



Conference Proceedings

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CONFERENCE VENUE

**University of Washington – Rome Center (UWRC), Piazza del Biscione
95, 00186 Roma, Italy**

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

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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 Honorary 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.

Profile Web link:

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5264-9755>

<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/E-2102-2014>

PRESENTERS

<p>Yilin Xu ERCICRLSH1917052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Statins Use in Diabetes Patients as Primary Prevention and Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Levels</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yilin Xu Ningbo Xiaoshi High School, Ningbo, Zhejiang, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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 smocking 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Ruizhe Qu ERCICRLSH1917053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Predicting the Risk of Diabetic Retinopathy using Big Data in Healthcare</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ruizhe Qu The Kiski School, Saltsburg, PA, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

systemic arterial hypertension. In this study, we used logistic regression to build a predictive model for risk of diabetic retinopathy.

A total of 757 patient's data was used in this study. Participants with a diabetes diagnosis and a known retinopathy status (yes/no) were included. Patients who were younger than 18 years old at any time in the survey year were excluded. All the participants who were eligible were randomly assigned into 2 groups: training sample and testing sample. Logistic regression model was built using training sample. The independent variables include age, gender, race, marital status, education level, income level, household size, HbA1c, diabetes disease duration, hypertension, and insulin use, and other anti-diabetic drug use. We used these two models to predict the risk of diabetic retinopathy in the testing sample. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were calculated and compared for these two models for their discrimination capability.

A total of 757 patients were recruited and 21.5 % had retinopathy. A random sample of 400 was chosen as the testing sample and the rest was used as the training sample. In the training sample, 22.1% were patients with retinopathy, and 45.1% were male. In the testing sample, 21.0% were patients with retinopathy, and 49.5% were male. In the training sample, male is 2.10 times more likely (Odds ratio (OR)= 2.095, 95% Confidence Interval (CI): 1.183-3.759) to be diabetes patients with retinopathy complication. The likelihood is 3.01 (OR=3.056, 95% CI: 1.686-5.630) times higher for patients with current insulin use compared to those who were not using insulin. The Area Under the Curve (AUC) is about 0.75 for training sample according to above logistic regression, meaning that a randomly selected individual from the positive group has a test value larger than that for a randomly chosen individual from the negative group 75 percent of the time. After logistic regression and network analysis were conducted in the training sample, we used the outputs from both models to predict the likelihood in the testing sample (N=400). The areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves were 0.72 for the logistic model.

In this study, we built a logistic regression model for risk of diabetic retinopathy. This study suggests that it is possible to develop a reproducible and transportable predictive instrument for diabetes patients with retinopathy complication.

Berberine Nanomicelles attenuates Cirrhotic Cardiomyopathy Induced By Bile Duct-Ligation In a Rat Model: Possible Involvement of NO-Cgmp Signaling

Seyyede Elaheh Mousavi

Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences,
Tehran, Iran

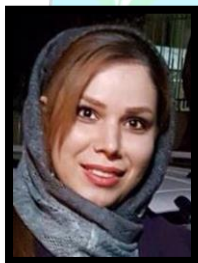
Abstract

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 isoquinoline-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 micells in cirrhotic cardiomyopathy in a rat model of bile duct-ligation (BDL) and further to clarify possible NO-cGMP role.

Methodology: BBR-loaded micells 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, i.p., 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-1 β) and cGMP were measured using ELISA method.

Findings: Ventricular TNF- α , IL-1 β , 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



Seyyede Elaheh
Mousavi
ERCICRLSH1917054

	<p>regulations of inflammatory mediators. As a result, a decrease in iNOS, nitrite and cGMP was observed. Consequently, this effect could be mediated at least in part by NO-cGMP pathway. Keywords: Cirrhotic Cardiomyopathy; Bile Duct-Ligation; Nanoberberine; NO- Cgmp; Rat</p>
<p>Farahnaz Jazaerijooneghani ERCICRLSH1917055</p>	<p>Evaluation of The Effect of Phosphatidylserine Treatment on Cirrhosis- Induced Hepatic Encephalopathy And Its Response to Acute Endotoxemia in Biliary Cirrhotic Rats</p> <p>Farahnaz Jazaerijooneghani Department of Pharmacology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Golnaz Zamanian Department of Pharmacology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>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. Phosphatidylserin 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.</p>
<p>Melvin Joseph Rosal ERCICRLSH1917057</p>	<p>Breastfeeding Knowledge and Social Support among Mothers in District V, Manila</p> <p>Sophia A. Tubera College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Melvin Joseph D. Rosal College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Zoe O. Stephanson College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Kaezzy Ila B. Tabungar College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Angelo Joseph Turingan College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Kathleen Nicole T. Uy College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Jade Louise L. Vibieda College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Mary Grace B. Villanueva College of Nursing, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p>

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 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

K.G.A.P. Attanayake

Senior Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka

L.D.A.M. Arawwawala

Industrial Technology Institution, Colombo, Sri Lanka

K.A.P.W. Jayatilaka

Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka

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, 1.2 ± 0.1 - 3.1 ± 0 mgQE/g, 4.56 ± 0.1 - 13.25 ± 1.0 mgCE/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 $r = 0.981$ ($R^2 = 0.903$) and $r = 0.861$ ($R^2 = 0.870$) 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

Alyssa Rae Dulay
ERCICRLSH1912066

Filipino Cultural Beliefs-An Input to Genetic Counseling

Alia Nisa Balatucan

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

Alyssa Rae Dulay

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

Jamie Harrison

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

Jayrelle Safran

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

Christian Roujiem Bragas

Taryn Subala Tabing

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

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

Nahid Fakhraei

Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Research Center, Neuroscience Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

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



Nahid Fakhraei

<p>ERCICRLSH1917060</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Sumatriptan, Serotonin (5-HT), Rat</p>
<p>Mohamed Ayman Nagib ERCICRLSH1917077</p>	<p>Biochemical Endothelial Injury Detection of Sapheno-Femoral Junction In Endovenous Laser Ablation of Varicose Veins</p> <p>Mohamed Ayman Nagib Vascular Surgery, Egyptian Military Academy, Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: thrombus formation and extension to femoral or popliteal veins and pulmonary embolism may be thought 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.</p> <p>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, soluble thrombomodulin, fibrin degradation products and D-dimer.</p> <p>Results: There was no immediate rise of P-selectin and s TM in neither iliofemoral nor anticubital veins, where FDPs D-dimer was significantly elevated post operatively in the two regions.</p> <p>Conclusion: 1480 pulsed mode diod laser doesn't induce measurable endothelial and platelets activation in iliofemoral region during endovenous ablation of varicose veins.</p>
<p>Yifei Chen ERCICRLSH1917079</p>	<p>Weight Problem Causes Limitation among Adults in 2017</p> <p>Yifei Chen Saint Marys School, Raleigh, NC, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Safa Ali ERCICRLSH1917090</p>	<p>Molecular Characterization of <i>Alternaria</i> Species Isolated from <i>Pistacia Vera L</i></p> <p>Safa Ali Moleculer Biology, University of Thi-Qar, Iraq</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p><i>Pistacia vera L.</i> is an important crop species in Turkey with considerable economic income. <i>Alternaria</i> spp. cause yield loss in <i>Pistacia vera L.</i> and many other agriculturally important plants. Information on population structure is critical in breeding for resistance to <i>Alternaria</i> blight in pistachio.</p> <p>This study was carried out to characterize <i>Alternaria</i> isolates through PCR-RFLP. <i>Alternaria</i> 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 <i>Alternaria</i> spp.. Using specific primers designed from nuclear ribosomal ITS (Internal Ttranscribed Spacer), Actin and TEF (Translaton 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, HahI and uncut with PstI restriction endonucleases. There was no polymorphism among <i>Alternaria</i> spp. isolates at ITS, Actin and TEF regions.</p> <p>Keywords: Pistachio, <i>Alternaria</i>, PCR-RFLP</p>
<p>Chuhan Ouyang ERCICRLSH1917097</p>	<p>How Does Mental Health Affect Employment? The Mediation Effect of Concentration Ability</p> <p>Chuhan Ouyang Green Hope High School, Green Hope High School, Cary, United States</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Keywords: Mental Health, Unemployment, Concentration Ability, Mediation Analysis, Logistic Regression</p>

LISTENERS

<p>Ibrahima Soumare Ministry of Education, UCAD, Dakar, Senegal ERCICRLSH1917051</p>
<p>Maryam Farhad Rajaii Hospital, Qazvin University of Medical Science, Qazvin, Iran ERCICRLSH1917056</p>
<p>Mahan Mohebali Motefakeran School, School of Qazvin, Qazvin, Iran ERCICRLSH1917061</p>
<p>Mehrnoosh Mohebali Beynolmelal, University of Qazvin, Qazvin, Iran ERCICRLSH1917062</p>
<p>Akeem Olalekan Folorunso Accountant, Federal University of Agriculture, Alabata Abeokuta, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917063</p>
<p>Eberechukwu Chigbo Administration, Emenite Limited, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917064</p>
<p>Chibuzor Stanley Akalonu Medical Laboratory Department, Holy Family Hospital, Owerri, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917065</p>
<p>Housseem Eddine Boulkertous Department of Dentistry, University of Constantine, Skikda, Algeria ERCICRLSH1917068</p>
<p>Ayodeji Akeem Yusuph Department of Primary Health Care and Disease Control, Ministry of Health State, Osun, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917069</p>
<p>Alice Nakabugo National Agricultural Research Institute, National Agricultural Research Institute, Kampala, Uganda ERCICRLSH1917070</p>
<p>Danish Mairaj Expert Weighing Automotive Company, Karachi, Pakistan ERCICRLSH1917071</p>
<p>Ayodeji Emmanuel Bada Fumigation and Pest Control Services, Kosygin Agricultural Limited, Abeokuta, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917073</p>
<p>Precious Chukwuka Ajasogu Head-Of-Operations Lagos Region, Walotem Global Services Limited, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917078</p>
<p>Carine Swiri Ngum General Medicine, University of Yaounde Teaching Hospital, Yaounde, Cameroon ERCICRLSH1917080</p>
<p>Carine Swiri Ngum General Medicine, University of Yaounde Teaching Hospital, Yaounde, Cameroon ERCICRLSH1917080</p>
<p>Paul Bior Nul Refugee Uganda, South Sudan, North Africa ERCICRLSH1917081</p>
<p>Dr. Happiness Anurika Uzoigwe Geriatric, Agewell Care Initiative, Abuja, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917082</p>
<p>Mr. Francis Chinedu Egbu Geriatric, Agewell Care Initiative, Abuja, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917083</p>

<p>Ronis Tayo Department of Medicine, University of Buea, Buea, Cameroon ERCICRLSH1917085</p>
<p>Abdallah Harun Rasheed Sociology, Kastamonu University, Ankara, Turkey ERCICRLSH1917086</p>
<p>Warda Elhashash Medical Specialist, Hospital Ramad Shebin Governorate, Menoufia Governorate, Monofiya, Egypt ERCICRLSH1917087</p>
<p>Bamidele Oluniyi Adewuyi Department of Primary Health Care & Disease Control, Ministry of Health, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917088</p>
<p>Charity Isioma Aremu Department of Clinical Nursing, Dorcas Specialist Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917089</p>
<p>Yasir Nazim Department of Medical Sciences, Wilson's Pharmaceuticals, Islamabad, Pakistan ERCICRLSH1917091</p>
<p>Wiem Guibene Pharmacy, HUC LA RABTA, Tunis, Tunisia ERCICRLSH1917092</p>
<p>Alireza Abazari Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Tehran, Iran ERCICRLSH1917093</p>
<p>Fariba Sharifi Darani Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Islamic Republic of Iran Medical Council, Tehran, Iran ERCICRLSH1917094</p>
<p>Abdulai Papah Dumbuya Monitoring and Valuation Officer, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Sierra Leone ERCICRLSH1917066</p>
<p>Juliet Agbor Geriatric, Agewell Care Initiative, Abuja, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917067</p>
<p>Gitta Kamara Nurse, Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Sierra Leone, West Africa ERCICRLSH1917074</p>
<p>Daniel Chukwudum Okoye Research And Development, Dummeric Pharm Ltd, Hakeem Habeeb Close Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917076</p>
<p>Kiro Ristevski Forest Mall Medical Centre, Hurstville, Australia ERCICRLSH1917095</p>
<p>Nahla Bouslah Dental Faculty, Faculty of Dental Medicine of Monastir, Tunisia ERCICRLSH1917096</p>
<p>Collins Boakye Biomedical Science, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana ERCICRLSH1917098</p>
<p>Chinenye Charlotte Oporum Healthcare, Tinosomat Impex Ltd, Abuja, Nigeria ERCICRLSH1917099</p>
<p>Dr. Eddie Karl Kwoge Ewang Researcher, Consultant, The American University of Athens, Greece ERCICRLSH1917100</p>

Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra>

- 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

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

- 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

