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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Yoshiko Yamaguchi

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Dr Yoshiko Yamaguchi has received her PhD in. Kyushu University during the period of 2013-2016. Currently, she is working as a research associate in Home Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Kwassui Women's University, Japan. She has successfully completed her responsibilities as a reviewer of thirty-one research articles of fifteen Journal from 2016-present. And she has been serving as an editorial board member of two Journal; LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences and Journal of Practical and Professional Nursing. And she is honorary president of the scholarly association IAPHLRS: International Association for Promotion of Healthcare and Life-Science Research.

PRESENTERS

Sarwat Qayyu
ERCICRLSH1918051

Socio-Economic Impact of Education on Urban Women in Pakistan.

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Abstract

Education is a word has been derived from Latin word "Educare", means to train. Therefore, the harmonious growth of the potentialities for achieving the qualities desirable and useful in the human society is called education. It is claimed that by educating women we can develop our economy, family health and decrease population growth.

Objective: To explore the socio-economic impact of education on urban women.

Methods: A prospective study design was used. Over a period of six months 50 respondents were randomly selected from Hayat Abad, an urban city in the North West of Pakistan. A questionnaire was used to explore marital, educational, occupational, social, economical and political status of urban women.

Results: Of the total, 50% (25) were employed, where 56% were married and 44% unmarried. Of the employed participants, 56% were teachers followed by social worker 16%. Monthly income was significantly high ($p=001$) of women with master degree. Understanding between wife and husband was also very significant in women with masters. . 78% of employed women replied that Parda (Hija) should be on choice not imposed. 52% of educated women replied participation in social activates, such as parties, shopping etc.

Conclusions: Education has a high impact on urban women because it is directly related to employment, decision of power, economy and social life. Urban women with high education have significant political awareness and empowerment. Improving women educational level in rural areas of Pakistan is the key for economic growth and political empowerment

Keywords: Women, Education, Socio-economic, Urban, Peshawar, Pakistan



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Assessment of the Efficiency of the Ghana National Health Insurance Using Network Analysis

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Abstract

This study seeks to assess the efficiency of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in Ghana. Data was obtained from the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) website in Ghana. We divided the NHIS into four main zones (Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western zone) and grouped per the number of facilities under the NHIA (hospital, clinic, pharmacy, government disbursement) weighted against the number of referrals, the number of professional staffs and funding. Network analysis and regression methodology was used to study and analyze the data. Our result showed that the number of professional staff and funding are insignificant in some zones. However, the overall analysis shows that the number of professional staff has a positive influence on the NHIA network; there is a positive flow of information within the network, which facilitate the number of referrals within the network. Funding is insignificant because the first aim of the NHIA is to meet subscribers' satisfaction and alleviate the cost of treatment. Efficiency can be improved by establishing a system that validates and controls the bodies under the NHIA.

Keywords: Efficiency, National Health insurance Scheme, Network



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Chemical Fertilizers and its Effect on Groundwater Quality in Irrigated Plain of the Tadla, Morocco

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Abstract

In Morocco, irrigated perimeters are threatened by diffuse nitric pollution of groundwater, which reduces the potential of water resources which are of good quality, thus creating a health risk for the population and socioeconomic developments in the country. Control of this pollution requires sufficient knowledge of the causes and mechanisms responsible for this problem. The Beni Mellal-Khénifra region suffers from the misuse of agrochemical inputs coupled with agricultural intensification and heavy pumping of groundwater, which is make water in the region of poor quality. Despite decades of efforts to reduce the release of pollutants into the environment, nutrient enrichment of aquatic environments remains an important issue, especially phosphates released into the environment, which come from agricultural sources (Fertilizers) and industrial wastes, human excreta and detergents or phosphate washed, and nitrates that turn into nitrites causing diseases that are in some cases fatal in newborns. In this context, this study has achieve to determine the effects of the use of fertilizers on the water quality of the Tadla aquifer, by carrying out various analyzes such as nitrates, nitrites and phosphates, whose results have allowed extracting polluted areas and unpolluted areas. Most area residents drink groundwater, then treatment of that water is essential to prevent several diseases caused by pollution of the water table.

Keywords: Tadla Plain, Groundwater, Agriculture, Nitrates, Irrigation

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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 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

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Eating Habits of Pupils in SPED Integrated School

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Abstract

Due to the condition of pupils who needs special attention sometimes their nutritional status is being affected. Good role model is very important for the development of children especially when they are someone who needs special care. This research aims to know the eating habits of pupils in SPED Integrated School in San Fernando City, La Union. And on how teachers and parents handle children like this. An interview from the teachers and parents and a direct observation from the pupils are done to analyze their eating habits. Direct observation is a method of collecting evaluative information in which the researchers watches the subject in his or her usual environment without altering that environment. After analyzing the data gathered from the interview and direct observation that has been conducted, it is found that pupils like them would take months and even years to fully do what they should do such as eating. In dealing with them, patience is always the right thing that should be taken; they are individuals that needed attention and support to do their task. A child like them needs a hand-on-hand guidance for them to cope up to the struggles that they may encounter on their everyday lives. Sometimes it is hard but as long as you really have the passion in teaching them to do better in each day then you will succeed in the end.

Keywords: Eating Habits, Pupils Who Need Special Attention, Direct Observation.

Janna Ruby Sibaen
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Lived Experiences of Visually Impaired Working Mothers on Child Rearing

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Abstract

Visual impairment is a decreased ability to see it intervene in human function. In cases of mothers who has this disability can hardly be able to do works without guidance and most of all rearing a child. Visual Impairment comes with different challenges in one's life. In this study, these are the working mothers who have visual difficulties with responsibilities in work and in rearing a child. This study specifically aims to discover the challenges and coping mechanics of visually impaired working mothers on child rearing. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were used and the gathered data from the participants were transcribed and analyzed through Thematization. "Close nurturers" was the overarching theme extracted from the experience of mothers who are blind, which emerged from four themes: monitoring by alternative senses, discovering the child's intentions, parenting anxiety, and deficits in communication. Their transition to parenthood seems relatively conventional despite their visual impairment, and mothers have mostly "detached" attachment representations, with a need for independence. However, the need for social support proves to be of great importance.

Keywords: Visual Impairment, Working Mothers, Coping Mechanism, Rearing

Zill e Huma Bilal
ERCICRLSH1918065

Analysis of Organo-Phosphates In Field Crops in Pakistan

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Abstract

Pesticides are mostly used in crop production such as, in fruits and vegetables with an ignoring attitude about the drastic effects of these pesticides on environment and human health. Pesticides get deposit in the fruits and vegetables in both forms as processed or in raw. The main channel of pesticide transfer to consumer is the consumption these of fruits and vegetables. Different types of insects attack on different types of fruits and vegetables and spoil them. To avoid the vegetables and fruits from those insects, pesticides are sprayed on them. Due to spray of pesticides insects remain far from them but these chemicals penetrate in the foodstuff and become the part of these fruits and vegetables. The aim of this research work was to find out the amount of pesticides retained in the fruits and vegetables. For that purpose different fruits and vegetables were collected from different markets and analyzed through Gas chromatography tandem with flame ionized detector. Five standards were run on the GC-FID, Chlorpyrifos, fipronil tech, lambda tech, buprill tech and delta tech. These five pesticides are mostly sprayed in Pakistan since last 20 years. Residues were extracted from samples with acetone, followed by a extraction step and using of the GC-FID. Highest number of pesticide residues were analyzed in ginger which were chlorpyrifos, delta tech and buprill tech. Beet, lady finger, brinjal, and band gobi showed the presence of two two pesticides. Chlorpyrifos was detected in almost all vegetables and fruits. In case of fruit chlorpyrifos and delta were analyzed in cherry.

Effect of The Incorporation of Argania Spinosa's Sub Products Diet on Camel Milk Antioxidant Activity and Nutritional Composition

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Abstract

Camel milk represents a high nutritional value and its composition is an essential factor for human health as well as a source of income. *Argania spinosa's* (L.) Skeels can play an important role in fighting diseases and could be used in pharmaceutical and personal care products. Certainly, Morocco includes the most important rate of production, but the culture experiments in many countries, are promoters, and the valorization of the different products of this plant must take place. In this present study we investigate the effect of the incorporation of the Argane tree's sub product in animal feeding, on the antioxidant activity, the microbiological quality, the physicochemical and mineral composition of camel milk collected from Essaouira city, Morocco, and compare it to the milk of a control population Argane free. The preliminary results of this study revealed a remarkable improvement in several of the analyzed parameters, especially the fat rate with an increase of 51.21%, which remains the most noteworthy. Microbiological analysis showed that the mean mesophilic aerobic flora count for camels consuming the Argane Diet (AD) was $1.38.107 \pm 2.67.107$ Cfu.mL⁻¹ comparing to $2.96.107 \pm 5.42.107$ Cfu.mL⁻¹ for those consuming the Control Diet (CD). Phenolic compounds are increasingly of interest in the food industry because they retard oxidative degradation of lipids and thereby improve the quality and nutritional value of food. The total phenolic content of milk collected from camels consuming The Argane diet varied from 17.29 ± 0.61 to 22.65 ± 1.15 mg GAE/g of DM, while that the total phenolic content of milk collected from camels consuming ranged a control diet varied from 10.74 ± 0.39 to 12.46 ± 0.33 mg GAE/g of DM. Furthermore, mineral analysis demonstrated that AD milk samples are rich in potassium, magnesium and other minerals with many health benefits.

Keywords : Camel milk , Argane , Antioxidants , Microbiological quality , Minerals

Maryame Lamsisi
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Overexpression of Long Noncoding RNA HOTAIR in Breast Cancer and Its Biological Significance

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Abstract

Breast cancer is the second most prevalent malignancy worldwide. It is the fifth cause of cancer related deaths and the principle one among women. The global burden of breast cancer exceeds all the other cancers and the incidence is growing each year. Due to limitations of the noninvasive methods used for diagnosis and prognosis of breast cancer, our objective is to understand the molecular mechanism underlying this pathology to establish better strategies to prevent it. In the present work, we are interested in studying the use of the long non-coding RNA Hotair as a biomarker of breast cancer. Therefore, we first performed qPCR in order to measure the expression of long noncRNA HOTAIR in breast cancer tissues in comparison to controls. Then, we adopted a computational methodology based on Protein to Nucleic Acid Docking and Virtual Matching to study the interaction between HOTAIR and key oncoproteins along with tumor suppressors.

	<p>The qPCR results showed a significant overexpression of HOTAIR in breast cancer samples. Furthermore, the structural modeling of 200 nt of the 3' region in HOTAIR showed its direct interaction to proteins. These interactions differ according to the 3D nature of the protein. Particularly, HOTAIR showed strong binding to P53, indicating a possible inhibitory interaction between these molecules, which could be involved in breast cancer development. In conclusion, our results suggest a role of HOTAIR in breast cancer, which can partly be explained by its direct binding to tumor suppressor gene P53. In addition, the differential expression of HOTAIR provides new approach of detection as a putative biomarker. Keywords: Biomarker; Breast Cancer; HOTAIR; Ncrna; Oncogenes; P53</p>
<p>Badrul Munir Md Zain ERCICRLSH1918070</p>	<p>Conservation Genetics of Selected Mammals In Peninsular Malaysia</p> <p>Kayal Vizi Karuppannan School of Environmental and Natural Resource Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Siti Norsyuhada Kamaluddin School of Environmental and Natural Resource Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Mohd-Ridwan Abd Rahman School of Environmental and Natural Resource Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Shuhainor Abdullah Sekolah Kebangsaan Seksyen 7, Bandar Baru Bangi, 43650, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p>Abu Bakar Abdul-Latiff Faculty of Applied Sciences and Technology, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, KM1 Jalan Panchor, 84600, Muar, Johor, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract A conservation genetic study was carried out on selected endangered mammal in Peninsular Malaysia. In this study we employed molecular techniques to determine elephant sex ratio in Taman Negara National Parks and to identify individual orangutans in captivity at subspecies level. Y-chromosome gene markers were used for molecular sexing while D-loop region of mitochondrial DNA was selected in genetic identification. Results from Asian elephant molecular sexing showed that the sex ratio were 24 male and 20 female. About 8 individuals of orangutan were identified as <i>Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus</i>, 20 as <i>P. p. morio</i>, 5 as <i>P. p. wurmbii</i>, and 4 as <i>P. abelii</i>. All samples were successfully identified with high probabilities. In addition, for conservation awareness, we have conducted conservation education awareness involving local students. Their appreciation towards awareness and fauna conservation were really high. The results obtained in this study can improve the understanding of conservation genetics of endangered mammals particularly Asian elephants and orangutans in Malaysia. This, indirectly, could help the authorities such as Department of Wildlife and National Parks to develop well management plans for endangered species conservation either in captivity or wild using molecular data.</p>
<p>Gun He Nam ERCICRLSH1918081</p>	<p>Bacillus/Trapa Japonica Fruit Extract Ferment Filtrate Enhances Human Hair Follicle Dermal Papilla Cell Proliferation Via the Akt/ERK/GSK-3β Signaling Pathway</p> <p>Gun He Nam Department of Biosystem, Hannam University, Daejeon, South Korea</p> <p>Hye Won Kawk Department of Biosystem, Hannam University, Daejeon, South Korea</p> <p>Young Min Kim Department of Biosystem, Hannam University, Daejeon, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>Background: Despite advances in medical treatments, the proportion of the population suffering from alopecia is increasing, creating a need for new treatments to control hair loss and prevent balding. Treatments based on plant-derived compounds could potentially prevent hair loss. Human hair follicle dermal papilla (HDP) cells, a type of specialized fibroblast in the hair bulb, play an essential role in controlling hair growth and in conditions such as androgenic alopecia. We examined the effect of Bacillus/Trapa japonica fruit ferment filtrate extracts (TJFs) on HDP cells to determine whether activation of the Akt/ERK/GSK-3β signaling pathway improved HDP cell proliferation.</p> <p>Methods: We prepared TJFs using various methods. The extract properties were analyzed using WST-1, Lowry, and cell migration assays as well as immunofluorescence staining. We also determined the cell cycle stage and performed western blotting and an in ovo chick chorioallantoic membrane assay. Last, we constructed an organotypic three dimensional cell culture model for immune histochemical use.</p> <p>Results: Our study confirmed that the TJFs contained numerous peptides and five unknown fractions. The TJFs stimulated HDP cell proliferation and migration via the Akt/ERK/GSK-3β signaling pathway. To verify that the Akt/ERK/GSK-3β pathway affected HDP cell proliferation, we treated HDP cells with LY294002 (an Akt inhibitor), BIO (a GSK-3β inhibitor), and PD98059 (an ERK inhibitor). The TJFs also induced cell cycle progression, inhibited type I 5α-reductase, decreased apoptosis, and enhanced angiogenesis (vascular expansion). In addition to these signaling pathways, proteins including insulin-like growth factor-1 and keratinocyte growth factor, stimulating hair growth, were detected in the three-dimensional cell culture model.</p> <p>Conclusions: Our results confirmed that TJFs enhance HDP cell proliferation via the Akt/ERK/GSK-3β signaling pathway, suggesting a potential treatment for alopecia.</p>
<p>S.Jonition ERCICRLSH1918086</p>	<p>Prediction of Volleyball Playing Ability from Selected Anthropometric, Physical Fitness, Physiological and Psychological Variables Among National Women Volleyball Team In Sri Lanka</p> <p>S.Jonition Department of Sports sciences and Physical Education, faculty of Applied Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, P.O Box.02, Belihuloya</p> <p>S.G.T.A Jayarathne Department of Sports sciences and Physical Education, faculty of Applied Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, P.O Box.02, Belihuloya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purposes of this study were to determine the playing ability from Anthropometric, Physical, Physiological and Psychological characteristics of Sri Lankan women National volleyball players. To achieve this purpose the study population was fourteen (n=14). Players were selected by using multistage sampling technique reference to two setters, two liberos, four blockers and six attackers from thirty eight (N=38) National volleyball pool in Sri Lanka. The age of the subject were ranged from 19-36 years. The volleyball playing ability was selected as dependent variable. The same was assessed by subjective rating. The following anthropometric (skin fold measurements are, triceps, bicep, subscapular, suparliae ,abdominal, thigh, calf, body mass components as BMI, height, weight , girth measurements as waist, hip, fore arm, arm relaxed, arm flexed, wrist, thigh, calf, ankle, chest. Length measurements as, hand, arm, fore arm, leg length, foot length.) Physical fitness (muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, flexibility, agility) physiological variables (Maximum Heart Rate, Resting Heart Rate, VO2 max) psychology measured by using Physical Activity Sport Anxiety (PASAS) Scales selected as independent variables and tested by standardized procedure. To examine the prediction relationship between performance ability and selected independent variables analyzed by two cluster membership, Pearson correlation with SPSS 20 software was calculated (P<0.05). The result of the present study follows the some factors are significant with volleyball playing ability and selected variables among Sri Lankan National volleyball team.</p> <p>Key words: Anthropometric, Playing ability, Physical, Physiological, Psychology</p>
<p>Rahadatul Wustqa ERCICRLSH1918098</p>	<p>Effect of Gibberellin on Yield and Development of Tempuyung (Sonchus arvensis L.)</p> <p>Rahadatul Wustqa Plant Physiology, University Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p>

Sonchus arvensis L. is a medicinal plant that is widely used in traditional medicine. The leaves of the tempuyung plant can be used as medicine for kidney stones, stone urine, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, hypertension, appendicitis, breast inflammation, treating boils, bruises and burns. Efforts to increase the yield and development of tempuyung plants can be done with growth regulators, giberelin. This research was aim to know the effect of gibberellin the yield and development of tempuyung plants. In this study, tempuyung plants were treated with gibberellin at concentration of 0 ppm, 100 ppm, 200 ppm, 300 ppm, and 400 ppm with 5 replications for each treatment. Parameters observed were plants hight, number of leaves, leaf area, chlorophyll content, wet weight, dry weight, time of flowering, anatomy stem and leaves. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and differences between treatment were test Duncan Multiple Distance Test (MRT) at significant level of 5%. The results showed that gibberellins can increase the average plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, chlorophyll content, wet weight and dry weight with the highest at 100 ppm. Gibberellins can accelerate flowering with the fastest result at 100. Gibberellins treatment of 100 ppm increase epidermal thickness, cortex thickness and vascular tissue on stem and increase leaf thickness, mesophyll thickness and vascular tissue on leaves

Keywords: Sonchus Arvensis L., Gibberellin, Yield, Flowering, Anatomy

Amy Liu
ERCICRLSH1918100

Predicting Air Quality in Beijing Using Artificial Neural Network and Logistic Regression

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Abstract

Air quality and climatic elements are strongly associated in different ways. Based on the PM2.5 data of US Embassy in Beijing and the meteorological data from Beijing Capital International Airport from 2010 to 2014, this study dichotomized the PM2.5 level into above average and below/equal average and aimed to predict air quality in Beijing through logistic regression analysis and artificial neural network models. A systematic analysis of 8 meteorological factors, for example the dew point (DEWP) and cumulated wind speed (lws), and their association with PM2.5 level was conducted. Acquired results indicate dew point (DEWP) and wind direction in SE as positively associated with PM2.5, which means higher dew point and more wind-blown from the southeastern direction results in higher probability of above-average PM2.5 or poor air quality. The results also suggest that both the cumulated wind speed (lws) and cumulated hours of snow (ls) are the most relative important factors with relative importance greater than 0.3. A possible explanation for the statistically significant attributes is that cumulated wind speed (lws), or strong wind, can disperse or dilute the concentration of particulate matters floating in the air easily; and the more snow there is, the less pollutants there are in the air because snow has been proven to absorb toxic or carcinogenic pollutants in the air. Thus, through the analysis of the logistic regression and neural network models, this study effectively predicts the air quality in Beijing with different meteorological elements.

Drareni Nasser
ERCICRLSH1918053

Improving Critical Health Literacy Skills of Patients to Reduce Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors

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Abstract

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a major public health issue in the worldwide. In general, (CVD) is a preventable disease and many of the risk factors can be managed through lifestyle modification and preventive treatment. However patients with limited or marginal health literacy may often misinterpret the health related information, resulting in ineffective communication with the healthcare professionals, including nurses, as well as under-utilising the healthcare services for secondary preventive treatment. Low health literacy skills are associated with poorer health knowledge, poorer health status, higher mortality, increased hospitalisations and higher health care costs. It is also noted that low health literacy often coexists with other social disadvantages such as low education and poverty-thus exacerbating its effect on vulnerable populations. This literature review aims to provide context information about currently available health literacy screening instruments for patients with (CVD) and to highlight the importance of these tools to know to make an important health decision .There are a variety of health literacy screening tools that provide a way in which health care providers can assess the health literacy level of their patients, for instance the

Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine (REALM), the Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults (TOFHLA), the shortened version of the TOFHLA (S-TOFHLA) and the Newest Vital Sign (NVS) are the literacy assessment tools used for health care setting. We conducted a correlational study to describe relationships between (CVD) risk factors variables and health literacy skills in a sample of adults patients (20) in Algeria .The determinants of health literacy are multiple and include personal factors such as age, education and language and system factors such as fragmentation of care and time. However ,low literacy has been linked to poor health outcomes such as higher rates of hospitalization and less frequent use of preventive services. Both of these outcomes are associated with higher healthcare costs. Finally, the improvement of health literacy is a powerful tool for the development of a new type of relationship between patients and the (CVD) disease risk factors.
Keywords: Health Literacy, Cardiovascular Diseases, Risk Factors and Health Literacy Screening Tools



Pan Zhang
ERCICRLSH1918099

How can we use neurotransmitters in emotion and reward system to study depression?

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Abstract

Major depressive disorder is caused by social, psychological, and biological factors. Many hypotheses are associated with biological factors involved in etiology of depression such as genes and neurotransmitters. Three neurotransmitters are involved with major depression disorder: dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine. Based on the function of these neurotransmitters, antidepressant drugs have been developed to treat depression. Although helpful, antidepressant drugs have other negative health outcomes on users such as side effects. Research on antidepressants has led to the development of new drugs such as nasal spray and skin patch which has shown to improve the health of patients. Furthermore, other non-medical factors such as social engagement and physical activity are also involved in treating depression.

Wenjin Sun
ERCICRLSH1918104

Near-Sighted Work and Myopia Progression among Chinese Middle-School Students

Wenjin Sun
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Abstract

Background: In recent years, the young near-sighted population reaches its unprecedentedly high rate, especially in China. In some top middle schools in China, almost the whole class wear glasses. The heavy course load of middle and high school students almost made myopia inevitable. This study aims to assess myopia progression over 1 year among Chinese 7th grade students, and its association with time spent on near and non-near tasks.

Methods: Linear regression analysis and neural networking modeling were used to analyze data from China Education Panel Survey (CEPS). As a large-scale, nationally representative, longitudinal study, CEPS provides data of around 20,000 subjects in 7th to 9th grade and the corresponding data of following up surveys the next year. Our study evaluated the students' approximate time spent in different near-sighted work and non-near-sighted work. While examining potential relationship between near-sighted work and myopia progression, I also observed the potential relationship between other variables and myopia progression.

Results: From the data, I found that heavy load of near-sighted work does lead to worsening of myopia, with 1-hour near-sighted work associated with -0.01 change in the subject's spherical equivalent (SE). There is also significant evidence of non-near work being protective against myopia progression, with 1-hour non-near work associated with 0.018 change in SE. Despite the pattern found in near and non-near work with myopia progression, it is found that girls in this age range are more likely to get myopia than their male counterparts.

Conclusion: High prevalence of myopia and rapid myopia progression were observed among Chinese 7th grade students. Time spent on near-sighted work was found to be associated with myopia progression.



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Research Findings the Barrier to Delivery of Psycho-Social Care on (Art) Retention by Health Care Workers in Cameroon and Nigeria. Case Study: The Niger Delta Conflict Region Nigeria and The Bakassi Peninsula Idabato Rural Area Council Isangele Ndiang Division South West Region Border Conflict Zone Between Nigeria And Cameroon

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Abstract

In order to optimally benefit from HIV care and treatment, HIV-infected individuals must complete several steps along a care continuum – HIV testing and diagnosis, linkage to and retention in primary HIV care, and receipt and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Retention in care is essential in this process, providing opportunities to monitor response to HIV therapy, prevent HIV-associated complications, and deliver ancillary services. Moreover, retention in care improves survival and reduces the risk of HIV transmission to others. Despite these advantages, less than 50 % of HIV-infected individuals in Cameroon and Nigeria linked to care meet national retention in care standards (e.g. completion of two or more HIV primary care appointments per year).

Psychosocial care is important not only to patients but also to the staff providing that care. Patients consistently report having significant informational and emotional needs that are often unmet during their HIV journey (Sussman and Baldwin 2010).

Psychosocial providers can provide both care and support with verbal and written advice to patients. Written information is especially important for newly diagnosed patients who may not retain a lot of information due to an overload of information at initial diagnosis. This allows patients to base their understanding of HIV therapy on sound information rather than anecdotes and misinformation (Moody 2003). Psychosocial providers play a pivotal role in the psychosocial care of HIV patients throughout their journey. They see patients at their worst and at their best; from diagnosis, through treatment, through to cure or palliative and end of life care, it is a long journey which is shared between patient and health care practitioner. There are two important issues in the delivery of psychosocial care to HIV patients: recognition of distress and the available mental health resources (Muriel et al 2009)

In Cameroon reporting statistic on cohort monitoring have examined predictors of retention in care, noting that the delivery of psychosocial care in the ART clinics are associated with poor retention. Conversely, patients receiving case management services and individuals with fewer unmet needs are more likely to consistently engage in care. However, these studies are limited by the non-investigation on the perception of healthcare providers on psycho-social care. To better understand the full range of factors impacting retention in care, a more qualitative approach is needed. The question then is how effectively do we address barriers to quality psychosocial care by service providers?

This study adds to the existing literature by examining factors affecting psychosocial delivery by healthcare workers on the successful managing HIV infections with varying retention patterns.

Life Experiences of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients Affected by Delays in Treatment, Thailand

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Abstract

A qualitative research aimed to describe life experiences of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) patients affected by delays in treatment among 25 pulmonary TB patients who came to get treatment at the TB clinic under the Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Public Health Office from October 1 - December 30, 2018. The data were collected by in-depth interview, and then analysed by the Content analysis and managed data with the NVivo version 12.



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The findings showed that the effects of delay in getting treatment were categorized into 2 major consequences: patient-related consequences and community-related consequences. The patient-related consequences, patients claimed that they had more severe symptoms before coming to get treatment which affected their daily-life including working that led them to stop working or leave from their job. Moreover, most of them predicted the results of having longer duration of delay in getting treatment that it will increase the severity of the disease which may lead them to die. In addition, the community-related consequences, patients had opinions that they could spread TB to other people in their family, community, or society. However, there were some patients who felt that they could not spread TB germs to others because the TB screening test results in close contact were not found TB infection.

In conclude, these findings lead to an improvement of the controlling TB strategies in order to exchange of knowledge and experience of TB patients regarding the effects of delay in getting treatment with promoting and encouraging people to have correct knowledge, understanding, and awareness about TB. This can help TB suspected getting TB screening and treatment from the early stages of TB symptoms which will help to reduce the severity of the disease, mortality rate, transmission rate in the community.

Keywords: Effect, Delay, Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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