



## **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**2019 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok**

**18-19 October 2019**

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

**KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand**

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## **Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



### **Ms Yumiko Ishikawa**

**MSN, RN, PHN, Associate professor, Teikyo Heisei University, Faculty of Health Care and Medical Sports, School of Nursing, Tokyo, Japan**

**Topic: End of life care of elderlies in Japan**

*Ms Ishikawa is currently teaching Geriatric Nursing for undergraduate Nursing students. She is also a research fellow at Dokkyo Medical University. Her research interests are Health Promotion, Education, and Successful Aging. She is a member of Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing.*

## **PLENARY SPEAKER**



**Dr. Neetesh K Jain**

**Professor & Principal, University Institute of Pharmacy  
(UIP), Director, Drug & Disease Information Center (DDIC)  
Oriental University, Indore**

*Dr. Neetesh K Jain has total 13 years of experience in Academic and Research. He is currently working as Professor & Principal in Department of Pharmacy (UIP), Oriental University, Indore and Director, Drug & Disease Information Center, Indore. He has strong academic and research background, as he has published more than 82 Research papers in National and International journals and presented more than 88 Research papers in National and International conferences. In addition to that, He also received many prestigious awards i.e. Inspirational Leadership Award, Young Scientist Award, Young Talent Award, Award for Excellence in Research, International Award by International Accreditation Authority (IAA), US under the category “Outstanding Research in Pharmacy in Central India” for efforts made by him to bridging the gap between Indian & global standards and recently he got “Academician of the Year-2018” by EET CRS -Academic Brilliance Awards-18, Excellent Teacher Award etc. for his research contribution in the field of Medical and Pharmaceutical sciences. He is approved Ph.D. supervisor in Oriental University, Indore and having 8 Ph.D. research scholars under his guidance.*

*He has done Video recording of five expert lectures on Pharmacology at Pharma World Studio, Educational Multimedia Research Centre (EMRC) in Dr. H. S. Gaur, Central University, Sagar under the plan project of NME-ICT of MHRD, Govt. of India.*

*He is reviewer in many National and International Journals. He is the Member of LOC in DBT-UGC Sponsored Project” Academia-Industry Collaboration”.*

*He is also doing so many social activities to promote rational use of Medicine and provide unbiased information to all the healthcare professionals and consumers by organizing seminar, Drug Information Services activities and Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring awareness programme in Community Pharmacy etc.*

## PRESENTERS

Milano Carlitos  
ERCICRLSH1923052

### Diverse Attachment between Humans and Robots

Althea Casilla

Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Sophia Gamboa

Lorma Colleges Basic Education Department, San Juan, La Union, Philippines

Matthew Gois

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Fernando P. Oringo

#### Abstract

Robotics throughout the years, it has become a foundation that continues to opens doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society. Therefore it is a must to understand the capabilities of both humans and robots creating a co-operative relationship between them that can strengthen the bond. The main goal of our study is to be able to spread awareness on how robots or automatons can give us an advantage in life, how it can assist us in the things we need to do, especially towards the minority: those who have special needs that can possibly be catered by robots. The theoretical framework is based on how a robot's behavior can be evaluated by comparing it to another entity which is also capable of social interaction, which, in this case, are PWDs. The process we used for Data Procedures are using Coding, Thematization and Triangulation. With the data gathered by the researchers, functions and applications of robotics among people with disability were analyzed. The Human Robot Interaction among the perspective of PWD's such as its relationship and challenges of integration were also effective as it gives them a keen understanding that this could also benefit and help them whether, physically and mentally. We researchers conclude that the process of the interview conducted gave an opportunity to discover and understand the certain aspects concerning the PWD's. With this, it serves as a foundation that continues to develop and open doors to many opportunities that lead to a greater impact in our society.



Chang Yu Chuan  
ERCICRLSH1923053

### Reducing the Incidence Rate of Pressure Sore in a Medical Center in Taiwan

Chang Yu Chuan

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#### Abstract

**Background and Aim:** Pressure sore is not only the consequence of any gradual damage of the skin leading to tissue defects, but also an important indicator of clinical care. If hospitalized patients develop pressure sores without proper care, it would result in delayed healing, wound infection, increase patient physical pain, prolonged hospital stay and even death, which would have a negative impact on the quality of care and also increase nursing manpower and medical costs. This project is aimed at decreasing the incidence of pressure sore in one ward of internal medicine.

Our data showed 53 cases (0.61%) of pressure sore in 2015, which exceeded the average (0.5%) of Taiwan Clinical Performance Indicator (TCPI) for medical centers. The purpose of this project is to reduce the incidence rate of pressure sore in the ward.



	<p>After data collection and analysis from January to December 2016, the reasons of developing pressure sore were found: 1. Lack of knowledge to prevent pressure among nursing staffs; 2. No relevant courses about preventing pressure ulcers and pressure wound care being held in this unit; 3. Low complete rate of pressure sore care education that family members should receive from nursing staffs; 4. Decompression equipment is not enough; 5. Lack of standard procedures for body-turning and positioning care.</p> <p>After team members brainstorming, several strategies were proposed, including holding in-service education, pressure sore care seed training, purchasing decompression mattress and memory pillows, designing more elements of health education tools, such as: health education pamphlet, posters and multimedia films of body-turning and positioning demonstration, formulation and promotion of standard operating procedures. In this way, nursing staffs can understand the body-turning and positioning guidelines for pressure sore prevention and enhance the quality of care. After the implementation of this project, the pressure sore density significantly decreased from 0.61%(53 cases) to 0.45%(28 cases) in this ward. The project shows good results and good example for nurses working at the ward and helps enhancing quality of care.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Body-Turning And Positioning, Incidence Density, Nursing, Pressure Sore</b></p>
<p><b>Eteyen Uko</b> <b>ERCICRLSH1923054</b></p>	<p><b>Prevalence Rate of Hepatitis C Virus Among Students of Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Campus Ikot Osurua Ikot Ekpene</b></p> <p><b>Uko E. A.</b> Department Of Science Technology, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Ikot Osurua Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Adenugba, I.T.</b> Department Of Science Technology, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Ikot Osurua Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Ntekpere, E.I.</b> Department Of Science Technology, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Ikot Osurua Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study of the prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection among students of Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic, Ikot Osurua, was analyzed following all microbiological and biochemical standards and was analysed between the months of August to September, 2017. A total of 250 willing students (subjects) were involved in the study. Venous blood samples were carefully and aseptically collected from the students. The result revealed highest positive cases of hepatitis C virus among the age group of 31-35 years with 1/53 (1.9%) while the lowest was in the age group of 26-30 years with 1/69 (1.4%). Males had 1/101 (1.0%) positive cases while the female had 1/149 (0.7%) positive case. The single students recorded the only positive case with 2/175 (1.1%) while married students had negative case. Students with more than one sexual partner also recorded only positive case with 2/165 (1.2%) and subjects who do not use any protective measures during sexual intercourse also recorded only positive case with 2/165 (1.2%). This result though relatively low, points to the fact that exposure of the students to sexual activities can be harmful as they can come in contact with infections like hepatitis C. Therefore, awareness should be created to these students about the transmission and possible side effects of this infections to their health.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Prevalence, Students, Hepatitis C, Venous blood, Virus, Aseptically</b></p>
<p><b>Yehia Abd-Elsamie Moustafa</b> <b>ERCICRLSH1923055</b></p>	<p><b>Biotechnological approach to search for candidate genes associated with Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) in maize</b></p> <p><b>Yehia Moustafa</b> Genetic Department, faculty of agriculture Alexandria University, Egypt</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nitrogen is one of most critical imputes that define crop productivity and yield under field conditions. This study will detect and isolate the genes associated with maize Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) in some local Egyptian maize. Ten highly inbred lines are used under two regime of</p>

experiment, (N+) optimum nutrition and low N nutrition(N-).The results will provide more information on the genetic control of NUE in maize.  
The germination percentages for all maize (10 inbred lines) used under N+ or N- nutritional regimes was determined .Significant germination differences for inbred line number (6), (8) and (10) were indicated, while the other differences were non-significant. A large amount of phenotypic diversity is observed across maize lines, attributed mostly to significant differences in genome structural and gene presences\absences variation. Inbred line number (10) seems to be the most homogeneous genotype among the lines tested. This line showed the most normal germination and growth rate under (N+) and (N-) regimes. During the second season, these tow lines (10 and 8) showed normal germination and growth rate under (N+) and (N-) regimes. Both inbred lines were significant for leaf nitrogen content while, inbreed line number (10) showed more significant difference for leaf Nitrogen content under (N-) nutritional regimes. In order to characterize some genes related to NUE. T-PCR amplification pregame was the performed in a thermal cycle. The differential display T-PCR was applied for leaf extract samples of inbred lines (8) and (10) at three different developmental stages (5),(7) and (10) weeks grow under N+ (treatment T1,T2, and T3) and N- (treatment C1,C2, and C3) regimes, respectively. Some of the specific NUE amplified fragments were expressed in two developmental stages. Therefore, from the total of 39 amplified fragments, the sum of 31 expressed genes was identified through our present work. The phylogenetic analysis showed that sequences' of glutamine syntheses gene are groped among two clusters.  
Using twelve different random primers, the turn off gene expression was indicated for inbred line 8 with primers A1,A13,A2and RAPD4.The total numbers ( 11,10 and 18 ) of the specific NUE genes were amplified for each development stag ( T1,T2,and T3) respectively of N+ with a total of 39 fragment. For inbred 8 only RAPD2 primer was amplified the same fragment with length of 0.174 Kb during T1 and T2 stage. The size of the specific NEU amplified fragments per primer for inbred line 10 during the three stages ranged from 0.075 to 0,898 bp.

Sungkwon Park  
ERCICRLSH1923057

Skeletal muscle cell culture with micro-carriers for scale-up approach

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Abstract

Skeletal muscle cells were grown onto micro-carriers, and their viability and proliferation capacity was analyzed. Skeletal muscle cells were isolated from semitendinosus muscle from 28 d old piglets. Muscle tissue was sliced and pulverized twice in a portable meat grinder with aseptic condition, digested with Pronase enzyme (0.8 mg/mL), and centrifuged at 3,000 rpm. Collected cells were plated onto 2D cell culture plate and grown for 4 d to achieve enough cell number. After trypsinized,  $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells were inoculated onto micro-carriers (Cytodex 3 micro-carrier beads) in the stir flask bioreactor (Corning) with 50 rpm agitation. After 10 d continuous incubation with media change every 2 d, cells were stained with Trypan blue to measure cell viability. Cell morphology was analyzed by Giemsa staining and microscopic examination. Trypsinized ells were re-plated onto



	<p>regular cell culture plate and induced differentiation by adding 2% horse serum in DMEM/F12 medium at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The micro-carrier based scaling up approach showed an exponential production of muscle cells. Cell production was scaled from <math>2.5 \times 10^6</math> to <math>8.28 \times 10^8</math> cells upon optimization. Cell viability was around 98.4%. Giemsa staining of plated cells showed the multinucleated muscle fibers which confirms the myogenic differentiation of isolated cell population. Herein, cell population boosted with 3D culture system suggesting that skeletal muscle cells can be grown rapidly in bioreactor without losing their inherent properties.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Cultured Meat, Muscle, Bioreactor, Microcarrier</p>
<p><b>Abdel-Nasser Hussein</b> ERCICRLSH1923059</p>	<p><b>Blood And Merogonic Stages of Haemogregarina Species Naturally Infecting Nile Monitor Varanus Niloticus, Egypt</b></p> <p><b>Abdel-Nasser Ahmed Hussein</b> Zoology Department, Faculty of Science, South Valley University, Qena, Egypt</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The present study focuses on description of developmental stages in the blood and internal organs of Haemogregarina species naturally infecting Nile monitor, Varanus niloticus captured from Qena province, Southern Egypt. The Nile monitors collected and thin blood films were prepared from peripheral blood and microscopically examined. Small pieces of liver and lung of the infected animals were prepared for cutting into sections, which stained and examined. The parasite stages were found infecting the erythrocytes only, with single gamont and double gamonts. In the long gamont the parasitophorous vacuole could be easily recognize. The parasitaemia level is up to 50 per 10,000 erythrocytes counted. In the blood smears, there are gamonts only, with rod-like body. The gamonts were differentiated into two forms; the first one is short and thick form and measured <math>11.02 \pm 0.94 \times 2.65 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}</math>. This form causes displacement of the host cell nucleus and the infected cell had slightly hypertrophied. The second one is long and thin, with central or subterminal nucleus; it measured <math>14.18 \pm 0.75 \times 2.45 \pm 0.53 \mu\text{m}</math>. It displacement of the host cell nucleus, and the host cell had markedly hypertrophied. The parasite has no karyolytic effect. The infected erythrocytes clearly affected by the presence of parasites, where the infected one measured <math>18.05 \pm 0.97 \times 8.87 \pm 0.49 \mu\text{m}</math> and the uninfected erythrocyte measured <math>16.52 \pm 0.80 \times 8.77 \pm 0.53 \mu\text{m}</math> in length and width, respectively. Schizogony was observed in the endothelial cells of the blood capillaries in the lungs only of the infected Nile monitors. The parasite formed meronts enclosed parasitophorous vacuoles in the lungs. The parasite nucleus divided into nuclei forming merozoites. Few daughter nuclei were seen peripherally arranged in the meront. After separation of the merozoites, the residual cytoplasm formed residual bodies. The merogonic stages in the lungs had been differentiated into two form, micromeront measured <math>15.57 \times 0.98 \times 14.29 \times 0.49 \mu\text{m}</math> and produces a few number of macromeronts (large merozoites). The macromeront measured <math>19 \times 1.05 \times 15.9 \times 0.88 \mu\text{m}</math> and produces more micromeronts (small size merozoites).</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Reptiles; Haemogregarines; Parasitaemia; Gamonts; Merozoites; Egypt</p>
<p><b>Dennis Brosola</b> ERCICRLSH1923060</p>	<p><b>Self-Concept Among Adolescents With a Physical Disability: A Spiritual Approach</b></p> <p><b>Dennis B. Brosola, RN, MSN1</b> College of Allied Health, Department of Nursing, National University, 551 MF Jhocson St., Sampaloc Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Jeryvelle Andres, RN</b> College of Allied Health, Department of Nursing, National University, 551 MF Jhocson St., Sampaloc Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Maricar V. Bautista, RN</b> College of Allied Health, Department of Nursing, National University, 551 MF Jhocson St., Sampaloc Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Mary Joy S. Terte, RN</b> College of Allied Health, Department of Nursing, National University, 551 MF Jhocson St., Sampaloc Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Carlo Alecis Marquez</b></p>

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** The study explored the self-concept of adolescents with physical disability. This study further aimed to provide insights into what adolescents with a physical disability can achieve in the different dimensions of self-concept and highlight the factors affecting their level of spiritual self-concept.

**Methodology:** The study utilized a mixed method research in a sequential explanatory that was conducted in the physically disabled people in different extended care facilities in the Philippines. The quantitative part that was delivered through the use of a self- made tool and was supported by the qualitative results through a lived experiences extracting their phenomenological essence utilizing Collaizi's Method. The study involved purposive sampling to determine the twenty (20) participants each of adolescents with and without physical disabilities. The tool gone through validity and was tested for reliability.

**Results:** The Spiritual Self-concept among adolescents with physical disabled and non- physically disabled is at positive level with a mean score of 4.18 for non-physically disabled while slightly lower at mean score 3.74 for physically disabled adolescents. There is a significant difference between disabled and non-disabled adolescents in terms of their self- concept on their physical appearance and perceived competence. Result of the qualitative data reveals that the essence meaning of the both participants is similar to each other. Both do have faith that helped them to find their purpose which is an aspect of spirituality regardless of what they perceived of themselves or their situation in life.

**Conclusion:** Although, there is no significant difference in the self- concept between disabled and non-disabled adolescents. It is recommended that the community and existing organization should continuously support the provision of care needed especially the disabled adolescents to promote healthy and holistic well-being.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Physical Disability, Self -Concept, Spirituality, Support System

**Donna Mae Fontanilla  
ERCICRLSH1923061**

**Maternal Satisfaction and Relaxation Among Mothers who have Undergone Waterbirth Delivery**

**Donna Mae Fontanilla**

**Department of Nursing College of Allied Health, National University, Manila City, Philippines**

**Abstract**

The study purported to explore the maternal satisfaction and relaxation among selected group of Filipino mothers who have undergone water birth delivery in Shiphrah Birthing Home in Taytay, Rizal. A descriptive correlational quantitative study was used in the study in which it showed the relationship and perceived and level satisfaction and relaxation of mothers who have undergone waterbirth delivery. A purposive sampling was used in the study and purposely conducted to ten (10) mothers who have undergone water birth delivery.

It was shown that participants on both findings are highly satisfied and relaxed during water birth delivery. There is a significant relationship on the degree of level of Maternal Satisfaction and Relaxation of respondents in terms of water birth delivery.

Mothers for water birth show boundless enthusiasm for the practice, citing the benefits in terms of good clinical outcomes and increased levels of their satisfaction and relaxation. In conclusion, over all, satisfaction and relaxation are highly increased to the perception of mothers who have undergone water birth delivery. Thus, Water birth continues to provide a platform for maternity care reform, discoveries about consciousness and birth, and a new respect for fetal and newborn development.

**Marilen Pacis  
ERCICRLSH1923062**

**Effects of Horticulture Therapy on the Depression Level of Geriatric Clients in a Homecare Facility**

**Marilen F. Pacis RN, RM, MAN**

**College of Allied Health, Department of Nursing, National University, Philippines**

**Fritz Gerald V. Jabonete RN, MAN**

**College of Allied Health, Department of Nursing, National University, Philippines**

**Abstract**



**Background:** Depression is one of the most common mental health problems that affects how a person act, feel, and think. There are more than 300 million people worldwide ranking depression second to heart disease in terms of impact in disability-adjusted life years. In the Philippines up to date, there are more than 3.29 million people in the Philippines are living with depression.

**Methods:** This quasi-experimental study determined the effects of horticulture therapy in the level of depression in geriatric clients in a home care setting.

**Results:** This was conducted to 30 respondents aged 60 to 89 years old. It shows that the mean score of depression was reduced from mild (M= 28.3) to minimal depression (M= 20.8). This difference in the level of depression was found to be significant (p<0.001) at 5% level of significance.

**Conclusion:** Horticulture therapy is effective in reducing the depression level among geriatric clients.

**Recommendation:** It is recommended to explore other alternative therapy that can be used in conjunction with horticulture therapy.



Ma. Reina Rose  
Gulmatico  
ERCICRLSH1923063

**The Effect of Swaddle Bath in the Thermoregulation and Quality of Sleep among Infants**

Ma. Reina Rose D. Gulmatico, RN, MSN

College of Allied Health, Nursing Department, National University Manila, Manila, Philippines

**Abstract**

**Background:** Thermoregulation is the ability to balance heat production and heat loss in order to maintain body temperature with certain normal range. Infants are not as adaptable as adults to temperature change. On the other hand, sleep is another physiologic need among infants. Some infants sleep only for two to three hours at a time. Rocking an infant to sleep is being done to provide warmth and security for the infant. One of the responsibilities a mother should give to her child is bathing. However, bathing is one of the most nerve-wracking experiences that an infant would face. This study determined the effect of swaddle bath in the thermoregulation and quality of sleep among infants in the community.

**Methodology:** This quantitative, quasi-experimental, pre-posttest research design compared the relative outcomes of Swaddle and Conventional Bath on the thermoregulation and quality of sleep among 36 infants using a self-made research tool adapted from the Brief Infant Sleep Questionnaire (BISQ). A purposive sampling design was used; wherein eighteen (18) of them were assigned in the experimental group and another eighteen (18) in the control group. Weighted mean was used to measure the average difference on the temperature and quality of sleep of the experimental group before and after receiving the Swaddle Bath. Paired sample t-test evaluated the significant difference between the temperature and quality of sleep of the experimental and control group before and after the bath.

**Results:** The results showed that there is a significant difference on the thermoregulation of the infants before and after the bath in the swaddle bath group and not found in the conventional group. In terms of mean duration of sleep, infants in the conventional group is greater than in the swaddle group. In terms of duration of wakefulness, the decrease in the mean duration in the conventional group is higher than swaddle group. There is a significant difference between the swaddle and conventional group in terms of the average number of wakefulness and duration to put the infant to initial sleep.

**Conclusion:** Overall, swaddle bath is effective in maintaining thermoregulation and improving quality of sleep among infants.

**Keywords:** Swaddle Bath; Conventional Bath; Infant; Thermoregulation; Sleep Pattern

Neetesh Jain  
ERCICRLSH1923056

**Pharmacokinetics alteration of Nimesulide in Fixed Dose Combination with Paracetamol in Rabbits**

Dr. Neetesh Kumar Jain

Department of Pharmacy, Oriental University Indore, India

Dr. Atul Akarte

Dr. Suman Jain

**Abstract**



In pre-clinical development, Pharmacokinetics has a key role to play in understanding the safety of the drug molecule. In addition during the development process detailed pharmacokinetic studies are performed to characterize the molecule to a level that satisfies the regulatory authorities. The purpose of this study was to investigate the pharmacokinetic alteration of Nimesulide, after oral administration of Nimesulide in rabbits with or without Paracetamol co-administration. Healthy white rabbits of either sex weighing (2-2.5) kg were divided into different groups of six each and housed under standard animal room conditions. After overnight fasting, the rabbits were administered a single oral dose of Paracetamol (56 mg/kg), Nimesulide (10 mg/kg) or a combination of Paracetamol (56 mg/kg) with Nimesulide (10 mg/kg) in propylene glycol, respectively. The mean plasma concentration-time parameters for oral administration of 10 mg/kg Nimesulide alone and its combination with 56 mg/kg Paracetamol were calculated. Values for paracetamol alone and in the combination with Nimesulide were significantly different, indicating that the pharmacokinetic parameters of Paracetamol were affected by concomitantly used Nimesulide. Similarly, statistically significant difference was observed in pharmacokinetic parameters for Nimesulide alone and Nimesulide plus Paracetamol. The low peak concentration of Nimesulide with a combination dose might be because of high distribution and hence an increase in concentration in the central compartment which lead to lower AUC value. The significant alteration of pharmacokinetic parameters in combination may lead to sub therapeutic or irrational fixed dose combination. An unbiased and rational approach involving regulator, academia, industry, physicians, and public is needed to scientifically correct the dismal FDC scenario in the World.

## LISTENERS

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## Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/hbsra>

- 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 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok  
KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

- 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
- 2020 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 June, Singapore
- 2020 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 June, Paris

**2019 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok**

KU Home, Kasetsart University, Chatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand

- 2020 – 12th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 July, Bangkok
- 2020 – 13th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 July, Bali
- 2020 – 16th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 September, Barcelona

