

EURASIA RESEARCH LIVE ONLINE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2020 - International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH)

Email:convener@eurasiaresearch.info

https://eurasiaresearch.org

https://hbsraevents.org/

Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4-7
3.	List of Presenters	8-34
4.	List of Listeners	34-35
5.	Upcoming Conferences	35

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.

For this conference around 20 Participants from around 7different countries have submitted their entries for review and presentation.

HBSRA has now grown to 2406 followers and 2365members from 50 countries.

Membership in our scholarly association HBSRA is completely free of cost.

List of members: <u>https://hbsra.org/membership/list-of-members/</u>

Membership Application form link: <u>http://hbsraevents.org/membership?association=hbsra</u>

Proceedings is a book of abstracts, all the abstracts are published in our conference proceedings a day prior to the conference.

You can get our conference proceedings at: <u>https://hbsra.org/conference/proceedings/</u>

We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links: https://www.facebook.com/eurasiaresearch/

You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

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

LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872

KEYNOTE SPEAKER









	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872	
PRESENTERS		
Choong-Hwan Kwak ERCICRLSH2001058	Huzhangoside A Suppresses Tumor Growth through Inhibition of Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Kinase Activity	
	Choong-Hwan Kwak School of Korean Medicine, Pusan National University, Yangsan, South Korea	
	Abstract Aerobic glycolysis is one of the important metabolic characteristics of many malignant tumors. Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase (PDHK) plays a key role in aerobic glycolysis by phosphorylating the E1 subunit of pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH). Hence, PDHK has been recognized as a molecular target for cancer treatment. Here, we report that huzhangoside A (Hu.A), a triterpenoid glycoside compound isolated from several plants of the Anemone genus, acts as a novel PDHK inhibitor. Hu.A was found to decrease the cell viability of human breast cancer MDA-MB-231, hepatocellular carcinoma Hep3B, colon cancer HT-29, DLD-1, and murine lewis lung carcinoma LLC cell lines. The activity of PDHK1 was decreased by Hu.A in both in vitro assays and in vivo assays in DLD-1 cells. Hu.A significantly increased the oxygen consumption and decreased the secretory lactate levels in DLD-1 cells. In addition, Hu.A interacted with the ATP-binding pocket of PDHK1 without affecting the interaction of PDHK1 and pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC) subunits. Furthermore, Hu.A significantly induced mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (ROS) and depolarized the mitochondrial membrane potential in DLD-1 cells. Consistently, when Hu.A was intraperitoneally injected into LLC allograft mice, the tumor growth was significantly decreased. In conclusion, Hu.A suppressed	
Aisho AlNughoimich	the growth of tumors in both in vitro and in vivo models via inhibition of PDHK activity.	
ERCICRLSH2001064	Aisha AlNughaimish Department of Biological Sciences, Kuwait University, Kuwait Dalal AlHajri Adam Dawelbait Bader H. Alhajeri Hasan Alhaddad Abstract	
	Single-humped camels (Camelus dromedarius) are livestock of special physical, physiological, and biochemical adaptations to hot desert environment and lack of water. The tolerance of camels to water deprivation and the exceptional water drinking capacity for recovery require particular cell membrane organization and chemical composition especially in the blood cells. The membrane of camel blood cells allows overcoming extreme differences in osmotic pressure based on the quantity of water in the bloodstream. Camel blood cells vary from other mammals in morphology, size, and density (i.e., numbers). The aim of this study was to (1) evaluate the geometric cellular properties of the camel blood cells using light microscopy and (2) identify the rate and limits of blood cells expansion during rehydration without haemolysis or lysis. Whole- blood samples were collected from three healthy unrelated adult female camels that belong to the same camel-type (Shael) and owned and raised by a single breeder under identical environmental conditions, diet, and access to water. Whole-blood samples were treated with five different concentrations of NaCl (0.90, 0.75, 0.50, 0.25, and 0% - distilled water) and examined at eight incubation time periods (15 and 30 min, 1, 2, 4, 24, and 72 hrs). Observationally, untreated camel red blood cells (RBCs) were elliptical in shape, unnucleated, and exhibited a mean long axis of 5.50 um and a mean short axis of 3.00 um. The intact RBCs of the various treatments gradually swelled and increased in size while maintaining the elliptical shape. The increase was observed in both the long and short axes. The maximum RBC swelling was	

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	observed immediately after 15 min of treatment with 0.25 % NaCl. Damaged and disintegrated white blood cells (WBCs)were seen in 1, 2, 4, 24, and 72 hrs incubation times and in all treatment groups except for the 0.9 % NaCl. Our preliminary results suggest that camel RBCs and likely WBCs are resistant to hypotonic solutions and that the blood cells membrane is capable of stretching while maintaining the function and the structural integrity of the cells.
Dr.R.Kavitha ERCICRLSH1931053	Traditional Indian Herbal Plants Extract Used for the Management of Diabetes Mellitus by Improved Carbohydrate Metabolizing Enzymes Dr. R. Kavitha Associate Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Periyar University PG Extension Centre, Dharmapuri – 636 701, Tamil Nadu, India Abstract Objective: Trichosanthes dioica Roxb. and Clitoria ternatea Linn. are used as a traditional remedy for different ailments, including diabetes mellitus. The present work was undertaken to investigate the bioactive compounds present and to study the effect of individual and combined ethanolic extracts of these two Indian medicinal plants on blood glucose level and the activities of some carbohydrate metabolizing enzymes in liver of normal and STZ-induced diabetic rats. Methods: Sixty six healthy male adult Wistar Albino rats were randomly divided into eleven groups (n=6) were assigned into normal and diabetic groups (Group I to XI). Diabetes was induced in experimental animals (Group II to XI) by single dose intraperitoneal administration of STZ (60 mg/kg body weight), on confirming the diabetes after 48 h of injection. Group I and Group II which served as non-diabetic and diabetic controls respectively. The other diabetic groups (Group III to Group X) were treated with individual and combined ethanolic extracts of leaf and fruit of T.dioica and leaf of C.ternatea at the doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg of body weight were administrated orally at a single dose per day for a period of 28 consecutive days. Group XI was treated with glibenclamide at a dose of 600 µg/kg body weight, a standard oral hypoglycemic drug used as a reference drug for comparison. Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) was evaluated at 30, 60, 120 and 180 min, respectively. After the expiration of the study, the animals were sacrificed and collected serum for measuring blood glucose and liver for
wijayakumar BRCICRLSH193152	estimating glycogen and carbohydrate metabolizing enzymes. Hepato and Neuroprotective Effect of Naringin In Hyperammonemic Rats N.Vijayakumar Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar-608002, Tamil Nadu, India Abstract In living organisms, ammonia is a key substrate for nitrogen in various reactions, and plays a main role in nitrogen homeostasis of cells. Hyperammonemia is a consistent finding in numerous neurological disorders including congenital urea cycle disorders, Reye Syndrome and hepatic failure, Naringin (4', 5, 7-trihydroxy flavonoe 7-rhamnoglucoside) a flavonoid extensively dispersed in grape fruit and citrus related species. Experimental hyperammonemia was induced in adult male albino Wistar rats (180-200g) by intraperitonial injection of ammonium chloride (NH4Cl (100 mg/kg body weight (b.w) thrice a week for 8 consecutive weeks. Treatment with NH4Cl illustrated that the elevated level of blood ammonia, plasma urea, oxidative stress markers (NO), liver marker enzyme (AST, ALT, ALP, γGTP), lipid peroxidation (TBARS, CD, HP), enzymatic antioxidants (CAT, SOD, GPx), non-enzymatic antioxidant (GSH, Vitamin C, E and A) and lipid profile (circulation, liver, kidney and brain) and histopathology (liver, kidney and brain) of normal and experimental animals were analyzed. Oral administration of naringin (80 mg/kg b.w) to hyperammonemic rats reverted back the level of blood ammonia and enhanced the level of urea stimulation. Naringin treated the levels of NO improved, significantly decreased the activity of liver marker enzymes, decreased levels of lipid peroxidation, enzymatic antion-enzymatic antioxidant levels were decreased in NH4Cl treated rats. Histopathology result illustrate that no pathological changes were observed in narnigin treated observed tissue like liver, kidney and brain experimental animals when compared with control animals. Our results specify that naringin applying the antioxidant potentials and main
2020 - International C	onference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH) 9

could affee protection against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with instrument of the instrument of the instrument of the instrument of the instrument activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperanmonemia. This study exemplifies with activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced Almand Baig Lecture, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Mahmood Akhtar Sr. Principal Scientist, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Danmann, Saudi Arabia Abstract Breast cancer is the most frequently figanosed invasive non-skin malignancy and the leading cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed Ol in combination with onvention to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell profileration and viability was analyzed by 54(45-dimethylthiard).2)(-25-bipheryl tetravalium brownic intrares transer cells market with anorphology and hereased the cell profileration and		ISSN 2454-5872
Wineed Ahmad Baig Venteed Ahmad Baig Venteed Ahmad Baig CICRELSH2002060 * * Wineed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH2002060 * * * Tariq Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Oncology & Immunology Research Scientifs, King Fahd Specialist Haspital, Dammam, Saudi Arabia * * * <td></td> <td>could offer protection against NH4Cl induced hyperammonemia. This study exemplifies wider evidence for the antihyperammonemic, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective and antioxidant activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperammonemia. Keywords: Hyperammonemia, Naringin, Liver Marker Enzyme, Antioxidant, Lipid Profile, Histopathology</td>		could offer protection against NH4Cl induced hyperammonemia. This study exemplifies wider evidence for the antihyperammonemic, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective and antioxidant activities of naringin against NH4Cl induced hyperammonemia. Keywords: Hyperammonemia, Naringin, Liver Marker Enzyme, Antioxidant, Lipid Profile, Histopathology
Wei Li Khaid Mohammed Al Jubran Assistant Professor, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Mained Alight Kholoud Alwosaibai Oncology & Immunology Research Scientist, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Damman, Saudi Arabia * Tarig Chaudhry * Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Tarig Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Tarig Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Tarig Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Tarig Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Tarig Chaudhry * Combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of humana breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigel Sativa seed		Synergistic Anti-Cancer Effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil and Conventional Cytotoxic Agent against Human Breast Cancer
Kholid Mohammed Al Jubran Chology & Immunology Research Scientisk, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Damman, Saudi Arabia * * * Tariq Chaudhry * * Waheed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH2002001 * * Tariq Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Waheed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH2002005 * * Tariq Chaudhry * Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Mahmood Akhtar Sr. Principal Scientist, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Damman, Saudi Arabia * Heast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed invasive non-skin malignancy and the leading cause of cancer related deaths in women thronghout the world, Scientific research has showin the black seed oil (Nigella sativa size of alcorer). * Tarig Chaudhry * This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil in combination with doverbicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2y)-2,5-binpheryl tetrazolium bromidd (MTT) and cell proliferation assay, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the role noglica stativa seed oil in changed th that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and theerest		Khalid Mohammed Al Jubran Assistant Professor, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Kland Jubrane All ERCICRLSID002060 * * Tariq Chaudhry * Saudi Arabia * Saudi Arabia Waheed Ahmad Baig Lecturer, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Saudi Arabia Waheed Ahmad Baig Resits ant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia * Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed invasive non-skin malignancy and the leading cause of cancer related deaths in women throughout the world. Scientific research has shown that black seed oil (Nigella Sativa) is an effective retartement for cancer in animal studies, and a effective as anti-cancer effects on some other types of cancer. * This study animed to investigate possible synergistic cytoloxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil in combination with coverbicin to investigate the effect of the treatment of human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil ether alone or in combination with dosorubicin to investigate the offect of the treatment of human breast inverted market world by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiaz)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromidd (MTT) and cell proliferation assys, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the roubination using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/mi) of Nigella Sativa seed oil with differen concentration of dosorubicin (0.5µg/mi)-2,5µg/mi) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination with dosorubicin.	Khalid Mahammad Al	Choloud Alwosaibai Oncology & Immunology Research Scientist, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Dammam, Saudi Arabia
FRCICRLSH2002000 Waheed Ahmad Baig + Tariq Chaudhry Assistant Professor (Former), Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Waheed Ahmad Baig FRCICRLSH2002000 * Waheed Ahmad Baig FRCICRLSH2002005 * Waheed Ahmad Baig FRCICRLSH2002005 * Tariq Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002005 * Tariq Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002006 * * Tariq Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002006 * * Tariq Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002006 * * * Tariq Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002006 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Iubran	
* Tariq Chaudhry Waheed Ahmad Baig Mahmood Akhtar FCICCRLSH2002057 * * * * Mahmood Akhtar Struct Chaudhry * * Abstract * Best Calculation of the struct of the	ERCICRLSH2002060	Waheed Ahmad Baig Lecturer, Prince Sultan Military College of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Wei Li Exclusion of dosorubicin of above the coll proliferation and decreased the cell proliferation and decreased decoll character treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Socorubicin, La Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals	+	
Assistant Processor (Former), Prince Suttan Military Coulege of Health Sciences, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Waheed Ahmad Baig FRCICRLSH200205 Tarig Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002060 Tarig Chaudhry FRCICRLSH2002060 Human breast cancer effects on some other types of cancer. This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment of human breast cancer cells in morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethythiazol-2y1)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolum bromid (MTT) and cell proliferation ansys, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgeneity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50µg/ml of Black seed oil with diffe		Tariq Chaudhry
Mahmood Akhtar Waheed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH2002054 Abstract Tariq Chaudhry ERCICRLSH2002054 Breast cancer related deaths in women throughout the world. Scientific research has shown that black seed oil (Nigella sativa) is an effective treatment for cancer in animal studies, and as effective as anti-cancer effects on some other types of cancer. This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil in combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate possisy, and cellual morphology by phase contrast inverteer microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells intreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 500µg/ml of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 500µg/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 500µg/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of 0.5µg/ml of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells i dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the fiel		Assistant Professor (Former), Frince Suitan Mintary Conege of Health Sciences, Dhanran, Saudi Arabia
Waheed Ahmad Baig Sr. Principal Scientist, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Dammam, Saudi Arabia Waheed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH2002057 * Tariq Chandhry FRCICRLSH2002050 * * Tariq Chandhry ERCICRLSH2002050 * * Tariq Chandhry ERCICRLSH2002050 * * Tariq Chandhry ERCICRLSH2002060 * * tomba to an interventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with covarblicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethythiazol-2yl)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromidu (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast invertee microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgeneity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell morphile and accessed viability with lower concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of Soug/ml of Black seed oil with differemi concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubici	1	Mahmood Akhtar
Waheed Ahmad Baig Abstract Waheed Ahmad Baig Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed invasive non-skin malignancy and the leading cause of cancer related deaths in women throughout the world. Scientific research has shown that black seed oil (Nigella sativa) is an effective treatment for cancer in animal studies, and as effective as anti-cancer effects on some other types of cancer. This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil either alone or in combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethythiazol-2yl)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromidd (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and decreased viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and decreased viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and decreased viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and decreased viability. We concentration (0.jug/ml) ed Juac/ml of Slog/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferatio	125	Sr. Principal Scientist, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Dammam, Saudi Arabia
Waheed Ahmad Baig Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed invasive non-skin malignancy and the leading cause of cancer related deaths in women throughout the world. Scientific research has shown that black seed oil (Nigella sativa) is an effective treatment for cancer in animal studies, and a effective as anti-cancer effects on some other types of cancer. Thring Chandhry - ERCICRLSH2002060 - + - Taring Chandhry - ERCICRLSH2002060 - + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Abstract
Waheed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH200205 + Tariq Chaudhry ERCICRLSH2002060 (MTT) and cell proliferation acytotxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2yl)-2,5-bipenyl tetrazolium bromid (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverter microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that black sceed oil docreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cel viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50µg/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration (0.1µg/ml) do doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation an		Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed invasive non-skin malignancy and the leading
Waheed Ahmad Baig ERCICRLSH2002059 + effective as anti-cancer effects on some other types of cancer. Tariq Chaudhry ERCICRLSH2002060 + Tariq Chaudhry ERCICRLSH2002060 - + This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil vibro with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2yl)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromid (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast invertee microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability wit lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportuni		cause of cancer related deaths in women throughout the world. Scientific research has shown that block sood oil (Nigella sativa) is an effective treatment for cancer in animal studies, and as
ERCICRLSH2002060 + Tariq Chaudhry This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil in combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2yl)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromidd (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast invertee microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgencity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50g/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and the cell viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability with lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological C	Waheed Ahmad Baig	effective as anti-cancer effects on some other types of cancer.
Tariq Chaudhry ERCICRLSH2002060 combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2yl)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromided (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgeneity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50µg/ml) of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml).25µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50µg/ml of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, South	ERCICKLSH2002059	This study aimed to investigate possible synergistic cytotoxic effects of Nigella Sativa Seed Oil in
ERCICRLSH2002060 cancer cells. Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2µ)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromidi (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgencity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50µg/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li <td< td=""><td>Tarig Chaudhry</td><td>combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast</td></td<>	Tarig Chaudhry	combination with conventional cytotoxic agent (doxorubicin) for the treatment of human breast
Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064 Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064	ERCICRLSH2002060	cancer cells.
Combination with doxorubicit to investigate the effect of the freatment. The cell proliferation and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2yl)-2,5-biphenyl tetrazolium bromidd (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast invertee microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgencity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A No		Human breast cancer cells (MCF-7) were treated with Nigella Sativa seed oil either alone or in
and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5,5-infictivity) tetrazional biolidity (MTT) and cell proliferation assays, and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgencity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0,5µg/ml-2,5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0,1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		combination with doxorubicin to investigate the effect of the treatment. The cell proliferation
(0117) and conponentiation assays, and contain need of Nigella Sativa seed oil tumorgencity features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		and viability was analyzed by 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazoi-2yi)-2,5-bipnenyi tetrazoilum bromide (MTT) and cell proliferation assays and cellular morphology by phase contrast inverted
features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay. Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation amd cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		microscopy. Furthermore, the role of Nigella Sativa seed oil in decreasing cell tumorgencity
Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml)-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		features by testing the cancer cell migration using wound healing assay.
breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cel viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancerWei Li ERCICRLSH2002064Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive IndividualsWei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, ChinaWei Li		Results showed that higher concentrations (50µg/ml) of Nigella Sativa seed oil changed the
Inat breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		breast cancer cells morphology and decreased the cell proliferation and viability. We also found
with the inficted to fit uniffered to a sevential of y would freque assay. Only the inglet concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cel viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with differen concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		that breast cancer cells treated with black seed oil decreased the cell movement after 24 hours compared to the untreated cell as evident by wound healing assay. Only the higher
viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064 ERCICRLSH2002064 Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu		concentration of doxorubicin (0.5µg/ml-2.5µg/ml) reduced the cell proliferation and the cell
concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with lower concentration (0.1µg /ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064 Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Wei Li Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		viability. Moreover, the combination treatment of 50ug/ml of Black seed oil with different
In conclusion, Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064 Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu		concentration of doxorubicin caused a significant cell reduction and decreased viability with
In conclusion, rugena sativa secu on alone on of in combination with doxorublem was found to synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		lower concentration (0.1µg/ml) of doxorubicin. In conclusion Nigella Sativa Seed Oil alone oil or in combination with doxorubicin was found to
dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment. Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064 Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu		synergistically decreasing the cell proliferation and cell viability of MCF-7 breast cancer cells in
Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu Jinjin Chu		dose-dependent manner, unveiling promising opportunities in the field of cancer treatment.
Wei Li Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu		Keywords: Breast Cancer, Nigella Sativa, Doxorubicin Synergetic, Anti-cancer
Wei Li School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu	Wei Li ERCICRLSH2002064	Epidemiological Characteristics of HIV Infection among College Students in Nanjing, Jiangsu: A Novel Perspective from HIV-Positive Individuals
School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Jinjin Chu		Wei Li
Jinjin Chu		School of Public Health, Southeast University, Nanjing, China



Dian Budi Santoso Health Information Management, Vocational Schools, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, IndonesiaAbstract Background: Currently, the medical record is not only used in health care facilities, but also other institutions, such as nursing homes. Elderly Social Service House of Budhi Dhari Yogyakarta had a medical record (manual methods), have a high risk of incomplete a damaged files so it can impact to the care and monitoring of elderly nutritional health, t pattern of nutrition that is not accordance with each nutrition's needs of the elderly. Therefo the systematic recording of elderly health care activities is needed. Objective: Analyze us needs and make the user interface design for the SIP LANSIA according to user needs. Metho System development uses the waterfall method and user needs analysis using a participator design by involving user participation to produce the system as needed. Results: SIP LANSI design is according touser needs who are able to facilitate the data recording implementation elderly health to improve the health status of the elderly. Conclusion: SIP LANSIA as the Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System design is in acco
AbstractBackground: Currently, the medical record is not only used in health care facilities, but also other institutions, such as nursing homes. Elderly Social Service House of Budhi Dharn Yogyakarta had a medical record (manual methods), have a high risk of incomplete a damaged files so it can impact to the care and monitoring of elderly nutritional health, to pattern of nutrition that is not accordance with each nutrition's needs of the elderly. Therefor the systematic recording of elderly health care activities is needed. Objective: Analyze us needs and make the user interface design for the SIP LANSIA according to user needs. Method System development uses the waterfall method and user needs analysis using a participator design by involving user participation to produce the system as needed. Results: SIP LANSI design is according to user needs who are able to facilitate the data recording implementation elderly health to improve the health status of the elderly. Conclusion: SIP LANSIA as the Elderly Care Information System design is in accordance with user needs. Keywords: Elderly Care Information System, Design Interface, Waterfall Method Participatory DesignShan-Ju Lin ERCICRLSH2004054Enhance the Perception of Easy-to-Fall and Apply the Internet of Things to Fall Prediction an Protection
Participatory Design Shan-Ju Lin Enhance the Perception of Easy-to-Fall and Apply the Internet of Things to Fall Prediction and Protection
ERCICRLSH2004054 Protection
Shan-Ju Lin
Taipei City Hospital, Taipei City, Taiwan
Shuo-Tsung Chen
Department of Information Management, College of Management, Fu Jen Catholic Universit New Taipei City, Taiwan
Abstract The quality of medical care in Taiwan has been continuously improved. In particul comprehensive medical care with scientific medical care, sickness and individualization l
matured, and even technology-assisted medical care has become increasingly important. The study uses different aspects to explore how to strengthen the knowledge of patients and the companions during their stay and stay within 72 hours in a regional hospital of norther Taiwan from March 2018 to December 2018, so that the cognitive awareness rate is increased by 95%. Moreover, this study combines the concept of smart medical system with Internet
hospitalized patients and immediately start protection. When the patient is about to fall, the sensor automatically detects the activation of the protective device, such as airbags, automating inflatable clothing and other innovative anti-fall equipments. At the same time, the sensing data inflatable clothing and other innovative anti-fall equipments. At the same time, the sensing data inflatable clothing and other innovative anti-fall equipments. At the same time, the sensing data inflatable clothing and other innovative anti-fall equipments.
is uploaded to the nursing station electronic whiteboard and then display (easy to fall) to number of hospital bed through the cloud network. Finally, these sensing messages a
processing methods are also stored in the cloud database to provide future analysis a verification for the improvement of patient safety
Keywords: Cognitive Awareness Rate, Internet of Things, Sensor, Cloud
Chia-Hao Liu ERCICRLSH2004056A Novel Pan-HDAC Inhibitor, MPT0E028, Activates MKP-1 to Demonstrate Anti-Fibrotic Abilities in TGF-β-stimulated Human Lung Fibroblasts
Chia-Hao Liu Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Taipei Medical University, Wu-Hsing Street, Taipei Taiwan
Bing-Chang Chen School of Respiratory Therapy, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Wu-Hsing Street, Taipei, Taiwan
Chien-Huang Lin

LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872

Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Taipei Medical University, Wu-Hsing Street, Taipei, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

Pulmonary fibrosis is an irreversible and fatal disease. Existing clinical medications have shown the limiting therapeutic efficacy on pulmonary fibrosis. Previous studies indicate that modulating epiegenetic alteration by histone deacetylase inhibitor (HDACi) might be a new strategy for pulmonary fibrosis. For these reasons, this study investigated anti-fibrotic effects of a novelN-hydroxyacrylamide-derived HDAC inhibitor, MPT0E028, and mechanisms of antifibrotic effects on activated fibroblasts. In in vivo study, pretreatment of MPT0E028 attenuated inflammation, extracellular matrix (ECM) secretion, such as collagen and fibronectin, and the biomarker of myofibroblasts, alpha smooth muscle actin (α -SMA), in bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis. Furthermore, MPT0E028 demonstrated the potency of inhibitory effect on transforming growth factor beta (TGF-\$)-, thrombin- and endothelin 1 (ET-1)-induced connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) expression at the concentration of 1µM. In TGF-βinduced human lung fibroblasts WI-38, we observed same phenomenon as in vivo data that MPT0E028 suppressed collagen, fibronectin, and α -SMA expression. Moreover, TGF- β -induced JNK and p38 phosphorylation were inhibited in WI-38 cells treated with MPT0E028. TGF-βincreased Smad3- and AP-1-luciferase activity were attenuated in the presence of MPT0E028. Besides, the suppression of MPT0E028 to JNK and p38 phosphorylation, Smad3- and AP-1luciferase activity, and subsequent CTGF expression were reinstated in WI-38 cells transfected with small interfering RNA (siRNA) of MAPK phosphatase-1 (MKP-1). MPT0E028 also facilitated MKP-1 acetylation and MKP-1 phosphatase activity in WI-38 cells. Overall, MPT0E028 brings about MKP-1 activation which then causes JNK and p38 dephosphorylation, leading to decreasing the activity of transcription factor Smad3 and AP-1 resulting CTGF down-regulation in TGF-8-stimulated WI-38 cells. To sum up, this report suggested MPT0E028 is a potential therapeutic drug candidate for pulmonary fibrosis. Keyword: Pulmonary Fibrosis, Bleomycin, TGF-B, CTGF, HDACi, MPT0E028, MKP-1, MAPKs. Nasser DRARENI Using Machine Learning And Deep Learning Techniques In Risk Factors For Cardiovascular ERCICRLSH2005056 **Diseases: A Comprehensive Survey** Senior Lecturer Mr. Nasser DRARENI University Of Blida 02, Blida, Algeria Abstract Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) Are The Main Source Of Deaths Worldwide And The Prediction, Prevention And Diagnosis Of Cardiovascular Diseases Are Significant At A Premature Stage. The Health Care Industry Contains Lots Of Medical Data, Information And Knowledge As A Result Machine Learning Algorithms Are Required To Make Decisions Effectively In The Prediction, Prevention And Diagnosis Of Cardiovascular Diseases. Over The Past Decade, Several Machine Learning Techniques Have Been Used For Cardiovascular Diseases Prediction, Prevention And Diagnosis. This Study Presents A Comprehensive Survey For The Prediction, Prevention And Diagnosis Of Cardiovascular Diseases By Using Machine Learning (ML) And Deep Learning (DL) Approaches. In General, 30% Of Those Used Were Characterized By Artificial Intelligence (AI), 50% By Machine Learning Techniques, And Support Vector Machines (SVM) And 20% By Deep Learning Methods. Machine Learning Techniques Are Being Effectively Used In Order To Collect Medical Data From Divers' Sources For Finding The Associations Between Different Diseases And Had The High Accuracy Of CVD Prediction, Prevention, Diagnosis And Suitable Ability To Process Missing And Outlier Datasets Using Data Mining Tools And Techniques (Krittanawong C, Zhang H, Wang Z, Et Al, 2017). There Were Also Diverse Machine Learning Classification Methods For The Prediction Model Of Cardiovascular Diseases Events, Such As Random Or Rotation Forests (Ozcift And Arif, 2011), Neural Networks (Al-Shavea, 2011), Naïve Bayesian Machine Learning And Support Vector Machines (Beigi Et Al, 2011). The Selected Articles In This Study Projected In Deriving Useful Knowledge Accelerated New Hypothesis Targeting Deeper Understanding And Further Investigation In Risk Factors For Cardiovascular Diseases And For Decision Making. Future Research Directions To Further Improve The Performance Of Machine Learning And Deep

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	Learning Algorithms On CVD Big Health Data Are Also Discussed.
	Cardiovascular Diseases
	The Implementation of Acute Appendicitis Clinical Pathway toward Average Length of Stay
(B)	Al Razi Sena Health Information Management Student of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
	Abstract
Al Razi Sena	background: Acute appendictus is a gastrointestinal disease that the number of them increases in several countries every year. The incidence of acute appendicitis in Indonesia, was increased with 566132 people in 2009 to 621435 in 2010. Cases of acute appendicitis are continued to
YRSICKLSH2007051	increase every year in Condong Catur Hospital. Appropriate clinical guidance is needed in the
	clinical pathway as a clinical guide needed to be measured, if the health care facilities want to know the impact on the outcome of the patient. This study aim to see there is a significant impact of the acute appendicitie clinical pathway toward the average length of stay (ArI OS)
	Methods: The type of this research is quantitative research with cross-sectional design. The population in this research were all medical records of patients at Condong Catur Hospital,
	obtained 102 samples (discharge summary and clinical pathway sheets). Data analysis was performed by Chi-Square test.
19	Results: This study noted the majority of sufferers of Acute Appendicitis, suffered by the age of 15.24 means with male any Majority of the metion medical means discussed in without clinical actions.
	Inplementation of clinical pathway reduce mean the length of stay from 3.52 days become 2.36
100	days Data analysis used Chi-Square, showed the significant relationship between the implementation of clinical pathway appendicitie acute toward AvI OS with p-value = 0.000
	Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the implementation of clinical pathway
06	appendicitis acute toward reduced of AvLOS. Suggestions that can be given are evaluating compliance of filling the clinical pathways and increasing the socialization of documentation
	using clinical pathways to health workers.
Melvin Nova	Keywords: Clinical Pathway, Acute Appendicitis, Average Length Of Stay Andaliman Fruit Extract (Zanthoxylum acantonhodium) And Its Effect on Preeclampsia:
Gunawanto Barus ERCICRLSH2007058	Systolic, Diastolic and Mean Arterial Pressure
	Melvin Nova Gunawanto Barus Department Obstetrics and Gynecology, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, North Sumatra,
	Indonesia
	Abstract Objective: This study is the first study to test the effect of andaliman on preeclampsia. This
	study aims to discover whether and aliman fruit extract (Zanthoxylum acanthopodium DC)
	Methodology: This study uses analytical research with quasi-experimental research design in
	laboratory rats (Micetus Norvegicus) pregnant females given andaliman extract
	the researchers to measure the effect of treatment (intervention) in the experimental group by
	way of comparing the experimental group and control group. This design allows the researcher to determine the extent of the abange. The tweetment of all complex use corried out
	simultaneously and during the treatment, it was observed using the type of Postest Only Control Group.
	Findings: Andaliman has been shown to reduce TNF- α levels in preeclampsia mice. The mean TNF- α in the K-, P1, P2 and K+ groups was 84,4; 90,1; 95,1; 109,7 (p<0.001). Andaliman has been shown to reduce IL-6 levels in preeclampsia rats. The mean IL-6 in the K-, P1, P2 and K+ groups was 16.7; 67.5; 18.8; 21.1 (p<0.001).
	Research Outcome: This study proves that there are anti-inflammatory effects possessed by the extract of Andaliman (Zanthoxylum acanthopodium), thus showing a decrease in proinflammatory cytokine levels, namely $TNF-\alpha$, IL6. This study also has a good clinical outcome after administering Andaliman extract (Zanthoxylum acanthopodium), where there

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	are improvements in blood pressure, cystole-diastole, MAP and decreased urinary protein in
	Future Scope: Further research is needed to further test the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant
	effects of andaliman before it can be used in humans. Further research to a broader
	experimental phase is needed to determine the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of andaliman in humans.
Dr. Edwin Martin	Honey Effects in Systolic, Diastolic and Mean Arterial Pressure in the Rat Model of Procedompein
ERCICRLSH2007059	Песстатрыа
	Dr. Edwin Martin Asroel
	Sumatra, Indonesia
	ABSTRACT Objective: This study aims to discover whether honey that contains of vitamin and minerals can
	reduce blood pressure both in patients with normal blood pressure, and patients with
	hypertension. Mathedalague This study uses analytic research with a quesi superimental design in laboratory.
	rats (Rattus Norvegicus) pregnant females given honey with concentration. The treatment of all
	samples was carried out simultaneously and during the treatment it was observed using the type
	of postest only control group design. The systolic blood pressure, Diastolic blood pressure and mean arterial pressure was measure on 1st, 4th, 8th and 12th day.
1/2	Findings: Honey administration in both 0.015% v/v and 0.06% v/v concentration can
	significantly reduced SBP by fourth times observation ($p=0.033$, $p=0.008$), reduced DBP by fourth times observation ($p=0.001$, $p=0.002$) and MAP ($p=0.01$, $p=0.002$). In the treatment
NP	group namely group C and group D showed a sharp decrease in SBP on observation day 4 and
	reached the lowest value on observation day 12.
96	Research Outcome: There were no significant difference in mean SBP was found in groups A and group B from the four observations. In contrast, groups C and group D showed significant
	differences in the mean SBP. There were no significant differences in the mean DBP in groups A
	and B, but in groups C and group D showed significant differences in the mean based on the time of observation
	Future Scope: This is the basis for a new effort to prevent preeclampsia in the future in
	Indonesia, given the abundance of honey production in Indonesia. But this research is only the
	beginning and requires more extensive research to be applied to humans, so it is hoped that future research can be carried out further on the role of honey in women with preeclampsia.
	Keywords: Honey, Preeclampsia, Hypertension
	Oral Cavity Protozoa: Prevalence in Dental Patients in Ebonyi State, South Eastern Nigeria
25	Emmanuel Nnamonu
	Department of Biology, Federal College of Education, Eha-Amufu, Enugu state Nigeria
	ABSTRACT: Quality oral health has remained a necessary building blocks for good living. It is
	undoubtfully fundamental to the ability to breathe, eat, swallow, speak or even smile. Ability to
Emmanuel Nnamonu	interact with others is weakened by dental infections. The present study was designed to investigate the prevalence of human oral protozoan parasites among dental patients attending
ERCICRLSH2008065	clinic at Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, South Eastern Nigeria. A total of 180 patients (72
	males and 108 females) were sampled. The participants were within the ages of 14 and 70 years.
	were examined following standard methods and organisms were identified through microscopy.
	An overall prevalence rate of 40% occurred. Entamoeba gingivalis was the most encountered 28 $(15.5(9/2))$ followed by Trich encountered 24 $(12.229/2)$ with wind infution
	(15.50%), followed by 1 richomonas tenax 24 (15.55%) while mixed infections were recorded in 20 (11.11%) patients. The prevalence of both protozoans was higher in females 44 (40.74%)
	than in males 28 (38.89%). Highest prevalence was recorded among patients within the age
	range of \leq 50 years (22 (81.48 %)) and least within the age range of \leq 20 years 4(16.00%). There was an observed significant relationship between age and oral bygions status. We therefore
	report that poor oral hygiene is a predisposing factor that exposes the buccal cavity to frequent
	colonization by parasites. Constant oral health education should be encouraged especially

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	among dental natients
	Keywords: Cuisine Clobal Empathy Universality Revisioning Inclusiveness
Dwichy Augio	Hyportension Provolance and Life Style in Sami Dural Urban with WHO Instrument Analysis
ERCICRLSH2008051	Hypertension i revalence and Life Style in Senn-Kurai Orban with who instrument Anarysis
	Dwichy Augie Student of Public Health Faculty, State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Sumatra, Indonesia
EXCICALISH2000051	Student of Public Health Faculty, State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Sumatra, Indonesia Abstract Non-communicable diseases, also known as chronic diseases, tend to last long and the result of a genetic combination, physiological, environmental and behavioral factors. Non-communicable diseases kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 71% of all deaths globally. People of all age groups, region and countries are at risk of contracting non-communicable diseases. (WHO, 2018) The research method used in this study is quantitative descriptive research method with cross-sectional design. The population of this study is the population of semi-rural urban areas, Lubuk Pakam, Deli Serdang Regency. The sample consisted of 120 people, sampling method used the accidental sampling method with stepwise WHO instrument. Characteristics of respondents showed more gender distribution in women with percentage of 74%. In the age variable, the majority of respondents had age in the 41-49 group (31%). In the education variable, it is found the majority of respondents went to tertiary education (50%). In the marital status variable, more respondents have married status (90%). In the work variable the majority of respondents are dominated by government employees (48%). Income variable the majority of respondents obtained lower income than the RMW with a percentage of 63.33%. In the risk distribution table of respondents who suffer from hypertension and consume alcohol (0%), at variable consuming fruit of respondents who suffer from hypertension and do not consume vegetables (0%). On the variable consuming vegetables respondents who suffer from hypertension and do not consume vegetables (100%). In the variable physical activity of respondents who suffer from hypertension and do not do physical activity (0%). In the body mass index variable, respondents were found to suffer from hypertension and suffer from hypertension and do not consume vegetables (100%). In the variable physical activity of respon
	interface in our previous study and observed 20-25% decrease of stimulation threshold compared to electrical stimulation in in-vivo experiments in frog's sciatic nerve as a result of depleting Ca2+ ions around the nerve. Depletion of Ca2+ ions around the nerve increases the number of open Na+ ion channels, hence decreases the stimulation threshold. In this study, we utilized Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) polystyrene sulfonate (PEDOT-PSS), which is a conductive polymer that is selective to positive ions, as an interface and obtained 50-60% reduction of stimulation threshold value. In-vivo stimulation experiments conducted in frog's
	sciatic nerve showed that using PEDOT-PSS as an interface exhibited almost 2.5 times better results than using ISM. Underlying reason of reduced threshold can be explained as follows; while ISM only depletes Ca2+ ions around the nerve, PEDOT-PSS depletes higher amount of positive ions around the nerve compared to ISM. Although depleting Na+ and K+ ions around the nerve has an increasing effect on stimulation threshold, depletion of higher amount of Ca2+ ions around the nerve suppresses this adverse effect, therefore further reduces the stimulation threshold. In addition, findings of the experiments with PEDOT-PSS that dried for 24 and 48 hours shows that PEDOT-PSS is a suitable interface for the implanted device experiments for

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	six months in rat's sciatic nerve. As a result, using PEDOT-PSS as an interface material of EIM can open new avenues for neuromodulation studies. Keywords: Electro-Ionic Modulation, Bioelectrical Engineering, Neuroengineering, Neuromodulation, Electrical Stimulation
Venkat Lellapalli ERCICRLSH2016061	Machine Learning Analysis of Readmission of Patients Diagnosed With Ischemic and Pulmonary Heart Diseases- Literature Review
	Venkat Lellapalli Industrial and Systems Engineering , Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi State, USA
12	Abstract Hospital readmissions are indicators of the quality of service offered by hospitals and give an insight into the performance measures on the cost at the hospital. A readmission event occurs when a patient that has been discharged from a hospital after diagnosis and procedure is again readmitted to the hospital within a certain period. The Nationwide Readmissions Database (NRD) is part of a family of databases and software tools developed for the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). For this research, the data for the year 2016 from the National Readmission Database (NRD) will be studied and machine learning models built to model the relationship between readmission and various factors related to the patient. The models built in
	this research study will be used to ease the prediction of hospital readmission which is very important in healthcare management. Ischemic And Pulmonary Heart diseases are among the critical diseases in health care services. The monitoring of these diseases, therefore, should be handled with ultimate care and with trained professionals. Various studies have shown that readmission of these diseases has a higher rate compared to non-pulmonary disease, thus the need for critical research and study in these areas. The observations for Ischemic heart diseases and diseases of pulmonary circulation (diagnosis codes I20 to I28) will be used for this study. Analysis and goodness of model indexes such as the confusion matrix, AUC index, MSE, and R squared scores and findings from the study will also be evaluated and reported taking into account the model parameters.
Yuan-Sheng Yeh ERCICRLSH2015056	Discussion on the Effect of Mobile Communications Applications on Organizational Communication in the Face of the Coming Epidemics Era Yuan-Sheng Yeh Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan Yao-Hsien Lee Department of Industrial Management, Chung Hua University, Taiwan
	Abstract Since the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 has begun to spread and spread rapidly around the world. During the period of epidemic prevention, the basic routine preventive measures are taking body temperature, wearing masks, and keeping social distance, which has caused many inconveniences to people's life and works. After the start of the epidemic era, no matter during
	the epidemic period or in the future post-epidemic period, face-to-face communication between people is bound to be intervened and adjusted in the short term. With the worldwide popularization of smartphones, Mobile communications applications have been widely used. However, whether it can be introduced into the organization and fully used to help solve the problem of communication inconvenience in the epidemics era. It is an important issue that needs to be solved urgently in the current work mode affected by the epidemics situation. Objective: Therefore, the motivation of this study is how to use Mobile communications applications to establish an effective organizational communication model to shape organizational cohesion. The purpose of this study is to further explore the influence relationship between media richness, social presence, communication satisfaction, and organizational cohesion
	Methodology: Samples of employees in Taiwan who use mobile communications applications to communicate at work were collected through an online questionnaire survey. After 628 valid questionnaires were collected, linear structural equation model analysis was conducted.

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	Findings and Research Outcomes: The findings show that the media richness and social presence of employees using mobile communications applications had a significant positive effect on communication satisfaction and organizational cohesion. It indicates that the use of mobile communications applications can help organizational communication and build cohesion among members, and it can be used as a communication tool to reduce face-to-face communication and achieve communication effects during the epidemics. Future Scope: Practical suggestions can provide decision-making reference for medical institutions to introduce scientific and technological communication tools into organizational communication in response to the epidemics era. Keywords: Mobile Communications Applications, Media Richness, Social Presence, Communication Satisfaction, Organizational Cohesion.
Chan-Chih Cheng ERCICRLSH2015057	Violence in the Emergency Department: A Survey of Certain Regional Hospital in Taiwan Chan-Chih Cheng
	Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan Chiu-Chi Wei Department of Industrial Management, Chung Hua University, Taiwan
	Meng-Ling Chang Department of Leisure Industry and Health Promotion, National Ilan University, Taiwan
	Ai-Feng Hsu Department of Industrial Management, Chung Hua University, Taiwan
Y.	Department of Industrial Management, Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Guishan Shiang, Taoyuan, Taiwan
	Abstract Research Objective: Emergency department(ED) violence not only damages the health or safety of medical and nursing personnel, but also may interfere with medical operation and form important issues concerning medical operation and patient safety. In the process, investigation and survey of ED violent incidents were conducted. The purpose is to explore and identify the relevant factors and propose corresponding strategies. Methodology: This is a retrospective and cross-sectional study. A total of 35 incidents of ED violence were included from January 2014 to December 2019 in a certain region hospital of northern Taiwan. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test (χ 2) were used. All data management and statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS version 20
	Findings: Most of ED violence occurred during night shift (48.6%) and evening shift (45.7). Patients (80.0%) were the primary perpetrators. Nurses (65.7%) were significantly higher risk compared to physicians (20%). The most common form of violence was verbal abuse (85.7%). Several factors were found, including alcohol intoxication (40.0%), communication and emotional problem (34.2%) and mental illness (17.1%) ED violence was highly correlated with
	these factors. Research Outcomes: ED violence remained a significant concern in healthcare settings and it posed a major threat to nurses. Further put forward strategies to reduce the occurrence of violent incidents included manpower allocation adjustment, related personnel education and
	training, and environmental improvement. It was critical to adjust manpower at the time interval with high occurrence of violence, and strengthened the vigilance of violence, including alerting and identifying potentially high-risk violent behaviors such as alcoholics. The findings could help policy makers and healthcare manager understand the importance of training in
	identification and communication skills to reduce the occurrence of ED violence. Future Scope: Future research should include the influence on the mental health of ED workers after violence and how to reduce the occurrence of violence through changes in the emergency environment settings.
Meng-Ling Chang	Keywords: Emergency Department(ED), ED violence, violence, ED educational training, nurses Discharge against Medical Advice (DAMA) from an Emergency Department : A Survey of

ERCICRLSH2015058

LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872

Municipal Hospital in Taiwan

Meng-Ling Chang Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Taiwan

Chiu-Chi Wei Department of Industrial Management, Chung Hua University, Taiwan

Chan-Chih Cheng

Department of Emergency, Yang-Ming Branch, Taipei City Hospital, Taiwan

Ai-Feng Hsu 1Department of Nursing, Yang-Ming Branch, Taipei City Hospital, Taiwan

Chiou-Shuei Wei

Department of Industrial Management, Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Guishan Shiang, Taoyuan

	Abstract
	Research Objective: The nation still needs to continue treatment observation or
	hospitalization, but actively asks to leave the hospital. Such incidents conceal the risk of medical
	disputes and also present problems with hospital management and capabilities. The purpose is
1/0	to find out the relevant factors in the discharge against medical advice (DAMA) of emergency
	department(ED).
1	Methodology: Data was collected from January 2016 to June 2019. Retrospective cross-sectional survey and descriptive statistics were used
	Findings: The rate of DAMA was 2.21% (1.92% in internal medicine, 0.27% in surgery). The
	main characteristics of the patient were male (54.22%), age (60-69, 16.61%), triage grade 3
40.	(65.30%), diagnosed fever (12.97%), abdominal pain (10.07%), dizziness and vertigo (5.54%).
	chest pain (5.38%), respectively. Residence time was mainly in 120-179 minutes (17.35%). The
	period from 08:00 to 22:00 is relatively high throughout the day, and there are three peaks
00	(14:00, 11:00 and 16:00). In terms of weeks, Sunday (17.72%) is the peak, followed by Monday
	(10.05%). Descende Outcomes: The reasons for DAMA were found including: 1, refused to stay for
	Research Outcomes: The reasons for DAMA were found, including: 1. refusal to stay for observation 2 refusal to be begnitalized 3 too for from home 4 degraes familiar with other
	bospitals 5 long term patients in other hospitals 6 refusal to check up, respectively
	At the same time, it can be classified into two categories: one is unwilling to follow the doctor's
	advice to continue treatment (reason 1 and 2) and the other is to be willing to continue
	treatment but want to transfer to another bespital (reason 3.4.5 and 6.) The first category is
	internal dicease factors: there is a gap between the patient's improvement of the dicease and the
	doctor's cognition. The second category is the external environmental factors: such as the
	nation's cognition. The second category is the external environmental factors, such as the
	Future Scope: Three suggestions were put forward: 1 Handle on the job education to
	strengthen communication between dectors and patients 2 Improve medical quality and
	technical canabilities and 3 Adjust mannower for FD crowding periods
	Keywords: Emergency Department(FD) Discharge Against Medical Advice (DAMA) Triage
	Communication FD Crowding
Chih-Piao Peng	Using Management Methods to Improve the Effectiveness of School Children's Health
ERCICRLSH2015059	Management-Taking PDCA as an Example
	Wanagement-Taking TDerr as an Example
	Chih-Piao Peng
	Ph. D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu City, Taiwan
	The Difficult of Teenhology Managements Chang Haa Chiveroney, Homena Orey, Tarwan
	Chiu-Chi Wei
	Department of Industrial Management, Chung Hua University. Taiwan
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Abstract
	Among the health problems of primary school children in Taiwan, vision problems and decayed

2020 - International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH)

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	teeth are the most common. It is essential to use existing management methods to improve the health management of school children. The PDCA cycle proposed by American management scientist Deming has been studied helpful in health management in many researches. Therefore, this study used the PDCA cycle method to formulate improvement plans for children with decayed teeth and vision problems. Set execution goals, followed the execution results every week, evaluated the execution status and execution difficulties, and then revised the plan and execution methods until the school children can correctly reach the plan goals and record whether their health is improved. A total of 23 primary school children from 10-12 years old were selected and divided into two groups,10 and 13, for this study. Experimental data showed that compared with schoolchildren who use self-management to perform health management, the rate of children who using the PDCA cycle method for decayed teeth has improved by 76%, and rate of the vision problems which no longer worsen reached 89%. It might be a effective method to manage school children's health through the PDA cycle, and it would be applied to more school children's health management issues in the future to help school children's health management issues.
Chia Jen-Shu	Medical Ventilator's Application and Management in wireless network
ERCICRLSH2015060	
	Chia Jen-Shu
	Institute of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
	Ching Chang
	Institute of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
10	Institute of Feelmology Humagement, Chang Hua Omversity, Itshicha, Fahran
	Abstract
	Research Objective: In the healthcare process, whether the ventilator is appropriately used will affect the quality of patient care. Brain damage begins after only 4 to 6 minutes without oxygen,
	and the permanent damage or brain death can occur as soon as 10 minutes later. In order to
	maintain the primary vital signs, it needs to deliver enough oxygen to the patient's body. When
	the patient cannot breathe spontaneously, an external support will be needed to help the patient
	in breathing. Therefore, the ventilator has been given a critical status as the basic lifesaving
	devices to sustain the vital signs.
	technology devices. In this way medical staff can manifer physiological signals at any time
	while collecting patient data through medical equipment under the network system
	Findings: The actual physiological data of the patient can be obtained immediately, and medical
	staff can make medical decisions accordingly and quickly.
	Research Outcomes: In addition, due to the integrity of the data archive in the medical records,
	these clinical data can be reused and re-analyzed, which can provide medical staff with a more
	effective treatment perspective.
	Future Scope: In the future, more medical machines can be connected through Wi-Fi, big data
	analysis and use Al intelligent learning can be used to allow patients to get better treatment.
	Keyworus. ventilator, wianagement, wireless
	SOFAKY'

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
Lin-Hsiang Chuang	Isolation of wax-free Artipillin C (ArtC) from supercritical CO2-ethanol extracts of Brazilian
ERCICRLSH2015061	propolis using an adsorption column chromatography and ArtC-induced antiproliferative
	effects on human colon cancer cells
	Lin-Hsiang Chuang
	Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
	Li-Hsing Ho
	Department of Industrial Management, ChungHua University, Taiwan
	Ya-Wen Liu
	Ultra-Microrigin Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd., Taiwan
	10dd Hsu ADepartment of Pieceience and Pietechnology and Center of Excellence for the Oceans
	Abepartment of Dioscience and Diotechnology and Center of Excenence for the Oceans, National Taiwan Ocean University Keelung 20224 Taiwan
	Autonal Falwall Occal Chiversity, Accoung 20224, Falwall
	Abstract
	Artipillin C (ArtC) is a prenylated phenolic compound found specifically in Brazilian green
	propolis and earlier studies have shown the ability of ARC to suppress tumor growth and
	metastases of malignant tumors As wax is the largest component of propolis, a fast and effective
	approach was developed to obtain ArtC nearly wax-free. After removing the impurities from a
	saturated ethanol extract of proposibly centrifugation, the supernatant was mixed with supercritical CO2 and the mixture was flown through a stainless chromatographic column
	nacked with silica gel and Senhadey ArtC isolation was carried out under working pressure
N79	and temperature at 3000-4000 psi and 40-60 °C, respectively. Subsequent to the removal of wax
	accumulated at the lower portion of the column, ArtC adsorbed at the top portion of the column
	was collected by ethanol elution. ArtC isolated by this method reached 95% in purity based on
	HPLC equipped with a UV detector. Cytotoxicity and cell migration tests revealed the ability of
	ArtC to suppress the growth and motility of HCT116 human colon cancer cells. Cell cycle
	analysis by flow cytometry showed a significantly lower distribution of HCT116 cells in G2/M
	phase after ArtU treatment, indicating the repression of cancer cell division by ArtU.
	Keywords: Aruphini C, Chromatography, Colon Cancer, Propons, Supercruca CO2
	Phone and the
	VESEA RUN
	VOEANO

	ISSN 2454-5872
Ryi-Kui Yu FRCICRI SH2015062	Police Department Case Performance Evaluation - A Case Study of Taipei Police Department
EKCICKL5112015002	Ryi-Kui Yu Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu,Taiwan
	Kuang-Tai Liu Department of Industrial Management, Chung Hua University, Taiwan
	Hsin-Yun Ma Director & Associate Pro., Police Administration Dep., Taiwan Police College
	Abstract Since ancient times, economy and public security have been the two pillars to enhance the competitiveness of the country. Therefore, to effectively strengthen police performance management is to achieve the task of the police and maintain public security, so as to enhance the competitiveness of the country. This study will explore the handling the performance assessment of department of Taipei city police department, in view of the Taipei city police department, using data envelopment analysis method to analysis, this study USES data envelope analysis method in the CCR (Chames, Cooper&Rhodes) and BCC (Banker, Charnes&Cooper) mode, the guarantee area method, the difference between variable method, and discusses the Malmquist productivity index and comparison of Taipei city police department in the handling performance, this study found that on the whole, the performance of Taipei city police department rise year by year, and better working performance for datong bureau, Therefore, the conclusion of this study con he used as a reference for datong bureau, Therefore,
	operations. Keywords: Police Station Data Envelope Analysis Malmanist Productivity
Ching-Long Lee ERCICRLSH2015063	The Construction of New Thinking and Management Mode of Military Leadership
	Ching-Long Lee Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu,Taiwan Wen Pei Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu,Taiwan Abstract
N.	Research Objective: Military leadership and management are related to combat power. In 2013, the Taiwan government froze the "Military Trial Law", making military management more difficult. To improve this dilemma, we try to introduce positive psychology. Its research goals:
	and positive psychological capital and forecast differences. 2.Explore the mediating role of leadership style and soldiers' organizational behavior. Methodology: This study used quantitative empirical research, taking 1026 officers and soldiers of combat units as objects, using descriptive statistics, T-checking, ANOVA and other methods,
	correlation analysis, stepwise regression, testing hypotheses, and putting forward conclusions and suggestions. Findings: Soldiers of different backgrounds have significant differences in research. The leadership style of officers, soldiers' organizational behavior and positive psychological capital are positively correlated, and have significant predictive and positive effects, with a predictive ability of 46.9%.
	Research Outcomes: Officers should use transformative leadership charm and smart management to reduce conflict; use inspiration, guidance, and consultation to enhance soldiers' optimism and confidence. The military should provide leadership and positive psychology training to make military members more competent for their duties.
Lee Shun-Chin	Future Scope: If future research expands the entire army, the research results can be expanded. Keywords : Leadership Style, Organizational Behavior, Positive Psychological Capital Establishment of Microbiological Hazard Analysis Critical and Control Points (HACCPs) in
ERCICRLSH2015063	Instant Dishes

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	Lee Shun-Chin Ph.D. of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
	Chun-An Chen Ph.D. of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
Wen An Pan ERCICRLSH2015083	Abstract Research Objective: The use of HACCP systems and food microbiology testing methods, the establishment of dishes CCP, in order to protect the health and equity of consumers. Methodology: Test dishes are born in the number of production steps HACCP bacterial count: including cooking, room-temperature holding, hot holding, cleaning equipments and utensils, staff hands. Findings: The vegetable cooking temperature and time should be above 85°C for 2-5 minutes, and the bacterial count in four hours is 10° CFU/g. The dishes are placed at room temperature 25°C, and the bacterial count in four hours is 10° CFU/g. Place the dishes in hot holding above 60° C. After four hours, the bacterial count will increase from 10° CFU/g to 10° CFU/g. After the equipments and utensils are cleaned according to standard procedures before and after use, the bacterial count has dropped from 106 CFU/m² to 10° CFU/m². After cleaning the hands before and after work in accordance with standard procedures, the bacterial count was reduced from 106 CFU/hand to 10° CFU/hand. Research Outcomes: After the above-described conditions by food placed in the cooking, room- temperature holding 25° C, the hot holding temperature of 60° C, before and after the equipment and utensils to staff hand hygiene by standard procedures after the five standard cleaning. Dishes eaten within four hours is completed in line with health and safety requirements. Future Scope: Apply the HACCP system to formulate various food CCPs to avoid food poisoning. Keywords: HACCP, Food Microbiological Inspection Methods, Food Poisoning. Fake News Detection on Social Media: Negative Impact of Social Media During The COVID-19 Outbreak in Taiwan Ph.D. Program of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan Abstract Social media for news dissemination is a double-edged sword. Because its low cost, easy access, and rapid dissemination of information labe loople prefer to read news from social media. Meamyhile, it enables the wide spread of fake news vas usually
Shobihatus Syifak ERCICRLSH2019057	correct information on social media. Short-Term Induction of LPS Damages the Hippocampus Gyrus Through Apoptosis of Glial Cells In Mice
	Shobihatus Syifak Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Indonesia

Dyah Yuniati Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

> Hidayatullah Department of Neurology, Islamic Hospital of Jemursari, Surabaya

> > Hotimah Masdan Salim

Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

Abstract

Background: Sepsis and the multiorgan dysfunction syndrome are among the most common reasons for admission to an intensive care unit, and are a leading cause of death. During sepsis, the central nervous system (CNS) is one of the first organs affected, and this is clinically manifested as sepsis-associated encephalopathy (SAE). However, the mechanism in short-term sepsis not fully describes. The aim of this study was to investigate the damage in gyrus hippocampus in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced sepsis model.

Methods: Twenty four male musmusculus (10 weeks old) were divided into 3 groups as follows: Group I (i.p saline, single dose), Group II (LPS; 5mg/kg LPS,i.p, single dose) for 4 hour, Group III (LPS; 5mg/kg LPS, i.p, single dose) for 8 hours. Laboratory of leukocyte (WBC) counts were measured in blood and histopathological evaluation of gyrus hippocampus were measured.

Results; LPS injection was showed that elevation of leukocyte did not significant between Group I, Group II compared to control group. However, the histological analysis in gyrus hippocampus showed that glia cells apoptosis was increased significantly in group II and group III compared to control group (P<0.05).

Conclusion; short-term induction of LPS destroys the hippocampal gyrus via high glial cell apoptosis. However, further research is needed to determine the possibility of further damage to other brain regions.

Keywords: LPS, Short-Term, Gyrus Hippocampus

Venkat Lellapalli ERCICRLSH2019061 Machine Learning Analysis of Readmission of Patients Diagnosed With Ischemic and Pulmonary Heart Diseases- Literature Review

Venkat Lellapalli

Department of Industrial and System Engineering, Mississippi State University, Mississippi

State, USA

Abstract

Hospital readmissions are indicators of the quality of service offered by hospitals and give an insight into the performance measures on the cost at the hospital. A readmission event occurs when a patient that has been discharged from a hospital after diagnosis and procedure is again readmitted to the hospital within a certain period. The Nationwide Readmissions Database (NRD) is part of a family of databases and software tools developed for the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). For this research, the data for the year 2016 from the National Readmission Database (NRD) will be studied and machine learning models built to model the relationship between readmission and various factors related to the patient. The models built in this research study will be used to ease the prediction of hospital readmission which is very important in healthcare management. Ischemic And Pulmonary Heart diseases are among the critical diseases in health care services. The monitoring of these diseases, therefore, should be handled with ultimate care and with trained professionals. Various studies have shown that readmission of these diseases has a higher rate compared to non-pulmonary disease, thus the need for critical research and study in these areas. The observations for Ischemic heart diseases and diseases of pulmonary circulation (diagnosis codes I20 to I28) will be used for this study. Analysis and goodness of model indexes such as the confusion matrix, AUC index, MSE, and R squared scores and findings from the study will also be evaluated and reported taking into account the model parameters.



Ian Chan Chun Kiat ERCICRLSH202054 Promoting Fruit Consumption through Granola Bars of Tropical Flavours

Ian Chan Chun Kiat Culinary Department, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia

Siti Yusrina Adnan Culinary Department, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia

Aleena Ameera Seleh Culinary Department, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia

Saumon Maliki Culinary Department, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia

Rosazizul Zulkifli Culinary Department, Keningau Vocational College, Keningau, Malaysia

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to offer an alternative snack to school students with the introduction of granola bars that were made of two famous local fruits in the state, jackfruits and tarap. It was discovered that most school students preferred to eat unhealthy snacks and consumed less healthy meals such as vegetables and fruits. Hence, this granola bars were introduced as a healthier snack for them as a way of mitigating their obsession on snacks with less nutrients and higher calories. Two famous local fruits were used as main ingredients of this granola bar in order to offer new tastes that the students might find very familiar and appealing as well as to promote these tropical fruits among the locals and possibly, tourists and foreign visitors. The subjects for this study were 100 randomly selected students of a secondary school will sample this granola bar and express their opinions through a set of survey questions. Their opinions will be analysed in order to study to their approval and interest in this snack. Key Words: Tarap, Jackfruit, Granola Bars, Snack



Fen Fen Huang ERCICRLSH2021053 Fen Fen Huang

Department of Health Care Administration, Oriental Institute of Technology, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Employees' health examination and medical service demand survey

Abstract

Purpose: According to a survey conducted by the Labor and Occupational Safety Institute of the Ministry of Labor, about 40% of bone and muscle injuries are related to work. Mainly cause soreness, fatigue and disease in the neck, shoulders, waist and wrist joints. Workers in many cement factories are labor intensive and prone to bone and muscle health problems. In order to prevent minor diseases from accumulating into serious diseases, regular health checks have become an important medical requirement for cement plant employees. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, the data comes from Self-filled questionnaires for employees of Hualien County Cement Plant from July 2020 to August 2020. The survey of cement plant employees came from Hualien County in northern Taiwan. After excluding incomplete data and unqualified cases, a total of 316 cement plant employees were analyzed. Results and discussion: The results show that the most severe musculoskeletal injuries are the neck, lower back and shoulders. This result is consistent with common bone and muscle injuries shown by the injury notification system. The working time of standing work is the biggest factor affecting skeletal muscle discomfort, followed by working posture, working style and lack of proper rest. By analyzing the health conditions and medical needs of Hualien factory employees, then carry

out health promotion activities suitable for Hualien factory employees. It hopes to improve their health by holding this survey and promoting follow-up health care activities.

Keywords: Health Examination, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Medical Service Demand

Survey of newly hospital perceptions and medical behavior by patients



	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	Isa AlAlwani
	Department of Plastic Surgery, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain
	Fatima Yaqoob Department of Plastic Surgery, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain
	Fatema Ahmed Ali Department of Plastic Surgery, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain
	Abstract Surgical Site Infection (SSI) refers to an infection that takes place post-operatively involving the part of the body where the surgery took place. SSI is a main factor that increases hospitalization being the third most frequent cause of nosocomial infection and affecting 16% hospitalized in- patients. In surgical patients, SSIs accounted for 77% of deaths due to post-operative complications (1). As one of the most important medical measures to reduce SSIs, the World Health Organization (WHO) Global guidelines strongly recommends the administration of pre- operative prophylactic antibiotic depending on the type of surgery (2). In the literature, the effectiveness of pre-operative antibiotics in preventing post-operative infections in plastic surgery operations has been widely demonstrated (3-6). One particular study has illustrated that in clean contaminated procedures, prophylactic antibiotics prevents wound dehiscence, bone mal-union, stitch and septal abscesses (7). One prospective observational study shows that
120	the incidence of postoperative infections in non-antibiotic groups reach up to 42% compared to 8.9% in antibiotic groups
Idriss Ali Abdoulaye ERCICRLSH2025054	Post-Stroke Depression: Role of NMDAR/Camk Pathways in the Long-Lasting Antidepressant Effect of Ketamine and the Deriving Synaptic Remodeling of Hippocampal Dentate Gyrus
	Idriss Ali Abdoulaye
	Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
	ShanShan Wu Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Enkhmurun Chibaatar Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
A Star	Dafan Yu Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China Kai Le
	Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
	Xuejing Cao Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
	Yijing Guo Department of Neurology, Southeast University, Nanjing, China
	Background: Ketamine, an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) antagonist, has been shown to possess rapid and long-lasting antidepressant properties. However, the mechanism underlying its effects on post-stroke depression, as well as its impact on synaptic remodeling, are unclear. Methods: To elucidate these underlying mechanisms, SD rats were treated with a
	single dose of ketamine administered locally after middle cerebral artery occlusion and chronic unpredicted mild stress. The subsequent effects on the hippocampal dentate gyrus were analyzed through assessment of the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor/Calcium/Calmodulin- Dependent Protein Kinase II (NMDAR/CaMKII) pathway, the resulting synaptic remodeling, and behavioral tests. Results: Consistent with the literature, ketamine administration rapidly exerted significant improvements of depressive symptoms (p<0.05) effects that subsidized after

LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872

a week. The biochemical analysis showed rapid, selective upregulation and downregulation of the NMDAR2- β and - α subtypes as well as their downstream signaling proteins β -CaMKII and - α phosphorylation in the dentate gyrus (p<0.05), respectively. Further, the co-localization analysis indicated a significant and selective increase in conjunction of β -CaMKII with postsynaptic density protein 95 (PSD95) (p<0.05). However, a notable decrease in conjunct of NMDAR2- β with PSD95 was seen in rodent treated with ketamine. These changes subsequently translated into significant and extended synaptic remodeling in the hippocampal dentate gyrus, as evidenced by synaptic ultrastructural changes, a decrease in NMDAR2- α /NMDAR2- β ratio, and increase in PSD95 and Neurofilament light (NF-L) protein expressions. Conclusion: These findings suggest that ketamine represents a viable option for the treatment of post-stroke depression and that its lasting antidepressant effects might be the result of NMDAR/CaMKII modulated synaptic remodeling of key brain regions.

Keywords: Ketamine, Post-stroke Depression, NMDAR, CaMKII, Dentate Gyrus, Synaptic Remodeling

A Systematic Review of Angiogenesis in Response to Muscle Contraction in Endurance Versus Resistance Training

Sachin Nanavati Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Abstract



Sachin Nanavati ERCICRLSH2026107 Angiogenesis refers to neovascularisation which can occur in response to an exercise stimulus via a variety of mechanisms. Capillarisation can be measured by increased capillary density (CD) and capillary-to-fibre ratio (cap:fi) which both indicate an improvement in the muscle-toblood exchange surface area. This review aims to shed light on how endurance and resistance exercise regimens stimulate an effect, if any, on capillarisation and determine which type of exercise produces a greater response. Nineteen articles were subject to meta-analysis to identify trends in CD, cap:fi and fibre area. Results showed a greater overall increase in capillarisation in endurance when compared to resistance and mixed (endurance + resistance) regimens. Higher intensities of VO2max generally resulted in a more pronounced capillarisation response. Conclusion: This systematic review highlighted the greater effectiveness of endurance activity (over resistance) in inducing a pro-angiogenic response, with cycling at moderate-high VO2max being a consistently useful method to achieve this. Angiogenesis in response to muscle contraction is dependent on numerous factors, including the length of the exercise regimen, frequency, age of the participant, and the general health status of the participant. This review stratified a **comprehensive selection of studies t**o determine the extent of the angiogenic response that occurs in a variety of exercise regimens. The collaborated study results demonstrate a positive correlation between the increase in intensity of exercise over an extended period and the CD. This keeps in line with the current theories of angiogenesis first developed by Andersen & Henriksson (1977), Brodal et al. (1977), and Ingjer (1979).

Sepang District Health Office Involvement in Managing a Quarantine Centre in Sepang

Nor Hanizah Binti Abdul Gapal Institute For Health Management, National Institute of Health, Selangor, Malaysia

Nik Dewi Delina Nik Mohd Kamil Institute For Health Management, National Institute of Health, Selangor, Malaysia

Nor Hayati Ibrahim

Institute For Health Management, National Institute of Health, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

COVID-19 was first detected in Wuhan, China and subsequently causing global outbreaks. Due to an emerging number of new cases and increased mortality, the pandemic was declared by WHO on 11 March 2020. In Malaysia, the first case was detected on 24 January 2020 and Sepang district reported its first case on 2 March 2020. Sepang district was declared red zone for COVID-19 by early April 2020. Methodology

Nor Hanizah Binti Abdul Gapal ERCICRLSH2027054

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	All individual came from the KLIA airport were considered as a person under surveillance (PUS) and will be sent to quarantine centres all over Selangor. For those coming to Sama Sama Hotel, they were given a room for each individual or family. They stayed in the room for 14 days where foods and linens were delivered to their doorsteps. If any of the PUS complaints of any symptoms that meet COVID-19 criteria, medical team will take the nasopharyngeal sample and send it together with the PUS to Sungai Buloh Hospital. Upon discharge, nasopharyngeal swabs sample were repeated, and they will restart their quarantine for 14 days starting from the day of discharge. Positive cases were notified to district health office Selangor and COVID-19 lab. After completed 14 days of quarantine and results of the COVID-19 test were negative, they were allowed to go home with permission letters from the centre.
	From 9 April to 11 June 2020 were operated as quarantine centre under the management of Sepang district office. 719 cases were recorded. 2 cases (0.27%) were diagnosed with positive COVID-19. Total female 283 (39.3%) and mostly male 436 (60.6%). Total Malaysians are 616 (85.6%), and non-Malaysians are 103 (14.3%).
	Conclusion Declaring MCO and following quarantine procedures is an effective measure in curbing the spread of Covid-19, evidenced by the reduction in the number of cases and close contacts since
19	MCO implementation. Keywords: Covid-19, Quarantine, Person Under Surveillance (PUS)
Nik Dewi Delina Nik	Barriers in Intervention Characteristics of Cluster Hospital (CH) Implementation in Malaysia:
Mohd Kamil ERCICRLSH2027055	An Exploratory Study
	Nik Dewi Delina Nik Mohd Kamil
	Institute for Health Management, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Selangor,
	Malaysia
	Ng Rui Jie
	Institute for Health Management, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Selangor, Malaysia
	interaction of the second seco
00	Pangie Anak Bakit
	Malaysia
	Ili Liyana Khairul Anuar
	Institute for Health Management, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Selangor, Malaysia
	Nur Jihan Noris
	Institute for Health Management, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Selangor, Malaysia
	Nor Hayati Ibrahim
	Institute for Health Management, National Institute of Health, Ministry of Health, Selangor, Malaysia
	Abstract
	Cluster Hospital (CH) is a public healthcare transformation initiative, merging hospitals to
	establish an integrated network of specialist and non-specialist hospitals through sharing resources, realignment of services and enhanced care coordination. Taking example from countries with successful similar intervention such as Hong Kong, Australia and Singapore, this initiative was aimed to address issues of congested specialist and state hospitals while increasing the utilisation of district non-specialist hospitals. A study to identify barriers and boosters
	towards its implementation from the perspective of healthcare providers was conducted.
	This was an exploratory qualitative study using a semi-structured interview protocol developed based on the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research covering five domains;

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	intervention characteristics, outer setting, inner setting, characteristics of individuals, and process. This paper will highlight only the barriers to implementation found in the intervention characteristics domain. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted among healthcare providers whom were purposefully selected from the first six CHs covering different professions and specialties involved in CH implementation. A total of 274 participants were interviewed. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed and thematic analysis was performed. Results
	In the domain of intervention characteristics, the participants revealed barriers to implementation within three main constructs; complexity, design quality & packaging, and cost. Some of the issues highlighted were intervention designed with vague guidelines & policies for implementation, pre-CH relationships between hospitals, distance and travelling costs within a CH, lack of standardised CH policy for medical record management, rigid financing mechanism, huge capital and operating cost needed. Conclusion Without strategic adaptation, interventions introduced may be unsuitable for local context risking implementers turning down the idea resulting in failure to achieve the desired outcomes. Therefore, it is crucial to explore the perception of healthcare providers as the ground-level implementers to guide improvement measures for the sustainability of the CH in the long run. Keywords: Implementation Research, Intervention Characteristic, Cluster Hospital
	Hypoxia-induced changes of miRNA and mRNA expression in HT-29 cells
	Diana Maltseva Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology, HSE University, Moscow, Russia
Diana Maltseva ERCICRLSH2029060	Hypoxia contributes to various pathophysiological processes including cancer progression and metastasis development. Molecular mechanism of response to hypoxia may include recruiting specific miRNAs in order to regulate expressions of their target genes. Some miRNAs were found to be altered by hypoxia in many cells, however differential expression of miRNAs and their targetome generally depends on hypoxia induction mechanism and cell type. In this work we studied the effect of hypoxia on transcriptome and miRName of human colorectal
	we studied the effect of hypoxia on transcriptome and mixtome of human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell line HT-29. Treatment of HT-29 cells with cobalt (II) chloride for 24 hours was used to model hypoxic microenvironment. The integrated sequencing of miRNAs and mRNAs allowed to identify differentially expressed of them. The enrichment analysis of miRNA target genes were carried out to identify key players involved in response to hypoxia. Sixteen human miRNAs were found to be differentially expressed, six of them (hsa-miR-18a-5p, hsa- miR-22-3p, hsa-miR-27a-5p, hsa-miR-182-5p, hsa-miR-215-5p, hsa-miR-425-5p) had statistically significant fraction of target genes with opposite change direction. We also constructed a hypoxia-induced regulatory network based on interactions of aberrantly expressed transcription factors and miRNAs. Analysis of the network revealed HIF-1, p65, c-
	Myc and EGR1 as hub transcription factors regulating the majority of differentially expressed
Xutao Yang	Effective population protection (risk mitigation measures) after SARS-CoV-2 nandemic started
ERCICRLSH2029063	Xutao Yang Bond Academy, Toronto, Ontario, M1P 2G5, Canada
	Yijiang Li
	School of Life Science, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, 010000, People's Republic of China
	Xinyao Li Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau, 999078, Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
	Abstract Objective: Worldwide, pandemic prevention and control in some regions are not very qualified.
	So this study focused on the risk mitigation measures for protecting the population after the pandemic starts. 2).Method: Most data were collected from public medical-related websites in

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	China. And illustrate a systematic review of China's Covid-19 pandemic prevention and control measures. 3).Results: First key measurement is risk communication, it ensures people get early protection, to let people get early treatment, and tells how to prepare well for emergencies. In China, keys are cell phone news software and community software can indicate the danger of certain populations. The second key measurement is care and treatment, in order to maximize the efficiency of medical equipment and medical workers to cure patients, the key is a classification of the severity of the patient, and it is applied to the treatments for patients, as the symptoms get severed, more treatments will be applied. The third key measurement is contact tracing, quarantine and isolation, with digital data for contacting tracing, necessary control for quarantine and isolation, the local health department and government can have more complete information, and help to prevent the further virus spreading and communication. 4).Conclusion: China's epidemic control measurements and population protection in China can provide references for those countries which fail to control the spread of diseases. Keywords: risk communication, software, treatments, classification, contacting tracing, isolation, quarantine,
Kathleen G. De Leon	Job Burnout and Performance of Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals in Metro Manila
ERCICRLSH2029068	Kathan C. D. Lan DN MAN
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
100	Jennifer P. Reyes RN, MAN, EdD. Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila Manila Philippines
NO I	Ma. Cecilia O. Martinez RM, RN, MAN, EdD.
	i amantasan ng Dungsou ng Mayima, Mamia, i mippines
	Abstract
	This study was conducted to determine the job burnout and performance of staff nurses in selected tertiary hospitals in Manila using the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory. Results showed that there's: a high degree of agreement in relation to burnout of the staff-nurses in terms of exhaustion and disengagement; an average level of performance of the staff nurses in terms of task performance, contextual performance and counter-productive behavior; significant differences between the degrees of agreement in relation to job burnout of the staff-nurses
	(disengagement and exhaustion) when they are grouped according to nurse-patient ratio and census per area, and no significant differences for the rest of the profile variables except when group according to age in terms of exhaustion; a significant difference between the levels of performance of the staff nurses when grouped according to length of work experience as nurse
	practitioner as to task performance, contextual performance and overall performance; when
	grouped according to census per area as task performance and counterproductive work
	behavior; significant relationships between the degree of agreement in relation to job burnout (disongreement) and everall level of performance of the staff number
	Keywords: Job Burnout, Performance of Staff Nurses, Job burnout and Performance of Staff
TT- man Alt 1	Nurses
Hasan Altahoo ERCICRLSH2029073	Clinical Audit: Management of Patients with Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction
	Hasan Altahoo
	Foundation Year 2, Royal Derby Hospital - NHS Trust, United Kingdom
	Abstract
	Aims: Assess the quality of practice provided to acute STEMI patients at the cardiac centre, within a specified time frame and identify possible areas of improvement
	Settings and Design: EPThis is a retrospective standards based clinical review, including adults
	diagnosed with acute STEMI between the 1st of January 2016 and the 1st of January 2017 of
	Methods and Material:
	The study was designed according to recommendations provided by NICE guidelines: "The

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	acute management of myocardial infarction with ST-segment elevation."14; alongside, the local standard: door-to-balloon time less than or equal to 90 minutes, adopted from American Heart Association.15
	Statistical analysis used: Data analysis was done through excel and SPSS for advanced statistical calculations. A p- value less than 0.05 was considered to be statically significant.
	In total, 277 patients were included in the study. 72% underwent primary PCI with 62 minutes as median door-to-balloon time. Door-to-balloon time >90 minutes was significantly higher
	when patients presented outside official hospital hours ($p = 0.039$). Transradial route was chosen in 77.7% of the cases.
	Conclusions: Practice at the cardiac centre was found to show good compliance with the guidelines. However, door-to-balloon time for procedures performed out of official hospital working hours was
	slightly outside the recommended limit Keywords: Acute ST-elevation myceardial infarction (STEMI) Acute coronary syndrome
	(ACS), Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI), thrombolysis, doo-to-balloon time (DTB time), door-to-needle time (DTN time).
Janet E. Lacsa RN, MAN	Nursing Students Lifestyle and the Areas of Behavioral Wheel
ERCICRLSH2029073	Janet E. Lacsa RN, MAN
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynna, Manna, Philippines
	Lady Anne O. de Jesus RM, RN, MAN, EdD. Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila Manila Philippines
	i ununtusun ng Dungood ng Muyimu, Munnu, i imppines
	Ma. Cecilia O. Martínez RM, RN, MAN, EdD. Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Mavnila, Manila, Philippines
	Abstract This study was conducted to determine the nursing student's lifestyle according to the areas of
	the behavioral wheel (Mental Health, Family and Social Health, Nutritional Health, Physical Eitness, Discose and Discorder, Control of Substance Abuse, Crowth and Development, Safety
	and First Aid, Consumer and Personal Health, Community and Environmental Health). Data
	was gathered using an adopted and modified survey-questionnaire. Results showed that: most of the nursing students were: female $(74\% \text{ or } 171 \text{ out of } 232)$: came from family with an average
	income (44% or 102 out of 232); level 4 BSN Student (30% or 70 out of 232); and with good
	academic standing (91% or 211 out of 232); with high extent of manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Mental Health (with a general weighted mean of 3.89); very high manifestation of healthy
	lifestyle in Family and Social Health is (with a general weighted mean of 4.3); high
	manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Growth and Development (with a general weighted mean of 3.94); moderate manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Nutritional Health (with a general weighted
	mean of 2.79); moderate manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Physical Fitness (with a general weighted mean of 2.85); high manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Disagges and Disagder (with a
	general weighted mean of 3.97); very high manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Control of
	Substance Abuse (with a general weighted mean of 4.73); very high manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Sofety and First Aid (with a general weighted mean of 4.15), your high manifestation
	of healthy lifestyle in Consumers and Personal Health (with a general weighted mean of 4.15); very high mannestation
	and high manifestation of healthy lifestyle in Community and Environmental Health (with a general weighted mean of 3 68); there were significant, differences in the areas Montal Health
	Nutritional Health and Growth and Development when respondents were grouped according to
	gender; no significant difference in all areas of the behavioral wheel when respondents were grouned according to accordin
	Health, Nutritional Health, Disease and Disorders, Control of Substance Abuse, and Safety and
	First Aid when respondents were grouped according to year level; and lastly there were significant differences in the areas Disease and Disorders and Community and Environment
	A AND AND A AND AND
	when respondents were grouped according to academic standing.

	LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872
	also in the implementation of a wellness program to be developed by their school / university based on the results of this study. It will help in promoting a healthy living and preventing the development of debilitating disease; nursing faculty to supervised closely their nursing students; that they should be more energetic, attentive, observant either in the classroom or in the clinical area. It will help them determine the strengths and weaknesses of the students which is an important aspect in setting expectations; for the nursing administrators to develop a wellness program based on the result of this study and implement it to the nursing students
Manuela P. Tirazona ERCICRLSH2029074	Nurse's Safety Attitudes as Perceived by Geriatric Patients in Homecare Institutions
	Manuela P. Tirazona RN, MAN Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
	Anielyne G. Penetrante RN. MAN
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
	Ronie M. Tiamson RN, MAN
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
	Kahlil Z. Arbo RN, MAN
	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
190	Ma. Cecilia O. Martinez RM, RN, MAN, EdD. Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
Nº	Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, Manila, Philippines
	Abstract
	COVID-19 pandemic has brought bizarre challenges and an incommensurate threat to humanity, especially to the geriatric patients' lives, relationships and well-being (Adhikari et al., 2020). With the spread of the new coronavirus and its impacts on human health, no one knows how long this pandemic will last and its long-term toll on geriatric patients living in a confined environment such as homecare institutions. The purpose of this study is to determine the nurse's safety attitudes in times of pandemic as perceived by the geriatric patients in homecare institutions. Data were gathered using an adapted and modified questionnaire entitled, "Nursing Home Survey on Patient Safety" from the research study of Alvin C. Ogalesco and Janet B. Lim of the University of Texas, whom the authors were asked permission for its use. The research results showed: that most of the geriatric patients were 60 to 69 years old, female,
	married and stayed for 0 to 9 years in the homecare institution; a very much evident nurse's safety attitudes was noted as perceived by the geriatric patients in terms of cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects; and that there were significant differences between the nurse's safety attitudes when the respondents were grouped according to their gender, civil status and length of stay in the institution.
	It was recommended that: geriatric patients should view old age as an opportunity for continuous development, satisfaction and well-being; and that nurses must always carry with
	them their best safety attitudes while taking care for them, keeping in mind all these characteristics especially on critical times like the pandemic; nurses to become more sensitive to
	the needs of the geriatric patients, focusing on counselling them to become aware of the necessary steps to avoid infection during the pandemic; accept their limitations and mental
	health management; family and relatives of geriatric patients to think that aging is a natural experience and must confidently learn how to care and cope with their geriatric patients
	especially during pandemic; nursing education to emphasize on the teaching of student nurses on how to manage giving care to geniatric patients inside homecare istitutions in order to
	promote good and effective health interventions during pandemic.
	Keywords: Safety Attitudes, Nurse's Safety Attitudes, Geriatric Patients in Homecare Institutions
Stepan Nersisyan ERCICRLSH2029065	A Pipeline for Feature Selection and Classifier Construction and its Application to the Problem of Breast Cancer Recurrence Prediction

LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences
ISSN 2454-5872
Stepan Nersisyan
Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology, HSE University, Moscow, Russia
Abstract
Overfitting is one of the major challenges of classifier construction in biomedical applications.
In order to prevent overfitting, we developed a novel classifier construction pipeline and applied
it to breast cancer recurrence prediction problem. The pipeline consists of the following steps:
1)interactome-based unsupervised gene pre-selection using an original algorithm;
2)supervised feature selection;
3)exhaustive analysis of fixed-length feature combinations using a linear support vector
We have systematically studied this pipeline using publicly available microarray and RNA.
sequencing data:
1)the first step was turned on and off;
2)several methods including L1 regularized selection, most differentially expressed gene
selection and random selection were used at the second stage;
3) combination length was varied.
The results snowed that the best classification reliability and overfitting resistance were achieved by using feature selection based on the rate of differential expression with feature pro-
selection turned on. In this case 89% of constructed 8-gene combinations passed prediction
quality filtration thresholds on an independent testing set (average ROC AUC for the
constructed combinations was 0.78, sensitivity $-$ 0.69, specificity $-$ 0.72). In contrast, L1
regularized feature selection led to highly overfitted models. Namely, only 10% of constructed
8-gene combinations passed the filtration, and the average ROC AUC for the constructed
combinations was 0.66.Additionally, it is worth noting that along with a decrease of overfitting
and increase of prediction quality, pre-selection step also provides portability of results on other
Keywords: Classification, Feature Selection, Overfitting, Breast Cancer, Prognostic Signatures,
LISTENERS
Dalal Alhajeri
Faculty of Science, University of Kuwait, Kuwait
ERCICRLSH2001065
General Surgery, Soliman Habib Hospital, Rivadh, Saudi Arabia
ERCICRLSH2001069
QuratUlAin Zahra
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China
ERCICRLSH2002056
Hoi Sang Wong Livernool Hospital Sydney Australia
ERCICRLSH2004076
Given Chisala
School of Medicine, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang China
ERCICRLSH2005073
Nasser Alshahrani
School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

2020 - International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH)

LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences ISSN 2454-5872 School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom ERCICRLSH2017057 Mustafa Altaie Alkhatib Primary Healthcare Center, University of Alnahrain, College of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq ERCICRLSH2018054 Alexandra Albert Private Practice, Dentistry, Switzerland ERCICRLSH2019058 Aminah Alotaibi Faculty of Medicine, Department of Metabolism, Digestion and Reproduction, Systems Medicine, Imperial College London, London UK ERCICRLSH2026113 Noe Vazquez Digestive Diseases Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Abu Dhabi, UAE ERCICRLSH2028053

Upcoming Conferences

https://hbsraevents.org/hbsra