



## Conference Proceedings

**2019 – 12th International Conference on Research in Life-  
Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 21-22 July, Mauritius**

**21-22 July 2019**

## CONFERENCE VENUE

**Gold Crest Hotel, Mauritius**

Email: [convener@eurasiaresearch.info](mailto:convener@eurasiaresearch.info)

<https://eurasiaresearch.org>

<https://hbsra.org/>

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## **Preface:**

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

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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**



**Prof. Anil Kumar Indira Krishna**  
**Technical Lead, Non-communicable Diseases, Help Age International,**  
**Myanmar**

Topic: Implementation Science Research Approach in Strengthening Health Systems Capacity to Respond to Disease Transition in Myanmar; Experience from European Union funded Prevention, Management and Control of Non-communicable Diseases Project

Prof. Anil Kumar Indira Krishna is Country Technical Lead, Non-communicable Diseases, Help Age International, Myanmar and Professor in Global Health and Population. Prof. He had served as Professor, Dean and Associate Dean School of Public Health, SRM University, Chennai, India from 2009-2018. Anil has also served as Principal Investigator of over 15 public health projects funded by national and international organizations. Prior to that Anil has worked with several international, national and UN organizations in India and Bangladesh in implementing research and programs in public health. He has been coordinated large scale research studies such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Demographic Health Survey and India Population Project. His research focuses on health systems, implementation science research and translational research. Anil holds the doctorate in public health and has been working in the public health over two decades. Currently, Anil is leading a team of academicians and policymakers in evidence-based policy initiative for the European Union supported project “Strengthening Health System’s Capacity to Respond to Disease Transition in Myanmar”.

## PRESENTERS

<p><b>Oladipo Ademola</b> ERCICRLSH1913051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Food as a Fundamental Human Right</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oladipo Ademola</b> Agricultural Economist the Technical Assistant on Agriculture and Policy to Chairman Senate Committee on Agriculture, Senior Program Officer of African Union ECOSOCC, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>There is no argument that right to food supersede any other human right, because is the person that is alive that can exercise fundamental human rights and No food No life. Extreme hunger and malnutrition remains a barrier to sustainable development. Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to disease and thus often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods. There are nearly 800 million people who suffer from hunger worldwide, the vast majority in developing countries. We call on all the people to SUPPORT the Right to Food Campaign globally by participating in the campaign on Right to Food globally; towards making life more meaningful to the millions of fellow country men and women that are food-poor. Movement to make food a matter of rights to everybody especially the poor and the vulnerable. Let us together demand for right to food globally</p> <p><b>WHY IS FOOD IMPORTANT?</b></p> <p>The notion of food as right derives from the fact that every human being needs food to live. Staying alive is a fundamental and inalienable right of everyone which no one else, government or group should deny him/her of. These assertions are in relation to the following principles that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Human suffering is abominable and equality of man to man is inherently sacrosanct, as coded in the right every citizen to food.</li><li>-The freedom of everyone from hunger is central to all fundamental freedoms to be enjoyed.</li><li>- The right to food is, for all intents and purposes inalienable, undeniable, actionable, remediable and ultimately justiciable in a civilized society.</li><li>- Therefore we envision such a Nigerian society wherein the sanctity of right to food is upheld and explicitly stated in the food entitlement of all human beings is the very essence of life worth living.</li></ul> <p><b>UNIVERSALITY OF FOOD AS A RIGHT</b></p> <p><b>RIGHTS (1948)</b> - “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his family, including food .....”</p> <p><b>THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS ICESCR (1966)</b> - “The States parties to the present Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living... including adequate food. And agree to take appropriate steps to realize these rights (ICESCR, Article 11.1)</p> <p><b>ROME DECLARATION ON WORLD FOODSECURITY (1996)</b> - “We the heads of State and Government..... Reaffirm the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.”</p> <p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> Finally, we need to see food as a fundamental human right and not a mere need, hunger is not about statistics it is real and required urgent attention if we want to achieve sustainable development goal and eradicate stunting development. Famine and chronic hunger exist across much of the world today, posing a major challenge for global development and human rights. Nigeria’s historical experience, and prominent role in addressing contemporary food security issues worldwide, provide a strong basis for developing new approaches to overcoming an age-old problem.</p> <p>I will like the internationally-renowned scholars and practitioners to address multiple aspects of contemporary global hunger and the challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of food security for all.</p>
<p><b>Sophia Gamboa</b> ERCICRLSH1913052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Althea Casilla</b> Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools</p>

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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, Thematisation 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.

**Samyog Uprety**  
ERCICRLSH1913053

**Study on Knowledge and Risk Factors related to Diabetics and Hypertension among the Diabetes patient attending BPKIHS**

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**Abstract**

**Research objectives:** To know about the information related to diabetes and hypertension among diabetes patients attending BPKIHS and to know the risk factors associated to diabetes and hypertension among patients. **Methodology:** A cross sectional study was conducted in BPKIHS

hospital in Dharan of Eastern Nepal. The study population included the diabetic patients who attended the diabetic clinic in BPKIHS. Simple Random sampling technique was used to select the Diabetic patients attending the diabetic clinic of BPKIHS. Pretested Semi structured questionnaire was provided to the participants and face to face interview was done. Findings: Majority of the participants belonged to the age group of 40-49 years with the mean age of 47.48 years and SD of 9.6. Knowledge regarding diabetes and hypertension where all the participants were aware of the higher blood glucose level in case of diabetes mellitus in the body. The most common symptom according to the respondents is headache followed by palpitation and the rest mentioned Shortness of breath as the symptom of hypertension. The knowledge regarding risk factors, most common ailment that could occur in a diabetic along with high BP is heart attack (70%) followed by kidney problems (18.8%), stroke (7.5%), most of them mentioned that obesity is associated with hypertension while all of them believed that doing exercise is helpful in the dreadful conditions like hypertension. Future outcomes: Patient knowledge and counseling by the clinical pharmacist can play a vital role in imparting education to the diabetic and hypertensive patients. Strategies to modify lifestyle which help in control of hypertension and diabetes include providing the leaflets as well as direct educational programs.

**Keywords:** Diabetics, Hypertension, Dharan

Lilia Malta Ekayasa  
ERCICRLSH1913056

**The Effect of Husk Media and Cow Manure on Growth and Development of Earthworms  
(*Pheretima* sp.)**

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**Abstract**

*Pheretima* sp. is a decomposer living below the ground level. The aerobic decomposition process by *Pheretima* sp. called vermicomposting which produce vermicompost. Husk as one of agricultural wastes in Indonesia can be used together with cow manure as a cultivation media for it. The aim of this research are to determine the growth and development of *Pheretima* sp. on husk and cow manure as a media, find out the optimum media composition and C/N ratio of the media. Media composition of husk : cow manure that used are 1) 100% : 0%, 2) 75% : 25%. 3) 50% : 50%, 4) 25% : 75% and 5) 0% : 100%. 200 grams *Pheretima* sp. are maintained for 60 days on each medium with 3 kilograms weight and environmental parameters are measured once a week. Initial and final biomass are calculated as a growth parameter and number of larvae after 60 days of research as developmental parameters. The media then tested for C/N ratio and NPK levels. Biomass data were analyzed by SPSS DMRT One Way ANOVA test at 95% level. The result of this research is biomass of *Pheretima* sp. in all medias are decreased. The third media has the highest biomass which is  $73,33 \pm 30,55^b$  grams and the first medium has the lowest biomass which is  $0,83 \pm 1.44^a$  grams. The most number of larvae was in the third media (15 larvae), while the least larvae are in the fourth and fifth media (0 larvae). The conclusions of this research are biomass of *Pheretima* sp. are decreased in all media and the optimum media composition is 50% husk : 50% cow manure with C/N ratio 29,72.

**Keywords:** Earthworms (*Pheretima* sp.), cow manure, husk, vermicomposting.

**LISTENERS**

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## **Upcoming Conferences**

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra>

- 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