiszárík-Kocsir

**Keleti Faculty of Business and Management, Óbuda University,
Budapest, Hungary**

Professor Agnes Csiszárík-Kocsir works as an associate professor of Finances at the Óbuda University, Keleti Faculty of Business and Management. She is a doctor of Management and Business Administration. She got her PhD degree from Szent István University Management and Business Administration PhD School in 2010. Title of her dissertation is “The education funding aspects at local governments”. After that, she did her habilitation in 2017 at University of Kaposvár. She worked at Central European University as a project manager and a visiting professor from 2004 till 2007. She managed several research projects at that time, and she was responsible for the finances of the projects. From 2007 she is a professor at Óbuda University. Her research fields are financing and the crisis. In recent years she had several research projects in connection with her courses: financial culture, corporate financing, investment funding, project management and project financing. She was a visiting professor in Romania, and in Poland (CEEPUS Award and Erasmus+ scholarships). She has more than 220 national and international publications, articles and conference proceedings as well. She helped in organizing more than 20 conferences, and she is a member of editorial boards in national and international journals (Lépések, The Macrotheme Review, Journal of Competiveness, Journal of Financial Management and Accounting), and she is a review board member in 2 international journals (Journal of Process Management – New Technologies International, International Journal of Trade). From 2015 she is an editor of the “Business Development in the 21th Century” book published by the Óbuda University. In 2009 she was the Yong Researcher of the year at Óbuda University.

PRESENTERS

<p>Hanie Abdi ERCICRLSH1912053</p>	<p>Medical Tourism</p> <p>Hanie Abdi Bachelor student of Occupational Health Engineering, Faculty of Health, Qazvin University of Medical Science, Qazvin, Iran</p> <p>Soheila Esmaeili PhD of Human resources management, Faculty of Management, Qazvin Azad University, Qazvin, Iran</p> <p>Abstract Modern medical tourism is the product of the citizens of advanced countries. Those who for certain reasons, such as the high cost of health services, prolong treatment process, can't use medical services in their own countries. So, this items will increase the demand for such services in developing countries. Therefore, there are various internal and external factors to choose a country for medical tourism. By studying the global experiences, it was found that at the beginning, the cost of medical services was decisive in determining the medical tourism. But with the intensive competition between the destinations of medical tourism, the quality factor has been the substitute by medical services. This research was accomplished to investigate the internal factors affecting the attraction of medical tourists in Iran. To achieve this goal, internal factors were selected from documentary studies to attract medical tourists which includes four main criteria and 15 sub-criteria. Then, to evaluate them, the Analytical Hierarchy Process was selected as the evaluation method (A.H.P). The criteria and sub-criteria were designed as a questionnaire and presented to 30 university specialists in the field of tourism and medical tourism, physicians and hospital managers, and medical tourism services. Finally, the questionnaires were analyzed by using Expert Choice software. Based on the results of the research, among the four main criteria, the criteria for medical resources with a weight of 0.609, and among the 15 sub-criteria, the sub-criteria of medical equipment with a weight of 0.347 were the highest scores. Keywords: Medical tourism, Determinants, Health, Iran</p>
<p>Levi Neely ERCICRLSH1912054</p>	<p>Investigation of the Effect of Various Intensities of Photodynamic Therapy on Mucormycosis-Causing Rhizopus Oryzae Fungal Biofilms</p> <p>Levi Neely Department of Biology, Utah Valley University, Orem, Utah, United States</p> <p>Shane Gunnerson</p> <p>Nick Hoehn</p> <p>Tyson Hillock</p> <p>Jedediah Orullian</p> <p>Olga Kopp</p> <p>Abstract Mucormycosis is an opportunistic fungal infection with a high mortality rate amongst immunocompromised individuals, such as burn, cancer, organ transplant, and diabetic patients. Rhizopus oryzae is a common species of fungus that is the leading species responsible for mucormycosis infections. The current line of treatment for mucormycosis is Amphotericin B. Amp B interacts with sterols found in fungal cell membranes to create pores that leak out vital monovalent ions and lead to cell death. Unfortunately, sterols are also found within mammalian cell membranes, causing Amp B to have various harmful side effects ranging from fever, chills, headaches, and vomiting, to nephrotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, and death. Due to these disadvantages, it is necessary to investigate new therapeutic approaches that could lead to a more effective way to</p>

address this disease. Previous studies have investigated and displayed the antimicrobial effects of photodynamic therapy on planktonic cells. This study specifically investigates the effect of varying intensities of photodynamic therapy on fungal biofilms. Whereas planktonic cells are free floating cells, biofilms are organized microbial cells that are protected by an extracellular matrix secreted by the cells. In addition to being the dominant form of microbial life, biofilms have a dramatically increased resistance to antimicrobial agents due to the protective extracellular matrix. Investigating *R. oryzae* biofilms provides a more practical insight into how mucormycosis infections could be treated more effectively. Biofilms are cultivated in 48-well plates, treated with a photosensitizer, then exposed to varying wavelengths of light at various intensities. Cell viability is measured using an XTT/Menadione assay and biofilm density is measured using a crystal violet assay. It is expected that at high concentrations of photosensitizer and light intensity, the biofilm density and cell viability will be inhibited, reducing the amount of Amp B needed to treat *R. oryzae*.

Hanane El-Halouani
ERCICRLSH1912062

Study of Pollution from Agricultural Activities of Groundwater in the Plain of Tadla, Morocco, and its Effect on Society

Hanane El-Halouani

Department of the Environment, Sciences and Technologies Faculty, Morocco

Zehor Ait Yacine

Department of the Environment, Sciences and Technologies Faculty, Morocco

Abdelaziz Hasib

Department of the Environment, Sciences and Technologies Faculty, Morocco

Abstract

When rainfall is insufficient, irrigation would be necessary to cover the water needs of crops. But irrigation has disadvantages as it has advantages.

Among the risks of irrigation was irrational use of fertilizers causes nitrate pollution and soil and ground water, the pollution by nitrates which convert to nitrites causes diseases that are fatal in some cases in newborns.

In recent decades, the research in this field of irrigation has become increasingly important because the environment and human life has become threatened. A thanks to different laboratory analyzes polluted and unpolluted areas were delimited to derive an action plan to fight against this pollution.

Most area residents drink groundwater, then treatment of that water is essential to prevent several diseases caused by pollution of the water table.

Keywords: Groundwater, Pollution, Irrigation, Fertilizer, Health.

Alyssa Rae Dulay
ERCICRLSH1912066

Filipino Cultural Beliefs: An Input to Genetic Counseling

Alyssa Rae Dulay

Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Alia Nisa Balatucan

Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Christian Roujiem Bragas

Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Lea Marie S. Claustro

Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Jamie Harrison

Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Jerome Marquez

Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Jayrelle Safran
Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Taryn Subala Tabling
Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Roel Damisel
Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Antonette Ongngad
Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Jerome B. Villanueva
Lorma Colleges, Lorma Colleges, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Abstract

Genetic Disorder, a genetic problem caused by one or more abnormalities formed in the genome, is greatly being influenced by cultural beliefs, thus it needs to be addressed accordingly. This study explored the Filipino Cultural Beliefs as an input to Genetic Counseling in barangay Siboa-Otong, San Fernando, La Union. It aims to provide possible interventions to increase awareness with these Seven Common Filipino Cultural Beliefs – namamana, lihi, sumpa, gaba, pasma, namaligno, and kaloob ng Diyos, to provide culturally appropriate genetic counseling. Barangay Health Workers of Siboa-Otong were selected as the participant of the study and reported that majority of the diseases experienced by the community is being influenced by their cultural beliefs causing the patient and its family to become unaware of the proper treatment and scientific explanations behind the genetic disease. While few of the families are aware of the Genetic Disorders and submitted themselves to a genetic counseling. This revealed that there is a need to conduct Genetic Counseling among the family to completely eradicate such belief. So that the community will be more open-minded in dealing with such issues. The researchers recommended to conduct a seminar and an intensive family education program through a house to house campaign in which the researchers will give flyers to each family in Siboa-Otong through the help of the Barangay Health Workers.

Keywords: Genetic Disorder, Genetic Counseling, Genetic Diseases, Barangay Health Workers

Mazen Saleh
ERCICRLSH1912068

Antimicrobial Activity of Frankincense Resin from Boswellia Sacra

Mazen Saleh
Department of Biology, Laurentian University. Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Erin McGrath
Department of Biology, Laurentian University. Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Tesnime Ghazouani
Department of Biology, Laurentian University. Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Fatin Alsalmi
Department of Biology, Laurentian University. Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Abstract

With the increasing burden of antimicrobial resistance, continued exploration of new sources of antimicrobials must be supported. This work describes antimicrobial properties of extracts of frankincense from the Boswellia sacra tree. Frankincense was extracted using two solvent methods: 0.05:60:40 TFA:acetonitrile:methanol and 2:1 methanol:chloroform. Volatile components were extracted using the same buffers. These extracts were fractionated using reversed-phase HPLC using a C18 column and the resulting fractions were tested against organisms that are Gram positive (Clostridium difficile, Staphylococcus epidermidis), Gram negative (Escherichia coli) and fungus (Candida albicans). Although the aqueous extractions generally showed no significant results, there was significant inhibition observed by both the raw and smoke organic extractions. Fractions 4 and 5 of the organic smoke extraction in particular

showed a significant zone of inhibition for each of the microbes tested. These result suggest that frankincense is a viable source of new antimicrobials and further testing should be expanded to identify the specific components particularly active against Clostridium difficile and Candida albicans.

Keywords: Frankincense, Boswellia Sarca, Clostridium Difficile, Candida Albicans, Antimicrobial

Vladimir Grachev
ERCICRLSH1912067

Impact of Motor Fuel on Human Health

Vladimir Grachev
Global Ecology Center of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia,

Alexander Ishkov
Gazprom PJSC, Moscow, Russia

Konstantin Romanov
Gazprom PJSC, Moscow, Russia

Natalia Kuryшева
Burnasyan Federal Medical Biophysical Center of Federal Medical Biological Agency, Moscow, Russia

Abstract

The article analyses the impact of air pollutant emissions caused by motor fuel burning on human health as well as growth dynamics of those emissions in Russia. The article also explains how the emissions harm human health and introduces the concept of toxic footprint that could be used to study and compare features associated with various types of motor fuel. Moreover, the article proposes a novel way to store natural gas used to fuel vehicles.

Keywords: Health, Motor Fuel, Emissions, Air Pollution, Methane Adsorbent, Benzopyrene

Shaher El-Meccawi
ERCICRLSH1912072

The Changing Status of the Camel among the Bedouin of the Negev

Shaher El-Meccawi
Achva Academic College, Shikmim, Israel

Michael Kam
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel

A. Allan Degen
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel

Abstract

Traditionally, Negev Bedouin depended on semi-nomadic pastoralism for their livelihood and were always associated with camels. The camel was used as pack animals, for transport and for plowing. However, in recent years, these functions have been replaced by motorized vehicles. Furthermore, with the urbanization of many Bedouin, there is much less need and much less space available to maintain camels. However, the camel has been increasing in number worldwide, mainly because of its meat and milk production. In contrast, the number of camels among the Negev Bedouin has been decreasing. Camel meat is rarely eaten among Negev Bedouin and milk production is on a small scale, and mostly unofficial. Furthermore, only about 200 camels are used in the tourist trade. Most Bedouin, and in particular the younger ones, are less identified with camels than with sheep and goats. Nonetheless, there is an obvious affection and special feeling for camels among Bedouin. All Bedouin expressed a desire to maintain camels for traditional reasons, but complained that it was difficult to do so due to a lack of grazing lands, government indifference and tax laws concerning camels. Bedouin, especially the elders, recall the past and their relation with camels; the long treks and the open spaces, and the many uses of the camel. Today, camels are still raced and paraded proudly at some weddings. The question that arises is whether these reasons are sufficient to maintain a viable population of camels among the Negev Bedouin.

Keywords: Negev Bedouin, Camels, Camel Meat and Milk, Grazing Land



Tesnime Ghazouani
ERCICRLSH1912078

Physicochemical composition and effect of different extraction solvents on biochemical properties of a collection of Tunisian “Bsissa”: a traditional food product

Tesnime Ghazouani

National Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology (INSAT), University of Carthage

Mazen Saleh

Department of Biology and Northern Ontario School of Medicine at Laurentian University,
Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Sami Fattouch

National Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology (INSAT), University of Carthage,

Abstract

Bsissa is a widely consumed food in North Africa, including Tunisia, for centuries as a high-calorific food, especially to use in travel. It is mainly composed of roasted and powdered cereals, with optional addition of legumes (chickpeas, lentils ...) and spices. Herein, the physicochemical composition and techno-functional properties of the common Bsissa types were determined. This traditional food was found to contain 7.5-14% proteins, 0.62-5.31% lipids, 35.42-47.39% carbohydrates and energy values of 205.80-250.53 kcal/100g dry weight (DW). All Bsissa samples showed water and olive oil absorption capacities ranging from 170 to 312.33 g H₂O and 63.32 to 89.35 g oil /100g DW, respectively. The GC/MS analysis of Bsissa revealed its richness in unsaturated fatty acids, mainly Oleic and Linoleic acids. Polyphenols contents and antioxidant capacities were determined in water-, methanol-, acetone- and isopropanol-extracts of Bsissa. The results showed that water-extracts contained the highest polyphenolic amounts with 116.47 mg/100g for wheat-Bsissa and 221.43 mg/100g for carob-Bsissa. The aqueous extracts also exhibited the strongest antioxidant properties using both ABTS and DPPH methods reaching respectively 9.31-19.44 and 3.03-8.54 TEAC/100g DW for carob-Bsissa. The obtained analytical results scientifically support the popular use of Bsissa as an alternative to breakfast.

Keywords: Bsissa, Solvent Polarity, Antioxidant, Nutritional Properties, Fatty Acid.

LISTENERS

Muhammad Tahir Ayub
Radiology, Patel Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan
ERCICRLSH1912056

Iqbal Durrani
Pakistan Health Research Council, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, Islamabad,
Pakistan
ERCICRLSH1912057

Ali Alqataa
Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health, Palestine
ERCICRLSH1912058

Henry Kadallah Saryon
Department of Science & Technology, University of Liberia, Monrovia
ERCICRLSH1912059

Samson Seid Ibrahim
Mid Midwifery, Universal Health Science College, Ethiopia, Addis Ababa
ERCICRLSH1912063

Kwaku Kwarteng
Marketing, Littmann Import Company Limited, Kumasi, Ghana
ERCICRLSH1912065

Aduragbemi David Shobowale
Department of Surgical, Mossam International Hospital, Lagos, Nigeria

ERCICRLSH1912073

Muath Alneder
Public Health, Al-Azhar, Gaza
ERCICRLSH1912074

Gidado Ayinde Adenike Rukayat
Department of Burns Unit, Lagos State General Hospital, Ikeja Lagos, Nigeria
ERCICRLSH1912075

Sharmin Sultana Begum
Field Research Supervisor, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
ERCICRLSH1912076

Pedi Djeutchoung Elvige Loer
Research Department, Denis Miki Foundation, Limbe, Cameroon
ERCICRLSH1912077

Victor Markin
Orthopedics, Macabi Health, Rishon Lezion, Israel
ERCICRLSH1912051

Ian Golodnitski
Orthopaedics, Macabi Health, Ashkelon, Israel
ERCICRLSH1912052

Aybek Sharipov
Orthopedic, Shaarey Zedek, Jerusalem, Ashdod, Israel
ERCICRLSH1912055

Frank Yaw Danso,
Chief Executive Officer, Littmann Import Company Limited, Kumasi, Ghana
ERCICRLSH1912064

Gertrude Peggy Essandoh
Littmann Import Company Limited, Barekese Senior High School, Barekese, Ghana
ERCICRLSH1912071

Kaustubh RK
IT Department, Yara International, Berlin, Germany
ERCICRLSH1912079

Snehal Balki
Information Technology, Accenture, Berlin, Germany
ERCICRLSH1912080

Yuri Klassov
Orthopedic Surgery and Arthroplasty, Soroka University Medical Center, Beer Sheva, Israel
ERCICRLSH1912081

Upcoming Conferences

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- 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

