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## Keynote

**Dr. Vish Kallimani**

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Previously a consultant in the IT, electronics and bio-informatics sectors, Dr. Vish Kallimani now sees himself as a whole-hearted contributor to education. He brings with him first-hand experience from past positions in the telecommunications and energy industries of India. He has working experience of more than 25 years in industry and Academics in various levels such as Engineer, Director, head and Professor etc in some of the leading Universities from India, Malaysia, Australia and UK. He has developed many curriculum and new programmes in Engineering and implemented.

Dr. Vish Kallimani's doctoral thesis brought him deeper into the world of data mining, which involved fields such as pattern recognition and knowledge management – subjects he has since written about extensively. He is a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy in the UK. His research interests are in Big Data, Visual informatics, Green ICT, Energy management.

In **Tele-com** industry he had an opportunity of working on PLCC (Power Line carrier communication) over HT lines. The job involved was planning, implementation and maintenance of telecommunication.

### Degrees and Alma Maters

- Ph.D. in Computer Science, Nottingham University, UK
- PGCHE, Nottingham University, UK
- M.E. in Electronics Engineering, Birla Institute of Technology, India
- B.E. in Electronics and Communication, Bangalore University, India



Uwakwe, Augustine Amadikwa  
GIC1532051

**Protective Effect of *Allium Sativa* Extract Against Carbon Tetrachloride-Induced Hepatic Oxidative Stress and Hyperlipidemia in Rats**

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**ABSTRACT**

Pathogenesis of several chronic liver diseases has been attributed to overwhelmed antioxidant protective system against reactive oxygen species (ROS). The present study ascertained the capacity of short-term administration of ethanolic extract of *Allium sativa* to neutralize ROS and ameliorate hyperlipidemia. Hyperlipidemia was induced in rats by single intraperitoneal injection of carbon tetrachloride (CCL<sub>4</sub>) of dosage, 2.0ml/kg body weight, followed by treatment with ethanolic extract of *A. sativa* (dosage, 200 and 400mg/kg body weight) at a regular interval of 16hrs for 64hrs. Blood samples were drawn from the rats at  $t=0hr$  and  $t=76hrs$ , that is, 12hrs after the end of the 64hrs treatment with CCL<sub>4</sub>/ *A. sativa* extract, to ascertain for hepatic function and serum lipid profile (SLP). In addition, liver post mitochondrial supernatant (PMS) fraction was measured for oxidative stress indicators: lipid peroxidation (LPOx), superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GPx), catalase (CAT) and reduced glutathione (GSH). On the average, short-term administration of ethanolic extract of *A. sativa* caused reduction of SLP in the following magnitude: total cholesterol (TC) =19.48%, triacylglycerol (TAG) =48.59%, very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) =48.57%, low density lipoprotein (LDL)=19.49% and high density lipoprotein (HDL) =32.43%. Also, improvement in oxidative stress indicators gave; SOD =10.20%, GPx =30.92%, CAT =18.18%, LPOx =35.92% and GSH =51.01%. Although the administration of *A. sativa* extract to the rats did not restore full therapeutic benefits within the experimental time ( $t=76hrs$ ), the capacity of the plant extract to ameliorate oxidative stress and hyperlipidemia in the animals was fairly at par with standard hepatic drug-hepatica.

Key words: *Allium sativa*, hepatocyte, hyperlipidemia, lipid profile, oxidative stress.



**Anti-tumor potential of silver nanoparticles fabricated using Diosgenin, a steroidal saponin from *Dioscorea oppositifolia* L. against Lymphoma cancer**

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#### ABSTRACT

Now a days about 80% of the world's population rely predominantly on plants and plant extracts for healthcare. The frontier research area like nanotechnology have been used as to revolutionize drug manufacturing, drug delivery, and medical diagnostics. Nanomedicine needs to overcome the challenges for its application, to improve the understanding of pathophysiologic basis of disease, bring more sophisticated diagnostic opportunities, and yield more effective therapies and preventive properties. Development of newer drug delivery systems based on nanotechnology methods is being tried for conditions like cancer, diabetes, fungal infections, viral infections and in gene therapy. The main advantage of nanotechnology is the modality of treatment are targeting of the drug and enhanced safety profile. Cancer nanotechnology is an interdisciplinary area of research in science, engineering, and medicine with broad applications for molecular imaging, molecular diagnosis, and targeted therapy. Out of all kinds of nanoparticles, the metallic nanoparticles, including gold, silver, iron, zinc and metal oxide nanoparticles, have shown great promise in terms of biomedical applications, not only due to their large surface area to volume ratio, but also because they exhibit different biomedical activities. For silver, this precious metal was originally used as an effective antimicrobial agent and as a disinfectant, as it was relatively free of adverse effects. However, with the development of modern antibiotics for the treatment of infectious diseases, the use of silver agents in the clinical setting had been restricted mainly to topical silver sulfadiazine cream in the treatment of burn wounds.

Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) were synthesized from Diosgenin, an active principle of Dioscorea and were characterized by UV-Vis spectroscopy, Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM), Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) and Inductively Coupled Plasmon Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES). Diosgenin was used as a reducing agent for conversion of silver ions to AgNPs in a rapid and eco-friendly manner. The UV-Vis spectra of AgNPs depict surface plasmon resonance peak at 410 nm, the characteristic wavelength of AgNPs. TEM image of the sample shows uniform silver nanoparticles with an average particle size of 13 nm. DLS studies showed approximate size of nanoparticles to be around 150 nm. ICP-OES analysis determined the concentration of silver nanoparticles to be 25.4 µg/mL. This is the first report of synthesizing silver nanoparticles using Diosgenin, and its efficacy was successfully analysed for breast cancer treatment. This is the first report of synthesizing silver nanoparticles from Diosgenin, Dioscorea oppositifolia plant active principle which is a triterpenoids steroidal saponin and are used as cortico-steroidal drug and its efficacy was successfully analysed for breast cancer treatment and DLA in mice

	<p>model. Key words: Breast cancer, DLA, Animal studies, antioxidant parameters, Ao/Eb staining, Anti tumor potenial.</p>
<p>Onuoha, Samuel C (Dr) GIC1532053</p>	<p align="center"><b>Effect of the Ehanolic Extract of Cannabis sativa on some female sex hormones in Wistar Albino Rats</b></p> <p align="center"><b>S.C. Onuoha and C.J. Okereke</b> <b>Department of Biochemistry, College of Science, University of PortHarcourt, PMB 5323 Choba, Nigeria</b> <b>sammyonuoha@yahoo.co.uk</b></p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Cannabis sativa have been suggested to disrupt the normal ovulatory cycle and hormonal secretion in both animals and humans. In this study, we investigated the changes in progesterone and estrogen levels in female Wistar rats as a result of oral administration of Cannabis sativa for 7, 14 and 21 days consecutively. A total of 18 female rats were used and selectively divided into three groups (A, B and C) based on their body weight. Group A was control group while Group B &amp; C were test groups and were given 200mg- and 400mg/kg body weight of the extract respectively. At the end of each week, blood sample was collected from the various groups and subjected to estrogen and progesterone hormonal assay. The estrogen levels observed in Groups B and C were <math>6.33 \pm 5.30</math> and <math>2.23 \pm 1.07</math> respectively after 21 days. On comparing the serum Estrogen and Progesterone concentration of the female Wistar rats of the Day 21 to the Day 7 of the experiment, a significant reduction was observed was observed in the test groups. The present findings demonstrate that medium term (21 days) treatment of female rat with ethanolic extract of Cannabis sativa results to a significant decrease in progesterone and estrogen levels. KEY WORDS: Cannabis sativa, progesterone, estrogen, sex-hormones.</p>
 <p>Dr. A. Rama Narsimha Reddy GIC1532055</p>	<p align="center"><b>Evaluation of Hypolipidemic Activity of Cow's urine</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Rama Narsimha Reddy A, Kishore Kumar A, and Shanthi Ch.</b> <b>Department of Pharmacology, Vaageswari College of Pharmacy,</b> <b>Beside LMD Police Station, Karimnagar-505481 (Telangana State),</b> <b>India</b> <b>Email: anreddyram@gmail.com</b></p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Hyperlipidemia has been ranked as one of the greatest risk factors contributing to the prevalence and severity of coronary heart diseases. Major complications of hyperlipidemia are atherosclerotic heart disease, heart attack, stroke, atherosclerosis and hyperlipidemia which are also the primary cause of death (Sudha et al., 2011) . Cow is a mobile dispensary. It is the treasure of medicines. The cow urine therapy is capable of curing several curable and incurable diseases. The holy texts,</p>

	<p>such as Atharva Veda, Charak Samhita, Rajni Ghuntu, Vridhabhagabhata, Amritasagar, Bhavprakash and Sushrut Samhita, contain beautiful description about these things.</p> <p><i>Cow's urine also called Gomutra</i> is recommended as a healing aid in Ayurveda. It's Treatment and Research Center has conducted a lot of research in the past few years and reached at the conclusion that it is capable of curing diabetes, blood pressure, asthma, psoriasis, eczema, heart attack, blockage in arteries, fits, cancer, AIDS, piles, prostrate, arthritis, migraine, thyroid, ulcer, acidity, constipation, gynecological problems, ear and nose problems, abortion and several other diseases (Dhama et al., 2005). Currently available drugs have been associated with number of side effects. The consumption of synthetic drugs leads to hyperuricemic, diarrhoea, nausea, myositis, gastric irritation, flushing, dry skin and abnormal liver function. As cows urine is naturally available and proved to be beneficiary in many compliations, it is selected to evaluate antihyperlipidemic in high fat diet induced hyperlipidemic rats &amp; humans and also observe the effect on body weights of human volunteers.</p>
 <p>GIC1532058 Ravanbakhsh Esmaeili</p>	<p><b>The Process of Confronting with Cancer and designing a Caring Model</b></p> <p><b>Ravanbakhsh Esmaeili</b> <b>Nursing School, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran</b></p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Introduction: Cancer has had growing trend in recent years and it causes a lot of problems for the patients and their families. This disease is perceived as a one of the most fearful illness in the community and getting cancer will accompany fears and emotional difficulties. Exposure to cancer is very important and delicate phase and proper patients' exposure to cancer can bring about fewer amounts of problems to them. Care models can facilitate this process and thus designing a model in this field is necessary and its introduction is the identifying the nature of patients' exposure to cancer and understanding their experience and all individuals who participate in this process. This study has been performed with the aim of determining the process of exposure to cancer in patients and designing a care model.</p> <p>Method: At first, using grounded theory method, the process exposure to cancer according to the experience of patients and their close relatives, physicians, nurses was investigated. Unstructured interview, observation and field notes were the methods of data collection. Sampling started purposefully and developed gradually through theoretical sampling according to obtained codes and categories until data saturation. In this study 16 patients, 4 family members, 3 physicians and 3 nurses (26 in all) were interviewed. Besides, 17 observations and 12 field notes were done. Data analysis was done using Glazer's constant comparative method and after identifying main concepts of the process of exposure to cancer, a care model of promotion of hope and support in exposure to</p>

	<p>cancer was designed and presented through Walker and Avant's method of constructing a theory.</p> <p><b>Finding:</b> Data analysis revealed that the main concern of participants was life threat and they used the main and basic strategy of exploring hope and support for existence in exposure to this concern. The results and outcome of this strategy were the partial hope to existence and activity and showed that participants try to get hopeful to existence and make necessary effort and pursue in this direction. The process of exposure to cancer includes categories of frailty of having difficult disease/cancer, knowing cancer diagnosis, contextualizing the knowing of the diagnosis, understanding life danger, exploring hope and support for existence and partial hope to existence and activity. After distinguishing main concepts of the process of exposure to cancer, a model of care with the core concept of promotion of hope and support in exposure to cancer was designed which was produced by grounded theory method and proper and related theories in the field of concept of promotion of hope and support in exposure to cancer that can facilitate this process and leads to hope to existence and activity.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Findings show that the process of exposure to cancer in patients is a dynamic process and has a progressive trend in the direction towards exploring hope and support for existence that can be facilitated and accelerated by hope promotion, providing confidence and support to the various aspects of a patient in exposure to cancer with the least problems and easier acceptance and accordingly, the designed model of exposure to cancer can help authorized practical staffs especially nurses to proper and right confront to cancer and lead to hope to existence and activity in patients.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> cancer, care model, exposure to cancer, grounded theory, hope, Support.</p>
 <p>Dr. A. Rama Narsimha Reddy GIC1532059</p>	<p><b>Antidiabetic Activity of Methanolic Extract of Hiptage bengalensis leaves in Diabetic Chicks</b></p> <p><b>A.Rama Narsimha Reddy and P. Maheshwari</b> <b>Professor &amp; Principal</b> <b>Department of Pharmacology, Vaageswari College of Pharmacy,</b> <b>Beside LMD Police Station, Karimnagar-505481 (Telangana State),</b> <b>India</b> <b>Email: anreddyram@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The present study was designed to evaluate the antidiabetic activity of methanolic extract of Hiptage bengalensis L. Kurz (MEHB) in alloxan induced diabetic chicks. Administration of alloxan (0.6mg/30gr egg) into the egg sac at 14th days of incubation resulted in the development of chicks with diabetic condition and the blood glucose levels were found greater than 300mg/dl. Administration of MEHB at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg to these diabetic chicks significantly reduced the fasting blood glucose levels (<math>p &lt; 0.01</math>) to normal range (<math>230.8 \pm 13.9</math>). The methanolic</p>

	<p>extract produced a dose dependant antihyperglycemic activity in chicks and was comparable with standard oral hypoglycemic agent, Glibenclamide. KEY WORDS: Diabetes mellitus, Antihyperglycemic, Glibenclamide, Hiptage bengalensis L. Kurz, Alloxan. Chicks.</p>
 <p>Tien-Fen Kuo GIC1532060</p>          <p>Wen-Chin Yang GIC1532061</p>	<p><b>Herbal Therapies for type 2 Diabetes Mellitus</b></p> <p><b>Tien-Fen Kuo and Wen-Chin Yang</b> <b>Agricultural Biotechnology Research Center, Academia Sinica,</b> <b>Taipei 115, Taiwan</b> <b>Email: wcyang@gate.sinica.edu.tw</b></p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Type 2 diabetes (T2D) has been recognized since antiquity. It currently affects as many as 285 million people worldwide and results in heavy personal and national economic burdens. Considerable progress has been made in orthodox anti-diabetic drugs. However, new remedies are still in great demand because of the limited efficacy and undesirable side effects of current orthodox drugs. Nature is an extraordinary source of anti-diabetic medicines. To date, more than 1200 flowering plants have been claimed to have anti-diabetic properties. Among them, one third have been scientifically studied and documented in around 460 publications.</p> <p>In this presentation, we select and discuss blood glucose-lowering medicinal herbs that have the ability to modulate one or more of the pathways that regulate insulin resistance, <math>\beta</math>-cell function, GLP-1 homeostasis, and glucose (re)absorption. Emphasis is placed on phytochemistry, anti-diabetic bioactivities, and likely mechanism(s). Recent progress in the understanding of the biological actions, mechanisms, and therapeutic potential of compounds and extracts of plant origin in T2D is summarized. This review provides a source of up-to-date information for further basic and clinical research into herbal therapy for T2D. Emerging views on therapeutic strategies for T2D are also discussed.</p>
 <p>Dr. Malladi Srinivas Reddy GIC1532062</p>	<p><b>A Facile Synthesis, in Vitro Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-Oxidant Activity of Novel Benzimidazolyl Chromeno [4, 3, 2-de] Pyrimido [4, 5-h] [1, 6] Naphthyridinones</b></p> <p><b>Malladi Srinivas Reddy</b> <b>Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Vaageswari College of Pharmacy, Thimmapur ,</b> <b>Karimnagar, T.S 505481, India</b> <b>E-mail: msr.srinivas@gmail.com</b></p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Synthesis of N4-(2-sulfanyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-6-yl)-5-amino-2-arylchromeno[4,3,2-de] [1,6] naphthyridine-4-carboxamides (5) were achieved by one-pot four component reaction of benzimidazolyl cyanoacetamide (1) with aromatic aldehydes (2) malononitrile (3) and 2-hydroxy acetophenone (4) in presence of 10 mol % ceric ammonium</p>

	<p>nitrate (CAN) catalyst in ethanol. Compounds (5) on heating with acetic anhydride underwent tandem N-acetylation and cyclocondensation involving intramolecular cyclization to afford the title compounds 11-methyl-2-aryl-12-(2-sulfanyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-6-yl)-12,13-dihydrochromeno[4,3,2-de]pyrimido[4,5-h] [1,6]naphthyridin-13-one (6) in good yields. All the newly synthesized compounds were screened for their in vitro anti-inflammatory activity by HRBC method and anti-oxidant activity was estimated by DPPH method. Keywords: Pyrimido[4,5-h][1,6]naphthyridinones. N-acetylation .Cyclocondensation. in vitro anti-inflammatory activity. Anti-oxidant activity.</p>
<p>Ooi Jer Ping GIC1532065</p>	<p><b>Cytotoxicity Of Nano <math>\beta</math>-Tricalcium Phosphate (<math>\beta</math>-Tcp) On Human Osteoblast (Hfob1.19)</b></p> <p><b>Jer Ping Ooi<sup>1</sup>, Shah Rizal Bin Kasim<sup>2</sup>, Nor Aini Saidin<sup>1</sup></b> <b><sup>1</sup>. Integrative Medicine Cluster, Advanced Medical and Dental Institute, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Bertam, 13200, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia</b> <b><sup>2</sup>. Biomaterials Niche Area, School of Materials &amp; Mineral Resources Engineering, Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Seri Ampangan, 14300 Nibong Tebal, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia</b></p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The objective of this study was to synthesize nano-sized <math>\beta</math>-tricalcium phosphate (<math>\beta</math>-TCP) powder and assess its cytotoxic effects on human osteoblast (hFOB1.19) by using four cytotoxicity assays, namely, lactose dehydrogenase (LDHe), tetrazolium hydroxide (XTT), neutral red (NR), and sulforhodamine B (SRB) assays. <math>\beta</math>-tricalcium phosphate (<math>\beta</math>-TCP) is a calcium phosphate compound commonly used as an implant material. To date, bulk-sized <math>\beta</math>-TCP is reported to be readily tolerated by the osteogenic cells and body based on in vitro, in vivo experiments and clinical studies. However, to what extent of nano-sized <math>\beta</math>-TCP will react in in models as compared to bulk <math>\beta</math>-TCP is yet to be investigated. Thus, in this project, the cells were treated with nano <math>\beta</math>-TCP powder within a range of concentrations from 0 to 1000 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math> for 24, 48, and 72 h. The cytotoxicity tests showed that loss of cell viability (&gt;50%) was high for hFOB1.19 cells in all assays. Cell cycle and apoptosis analysis of hFOB1.19 cells revealed that 50 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math> of the compound led to 30.5% of cells being apoptotic after 72 h of incubation, and the percentage was increased to 58.6% when the concentration was increased to 200 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math>. When the incubation time was increased from 24 to 72 h, the percentage of apoptotic cells increased from 17.3% to 58.6% when the hFOB1.19 were exposed with 200 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}</math> of nano <math>\beta</math>-TCP powder. Thus, both concentration and exposure duration affected the cytotoxicity effects of the nano <math>\beta</math>-TCP powder on hFOB1.19. We hypothesize that these cytotoxic effects on hFOB1.19 are related to the nano-scale size of the <math>\beta</math>-TCP.</p>

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GIC1532066

**Shear Bond Strength Of Luting Cements With Different Curing  
Methods- An Invitro study**

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**ABSTRACT**

Conventional luting cements have been used to bond all ceramic crowns in fixed partial denture. Bonding of these cements can be done by different methods towards the ceramic and dentin. Bondings of the cements are often initiated by light cure devices. Therefore it necessitates comparing the bond strength of luting cement cured by light cure devices with different curing methods

Keywords- Bonding, All Ceramics, Shear bond strength, Light cure.

**INTRODUCTION**

Advances in adhesive luting cements have been administered and applied commonly in all ceramic restorations. The ideal property of luting cement are fracture resistant, low solubility, adequate adhesive bond to tooth structure [1]. The use of all ceramic crowns for fixed partial denture is a routine part of a dentist nowadays. The clinical performance of all ceramic restorations is influenced by many factors. One such factor is the adhesion between the tooth and the cement luted [2]. However these restorations are considered successful only if it can withstand various forces inside the oral cavity. The common failures of these restorations are due to many circumstances and leads to debonding of the crown [3]. Many bonding systems are currently available mostly chemical or light activated. Success of bonding absolutely important for success of the crowns. Hence it becomes inevitable to know about the bonding strength by different curing systems.



Aisha Mukhtar Dodo  
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**Psychosocial Barriers to Breast and Cervical Cancers Prevention in  
Northern Nigeria**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background**

Breast and cervical cancers are major causes of female cancer deaths. Prevention, early detection and treatment increase survival rates. Various demographic, economic and sociocultural factors influence knowledge, attitude and practice of preventive methods in developing countries. This study aims to explore the level of awareness, perception and attitude towards breast and cervical cancers in Kaduna, a state in Northern Nigeria.

**Method**

	<p>A cross sectional study was conducted using self-administered questionnaires to assess the level of knowledge on breast and cervical cancers' risk factors, attitude, and practice of prevention and treatment options among 180 adult women, visiting a National eye centre in Kaduna state. Purposive non-random sampling was adopted. Chi-square test was employed to test for association between knowledge, attitude and practice with certain demographic variables. Findings were represented as frequencies and percentages.</p> <p><b>Results</b></p> <p>Higher proportions of the respondents (53.6%) have good knowledge on breast cancer signs, symptoms and preventive options, compared to that of cervical cancer (33.3%). However, the poor practice of preventive options in the sample appears to be similar (62.1%; 61.9%) for breast and cervical cancers respectively. Common barriers to screening are lack of interest (34.7%; 50.9%) and absence of cancer symptoms (13%; 23.8%) for breast and cervical cancers respectively. Women reported intentions of screening provided their families and spouses were supportive.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>Despite high level of formal education, various awareness campaigns, and availability of screening programmes in Northern Nigeria, cancer health behaviours remain consistently poor. Programmes that meet the sociocultural needs of women are required to improve cancer health behaviours, in order to lower the morbidity and mortality rates. The themes generated from this study would be used to inform the design and content of the secondary qualitative interviews, aimed at describing and further studying the significant factors identified. The overall impact of this research is to provide insight to cancer management in Kaduna state, and similar populations.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Breast cancer, cervical cancer, knowledge, attitude, health behaviour, sociocultural.</p>
<p>Rosmah Binti Talip GIC1532070</p>	<p align="center"><b>Teaching of Drug Abuse among Students</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Rosmah Binti Talip</b> <b>Education</b></p> <p align="center"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This research examines the effectiveness of drug abuse education in school. Demography variable in terms of academic qualification, parent's knowledge and family experience that influence the effectiveness of drug abuse education among the form four students at secondary school in Lundu. The respondents of this study are 80 participants who are basically involved in drug abuse education class. It involves 31 male students and 49 female students. This study is conducted by survey using questionnaire which have four sections as research instruments. Data and information will be evaluated via percentages and frequency only. The findings of the previous study have shown that drug abuse education in this school has its positive contribution towards the drug knowledge among students. More than fifty percent students also agreed that drug education session in school done effectively. Besides that, the findings for this research suggest that</p>

	<p>parents plays a crucial role in distributing drug abuse information to students compared to other sources. This research also recommends that drug education in school be improved by using variety of teaching and learning techniques by teachers</p>
<p>Muhammad Umair Waqas GIC1532071</p>	<p align="center"><b>Dairy Farms and their Products, A Possible Future Threat to Public Health in Lahore, Pakistan</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Muhammad Umair Waqas, John Biggs, Andrew Mathieson, Faiza Masood</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Australian National University, ACT, Australia (ANU)</b> <b>University Of Veterinary and Animal sciences, Lahore, Pakistan</b> <b>U5296761@anu.edu.au</b> <b>jsgb@homemail.com.au</b> <b>andrew.mathieson@anu.edu.au</b> <b>Faiza.masood@uvas.edu.pk</b></p> <p align="center"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Antibiotic residues consumption along with milk can pose serious health implications to the consumer. To address the issue of milk contamination, this study looked at the prevalence of beta lactams antibiotics residues in milk samples of small dairy farms in Lahore, Pakistan, risk factors associated with detectable antibiotic residues and barriers faced by these small dairy herd owners towards safe milk production. Mixed methodology was adopted to address the issue. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) detected that 70.73% were found above the safe limits for human consumptions with highest individual prevalence of penicillin (73.3%) followed by amoxicillin (72.7%) and ampicillin (53.3%) residues. Unavailability of antiseptics, avoid veterinary consultation, not keeping animals records , unable to perform pre/post dipping of teats and not tagging animals were identified as risk factors associated with high antibiotic residues in milk at small dairy farms level after applying chi-square test. Furthermore, semi structured interviews from ten selected farmers showed that poverty, lack of education, unavailability of resources and lack of government support are major barriers towards safe milk production. The study concluded that high antibiotic residues in milk are prevalent in Lahore, Pakistan. However, farmers don't supply contaminated milk on purpose but lack of proper knowledge, bad managerial skills and poverty made their products contaminated with antibiotic residues. Absence of accountability and lack of legislation do not help the cause either, and hence the health scenario is dire for final consumers of this contaminated milk.it is important to address the issue on urgent basis otherwise there could be chances of development of antibiotic resistant strains in human. Care should be taken before it gets too late to handle. Active legislations, seminars on the issue and re defining the role of extension workers could be the step forward towards successful handling of this problem.</p> <p>Key words: Beta lactams, antibiotics, penicillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin, milk.</p>
<p>Almaspour Khanghah Hasan GIC1532072</p>	<p align="center"><b>The Assessment of Health Care Providers' Performance with Considering Healthcare Quality Indicators: A systematic Review</b></p>

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**ABSTRACT**

In the present systematic review, we described studies addressing the issues in the provision of the quality of healthcare providers by employing indicators of the quality of healthcare services. Studies were identified by searching electronic databases including Cochrane Library, Medline, Embase and Cinahl databases, and the Social Sciences Citation Index. Among 2000 studies published from 1971 to 2014, 53 met the study criteria and finally reviewed. We considered healthcare quality indicators including “clinical outcome”, “patients satisfaction”, and “quality of life” for assessment of quality of healthcare providers. Of 53 study papers, 18 assessed the quality of care provided for cardiovascular disorders, 12 assessed cancer conditions, 8 assessed metabolic disorders and diabetes, 6 assessed acute, 3 assessed orthopedics and trauma conditions, 2 assessed pediatrics conditions, 2 assessed obstetrics and gynecology conditions, 1 assessed asthma and allergic disease conditions, and 1 assessed geriatrics conditions. To assess improvement of healthcare provider performance based on healthcare quality indicators, the improvement in clinical outcome ranged between 26.6% in cancer condition to 98.8% in pediatrics and gynecology conditions, the acceptable patients’ satisfaction was achieved in the range of 30.2% in cancer conditions to 96.0% in pediatrics conditions, the and the improvement in quality of life ranged 12.5% in cancer conditions to 88.7% in acute infection. Considering three indicators of clinical outcome, patients’ satisfaction, and quality of life for assessing quality of healthcare providers, the highest effects of providers were observed in pediatrics and gynecologist conditions and the lowest effects in cancer conditions.

Keywords: Systemic Review, Healthcare providers, Healthcare services.

**Stress Indicators and Ways to prevent it From Accumulating**

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**ABSTRACT**

1.0 Background of study

In modern life, we are aware that it is full of hassles, deadlines, frustrations, and demands. For many people, stress is so common that it has become a way of life. Stress isn’t always bad. In small doses, it can help you perform under pressure and motivate you to do your best. But when you’re constantly running in emergency mode, your mind and body pay the price. You can protect yourself by recognizing the signs and symptoms of stress and taking steps to reduce its harmful effects.

Stress is a normal physical response to events that make you feel threatened or upset your balance in some way. When you sense danger—



Intan Binti Abdul Bakar  
GIC1532073

whether it's real or imagined—the body's defenses kick into high gear in a rapid, automatic process known as the “fight-or-flight-or-freeze” reaction, or the stress response.

The stress response is the body's way of protecting you. When working properly, it helps you stay focused, energetic, and alert. In emergency situations, stress can save your life—giving you extra strength to defend yourself, for example, or spurring you to slam on the brakes to avoid an accident. The stress response also helps you rise to meet challenges. Stress is what keeps you on your toes during a presentation at work, sharpens your concentration when you're attempting the game-winning free throw, or drives you to study for an exam when you'd rather be watching TV. But beyond a certain point, stress stops being helpful and starts causing major damage to your health, your mood, your productivity, your relationships, and your quality of life.

Thus, it's important to learn how to recognize factors that can cause your stress levels out of control. The most dangerous thing about stress is how easily it can creep up on you. You get used to it. It starts to feel familiar, even normal. You don't notice how much it's affecting you, even as it takes a heavy toll.



Arjun B Y  
GIC1532074

**Factors Influencing Quality of Life among People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (PLHIV) in Coastal South India**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:**

Anti-Retro-viral Therapy (ART) has increased life expectancy of HIV/AIDS patients, but the quality of life (QOL) still remains the same.

**Methodology:**

In this cross-sectional study, 356 PLHIV were interviewed to assess their QOL using WHOQOL- HIV Bref questionnaire. The association between QOL with socio-demographic, clinical and co-habitation status of the participants was tested using ANOVA and student t-test, and P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Results:**

Physical domain of QOL showed maximum score of 16.4, while a minimum score of 12.2, was seen in social relationship domain. Participants with higher Socio Economic Status (SES) and self-motivated to take ART had shown better scores across all the domains of QOL (P<0.05).

**Conclusion:**

In our study, Quality Of Life was high among males, younger patients, married participants, higher socio economic status, longer duration of ART, self-motivation to take ART, absence of opportunistic infection

	<p>and with higher CD4 count. Key words: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Quality of Life, Anti Retro-viral Therapy, WHOQOL-HIV BREF.</p>
 <p>Dr Darshan B B GIC1532075</p>	<p><b>Health Seeking Behavior Among Adolescent Students in Coastal District of South India</b></p> <p><b>Dr Darshan B B</b> <b>Department of Community Medicine, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal University, Mangalore</b> <b>drdarshanbb@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> The study was designed to assess the socio-demographic profile, to determine the health seeking behavior and to elicit the socio-demographic factors associated with health seeking behavior among adolescents.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> The study was a Community based Cross sectional study, carried out during May-June, 2014 among 440 adolescent students studying in 8th, 9th and 10th std at two public &amp; two private High Schools at Mangalore (India). A Pre designed, semi structured questionnaire was used as the tool for data collection. Approval from Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) &amp; the concerned school authorities were obtained, followed by self-administration of questionnaire and data analysis.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The mean age of our study population of 440 students, was found to be 14.74 with standard deviation of 1.365. 67.3% (34.3% males &amp; 33% females) had various Physical issues and 21.1% population suffered from psychological problems. For the various issues, 47.3% adolescents seek help from their parents, while 39.5% from doctors. 29.8% students considered inconvenient timings as the major hindrance in seeking health care followed by family's perception and lack of privacy in the clinics. 90% of the study population was unaware of the SNEHA clinics run exclusively for adolescents in Karnataka, India.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Unawareness regarding adolescent clinics remained the main focus of our study that emphasized on the fact that newer outreach innovative interventions may be needed to create a sustained demand for services. Further work-up is needed in the field of adolescent health services and made available to them from the ground level itself. The focus must be to make them aware of various health-care facilities for their various problems and issues.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Health Seeking Behavior, Adolescents, Students, India.</p>



Bahubali D. Gane  
GIC1532076

**Effect of Therapeutic Hypothermia on DNA Damage and Neurodevelopmental Outcome among Term Neonates with Perinatal Asphyxia: A Randomized Controlled Trial**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To study the effect of therapeutic hypothermia (TH) on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) damage and the neurodevelopmental outcome in term babies with perinatal asphyxia.

**Methods:** Babies in the hypothermia group were cooled for the first 72 h, using gel packs. Rectal temperature of 33–34\_C was maintained. Blood sample was collected before, at 36 h and after completion of TH for assessment of comet assay and 8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG). Infants were followed up till 12 months.

**Results:** Baseline parameters were similar. After 72 h, the hypothermia group showed lower olive tail moment (12.88\_2.14) than the control group (22.16\_5.26) ( $p < 0.001$ ). 8-HDG levels increased significantly in the control group (1252.87\_357.07) as compared to the hypothermia group (757.03\_198.49) ( $p < 0.001$ ). Neurodevelopmental assessment at 12 months showed significantly low motor and mental developmental quotient in the control than hypothermia group.

**Conclusions:** TH reduces oxidative stress-induced DNA damage and improves neurodevelopmental outcome. <Trial registration No: CTRI/2011/10/002094>

**Key words:** perinatal asphyxia, therapeutic hypothermia, gel packs, comet assay, neurodevelopment, oxidative stress.

I



Ravanbakhsh Esmaeili  
GIC1532077

**Determining the Process of Confronting with Cancer: The Theory of "Finding Hope and Support for Surviving" in the Face of Cancer**

**Ravanbakhsh Esmaeili, Fazlollah Ahmadi, Eesa Mohammadi,  
Ghasem Janbabaei**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Background:* In recent years, cancer incidence has got a rising trend, creating a lot of problems for patients, families, and the community. It is one of the most feared diseases in the community and its development is associated with emotional and psychological fears and problems. That's why it is critical to confront with cancer and the patients' right confrontation with the disease can produce fewer problems. Therefore, this investigation aimed to deal with the cancer process in cancer patients.

*Method:* Using the grounded theory, the process of dealing with the diagnosis based on the patients and close relatives' experiences, doctors, and nurses was studied. The study was carried out in the city of Sari in Mazandaran Province in 2013-2014. Unstructured interviews, observations, and field notes were the methods of data collection. Sampling began purposefully and theoretical sampling was gradually followed based on the emergence of codes and classes to achieve the theory evolution. Accordingly, a total of 35 interviews were conducted with 16 patients, 4 family members, 3 doctors, and 3 nurses. Data analysis was performed by using Glaser's constant comparative method and the process of confronting with cancer was designed and presented according to the findings after the identification of the main concepts.

*Findings:* Data analysis revealed that the participants' main concern when confronting with cancer is "life threatening", while their core strategy is "finding support and hope for surviving". The consequence of this strategy was a relative survival and mobility and the findings demonstrated the participants try to be hopeful for survival and endeavor for the necessary follows-up. The process of confronting with cancer includes the following steps: "Being susceptible to having a serious illness, i.e. cancer", "Being informed of getting cancer", "Preparing the patients to get informed of the diagnosis", "Perceiving a life-threatening danger", "Finding hope and support for surviving", and "Having a relative hope for survival / mobility".

*Conclusion:* The results depicted that patients' confrontation with cancer is a process consisting of several interwoven phases with a focus on finding support and hope for surviving since promoting hope, life-giving spirit, and supporting the patient in all aspects when diagnosing cancer can provide better outcomes in them and help them to be facing fewer problems in the meantime.

	<p>Keywords: Confronting with cancer, Grounded theory, Hope, Support, Theory of finding hope and support for surviving.</p>
 <p>Ajayi, Adesola Adetutu GIC1532079</p>	<p align="center"><b>Extraction of Oil from Moringa Oleifera Seeds with Cellulase Enzyme obtained from Aspergillus Niger</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Ajayi, Adesola Adetutu, Agbaroji, and Nancy Chika Onyinyechi</b>  <b>Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Technology, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.</b>  <b>adesola.ajayi@covenantuniversity.edu.ng</b></p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Cellulase enzymes are the third most important enzymes which have been employed commercially in various industrial processes (pulp and paper industry, textile industry, food industry, chemical industry, waste management, medical and pharmaceutical industries). This research was carried out to obtain cellulase from <i>Aspergillus niger</i> which was used in an enzyme-assisted oil extraction process to extract oil from <i>Moringa oleifera</i> seeds. The <i>Aspergillus niger</i> used was obtained from the culture collection of the Microbiology unit of the Department of Biological Sciences, Covenant University, while the <i>Moringa oleifera</i> seeds were obtained from Saki in Oyo state. The fungus was grown in Basal salt growth medium supplemented with Carboxymethyl cellulose. After seven days, the medium was filtered severally and the crude enzyme was assayed and characterized using parameters such as the pH, temperature, heat and substrate concentration to check for the enzyme activity and functionality. It was then observed that the enzyme activity was optimum at pH 3.0 and temperature at 35°C. <i>Moringa oleifera</i> seed oil was then extracted using cellulase. The percent oil recovery for cellulase under optimal conditions and with pH adjusted to the optimum pH was 62.6%. In general, the quantity of the oil yielded from the enzyme-assisted oil extraction process was significantly greater than the oil obtained from the aqueous extraction process. This significant oil yield can be exploited greatly and employed in various industrial processes.</p>
 <p>Hussain Ali Alsaegh GIC1532080</p>	<p align="center"><b>Nurses? Attitudes Towards Patients? Aggression in Mental Health Care Setting</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Hussain Ali Alsaegh</b>  <b>Ministry of Health</b>  <b>Abubayan99@hotmail.com</b></p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background: Attitudes of nurses toward aggression and violence are reported to have a significant impact on staff decision making in terms of clinical Intervention and management of violent behavior. Nurses having positive attitudes are expected to have different management approach than those having negative one.</p> <p>Aim and Objective: This study investigated attitudes of nurses working in psychiatric hospital toward aggression by psychiatric inpatients and whether demographic and professional characters like (gender, professional experience</p>

	<p>and level of educational, etc) affect that attitude.</p> <p>Methods: Using a cross sectional quantitative descriptive study design. A total of 101 registered nurses providing care to patients with mental disorders are recruited from different psychiatric wards to complete the Attitudes Toward Aggression Scale, which is a self-reported questionnaire measuring nurses' attitudes towards patient aggression.</p> <p>Results: The study shows that the majority of nurses surveyed hold negative attitudes towards in-patient aggression. Nurses are more likely to perceive patient aggression as being destructive, offensive, and intrusive. They are less likely to perceive aggression as a mean serving protective or communicative function. In terms of demographic and professional characters, a statistical significant difference between age, education, nationality and exposure of participants to assaults as well as type and frequency of assaults and nurses' attitudes were recognized.</p> <p>Conclusion: Nurses are exposed to verbal aggression more than physical aggression. Nurses hold negative attitudes towards aggression. The training programs are required to be re-evaluated and redesign to change attitudes of nurses. Moreover, further studies to assess nurses' attitudes may need to be conducted regularly in future.</p>
 <p>Sanjay Koriya GIC1532081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Value Education – Need of the Modern Time</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sanjay Koriya</b> <b>Research Scholar,</b> <b>Education Department, Rai University,</b> <b>Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.</b> <b>sanjay.koriya@yahoo.com</b></p> <p>Today's modern time is the time of globalization. Aptitude of our youth is toward western life -style and culture is natural. This aptitude is not only limited to youth, almost everybody in country is running a blind race of cut throat competition to accumulate more money and things of leisure and pleasure. In recent years increase in percentage of crimes committed by youth especially adolescents has created a line of concern on the face of parents. Root cause of the problem lies in the quality of education we are providing to our child. Parents are putting more emphasis on materialistic education. Today's education is based on achievements of child, neglecting the overall development of child. Not only parents but teachers and schools are also responsible for misdirecting the direction of education. Even our curriculum and syllabus is also not favourable for teaching moral values to child. But now parents and teachers both have recognized the importance of value education in the life. In early childhood before going to school, it is responsibility of parents to incorporate essential human values in child. Once he or she is admitted to school it is expected that parents and teachers will jointly carry out their duty to teach him values for making him better man or woman who can stand tall in life even in worst situations.</p>

	<p>Keywords: Value, Knowledge, Need, Commitment, Personality, Awareness.</p>
<p>Mi-Young Lee GIC1532082</p>	<p align="center"><b>Effect of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy on <i>P. acnes</i>-derived skin damage</b></p> <p align="center"><b>A-Reum Ryu<sup>1</sup>, Min-Joo Kang<sup>1</sup>, Chung Sub Han<sup>2</sup>, Kyu-Hwan Ra<sup>2</sup> and Mi-Young Lee<sup>1,3,*</sup></b></p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Acne vulgaris, a chronic inflammatory skin disorder by <i>P. acnes</i>, has been known to be associated with inflammatory reactions including changes in inflammatory cytokine production and biosynthesis of arachidonate metabolites. Moreover, the aggravation of the inflammation has been closely related with the formation of acne scars. <i>P. acnes</i> induced the up-regulated production of proMMP-2 that causes aberrant extracellular matrix remodeling, which might result in scar formation. Photodynamic therapy (PDT), the exposure of target cells to a light source with photosensitizer, has been applied to treat various diseases such as skin disorders and cancers. Chlorin e6 (Ce6), a second-generation photosensitizer, has several advantages including low toxicity, easy production and selective accumulation at targets. The effects of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy (Ce6-PDT) on <i>P. acnes</i>-induced skin damage were examined in this investigation. The expression changes of MMP-1, MMP-2 and collagen at mRNA and protein level upon applying Ce6-PDT were measured in this examination. *This study was supported by a grant of the Korea Healthcare Technology R&amp;D Project, Ministry of Health &amp; Welfare, Republic of Korea (Grant No.: HN12C0059)</p>
<p>Hsiao-Yun Chang GIC1532083</p>	<p align="center"><b>Systematic review of Vitamin E supplementation in Diabetic Patients</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Hsiao-Yun Chang, Li Chin Houang</b></p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p><b>Purpose</b> Lowering HbA1c has been proved clinically to slow down or avert the development of vascular complications in patients with diabetes. Studies found that vitamin E might be beneficial for the prevention of vascular complications. There is no integrative review related to the effects of Vitamin E to patients with diabetes in Taiwan. This paper aims to examine the effects of vitamin E supplementation in patients with diabetes.</p> <p><b>Methods</b> A systematic review approach was utilized to search databases of MEDLINE, CINAHL, ProQuest, and PubMed. The following keywords were used: Vitamin E and Diabetes and/or Glycemic control. A total of 107 abstracts were identified. After screening the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 9 articles with the intervention of vitamin E supplementation in diabetic patients were retrieved and critically synthesized the findings.</p>

	<p>Results The findings showed inconsistency effects of glycemc control after using vitamin E among studies. Only one study indicated that patients' <u>HbA1c</u> was significantly lowered. However, seven studies were significantly changed patients' level of - LDL and HDL.</p> <p>Conclusion All studies showed that the effects of - vitamin E supplementation might help diabetic patients slow down or avert the development of vascular complications.</p> <p>Key Words: Effects , Vitamin E , Diabetic Patients</p>
<p>Adamu Buba GIC1532084</p>	<p align="center"><b>Nigeria's Unprecedented Trail off in Governance- a Major Dysfunctional Characteristics of a Failed State</b> <b>Adamu Buba</b></p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>When the government of the day is not in control of governance, it is an understatement to refer to that government as a failed one, far from that. Governments are actually put in place to not only be in control, but also, to be highly responsive and responsible to governance. The case is different with Nigeria's leaders as glaring cases abound that makes the hitherto the so called giant of Africa to be one of the countries of the world with a defining characteristics of a failed state. This paper seeks to analyze what a failed state is? And why states are failing which have now become the focal points of our apprehension. It concludes with vivid recommendations on how to mitigate the slide in governance, a way out if only Nigeria is enthusiastic to reclaim its vanished prominence. Only secondary source of data collection was used in the course of this research.</p> <p>Keywords Unprecedented, Trail Off, Governance, Dysfunctional Characteristic and Failed State</p>
<p>Mi-Young Lee GIC1532086</p>	<p align="center"><b>Biochemical mechanism of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy against <i>in vitro</i> inflammatory response</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Yoon-Young Wang<sup>1</sup>, Min-Joo Kang<sup>1</sup>, Do Hyun Kim<sup>2</sup>, Julia Hyunjee Song<sup>3</sup>, Mi-Young Lee<sup>1,4</sup></b></p> <p align="center"><sup>1</sup><i>Department of Medical Sciences, Soonchunhyang University, Asan, Chungnam 336-600, Korea</i></p> <p align="center"><sup>2</sup><i>The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio 44691, USA</i></p> <p align="center"><sup>3</sup><i>University of the Pacific, Stockton, California 95211, USA</i></p> <p align="center"><sup>4</sup><i>Department of Medical Biotechnology, Soonchunhyang University, Asan, Chungnam 336-600, Korea</i></p> <p>Photodynamic therapy (PDT) uses photochemical reactions mediated through the interaction of photosensitizer(PS), light, and oxygen to treat malignant or benign diseases. Chlorin e6 (Ce6) from chlorophyll has been widely used as a second-generation PS that has low side effects compared to first-generation photosensitizers from hematoporphyrin. In this investigation, the mechanism of anti-inflammatory effect of PDT with chlorin e6 was examined in <i>in vitro</i> model of inflammation. The effects of chlorin e6-mediated PDT on the production of inflammatory</p>

	<p>cytokines and enzymes were examined in LPS-stimulated Raw264.7 cells and heat-killed <i>P. acnes</i>-induced inflammatory response in HaCaT cells. Moreover, the changes in NFκB and MAPKs signaling pathway in response to chlorin e6-mediated PDT were also analyzed at mRNA and protein level. *This study was supported by a grant of the Korea Healthcare Technology R&amp;D Project, Ministry of Health &amp; Welfare, Republic of Korea (Grant No.: HN12C0059)</p>
 <p>Yuyun Ika Christina GIC1532087</p>	<p><b>Significance of Purple Yam Tuber Ethanol Extract Administration for T cell Memory in BALB/c Mice Model of Digestive Allergy</b></p> <p><b>Yuyun Ika Christina, Muhaimin Rifa'i</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Purple yam tuber (<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.) is a family of Dioscoreaceae that mostly produce tubers, which can be used for food or medicine traditional. <i>D. alata</i> contains diosgenin, is a steroid saponin that found abundantly in yams. Diosgenin has a biological effect including anti-inflammatory, antitumor, estrogenic, hypocholesterolemic, and immunomodulatory activities. But, the anti-allergenic activity of purple yam tuber (<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.) has not been elucidated yet. This study aimed to understand the quantitative changes of naïve and activated memory of T cells on mice model of digestive allergy after orally treated with ethanol extract of purple yam tuber. In this experiment, the relative number of B220<sup>+</sup>IgE<sup>+</sup> is also observed. The mice was sensitized with ovalbumin (OVA) by intraperitoneal injection on day 15 and later boosted on day 22 followed by repeated challenge with ovalbumin. The last injection applied on day 23 until 28 with OVA. Ethanol extract of purple yam tuber with three doses of 0.167 g/kg BW, 2.008 g/kg BW, and 10.039 g/kg BW are applied. Ethanol extract of purple yam tuber were administered on day 1-28. After day 28 treatment, flow cytometry analysis was used to determine the cell number of T cell. Data were analyzed using One-way ANOVA (p &lt;0.05) and Tukey test using SPSS 16.0 for Windows. The result showed that the number of memory type T cells in mice model of digestive allergy decreased in low dose 0.167 g/kg BW. However, the number of naïve T cells, CD4<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup>CD62L<sup>+</sup> in mice with digestive allergy after administration of purple yam tuber ethanol extract increased significantly in low dose 0.167 g/kg BW compared with positive control (OVA). Ethanol extract of puper yam tuber have ability to reduce the relative number of B220<sup>+</sup>IgE<sup>+</sup> in low dose. Dose variations of extract ethanol of purple yam tuber (0.167 g/kg BW) has a significantly effect to shift the T cell status from memory to naïve.</p> <p>Keywords: Digestive allergy, <i>Dioscorea alata</i> L., immunomodulatory, T cell memory</p>



Qonitatul Khasanah  
GIC1532088

**EMSA Eritin Drives Expansion of Regulatory T cells and Promotes T-Cells Differentiation in Irradiated Mice**

**Qonitatul Khasanah**

**ABSTRACT**

Until now the world's health has not been able to avoid the use of irradiation or chemotherapy to treat diseases such as cancer. Sublethal irradiation exposure in radiotherapy results in a range of DNA damage and activates p-53 protein which causes apoptosis in radiation sensitive tissues including lymphocytes. Consequently, this damage results in cell death either by necrosis or apoptosis. Medicinal plants are the principal health care resources for the majority of people all over the world. Pharmaceutical importance of plants has led to the discovery and adoption of plant extracts which were commonly used in traditional medicine, as an alternative source of remedy. Management of radiation-induced lymphocyte suppression using EMSA-Eritin has not been done yet. EMSA (Erythroid Modulatory and Stimulatory Agent)-Eritin is a combination of red rice, soybeans, and coconut water. EMSA Eritin has a wide range of important contents such as genistein, cytokinin, nicotinic acid, pantothenic acid, biotin, riboflavin, folic acid, thiamine B1, vitamin C, pyridoxine, daidzein, glycitein, phenolic acids, and anthocyanins. Here, we provide evidence that a radioprotective agent is very important in normalizing and modulating the immunological response. In the present study, we examined the significance of polyherbal medicine called "EMSA Eritin" on immunological responses when it was administered to sub-lethally irradiated mice focusing on the involvement of Treg, naïve T cell, and also the development and differentiation of T-cells in thymus. Normal BALB/c mice were sublethally irradiated by 600 rad. The irradiated mice were then orally administered EMSA Eritin once a day at different doses: 1.04, 3.12, 9.37 mg/g body weight (BW). As a positive control, mice were treated with Epoetin Alfa™ at a dose of 0.21 mg/g BW. The treatment was performed for 14 days. On day 15, immunological responses were observed by analyzing the status of Treg and differentiation of T-cells in thymus by flow cytometry. Data were tested statistically with normality test and homogeneity of variance test, then tested with one-way ANOVA with  $\alpha = 0.05$  and if the results of the ANOVA showed significant results with SPSS 16.0 for Windows, then it was performed a post-hoc test with Tukey HSD test (Honestly Significant Difference). In this study we demonstrated an increase in T-cell maturation in line with the dose of EMSA Eritin. The administration of EMSA Eritin to irradiated mice resulted in a significant increase of Treg cells and naïve T cells which in general it could maintain and normalize healthy conditions in mice.

Key words : EMSA-Eritin, Irradiation, differentiation, Naïve T cells, Treg cells,



A-Reum Ryu  
GIC1532089

**Effect of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy on P. acnes-derived skin damage**

**A-Reum Ryu, Min-Joo Kang, Chung Sub Han, Kyu-Hwan Ra, Mi-Young Lee**

**Abstract**

Effect of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy on P. acnes-derived skin damage

Acne vulgaris, a chronic inflammatory skin disorder by P. acnes, has been known to be associated with inflammatory reactions including changes in inflammatory cytokine production and biosynthesis of arachidonate metabolites. Moreover, the aggravation of the inflammation has been closely related with the formation of acne scars. P. acnes induced the up-regulated production of proMMP-2 that causes aberrant extracellular matrix remodeling, which might result in scar formation. Photodynamic therapy (PDT), the exposure of target cells to a light source with photosensitizer, has been applied to treat various diseases such as skin disorders and cancers. Chlorin e6 (Ce6), a second-generation photosensitizer, has several advantages including low toxicity, easy production and selective accumulation at targets. The effects of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy (Ce6-PDT) on P. acnes-induced skin damage were examined in this investigation. The expression changes of MMP-1, MMP-2 and collagen at mRNA and protein level upon applying Ce6-PDT were measured in this examination. \*This study was supported by a grant of the Korea Healthcare Technology R&D Project, Ministry of Health & Welfare, Republic of Korea (Grant No.: HN12C0059)



Min-Joo Kang  
GIC1532090

**Biochemical mechanism of chlorin e6-mediated photodynamic therapy against in vitro inflammatory response**

**Yoon Young Wang, Min-Joo Kang, Do Hyun Kim, Julia Hyunjee Song, Mi-Young Lee**

**Abstract**

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) uses photochemical reactions mediated through the interaction of photosensitizer (PS), light, and oxygen to treat malignant or benign diseases. Chlorin e6 (Ce6) from chlorophyll has been widely used as a second-generation PS that has low side effects compared to first-generation photosensitizers from hematoporphyrin. In this investigation, the mechanism of anti-inflammatory effect of PDT with chlorin e6 was examined in *in vitro* model of inflammation. The effects of chlorin e6-mediated PDT on the production of inflammatory cytokines and enzymes were examined in LPS-stimulated Raw264.7 cells and heat-killed *P. acnes*-induced inflammatory response in HaCaT cells. Moreover, the changes in NF $\kappa$ B and MAPKs signaling pathway in response to chlorin e6-mediated PDT were also analyzed at mRNA and protein level. \*This study was supported by a grant of the Korea

	Healthcare Technology R&D Project, Ministry of Health & Welfare, Republic of Korea (Grant No.: HN12C0059)
 <p>Atcha Khetbumrung GIC1532091</p>	<p align="center"><b>Influences of Six Factors Aging Wellbeing Policy in Hmueanwai Subdistrict, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Atcha Khetbumrung</b></p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study was aimed to study the Influences of Six Factors of Health Promotion composed of (1) FOOD (2) EXERCISE (3) EMOTION (4) ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (5) BEING HEALTHY (6) WITHOUT to create the prediction equation of health promotion for the Aging. Two hundred and eighty six elderly living in Hmueanwai were randomly proportionally selected according to sex and interviewed. Multiple Regression Analysis using Enter Selection were used. The results showed that most elderly were females, 65.4%; Age 60-69 year, 61.9%; marital status, 67.8%; unemployed, 37.4%; The self-reliance and their kin income 75.2%; education at the elementary level, 92.7% and source of health information's was television, 55.6%. Chronic diseases were most predominance, 83.9% including hypertension and diabetes mellitus, 92%. Only 58.4%, (<math>\bar{X}=2.77, S.D=0.27</math>) followed Wellbeing Health Policy. The Variables predicting health status of the Aging were Age (<math>X_1</math>) Radio (<math>X_8</math>) Attitude (<math>X_9</math>) and knowledge (<math>X_{10}</math>) with Power of prediction was, 95.1%; Multiple Regress coefficient, 0.975; Standard error of prediction, <math>\pm 0.896</math> and The rate constant of the equation in the form of raw score, 447. The author's prediction of health promotion according to the policy was as follows <math>Y = -447 + 0.015X_1 + 1.118X_8 + 0.092X_9 + 2.553X_{10}</math>. The Aging are ready to follow and practise according to six factors, if they are regularly motivated of the policy especially through the mass media.</p> <p>Keywords : Influences Wellbeing, Aging, Policy 6 Factors.</p>
<p>Dr. Reza Shaabanezhad GIC1532092</p>	<p align="center">Social Development and Human Needs</p> <p align="center">Dr. Reza Shaabanezhad</p> <p align="center">Depart man of management college of human science, Buin Zahra branch, Islamic azad university, Iran</p> <p>One of The important aspects of each individuals life is social contact and The establishant of desirable relations with other people. Man as a social being has to face various situations and social contacts between different people. Students constantly are in need of social conduct strategies; strategies which play an important role in establishing relationships with others. Have you ever contemplated why some people are so informale in their relations with others and theu hardly complain? Of course it is not unusal for an adolescent to get confused and feel frustration in the twist and turns of social relationships, or feel</p>

	<p>so ashamed of his/her reactions in a situation that kwons not how to spend his/her days and nights.</p> <p>Reading this text can help this adolescent to think again and find the weaknesses which lied within himself/herself before he/she puts the blame on others. In omproving social relationships, contemplation and identification of faults and weak points is like a launch pad where one can fly to the improvement space. Of course we shohld remember that making a decision to deal with a fault in our social conduct would not lead to its immediate removal. Do not underestimate the power of habits. In the course of time habits from sedimentary layers on our souls. It is not easy to remove them .Meanwhile when we get dissatisfied and angry about our behavior over and over again , the faulty behavior is gradually extinguished and with every step toward improvement, travelling along the way gets easier and easier and we would take the next steps with more determination and swiftness.</p> <p>Therefore, to improve oncs behavior especially in adolescence, cne must know the answer to the following questions: what is social development and how is it achieved? the answer would help the adolescent identify his/her future goals through effective relationships.</p> <p>Keywords: social development- relation people- social contacts-human need</p>
 <p>Orapun Udornporn GIC1532095</p>	<p>Health status of the elderly living in Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand</p> <p>Orapun Udornporn<sup>1*</sup> and Teerayuth Udornporn<sup>2</sup></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Faculty of Nursing Science, Vongchavalitkul University, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Faculty of Public Health, Vongchavalitkul University, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand</p> <p>*E-mail: orapun_udo@vu.ac.th</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>At present, Thai government focus on elderly issue for developing the quality of life. This research aimed to explore the Health status of the elderly living in Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. Collection data using questionnaire (Barthel ADL index) from 1,081 olders. Analyses of research data employed descriptive statistics and chi-square. The study was done during May - October 2014. The result show that; the most elderly were ability group (86.2%), 11.1% were semi-disability group and 2.7% were disability. The relationship between sex, age and health status was significantly statistically (<math>p &lt; .05</math>). Therefore, The elderly health service providers should be work towards maintaining and enhancing well-being of the elderly.</p> <p>Keyword: Health status, Elderly</p>



Teerayuth Udomporn  
GIC1532096

Resident's Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Solid Waste Management in Joho Sub-district Administrative Organization, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand

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Abstract

In Thailand, the government focus on solid waste management. This research aimed to explore knowledge, attitude and practice towards solid waste management in Joho Sub-district Administrative Organization, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. Collection data using questionnaire from 54 represent of house. Analyses of research data employed descriptive statistics and chi-square. The study was done during October - December 2014. The result show that; knowledge were moderate ( $\bar{x}$ = 14.33, SD = 2.65), attitude ( $\bar{x}$ = 2.44, SD = 0.28) and practice ( $\bar{x}$ = 2.40, SD = 0.29) were high. The relationship between attitude and practice was significantly statistically ( $p < .05$ ). Therefore, The local government should promote knowledge on effective solid waste management, in order to avoid environmental impact in the future.

Keyword: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Solid Waste Management



Archana Solanki  
GIC1532097

Biocompatible Polyurethanes in Controlled Drug Delivery

Archana Solanki  
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Over the past decades, considerable interests have been directed towards the design of switchable drug delivery implant, which is capable of providing on-demand drug release to the diseased site. In clinical situations, such novel drug delivery device is particularly applicable for local and intermittent therapeutics, e.g. in the treatment of post-surgical pain, localized infection and solid tumors, where the severity of disease symptoms often fluctuates with time, and thus on-demand drug delivery from an implant at the diseased site could enhance therapeutic efficiency and concurrently minimize toxic side effects commonly associated with anesthetic/antibiotic/ anticancer agents. In general, an ideal on-demand drug delivery device should release little or no drug in the off state, be reproducibly switchable to the on state without mechanical disruption and then release a tunable dosage of drug to surroundings. To meet the above requirements, it has been generally considered that employing stimuli-responsive polymers as drug carrier should be a promising solution for the successful development of on-demand drug delivery device. Stimuli-responsive polymers refer to those that upon exposure to specific environmental stimuli, such as changes in temperature, pH value, light, ionic strength, electric field or magnetic field, undergo reversible changes in microstructure. As reported in literatures, this unique feature enables some of these

	functional polymers to alter release rate of incorporated drugs in response to external stimulus. Recently Lijuan Zhou et al, prepared pH sensitive polyurethanes which could be promising materials as controllable biodegradable and non-cytotoxic multifunctional carriers for active intracellular drug delivery.
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## Conference Calendar

### Summary of Locations:

- June 2015: SINGAPORE - [Successfully Concluded](#)

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1. July 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
  2. Aug 2015: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
  3. Sep 2015: LONDON (UK)
  4. Oct 2015: MAURITIUS
  5. Nov 2015: SINGAPORE
  6. Dec 2015: BANGKOK (THAILAND)
  7. Dec 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
  8. Feb 2016: DUBAI (UAE)



**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), JULY 2015**

**VENUE: HOTEL DYNASTY**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
7th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)	16th to 17th July 2015	<a href="http://icrets7.weebly.com/">http://icrets7.weebly.com/</a>
4th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	17th to 18th July 2015	<a href="http://ichlsr4.weebly.com/">http://ichlsr4.weebly.com/</a>
International Conference on Humanities, Languages and Social Sciences (ICHLSS)	18th to 19th July 2015	<a href="http://ichlss.weebly.com/">http://ichlss.weebly.com/</a>
International Conference on Education (ICE 2015)	19th to 20th July 2015	<a href="http://icemalaysia.weebly.com/">http://icemalaysia.weebly.com/</a>
International Conference on Business, Economics, Legal Studies and Humanities (ICBELSH)	20th to 21st July 2015	<a href="http://icbelsh.weebly.com/">http://icbelsh.weebly.com/</a>

**ISTANBUL (TURKEY), AUGUST 2015**

**VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
8th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)	13th to 14th Aug 2015	<a href="http://icretsturkey.com/">http://icretsturkey.com/</a>
5th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	14th to 15th Aug 2015	<a href="http://ichlsrturkey.com/">http://ichlsrturkey.com/</a>
8th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	15th to 16th Aug	<a href="http://icassturkey.com/">http://icassturkey.com/</a>

2015

4th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	16th to 17th Aug 2015	<a href="http://ictelturkey.com/">http://ictelturkey.com/</a>
5th International Conference Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	17th to 18th Aug 2015	<a href="http://icbmlsturkey.com/">http://icbmlsturkey.com/</a>

**LONDON (UK), SEPTEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
9th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)	17th to 18th Sep 2015	<a href="http://www.icretslondon.com/">http://www.icretslondon.com/</a>
6th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	18th to 19th Sep 2015	<a href="http://ichlsrlondon.com/">http://ichlsrlondon.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	19th to 20th Sep 2015	<a href="http://icasslondon.com/">http://icasslondon.com/</a>
5th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	20th to 21th Sep 2015	<a href="http://ictellondon.com/">http://ictellondon.com/</a>
6th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	21th to 22th Sep 2015	<a href="http://icbmlslondon.com/">http://icbmlslondon.com/</a>

**MAURITIUS, OCTOBER 2015**

**VENUE: LE MERIDIAN RESORT, PORT LOUIS**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
7th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	10th to 11th Oct 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelmauritius.com/">http://www.ictelmauritius.com/</a>

International Conference on Computer Science and  
Business Intelligence (ICCSBI)

10th to  
11th Oct <http://www.iccsbimauritius.com/>  
2015

**SINGAPORE, NOVEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF SINGAPORE (Tentative)**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
7th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	13th to 14th Nov 2015	<a href="http://www.ichlrsingapore.com/">http://www.ichlrsingapore.com/</a>
10th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	14th to 15th Nov 2015	<a href="http://www.icasssingapore.com/">http://www.icasssingapore.com/</a>
6th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	15th to 16th Nov 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelsingapore.com/">http://www.ictelsingapore.com/</a>
7th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	16th to 17th Nov 2015	<a href="http://www.icbmlsingapore.com/">http://www.icbmlsingapore.com/</a>
International Congress on Science and Engineering Research (ICSER)	17th to 18th Nov 2015	<a href="http://www.icsersingapore.com/">http://www.icsersingapore.com/</a>

**BANGKOK (THAILAND), DECEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
13th International Conference on Science and Engineering Research (ICSER)	16th to 17th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icserthailand.com/">http://www.icserthailand.com/</a>
10th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	17th to 18th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ichbrthailand.com/">http://www.ichbrthailand.com/</a>
13th International Conference on Social Science Research (ICSSR)	18th to 19th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icsrthailand.com/">http://www.icsrthailand.com/</a>

9th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19th to 20th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelthailand.com/">http://www.ictelthailand.com/</a>
10th International Conference Business and Commerce (ICBC)	20th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icbcthailand.com/">http://www.icbcthailand.com/</a>
10th International Law Conferences (ILCO)	21th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ilcothailand.com/">http://www.ilcothailand.com/</a>

**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), DECEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: LINTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tentative)**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
12th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)	26th to 27th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaicrets.com/">http://www.malaysiaicrets.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	27th to 28th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaichlsr.com/">http://www.malaysiaichlsr.com/</a>
12th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	28th to 29th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaicass.com/">http://www.malaysiaicass.com/</a>
8th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	29th to 30th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelmalaysia.com/">http://www.ictelmalaysia.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	30th to 31st Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icbmlsmalaysia.com/">http://www.icbmlsmalaysia.com/</a>

**DUBAI (UAE), FEBRUARY 2016**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
14th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	20th to 21st Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusdubai.com">www.gsusdubai.com</a>
11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	21st to 22nd Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.ichbrdubai.com">www.ichbrdubai.com</a>
14th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	22nd to 23rd Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.husocdubai.com">www.husocdubai.com</a>
10th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	23rd to 24th Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.icteldubai.com">www.icteldubai.com</a>
11th International Conference on Advances in ICT for emerging issues in Society (ICT-eis)	24th to 25th Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.ictelsdubai.com">www.ictelsdubai.com</a>