CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2019 – 20th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 October, Dubai

10-11 October 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Email: convener@eurasiaresearch.info

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Table of Content:

Preface:

Healthcare And Biological Sciences Research Association (HBSRA) is an international forum of researchers, academicians and practitioners for sharing knowledge and innovation in the field of healthcare and life-sciences. HBSRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association meets with its objectives through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. HBSRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join HBSRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through collaboration and vision.

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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr Arif Hussain

Associate Professor, School of Life Sciences, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (Formerly Manipal University), Dubai International Academic City, Dubai, UAE

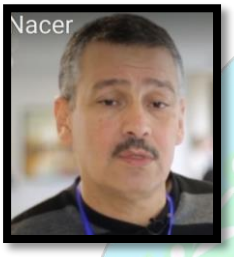
Dr Arif Hussain is a diligent & competent professional with PhD (Molecular Oncology) and with a trailblazing 12 years of committed research experience and more than 12 years in teaching. Currently, he is designated as an Associate Professor, School of Life Sciences, Manipal University, Dubai, UAE.

He is Recognized Guide for the PhD program at Manipal University [Ref: MU/DREG/PHDGU1/2011/51] in the following specialized fields: Human Genetics, Cancer Genetics, Molecular Oncology. Dr Arif Hussain is well versed with the basic techniques of biotechnology with theoretical and practical knowledge in Molecular Biology, Recombinant DNA technology, Biochemistry, Immunology & Plant/Animal Biotech. He is a researcher with an analytical and logical bent of mind and comprehensive problem-solving skills adorned with creativity and perseverance, with research interests in Molecular Oncology, Cancer Chemoprevention, and Cancer Genetics. Dr Arif Hussain holds Excellent organizational skills, flexible & detail-oriented attitude combined with strong analytical & information analysis skills and a proven ability to interact with a diverse range of people in a professional manner.

PRESENTERS

Zineb Hamani **ERCICRLSH1921053**	**Analytical and Descriptive Approach for Conservation Of Algerian Argan** **Zineb Hamani** **Laboratory Of Production, Plant And Microbial Valorization USTO- MB, Oran. Algeria** **Faculty Of Nature And Life Sciences, TAHRI Mohammed University, Bechar-08000, Algeria** **Meriem Kaid-Harche** **Laboratory Of Production, Plant And Microbial Valorization USTO- MB, Oran. Algeria** **Abstract** **The argan is a multipurpose tree, endemic of South-west of Morocco and Algeria, in which it populates the Sahara and gives it a very particular physiognomy which is that of the sparse forest. It covers a region characterized by the aridity of the climate and extreme xericity and with a geological and pedological diversity are the source of the broad range of dramatic landscapes allowing a dynamic and development of a diversified floristic cover mainly xerophilic and thermophilic. The originality of its flora is ascribed to the presence of Saharo-sindian elements, Mediterranean and endemic. This particular diversity is due to its biological characterization, systematic and phytogeographic. Unfortunately, the argan and its biological resources potential are today highly threatened and have suffered a loss related to the uncontrolled exploitation of the plant environment by a human, that requires the development of a preservation strategy. Our work emphasizes the importance of this genetic heritage and its original ecosystem, where the preservation must be secured through the establishment of strict protection system of species throughout their natural range.** **Keywords: Algerian South-West, Argan, Floristic Composition, Sustainability**
Benlarbi Larbi **ERCICRLSH1921054**	**Autobiography and antifusaric activity of two acids from Juniperus oxycedrus Tar of Saoura region in Algeria** **L. Benlarbi** **Biological Resource Development and Food Security Laboratory in Semi-Arid Zones, South-West Algeria, TAHRI Mohamed de Bechar University, BP 417 Algeria** **A. Moussaoui** **Biological Resource Development and Food Security Laboratory in Semi-Arid Zones, South-West Algeria, TAHRI Mohamed de Bechar University, BP 417 Algeria** **A. Makhloufi** **Biological Resource Development and Food Security Laboratory in Semi-Arid Zones, South-West Algeria, TAHRI Mohamed de Bechar University, BP 417 Algeria** **L. Mebarki** **Laboratory of Productions, Plant and Microbial Valuations, Oran Mohamed Boudiaf University of Science and Technology, Algeria** **A Boulanouar** **Biological Resource Development and Food Security Laboratory in Semi-Arid Zones, South-West Algeria, TAHRI Mohamed de Bechar University, BP 417 Algeria** **Jesus G. Diaz** **University Institute of Bio-Organics '' Antonio Gonzalez '', La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain** **Abstract**

This work is interested in the study of the antifusaric activity of the tarry and oily parts of (Juniperus oxycedrus). The activity is tested against five fungal strains (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp albedinis (F1, F5, F13), Fusarium graminearum (FG4, FGa) at different concentrations. The autobiography revealed the existence of 2 anti-FOA molecules. The results of antifungal activity showed that the samples of tars and oils (T1, O1) completely inhibit the growth of fungal strains tested. For T1 inhibition was observed with an MIC of 0.182 mg / ml for F5, FGa and FG4. The MIC was 0.039 mg / ml for F13 and F1. While O1 inhibits growth with MIC of 0.232 mg / ml for F1, F5 and for strains FGa, FG4 and F13 the MIC is on the order of 0.312 mg / ml, 0.402and 0.214 mg / ml respectively. Analysis of tar samples from both shrubs by thin layer chromatography (TLC) showed 187 spots in the three mobile phases. The valorization of the TLC plates using an autobiography technique based on Iodo-nirtro tetrazolium as developer showed the presence of 2 spots of anti-FOA activity.
Keywords: Tar - Oil - Juniperus Oxycedrus - Antifungal Activity - TLC, Autobiography, Fusarium Oxysporum F Sp Albedinis



Djirar Nacer
ERCICRLSH1921055

Inventory and ecology of parasitic insects on Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Myrtaceae) in Algeria (El-Kala).

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Abstract

Eucalyptus is native to Australia; it was introduced in Algeria in 1863. The massive planting of these trees will be done only from 1950. Because of its adaptation, the species E. globulus , E. camaldulensis, E. gomphocephala, are the most widespread in the Mediterranean region. Eucalyptus gomphocephala is an essence of the family Myrtaceae. It is subject to many factors of degradation which, that of the parasitic insects which for the most part are fatal to it. 8 Field trips was done in El-Kala from North Est of Algeria in April 2018, helped advance the causes of decay of Eucalyptus gomphocephala related to insects. The results made it possible evidence the presence of 2 harmful species: Leptocybe invasa, Ophelimus maskelli (gallicolous insects, Hymenoptera, Eulophidae). To these pests of other insects live on this essence permanently or temporarily. In all 5 orders divided into 12 families comprising 13 species that have been determined. Three main orders, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera and Hemiptera alone represent 13 species, while Lepidoptera, are represented by two species.
Keywords: Eucalyptus, Parasitic Insects

Sadaf Nasreen
ERCICRLSH1921056

Applying Classification Approach for Development of In-Silico Models for C-Glucoside and C-Aryl Glucoside SGLT2 Inhibitors

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Department of BioInformatics, Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan

Sahar Aqdas

Sohail Asghar

Abstract

Nature has bestowed life with enormous membrane transporters that are key control points of many xenobiotics, and majorly involved in the regulation of drug pharmacokinetics. This discovery has led to the replacement of high throughput screening with virtual screening techniques for prediction of inhibitors/substrates of diverse transporter proteins. These predictive models have enabled the discovery of novel lead compounds that have expanded the realm of treatment and cure for many diseases. Diabetes is ranked among top ten diseases that contribute to human disease and death. In

	the past decade, the stupendous role of SGLT inhibitors in controlling glucose reabsorption has driven the research community to develop potential SGLT2 inhibitors. Many QSAR based models have been proposed for the prediction of SGLT2 inhibitors such as C-glucoside and C-aryl glucoside derivatives. This study aimed to apply classification algorithms such as decision tree, Naïve Bayesian, PSO and GA to build an effective model. Three data sets i.e. C-glucosides, C-aryl glusoside derivatives and C-aryl glucoside (thiophenyl series) were used for this study. Ten-fold cross validation was applied for each model and the model with the best accuracy, precision and recall was selected as final model. Decision tree model proved best for all data sets. This research study is the first to report a predictive model for C-glucoside series. Comparing the results of C-aryl glucoside derivatives with previous literature, auto-correlation descriptors based on atomic masses and high complexity and bulkiness were reported as noteworthy molecular features. Comparing the results of C-aryl (thiophenyl series) with previous literature, the feature SsCh3.count formed the root node of decision tree model. The molecular features that are common with previous studies validate this research study.
 **Pradeep Kumar** **ERCICRLSH1921057**	**Ultrastructural Changes In Testes of Albino Rats Exposed to Electromagnetic Radiation** **Pradeep Kumar** **Govt. College For Women, Lakhanmajra, Rohtak** **Abstract** **The possible adverse reproductive effects resulting from exposure to Electromagnetic fields (EMF) are currently of great public concern. The objective of the present study is to reveal possible effects of Electromagnetic fields emitted from a CDMA mobile phone on DNA damage in rat sperms. After the clearance from Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC) M.D.U. Rohtak, approximately 6 weeks old Swiss albino rats were procured from LLRUVAS, Hisar, Haryana. Rats were housed in plastic cases with 3 per cage in a room maintained at 24 ± 1o C and 50 ± 5 % humidity with an alternating 12 h light-dark cycle. All animals were maintained at an animal care facility according to the guidelines for the use and care of laboratory animals and food and water was available ad libitum. After one week of acclimatization, rats were grouped into 2 experimental groups exposed under electromagnetic radiation emitted from a CDMA mobile phone. Experimental group was exposed to 3hrs exposure followed by 30 minutes rest then again 3 hrs exposure and the control group was kept away from the radiation exposure. Scanning and Transmission Electronmicroscopic micrograph from both of the groups revealed that the extent of ultrastructural damage was higher in the experimental group as compared to the control group. Further research on the molecular basis of current findings will help us to correlate the radiation exposure from mobile phones and male infertility in a better way.** **Keywords: Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields (RF-EMF), Mobile Phone, Swiss Albino Rats, Ultrastructural Damage**
 **Khalil Ahmad** **ERCICRLSH1921059**	**Anthelmintic activity of some Homeopathic Mother Tinctures against Gastrointestinal Nematodes** **Khalil Ahmad** **University College of Conventional Medicine, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan** **Abstract** **Objective: In-vitro anthelmintic activity of mother tincture of Artemisia cina, Trachyspermum ammi and Punica granatum were investigated on the eggs and adult nematodes of Haemonchus contortus.** **Methodology:In vitro, eggs were exposed to different doses (75, 150, 300, 600, 1200, and 2400 µL) of mother tincture while adult Haemonchus contortus were exposed to different doses (250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, and 8000µL)following the standard procedures of egg hatch test and adult motility assay.Standard drug (Albendazole) 0.5mg/ml was used as a reference drug and normal saline as a control group.** **Result:Percentage motility inhibition for Artemisia cina, Trachyspermum ammi andPunica granatum were observed on highest dose (8000 µL) as 81. 44%, 70.33% and 62.89% respectively whilepercentage hatch inhibition for Artemisia cina, Trachyspermum ammi andPunica granatum were also observed onhighest dose (2400 µL) as 76.85%, 70.48% and 69.82% respectively. The most potent homeopathic mother tincture of plants inhibiting egg hatching based on LC50 was Artemisia**

	cina (LC50=247.6281 µL) followed by Punica granatum (LC50=364.8879µL) and Trachyspermum ammi (LC50=610.942µL) while the most potent homeopathic mother tincture of plants inhibiting motility of adult worms based on LC50 was Artemisia cina (LC50=1601.1052µL) followed by Punica granatum (LC50= 2463.9619µL) and Trachyspermum ammi (LC50= 3210.1180µL). The data of correlation of regression revealed the best dose-dependent effects on egg hatching with Trachyspermum ammi (R2 = 0.9936) followed by Punica granatum (R2 =0.9759) and Artemisia cina (R2 = 0.9529) while on motility of worms with Trachyspermum ammi (R2 = 0.973) followed by Artemisia cina (R2 = 0.9970)and Punica granatum (R2 =0.855). **Conclusion:The result therefore, showed that these homeopathic medicines(Cina)Artemisia cina, (T. ammi)Trachyspermum ammi and(Granatum)Punica granatum have therapeutic option to target adult worms and to prevent eggs from hatching, reduce the excretion and avoid environmental contamination. However, further experimentation is needed in this regard to decipher this activity.** **Keywords: Anthelmintic Activity, Mother Tincture, Parasites, Helminthes**
Hassan Badkoobehi **ERCICRLSH1921062**	**Using Statistical Analysis and Explanatory Power In Two Approaches to Eating Disorder Problems** **Tahereh Mahmoudiyan** **Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, behshahr Branch, behshahr, Iran** **Hassan Badkoobehi** **Department of Engineering and Computing, National University, San Diego, CA 92127, USA** **Abstract** **The present study is aimed at comparing the effectiveness of schema therapy and Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) on modifying early maladaptive schemas in patients with bulimia nervosa considering parental bonding and examining the relative roles of statistical analysis and explanatory power. The study followed an experimental methodology with pretest-posttest design and follow-up with control group. The study population included all patients aged 16 to 23 years with eating disorders who had been referred to psychiatry, psychotherapy, and obesity clinical treatment centers of in Tehran. Purposive sampling was used in this study. 39 patients were diagnosed to have Bulimia nervosa by performing psychological screening. Finally, the selected patients were matched in two experimental groups and one control group. Data were collected through two questionnaires and diagnostic interviews based on diagnostic criteria for eating disorders and psychiatric diagnosis. The two questionnaires used in the study included: (1) Parental Bonding Questionnaire (2) Young Schema Questionnaire. The main problems of the patients included having cuts, being rejected, autonomy, and impaired performance. However, they were less vulnerable in other areas including orientation and violating restrictions. The findings of this study can be helpful in the etiology of bulimia nervosa disorder based on the systematic approach and pave the way for further research in this area.** **Keywords: Schema Therapy, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Bulimia Nervosa, Early Maladaptive Schemas, Parental Bonding, Food Consumption, Healthy Food, Consumer Behavior, Food Market**

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 2019 – 21st International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Prague
- 2019 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok

- 2019 – 23rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 November, Singapore
- 2019 – 24th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Dubai
- 2019 – 25th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Sydney
- 2019 – 26th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 December, Bali
- 2019 – 27th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 December, Bangkok
- 2019 – 28th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 December, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 20-21 February, Dubai
- 2020 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 06-07 March, Melbourne
- 2020 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 March, Singapore
- 2020 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 03-04 April, Tokyo
- 2020 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 April, London
- 2020 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Berlin
- 2020 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 May, Seoul

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