



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

**7th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease
Management (HNDM),
11-12 Nov 2016**

Conference Venue

Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Executive Centre, Singapore

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**7th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem
Cell Applications (B3SC), 11-12 Nov 2016**
Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Executive Centre, Singapore



11TH NOVEMBER 2016

Arrival: 9:45 AM - 10:00 AM

Opening: 10:00 AM – 10:15 AM

Keynote/Plenary Talk: 10:15 AM – 10:45 AM

Coffee Break: 10:45 AM – 11 AM

Activity: 11:00 AM – 12:00 Noon

Technical Session: 12:00 Noon – 1:30 PM

Lunch and Poster Session: 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

Technical Session: 2:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Certificate and Receipt Distribution: 5:30 PM – 5:45 PM

Group Photograph: 5:45 PM

12TH NOVEMBER 2016

Research Collaboration Activity (Optional): 11:00 AM - 1:30 PM

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PLENARY SPEAKER



Yoshiko Yamaguchi, RN, MS
Faculty of Nursing, Kwassui Women's University, Japan

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**Aly Mahmoud Ahmed
Kassem
GIC16082051**

**STUDY OF HYPERTENSION AT SOHAG CITY : UPPER EGYPT
EXPERIENCE**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Hypertension is an important public health challenge being one of the most common worldwide disease affecting human. Impressive evidence has accumulated to warrant greater attention to the importance of hypertension as a major risk factor for CVDs. Non adherence to antihypertensive therapy and improper BP measurements are considered major factors for the development of resistant hypertension .The aim of this work is to study clinical characteristics, therapeutic regimens, treatment compliance, and risk factors for hypertension in a group of of hypertensive patients at Sohag City at Upper Egypt. **Subject and Methods:** A cross sectional study; conducted at Sohag city involving 520 patients; (45.7 %) and (54.3 %) for males and females respectively. The ages of the studied patients ranged between 35-85 years. BP measurements, BMI, blood glucose, Serum creatinine, urine analysis, serum lipids, blood picture and ECG were done all the studied patients. **Results:** Hypertension presented more between non-smokers (72.55%), females (54.3%), educated patients (50.99%) and patients with low SES (54.9%). CAD presented in (51.63%) of patients, while laboratory investigations showed hyperglycaemia in (28.7%), anemia in (18.3%), high serum creatinine level in (8.49%) and proteinuria in (10.45%) of patient. Adequate BP control was achieved in (39.67%); older patients had poor BP control in spite of the extensive use of multiple-drug therapy. Most hypertensive patients had more than one coexistent CV risk factor. Aging, being a female (54.3%), DM (32.3%), family history of hypertension (28.7%), family history of CAD (25.4%), and obesity (10%) were the common risk factors. ACE-inhibitors were prescribed in (58.16%), Beta-blockers in (34.64%) of the patients. Monotherapy was used for (41.17%) of the patients. (75.81%) of patients had regular use of their drug regimens. The number of drugs was inversely related to BP control. **Conclusion:**

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Hypertensive patients at Sohag city had a profile of high CV risks, and poor blood pressure control particularly in the elderly. A multidisciplinary approach for routine clinical check-up, follow-up, physicians and patients training, prescribing simple once-daily regimens and encouraging life style modifications are recommended.

Keyword : Anti-hypertensives, Hypertension, Risk factors, Treatment compliance.

STUDY OF SILENT MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA IN TYPE 2 DIABETIC MALES: EGYPTIAN EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with diabetes have two to four folds greater risk of death from coronary artery disease than age-matched non diabetic individuals. Accelerated coronary and peripheral vascular atherosclerosis is one of the most common and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus. A recent aspect of coronary artery disease in this condition is its silent nature.

Keywords: Coronary artery disease, Cardiovascular risk factors Diabetes Mellitus, Silent myocardial ischemia

Aim of the work: Is to detect the prevalence of silent myocardial ischemia (SMI) in Upper Egypt type 2 diabetic males and to select male diabetic population who should be screened for SMI. The relation of various cardiac risk factors in type 2 diabetic males was also studied.

Patients and methods: The study was carried out in Sohag University Hospital including one hundred type 2 diabetic male patients with negative history of angina or anginal equivalent symptoms and thirty apparently healthy males as a control group. All subjects were studied as regard age, duration of DM, type of diabetic therapy, and smoking, family history of IHD, blood pressure estimation, body mass index (BMI), fundus examination and presence of peripheral arterial disease. Laboratory estimation of fasting and post prandial blood glucose level, lipid profile, glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), microalbuminurea, and C-reactive protein was done for all participants. Non invasive tests (NITs) including 12 leads resting ECG, trans-thoracic echocardiography, treadmill exercise ECG,

myocardial perfusion imaging were done for all participants and patients positive for one or more NITs were subjected for coronary angiography.

Results: twenty nine patients (29%) were positive for one or more NITs in the patients group compared to only one case (3.3%) in the control group. After the results of coronary angiography, 20 patients were positive for significant coronary artery stenosis in one or more vessels ($\geq 50\%$ narrowing of the lumen) in the patients group while it was refused to be done by the patient in the control group. No difference between the two groups as regard age and smoking while there were statistical significant difference between the two groups as regard family history of DM and IHD, hypertension, and obesity with higher levels of microalbuminurea, C-reactive protein, total cholesterol, and triglycerides in the patients group than in the control.

The patient group was subdivided into two subgroups according to the results of coronary angiography, 20 patients positive for SMI (positive for coronary angiography) and 80 patients negative for SMI (negative for coronary angiography). No statistical difference as regarding family history of DM and the type of diabetic therapy was found between the two subgroups. Yet, smoking, hypertension, obesity, hyperlipidemia, and family history of IHD were significantly higher in the diabetic subgroup positive for SMI compared to those negative for SMI. 90% of patients in subgroup positive for SMI (18 patients) had two or more cardiac risk factors including smoking, obesity, hypertension, hyperlipidemia and family history of IHD (other than DM) while only two patients had one cardiac risk factor (10%). Uncontrolled DM was detected more in patients positive for SMI. Diabetic complications including diabetic retinopathy, peripheral arterial disease, and microalbuminurea, all were more prevalent in patients positive for SMI than in those negative for SMI. Most of the patients positive for SMI had have DM for than 5 years duration. Resting ECG and resting Echo detected only 6 and 11 cases, respectively, of the 20 positive cases in group positive for SMI compared to treadmill exercise ECG and myocardial perfusion imaging that detected 16 and 18 cases respectively,

Conclusion: Type 2 diabetic male patients should be screened for detection of SMI when age above 50 years old, diabetes duration is more than 5 years (particularly if uncontrolled), presence of two or more cardiac risk factors and/or patients suffering from one or more of the chronic diabetic complications. CRP, is an important parameter for selection of type 2 diabetic male patients who should be screened for SMI. Treadmill exercise ECG and myocardial perfusion imaging are reliable tests that can be used as non invasive testing for screening of SMI in type 2 diabetic male patients in our locality.

Cognitive Function in Patients with Non Valvular Atrial Fibrillation: Correlation to Markers of Thrombogenesis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: There is increasing evidence that non valvular atrial fibrillation (

	<p>NVAF) is associated with an increased risk of silent cerebral infarctions .An important question is whether these infarctions are truly asymptomatic .The aim of this work is to examine cognitive function components and markers of thrombogenesis in neurologically asymptomatic patients with (NVAF).In addition ,parameters of cognitive functions are correlated to those of thrombogenesis in these patients.</p> <p>Material and methods: Twenty neurologically asymptomatic NVAF patients and 20 age and sex matched healthy individuals were compared. NVAF was defined as ECG established AF in the absence of a history, clinical or echocardiographic (ECHO) evidence of valvular heart disease .Control subjects were in sinus rhythm and were patient's matched regarding age, sex, level of education and the underlying medical disorders. All the studied populations were subjected to full medical history, thorough clinical examination and ECHO. Neuropsychological examination was done to all subjects using Mini Mental state as a screening test ,Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), {including digit span for measuring short term verbal memory and attention and digit symbol for psychomotor performance} and Event-related potentials ERPs .Laboratory parameters including fibrinogen level ,fibrinopeptide AFPA, platelets aggregation in response to 2 and 1ug/ml collagen ,platelet factor 4 (PF-4) and B-thromboglobulin (BTG) were done to all the studied populations .</p> <p>Results: NVAF patients had significantly prolonged latency, significantly reduced amplitude of P300 component of (ERPs) and significantly reduced verbal intelligence quotient component of(WAIS) Vs sinus rhythm persons. In addition ,NVAF patients have significantly elevated levels of fibrinogen, (FPA) ,significant platelet aggregation in response to 2ug/ml collagen and 1 ug /ml collagen ,significantly elevated levels of (PF -4) and (B T.G) versus sinus rhythm population .In the patients ,s group there was positive association between(P300) latency of(ERPS) components and each of (EPA) and (PF-4) and significant inverse correlation between all parameters of(WAIS) components and those of thrombogenesis .</p> <p>Conclusion: These results aid in identifications of NVAF patients at high risk of dementia. Our results indicate that cognitive impairment in patients with NVAF is a warning sign for the future development of thromboembolism .We recommend cognitive function evaluation in neurologically asymptomatic patients with NVAF.</p> <p>Keywords: Atrial Fibrillation, Cognitive functions, Dementia, Thromboembolism</p>
 <p>Farah U. Mauhibah GICHNDM1608051</p>	<p>Boiling Effect of Momordica charantia with Salt to The Antihyperglycemia Effectiveness of Diabetes Mellitus Rats</p> <p>Zulfa D. Putri Universitas Gadjah Mada zulfa.11a2.30@gmail.com</p> <p>Jumayanti Jumayanti Universitas Gadjah Mada jumayanti32@gmail.com</p> <p>Hatifah I.T Melati Universitas Gadjah Mada hatifah.tien7@gmail.com</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Kiki Indriati Universitas Gadjah Mada kiki_indriati@ymail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Farah U. Mauhibah Universitas Gadjah Mada farah.hibah@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Momordica charantia is a food that is often used for nutrition therapy for patients with Diabetes Mellitus (DM) because of its effect as antihyperglycemia. However, the bitter taste of Momordica charantia be an obstacle to consume. Some people remove the bitter taste of this by boiling salt water. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Momordica charantia boiling with salt water in lowering blood glucose levels. This study is a quasi-experimental study with pre-post test with control group design. The research sample consisted of 25 rats Sprague Dawley were divided into 5 groups: control group of healthy, control diabetes, control of DM with the addition of Momordica charantia are boiled by salt water for 3 minutes, control diabetes with the addition of Momordica charantia are boiled by salt for 6 minutes, and control of DM with the addition of Momordica charantia are boiled by salt water for 9 minutes. Blood glucose levels were measured after 4 weeks using a spectrophotometer. These results indicate that there is the effect of bitter melon fruit juice stew given to lower blood glucose levels in mice significantly. The conclusion of this study is giving a Momordica charantia juice in Sprague Dawley rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) that induced by alloxan has meaningful statistically proven by One Way ANOVA test ($p = 0.00$). to lower blood glucose levels of rats.</p> <p>Keyword : Antihyperglycemia , Diabetes Mellitus , Momordica charantia , Salt.</p>
 <p>Dr. Rupashree Singh GICHNDM1608052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Treatment seeking behaviour for malaria outside formal health centres in the Aliero local government area, Kebbi state, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Rupashree Singh Department of Biological Sciences, Sokoto State University , Sokoto State, Nigeria singhrupashree@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abiola Dauda Akanni Department of Biological Sciences, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Kebbi State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Sanjay Singh Family Medicine Department, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>As a result of absence of and poor access to formal health centres, economic factors like transport costs, loss of work time and the costs at the health services,</p>

in most malarious areas of sub-Saharan Africa, individuals have resorted to other treatment options for malaria. Hence, it is important to investigate why, where and how malaria is treated outside the formal health centres. This cross-sectional study was therefore undertaken to explore other malaria treatment options outside formal health facilities in Aliero, Sabiel, Kashim-zama and Jiga villages of Aliero local government area, Kebbi State. Two hundred households were randomly selected and interviewed using standardized questionnaire. Home treatment with allopathic medicine (62.5%), homemade herbal preparation (18.0%), traditional healer (3.5%), medicinal plant sold by market vendors (27%) and patent medicine vendors (24 %) were the five reported first line malaria treatment options in the study area. Immediate treatment started when child is sick was reported by 58% respondents. Cause of malaria was defined correctly by all respondents, but knowledge of malaria symptom was not satisfactory, only 11.5 % reported high temperature as symptom of malaria. None of them reported convulsion and vomiting as alarming symptom of malaria. Uncomplicated disease (56.5%) and lack of money (26%) was the reason given, for malaria treatment outside formal health facilities. Hospital (65%) and traditional healer (28.5%) were the second line treatment when first line treatment was ineffective. Home treatment of malaria is a common practice in the study area, and it can be a complementary option to improve access to prompt and effective malaria treatment outside the formal health services. Reported knowledge of malaria symptom in the study area was poor. Therefore, to make home treatment of malaria effective, the primary caregiver of households should be educated and provided with guidelines of malaria diagnosis and treatment.

Key words: Treatment, behaviour, malaria, Kebbi state, Nigeria



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Knowledge and Implementation on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness among Public Health Workers in San Carlos City, Pangasinan

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ABSTRACT

Child health in developing countries is still considered a public health priority both at the national and international level (Arrive et al, 2004). Thus, this descriptive-evaluative determined the knowledge and implementation on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) among Public Health Workers in San Carlos City, Pangasinan utilizing validated questionnaires. The sample population were 43 PHWs and 320 mothers selected through purposive sampling and simple random sampling respectively. Statistical software was used to compute the results using percentage and frequency count, mean, Pearson r and Kruskal Wallis ANOVA as statistical tools.


Findings revealed that majority of the PHWs are midwives aged either 36-40 or

	<p>51-55, married with 15-20 years of service and are currently working in either RHU III or IV while majority of the mothers are aged 36 – 40, high school graduate, employed and are served by PHWs in RHU II. It was found out that PHWs are knowledgeable on IMCI as to pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles and malnutrition. As to extent of implementation, the PHWs self-evaluation claimed that IMCI is highly implemented as to assessment, management and health teachings while the mothers claimed that their implementation is only implemented. It was further deduced that the PHWs' demographic profile as to age, civil status, occupation, RHU and length of service has a significant association to their knowledge on IMCI. More, the PHWs' demographic profile as to RHU where the PHWs are currently working has a significant association to their implementation on IMCI.</p> <p>Evidently, a Public Health Worker of some sort is critical to the success of community IMCI (Pearson, 2005). Thus, it is recommended that provision of relevant seminars and trainings to improve the PHWs knowledge and extent of implementation on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness.</p> <p>Keywords: Knowledge, Implementation, Public Health Workers, IMCI</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Takahiro Inoue GICHNDM1608055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Home Healthcare Nurses' Work and Family: Is it Effective for Nursing to Fulfill a Family Role?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Takahiro Inoue Faculty of Nursing, Kwassui Women's University, Japan tkhrinue@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aim: Individuals who have work and family responsibilities experience conflict involving the distribution of time and energy used in each task (work-family conflict). However, there is evidence that individuals' work role performance improves their family role performance, and vice versa. Home healthcare nurses can typically relate to their patients' family; therefore, their experience involving the work-family interface is especially apparent. The purpose of this study was to examine whether home healthcare nurses consider that fulfilling a family role makes a positive difference on nursing performance, and to identify associated factors.</p> <p>Methods: A self-report questionnaire was used to survey 236 home healthcare nurses. We asked each respondent to identify his/her family-related and work-related variables. We then measured their level of work-family conflict, and the degree to which fulfilling their family role had a positive effect on nursing performance. Descriptive statistics and a hierarchical regression analysis were conducted ($p < .05$).</p> <p>Ethical Consideration: This study was approved and conducted under the guidance of the ethical review committee in University of Nagasaki.</p> <p>Results: A total of 201 participants (85.2%) indicated that fulfilling a family role had a positive effect on nursing performance. This perception was positively associated with having a child ($\beta = .248, p = .02$) and training in a home healthcare office ($\beta = .154, p = .018$). However, age ($\beta = -.225, p = .003$), on-call duty ($\beta = -.300, p = .006$), and work-family conflict (family interference with work; $\beta = -.206, p = .01$) were negatively related to it.</p> <p>Conclusion: The majority of home healthcare nurses perceived that fulfilling a family role had a positive effect on nursing performance. Home healthcare nurses</p>

	<p>recognized that their experience in childrearing fosters their nursing ability. Future research should clarify how fulfilling a family role improves nursing performance.</p>
 <p>Adeela Rehman GICHNDM1608057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Structure and Management of Maternal Healthcare Services in Pakistan: A Critical Review</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ADEELA REHMAN PhD Student, Department of Sociology & Anthropology KIRKHS, International Islamic University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DR. NURAZZURA MOHAMAD DIAH Associate Professor, Head of Department Sociology & Anthropology KIRKHS, International Islamic University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Maternal healthcare is an essential feature of healthcare systems and is the state's responsibility to endow with efficient healthcare services to maternity care unit and keep an eye on the availability of necessary equipment and specialized staff at the unit all the time. In order to evaluate the competence of government, this paper is based on the critical review of literature on maternal healthcare services with respect to Pakistan. Patients' centeredness is the core apex of healthcare system which is a challenging task for the low-income countries having limited resources. Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the structure and management of healthcare services crucial for maternity care to achieve better outcomes. The literature evident the possible initiatives have been taken by the Government of Pakistan for providing efficient healthcare to mothers and newborns. Healthcare services for mothers and newborns is more challenging and complex in nature as it involves timely and decisive care with high proficiency and competence by the providers Number of safe motherhood programs and technological interventions has been introduced within limited resources. It is analyzed that despite having resources and sound health policy, the outcome of service delivery is not up to the mark. The analysis indicated due to mismanagement of the resources, the provision and utilization of maternal healthcare resources are incompetent which needs to improve good governance. Due to insufficient budget allocation and lack of services, the status of mother and child health in Pakistan stills an immense challenge for the government.</p> <p>Keywords: Maternal Healthcare, Managing Healthcare Services, Health system</p>
 <p>Siswanto GICHNDM1608058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Analisis 90 Days Healthy Program for Patients LHD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Siswanto, Public Health Faculty, Mulawarman University sismkes2013@gmail.com siswanto.fkm.unmul@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background: Leaky Heart Disease (LHD) is a disorder that occurs in cardiac structure resulting in a hole in the septum of the heart. characterized by visible at the ends of the nails, tongue and lips were blue. There are problems be faced that fear, panic, anxiety, confusion, uncertainty of healing, the cost problem because</p>

	<p>the treatment and surgery, which have an impact on work productivity, in children are limitations in activity and productivity.</p> <p>One theory is supporting the healing process of cell regeneration. Based on preliminary studies observation and treatment by a healthy 90-day program in 2 children , Raihan, 6 month, in the treatment and observation in 2005-2006, and was declared cured at the age 18 months. Cahaya, diagnosed the age of 7 months, 16-year-old when met, observed and treated in 2013-2015, current conditions improved.</p> <p>Method: Observation and treatment using a healthy program 90 days by adjusting the diet (food intake and drink) and lifestyle (regulate activity, exercise, rest, mind, mental, social and spiritual). Samples were CHF patients who are willing to follow the 90-day treatment program. Respondents in observation and given treatment healthy lifestyle with nutrition supplements. With a healthy 90-day treatment program known effective way of healing CHD</p> <p>Keyword : CHD, 90 days healthy program</p>
 <p>Dewi Anggraini GICHNDM1608059</p>	<p>The Effect of Breast Milk toward Children's Growth : A Systematic Review</p> <p>Dewi Anggraini Student of public Health Science, University of Indonesia , Depok, Indonesia. dewie_sj@gmail.com dewiampun@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Exclusive breastfeeding is breast milk consumption as early as can after the birth/delivery. The breast milk is given without schedule. The baby also doesn't get any others food, include plain water until the age of 6 months. Many researcher have shown that breastfeeding is really important to the growth of a child. The breastfeeding will be able to decrease the number of stunting problem and obesity on children.</p> <p>The purposes' of the research is to give the right information about breastfeeding exclusively in order to improve the quality growth of the children. The method of the research is systematic review by searching on some database such as: Google Scholar ,EBSCO ,and Pro-Quest. It uses the key word and methodology has been decided. The result of this systematic review shown that in many countries breastfeeding exclusively since 0-6 months is really important for the growth of children. From many characteristics, we found that breastfeeding exclusively in the age of 0 to 6 month has a significant impact to the growth of the children.</p> <p>Keywords : Breastfeeding, Growth Child, Stunting, Between Breastfeeding and Stunting</p>
<p>Citra Amelia GICHNDM1608060</p>	<p>Determinants of Sexual Behavior among Adolescents: A Systematic Review</p> <p>Citra Amelia Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia citra.amelia51@ui.ac.id</p> <p>Galila Aisyah Latif Amini Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Husnul Khatimah Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The number of sexual abuse cases and unwanted pregnancy cases of adolescents rapidly increase nowadays. This study aim to identify and analyze determinants of sexual behaviour among adolescents through systematic review method. We searched the journals from Online Database University of Indonesia which subscribed from International Journals and National Journals. Through the search and selection process, we had got 2 national journals from jurnalkesmas.ui.ac.id and 2 international journals from sciencedirect.com which appropriate with inclusion criteria of this study. The process of this study had began for 3 months (March – May 16th). The systematic review of this study towards 4 journals showed that there are so many determinants can influence sexual behavior of adolescents, such as knowledge about sexual health, STD, and HIV/AIDS, parental monitoring, peer influence, social media, and personal factor. The most significant determinant to affect sexual behavior of adolescents in this study is peer influence. It happens because of lack of monitoring and communication between adolescents and parents, and also any other factors can influence sexual behavior among adolescents indirectly. Keyword: adolescents, sexual behavior, systematic review</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Herlena Hayati GICHNDM1608062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Anemia Maternal in Pregnancy as a Risk Factor of Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Herlena Hayati Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia herlena.hayati@ui.ac.id herlenahayati03@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This systematic review research is aimed to find out anemia maternal during pregnancy as a risk factor of low birth weight. This research was done by searching some journals which have associated to maternal anemia during pregnancy with low birth weight that had been published in journal accreditation and scopus index. Study literature that researcher had been done by march – april 2016 through online library of UI. The journals that had been selected according to inclusive criteria and exclusive criteria had been through the critial appraisal process. This systematic review towards 4 journals that had been selected and published showed the significant result statistically that anemia maternal is one of the risk factors which causes low birth weight. Anemia maternal on the first trimester pregnancy showed significant association with low birth weight. Moderate anemia and severe anemia also showed significant association with low birth weight. Meanwhile, mild anemia doesn't have association with low birth weight. The conclusion of this study is anemia maternal (as an independent risk factor) have influence towards low birth weight. Keywords: anemia maternal, low birth weight, systematic review</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hairida Anggun Kusuma</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Low Birth Weight And School Readiness : A Systematic Review</p>

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<p>GICHNDM1608063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hairida Anggun Kusuma Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia hairida.anggun@ui.ac.id</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This systematic review is aimed to find out low birth weight (LBW) as a factor of school readiness in children age 4 – 5 years. This research was done by searching some journals which have associated to LBW with school readiness that had been published. Study literature that researcher had been done by March – April 2016 through online library of UI. The journals that had been selected according to inclusive criteria had been through the critical appraisal process. This systematic review towards 5 journals that had been selected showed the significant result statistically that LBW is one of the risk factors which causes lower school readiness skill in children age 4 – 5 years. Another factors associated with school readiness are socioeconomic status, child head circumference, preschool training. The conclusion of this study is LBW showed significant association with school readiness. These findings show that follows the early childhood education played a significant role on school readiness in children LBW.</p> <p>Keywords: low birth weight, school readiness, systematic review</p>
<p>Diyan Reni Jayathi GICHNDM1608064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The impact of giving exclusive breastfeeding looked at anthropometric differentiation of infant Under two years : narative review</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Diyan Reni Jayathi Faculty of Public Health University of Indonesia diyanrenijayathi@gmail.com diyan.reni@ui.ac.id</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Growth and progress of infant is mostly determined by amount of breastfeeding getting from mother included energy and nutrient contained in it. This narrative review aims to know does anthropometric differentiation to infant under two years influenced by giving exclusive breastfeeding. Strategy of narrative review is hold by searching on related articles of giving exclusive breastfeeding that influence in anthropometric differentiation on infant under two years, held at March – April 2016 at online library University of Indonesia, insert to list of database online and finding chosen database. Selected journals according to inclusion criteria then processed with critical appraisal. The result of Narrative review to four journal published, three journal showing statistical significant result that exclusive breastfeeding is one factor influencing in anthropometric differentiation, while another explains that the duration on giving breastfeeding between four and six months does not associated significantly to anthropometric differentiation if it is not given exclusively. The Conclusion from this narrative review is giving exclusive breastfeeding have positive impact against anthropometric differentiation of infant under two years then giving partially or not at all, and also it needs to repetitive study about the impact of duration on giving exclusive breastfeeding four and six months against anthropometric differentiation on infant.</p> <p>Keyword: Exclusive breastfeeding, anthropometry, narative Review</p>



Puri Kresna Wati
GICHNDM1608065

HIV/Aids Exposure Risk on Women Hostage At Penitentiary : A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Women hostage are minority group which have higher risk toward HIV/AIDS infection in prison. Women hostage are likely more susceptible than those who had involved in prostitution and drugs. Furthermore, lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS makes them unaware about how dangerous this disease is. The aim of this study is to identify the exposure of HIV/AIDS in women prison.

Methods. This article was collected from : Proquest, Science Direct, and Online Library from University of Indonesia throughout The 1st of March – the 20th of May. The keywords of this study are : “Women in prison with HIV/AIDS”, “transmission infection HIV/AIDS in prison”, “HIV/AIDS in prison”. The journals of this study are restricted only until 2005. On the first search, there are 6.949 article which is appropriate with the keywords. And on the last search only 4 article from online database and one thesis which can be used in this study.

Result. There are only 4 article and 1 thesis from search with the keywords. The result of this study identified 4 factors that can make women prison are likely riskier to get HIV/AIDS infection in prison: (a) psychosocial , (b) knowledge, (c) drugs, (d) status of hostage, and (e) injection drugs. Based on these factors, use of drugs injection and knowledge are the highest cause of HIV/AIDS exposure in women prison.

Conclusions. Risk exposure of HIV/AIDS in women prison is problem that should be concerned about. Many hostage already have HIV but they don't know that they are infected or they feel ashamed to admit to others. These findings showed about how important the knowledge of HIV/AIDS among women hostage in order to avoid from risk infection.

Key Words : HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS exposure, women hostage




Dewi Indah Irianti
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HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION AMONG STREET CHILDREN : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Street children include one of the populations at risk of HIV infection. Their vulnerability is increased by their lack of understanding of the changes associated with adolescence, the lack of knowledge and skills which could help them to make healthy choices. Social integration increased AIDS knowledge among migrant workers in Thailand, but it has not been integrated into models for HIV prevention. **Objectives:** The goal of this review is to summarize available knowledge about factors related to HIV/AIDS knowledge and to examine whether social integration was reviewed among street children. **Methodology:** This study performed a systematic search for English language articles published between

	<p>January 2006 and March 2016 using the following key words in various combination : street children, HIV/AIDS knowledge and social integration from the following bibliographic databases : Scopus, ProQuest, JSTOR, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, EBSCOhost, Sage Publication, Clinical Key, Google Web, and Google Scholar. Results: A total of 10 articles met the inclusion criteria were systematically reviewed. The study locations were Asia, America, Europe, and Africa. The most deterrminants associated with HIV/AIDS knowledge among street children are age and sex. Social integration that may associated with HIV/AIDS knowledge among street children has not been investigated. Conclusion: To the best of the author's knowledge, this study found that there is no research examining the relationship of social integration with the HIV knowledge among street children. This information may assist in the development of relevant strategies and HIV prevention programs to improve HIV knowledge and decrease risk behaviors among street children.</p> <p>Keywords : HIV/AIDS knowledge, review, social integration, street children</p>
 <p>Herlena Hayati GICHNDM1608068</p>	<p>The Relation Between Teenagers Perceptions of Pre Wedding Sexual Behavior with Pre Wedding Sexual Behavior of Senior High School In Purwokerto Year 2009</p> <p>Haryati SST Reproductive Health Program, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia azmiharyati@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background : Pre wedding sexual behavior problems occur due to sexual development that enforce teenagers to try something corralete to sexual behavior. One factor influencing teenager sexual behavior is perception. Misperception leading to wrong behavior. The aim of this research is to explore the The Relation Between Teenagers Perceptions of Pre Wedding Sexual Behavior with Pre Wedding Sexual Behavior of Senior High School In Purwokerto Year 2009</p> <p>Methode : The research was conducted by using analitic-observational design with Cross sectional metode involving 91 respondens. Chis-Square and Logistic Regretion Analysis was applied.</p> <p>Results : The teenagers perception of wedding sexual behavior is good (51 %) which mean do not support to pre wedding sexual behavior. Most respondets sexual behavior are also good. Based on the statistical test, there is no relationship between teenagers perceptions of pre wedding sexual behavior with pre wedding sexual behavior ($p = 0,356$). Sexual education, experience in relationship and believe have relation with pre wedding sexual behavior. Believe is most dominant variabel.</p> <p>Conclution : The research showed there is no a relationship between teenagers perception of pre wedding sexual behavior. Believe is most dominant variabel. Sugestion to parents and teachers should give more attention about morality and religion education. Teenagers have to increase faith, be more careful in choosing friends and spend time for good activities. Local government should regulate and observe internet business. Health staffs should work together with some official departement to give teenager education on reproductive health.</p> <p>Key words: Perception, Pre Wedding Sexual Behavior, Teenagers</p>



Rangga Pusmaika
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The Positive Impact Of School-Based Peer Education Program Towards Adolescents Sexual Behavior :A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

The findings of various studies recommend one of the key actions to improve reproductive health is the empowerment of adolescents through educational programs. But there hasn't been a lot of research that shows this quite clearly. The purpose of this review is to positively impact school-based peer education program for adolescent sexual behaviour. The method used is the search through databases such as ProQuest, Scopus, through SpringerLink, ScinceDirect, and JSTOR using keywords. From the results of screening, 6 studies that meet the criteria has been found. The results of the majority review showed that school-based peer education program towards teenagers sexual behavior has showed positive impact. However, although the uniformity of design study has been applied, the number of samples and duration of intervention allows the occurrence of differences result from the study.

Keywords: Peer Educators, Reproductive Health, Teens.



Lisnawati Hutagalung
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**Anemia and nutritional status as dominant factor
Of the event low birth weight in indonesia: a systematic review**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Low birth weight (LBW) is one cause of newborn death. Babies with low birth weight tend to have slower cognitive development and risk of death. Report data from the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that each year there are 20 million babies have low birth weight of all births in the world. Based on data from the Health Research Association in 2013, showed the percentage of LBW in Indonesia according to the child's age (0-59 months) amounted to 10.2% in 2013.

Objective: Identify risk factors and dominant factors that influence the incidence of LBW in Indonesia

Method: This research used some database of public health such as Google Scholar, UGM journals, UI journals and UNAND journals in 2012-2015. Data were filtered using keywords "Risk Factors" AND "Cause LBW" with amounts 2757 study. The filtrate obtained 5 public health research that meets the criteria.

Results: Risk factors associated with LBW, among other environmental factors

	<p>(exposure to cigarette smoke and residence), social demographics (age and socio-economic) and maternal factors (anemia, placental abnormal, nutritional status of mothers, examinations antenatal, preeclampsia, parity and complications in pregnancy). Anemia and nutritional status becomes the dominant factor affecting LBW.</p> <p>Conclusions: The risk factors that affect LBW, most commonly found in the maternal factors. The dominant factors are big effect on LBW is anemia and nutritional status of the mother during pregnancy.</p> <p>Keywords: low birth weight, anemia, nutritional status, the dominant factor</p>
 <p>Ice Marini GICHNDM1608071</p>	<p>The Relation Of Husband Characteristics With Domestic Violence Against Wife At Kuranji And Padang Selatan District, Padang City</p> <p>Ice Marini Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia. Kampus Baru UI Depok 16424, Indonesia. icemarini@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background : Important changes in the scope of reproductive health and reproductive rights in Indonesia is the addition of a new component, that is the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Gender Issues in Reproductive Health. Objective : The incidence of domestic violence in the city of Padang highest in the district Kuranji 14 cases and 34 cases of Padang Selatan in 2013. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship with the husband characteristics of domestic violence in Padang City. Method : This research is a analytic survey with cross sectional study. Total population at district Kuranji is 29.250 and Padang Selatan is 13.180 with sample is 86 people, sample were taken by random sampling. The collection of data by means of questionnaires, data were analyzed by descriptive and chi square test. Result : The results showed respondents had did domestic violence (60,5%), age 26-33 old (22,1%), elementary and junior high school educated (18,6%), poor income (5,8%), had witnessed domestic violence in childhood (41,9%), had experienced domestic violence in childhood (43%), social and cultural support (54,7%). The results of the bivariate obtained no correlation between age ($p = 0.754$), education ($p = 0.492$), income ($p = 1.000$) and the incidence of domestic violence, but there is a relationship of exposure to domestic violence ($p = 0.000$), had experienced domestic violence ($p = 0.000$) and social culture ($p = 0.000$). Conclusion : Witnessed violence, have experienced violence and socio-cultural are associated with domestic violence. Suggested to the village clerk can provide socialization to existing organizations in the community and community leaders in order to minimize the incidence of domestic violence in the environment where he lives.</p> <p>Keywords— Husband, Characteristics, Domestic Violence, wife</p>
<p>Fransiska Yuniati Demang GICHNDM1608072</p>	<p>Parents Experience In Treating Children With Cancer Patients At Guesthouse "Rumah Harapan" Jakarta Valencia Foundation</p> <p>Fransiska Yuniati Demang Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Jawa barat, Indonesia yuni120509@gmail.com</p> <p>Dedi Budi. H</p>

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ABSTRACT

The treatment of children with cancer at home requires the role of the family in monitoring the children's health continuously, running the treatment regimens, monitoring the disease progression and maintaining the physical care of children at home. Parents should be able to maintain the good condition of the child in order to improve the child's quality of life. The purpose of this research was to explore the experience of parents in caring the children with cancer in guesthouse "Rumah Harapan" Jakarta Valencia Foundation. Subjects of this research were three participants who had children with cancer in guesthouse "Rumah Harapan" Jakarta. Samples were selected by purposive sampling. This research used a qualitative research design with a phenomenological approach. The research showed how the experience of parents in caring for children who are suffering from cancer. These results were grouped into six themes include: (1) The stress condition of parents to the situation their children with cancer in guesthouse, (2) the specificity of care for children with cancer in guesthouse, (3) support in caring the children with cancer in guesthouse, (4) the obstacles in caring the children with cancer, (5) the needs of parents in caring children with cancer and (6) the expectations of parents to children with cancer.

Keywords: Children with cancer, Parents experience, Caring for children



Donna Pratiwi
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Factors In Utilization of Voluntary Counseling And Testing (VCT) Services by Female Sex Workers in Indonesia: A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Human Immunodeficiency Virus - Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (HIV-AIDS) is a public health problem in Indonesia that worrying population. Female sex workers is group at risk and one of the key of HIV transmission. During sexual intercourse, female sex workers didn't consider about HIV status of their customer.

Objective : this review present to identify factors and the most influence factors in Utilization of Voluntary Counseling And Testing (VCT) Services by Female Sex Workers in Indonesia

Method : The method use online database such as Journal.fkm.ui.ac.id, Journal.ugm.ac.id, ejournal.undip.ac.id, jorna.unair.ac.id, portalgaruda.id and google scholar from 2006 until present. The keywords to search article in database online is fact or VCT or HIV-VCT or female sex workers. There are 4 eligible articles to review after filtered by inclusion criteria.

Result : Most of female sex workers's level education is elementary school and junior high school. From this review, factors in utilization of VCT Services by Female Sex Workers is perception of vulnerability, the length of work, level of knowledge, facilities, and beliefs about VCT. The most influence factor is level of knowledge.

Conclusion : based on the result of this review and the description of articles, Utilization of VCT Services by Female Sex Workers in Indonesia influenced by level of knowledge.

Based on this systematic review can be considered to improve a policy or program to increase the communication, information and education about VCT according to the level of education.

Keywords : HIV/AIDS, VCT, Female sex workers



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Determinants Of The Successful Of Exclusive Breastfeeding In Indonesia : A Systematic Review

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ABSTRACT

Background. Exclusive breastfeeding nationwide in 2010-2012 only 33.6 to 35%. Target Exclusive breastfeeding coverage by MOH by 80% is still difficult to implement. Breastfeeding is a multidimensional health behaviors are influenced by the interaction of demographic factors, biological, psychological, and social. These factors can be separated modifiable and unmodifiable. Plenty of literature featuring a causal relationship several factors to show inconsistent results on the success of mothers exclusively breastfed. This study aims to dig deeper into the various factors related to the success of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia.

Methods. The method used is narative review is preceded by systematic searches

to ensure all relevant articles included in this search. Search articles made from three data base, namely: Google scholar, national public health and Lontar Journal Library of the University of Indonesia, the period of the search of March 30, 2016 to May 25, 2016. The key words include: exclusive breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding success, Behavior Exclusive Breastfeeding and Determinants of exclusive breastfeeding. The initial search was obtained 400 articles that match the keyword. A total of 287 articles discarded after reviewing the titles and abstracts. 69 additional articles discarded because the topic is not related to the topic of medication adherence, and the last 36 discarded because it is not available in full text, and the article again discarded because it is topical exclusive breastfeeding success, bringing the total articles for this systematic study into eight articles.

Result. There are only 4 article and 4 thesis from search with the keywords. The result of this study Factors associated with exclusive breastfeeding in the narrative of this review is the attitude, work status, knowledge, support her husband and support health workers. Variable attitude is the most dominant factor in exclusive breastfeeding. In women workers who have an attitude of support likely to 5 times provides exclusive breastfeeding than mothers who had less supportive attitude.

Conclusions. Successful breastfeeding can be done by improving health promotion activities on exclusive breastfeeding either through counseling or group counseling since breast milk of pregnant women and Implementation 10 steps to successful breastfeeding

Keywords: Determinants; success; Exclusive breastfeeding



Rika Yuanita Pratama
GICHNDM1608077

Factors Related to Low Participation of Private Midwives in Joining Delivery Assurance Program: A Qualitative Study in Sintang Subdistrict

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ABSTRACT

Assessment result of Delivery Assurance implementation in 2012 in Sintang Subdistrict showed there were only six private midwives that already made a cooperation on Delivery Assurance with Sintang District Health Office. This study aimed to explore various factors related to signing of the cooperation by private midwives. This study used qualitative design with five informant midwives that had private offices as selected by purposive sampling. Data were collected through in-depth interview, and source-based triangulation was practiced including Sintang Indonesian Midwives Association chairman, Delivery Assurance manager and Family Welfare staff at Sintang District Health Office. Good knowledge and approval of Delivery Assurance, good information access, availability of adequate resources as well as family support, especially from husband and peers, made private midwives were willing to sign the cooperation. Factors hindering the midwives to sign the cooperation were the too long claim process, too many requirements, the low claim fund for delivery, target of assurance users for all classes and no support from the local government. Based on the study results, knowledge, attitude, access to information, availability of

	<p>resources, supports of husband and peers may encourage private midwives to sign cooperation on Delivery Assurance. Keywords: Delivery guarantee, private midwives, sign</p>
<p>Gagandeep Singh Grover GICHNDM1608078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A CASE STUDY OF DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAK AND EARLY PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTION IN PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gagandeep Singh Grover Department of Health, Punjab , Punjab, India dr.gagangrover@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Satish Kumar Department of Health, Punjab , Punjab, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yuvraj Narang Department of Health, Punjab , Punjab, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gurwinder Singh Department of Health, Punjab , Punjab, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The case reported by paediatrician of sub divisional hospital of Abohar in District Fazilka of the State of Punjab in India. The parents of the child had migrated from UP and were working at brick kiln in village of Sittogunno area. The child reported in paediatric OPD as a case of fever, sore throat and ill health for few days. Paediatrician on examination found a whitish pseudo membrane in the posterior pharyngeal wall. On alert by the paediatrician, the public health teams surveyed the area and found 16 suspected cases which were unimmunized and out of these 6 cases were found to be diphtheria positive on blood culture. The case reporting and blood culture were completed in less than 12 hours keeping in view the disease which is not reported in the indigenous population. All the unimmunized children of the migrant population were immunized and treated. Key words: Culture, Diphtheria, Migrant</p>
 <p>Yoshiko Yamaguchi GICHNDM1608054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Home Healthcare Nurses' Work and Family: Is it Effective for Nursing to Fulfill a Family Role?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yoshiko Yamaguchi Faculty of Nursing, Kwassui Women's University, Japan kaoruyoshikorikaai@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aim: Individuals who have work and family responsibilities experience conflict involving the distribution of time and energy used in each task (work-family conflict). However, there is evidence that individuals' work role performance improves their family role performance, and vice versa. Home healthcare nurses can typically relate to their patients' family; therefore, their experience involving the work-family interface is especially apparent. The purpose of this study was to examine whether home healthcare nurses consider that fulfilling a family role</p>

	<p>makes a positive difference on nursing performance, and to identify associated factors.</p> <p>Methods: A self-report questionnaire was used to survey 236 home healthcare nurses. We asked each respondent to identify his/her family-related and work-related variables. We then measured their level of work-family conflict, and the degree to which fulfilling their family role had a positive effect on nursing performance. Descriptive statistics and a hierarchical regression analysis were conducted ($p < .05$).</p> <p>Ethical Consideration: This study was approved and conducted under the guidance of the ethical review committee in University of Nagasaki.</p> <p>Results: A total of 201 participants (85.2%) indicated that fulfilling a family role had a positive effect on nursing performance. This perception was positively associated with having a child ($\beta = .248, p = .02$) and training in a home healthcare office ($\beta = .154, p = .018$). However, age ($\beta = -.225, p = .003$), on-call duty ($\beta = -.300, p = .006$), and work-family conflict (family interference with work; $\beta = -.206, p = .01$) were negatively related to it.</p>
 <p>M. Gururajan YRSHNDM1608051</p>	<p>A study to assess the level of adherence to iron and folic acid supplementation and prevalence of anaemia among antenatal women at selected urban and rural primary health centres, Puducherry</p> <p>M. Gururajan Affiliation: Jipmer Hospital, Puducherry, India nurse4u.guru@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>One of the best ways to promote a healthy birth is to have healthy pregnancy. Eating a healthy, safe diet, doing regular exercise, avoiding exposure to harmful substances such as metallic, non metallic and radiation can help reduce the potential problems during pregnancy and ensure the infant's growth and development to a great extent. Every day, nearly 830 women die from avoidable causes related to childbirth and 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries. It is noted that maternal mortality is higher in women living in rural areas and among poorer communities. Young adolescents are susceptible to more complications and death as a result of pregnancy than other women. (WHO FACT SHEET 2015)</p> <p>Among all other major causes of maternal mortality rate, Anaemia in pregnancy leads to 19% of total deaths and it's one of the leading causes for the preventable deaths occurring in pregnant women in India. Nutritional anaemia during pregnancy can negatively impact health outcomes of mother and foetus. (MOHFW, 2015). Mild anaemia may not have any effect on pregnancy and labor except that the mother will have low iron stores and may become moderately to severely anaemic in further pregnancies. Moderate anaemia may cause increased fatigue, lack of muscle strength, dizziness and poor job performance. Severe anaemia is associated with poor outcome such as palpitations, tachycardia, and tachypnea, increased cardiac stress leading on to cardiomegaly and ultimately leads to cardiac failure. Increased incidences of pregnancy induced hypertension; sepsis & preterm labor have been associated with anaemia. Disregarding of mother's iron status, the foetus still obtains iron from placental trans-ferrin and</p>

	<p>which place a great role in actively transporting iron to the foetus. But this compensation mechanism fails and fetuses tend to have decreased iron stores due to depletion of mothers iron stores. It is well documented that poor perinatal outcome in the form of pre-term and small-for-age babies and increased mortality rates have been observed in anaemic mothers.</p>
 <p>Mr. Mohammed Rafi YRSHNDM1608052</p>	<p>A Hermeneutic Phenomenological Study To Explore The Lived In Experience Of Adult Transgenders In Accessing Health Care Services From Public Institutions In Puducherry, India</p> <p>Mr. Mohammed Rafi Mother Theresa Post Graduate and Research Institute of Health Sciences, Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India iamanurse.rafi@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The researcher conducted a qualitative study among adult transgenders to explore the lived in experience of accessing health care from public institutions in Puducherry, India. The main objectives included to explore the lived in experience of the transgenders, to determine the experience and stigma and to describe the problems and challenges faced by the transgenders in accessing the health care. The researcher adopted hermeneutic phenomenological design. A semi-structured interview method was adopted to get the data among ten adult transgenders from Puducherry who were purposively selected for the study. Each participant was interviewed twice for 45-60 minutes. The collected data were digitally recorded and were transcribed into data. The initial analysis was made by Computer assisted Qualitative data analysis software NVivo9.0 and then was manually analyzed. The result finding included five major themes. The themes include 1. Transgenders: Who am I? 2. Transgenders: A Social Element, 3. Transgenders: The unmet Social Needs, 4. Transgenders and the health care team members: the self-invited relatives 5. Transgenders and the health needs: the unidentified gap. The study findings demonstrate the stigma and discrimination felt by the transgenders in the health institutions and the need for the focus on the transgenders health. The final results of the study shows that the transgenders though the less representation of the population face more health related problems due to inability to access the health care services from the public institutions due to the gap in the health facilities and the needs of the transgenders. The motto "Health for All" though is a target in the recent times, is still a fairy tale for most of the transgenders accessing health in Puducherry and all other states of India.</p>
 <p>Dewi Larasati YRSHNDM1608053</p>	<p>In Vitro Anti-Microbial Efficacy of Leaves of Cocor Bebek (Kalanchoe Pinnata) against Acinetobacter baumannii and Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)</p> <p>Dewi Larasati Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, dewilarasati@hotmail.com</p> <p>Mardiastuti H Wahid Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia</p>

ABSTRACT

Background: *Acinetobacter baumannii* and Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* are two out of many human-infecting bacteria. These bacterial infections are becoming more threatening due to their high resistance towards antibiotics. This condition leads to a challenge in searching alternative substances that can be utilized as antibiotics. One way to obtain the substance is from herbs that are found all around Indonesia as its national plant heritage. Cocor Bebek (*Kalanchoe pinnata*) is one of the herbs that is often used to treat infections.

Objective: The aim of this experiment is to investigate the antibacterial activity of leaves extract of *Kalanchoe pinnata* against *Acinetobacter baumannii* and Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Method: This experiment was conducted at The Department of Microbiology and Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia. Leaves of *Kalanchoe pinnata* were extracted using ethanol as solvent. Bacterial samples were selected randomly from a culture collection isolated from patients. Susceptibility test was done by broth microdilution method.

Result: *Kalanchoe pinnata* has antibacterial activity against *Acinetobacter baumannii* and Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration of *Kalanchoe pinnata* leaves extract against *Acinetobacter baumannii* are 144.9 mg/ml and 289.8 mg/ml, while for Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* is 144.9 mg/ml; unfortunately, its MBC cannot be determined.

Key words:

extract, leaves, *Kalanchoe pinnata*, antibacterial, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*



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Control of *Fusarium* wilt of chilli (*Capsicum annuum*) through different fungicides and biocontrol agents

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ABSTRACT

Fusarium wilt of chilli (*Capsicum annuum*) is most serious disease in Pakistan and causes many losses. It has broad range of crops on which it has potential to attach. Present study was conducted in-vitro and in-vivo conditions using the four isolates of *Trichoderma* and four isolates of *Pseudomonas* these are used as biocontrol agents and have capacity to minimize the effect of *Fusarium* wilt of chilli. Following chemicals (mancozeb 75 WP, carbendazim 50 WP, Ridomil Gold, Antracol, and Cordate) was used at 250ppm, 500ppm and 750ppm in lab and field conditions. In Laboratory, evaluation of Chemicals and biocontrol agents under CRD design was done. Food poison technique and dual culture technique was used in in-vitro conditions. Maximum growth inhibition was (0.52cm) was expressed by Carbendazim 50 WP followed by Antracol (2.35cm), Ridomil Gold (2.36cm), Cordate (2.71cm) and Mancizeb 75 WP (2.75cm) as compared with control 96.71cm). Among four *Trichoderma* isolates, maximum inhibition was noticed in *T. viride*. *Pseudomonas fluorescens* [Pf- I] was most efficient with 73.26% inhibition. Most susceptible variety of chilli sky red was tested in field against these chemicals mancozeb 75 WP, carbendazim 50 WP, Ridomil Gold, Antracol, under RCBD design at research area of Department of Plant Pathology University of Agriculture Faisalabad to determine their response against

	<p>Fusarium wilt of chili. Maximum reduction in disease (25.06%) was expressed by Carnedazim 50 WP followed by Mancozeb 75 WP (30.14%), Antracol (40.47%), and Cordate (46.47%) as compared to control (65.09%). Carbdazim 50 WP and T. viride performed better among all chemicals and biocontrol agents. So these two products are recommended against Fusarium wilt of chilli. Key words: Capsicum Annum, Biocontrol, Fusarium Oxysporum, Dual Culture technique</p>
 <p>Dr. Pooja Agrawal GICB3SC1608052</p>	<p>MOLECULAR DIVERSITY OF ROOT NODULE BACTERIA FROM DIFFERENT LEGUMINOUS CROP From MADHYA PRADESH</p> <p>Pooja Agrawal Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology, Vigyan Bhavan, Bhopal (M.P.) dr.poojagrawal@gmail.com dr.poojagrawal9@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>A total of 210 samples of four legumes i.e. 85 of Cicer arietinum, 74 of Glycine max, 21 of Vigna radiata and 40 of Cajanus cajan were collected from different fields of ,District Sagar (M.P.) and were processed for the isolation of root nodule bacteria, Rhizobium.</p> <p>A total of 247 bacteria were identified as Rhizobium, out of which 94 from Cicer arietinum, 69 from Glycine max, 43 from Vigna radiata and 41 from Cajanus cajan, on the basis of Lactose agar test, Nitrate reduction test, citrate utilization test, motility, oxidase, catalase different staining technique i.e. Gram's staining and carbol fuschin staining. All the isolates were tested for phosphatase activity on solid plate assay. Maximum phosphatase production was noted in the test strains were selected for siderophore and Indole acetic acid production. Ten selected rhizobia were subjected to RAPD and ARDRA analysis to identified the species. On the basis of RAPD and ARDAR all the 10 isolates were identified as Rhizobium meliloti.</p> <p>Higher phosphatase activity was noted in ten Rhizobium isolates i.e., Rhizobium S81, Rhizobium G04, Rhizobium G16, Rhizobium G20, Rhizobium G77, Rhizobium S43, Rhizobium S81, Rhizobium M07, Rhizobium M37, Rhizobium A15, Rhizobium and Rhizobium A55.</p> <p>Key words: Legumes, Rhizobium, Phosphatase, RAPD, ARDRA.</p>
 <p>Atif Zafar Khan GICB3SC1608054</p>	<p>Sequestration of copper by coumestrol induces redox imbalance that mediates DNA damage and p-53 dependent apoptosis in breast cancer MCF-7 cells: expanding horizons in cancer treatment via copper chelation strategy</p> <p>Atif Zafar Khan Affiliation: Department Of Biochemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002, Uttar Pradesh, India zafaratif35@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Coumestrol is a phytoestrogen present in soybean products and recognized as potential cancer therapeutic agent against breast cancer. However, the clear molecular mechanism of anticancer-activity of coumestrol in breast carcinoma has not been reported. It is well established that copper levels are elevated in</p>

	<p>different malignancies. Copper is an important metal ion associated with the chromatin DNA, particularly with guanine. Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the copper-dependent cytotoxic action of coumestrol in human breast cancer MCF-7 cells. Results showed that coumestrol inhibited proliferation and induced apoptosis in MCF-7 cells in a time- and dose dependent manner, which was prevented significantly by copper chelator neocuproine and reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavengers. Coumestrol treatment induced ROS generation coupled to DNA fragmentation, up-regulation of p53 and p21, cell cycle arrest at the G1/S phase, mitochondrial membrane depolarization and caspases 9/3 activation. All these effects were suppressed by ROS scavengers and neocuproine. These results suggest that coumestrol targets elevated copper for redox cycling to generate ROS leading to DNA fragmentation. DNA damage leads to up-regulation of p53 which directs the cell cycle arrest in G1/S phase via CDK inhibitor p21 and promotes caspase-dependent apoptosis of MCF-7 cells. In conclusion, copper targeted ROS-mediated p53-dependent mechanism better explains the cytotoxic action of coumestrol in MCF-7 cells. Thus, targeting elevated copper levels might be a potential therapeutic strategy for selective cytotoxic action against malignant cells.</p>
 <p>Afnidar GICB3SC1608055</p>	<p>A paper based microfluidic for low-cost and disposable detection of uric acid and blood in urine sample simultaneously</p> <p>Afnidar¹ Department of Chemical Education, Open University, Jakarta, Indonesia afnidar@ecampus.ut.ac.id afnidaruniversitasterbuka@gmail.com</p> <p>U. Kismawan¹ Department of Chemical Education, Open University, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>F. H. Syarifa Chemo and Biosensors Group, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Jember Jember 68121 Indonesia</p> <p>B. Kuswandi Chemo and Biosensors Group, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Jember Jember 68121 Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper presents a low-cost and disposable paper based microfluidic analysis system for detection of uric acid and blood in urine simultaneously. Detection is achieved by using a colorimetric or visual indicator. Immobilized specific reagents designed for the parameter under consideration act as capture molecules on the surface of the detection zone of a microfluidic system made of paper (cellulose).. Tetramethylbenzidine-cumene hydroperoxide and Fe-(III)tris-(1,10)-phenantroline have been immobilised using absorption method for blood and uric acid detection respectively. For blood detection, the detection zone will be change from pale blue to dark blue, due to presence of hemoglobine, which in turn, resulted in oxidized reaction of tetramethylbenzidine by cumene hydroperoxide. While for uric acid detection zone, the color change from yellow to orange/red due to complexation of Fe(III)tris-(1,10)-phenantroline with uric acid in urine</p>

	<p>sample. The capability of lab on paper for detection of blood and uric acid in urin samples has been demonstrate successfully. Lab on paper as a diagnostic system is small, disposable, and easy to use and requires no external equipment, reagents, or power sources. This kind of diagnostic system is attractive for use in developing countries, in the field, or as a low-cost alternative to more-advanced technologies already used in clinical diagnostics.</p> <p>Key words: Lab-on-a-paper, Visual detection, Blood, Uric acid, Urine, Disposable sensor.</p>
 <p>WANG Xingzheng GICB3SC1608057</p>	<p>Processing method of the lenticular lens array used for beam shaping in the single vertical and horizontal film laser (280nm)</p> <p>Boqi WU1 Optical Engineering Department, Changchun University of Science and Technology, China</p> <p>Dr. Xingzheng WANG Shenzhen Key Laboratory of Broadband Network & Multimedia, Graduate School at Shenzhen, Tsinghua University, Shenzhen, China wangxz1983@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>In order to achieve the shaping and homogeneous beam for the 280nm single vertical and horizontal film laser, the lenticular lens array is manufactured in this paper. Based on the optical design, the period of the microstructure is 1mm, its thickness is 5mm, and the height of the microstructure unit is 0.1mm. The single point diamond turning technology and injection molding method are utilized to manufacture the lenticular lens array, as well as measure the form error of the elements with the Taylor Hobson profilometer. Based on the analysis the testing data of metal mould and PMMA lenticular lens array, it is deduced that the relative vibration between the tool and has crucial deep effect on the form errors. And the moulding temperature, the holding pressure and the cooling time have various effects on the form error. Finally, the optimized processing parameter can be determined. The form error of the lenticular lens array is perfect, as well as the result meets the requirements about the shaping and homogenized beam for 280nm laser.</p> <p>Keywords: laser safety, lenticular lens array, beam shaping</p>
 <p>Dr. Ghulam Mustafa Laghari GICB3SC1608060</p>	<p>EFFECT OF FOLIAR APPLICATION OF UREA ON DIFFERENT GROWTH STAGES OF WHEAT</p> <p>Siraj Ahmed Veesar Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam, Pakistan gmlaghari@sau.edu.pk laghari_gm@hotmail.com</p> <p>Ghulam Mustafa Laghari Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam, Pakistan</p> <p>Muhammad Ali Ansari F.C. Oad Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam, Pakistan</p>

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted at Student Farm, Department of Agronomy, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam during the year 2012-13, to evaluate the effect of foliar dose of urea on different growth stages of wheat variety TJ-83 with 3 replications, experimental design Randomized Block Design with two factors A foliar nitrogen concentration of urea with treatments control (non treated plots), 0.5% and 1.0% however in factor B include two growth stages i.e. Tillering stage, Anthesis stage. Wheat variety TJ-83 was cultivated at net plot size 4x4= (16 m²). The results revealed that germination (%) showed non significant response to foliar nitrogen concentrations, growth stages and their interaction whereas all other wheat traits significantly affected by different foliar fertilizers, growth stages and their interaction. The mean maximum plant height (cm), grains spike-1 and seed index (1000 grain weight g) were recorded at 0.5% urea nitrogen concentrations whereas other wheat traits tillers plant-1, spike length (cm), spikelets spike-1 and grain yield kg ha⁻¹ were found superior at 0.5% and 1.0% foliar nitrogen concentrations.. Maximum mean for growth stages was observed at plant height (cm), tillers plant-1, spike length (cm), spikelets spike-1, seed index (1000 grain weight g) and grain yield were recorded at tillering stages whereas higher value of grains spike-1 was recorded at anthesis growth stage of wheat. The interactive results indicated that the maximum plant height (cm) was recorded at interaction of 1.0% foliar nitrogen concentration x tillering stage, however higher values of tillers plant-1, spike length (cm) spikelets spike-1, seed index (1000 grain weight g) and grain yield kg ha⁻¹ were observed at interaction of 0.5% and 1.0% foliar nitrogen concentrations x tillering stages. Further results indicated that the foliar nitrogen concentrations, growth stages and their interaction showed enhanced values as compared to control plots where no any fertilizer was applied.



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GICB3SC1608059

Study of Cucurbita extract effect on changes of AGEs, lipid and glycemic profile and CRP in type 1 diabetic rats

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ABSTRACT


BACKGROUND


Clinically, diabetes is an important risk factor or a range of diseases including nephropathy, retinopathy, angiopathy and deficiency and it is increasing in prevalence according to some estimates. (Cucurbita pepo L.) from the cucurbitaceae family has a low calorie but high nutritional and medical value. The aim of this study was to observe the effect of cucurbita extract on serum

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	<p>factors of STZ induced diabetic rats including glucose level AGEs, lipid profile (cholesterol, HDL, LDL, and TG) and CRP.</p> <p>MATERIAL AND METHODS</p> <p>Diabetes type1 was induced to Male albino- wistar rats by STZ at a dosage of 50 mg kg-1. 17 rat were divided into three groups randomly including diabetic treated with extract, diabetic control and normal group. Diabetic group were force fed orally by cucurbita extract. The animals were anesthetized with ether at the end of 30 days and the blood was collected by syringe from their hearts for estimation of plasma glucose, TG, HDL, LDL, total cholesterol, CRP and AGEs</p> <p>RESULTS</p> <p>After measuring the serum factors and compares the result of the three groups to each other meaningful difference that shows the positive effect of cucurbita extract has been seen.</p> <p>CONCLUSION</p> <p>According to the results we suggest that squash extract could have positive effect on regulating some of blood elements like glucose which are under the bad effect of diabetes type1 in rats. But more investigations are needed in this field to demonstrate the real benefits of cucurbita in curing diabetes and its related signs.</p> <p>KEYWORDS</p> <p>Plant extract, squash, glucose, rat, cholesterol, triglyceride, diabetes</p>
 <p>A.M. Piyumali Sandareka Arachchi YRSB3SC1608051</p>	<p>Association of Helicobacter pylori infection and virulence factors with selected Human Leukocyte Antigen-DQA1 and -DQB1 alleles among dyspeptic patients</p> <p>M. P. S. Arachchi Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka piyumalisandareka@gmail.com</p> <p>M. M. Weerasekera Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka mmweera@sjp.ac.lk</p> <p>S. S. N. Fernando Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka fneluka@sjp.ac.lk</p> <p>D. L. N. L. Ubhayawardana Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka unushka@yahoo.com</p> <p>K. Samarasinghe Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka kamani62@yahoo.com</p> <p>T. D. C. P. Gunasekaral Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri</p>


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	<p>Jayewardenepura, Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka chinthika@sjp.ac.lk</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aims: This study aimed to assess association of selected HLA (Human Leukocyte antigen) alleles; HLA-DQA1*0102, HLA-DQA1*0103, HLA-DQB1*0301 with H. pylori infection among a Sri Lankan dyspeptic patient population.</p> <p>Methods: Gastric biopsy specimens from 100 patients who underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy at a tertiary care hospital were investigated in this study. Presence of H. pylori was confirmed using histology and PCR. Histological interpretation was done using Modified 'Sydney system'. The presence of HLA alleles and selected virulence genes of H. pylori; cagA, vacA and babA2, were determined using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR).</p> <p>Results: Mild to moderate inflammation was observed in 96 biopsy specimens. Alleles, HLA-DQA1*0102, HLA-DQA1*0103, HLA-DQB1*0301 was seen 39%, 31% and 20% respectively in the 100 dyspeptic patients. Out of 25 H. pylori confirmed patients (by PCR or histology), 56% (14/25), 36% (9/25) and 12% (3/25) were positive for HLA-DQA1*0102, HLA-DQA1*0103 and HLA-DQB1*0301 alleles respectively. Out of 22 H. pylori PCR positive biopsies, one was positive for cagA with vacA s2/m1 strain type, 7 were positive for babA2 and histological examination revealed mild to moderate inflammation. H. pylori infection showed significant association with HLA-DQA1*0102 (p=0.044) and inflammation (p=0.030). HLA-DQA1*0103 and HLA-DQB1*0301 showed no significant association with either H. pylori infection, inflammation or the presence of virulence genes.</p> <p>Conclusion: HLA-DQA1*0102 allele has a significant association with H. pylori infection while HLA-DQA1*0103 and HLA-DQB1*0301 shows no significant association in a Sri Lankan dyspeptic patient population.</p> <p>Keywords – Dyspepsia, Human Leukocyte Antigen, HLA-DQ, Helicobacter pylori, virulence genes.</p>
 <p>Mohd Anas Shamsi YRSB3SC1608052</p>	<p>Structural transition of kidney cystatin in dimethylnitrosamine-induced renal cancer in rats: identification as a novel biomarker for kidney cancer and prognosis</p> <p>Anas Shamsi Faculty of Life Science, Department of Biochemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, India anas.shamsi18@gmail.com</p> <p>Azaj Ahmed Faculty of Life Science, Department of Biochemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, India</p> <p>Bilqees Bano Faculty of Life Science, Department of Biochemistry, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202 002, India</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>In our study, renal cancer is induced in rats making use of dimethylnitrosamine</p>

	<p>(DMN). G1 – Group 1 were control rats and G2 – Group 2 rats were given a single intra-peritoneal injection of DMN of 50 mg/kg body weight resulting in 100% incidences of renal tumors after 12 months. SEM and histopathology confirmed the presence of renal cancer in the DMN-treated rats. Making use of ammonium sulfate precipitation and gel filtration chromatography on Sephacryl S-100HR column, a thiol protease inhibitor was isolated from kidney of control rats known as Rat kidney Cystatin (RKC) as well as from kidney of cancerous rat called as Cancerous Rat Kidney Cystatin (CRKC). Both these inhibitors were characterized, and interestingly, it was found that CRKC showed greater anti-papain activity and also it was stable in a broad pH and temperature range thus implying that CRKC is more stable as compared to RKC. UV and fluorescence spectroscopy point out in structural difference between RKC and CRKC which was further confirmed by Circular dichroism (CD) and FTIR spectroscopy. Our study clearly showed that kidney cystatin is structurally modified in the case of renal cancer and performs its role in a more efficacious manner.</p> <p>Keywords: cystatin; papain; renal cancer; dimethylnitrosamine; CD spectroscopy</p>
 <p>Saeed Shirali YRSB3SC1608053</p>	<p>Study of Cucurbita extract effect on changes of AGEs, lipid and glycemc profile and CRP in type 1 diabetic rats</p> <p>Miaad Sayahi Student Research Committee, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran saeed.shirali@gmail.com</p> <p>Saeed Shirali Hyperlipidemia Research Center, Department of Laboratory Sciences, Faculty of Paramedicine, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>BACKGROUND Clinically, diabetes is an important risk factor or a range of diseases including nephropathy, retinopathy, angiopathy and deficiency and it is increasing in prevalence according to some estimates. (Cucurbita pepo L.) from the cucurbitaceae family has a low calorie but high nutritional and medical value. The aim of this study was to observe the effect of cucurbita extract on serum factors of STZ induced diabetic rats including glucose level AGEs, lipid profile (cholesterol, HDL, LDL, and TG) and CRP.</p> <p>MATERIAL AND METHODS Diabetes type1 was induced to Male albino- wistar rats by STZ at a dosage of 50 mg kg-1. 17 rat were divided into three groups randomly including diabetic treated with extract, diabetic control and normal group. Diabetic group were force fed orally by cucurbita extract. The animals were anesthetized with ether at the end of 30 days and the blood was collected by syringe from their hearts for estimation of plasma glucose, TG, HDL, LDL, total cholesterol, CRP and AGEs</p> <p>RESULTS After measuring the serum factors and compares the result of the three groups to each other meaningful difference that shows the positive effect of cucurbita extract has been seen.</p> <p>CONCLUSION According to the results we suggest that squash extract could have positive effect on regulating some of blood elements like glucose which are under the bad effect</p>

	<p>of diabetes type1 in rats. But more investigations are needed in this field to demonstrate the real benefits of cucurbita in curing diabetes and its related signs. KEYWORDS Plant extract, squash, glucose, rat, cholesterol, triglyceride, diabetes</p>
 <p>Romana Shahzadi GICB3SC1608062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISOLATION AND EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF SHATTERPROOF MADS-BOX GENES IN CANOLA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Romana Shahzadi Institute of Agricultural sciences, University of the punjab, Lahore, Pakistan romana.awan@gmail.com roshamawan@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Ramzan Khan National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology, National Agricultural Research Center, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ghulam Muhammad Ali National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology, National Agricultural Research Center, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Canola (<i>Brassica napus</i> L.) is considered as the second most important oilseed crop. However, premature and unsynchronized pod shattering inflicts heavy losses (20 to 50%) on yield. The present study was envisaged to isolate the orthologs of SHP1 and SHP2 genes from canola (Shiralee) and to study expression patterns of the isolated genes in different tissues. PCR amplification followed by sequencing revealed that two products namely SHP1-like and SHP2-like could be identified. The sequence analysis of SHP1-like and SHP2-like demonstrated that these genes are 747 bp and 735 bp in size, respectively. The nucleotide alignments revealed 98% identity of SHP1-like and SHP2-like with SHP1 and SHP2 sequences. The sequence homology was estimated to be 95 and 96% at amino acid level for SHP1-like and SHP2-like genes, respectively. Only substitutions are found and no insertions or deletions are detectable. Interestingly, all the mutations were nonsynonymous. Though mutations were mapped in the M, I and the K-domains but majority of them were accrued at the C-terminal regions. The phylogenetic reconstruction of SHP1 and SHP2 homologs from other species conglomerated SHP1-like and SHP2-like into their respective clades. Surprisingly, SHP2-like of canola was sister to SHP2 of Arabidopsis. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR revealed overlapping expression of both the SHP1-like and SHP2-like transcripts in flower and siliques but no expression in the leaf tissues was observed. Our results have implications in developing transgenic plants against shattering problem in canola.</p> <p>Keywords: Canola, Shattering, SHATTERPROOF Genes, MADS-box</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Systematic Review: Prevalence Disclosure Child Sexual Abuse in Some Country</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lidya Latifah Novianti Public Health Faculty, Universitas Indonesia lidyalatifahnovianti@gmail.com Rangga Pusmaika</p>

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<p>Lidya Latifah Novianti GICHNDM1608066</p>	<p>Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Public Health University of Indonesia pusmaika@gmail.com rangga.pusmaika@ui.ac.id</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Child sexual abuse inflict negative impact to that children or around him. The prevalence of CSA with the CSA disclosure prevalence have different results in each country. The aims this study to looked the prevalence of CSA disclosure using a systematic review approach by looking at reporting, research methods, the study area, and the perpetrator.</p> <p>Method: The study published in 2013-2016 with the keyword used is "disclosure of sexual abuse"</p> <p>Result: six studies that met the inclusion criteria consisted of four countries. Most studies have reported the occurrence of CSA amounted to 61.4% with 51.7% support and the majority of perpetrators are the victims' families</p> <p>Conclusion: Disclosure of the CSA is already more than 60% but less support from him family, most of the perpetrator is the victim's family member.</p> <p>Keyword: CSA, Sexual Abuse, Child, and Disclosure</p>
 <p>Galila Aisyah Latif Amini GICHNDM1608081</p>	<p>Factor Associated With Smoking Cessation Among Pregnant Woman : A Systematic Review</p> <p>Galila Aisyah Latif Amini Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia galilaaisyahlatifamini@gmail.com</p> <p>Husnul Khatimah Citra Amelia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Smoking among women is of particular concern for the maternal and child health community due to the strong association between prenatal smoking and adverse birth outcomes. Pregnancy is perceived to be a unique reason for smoking cessation, as motivation to care for the unborn fetus. This study aimed to find out the determinants of smoking cessation among pregnant women. Method that we use in this study is systematic review. We identified relevant studies by searching on science database online through SAGE journals, Proquest, Scopus, Emerald, JSTOR, and Spingerlink. Journals were screened by title and abstract according to the research topic then filtered using the criteria exclusion and inclusion. And then we do critical appraisal. The results of the four studies reviewed were found that the determinant of smoking cessation are parity, level of education, socioeconomic status, household SHS exposure, smoking habits of both parents, partner smoking status, psychological factors, antenatal care, intervention for health care provider, age smoking duration. The factor most strongly associated with smoking cessation is parity (OR 2,55; CI 2,34-2,77). The results of this study is expected to give advice for develop future smoking cessation and relapse prevention programs.</p> <p>Keywords : smoking cessation; pregnancy; tobacco use cessation.</p>

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- » 9th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT),
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- » 13th International Conference on Psychology and Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 24-25 May 2017, Lisbon
- » 13th International Conference on Linguistics and Language Research (ICLLR), 24-25 May 2017, Lisbon
- » 14th International Conference on Psychology and Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 15-16 June 2017, Singapore
- » 14th International Conference on Linguistics and Language Research (ICLLR), 15-16 June 2017, Singapore
- » 15th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 22-23 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- » 15th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 22-23 June 2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- » 16th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 13-14 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia
- » 16th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 13-14 July 2017, Bali, Indonesia

- » 17th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS), 20-21 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 17th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR), 20-21 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

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08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

» 18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR),
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