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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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Rumah Kelab PAUM Clubhouse (Persatuan Alumni Universiti Malaya),
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr David Harris-Birtill
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Saad Sabbar Dahham
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pinang,
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<p>Ajayi Adesola GICB3SC1605051</p>	<p>Clarification of Soursop (<i>Annona Muricata</i> Linn) Juice with Polygalacturonase Obtained from <i>Aspergillus Flavus</i></p> <p>Ajayi, A.A., Department of Biological Sciences, Covenant University, Ota e-mail: adesola.ajayi@covenantuniversity.edu.ng</p> <p>Adedeji, O.M., Department of Biological Sciences, Covenant University, Ota</p> <p>Adeogun, D.A. Department of Biological Sciences, Covenant University, Ota</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Soursop (<i>Annona muricata</i> Linn) fruit is of the genus <i>Annona</i> and family Annonaceae. It is known mostly for its edible fruit. The soursop fruit and other parts of the tree are considered to be underutilized with information on the composition, nutritional value, medicinal uses and toxicology of the soursop fruit and plant limited and scattered. This fruit is considered to be a functional product of great benefit to the human as it contains several group of substances that have anti-cancer and antioxidant properties that are useful in disease risk reduction. Fungi have been associated with the pre and post-harvest soft-rot diseases of ripe fruit of soursop (<i>Annona muricata</i>) and their effect on the nutrient composition of the fruit pulp had been investigated however the enzymes produced from the activities of these fungi could be very useful in soursop juice which has been reported to be very useful for liver disease, for increased milk secretion in breast-feeding mothers and for leprosy. In addition, enzymes in fruits may cause desirable and undesirable effects before, during or after processing of fruit juices. This investigation therefore isolated polygalacturonase from <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> on a basal salt medium, characterized the crude enzyme and employed the polygalacturonase for clarification of soursop juice.</p> <p>Keywords: Soursop; <i>Annona muricata</i> Linn; Polygalacturonase; <i>Aspergillus flavus</i>; Anti-cancer</p>
 <p>Surya Anjani Kumar GICB3SC1605052</p>	<p>Night Soil a Potent Plant Growth Enhancer</p> <p>Surya Anjani Kumar Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad – 72, Telangana, India e-mail: s.anjanikumar@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr. Archana Giri Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad – 72, Telangana, India</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Black soot is the other name for Night soil. Night soil is the euphemism of</p>

	<p>composted feces. Night soil is generally collected by sanitation department by tankers and disposed at the outskirts of the towns or cities. The composted humanure is a very rich source of Micro and Macro Nutrients which are very useful for plants. The idea behind the work is to utilize this Black soot as a Biofertilizer for enhances the growth of plants. Its a process of Bioremediation where the compost is produced insitu. The composte is generally disposed, but if this compost is air dried and added by some microbial mixtures its an excellent biofertilizer. Current work majorly concentrates on microbial mixtures which are to be added to the black soot to use it for potted plants, Gardens, Bonsai & fields. The collected black soot alone is tested for NPK values and Carbon Content. To the surprise it is found to be very high than normal values making it suitable for using it as a potential organic fertilizer. Pure cultures of Nostoc, Azolla, Anabena, Trichoderma, VAM, PSB etc are maintained and are added to the black soot in different proportions to check for the better combination and good results. To the surprise the process opened new avenues for research in formulating an excellent biofertilizer suitable for all varieties of plants, enhancing their growth, fruting, yield & Resistance.</p>
<p>Hossein Ali GICB3SC1605053</p>	<p>Prevalence of Domestic Violence Against Women in Iran: A Systematic Review</p> <p>Almasi S.Z Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Health, Zahedan University of Medical Science, Zahedan, Iran</p> <p>Enayatrad M Shahid Beheshti University of medical science, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Adineh H.A Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran</p> <p>Zareban I Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Iranshahr Medical University, Iranshahr, Iran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Introduction: According to WHO suggestion, domestic violence against women is a health problem and prevention of that is a preference. Because of lack of information about general prevalence of domestic violence as well as some differences among studies, this systematic review was performed to estimation of the prevalence of domestic violence against women by their husbands in Iran.</p> <p>Method and material: This study is a systematic review about domestic violence against women. Our searching covered some national and international literature databases including SID, PubMed, MAGIRAN, MEDLIB, IRANDOC, and Google scholar. After completion of search and critical appraisal of studies by check list, 18 articles that have been performed between 2001 and 2014 were included in study.</p> <p>Results: According to finding provided by this study, prevalence of domestic violence was 22.9 per cent (CI 95%: 22.2-23.6). It fluctuated between 5.4 and</p>

	<p>94.7 per cent. The maximum and minimum of prevalence was in Tehran and Zahedan, respectively. The former was 94.7 and the latter was 5.4 per cent. Conclusion: In Iran, prevalence of domestic violence is lower than that in some other countries. However, it is increasing and may become a major health problem in the next years. So personal and group training, consultation before marriage is an essential strategy to prevention of such family disputes. Key words: Domestic violence, Women, Iran, Systematic review</p>
<p>Arash Shishehian GICHNDM1605051</p>	<p>Improving Life Style with New Approach in Implant Dentistry</p> <p>A. Shishehian University of Hamedan(Iran),Faculty of Dentistry, Iran e-mail: Pashrs2@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</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.</p> <p>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>



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Adverse Effects following Immunization: A Case Series in Baguio City

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Immunization has resulted to a dramatic decline in death caused by vaccine-preventable diseases. The Philippine government acknowledges the role of vaccine in preventing diseases and encourages the mandatory basic immunization service for infants and children under Republic Act Number 10152. Despite this, vaccine use is still associated with adverse events. Adverse Events Following Immunisation (AEFI) are any mild or serious events that occur following immunization. The aim of this study is to determine the pattern of AEFI in Baguio City from 2011 until 2013.

Method: This is a case series of AEFI in Baguio City from 2011 until 2013 using data from the City Epidemiological Service Unit (CESU).

Result: Based on the data collected from CESU there were 7 cases of AEFI in 2011, 5 in 2012 and 21 in 2013. Higher number of cases was seen in age group below 2 years old, and the vaccines associated with AEFI are mumps, measles and rubella (MMR), measles vaccine, Antirabies vaccines, Diphtheria toxoid and pentavalent vaccines.

Conclusion: Cases of AEFI increased from 2011 to 2013, most of the cases were in age group of less than 2 years old, and the vaccine mostly associated with AEFI cases in Baguio City is pentavalent vaccines.

Keyword: Adverse Events Following Immunization, Vaccines, immunization



Dr.Mohammad Abdolshah
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Moving Through Differentiation and Cost Leadership Strategy to Blue Ocean Strategy Using the Indiana University Model in Healthcare Systems

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ABSTRACT

Organizations for formulating strategy, seeks to provide appropriate and efficient approach to capture a significant share of their target market. Blue Ocean Strategy management emerged to solve these challenges. In this article we study three Superior Porter's approaches, including differentiation, cost leadership and focus. Then we explain how blue strategy was shaped using two simultaneous approaches of differentiation and cost leadership. Then we express how to obtain the blue ocean by strategic model of Indiana University. Finally we conclude companies that follow differentiation strategy are not able

	<p>to recoup their costs and need to control and manage their costs. Moreover, companies that pursue minimum costs strategy, fail to recognize the products required by customers or market changes due to the attention devoted to costs reduction. Thus, according to the concept of blue ocean strategy, new approach in field of competitions of organizations can be effective for managers and for management consultants and experts. It should be also noted the method of this paper is the library and note taking. Keywords: Blue Ocean, differentiation, cost leadership, competitive advantage</p>
 <p>Muhammad Anees Ur Rehman GICHNDM1605054</p>	<p>Impact of Probiotics on Production of Bioactive Peptides in Buffalo Milk Cheddar Cheese</p> <p>Muhammad Anees Ur Rehman Institute of Food Science & Nutrition, University of Sargodha, Pakistan e-mail: anees.haraj@yahoo.com</p> <p>Mian Anjum Murtaza Institute of Food Science & Nutrition, University of Sargodha, Pakistan</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Milk proteins contain various bioactive peptides that exhibit various therapeutic functions. Growing perception concerning diet and health relation among the masses has extended the necessity for exploring these biologically active constituents to combat chronic diseases. In this context, bioactive peptides from dairy products fermented with probiotics are of great interest. The diverse proteolytic behavior of cheeses during ripening releases an array of peptides with immense therapeutic potential. The present research is planned with the aim to assess the impact of various probiotic cultures on fabrication and activity of peptide produced by proteolysis during cheddar cheese manufacturing and ripening. Cheddar cheese samples will be prepared from buffalo milk using starter (control treatment) and combinations of starter and different probiotic bacteria. The cheese will be stored for ripening at 6-8oC for 6 months. The physico-chemical (proximate, minerals, organic acids, proteolysis), functional (texture profile analysis) and sensory characteristics of cheese are assessed during ripening at various intervals. After 60, 90 and 120 days of ripening, the peptides produced by proteolysis were isolated and purified. The purified peptides are assessed for antimicrobial, antihypertensive, antioxidant and anti-thrombic activities in-vitro.</p>
<p>Linda Ng GIC16052051</p>	<p>Understanding registered nurses' attitudes towards postgraduate education in Australia</p> <p>Linda Ng School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Work, The University of Queensland, Australia e-mail: linda.ng@uqconnect.edu.au</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background: Nursing education is designed to prepare competent nurses to</p>

	<p>meet the current and future health care needs of society (Giro, 2000; Armstrong & Adam, 2002). Nursing as a profession responds to changes in health care needs by exploring new methods for providing care, by changing educational emphases, and by establishing practice standards in new areas (Morris et al., 2007). To understand the attributes and needs of our nursing workforce, an instrument that monitor and evaluate nurses' attitudes to gauge educational barriers and facilitators are a central component in planning effective education.</p> <p>Objective: To test the validity and reliability of the Australian Registered Nurses Attitudes Towards Post Graduate Education (NATPGE) tool.</p> <p>Method: Items on the NATPGE were drawn from the literature review which was used to inform the content and the structure of the NATPGE questionnaire. A number of processes have been undertaken to ensure the validity and reliability of the NATPGE questionnaire.</p> <p>1. NATPGE Content and Face validity: For this study, four expert members were selected for the different expertise each could bring to the critique of the items. They were asked to assess the items for clarity, logic of fit, and domain coverage and agree on the final version of the NATPGE survey-instrument. A sample of 25 Registered Nurses (RNs) was selected from four major Queensland tertiary hospitals to assess the instrument content readability and relevance.</p> <p>2. Test-retest reliability: A random sample of 100 RNs was invited to participate in a test-retest pilot as part of the process of assessing the reliability of the online NATPGE.</p> <p>Analysis: The test-retest reliability were analysed by using the weighted kappa (kw) statistic.</p> <p>Result: Overall the results display an 80% fair to moderate kappa (kw = 0.29-0.57) agreement.</p> <p>Conclusion: The present research indicates very good content and face validity and whilst the test-retest reliability overall was moderate.</p>
 <p>Pius A. L. Berek GIC16052052</p>	<p>Relationship Between Student Perceptions About HIV / AIDS with the Stigmatization of People Living with HIV / AIDS</p> <p>Maria Domingas Taus</p> <p>Pius A. L. Berek Nursing Academy of Belu Regency East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia e-mail: francis_domin2012@yahoo.com</p> <p>Maria Huring</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Until now the disease of HIV / AIDS is increasing and it has not found a cure. The disease because of negative sexual behavior, drug users using needles infected with HIV / AIDS, blood transfusions, babies born to positive mothers infected with HIV / AIDS. Many people who have a negative perception will give a stigma for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). It also extended to the campus community. This study aimed to identify the relationship between the student perceptions about HIV/AIDS with the stigmatization of PLWHA. These samples are 236 students. Design is cross sectional study using chi</p>

	<p>square analysis. Results of analysis statistical value of $p = 0.000$ ($\alpha = 0.05$), it means there is a correlation between students' perceptions about HIV / AIDS with the stigmatization of PLWHA. Further analysis found the value $OR = 5,844$, which means that students who have positive perceptions about HIV / AIDS have the opportunity to give 5,844 times stigmatization for people living with HIV than students who have a negative perception. Suggestion: conduct advanced research with varying variables to explore the extent to which students have a good perception of HIV-AIDS sufferers will give stigmatization against PLWHA.</p> <p>Keywords: Perception students, HIV / AIDS, stigmatization of PLWHA</p>
 <p>Dr.Snehlata Samberkar GIC16052054</p>	<p>Lion's Mane, Hericium Erinaceus and Tiger Milk, Lignosus Rhinocerotis (Higher Basidiomycetes) Medicinal Mushrooms Stimulate Neurite Outgrowth in Dissociated Cells of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Retina: An In Vitro Study</p> <p>Snehlata Samberkar University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia e-mail: snehlata@um.edu.my</p> <p>Sivasangkary Gandhi University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Murali Naidu University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Kah-Hui Wong University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Jegadeesh Raman University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Vikineswary Sabaratnam University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Neurodegenerative disease is defined as a deterioration of the nervous system in the intellectual and cognitive capabilities. Statistics show that more than 80–90 million individuals age 65 and above in 2050 may be affected by neurodegenerative conditions like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. Studies have shown that out of 2000 different types of edible and/or medicinal mushrooms, only a few countable mushrooms have been selected until now for neurohealth activity. Hericium erinaceus is one of the well-established medicinal mushrooms for neuronal health. It has been documented for its regenerative capability in peripheral nerve. Another mushroom used as traditional medicine is Lignosus rhinocerotis, which has been used for various illnesses. It has been documented for its neurite outgrowth potential in PC12 cells. Based on the regenerative capabilities of both the mushrooms, priority was given to select them for our study. The aim of this study was to investigate the potential of H. erinaceus and L. rhinocerotis to stimulate neurite outgrowth in dissociated cells of brain, spinal cord, and retina from chick embryo when compared to</p>

	<p>brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). Neurite outgrowth activity was confirmed by the immuno-fluorescence method in all tissue samples. Treatment with different concentrations of extracts resulted in neuronal differentiation and neuronal elongation. <i>H. erinaceus</i> extract at 50 µg/mL triggered neurite outgrowth at 20.47%, 22.47%, and 21.70% in brain, spinal cord, and retinal cells. <i>L. rhinocerotis</i> sclerotium extract at 50 µg/mL induced maximum neurite outgrowth of 20.77% and 24.73% in brain and spinal cord, whereas 20.77% of neurite outgrowth was observed in retinal cells at 25µg/mL, respectively. Keywords: medicinal mushroom, <i>Lignosus rhinocerotis</i>, <i>Hericium erinaceus</i>, neurite outgrowth activity, neuro-degenerative disease</p>
 <p>Banjie Godilano-Sarmiento GIC16052055</p>	<p>Growth Response of Skyflower (<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> Roxb.), an Invasive Alien Vine, to Varying Light Intensities</p> <p>Banjie Godilano-Sarmiento Institute of Biological Sciences University of the Philippines Los Baños Laguna, Philippines e-mail: bgsarmiento@up.edu.ph/banj324@gmail.com</p> <p>Nestor T. Baguion College of Forestry and Natural Resources University of the Philippines Los Baños Laguna, Philippines</p> <p>Cristino L. Tiburan College of Forestry and Natural Resources University of the Philippines Los Baños Laguna, Philippines</p> <p>Nathaniel C. Bantayan College of Forestry and Natural Resources University of the Philippines Los Baños Laguna, Philippines</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Invasive alien species represent the second most significant cause of extinction worldwide after habitat destruction (IUCN, 2011). Skyflower (<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> Roxb.), an invasive vine, that is slowly invading Mount Makiling Forest Reserve (MMFR) was subjected to varying light intensities (0%, 50%, and 70% shade). Morpho-ecological characters were analyzed using Analysis of Variance for Randomized Complete Block Design. Bonferonni's method at 5% level of significance was used for mean comparison.</p> <p>There was little significant difference between greenhouse and field data. Plant height, number of leaves and nodes were higher in 0% (open condition) and partial (50% shade) compared to those grown in 70% (complete shade). There was no significant difference in stem thickness, biomass, and chlorophyll content in all treatments. Leaf area was smaller in plants grown in open condition compared to other treatments. Results indicate that Skyflower has strong morphological plasticity in open and partially shaded areas but can also thrive in areas with low light intensity. It is capable of smothering canopies and continues to spread on the lower slopes of Mount Makiling.</p> <p>An Aspect Map generated from a Digital Elevation Model can be used to</p>

	distinguish sites with minimum or maximum sun exposure and serve as a useful tool to identify priority areas for the extirpation of Skyflower in the natural forest of MMFR, Luzon, Philippines. Keywords: invasive, light intensity, Mount Makiling
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Upcoming Conferences

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- » 7th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 11-12 Nov 2016, Singapore
- » 7th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 11-12 Nov 2016, Singapore
- » 5th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 02-03 Sep 2016, Istanbul
- » 5th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 02-03 Sep 2016, Istanbul
- » 6th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 21-22 Oct 2016, Hong Kong
- » 6th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 21-22 Oct 2016, Hong Kong
- » 10th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 22-23 Feb 2017, Dubai

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- » 9th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 30-31 Dec 2016, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 8th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 21-22 Dec 2016, Dubai
- » 8th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 21-22 Dec 2016, Dubai
- » 9th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 30-31 Dec, 2016 Bangkok, Thailand
- » 10th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 22-23 Feb 2017, Dubai
- » 11th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 21-22 Sept, 2016, London
- » 11th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 21-22 Sept, 2016, London

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