Conference Proceedings

2019 – 24th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Dubai

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CONFERENCE VENUE

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Preface:

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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

Chavada Nikulkumar Balvantsinh ERCICRLSH1925053	**Isolation, Characterization and Biofertilization Properties of Non-Symbiotic Halophiles From Saline Soil Samples of Gir-Somnath Sea Coastal Village Area** **Chavada Nikulkumar Balvantsinh** **Department of Microbiology, Shree Mahila Arts and Commerece College, Bhaktkavi, Narsinhmehata, University, Junagadh, Veraval, Gujarat, India** **Abstract** **Bio-fertilizer is one of the best and eco-friendly tools in Agriculture. Biofertilizer may play an important role in Agriculture and apply its in replacement of our conventional fertilizers (chemical fertilizer). Farmers use chemical fertilizers and pesticides for agriculture purpose but they are not environment friendly and also disturb the soil ecosystem. It may cause soil and water pollution due to that fertility of soil decrease with long run. So, that Biofertilizer which contain useful microbial diversity which support the plants growths and also impact found on crop production.** **We isolated free living phosphate solubilizer microorganisms by standard scientific methods than examine their properties like IAA production, phosphate Solubilizing activity, pesticide tolerance activity, siderophore production activity with ammonia production activity. Potential isolate microorganism will use for Biofertilizer preparation with suitable carrier and apply on pot and field tries.** **Keywords: Physico-Chemical Properties of Soil, Phosphate Solubilizing Microorganisms, Biofertilizer**
Alfred Raymund C. Panopio ERCICRLSH1925055	**Caring-Rearing Practices and Child's Academic Performance** **Alfred Raymund C. Panopio** **RN, MAN, LPT National University – Manila, Philippines** **Abstract** **Caring interventions and rearing practices of the family has a significant role in the holistic development of the child. Since the children were born with an empty slate, they are receptive about what the environment is providing them. The family and the care that they render belongs to the immediate milieu of the child, care practices that are undeniably a factor in shaping the future of the child. This research study aimed at determining the childcare practices that are relevant and is cognizant with a performing child in the school in terms of the academic domain. The participants were chosen based on their inclusion in the top performing public schools in Batangas City. The parents were the respondent for the care practices while the teachers assessed the academic ability of the child. A total of 215 students from grades 4 to 6 were selected as the target sample. Descriptive correlational design was utilized to determine the relationship between the childcare practices and their academic performance. A researcher made questionnaire was formulated and used face validity and content reliability to come up with the most appropriate instrument. Frequency distribution, weighted mean and chi square were the statistical tests utilized to aid in the analysis of data. Results suggest that rationalizing the purpose of hygiene to the child affects their academic performance. Furthermore, allowing them to join family conversation and giving them monetary allowance for school significantly relates to their performance in the school. Having known these practices will be a good guide as parents strive to give their child a better assured future and eventually as they become parents themselves.** **Keywords: Childcare; Care Practices; Academic Performance**
Umme hany ERCICRLSH1925056	**Differential Gene Expression Analysis In Patients with Primary Hyperhidrosis** **Umme hany** **Molecular Biology, National Institute of Child Health, Karachi, Pakistan** **Abstract** **Hyperhidrosis is a condition of excessive sweat production by the body beyond what is required by homeostasis. It is generally divided into primary and secondary hyperhidrosis. In secondary**

	hyperhidrosis usually the whole body is affected and is generally part of some disorders. Primary hyperhidrosis is different from secondary hyperhidrosis in that it is a neurogenic disorder of unidentified cause likely to occur in areas where there is a higher concentration of eccrine sweat glands typically involving specific area of the body usually the Facial, Palmar, Axillary and Plantar. Hyperhidrosis is often hereditary, possibly in an autosomal dominant manner but it is still unclear whether primary hyperhidrosis is a single gene defect or a multifactorial disorder. Potential genes which are associated with primary hyperhidrosis are ITPR2, TMEM16A, FOXA1 and AQP5 and studies are currently being performed to characterize these responsible genes. Our main purpose was to investigate differentially expressed genes during primary hyperhidrosis and sequence analysis of ITPR2 gene. Whole blood samples were collected in EDTA tube from four primary hyperhidrosis patients and two control samples according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. From the recruited samples white blood cells were isolated by using ammonium chloride (NH4Cl) solution to lyse red blood cells and total RNA extracted from trizol reagent. cDNA was synthesized using one Script reverse transcriptase cDNA synthesis kit. cDNA samples were quantified by Qubit Flourometer and quality was tested on agarose gel. For the quantitative analysis of these four genes Real time PCR was performed. Our results showed that out of four genes, three genes i.e. TMEM16A, ITPR2 and FOXA1 expressions are high in primary hyperhidrosis patients and the gene AQP5 showed low expression as compared to control samples. Microarray data analysis was performed on anhidrosis datasets available on Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) and analysis was done using GEO2R database. The data confirmed FOXA1 low expression in anhidrosis. Differential gene expression of ITPR2 gene was selected according to its highest expression in hyperhidrosis patients and after PCR amplification, were send for sequencing at commercial facility. Sequence analysis revealed 100% identity and no mutation was detected in that sample. Identification of these differentially expressed genes from RT-PCR helped us to pinpoint the novel genes inducing primary hyperhidrosis. These indicated genes will further help us to devise new treatment modalities.
Dahane Rouissat Lineda **ERCICRLSH1925059**	**Molluscicidal Activity of The Aqueous Extract of Different Aerial Parts of The Plant Limoniastrum Feei against Freshwater Molluscs "Bulinus Sp. and Lymnaea Sp"** **Mme Dahane-Rouissat L.** **Laboratory of Phytochemistry & Organic Synthesis "LPSO", Tahri Mohammed University of BECHAR, 08000, Algeria** **Department of Biology, SNV Faculty, Oran University, Benbella A., 31000, Algeria** **PR Cheriti. A** **Laboratory of Phytochemistry & Organic Synthesis "LPSO", Tahri Mohammed University of Bechar, 08000, Algeria** **PR Marouf. A** **Department of Biology, Salhi A University Center in Naama, 4500, Algeria** **et Mme Sahnouni F** **Environmental Monitoring Network Laboratory, "LRSE", Department of Biology, ORAN1 University. Algeria** **Department of Biology, SNV Faculty, Oran University, Benbella A., 31000, Algeria** **Abstract** **For a decade, Algeria has pursued a sustained policy of dam development. Bilharzia outbreaks, located in some regions, particularly in the south of the country, are likely to spread to other sites. This will have a dramatic impact on people living near infected sites. This work is a continuation of the above-mentioned study and aims to help characterize the aqueous extracts of the different aerial parts of the Limoniastrum feei plant (leaves, stems and twigs) with molluscidal activity. Including, according to the results obtained, a significant molluscidal activity (LC50=34.39µg/ml) is observed after 48 hours with maceration of the stems of the plant studied by the ingestion method in Bulinus sp. Their relatively low toxicity to freshwater molluscs, after 24 hours of exposure, compared to reflux extracts and even macerates (higher than the positive control of which LC50=36.14µg/ml), is probably related to the existence of active substances, but at low doses. After 72 hours of exposure, the macerates of the stems of the Limoniastrum feei plant have**

	a high molluscidal activity (LC50= 26.80 and 31.605µg/ml) against Bulinus sp. and Lymnaea sp. respectively, while for the leaves, the reflux extract has a very high molluscidal activity against - vis Lymnaea sp. (LC50= 13,644µg/ml). The aim of this work is to discover new natural products with molluscicidal activity as a means of combating bilharzia. They could offer a double advantage over phytochemical molluscicides, as they are less polluting (biodegradable natural products) and more economical (purified products based on local plant extracts and water-based products). Natural molecules could also provide guiding structures for the development of new synthetic molluscicides. **Keywords: Bilharzia, Limoniastrum Feei, Leaves, Stems, Molluscidal Activity, Bulinus Sp., Lymnaea Sp.**
Jwala Priyadarshini ERCICRLSH1925060	**Food and Work Imbalance on Human Health** **Jwala Priyadarshini** **Sri Venkateswara University, Department of Biochemistry, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India** **Abstract** **The present study was an attempt to investigate the perceptions of research on the imbalance of food consumed and the amount of work done and its effects on health. The main objective of the study is to investigate the causes for the food and work imbalance and contribute the study for further scientific studies and research. It is reviewed and concluded that imbalance of food and daily work have adverse effects on health. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as 'a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' (WHO, 1948) and 'Wellbeing' refers to a positive rather than neutral state, framing health as a positive aspiration. The health of the human population now a days is compromised majorly because the food consumed does not meet the amount of energy expelled through daily activities. This not only affects the normal physiological functions but also has adverse effects on mental health disturbing the immune system making the body susceptible to various diseases like diabetes, cardio vascular diseases, mental illness and various kinds of cancers affecting human population of different age groups. The main reason for the imbalance of food and work is urbanisation and use of electronics where there is less demand of mechanical energy in the first place following the high calorie food and sedentary lifestyle patterns that are changed with emerging trends in modern culture. The purpose of the study is to investigate, understand and create awareness that the balance of energy input and energy output will help build a healthy lifestyle.** **Key words: Health, Nutrition, Exercise, Diseases, Energy imbalance**
Junaid Mahmood Alam ERCICRLSH1925063	**Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH): Predictor of Follicular Function and Onset of Menopause** **Junaid Mahmood Alam, PhD** **Professor and Head of the department, Department of Clinical Biochemistry lab services and Chemical Pathology, Liaquat National Hospital and Medical College, Karachi-74800. Pakistan** **Abstract** **Women at the age of 51 starts to show signs of menopause, which is actually in most cases, last menstrual period in their life. However, it is noted that physiological menopause may occur between 40 and 60 years of age, but the decline natural fertility of women starts 10-13 years prior to menopause. During peri-menopause the number of ovarian follicles decreases to thousands only and thus progression of menopause is characterized by a very low number of follicles. Introduction: Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) is produced in the ovary by granulosa cells of antral follicles. AMH regulates folliculogenesis by inhibiting recruitment of follicles from the resting pool in order to select for the dominant follicle. Aim and Rationale: In clinical practice its levels are measured in peripheral blood, mainly to assess ovarian and follicle functions and/or onset of menopause. In an adult woman AMH levels gradually decrease until they reach values below detectable limits in postmenopausal women. In females between the ages of 12 yrs to 45 yrs, AMH ranges from <8.8 ng/ml to 9.5 ng/ml. However above the age of 45 yrs, its level starts to decline upto < 1.0 ng/ml. Methods and Results: We reported of AMH levels in selected population of females, categorized into three groups as per age, 18-35, 36-51 and above 51 for the assessment of suspected infertility and onset of menopause. AMH (Roche Diagnostics, Basil) was analyzed on Cobas e411 integrated immunoassay system (Roche Diagnostic-Infinity Cobas-system, Basil).**

	Age group 18-35 yrs exhibited AMH 4.5-9.67 ng/ml, 36-51 yrs = 1.2-2.1 ng/ml, whereas greater than 51 yrs <0.85 ng/ml. Conclusion: It was reported that AMH < 1.0 ng/ml occurred on average 6 years prior to menopause in women aged 45-48 years and 10 years in women aged 35-39. As regards AMH values over 1.5 ng/ml menopause occurred on average after 7 years in the > 39 yrs group and our study outcome manifested the same correlation.
Fatin Hasani **ERCICRLSH1925057**	**Investigating the Correlation between Job Satisfaction, Autonomy, and Self-Efficacy among School Nurses in Bahrain – A Mixed Methods Study** **Fatin Hasani** **BSc. MSc., School of Nursing and Midwifery, RCSI, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin** **Abstract** **Hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and health centres are the traditional places where nurses work, but nurses have recently started working in new areas such as government and private schools, and they play a critical role in better health outcomes in the education setting. In order to better understand these roles, this study aimed to investigate the factors affecting job satisfaction and the relationship between job satisfaction, autonomy, and self-efficacy amongst school nurses in Bahrain.**
Kun Harismah **ERCICRLSH1925066**	**Optimization Ethanolic Liquid Pressure Extraction of Antioxidant Compound from Stevia Rebaudiana with Response Surface Methodology** **Kun Harismah** **Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia** **Handik Hendratama** **Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia** **Hartini** **Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia** **Ahmad Muhamad Fuadi** **Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia** **Mahmoud Mirzaei** **Department of Biomaterials, Nanotechnology and Tissue Engineering, School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran** **Abstract** **Stevia rebaudiana is a plant that is widely used as a natural low-calorie sweetener. Stevia water extract has been known containing beneficial antioxidants for the body. This study analyzes the effect of temperature, amount of solvent and system pressure on liquid pressure extraction of stevia by using ethanol. The method of phenol analysis and tannin use the colorimetric method with ciocalteu folin reagent, analysis of flavonoids uses colorimetric analysis by using color reaction of flavonoids with hydrochloric acid, and analysis of vitamin C uses colorimetric method that utilizes the reaction of vitamin C with $KMnO_4$. However determination of optimal conditions uses the Response Surface Methodology analysis. The result of the study is the use of temperature and pressure that exceeds normal conditions causes the increase of phenol and tannin. However it causes increased levels of phenol, tannins, flavonoids, and vitamin C.** **Keywords: Stevia, antioxidant, RSM**
Musaev A.T. **ERCICRLSH1925070**	**Effectiveness of Mare's Milk in Patients with Hepatites** **Musaev A.T.** **International Medical Faculty, Kazakh National Medical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan**

Mergenbayev Zh.Y.

Toleubek Zh.M.
International Medical Faculty, Kazakh National Medical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Bimbetov B.R.

Abstract

Relevance. Mare's milk contains biological components which are necessary for the human organism, the most significant of which are aminoacids, fats, carbohydrates, enzymes, trace elements and vitamins, which are well balanced among themselves. The life cycle of hepatitis B and C viruses is closely related to lipid metabolism. The problem is that any disease that leads to liver dysfunction ultimately affects the state of fat metabolism.

The aim of the study was to explore the effectiveness of mare's milk in patients with hepatites.

Material and research methods. Observations and examination of patients with chronic hepatitis B and C who received mare's milk on the background of basic therapy were carried out.

Results and its discussion. The results of the study showed that clinical symptoms were improved in all patients, but more significant clinical improvement was observed in patients who received mare's milk along with basic therapy (main group) compared to patients who did not receive mare's milk (control group).

Patients with hepatitis also noted an improvement in asthenic ($p < 0.01$) and dyspeptic syndromes ($p < 0.05$), as well as hemorrhagic syndrome ($p < 0.05$) and jaundice.

A laboratory study also revealed an improvement in indicators in the studied groups, but more pronounced changes were observed in the main group. Also, the main group showed a significant improvement in cytolysis (ALT, AST) in combined therapy ($p < 0.05$).

The results of this work showed the therapeutic and dietary effectiveness of the use of mare's milk in the complex treatment of patients with hepatites.

Conclusion. Clinical and laboratory improvements and the effectiveness of the use of mare's milk for hepatitis are shown.

Keywords: Hepatitis, Mare's Milk, Clinics, Laboratory, Treatment

Piotr Dejnak
ERCICRLSH1925071

Wearable Telemedical Wrist Pulsoximeter as an Helper Tool for E.R. Personel

Piotr Dejnak
Research and Development, Sidly, Warsaw, Poland

Abstract

Presented paper will be a case study based on experience of using telemedical wearable wrist devices in hospital environment. Author of the paper had a chance to develop and maintain a solution in one of polish hospitals (E.R.) in cooperation with insurance company. Wrist devices are eqipped with pulse and oxydation sensors, skin temperaturę sensor, fall detector along with internal GSM connectivity and „safe zone" monitoring based on GPS signal and ISM band beacons. Paper will present project effects, detected challenges and spotted opportunities.

Keywords: Biomedical Signal Processing and Health Informatics, Devices, Materials and Instrumentation, Innovative Digital Healthcare Systems, Innovations and Ideas for Improving the Quality of Health-Care and the Quality of Life.

LISTENERS

Abbas Almulla **Medical Laboratory Technology Department, College of Medical Technology, The Islamic University, Najaf, Iraq** **ERCICRLSH1925051**
Amina Sharipova **Internal Medicine, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan** **ERCICRLSH1925052**
Ashish Arora **Consultant Psychiatrist, St Mary's Hospital, Melton Mowbray, United Kingdom** **ERCICRLSH1925058**
Osman Jah **Internal Audit, Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority, Freetown, Sierra Leone** **ERCICRLSH1925061**
Sunday Wale Fagbolagun **CEO of Beauty world enterprise, CEO of Beauty World Enterprise, Banjul, The Gambia** **ERCICRLSH1925062**
Abdalla Mohamed **Engineering, University of Gazira, Sharjah, UAE** **ERCICRLSH1925064**
Jennifer Makzendi Kopkuk **Department of Human Medicine, The Presidential Air Fleet, Abuja, Nigeria** **ERCICRLSH1925065**
Ayodapo Soyinka **Medical Department, Lagos State Maternal and Child Centre, Amuwo Odofin, Lagos State Health Service Commission, Lagos, Nigeria** **ERCICRLSH1925068**
Ahmed Rady **Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, International Academy of Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia** **ERCICRLSH1925069**

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