Conference Proceedings

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CONFERENCE VENUE

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Cecília Calado
Professor, The Lisbon High Engineering Institute (ISEL-Instituto Superior De Engenharia De Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal)

Topic: Biomarkers Discovery in Biofluids based on Metabolomics

Cecília Calado, has a PhD and an MSc in Biotechnology, and an Honorable degree in Biochemistry. She is a professor at the Lisbon High Engineering Institute (ISEL- Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa, https://www.isel.pt/en/), coordinated the BSc and MSc in Biomedical Engineering and the R&D Lab. in Medical Bio-Engineering. She presents a broad experience in R&D in Development of Platforms to Discover Drugs and Diseases Biomarkers and Bioprocess Monitoring. She is a member of the IEEE-EMBS, of the European Federation of Biotechnology, for Pharma and Medical Biotechnology and for Biochemical Engineering Science. She is the chair of the ENBENG-2019, the 6th Portuguese Meeting on Bioengineering of the IEEE-Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, http://embs.ieee-pt.org/6th-enbeng-2019/. Simultaneously to these multiple projects, she has promoted various activities to enhance public awareness to Science, such as Presentations on Patents and Technology Transfer.

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Abstract

Yilin Xu

BACKGROUND:Few data are available on the use of statins among the type 2 diabetes patients for primary prevention after publication of the American Diabetes Association guidelines in 2008. The American Diabetes Association (ADA) standards of care for diabetes state that statin therapy should be initiated in individuals with diabetes and other cardiovascular risk factors with a target LDL cholesterol of 100 mg/dl.

OBJECTIVE:To determine statin use in diabetes patients as primary prevention and its impact on low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) control among US individuals in year 2011-2012.

METHODS: Diabetes patients were first identified among participants of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2011-2012. Patients were excluded if they had any cardiovascular events including congestive heart failure, heart failure, and stroke before as statin usually recommend for secondary prevention among these patients. Statin use was obtained from review of participants' drug containers. LDL-C control (yes) were defined was defined as <100 mg/dl. A logistic regression was conducted first to understand the characteristics associated with statin use as primary prevention among diabetes patients. A secondary logistic regression was done to examine the effect of statin on LDL-C control. Finally a linear regression model was used to look at the impact of statin on LDL-C as a continuous variable. Full Sample 2 Year Interview Weight (WTINT2YR) was applied for all the analysis.

RESULTS: A total of 598 patients were identified and the weighted sample size was 17,387,156 for the data analysis. About 45% diabetes patients without CVD event history were currently using statin for primary prevention. A total of 8453892 (48.6%) patients had LDL-C results. The average LDL-C among statin users was 83.0 and it was 114.0 among non-statin users. The LDL-C control rate was 73.1% among statin users versus 36.0% among non-statin users. The female were less likely to be on statin than the male (odds ratio (OR): 0.785, 95% Confidence Interval (CI): 0.783-0.787). Patients who were aged 75 or older were more likely to receive statin compared less than 75 years old (OR=1.709, 95% CI: 1.704-1.714). Higher Ratio of family income to poverty was significantly associated with higher probability to receive statin (p<0.001). Other characteristics, including race, marital status, education level, hypertension status and smoking status were all significantly associated with statin use. After controlling after these characteristics, statin use was associated with a reduction of LDL-C by 28 mg/dl (95% CI: 19-37) and a 4.614 (95% CI: 4.597 -4.631) higher likelihood to have a LDL-C<100 mg/dl according to a multivariate linear regression and a multivariate logistic regression, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: Statin use was associated with substantial improvements in LDL-C control in this study. Nevertheless, suboptimal statin use, especially among women and individuals with lower family income, prevented the maximal public health benefit from statin as a primary prevention among diabetes population.

Ruizhe Qu

Abstract

Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of new cases of legal blindness in the U.S. In patients with DM, metabolic control as measured by HbA1c and disease duration account for only 11% of the risk of retinopathy, leaving 89% to other factors, e.g., age, sex, socioeconomic status, and comorbid
Berberine Nanomicelles attenuates Cirrhotic Cardiomyopathy Induced By Bile Duct-Ligation In a Rat Model: Possible Involvement of NO-Cgmp Signaling

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Abstract

Research Objectives: Cirrhosis is associated with cardiac chronotropic and inotropic dysfunctions, which are known as cirrhotic cardiomyopathy. In this condition, a rise in pro-inflammatory cytokines results in up-regulation of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and nitric oxide (NO) overproduction. cGMP is a NO-induced effector molecule. Berberine (BBR), an isoquoline-derived alkaloid isolated from Rhizoma coptidis, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative effects. However, poor bioavailability and short half-life have limited its clinical applications. Accordingly, this study aimed to examine effect of BBR loaded micelles in cirrhotic cardiomyopathy in a rat model of bile duct-ligation (BDL) and further to clarify possible NO-cGMP role.

Methodology: BBR-loaded micelles contained 0.3 mg/mL of the drug. Three days following BDL induction, the rats were orally treated with nanoberberine (50 mg/kg, p.o.), BBR (50 and 100 mg/kg, p.o.) and silymarin (100 mg/kg, p.o.) for 28 consecutive days. To clarify the role of NO-cGMP, a selective iNOS inhibitor, aminoguanidine (AG) 100 mg/kg, p.o., on days 14-28, was administered. Moreover, expression of iNOS in the left ventricle and nitrite concentration in plasma were calculated using immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Griess reagent methods, respectively. Ventricular tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), interleukin -1beta (IL-1β) and cGMP were measured using ELISA method.

Findings: Ventricular TNF-α, IL-1β, iNOS, cGMP, and serum nitrite increased significantly in BDL rats. In contrast, BBR, nanoBBR and silymarin treatments markedly lowered their levels. AG increased nanoBBR50 mg/kg effect and it significantly had lower levels of the cardiac markers compared with nanoBBR 50 mg/kg.

Conclusion: NanoBBR restored impaired cardiac markers and its effect was in a significantly lower dose in comparison with BBR and silymarin. NanoBBR probably improve the cardiac state by down
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Evaluation of The Effect of Phosphatidylserine Treatment on Cirrhosis-Induced Hepatic Encephalopathy And Its Response to Acute Endotoxemia in Biliary Cirrhotic Rats

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Abstract

I liver cirrhosis the level of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL6 and TNFα in the liver and the blood is high. Endotoxin (LPS) induces depressed level of consciousness in cirrhotic rats. Phosphatidylserine (PS) exists in the cell membrane structure. PS is essential for the survival of neurons. PS receptor is found in cells such as phagocytes. It also activates the signaling of membrane proteins that it is shown in the apoptotic process. It is possible that phosphatidylserine prevents paroxysm of hepatic encephalopathy that it has not previously studied. Therefore this study was aimed to explore the hypothesis that the encephalopathy induced by hepatic cirrhosis is prevented or reduced by phosphatidylserine treatment and if so, whether this is associated with altered level of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL6 and TNFα in the brain. We treated BDL cirrhotic rats and healthy rats with Phosphatidylserine and explore its effect on brain IL6 and TNFα, LPS induced encephalopathy and blood ammonia, histopathology and PS receptor and TLR4 expression in the brain cortex.

Cirrhosis in rats is associated with altered expression of TLR4 in brain cortex and PS treatment increases TLR4 receptor expression. Phosphatidylserine has anti-inflammatory effect in brain in healthy rats but does not have this effect in cirrhotic rats it may be due to PS dosage we used. Chronic PS treatment decreases blood ammonia in BDL cirrhotic rats treated with LPS this may explain why the encephalopathy is milder in this group in comparison with saline treated cirrhotic rats. We conclude that cirrhotic rat’s brain is more susceptible to acute endotoxemia and it is intensified by chronic PS treatment. It may boost immune system against endotoxin.

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Breastfeeding Knowledge and Social Support among Mothers in District V, Manila

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Abstract

In the Philippines, exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) remains stagnant with only half of all the neonates being exclusively breastfed. This research aims to: (1) describe current breastfeeding practices of mothers with young infants; (2) determine knowledge of mothers on breastfeeding; (3) determine the level of social support that mothers receive; (4) determine factors affecting current practice in terms of breastfeeding knowledge and social support; (5) determine factors affecting intention to continue breastfeeding in terms of current practice and social support. Women 18-50 years with infants 1-6 months as well as other adult family members were given self-administered questionnaires to answer. The study was done at 5 selected health centers in District V, Manila. Results of the study showed that EBF rates (32%) are still low and not at par with WHO target of increasing exclusive breastfeeding among infants younger than 6 months to 50% by the year 2025. Knowledge of mothers on breastfeeding was found to be suboptimal. Social support was found to be high for all mothers, with highest reported support from the health care providers. However, among the three sources of support, only with the husbands was there enough evidence to suggest a relationship between current breastfeeding practices and social support. Despite the high social support provided by the husbands, there were more mothers who who did not practice exclusive breastfeeding, which may be attributed to negative support. Social support was also found to influence maternal intention to breastfeed exclusively for six months and continue breastfeeding up to 2 years. Since support has been shown to have a relationship with breastfeeding practice and intention, active involvement of husbands and other family members in the breastfeeding interventions during the antenatal and postnatal period should be encouraged.

Keywords: Lactation, Social Support, Breastfeeding Knowledge

Dr K.G.A.P. Attanayake
ERCICRLSH1917058

Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitory Potential and Acute Toxicity Assessment of Selected Sri Lankan Medicinal Plants

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Abstract

Medicinal plants are being recognized as promising sources of lead compounds for the development of new drugs in the management of Alzheimer’s disease (AD). A large number of medicinal plants have been used for treating central nervous system disorders as well as for improving the memory and cognitive functions in Sri Lankan traditional medicine. The objectives of the present study were to determine the acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitory activity of the fractionated aerial part extracts of Cardiospermum halicacabum (Sapindaceae, Common name: Wel penela), whole plant extract of Centella asiatica (Apiaceae, Common name: Gotukola) and leaves extract of Ricinus communis (Euphorbiaceae, Common name: Endaru), to quantify the total polyphenol, flavonoid, condensed tannin and alkaloid contents and to determine the acute toxicological effects in healthy Wistar rats. Sequential extraction was followed to prepare the hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol extracts of C. halicacabum, C. asiatica and R. communis. AChE inhibitory activity of the fractionated plant extracts was determined using the Ellman’s method. Donepezil was used as the reference compound. The AChE inhibitory activity was expressed in terms of IC50. The total polyphenol, flavonoid, condensed tannin and alkaloid content were determined using standard in vitro protocols. The gallic acid, quercetin, catechin and caffeine were used as reference compounds respectively for the above quantification of selected secondary metabolites. Acute toxicity testing of the ethyl acetate fractions (the most active fraction) of the selected medicinal plant extracts was performed following the OECD guidelines, fixed dose procedure in healthy Wistar rats. Pearson’s correlation analysis was carried out to establish a relationship between the contents of the selected secondary metabolites and AChE activity of the medicinal plant extracts. The highest AChE inhibitory potential was shown in the ethyl acetate fraction of C. asiatica (IC50 = 43.0±1.23 µg/mL) followed by R. communis (IC50 = 64.28±1.49 µg/mL) and C. halicacabum 129.86±2.45 µg/mL). The
total polyphenol, flavonoid, condensed tannin and alkaloid contents of the ethyl acetate fractions of the three plant extracts were in the range of 6.78±0.15-19.81±0.95 mgGAE/g, 4.56±0.1-13.25±1.0 mgQE/g, 11.69±1.3-19.45±0.8 mgCAE/g respectively. In the acute toxicity study, ethyl acetate fraction showed no adverse changes in mortality and in behavioral alternations throughout the 14 day period. There was a strong correlation between the total alkaloid, tannin contents vs AChE inhibitory activity as r= 0.981 (R²=0.903) and r=0.861 (R²=0.870) for the ethyl acetate fraction of the selected medicinal plant extracts. The results revealed that the ethyl acetate fraction showed the highest AChE inhibitory activity and deserved to be promising sources of drug leads for safe AChE inhibitors. The results of the correlation analysis proved that the condensed tannins and alkaloids attribute significantly to the AChE inhibitory potential than that of the polyphenols and flavonoids.

Keywords: Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitory Activity, Quantitative Phytochemical Profiling, Sri Lankan Medicinal Plant Extracts

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Filipino Cultural Beliefs-An Input to Genetic Counseling

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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 Siboan-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 Siboan-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 Siboan-Otong through the help of the Barangay Health Workers.

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

Effect of Sumatriptan on Acetic Acid-Induced Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Male Rats: Possible Role of the 5-HT Receptor

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Abstract
Background: Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) is one of the most common gastrointestinal (GI) disorders. Although serotonin (5-HT) has long been considered as an important neurotransmitter...
**ERCICRLSH1917060**

in the central nervous system, its role as a motility stimulant in the GI tract is of great importance. Sumatriptan, a serotonin agonist, which acts selectively at 5HT1 receptors has used generally in treatment of migraine disorders. It has shown that sumatriptan may be beneficial in treatment of the digestive system problems including IBD.

Methods: IBD was induced by intrarectal acetic acid 4% in animal model of rat. Treatments were administered in six consecutive days, started from the day of IBD induction. Following 72 hrs, the colon samplings were isolated and employed for pathologic and biomarker measurements. Tissue levels of TNF-α, IL-1β and myeloperoxidase (MPO) were determined. Sumatriptan at doses 0.05, 0.1, 0.2 and 1 mg/kg and dexamethasone at dose of 1 mg/kg, as positive control, were given intraperitoneally. Moreover, GR-127935 as 5-HT1B/1D receptor antagonist at dose 0.1 mg/kg was injected, 30 min before the most effective sumatriptan dose (1 mg/kg).

Results: Induction of IBD in the rats was proved by significant enhancements of TNF-α, IL-1β and MPO as well as pathological damages. On the other hand, sumatriptan treatments at doses of 0.2 and 1 mg/kg could successfully diminish pathologic increase in the measured biomarkers TNF-α, IL-1β and MPO as well as the pathological damages. In addition, GR-127935 could reverse the protective effect of sumatriptan (1 mg/kg).

Discussion: Sumatriptan may have protective impact in acetic acid-induced IBD in rats. Notable, this peripheral and anti-inflammatory effect was comparable with dexamethasone. In addition, this effect may be mediate at least in part with 5-HT1B/1D receptors. This study suggests that 5-HT agonists may be efficient in gut problems if they are used in specific and proper dosages.

Keywords: Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Sumatriptan, Serotonin (5-HT), Rat

**Mohamed Ayman Nagib**

**Biochemical Endothelial Injury Detection of Sapheno-Femoral Junction In Endovenous Laser Ablation of Varicose Veins**

Mohamed Ayman Nagib  
Vascular Surgery, Egyptian Military Academy, Cairo, Egypt

**Abstract**

Background: thrombus formation and extension to femoral or poplitical veins and pulmonary embolism may be though as a complication of EVLT in varicose veins treatment we aimed to study the thermal energy effect of the procedure under standardized conditions on biochemical markers of platelets and endothelium activities.

Patients and methods: 25 patients admitted to vascular surgery dept. of Alexandria armed forces hospital with varicose veins and GSV reflux and all treated by endovenous laser ablation during: 7/1/2017_12/25/2018. Venous blood samples were taken from iliofemoral and anticubital veins, before during and one day after surgery of P-selectin, solulable thrombomodulin, fibrin degradation products and D-diamer.

Results: There was no immediate rise of P-selectin and s TM in neither iliofemoral nor anticubital veins, where FDPs D-diamer was significantly elevated post operatively in the two regions.  
Concusion: 1480 pulsed mode diod laser doesn’t induce measurable endothelial and platelets activation in iliofemoral region during endovenous ablation of varicose veins.

**Yifei Chen**

**Weight Problem Causes Limitation among Adults in 2017**

Yifei Chen  
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**Abstract**

Obesity is a risk factor for the development and progression of numerous chronic conditions, including type II diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, and even certain cancers. These conditions can cause long-term activity restriction, physical disability, and daily activity limitation. Men and women with obesity in all ages are more likely than normal weight person to report limitation on performing basic activities of daily living and other behaviors of independent living. According to the data from the CDC National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the prevalence was 39.8% and affected about 93.3 millions of US adult. Childhood obesity is also a serious issue in the United States that put millions of children and teenagers at risk. For children aged 2-19 years, the prevalence of obesity was 18.5% and affected about 13.7 million children in the United States.
The influence of obesity depends on different variables such as gender, age, race, and education. For example, according to the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), by education, people with college degrees have lower obesity prevalence rate compared to others with less education during 2011 to 2014 in the United States.

The object of this study is to examine correlation between limitations and factors of weight problems and to build a model for the influence of different factors using logistic regression and compare its performance to artificial neural network model.

Safa Ali  
Molecular Characterization of Alternaria Species Isolated from Pistacia Vera L

Safa Ali  
Molecular Biology, University of Thi-Qar, Iraq

Abstract

Pistacia vera L. is an important crop species in Turkey with considerable economic income. Alternaria spp. cause yield loss in Pistacia vera L. and many other agriculturally important plants. Information on population structure is critical in breeding for resistance to Alternaria blight in pistachio.

This study was carried out to characterize Alternaria isolates through PCR-RFLP. Alternaria spp. isolates were recovered from local cultivars from different pistachio growing districts of Turkey. The PCR based assay was developed for the detection and identification of Alternaria spp.. Using specific primers designed from nuclear ribosomal ITS (Internal Transcribed Spacer), Actin and TEF (Translation Elongation Factor) regions. Approximately 600 bp, 250 bp and 280 bp amplicons were obtained for ITS, Actin and TEF, respectively. The PCR products were cut with HindIII, EcoRI, TaqI, Hinf, HahaI and uncut with PstI restriction endonucleases. There was no polymorphism among Alternaria spp. isolates at ITS, Actin and TEF regions.

Keywords: Pistachio, Alternaria, PCR-RFLP

Chuhan Ouyang  
How Does Mental Health Affect Employment? The Mediation Effect of Concentration Ability

Chuhan Ouyang  
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Abstract

Background: Compromised mental health severely torments residents across the US by creating concentration difficulties and reducing their competitiveness as employees. This study evaluated the negative effects of mental health on employment and explored whether the effect is partially or fully mediated through the effect of concentration ability.

Methods: The data is obtained in a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey, in which 178, 242 US adult residents reported their mental health condition, concentration ability, employment status, as well as other confounding variables such as race, age, and marital status. Logistic regression was employed to assess the association between mental health and employment status. Mediation analysis was used to test if the effect is partially or fully mediated through the effect of concentration problem.

Results: Logistic regression analysis revealed that those with compromised mental health were 77% times as likely as those with good mental health to be employed. Mediation analysis showed that 34% of the effect of mental health on employment was mediated through concentration ability. Furthermore, the p-value for ACME in the mediation analysis is less than 0.001, indicating a statistically significant mediation.

Conclusion: Overall, there is a negative correlation between compromised mental health and employment status. A fairly large proportion of the effect could be explained by concentration problems. The findings validates the importance of future research and implementation of medical treatments for improvements in both health and employment status.

Keywords: Mental Health, Unemployment, Concentration Ability, Mediation Analysis, Logistic Regression
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<td>Wiem Guibene</td>
<td>Pharmacy, HUC LA RABTA, Tunis, Tunisia</td>
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<td>Alireza Abazari</td>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Tehran, Iran</td>
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<td>Fariha Sharifi Darani</td>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Tehran, Iran</td>
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<td>Abdulai Papah Dumbuya</td>
<td>Monitoring and Valuation Officer, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Juliet Agbor</td>
<td>Geriatric, Agewell Care Initiative, Abuja, Nigeria</td>
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<td>Gitta Kamara</td>
<td>Nurse, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Sierra Leone, West Africa</td>
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<td>Daniel Chukwudum Okoye</td>
<td>Research And Development, Dummerics Pharm Ltd, Hakeem Habeeb Close Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria</td>
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<td>Kiro Ristevski</td>
<td>Forest Mall Medical Centre, Hurstville, Australia</td>
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<td>Nahla Bouslah</td>
<td>Dental Faculty, Faculty of Dental Medicine of Monastir, Tunisia</td>
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<td>Collins Boakye</td>
<td>Biomedical Science, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana</td>
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<td>Chineny Charlotte Opurum</td>
<td>Healthcare, Tinosomat Impex Ltd, Abuja, Nigeria</td>
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<td>Dr. Eddie Karl Kwoge Ewang</td>
<td>Researcher, Consultant, The American University of Athens, Greece</td>
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2019 – 16th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 31 Aug-01 Sept, Rome
University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione 95, 00186 Roma, Italy
Upcoming Conferences

https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra

- 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

2020 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 April, London

2020 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Berlin

2020 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Kuala Lumpur

2020 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 May, Seoul

2020 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 05-06 June, Prague