

## CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Health Care and Life Science Research  
(ICHLSR), Istanbul (Turkey)

August 14 -15, 2015

Conference Venue  
Yildiz Technical University

Istanbul (Turkey)

**KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:**

- 1) **Ahmed H. A. Dabwan**  
**Senior Lecturer,**  
**Tati University College, Malaysia**
  
- 2) **Alexander V. Melerzanov, MD PhD,**  
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**Dean of Biological and Medical Physics School**
  
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Dr Lamia Abdul Mohsen Al Ibrahim  
GIC1542052

## **The impact of social media in the revolution of health behavioral Science**

**Dr Lamia Abdul Mohsen Al Ibrahim**

### **Abstract**

Online social media have a significant effect on health behavior. The pervasiveness of mass media and the exposure levels of broad segments of society suggest that mass media may be an essential information source to change health attitudes and behavior. Nonetheless, research evidence indicates that most mass media campaigns oriented toward changing health care habits face lots of barrier in implications. This paper reviews the literature to ensure the importance of social media on modifying health behavior on large population and the risks facing the implications.

### **Keywords (MeSH)**

Social media, health behavior, impact of social media , Saudi Arabia ,Global web index



HarunaKaramba  
GIC1542053

## **Molluscicidal Effect of Cassia Occidental and PhysalisAnguilata Leaf Extract in the Elimination of Water Snail**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study describe the action of nature leaf extract of two sub-aquatic microphytes plants; cassia occidentals and physalisanquilata were tested against two water snails species; BulinusGlabusus and Lymneanatalensia, the intermediate host of Bilharziasis (Schistosomiasis) in the tropical countries.

Bilharziasis is a disease prevalent and endemic to tropical Africa, seriously undermining health status of Nigerian youths. The easiest way to eradicate the disease is to eliminate the secondary host of the pathogen. Molluscicidaleffect of the leaf extract of C. occidentals and P. anguilata on mortality rate on B. Globusus and L. Natalensis water snails were investigated using pond water in the laboratory of science laboratory department of Kano State Polytechnic, Nigeria. One hundred and Fifty Juveniles snails were collected from Jakara Dam in the Northeastern part of Kano, Nigeria. The snails were put inside a plastic container and

	<p>transported immediately to the laboratory where they were transferred into reservoir tank containing pond water and kept for 48 hours to get acclimatized with laboratory environment. Twelve water baths 2/3 filled with pond water were prepared and kept in the laboratory. Leaf extract of the plants were obtained by blending and homogenizing the leaf tissue from which the extract were obtained and prepared in 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 ppm. In addition to 0ppm, which serve as control. Ten snails were placed in each of the twelve water bathes, six water bathes for the species of <i>C. occidentals</i> extract and other six for <i>P. anguilata</i>. The treatment combination were maintained for 2days after which the number of living snails present in each water bathes were counted and subsequently at 2days intervals. The result indicated that extracts from both plants were lethal to the snails as concentration of the extract increases particularly mortality rate was highest at 40 and 50 ppm.</p> <p>Conclusively the toxicity of the extract from these plants proved to be lethal to snails and hence can be used as molluscicides for cheap and easy methods of eliminating water snails and therefore the incidence of Bilharziasis.</p>
 <p>SaadTayyab GIC1542054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Spectroscopic and Molecular Docking Studies on the Interaction of Selected Bioactive Phytochemicals from Ginger Family, Zingiberaceae with Human Serum Albumin</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SaadTayyab*, Shevin R. Feroz, Saharuddin B. Mohamad and Sri N.A. Malek</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Biomolecular Research Group, Biochemistry Programme, Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Rhizomes of plants belonging to the ginger family, <i>Zingiberaceae</i> are a rich source of bioactive phytochemicals of different classes and are recognized as major targets for discovering new phytomedicines. Flavokawain B (FB), pinostrobin (PS) and 6-shogaol (6S) isolated from these rhizomes have been shown to possess various therapeutic properties including anticarcinogenic, antiinflammatory and antimicrobial activities. Interactions of these compounds with the main <i>in vivo</i> drug carrier, human serum albumin (HSA) were investigated using fluorescence and circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopy as well as molecular docking methods. Fluorescence quenching titration results confirmed the binding phenomena and revealed the value of the association constant, <math>K_a</math> in the range of <math>0.63-1.03 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}</math> at 25 °C. The</p>

	<p>negative enthalpy (<math>-\Delta H</math>) and the positive entropy (<math>+\Delta S</math>) change of the binding reactions suggested involvement of hydrophobic and van der Waals forces along with hydrogen bonds in the complex formation and agreed well with the molecular docking results. Three-dimensional fluorescence and CD spectral data pointed toward conformational alteration and increased thermal stability of HSA, respectively, upon ligand binding. Competitive ligand displacement experiments along with molecular docking results suggested a clear binding preference of FB and PS for Sudlow's site I (subdomain IIA) of HSA, while 6S was able to bind favourably to Sudlow's site II (subdomain IIIA) as well as the former. These results would be helpful in understanding the pharmacokinetics of these bioactive compounds in the mammalian circulation.</p>
 <p>Dr.B.Unnikrishnan GIC1542056</p>	<p><b>Study of pattern of usage of Social Networking Sites among College Students in Mangalore</b></p> <p><b>Prof. Abdul Nasser Kaadan, MD, Ph D*</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> A social networking site (SNS) is an online location where a user can create a profile and build a personal network that connects him or her to other users. There has been rise in the number of SNSs starting from Classmates.com-1995, Sixdegree.com-1997, Friendster-2002, Orkut-2004, Myspace-2005, Yahoo 360-2005 to Twitter-2006 and Facebook-2006. The rationale behind conducting this study was to decipher the pattern of usage among college students and to find out the impact of SNSs on academic and personal interactions.</p>
 <p>ReshmiBhageerathy GIC1542057</p>	<p><b>Knowledge and Utilization of the Megha Health Insurance Scheme in Secondary Care Hospitals in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, India</b></p> <p><b>ReshmiBhageerathy</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>A hospital based cross sectional study was carried out to find out the awareness and knowledge of the Megha Health Insurance Scheme among those seeking health care services at four secondary care hospitals of East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, North Eastern India. A total number of 1250 respondents (female 64.6%; male 35.4%) were non-randomly selected through purposive sampling and were interviewed using a pretested semi structured questionnaire. Roughly 57.52% of the respondents were found to possess the knowledge about health insurance, 63.44% were aware of the health insurance and 76.4% came to know the Megha Health</p>

	<p>Insurance Scheme from the awareness camps. Subsequently 38.03% of the beneficiaries reported to have utilized the health insurance for more than 3 times and 98.08% of the respondents were of the opinion that the government should extend the coverage of the Megha Health Insurance Scheme in the State. It can be concluded that most of the respondents were aware of the health insurance scheme but did not know the details about the coverage and the benefits</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Megha Health Insurance Scheme, Awareness, Knowledge, Utilization</p>
 <p>Dr. TagwaYousif Omer GIC1542058</p>	<p><b>Perception of nursing students to two models of preceptorship in clinical training</b></p> <p><b>Dr.TagwaYousif</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Empirical studies in nursing have examined different models of preceptorship (Callaghan et al., 2009; Happell, 2009; Ekebergh, 2011; Guttman et al., 2011; Latham et al., 2011); techniques used by preceptors (Bott et al., 2011; Carlson et al., 2009, 2010); clinical teaching and learning strategies (Khan et al., 2012); psychosocial clinical learning environments (Henderson et al., 2006; Sharon and Stephen, 2006); and effective characteristics of clinical teaching (Liu et al., 2009, 2010). In general, the findings consistently reported that preceptorship models facilitate students’ effective learning and practice in the clinical environment.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> This descriptive exploratory survey aimed at exploring the nursing students’ perception to two different models of preceptorship: Model A and Model B in the clinical training in different nursing courses namely.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Convenience sample of 110 nursing students were recruited for this study. Fifty seven who were in courses of adult I and adult II were engaged in Preceptorship Model A, while 53 who were in courses of maternity and pediatric nursing were engaged in Preceptorship model B. Moore’s (2009) reliable “Preceptorship Evaluation Survey” was used for data collection. It consists of three dimensions: preceptor’s performance, preceptorship support at the practice site, and preceptee satisfaction with the clinical training experience. Data analysis is performed including descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The findings showed that participants’ mean scores on each dimension: preceptee satisfaction, program support, as well as preceptor’s performance domains (teacher, facilitator, role model, provider of feedback, adept with adult learning, advocate, and socializer) were significantly in favor of Model A (<math>p &lt; .05</math>).</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Participants perceived the preceptorship model which incorporates intensive mentoring as more satisfactory. In model B, the results showed substantial weakness in the preceptors’ role as facilitators and advocates, which may reflect a need for development. The faculty and the preceptor should collaborate in their efforts to maximize the potential of the nursing student academically and clinically.</p>



Abdul Nasser Kaadan  
GIC1542059

## **The War in Syria Obligated Some Hospitals to Apply**

### **Primitive Ways of Sterilization**

**Prof. Abdul Nasser Kaadan, MD, Ph D\***

#### **Abstract**

Old Chinese and Egyptian physicians used some chemical methods for the treatment of wounds and injuries. Heat as a preservative method in medical industry, was first introduced in 1809 in France. Joseph Lister's (1827–1912) believed that it was microbes carried in the air that caused diseases to be spread in wards. Sterile gowns and caps used by Gustav Neuber. Surgical masks were applied in 1897 by Mikulicz, while rubber gloves advised by William Halstead in 1890.

For the last four years, Syria suffers from the worst kind of war. So far more than 225 thousands civilians were dead, and more than four hundred thousands were injured. A lot of sever different casualties resulted, which was extremely above the capacity of the local hospitals, especially that some hospitals were occupied by some fighting sides and used for military purposes. Some houses changed into field hospitals, where there is no even some degree of sterilization. As I am an orthopedic surgeon, I found myself going back to practice a primitive form of sterilization. We applied smoking and boiling the metal surgical instruments. Other non-metal instruments were used without sterilization. Some surgical procedures, such as amputations, were performed with bare hands, as there is no surgical gloves. Bone saws were sterilized by flaming. The percentage of infection is very high due to lacking in antibiotics as well.



PrasannaMithra P  
GIC1542061

### **Perceptions and knowledge towards mHealth (mobile-health) among the college going students in South India**

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### Abstract

**Background** - Mobile phones are now an integral part of human life and India has a large number of young mobile phone users. Among its manifold uses, mHealth has been an important one, which is the practice of public health initiatives by awareness raising, communication campaigns. Optimum utilization of mHealth is possible only through adequate awareness. **Objectives** - To study the perceptions and knowledge about mhealth among college going students in Mangalore, India. **Materials and methods** - This cross sectional study was conducted in March 2014 among 627 students in select engineering (302 students) and medical colleges (325 students) of Mangalore, in Southern India. Colleges were selected using cluster random sampling method. Data collection was done using semi structured self-administered questionnaire and was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 15.0. Chi-square test and Independent t test and p-value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant. **Results** – Overall, 48.9% were males, 61.4% belonged to 18-20 years age group. The awareness about mobile phone health utilities among medical and engineering students was found to be similar. Among those who were aware of the concept of mhealth [74 (11.2%)], 40 (54.1%) were medical students. Marginally higher proportion of medical students felt mhealth could be helpful in protecting the patients’ confidentiality and would help in better communication with the patients. **Conclusions** – There was high level of general awareness about mhealth among the subjects. But many specific areas had limited knowledge among both the streams of students, calling for increasing awareness and sensitization.

**Key words** – mhealth, mobile phones, students, South India, perceptions, knowledge



VamanKulkarni  
GIC1542062

### Awareness of Colo-Rectal Cancer and it's screening among students of a medical college in South India

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**Abstract:**

Introduction: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer in men (663,000 cases, 10.0% of the total cancers) and the second in women (570,000 cases, 9.4% of the total cases) worldwide. It was estimated that, in 2014 CRC caused 26,270 men and 24,040 women deaths worldwide. Even though currently India appears to have a low incidence of CRC, as India aspires to achieve developed country status, an increase in CRC incidence rate is foreseeable in line with continuous development.

Materials and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 290 medical students of Kasturba Medical College (KMC), Mangaluru. Information was collected using a pre-tested, semi-structured questionnaire after obtaining written informed consent from the participants. As a part of the study, the participants were given pamphlets after completing the questionnaire. The pamphlets provided some information regarding CRC and its screening. A scoring system was designed to grade their knowledge regarding CRC and its screening. Twenty-three questions were selected for scoring. Each question carried an equal weightage of 1 mark. One mark was given to each correct answer and no marks were given to wrong or unsure answers. Scores 0-10 were graded as poor, scores 11-17 were graded as good and scores 18-23 were graded as excellent. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 17. The descriptive statistics were done in terms of percentages, means, medians etc. Uni-variate analysis was done using Chi-square test.

Results: Among 290 participants, 125 (43.1%) were males and 165 (56.9%) were females. Among the participants 89 (30.7%) were aware that CRC screening should begin after the age of 50 years. The overall knowledge levels regarding CRC and its screening was found to be good (n=175, 60.3%) among study participants. When the sub-set analysis was undertaken, it was noted that interns and students from foreign origin had significantly better knowledge ( $p<0.05$ ) compared to others. More than 3/4<sup>th</sup> of our

	<p>participants agreed that they would inform their family/friends about the benefit of CRC screening</p> <p>Conclusion: Knowledge regarding CRC and its screening among foreign origin students and interns was found to be satisfactory. The participants generally have better knowledge regarding CRC symptoms and risk factors than knowledge regarding CRC screening. The participants displayed positive attitudes towards knowledge improvement on CRC and its screening for their future practices as medical professionals. They are also interested in heightening the awareness of CRC and its screening among their community (family and friends).</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Colorectal Neoplasms; Early Detection of Cancer; India; Students, Medical</p>
 <p><u>LulzimeDhora</u> GIC 1542063</p>	<p><b>Evaluation of proteinuria between urban and rural women in Shkodra Region</b></p> <p><b>LulzimeDhora<sup>a*</sup>, MirelaLika (Çekani)<sup>b</sup></b></p> <p><sup>a</sup> IDA - Clinic Biochemical Laboratory, Shkodër, Albania. <a href="mailto:lulzime_kokici@yahoo.com">lulzime_kokici@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><sup>b</sup> Department of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania. <a href="mailto:mirela2422@yahoo.com">mirela2422@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of proteinuria and the risk factors related to it in rural and urban women. A sample of 315 hospitalized and ambulatory patients from the Shkodra Region, aged 18-88 years was interviewed and the following measurements were performed: blood pressure, body mass index, glycemia and urine protein. Of these, 118 (37.5%) were from the rural areas and 197 (62.5%) from urban areas. The data of the two groups were elaborated and the obtained results were compared.</p> <p>The prevalence of proteinuria in the total number of the study subjects was 32.4%. In urban locations the prevalence of proteinuria, hypertension and diabetes were 27.9, 44.2 and 14.7% while in rural locations were 39.8, 44.1, and 13.6%, respectively. So, proteinuria was more prevalent among rural women, diabetes being less prevalent in rural areas while the prevalence of hypertension was the same in rural and urban areas. We found statistically significant relation of proteinuria with age, hypertension, diabetes, obesity and elementary education in the urban areas. While in the urban areas there was a significant relationship of proteinuria only with age and diabetes.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> proteinuria, diabetes, hypertension, renal failure</p>



LulzimeDhora  
GIC 1542063

### **Risk factors for proteinuria in pregnancy**

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#### **Abstract**

The high level of proteinuria in pregnant women causes consequences for the mother and fetus. This study focused on proteinuria and the risk factors related to it. 470 pregnant women were included in this study. The data regarding socio-demographic details, gestation age, parity and obstetrics history were collected. Proteinuria, blood pressure and glycemia were measured. Proteinuria was detected among 25.7% of the participants. Hypertension, diabetes, the second and third trimesters, higher maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI), younger and older age, nulliparity, low educational and rural women were independently associated with increased odds of proteinuria in pregnancy. Diabetes mellitus, the third trimester and obesity were superior to the others factors in predicting the development of proteinuria.

*Keywords:* proteinuria in pregnancy, trimesters, pre-pregnancy BMI.



PetritGecaj  
GIC1542064

### **Evaluation of the Elisa Immunoassay to Determine the Serum Cea Marker for Liver Tumor**

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#### **Abstract**

Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), first described in 1965 by Gold and Freedman, was characterized as a glycoprotein of 200 KD. A tumor marker is a biomarker found in the blood, urine, or body tissues that can be elevated in cancer, among other tissue types. There are many different tumor markers, each indicative of a particular disease process, and they are used in oncology to help detect the presence of cancer. An elevated level of a tumor marker can indicate cancer; however, there can also be other causes of the elevation. Most tumor markers are tumor antigens, but not all

	<p>tumor antigens can be used as tumor markers CEA testing is of significant value in the monitoring of patients with diagnosed malignancies in whom changing concentrations of CEA are observed. A persistent elevation in circulating CEA following treatment is strongly indicative of occult metastatic and / or residual disease. A persistently rising CEA value may be associated with progressive malignant disease and a poor therapeutic response. A declining CEA value is generally indicative of a favorable prognosis and a good response to treatment.</p> <p>To evaluate the detection method of ELISA Immunoassay in use to determine serum markers for liver cancer.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Carcinoembryonic antigen, ELISA, liver tumor, serum.</p>
<p>Yomna A Mohammed GIC1542065</p>	<p align="center"><b>Effect of radiofrequency waves emitted from conventional WIFI devices on rat kidney</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Heba M Fahmy<sup>1,*</sup>, Faten F Mohammed<sup>2</sup>, Radwa Abdelrahman<sup>1</sup>, Mariem M Abu el_fetoh<sup>1</sup>, Yomna A Mohammed<sup>1</sup>,</b></p> <p align="center"><b><sup>1</sup>Department of Biophysics, Faculty of Science, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt.</b></p> <p align="center"><b><sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Wireless fidelity (WIFI) network involves short-range communication between an access point and many personal devices (e.g., computers, printers, gaming devices). Widely used laptop computers and wireless networks emit 2.45 GHz Microwave radiation (MWR) which may result in exposure in a low level EMF during data transfer. They may affect organ systems in the body because of near field and chronic exposure. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of radiofrequency waves emitted from conventional WIFI devices on rat kidney. Twenty four female Wistar rats were divided into experimental and control groups. Standard access point communicating at 2.45 GHz was used as radio frequency wave source. The experimental group was exposed to radiofrequency energy for 24 hours a day for 40 consecutive days. The rats were sacrificed at the end of the study. Blood samples were collected for measuring urea and creatinine levels in the serum. Rats' kidneys were dissected for biochemical analysis of some oxidative and anti-oxidative parameters. Exposure to radiofrequency radiation decreased the malondialdehyde levels and the glutathione-S-transferase and catalase activities. Indeed, the activity of superoxide dismutase showed significant increase in WIFI-exposed group relative to control group. Moreover, kidney function was not affected. In addition, no significant histological alterations in kidneys were detected in WIFI-exposed group. These</p>

	<p>results indicate that WIFI exposure conditions used in the present study didn't elicit oxidative stress in rat kidneys, in addition, it enhanced the antioxidant mechanisms exhibited by rat kidneys.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Radio-frequency; WIFI; oxidative stress, kidney, Wistar rat.</p>
<p>Dr.A.shishehian GIC1542066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Improving Life Style with New Approach in Implant Dentistry</b> <b>Dr.A.shishehian</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Successful osseointegration(OI) is a fundamental need in implant therapy.Following a successful osseointegration ,monitoring of implant status is as important as primary successful osseointegration.</p> <p>OI can be evaluated indirectly by measuring implant stability in two different stages : primary and secondary stability ,hence one of the most important criteria is to be able to quantify implant stability at various time periods,in order to estimate long term prognosis of the treatment.</p> <p>For a durable evaluation of implant stability, one must have a repeatable standard method.</p> <p>In this article we are going to present a new approach for measuring implant stability during long time clinical follow up. In this study 15 implants were inserted in animal case -following an standard approach-</p> <p>Stability during a period of 1 year had been measured with two different methods,one with traditional osstell peg another with an smart peg that was designed for retrievability of long time measurement.</p> <p>likewise samples were evaluated with immunohistochemical test for inflammation response during primary stability changes</p> <p>On line search in MEDLINE.SCIENCEDIRECT,PUBMED and search engines such as Google from 1990-2013 performed with key words such as: implant stability ,insertion torque, resonance frequency test ,osstell, periotest.</p> <p>With two different methods we can not establish a precise and repeatable guideline for long time measurement of implant stability.</p> <p>To have a good and reliable decision about an implant treatment prognosis, information must be gathered about all aspects of an implant success criteria, not just stability through these current methods.</p>



YaghoobMadmoli  
GIC1542067

**Problems and Concerns about beta thalassemia patients and their quality of life in dezful, south-west Iran in 2015**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Thalassemia is the most common inherited disease in the world and Iran, according to the World Health Organization 4% of our country population are thalassemia carriers. Many physical, mental, psychological, economic and social problems in these patients, affected their quality of life. Impairment of quality of life has negative impact on social life, family, work and recreational activities and increase the risk of hospitalization and death from disease. This study aimed to assess problems and concerns about beta thalassemia and their quality of life in dezful, south-west Iran in 2015.

**Methods:** In this descriptive-analytic study patients with beta thalassemia that had clinical records in thalassemia clinic of dezful large hospital was enrolled. Then 112 patients with beta thalassemia major that had satisfied to participate in this study, filled the questionnaire and 130 healthy people of the same age were selected for comparison. The SF-36 was used to measure the quality of life. Data were analyzed using SPSS software version 18 and T-test.

**Results:** From 195 patients with thalassemia, 58.4% were males and 41.5% were women. 81% was major and 18.9% was Intermediate. 6.6% patients had diabetes, 5.6% patients with hepatitis C, 2.5% patients with hepatitis B, 2.5% patients with heart disease and 2% patients had aplastic anemia. In patients with beta thalassemia major the lowest score maintained in the general health (63/59) and the highest scores outcome in the physical functioning (85/25). Physical health was higher than mental health scores. Average scores for physical function in patients group was 5.5 score higher than controls group. In all aspects of quality of life except for physical health was not observed significant difference between two groups of men and women ( $p=0.025$ ). Patient group had lower score comparison the control group in general health, emotional well-being, energy/fatigue, impaired because of physical health, impaired because emotional health,

	<p>social functioning, physical health, mental health and total scores of quality of life, and the difference statistically significant (<math>p &lt; 0/05</math>).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> According to the results, these patients need specialized follow-up. To improve the quality of life of these patients and improve their accommodation with their illness, psychological and financial support and psychological counseling services are necessary.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Beta Thalassemia, Major, Quality of life, SF-36</p>
 <p>Ali Almajwal GIC1542068</p>	<p><b>Stress, night shift and eating behavior among nurses, Saudi Arabia</b></p> <p><b>Ali Almajwal</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Stress and shift work are both factors that influences nurses eating behavior. Those nurses also face additional stress from language and culture.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> The study investigated the association between stress, shift work and change in eating behavior among nurses working in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> The study was carried in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. A cross sectional study of 395 nurses was selected using a multistage sampling method. The selected nurses completed a questionnaire that included items relating to stress and eating behavior using the Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire (DEBQ). Also the questionnaire contained items pertaining to socio-demographic data, body mass index (BMI), shift work and hours worked per week. Logistic regression was used to investigate the predictors of change in eating habits.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> For all food styles, stress and night shift work influenced the amount of food nurses consumed, but was more significant under restrained. Under restrained eating style, higher significant percentage of nurses (often and almost everyday) reported eating more of fast food, snacks and binged, while fruits and vegetables were the least likely to be eaten under stress (2 and less than 2 servings). High stressed nurses have 52% increase in abnormal restrained eating, 24% increase in abnormal emotional eating and 21% increase in external eating when compared to low stressed nurses with normal eating style. Nurses working night shifts have 50% increase in abnormal restrained eating, and are less likely by about 45% to present abnormal external eating than working day shift.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Our finding suggest that stress and night shift was associated with change in in eating behavior. Stress increase consumption of of foods that are high in fat and a decrease in the consumption of fruit and vegetables. Nurses working night shifts preferred fast food and taking more snacks. Good eating and canteen facilities may make it easier for night shift workers to cope and improve dietary choices.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> stress, night shift, food styles, Saudi Arabia</p>



Lindsey Jamplis  
GIC1542069

## **The Ebola Epidemic: Implications of Risk Communication Practices of the World Health Organization**

**Lindsey Jamplis**

### **Abstract**

In risk management, public perceptions of health risks are a critical factor that health organizations must consider when developing communication messages, strategies and practices. When developing risk communication messages and strategies, the World Health Organization faces challenges in creating messages that can be easily understood by the public. Existing scholarship demonstrates how the public's risk perception is influenced by several factors including calculation, probability, assessment and sense making. The various ways that the public infers the meaning of risk and whether or not it poses an immediate threat will influence their behavior taken to avoid that risk. In addition to risk perception, the theoretical framework of risk communication practices provide insight into how organizations like the World Health Organization should address the public when crafting messages and strategies. The goal of the present paper is to provide a relevant literature review on risk management and risk communication practices that the World Health Organization can utilize in order to address and influence public perception of risk regarding the Ebola virus.

According to a recent publication released to the public regarding the potential Ebola therapies and vaccines, one goal of the World Health Organization in risk management is to influence attitude and behavior change. To address this goal, the present research proposal will apply the theoretical framework of the Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM) to examine the public's perceived risk of Ebola in order to determine what type of communication messages and strategies the World Health Organization should employ to inform the public and create behavior change to prevent exposure to contracting Ebola. EPPM looks at promoting behavior change based on the beliefs, emotions and perceived barriers of the at risk population. EPPM is a useful framework when designing campaign messages since it promotes behavior change and focuses on perceived threats that motivate action, as well as perceived self-efficacy in determining the nature of behavior. When communicating about the potential health risks of Ebola that the public is facing, risk messages and strategies should directly target the public's fear (susceptibility and severity) and efficacy (self and response) beliefs. The present study has conducted a survey and analyzed the data of the public's perceived risk of Ebola related to EPPM variables of the public's fear and efficacy beliefs towards contracting the Ebola virus.



Mina Ramezani  
GIC1542070

**Effects of *Tanacetum parthenium* L. hydroalcoholic extract on sexual hormones and some liver enzymes**

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**Abstract**

Most drug metabolism occurs in the liver, during this processes they may cause liver poisoning. Therefore, identification of some materials that increase liver resistance against toxic metabolites is very important. Nowadays, application of herbal plants to treat patients instead of synthetic drugs is increasing due to their lower side effects and high varieties of efficient components. *Tanacetum parthenium* L. is one of the most ancient and well-known medicinal plants that its role in the treatment of a wide range of diseases has been studied. This study is designed to assess the probable effects of hydroalcoholic extract of *Tanacetum parthenium* L. on liver enzymes, including Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and Aspartate aminotransferase (AST). Furthermore sexual hormones (progesterone and estrogen) were evaluated in female mice. In this experimental study, 40 female mice with the mean weight of 30-40 gr were divided into three groups: control, sham, and experimental groups. control group did not receive any drug. Sham group only received normal saline. The experimental groups were injected by 25, 50, and 100 mg/kg doses of *Tanacetum parthenium* extract intraperitoneally for 15 consecutive days. Finally, animals were anesthetized using ether, and blood samples were taken through their ventricles. Blood serum was extracted and the serum concentration of AST, ALP, estrogen and progesterone was measured. Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. The mean serum level of estrogen and progesterone was significantly higher in the experimental groups 50 and 100 mg/kg compared to the sham and control groups. Serum levels of and AST and ALP indicated significant decrease only at 50 and 100 mg/kg doses of extract. Active ingredients of

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	<p><i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> L. may act as an antioxidant to decrease production of free radicals or liver enzymes releasing into the blood through stabilization of hepatocyte membrane. On the other hand, <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> L. extract may have some effects on hormone concentration that is due to phytoestrogen components, and can increase the estrogen and progesterone levels.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> <i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> L, Estrogen, Progesterone, ALP, AST, mice.</p>
 <p>Moghadam R GIC1542071</p>	<p><b>Effect of Fish Oil Supplementation on Physical Health among Middle Aged Women: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial</b></p> <p>Moghadam R* (MSc) 1</p> <p>1-MS in midwifery ,Dept of Midwifery ,Faculty of Basic and Medical Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan Branch ,Zanjan,Iran, : <a href="mailto:Homa.moghadam@yahoo.com">Homa.moghadam@yahoo.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u><a href="#">Abstract</a></u></p> <p><b>Background:: Middle Age</b> is one of the compliance that impact on quality of life in women</p> <p>This study investigated the effects of Fish Oil supplementation on Physical Health in middle aged women. .</p> <p><b>Materials and Methods:</b> This is a Randomised, Double- Blind, Placebo- Controlled Clinical Trial study, on 68 Middle Aged Women between 45-60 years old that had Inclusion criteria, and were randomly assigned to clinical group (Fish Oil) or control group (placebo). Capsules of Fish Oil( 1000 mg ) or placebo were prescribed to the participants for eight weeks one time per day. Of the 83 patients enrolled, 68 completed the study (Fish Oil supplement, n=34; placebo; n = 34). Data collection method was demographic questionnaire , food frequency (FFQ) and WHOQOL – BREF questionnaire. QOL was assessed using the short version of the World Health Organization QOL questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF that covers four domains: physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and satisfaction with environment. The total score range is 26 to 130, with higher scores indicating a more favorable condition. .Data were analyzed by spss18: T tests , Chi-squared , Fiedman and Mann-Whithney tests.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> There was significant difference Physical Health total score (<math>P &lt; 0/001</math>) between two groups. Treatment with 1000 mg Fish Oil did affect total Physical Health score after 8 weeks of intervention.</p>

	<p><b>Conclusions</b> Supplementation with fish oil for 8 weeks influence the Physical Health in healthy Middle Aged Women .</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> fish oil Physical Health; Middle Aged Women</p>
 <p>Yahia El.Sayed Ramadan Mohamed GIC1542073</p>	<p><b>Nurses' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Detection and Management of Acute Drug Poisoning at Cairo University Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Yahia El.Sayed Ramadan Mohamed</b> <b>Cairo University, Faculty of Nursing, 11562, Egypt</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Detection and management of poisoning represents a basic emergency nursing competency. Nurse's knowledge and practice play important roles in providing supportive care to decrease morbidity and mortality caused by poisonings. The study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge and practice regarding detection and management of acute drug poisoning. A descriptive exploratory design was utilized. Two research questions were formulated: a) what is the nurses' level of knowledge regarding detection and management of acute drug poisoning. b) what is the nurses' level of practice regarding detection and management of acute drug poisoning. The study is carried out at The National Center for Clinical and Environmental Toxicology affiliated to Cairo University Hospitals. A convenience sample of 30 nurses with a minimum one year of experience was utilized. Three tools were developed and utilized to collect data: tool 1. Nurses' sociodemographic data sheet, tool 2. Acute drug poisoning nurses' interview questionnaire and tool 3. Acute drug poisoning nurses' practice observational checklist. All the studied sample (100%) had unsatisfactory knowledge and practice level (&lt;75%) regarding detection and management of acute drug poisoning with a total mean knowledge and practice scores of (36.86 ± 2.046 &amp; 28.20 ± 2.51) respectively. No significant correlations were found between age, years of experience, total knowledge scores and total practice scores. No significant statistical difference was found in the total mean practice scores in relation to socio demographic characteristics. A high significant statistical difference was found in the mean practice scores in relation to qualifications. To conclude, critical care and emergency nurses dealing with poisoned patients have inadequate knowledge and practice regarding detection and management of acute drug poisoning. To recommend, Replication of this study on a larger sample from different geographical locations in Arab Republic of Egypt and establishment of continuing education programs including evidence based guidelines to improve nurses' knowledge and practice regarding detection and</p>

	management of acute drug poisoning.
Marzieh Adel Mehraban GIC1542074	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comparison understanding of nurse administrators and nursing staffs about performance appraisal</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Marzieh Adel Mehraban<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PhD in Nursing, Assistant professor of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TaherehMoradi,</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MS student in nursing , Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MahinMoeini</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assistant professor Nursing &amp; Midwifery care research center, school of Nursing &amp; Midwifery, Isfahan university of Medical sciences, Isfahan, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>introduction:</b> Performance appraisal, is an essential element of health care organizations to achieve improved quality of care . The purpose of this study was to determine and compare the understanding of the performance appraisal of managers and nursing staff in hospitals affiliated to Isfahan University of Medical Sciences.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This cross-sectional descriptive study using a random sampling among the 75 managers and 313 nurses in hospitals affiliated to Isfahan University of Medical Sciences in 2015 took place. Data were collected through questionnaires. To questionnaire was made by researcher with using scientific books and opinions of management professors and its validity approved by 10 faculty members of the Medical Sciences specializes in the research and tools (Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.86). data was analyzed by spss statistical software, version 16.</p> <p><b>Finding:</b> The findings showed mean score of the managers' understanding about performance appraisal (<math>14.5 \pm 51.4</math>) is more positive than staff nurse's understanding (<math>14.2 \pm 56.8</math>) in different aspects.</p> <p>Discussion: however, in the organization, managers most often are agreed on political rules such as performance appraisal, nursing staffs may have different understanding about that. It's valuable that managers respect the staff's view and perception about the organization and try to improve that</p> <p>Keywords: employee performance appraisal, nurse administrator,</p>

	nursing staff
 <p data-bbox="186 487 370 550">UshaBarahmand GIC1542075</p>	<p data-bbox="711 256 1377 340"><b>Child Maltreatment in Adolescent Substance Users and its Association with Impulsivity: Emotional Dysregulation as Mediator</b></p> <p data-bbox="750 373 1344 436"><b>UshaBarahmand, Associate Professor, University of MohaghehArdabili, Iran</b></p> <p data-bbox="782 466 1312 529"><b>Ali Khazae, Graduate Student, University of MohaghehArdabili, Iran</b></p> <p data-bbox="711 550 1393 613"><b>GoudarzSadeghiHashjin, Associate Professor, University of MohaghehArdabili, Iran</b></p> <p data-bbox="993 697 1101 718"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p data-bbox="685 751 1409 1726">The purpose of this study was to determine the associations of various types of childhood maltreatment with emotion dysregulation and impulsivity in adolescent substance users. The sample consisted of 66 male substance users recruited from those attending a Boot Camp Interventional Program. Participants ranging in age from 14 to 20 with a mean age of 16.4 years and the majority of them reported using multiple substances mainly, alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, MDMA and opiates. Data were collected using measures of childhood maltreatment, emotional dysregulation and impulsiveness. All data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficients and bootstrap analysis of mediation. Findings revealed that childhood maltreatment correlated with difficulties in regulating emotions, with emotional abuse and physical neglect having the largest associations. Physical abuse, emotional abuse and emotional neglect showed significant positive correlations with a lack of emotional awareness, while physical neglect correlated significantly and positively with difficulties engaging in goal directed behavior and with lack of emotional clarity. Furthermore, while only sexual abuse correlated with impulsiveness, all indices of emotional dysregulation showed significant associations with impulsiveness. Bootstrap analysis confirmed the mediating role of emotional dysregulation. These results imply that childhood maltreatment may place adolescents at risk for any form of psychopathology including substance use through interfering with the child's acquisition of emotion regulation skills. The disruption in this developmental process is likely to result in impulsiveness or other maladaptive personality traits that lead the individual toward maladaptive behaviors of which substance may just be one. Findings support the potential utility of further research into emotion dysregulation and impulsiveness as antecedents of problematic substance use.</p> <p data-bbox="685 1726 1409 1789">Keywords: addiction, abuse, emotion dysregulation, impulsiveness.</p>
Ishfaq A. Bukhari GIC1542076	<b>Cardiac protective effect of olive oil against ischemia reperfusion- induced cardiac arrhythmias in isolated diabetic</b>

**rat hearts**

**Ishfaq A. Bukhari<sup>1</sup>, Bassem Yousef Sheikh<sup>2</sup>,  
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**Summary**

Olive oil is the primary source of fat in the Mediterranean diet which is associated with a low mortality for cardiovascular disease. Olive oil is rich in monounsaturated fatty acids, and has been reported for variety of beneficial cardiovascular effects including blood pressure lowering, anti-platelet, anti-diabetic and anti-inflammatory effects. Growing number evidences from preclinical and clinical studies have shown that olive oil improves insulin resistance, decrease vessels stiffness and prevent thromboembolism.

We evaluated the effects of olive against streptozotocin-induced physiological disorders in the animal models of diabetes and ischemia and reperfusion (I/R)- induced cardiac arrhythmias. Diabetes was induced in male rats with a single intraperitoneal injection of streptozotocin (60 mg/kg), rats were treated for two months with olive oil (1 ml/kg p.o). Control animals received saline. Blood glucose, body weight were monitored every 14 days. At the end of the treatment rats were sacrificed hearts were isolated for mounting on langedorff's apparatus. The blood glucose and body weight was not significantly different in the control and olive treated animals. The control diabetic animals exhibited 100% incidence of I/R –induced ventricular fibrillation which was reduced to 0% with olive oil, treatment. The duration of ventricular fibrillation reduced from 98.8± 2.3 (control) to 0 seconds in the olive oil treated group. Diltiazem, a calcium channel blocker (1 µm/L) showed similar results and protected the I/R-induced cardiac disorders. The biochemical analysis of the cardiac tissues showed that diabetes and I/R produce marked pathological changes in the cardiomyocytes including decreased glutathione (GSH) and increased oxidative stress (Malondialdehyde; MDA).. Pretreatment of animals with olive oil (1 ml/kg p.o) increased GSH and MDA levels. Olive oil also improved the diabetic-induced histopathological changes in the cardiomyocytes. These finding indicate that olive possesses cardiac protective properties. Further studies are under way in our lab to explore the mechanism of the cardio-protective effect of olive oil.

<p>Alomair S, Alhathlul A GIC1542077</p>	<p><b>Growth Parameters among Saudi Children Attending Health Care Center of KFU, Alhassa, Saudi Arabia. Is there Deviation from Normality?</b></p> <p><b><u>Alhathlul A, Alsultan B, AlBaloushi N, AlOmair S</u></b></p> <p><b>College of medicine, King Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Introduction: The assessment of growth in children is important for monitoring health status. Growth charts have been used for at least a century to screen for potentially inadequate growth.</p> <p>Objectives: is to look at growth parameters of normal children at our university health center.</p> <p>Material and methods: This study type is a prospective, descriptive study. In primary health care center of KFU, Alhassa, KSA. It is based on assessment of growth parameters especially weight and height of healthy children attending health center.</p> <p>Results: A total of 47 healthy children from birth to 11 years of age were included in this study. There were 25 males, their mean age (3.1±2.5), and 22 females, their mean age was (4.8±3.6). Most of Females height parameters were located between 25<sup>th</sup> – 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles. All male height centile were located above 75<sup>th</sup> centile. Regarding the weight, male and female were equally located between 25<sup>th</sup> – 75<sup>th</sup> centile, but we noticed that there was leaner growth pattern in weight parameter between the ages of 2 to 12 months in both male and female. Male had tendency to be taller than female in all ages.</p> <p>Conclusion: Growth patterns over time using multiple data points must be used in conjunction with other medical and family history to evaluate appropriate growth. Training on accurate measurements techniques, especially for recumbent length, is critical for any assessment to be valid.</p> <p>Acknowledgment: mentor Dr. GihanYousef for mentoring this research.</p> <p>Key words: Growth charts, Growth parameters, and Saudi children.</p>
<p>AlBaloushi.NN GIC1542078</p>	<p><b>Attitude towards performance of medical checkups: a survey from Eastern province of Saudi Arabia</b></p> <p><b>AlBaloushi.NN, AlOmair.SA,Sayed Ibrahim Ali</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Routine checkups are important in the early detection</p>

	<p>of disease. Many factors influence the performance of medical checkups. The aim of our study was to detect the factors that affect the performance of routine medical checkups in the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia.</p> <p><b>Material and Methods:</b> This study analyzed observational, descriptive cross-sectional data. Our sample includes male and female adults over the age of 20 years from different cities in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia in February 2015. The sample size was 721, divided among the 9 cities of the Eastern province. Our data was collected via a questionnaire, which was distributed randomly among the population.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The study sample consisted of 28.4% males and 71.6% females. The study suggested that only 22.5% of the sample perform routine medical checkups while the majority of them (77.5%) do not perform checkups. Precipitating factors, age, gender and marital status have an effect on the performance of routine checkups. However, education, financial status and occupation appeared to have no effect on performing regular checkups. Reasons for performing routine checkups were also analyzed. Most people performed routine checkups out of personal conviction and belief in its benefits. The commonest reasons cited for avoiding routine checkups were not having enough time and a perception of medical check-ups being a long and boring process.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> We concluded that in order to increase the performance of medical checkups, the personal conviction and belief of the population should be increased first by spreading awareness.</p>
AzarAghamohammadi GIC1542079	<p><b>Risk of preeclampsia in paternal smoking in three months before until time of conception: A cohort study</b></p> <p><b>AzarAghamohammadi<sup>1*</sup>, MandanaZafari<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><b><sup>1</sup>Department of midwifery, Sari Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sari, Iran</b></p> <p><b>*Corresponding author. Tel.: +989113514912 ; fax: +981513267026</b></p> <p><b>E-mail address: azareaghamohamady@iausari.ac.ir</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Objective</p> <p>Preeclampsia which happen in 5-10% of pregnancies, is associated with maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality in all over the world. Preeclampsia leads to high rates of preterm birth, small</p>

	<p>for gestational age infant. the objective of the present study was to evaluate the effects of paternal cigarette smoking before and in conception on risk of preeclampsia in non smoker women without exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.</p> <p>Study design:</p> <p>In this cohort study, 302 healthy pregnant nonsmokers women were entered. They were divided in two groups with non smoker husband (n=158) and smoker husband (n=144) in conception time. All of women reported no exposure of cigarette smoking before and in pregnancy. Rate of preeclampsia compared in two groups.</p> <p>Results: rate of preeclampsia is significantly higher in pregnant nonsmokers women that their husbands were smoker. (P=0.030) , OR= 2.808 [ CI 95% 1.364 - 5.781].</p> <p>Conclusion: Paternal smoking in three months before until time of conception is a risk factor for preeclampsia.</p> <p>Key words: Paternal smoking, preeclampsia, pregnancy outcome</p>
<p>Bayan A. Alsultan GIC1542080</p>	<p><b>Antibiotic Resistant in the Middle East. Is it Threatening the Future?</b></p> <p><b>AmjadAlhathlul, Bayan Alsultan, Noor AlBaloushi, Sara AlOmair</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> One of the greatest threats to modern medicine is the increasing prevalence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Recent studies have shown that the prevalence of antibacterial resistant can be extremely high in the Middle East.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>The aim</b> to aware health care providers and the society the complications we might face in the soon future.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Comparing of antibacterial abuse between the recent and future from literature reviews from multiple sites.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Antibiotic resistance keeps increasing daily in the Middle East, which creates a threaten to the public health. A Saudi study was published in 1981 says; 12% strains of bacteria were resistant to penicillin.<sup>3</sup> Other Saudi study was published in 2008 says; 54% of the samples from children under 5 years were resistant to penicillin.<sup>3</sup> All overuse, underuse and misuse of medicines contribute seriously to this problem.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Taking precautions and preventions from now to save the future generations from antibacterial resistance. The importance of spreading the awareness is what will make difference in the future health. No action today, no cure tomorrow.</p>



Faisal Ridho Sakti  
GIC1542081

**Satisfaction Level of Childbirth Patient in Primary Health Care in Indonesia**

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**Abstract:**

Based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2012, maternal mortality associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum are 359 per 100,000 live births. This statistic is still far from the target of MDG's by 2015, which is to reduce maternal mortality in 2015 to 102 per 100,000 live births.

Analysis of maternal mortality conducted by Indonesian Directorate of Maternal Health in 2010 proved that maternal mortality is closely linked to birth attendants and maternity facilities. Medical personnel attendance proved to contribute to the decline in the risk of maternal death. Similarly facilities, if the delivery is done in health care facilities, it will reduce the risk of maternal death.

At present, the existing health care system in Indonesia are the system of primary and secondary care. In this case, the primary health care system is the first-line for public health services, including childbirth services. Patient satisfaction is an indication of the quality of health services. Therefore, we want to observe the level of patient satisfaction in terms of childbirth at the primary health care level.

In this study we used a qualitative method to determine the level of childbirth patients satisfaction in primary health care. Our study subjects were pregnant women who had given birth in a primary health care at least one time. We take our sample at Yogyakarta.

Keyword : Healthcare, Childbirth, Primary Healthcare

Moslem Ghalkhani  
GIC1542082

**A comparison of temperament, cognitive failures and sleep quality in patients with schizophrenia, bipolar and substance-related disorders**

**Moslem Ghalkhani, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili,  
Ardabil, Iran**

**Sanaz Soltani, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran**

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The psychobiological model of temperament and character indicates that personality traits are heritable and can influence a person's susceptibility to mental disorders. The objective of the present study was to compare temperament and character, cognitive failures and sleep quality in three groups of patients in remission: patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and substance-related disorders. A purposive sample of 31schizophrenia patients, 28 bipolar patients and 30 patients with substance related disorders matched on age was recruited for the study. Data were collected using the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI), Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ) and the Sleep Quality Scale (SQS). Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of variance and logistic analysis. Findings revealed significant character and temperamental group differences, with the schizophrenia and bipolar group reporting greater harm avoidance, lower reward-dependence, lower cooperativeness and higher self-transcendence than patients with substance-related disorders, who scored higher on novelty-seeking.. In addition, patients also differed in the kind of self-reported cognitive failures. While patients with schizophrenia reported more problems with memory and social interactions, bipolar patients tended to report problems with concentration and names, and patients with addictive disorders reported significant problems with motor functions. Differences also emerged with regard to sleep quality, with bipolar and addicted patients reporting greater difficulty falling asleep or getting up and greater dissatisfaction with over all sleep. The schizophrenia group, in contrast, reported feelings of greater restoration after sleep and more difficulty maintaining sleep. Logistic regression analysis also revealed that certain cognitive failures along with character and temperament dimensions can be used to describe patients with psychosis from one another as well as from the addictive group. <b>Conclusions:</b> Temperamental and cognitive similarities and differences among the three groups point to the possibility of specific endophetypes.</p> <p>Keywords: character, temperament, cognitive failures, sleep quality, schizophrenia, bipolar, substance-related</p>
<p>SanazSoltani GIC1542083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Impact Of dialectical Behavior Therapyon Anxiety, Impulsivity and Self-Esteem of Individuals with Sub Clinical Trichotillomania Disorder.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SanazSoltani, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Moslem Ghalkhani, University of MohagheghArdabili, Ardabil, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) has been used widely for the</p>

	<p>treatment of various mood and anxiety disorders. However, its use in treating individuals with trichotillomania has not been reported. A sample of 54 university students (36 female) were recruited for the study. All participants were included if they reported distress over the repetitive pulling out of their own hair from the scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes, or other areas of the body. The participants had an average age of 21.3 years. All participants received standard DBT, which included skills training and individual therapy. Therapy was conducted over 16 weekly sessions. The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of DBT on anxiety, impulsivity, and self-esteem of people with trichotillomania features.</p> <p>An experimental research design with a single group and pre-and post-test method was used. Data were collected using the Interactive Anxiety scale, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, and the Self-esteem Scale. The statistical analysis was performed using Wilcoxon Signed test.</p> <p>The results of this study showed no significant differences between pre-test and post-test scores on impulsiveness, but there were significant differences between pre-test and post-test scores of interactive anxiety and self-esteem.</p> <p>Findings imply that DBT has an immediate effect on interactive anxiety and self-esteem, while its effects in terms of improved impulsiveness may be delayed or require longer duration of therapy.</p> <p>Keywords: dialectical behavior therapy, trichotillomania features, anxiety and self-esteem</p>
<p>Pelarak Ferdos GIC1542084</p>	<p><b>When Dreams die: Parental Experience after Child Death</b></p> <p><b>Pelarak<sup>1</sup>Ferdos, B.Sc</b>  <b>Kazemi<sup>2</sup>Narjes , B.Sc</b>  <b>Hamideh mashalchi<sup>3</sup>, B.Sc</b>  <b>mehranfard<sup>4</sup>Shahzad, B.Sc</b>  <b>Majidipour<sup>5</sup>Narges, B.Sc</b>  <b>Bosak<sup>6</sup>Somaich, B.Sc</b></p> <p><b>1-Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>2- Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>3- Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>4- Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>5- Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>6- Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corresponding author: ferdospelarak, Faculty member of nursing &amp; midwifery department of Dezful university of medical sciences,dezful, Iran.</b>  <b>Tel: 09169417091</b>  <b>Email: <a href="mailto:f.pelarak20@yahoo.com">f.pelarak20@yahoo.com</a></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Introduction and objective:</b></p> <p>Death of a child is considered as one of the greatest devastating failures that makes the continuation of life difficult for the parents. With child's death, parents lose a part of themselves and a part of their future dreams, and their loss is extremely vast and extensive. When parents die, people lose their past, but when a child dies, people lose their future; this stresses the severity of failure for those who have lost their child. Hence, the present study has been conducted for the purpose of describing the experiences of parents who have lost a child.</p> <p><b>method:</b> This study used a qualitative approach through a phenomenological method. Sampling was based on the objective of the research and the method of interview was unstructured and conducted until the full data saturation. Information was gathered through unstructured interview with 23 fathers or mothers who had lost their child. The cause of death of children has been divided into two categories of unintentional accidents and diseases. Colaizzi's nine step method was used for data analysis.</p> <p>Findings: Conducted interviews were analyzed. Of 116 basic code Mental impasse has been one of the main concepts of this study derived from Pain and suffering, Surrender to life, Great divide , Worry , Guilt feeling.</p> <p><b>Discussion and conclusion:</b> Results of the current study show that the death of a child makes the continuation of life difficult and causes the creation of deep crises for parents; the results of these crises will be the creation of destructive influential reactions in their lives. Synchronization (adaptation and compatibility) of self with life events without the one you love is a part of the sorrow period that requires significant time and effort.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> death, child, child death, parents, experience</p>
<p>MohammadkarimBahadori GIC1542089</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Perception and Expectation Gaps of Service Provided to Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Mohammadkarim Bahadori<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. Health Management Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corresponding author</b></p>

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**Abstract**

**Background:** The gap analysis of quality in the healthcare competitive environment is an undeniable necessity for health organizations and will lead to improved patient satisfaction. This study aimed to survey of perception and expectation gaps of service provided to patients with chronic kidney disease in Iran.

**Materials and Methods:** This was a cross-sectional and descriptive study carried in hemodialysis centers (4 centers) in Iran. hemodialysis patients (n=195) referred to four centers were studied using census method. The required data were collected using the SERVQUAL questionnaire . The collected data were analyzed using SPSS 21.0 through some statistical tests, including Independent-Samples T Test, One-Way ANOVA and Paired-Samples T Test.

**Results:** The results showed that the means of patients' expectations were more than their perceptions of the quality of services provided in all dimensions indicating that there were gaps in all dimensions. The highest and lowest means and SD of negative gaps were related to Empathy (-0.52±0.48) and Tangibility (-0.29±0.51). In addition, among the studied patients' demographic characteristics and the five dimensions of service quality, only the difference between the patients' income levels and the gap in Assurance was statistically significant (P-value < 0.001).

**Conclusion:** Hospitals and dialysis centers should make efforts to properly identify the patients' needs and wants. Using SERVQUAL model and by evaluating the quality of services from the patients' viewpoints, the system quality weaknesses in the service can be identified and, then, the defects and weaknesses can be overcome using proper planning and, finally, the quality of services can be improved.

**Keywords:** Perception, expectation, patient, chronic kidney disease (CKD), Servqual

Nader Aghakhani  
GIC1542098

**Association of spiritual wellbeing with anxiety and depression  
of patients with myocardial infarction in Urmia, Iran**

**Nader Aghakhani, Kamal Khademvatan, Gholamreza Esm-  
Hoseini, Afshin Hazrati, Vahid Alinezhad, Hasan Nazari,  
Chimen Ghaderi, Samereh Eghtedar, Narges Rahbar, Maryam  
Mesgarzadeh, Mojghan Hajahmadi Arsanjan**

**Introduction:**

Coronary artery diseases including myocardial infarction (MI) have been recognized as a major health problem in the world. The patients may experience mental and emotional problems like depression and anxiety at different periods of hospitalization that can negatively affect other important characteristics and medical parameters in patients with myocardial infarction and increase patients' spiritual needs. Spirituality wellbeing may play an important role in their adapting to consequent mental disorders of illness such as anxiety and depression.

**Methods:**

This study was hence carried out to determine association of a spiritual wellbeing with anxiety and depression of patients with myocardial infarction in Urmia, Iran. In a descriptive correlational study, patients with acute myocardial infarction hospitalized were studied by a questionnaire, consisted of demographic characteristics and Palutzian& Ellison spiritual wellbeing scale. Level of anxiety and depression was evaluated by using a HADS questionnaire. Data was analyzed with using SPSS 16 statistical software.

**Results:**

46 of patients (70.8%) were male and 19 were female. In addition, 23 patients (37.7%) had other chronic disease. 16 (23.9%) of the participants in this study had lower levels of depression or anxiety, 36 (53.7%) had a higher level of depression or anxiety disorder (borderline) and finally, 15 (22.4%) of the participants had a sever level of depression or anxiety disorders.

35 (52.2%) of the participants had an average spiritual wellbeing level and 32 of them (48.8%) had a high spiritual wellbeing level. None of them had a lower spiritual wellbeing level. There was a significant relationship between spiritual wellbeing and level of depression and anxiety with gender and level of education and occupation. A reverse relationship between spiritual health and level of anxiety and depression was detected (P = 0.05).

**Conclusion:**

Spirituality wellbeing based care plans can be a good way to reduce depression and anxiety.

**Key words:** association, spiritual wellbeing, anxiety, depression, myocardial infarction, Iran



Jarosław Mazuryk  
GIC1542099

**Rapamycin-Loaded Solid Lipid Nanoparticles for Medical Application**

**Jarosław Mazuryk<sup>a, b</sup>, Alice Polchi<sup>c</sup>, Stefano Giovagnoli<sup>d</sup>, Alessandro Magini<sup>e</sup>, Carla Emiliani<sup>c\*</sup> and Adam Patkowski<sup>a, b</sup>**  
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	<p><b>d) Department of Pharmaceutical Science, University of Perugia</b></p> <p><b>e) Department of Medical and Biological Sciences, University of Udine</b></p> <p><a href="mailto:jmaz@amu.edu.pl">jmaz@amu.edu.pl</a></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Neurodegenerative disorders and belong to most debilitating diseases of affluence that still remain without any efficient, low-cost remedy. Much effort has been paid for inventing brain-targeted drug-carriers to effectively overcome BBB, which regulates the transport of active agents into CNS. At the same time, the rapamycin-mediated inhibition of the mTORcomplex, responsible for metabolism and cell proliferation, has been shown to repair the cognitive behavior in an Alzheimer mouse model. Design of well-defined solid lipid nanoparticles carrying rapamycin becomes a powerful strategy to treat the CNS-localized lesions. Rapamycin-loaded SLN, based on Compritol® and stabilized with polysorbate 80, were prepared using cold high-pressure homogenization. Drug content and thermal stability of Rap-SLN were established by UV, FT-IR, Raman spectroscopy and DSC. AFM, EM and DLS revealed colloidal size and spherical shape of the nanoparticles. The internal structure was analyzed by XRD and <sup>1</sup>HNMR. Evaluation of Rap-SLN in a SH-SY5Y cell line, an <i>in vitro</i> model for neurodegenerative diseases, by means of MTT, western blotting assays and fluorescence labeling, provided a promising evidence for the release of rapamycin from SLN into the cells.</p>
 <p>Morteza. Azhdarzadeh GIC1542102</p>	<p><b>Aptamer Targeted Theranostic Super Paramagnetic Iron Oxide Nanoparticles (SPIONs) as a Nano Device for Overcoming Colon Cancer</b></p> <p><b>Morteza. Azhdarzadeh<sup>1</sup>, Fatemeh. Atyabi<sup>1</sup>, Rassoul. Dinarvand<sup>1</sup>, Morteza. Mahmoudi<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><b><sup>1</sup>Nanotechnology Research center, Faculty of Pharmacy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>SPIONs because of contrast agent ability and therapeutic application attracted great attention. These NPs because of their unique physicochemical properties (superparamagnetism) can be exploited as an excellen contrast agent. Furthermore, their superparamagnetism property bring them another targeting ability along with passive targeting and active targeting by aptamer or antibody. At the current study, SPIONs were prepared and coated by gold as a photothermal tools and targeted by aptamer toward colon cancer. Furthermore cytotoxicity and physicochemical properties of NPs were assessed.</p> <p><b>Methods</b></p> <p>SPIONs were synthesized by microemulsion method because and</p>

then were coated by gold to reduce its cytotoxicity as well as a tool for photothermal application. Size and morphology of NPs were evaluated by Differential Light Scattering (DLS) and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). Gold coating was confirmed by UV and X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS). At the next, thiol modified MUC 1 aptamer were incubated 16 hours with gold coated NPs and unconjugated aptamer were separated by centrifuge. Afterwards, cytotoxicity of bare NPs and protein corona covered NPs were assessed by MTT assay at HT-29 and L929 cell line and Targeting efficiency were evaluated by confocal microscopy.

**Results**  
 TEM images and DLS data approved that prepared NPs were spherical, monodispersed and about 20 nm. At XPS spectrum, Fe 2p peak and Au 4f 5/2 peak was detected which confirms gold coating. MTT results revealed that gold coated SPIONs have no cytotoxicity at 1-100 µg/ml concentration (P< 0.05) and NPs covered with 10% protein corona have low cytotoxicity than bare NPs while 100% protein corona covered NPs are more cytotoxic than bare NPs. Furthermore, confocal images confirm high uptake of aptamer-SPIONs in comparison with non-targeted SPIONs. Finally, laser application lead to cytotoxicity of HT-29 cell line that revealed photothermal efficacy of NPs.

**Conclusion**  
 SPIONs function as a contrast agent while its application as therapeutic agent candidate them as an interesting multifunctional nanostructure. So, targeted Au@SPIONs could serve as a contrast agent while their photothermal effect will lead to cancerous cell death.

**Keywords**  
 Theranostic, protein corona, aptamer



Young Jin Tak  
 GIC1542103

**Excessive Sodium Consumption and Related Factors According to Energy Intake in Old Age**

**Young Jin Tak**

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Few large-scale studies have investigated sodium intake in Korean elderly. We examined excessive sodium intake and related factors according to energy intake in this population.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study using data from the fifth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2012. We analyzed the 24-hour dietary recall data from 1,496 elderly individuals (635 men, 861 women), who were then categorized into three groups according to energy intake—insufficient, appropriate, and excessive. The association between sociodemographic factors and 4 g or more of sodium intake were examined by the multivariable logistic regression model.

**Results:** Mean sodium intake was 4.7 g/day for men and 3.3 g/day

	<p>for women. Subjects who consumed excessive energy had a higher risk of consuming 4 g or more of sodium in men (odds ratio [OR], 2.51; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.24-5.08) and women (OR, 3.89; 95% CI, 2.21-6.85) compared with subjects who consumed an appropriate amount of energy. In men, low house income (OR, 2.36; 95% CI, 1.07-5.19) in the group with insufficient energy intake and living alone (OR, 6.30; 95% CI, 2.26-17.54) in the group with excessive energy intake were significantly associated with excessive sodium intake. In women, alcohol use (OR, 4.46; 95% CI, 1.29-15.44) and regular walking (OR, 3.22; 95% CI, 1.15-9.03) in the group with excessive energy intake were significantly associated with excessive sodium intake.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> We observed a significant association between excessive sodium intake with low income and living alone in men. Our findings suggest that dietary support to reduce sodium intake is needed in the elderly.</p>
 <p>Mohamad Keshavarzi GIC1542104</p>	<p><b>The Effects of Mechanical Vibration on the Upper Body Posture</b></p> <p><b>Mohamad Keshavazi<sup>1</sup>, Pezhvak Gasemzadeh and Noel Sarkisian</b></p> <p><b>Mastar of Ergonomic, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p><a href="mailto:Keshavarzi.mohamad1@gmail.com">Keshavarzi.mohamad1@gmail.com</a> (Corresponding)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p>The study aimed to effects of mechanical vibration on the upper body posture and to investigate by use of questionnaire the prevalence of discomfort in locomotor system and its risk factors among drivers. 200 persons were included in this study. All were non professional drivers. Persons were chosen accidentally. A self administered questionnaire was developed and applied to investigate the level of discomfort experienced in the human body. The objective of the questionnaire was to gather body discomfort data in a quick and efficient manner. Data from the questionnaire and digital images of 118 subjects were used. According to results this study there is no single posture that can be comfortably maintained for long periods of time. Any prolonged posture will lead to static loading of the muscles and joint tissues and, consequently, can cause discomfort. A lot of people drive long distances daily to and from work and many of them don't or even can't adjust their car seat.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Mechanical vibration, Upper body, Ergonomic</p>
<p>Hiba Sabri</p>	<p><b>Evaluation of nutritional status of Arabs living in UK</b></p>

GIC1542112

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**Abstract—**

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the nutritional status of Arabs adults living in UK. The Mediterranean countries included in this study are the states of the Arab league. The Arab league members include 22 countries and these are;Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Food frequency questionnaire developed by Dehghan et al 2005 for use in the Middle East was used in this study to collect information about the food items consumed by the participants. A nutrient database was developed specifically for this study. The nutrient contents of food items in the questionnaire were extracted from table 19 of the United States department of agriculture food database and food composition tables for use in the Middle East 2nd edition. A total 200 questionnaire had been distributed, 114 questionnaire were received. Several factors had been evaluated; age, gender, smoking, education level, length of stay in UK, body mass index. Results showed that intake of vegetables, cereals, pulses, olive oil, nuts and sweets by women were higher than men. While intake of fruits, meat/chicken, fish and eggs were higher in men than women. Participants who lived longer in UK and second generation seemed to show higher total energy, carbohydrates, protein and fat daily consumption compared to those who lived in UK for a shorter period of time. Smokers showed higher energy, carbohydrates and fat consumption compared to non smokers and former smokers but not protein. Older participants showed higher vegetables, fish, eggs, and nuts consumption than younger participants,while younger participants consumed more sweets and cereals than older participants. Participants with primary education consumed the highest amount of vegetables, meat, chicken, pulses and eggs but they consumed the lowest amount of olive oil and sweets. Obese participants reported the lowest amount of protein, fat, carbohydrates and total daily calories consumed. The general conclusion of this study indicate that adult Arabs living in UK maintained the main elements of Mediterranean diet (eating vegetables, fruits, olive oil). However, the number of participants in this research was small, so further research is needed where a large number of participants is included to enable researchers to compare participants and factors and be able to generalize results more accurately from a large sample of the population.

Key words (Dietary intake, UK, Arabs, Mediterranean diet,

	Nutritional status)
SayakaKamio GIC 1542115	<p data-bbox="738 226 1356 289" style="text-align: center;"><b>Japanese Medical Students' Anxiety, Confidence, and Metacognition</b></p> <p data-bbox="763 325 1331 352" style="text-align: center;"><b>in History Taking in English as Second Language</b></p> <p data-bbox="966 394 1128 422" style="text-align: center;"><b>SayakaKamio</b></p> <p data-bbox="763 464 1323 491" style="text-align: center;"><b>Lecturer, School of Medicine, Kyorin University,</b></p> <p data-bbox="966 533 1128 560" style="text-align: center;"><b>Tokyo, Japan</b></p> <p data-bbox="990 602 1104 630" style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p data-bbox="690 665 1404 751"><b>Purpose:</b> This research studied Japanese undergraduate medical students' anxiety, confidence, and metacognition in studying medical history taking in English as second language in Japan.</p> <p data-bbox="690 793 1404 1035"><b>Background:</b> Dynamic systems of motivation in learning at university have been examined, showing that motivation correlates cognitive and affective factors, such as metacognition and anxiety. However, few studies have focused on the dynamic system of motivation of Japanese medical students. In particular, changes in anxiety, confidence, and metacognition in studying English for medical purposes during the undergraduate course have not been studied yet.</p> <p data-bbox="690 1077 1404 1560"><b>Method:</b> First, at the beginning of spring term in 2015, a questionnaire survey was conducted with Japanese undergraduate medical students (N=101) in Japan, with the aim of revealing their needs, motivation, anxiety, and confidence when studying English for medical purposes in medical education. In addition, the English proficiency of reading and vocabulary size were assessed. Second, based on the students' needs, motivation, and English proficiency, three month course modules in history taking in English was developed to acquire the basic skills of history taking in English and the advanced skills to manage challenging situation in history taking. Third, during the term, the students in first and third year (N=67) were asked to answer the open-ended questions in questionnaire, with the aim of researching the change of anxiety, confidence, and metacognition. Last, at the end of term, the correlations between the students' anxiety, confidence, metacognition, and academic achievements were calculated.</p> <p data-bbox="690 1602 1404 1896"><b>Result:</b> The questionnaire survey showed that the mean score of motivation in studying history taking skills in English was the highest of all interests in English for academic purposes and English for medical purposes, regardless of their proficiency in English being high or low. In addition, the statistical analysis showed there was no correlation between confidence, anxiety and the English proficiency. Moreover, the results of open-ended questionnaire and the end of term test illustrated that the students who had high confidence in their English proficiency at the beginning of term made lower achievement than other students at</p>

	<p>the end of the term test. On the other hand, it showed that students, who high anxiety of learning not only English but also medical subjects at the beginning of term, have made higher academic achievements and showed higher empathy at the end of the term test.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> This study shows that Japanese undergraduate medical students in Japan are most commonly interested in studying the professional skills of history taking in English, regardless of grade and English proficiency. In addition, it reveals that Japanese medical student have lower confidence and anxiety, regardless of their English reading proficiency and vocabulary size. Moreover, it suggests that the course modules developed in this study have contributed to support the students with high anxiety of learning to improve academic achievement in studying English for medical purposes, as well as the students' empathy in history taking. Moreover, it implies that not only learner's metacognition of anxiety during learning but also pedagogical setting in which the students would explain their anxiety, confidence, and English proficiency in their own words during the academic term improve the academic achievement.</p> <p><b>Biography</b></p> <p>SayakaKamio has completed her PhD at Kyoto University (Language and Science), researching prosody in academic presentations in English, learners' motivation and anxiety, and Computer Assisted Language Learning system and materials. She has been a linguist at Microsoft Language Development Centre until 2014. Since spring 2015, she is a lecturer at School of Medicine, KyorinUniversiy in Japan. Currently she is researching Japanese medical student's anxiety, confidence, and empathy in order to develop curriculum and materials.</p>
 <p>Rouhollah GIC1542118</p>	<p><b>Effect of Concept Mapping Techniques on Quality of Life Sciences Research: Qualitative Study</b></p> <p><b>RouhollahZaboli</b></p> <p><b>Assistant Professor,Health Management Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b></p> <p>The evidence suggesting whit the meaningful learning through a series of stages during which the learning process and the variables influencing it change systematically. Concept mapping technique is more meaningful forms. The aim of this study was to determine effect of concept mapping techniques on quality of life sciences research in a qualitative study.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This study was qualitative study. The study population consisted of 21 experts.Purposive stratified non-random sampling was done. Semi-structure interview in qualitative phase used for</p>

	<p>data collections. Thematic analysis with Nvivo software was done.</p> <p><b>Findings:</b> The result showed that the conceptual mapping on meaningful learning was an appropriate model to investigate the learning process but this is a theoretical more. We found in these study, 13 themes and 34 sub-themes that are determinants of effect of concept mapping techniques on quality of life sciences research.</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b> Most parts of participant believed to conceptual models in this learning process have strong affect on their lesson learned.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Concept Mapping, Meaningful Learning, Master of Student.</p>
 <p>Rouhollah GIC1542118</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Impact of Transformational Plan on Iranian Health System</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RouhollahZaboli</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Assistant Professor, Health Management Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>Iranian health system have major challenges that have grate effect in faire and effective delivery of health services. This study aimed to analysis the main impact of transformational plan on Iranian health system after of one year of implementation.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This study was qualitative research. The data were gathered via 4 expert panel with participation of 13 informants. We was performed content analysis approach for data analyses and we used Nvivo software for categorize the main themes and subthemes.</p> <p><b>Finding:</b> We found 8 theme in the impact of implementation of transformational plan on the Iranian health system including significant decreasing of OOP in hospitalized care, better access to universal health coverage, improvement of quality of hoteling services in hospitals, increasing the normal delivery instead of cesarean, increasing of physician’s payments, aggregate of dissatisfaction on other heath workface, generation of supportive packages for patients and aggregate the hospital performance indicators.</p> <p><b>Discussion:</b> Implementation of this plan would cause some improvement in services delivery but this is not sustainable. The general concern is providing the sustainable resources for continuous implementation.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> transformation plan, Iranian health system, hospital.</p>



JamilehAbolghasemi  
GIC1542119

## Comparison of Parametric and Semi-Parametric Survival Models to Predict an Allocation System in Advanced Liver Patients

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### Abstract:

**Introduction:** Cox proportional hazard model is the most common method for analyzing the effect of covariate on survival time. But under certain conditions, parametric models or additive hazard model can have advantages over Cox model. The aim of study was comparison of parametric and semi-parametric survival models to predict an allocation system in advanced liver patients.

**Methods:** Data required were collected from 305 patients with advanced liver disease who enrolled in a waiting list in Imam Khomeini Hospital. All of the patients were followed up for at least 5 years until they died or underwent liver transplantation. Cox regression analysis, additive hazard model, and parametric survival models such as exponential, *Weibull*, log-normal, and log-logistic, were applied to select the factors affecting their mortality. Survival curves were plotted. ROC curves for survival predictive models, and Friedman test were used to compare them. All calculations were performed with R (version 3.2.1) software.

**Results:** During the study, 71 (23.3%) patients died due to liver cirrhosis and 51 (16.7%) underwent LT. Viral Hepatitis (43.7%) is the most common cause of end-stage liver disease among Iranian patients. The results of *Friedmantest* showed that, there is a significant difference between the fitted models (P-Value<0.001). Serum bilirubin, serum albumin and age are associated with survival of these patients in fitted additive hazard model.

**Conclusion:** Among the models studied, additive hazard was more efficient than other models for prediction of survival of advanced liver patients.

**Keywords:** Survival analysis, Cox model, ROC Curve, Cirrhosis.

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## **Investigating the components of social capital in Women-Headed Households using path analysis method**

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### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** The network of social capital has an important effect on health behaviors of people in society. Determine and evaluate the components of social capital in women-headed households (WHH) in each community due to vulnerability and the lack of socio-economic background seems necessary. This study conducted to investigate the components of social capital in WHH and its effects on demographic variables.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was performed by convenience sampling method on 300WHH. The data were collected from all females, who referred to Tehran Municipality (District 2), using a demographic questionnaire and World Bank's Social Capital Questionnaire (SC- IQ) as data collection tools. This inventory is composed of 6 components within 39 questions. Data was analyzed by path analysis method using AMOS software.

**Results:** The average age of participants was 40.6(±9.5) years. The majority of WHH (%60.3) were unemployed. In the path analysis, income and education have the most impact on social capital of WHH. Also, the education was positively correlated with almost all components, but have negative correlation with participating in group work component. The results showed that among the components of social capital, participation in team work was significantly associated with the education. Also, a significant correlation was observed between income and all components of social capital except political empowerment. There was none significant association between political empowerment components with any demographic variables.

**Conclusion:**Income and education were more effective variables on social capital in WHH at Tehran City. Hence, by providing opportunities for improvement in these indicators, especially in WHH as a vulnerable group of community, may improve the physical, psychological and social health in these women and

	<p>ultimately diminish the negative burden resulting from these groups in the society.</p> <p>Keywords: Social capital components, Women-headed households, Path analysis</p>
<p>Mahrokh Keshvari GIC1542122</p>	<p><b>The Effect of Family-Centered Empowerment Model (FCEM) On the Blood Pressure and dimensions of Empowerment in Elderly People with Hypertension in Lenjan Health Center In 2013</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Background: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are important causes of mortality in elderly people. Hypertension is the most common cardiovascular disease that elderly people are encountered with. FCEM had a positive effect on improving patient care in chronic disease, whereas this model is not performed for elderly people.</p> <p>Aims: the aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of FCEM on the blood pressure and dimensions of empowerment in elderly people with hypertension.</p> <p>Methods: this clinical trial study accomplished on 62 elderly people with hypertension in Lenjan health center. After sampling by randomized clustering, subjects were randomly assigned to experimental and control group and was implemented FCEM according to its four steps perception threat, problem solving, educational participation and evaluation for experimental group and was done usual care and one educational class for control group. The research tools were demographic and dimensions of empowerment questionnaires and sphygmomanometer. Posttest was carried out 1 week after the intervention and evaluated blood pressure and follow up after 1.5 months. The obtained data was analyzed by means of SPSS20 software and dedicational statistical tests Mann-Whitney, Chi – Square, t test, ANOVA .</p> <p>Finding &amp; results: both case and control groups were matched in demographic data (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>) before intervention, both groups were matched in the mean of blood pressure (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>); but 1 week and 1.5 months after the intervention had significant differences in the mean of blood pressure in between two groups (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>). Also were matched two groups' case and control in two groups' elderly people and active family member groups in the mean score dimensions of empowerment (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>); but 1 week and 1.5 months after the intervention had significant differences in case group in two groups' elderly people</p> <p>and active family member groups in the mean score dimensions of empowerment (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>).</p> <p>Conclusion: performing FCEM for elderly people with hypertension is practically feasible and associated with improvement or control of blood pressure.</p> <p>Key words: family-centered empowerment model - empowerment</p>

	- dimensions – hypertension - elderly people
<p><b>Shahnaz Javdani</b> GIC1542123</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Architectural Implications of Public Library Design and Environment for Users’ Mental Health</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ShahnazJavdani<sup>a</sup>, ParastooKarami<sup>b</sup>, AzadehMehrpooyan<sup>*c</sup></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><sup>a</sup><b>Department Faculty of Information Science and Knowledge Studies, University of Tehran, Iran.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><sup>b</sup><b>Department Architecture and Technology, BCIT. BC. Canada</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><sup>c</sup><b>Department of English Literature, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corresponding Author*</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="mailto:dr.mehrpooyan@gmail.com">dr.mehrpooyan@gmail.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper focuses on the architectural impact of public libraries’ environment on users’ mental health. This study also investigates appropriate criteria and patterns and identify environmental stimuli in life space and their effects on humans and then evaluate environmental indexes. Present study was conducted through unique and innovative research method and tools to examine architectural effects of public library on user’s mental health in all depended public libraries in Tehran (Capital city) of Public Libraries’ institution of Iran. A 41-item checklist is designed by the researchers, which provides standards, criteria and patterns for indoor and outdoor space of public libraries. This study examines via descriptive-survey method and two types of quaternaries were used as assessment tools: General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and researcher-made questionnaire based on architectural theories. The results indicate that architectural space of public libraries is effective on users’ mental health. This research study confirms that there is a significant relationship between architectural implications and characteristics of public libraries and users’ mental health.</p> <p>Keywords: Public Library, Architectural elements, Mental health, Environmental health care</p>
<p>AzadehMehrpooyan GIC1542123</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Architectural Implications of Public Library Design and Environment for Users’ Mental Health</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ShahnazJavdani<sup>a</sup>, ParastooKarami<sup>b</sup>, AzadehMehrpooyan<sup>*c</sup></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><sup>a</sup>Department Faculty of Information Science and Knowledge Studies, University of Tehran, Iran.</p>

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## ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the architectural impact of public libraries' environment on users' mental health. This study also investigates appropriate criteria and patterns and identify environmental stimuli in life space and their effects on humans and then evaluate environmental indexes. Present study was conducted through unique and innovative research method and tools to examine architectural effects of public library on user's mental health in all depended public libraries in Tehran (Capital city) of Public Libraries' institution of Iran. A 41-item checklist is designed by the researchers, which provides standards, criteria and patterns for indoor and outdoor space of public libraries. This study examines via descriptive-survey method and two types of questionnaires were used as assessment tools: General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and researcher-made questionnaire based on architectural theories. The results indicate that architectural space of public libraries is effective on users' mental health. This research study confirms that there is a significant relationship between architectural implications and characteristics of public libraries and users' mental health.

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