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**8th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease
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**8th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem
Cell Applications (B3SC), 21-22 Dec 2016**
Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Dr. Nabhit Kapur

Chairman, Peaceful mind foundation, Delhi, India

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Prof. Sam Salem

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<p>Nirmal Lamichhane GICI16096051</p>	<p>CME: “How to keep your Brain Fit and Boost Memory”</p> <p>Dr. Nirmal Lamichhane Gandaki Medical College, NEPAL</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Outline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Brain and aging2. What is normal and what is not3. Medical Conditions4. Activity5. Diet, supplements and drugs <p>Brain and Aging</p> <p>As a person gets older, changes occur in all parts of the brain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certain parts of the brain shrink, especially areas important to learning, memory, planning and other complex mental activities.• Changes in neurons and neurotransmitters affect communication between neurons.• Changes in the brain’s blood vessels occur. Blood flow can be reduced because arteries narrow and less growth of new capillaries occurs.• Some may notice a modest decline in their ability to learn new things and retrieve information, such as names, faces etc.• They may perform worse on complex tasks of attention, learning, and memory than would a younger person. <p>What is Normal?</p> <p>Normality (also known as normalcy) is the state of being "normal", as opposed to being deviant, eccentric or unusual. Behaviour can be normal for an individual (intrapersonal normality) when it is consistent with the most common behaviour for that person. Normal is also used to describe individual behaviour that conforms to the most common behaviour in society (known as conformity). Definitions of normality vary by person, time, place, and situation – it changes along with changing societal standards and norms.</p> <p>Stages of Lifecycle holds true.....unless magic capsules are developed when a person may chose to remain at age they desire.</p> <p>Nothing to worry though.....50 is youth of old age.</p>
 <p>Babak Nakhostin-Roohi GICI16096052</p>	<p>Curcumin Supplementation after Intensive Eccentric Exercise Attenuates Muscle Damage and Pain</p> <p>Babak Nakhostin-Roohi, Associate Prof. of Exercise Physiology, Ardabil branch, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil, Iran</p> <p>Arash Nasirvand Moradlou, MSc of Exercise Physiology, Mohaghegh Ardabili University, Ardabil, Iran</p> <p>Sahar Mahmoodi Hamidabad,</p>

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	<p>MSc of Exercise Physiology, Mohagheh Ardabili University, Ardabil, Iran</p> <p>Babak Ghanivand MSc of Exercise Physiology, Rasht branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background: Inflammation and pain induced by delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS) as a result of eccentric exercise (EE) or an unaccustomed activity cause some difficulties in exercising for beginners or athletes. The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of 150mg curcumin supplementation just after intensive eccentric exercise on total antioxidant Capacity (TAC), muscle damage markers, and pain induced of DOMS.</p> <p>Methods: Ten healthy young males completed a double-blind randomized-controlled crossover trial to estimate the effects of oral curcumin supplementation (150mg) versus placebo on squat performance and DOMS following unaccustomed heavy eccentric exercise. Curcumin (C) or placebo (P) was taken immediately after eccentric squat exercise, separated by 14day washout. Measurements were made at baseline, immediately, 24, 48, and 72h after exercise comprising: (a) limb pain (1–10 cm visual analogue scale; VAS), (b) total antioxidant capacity (TAC) (c) serum markers of muscle damage and inflammation.</p> <p>Results: The results showed a significant reduction of pain, creatine kinase (CK), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) after exercise in C group compared with the P group ($P<0.05$). TAC remained significantly high in C group after exercise compared with the P group ($P<0.05$).</p> <p>Conclusions: The finding of this study suggests that 150mg curcumin may have anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects on DOMS.</p> <p>Keywords: Delayed Onset Muscle Soreness (DOMS), Curcumin, Total Antioxidant Capacity (TAC), Muscle Damage.</p>
 <p>Khem R. Sharma GICHNDM1609053</p>	<p>A measure of transmission of tuberculosis infection among children in household contact</p> <p>Sharma KR, Assistant Professor, School of Public Health & Community Medicine, BPKIHS khemraja@gmail.com</p> <p>Bhatta NK, Professor, Department of Pediatrics, BPKIHS</p> <p>Niraula SR, Professor, School of Public Health & Community Medicine, BPKIHS</p> <p>Gurung R, Additional Professor, Department of Microbiology, BPKIHS</p> <p>Pokharel PK, Professor, School of Public Health & Community Medicine, BPKIHS</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the leading causes of mortality and</p>

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	<p>morbidity in the world. The infection is almost exclusively transmitted via air from patients with pulmonary disease, and those living within the same household are at higher risk than casual contacts. Among household contacts, young children are a substantial population at risk for TB and a group that has great potential to benefit from screening and preventive treatment. An attempt has been made to gather evidence in this neglected area and highlight its importance in TB Control and Prevention.</p> <p>Objectives: To study the prevalence of tuberculosis infection among children in household contact with adults having pulmonary tuberculosis, and identify the possible risk factors.</p> <p>Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in 2013 AD on 190 Children < 5 years who were household contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis patients (Index Cases/IC) attending the DOTS centers in Sunsari District. Pretested semi-structured questionnaire, clinical examination and Tuberculin skin testing (TST) were the tools of data collection. Transverse induration of greater than 10 mm was defined as a positive test suggestive of tubercular infection.</p> <p>Results: TST was positive among 13.7% contacts, of which more than 92% were contacts of sputum positive patients. Significant risk factors for transmission of infection were contact with a sputum positive patient ($p = 0.034$) with grade III sputum smears ($p=0.003$), spitting habits of IC ($p=0.001$) relation ($p=0.012$) & proximity of contact ($p=0.017$) to IC ($p=0.012$), cross ventilation ($p=0.035$), under nutrition ($p=0.013$) and duration of contact ($p=0.03$).</p> <p>Conclusion: The prevalence of tuberculosis infection among children < 5 years (13.7%) is nearly double compared to the results of first national tuberculin survey (7%), conducted by Nepal Tuberculosis Center in 2006/7. The significant risk factors for transmission of TB were related mainly to the IC habits (spitting, proximity and intimacy with the contact) and sputum status.</p> <p>Keywords: Tuberculosis infection, Household contacts, Tuberculin skin test</p>
<p>Shadan Pedramrazi GICI16096055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Acupressure on Severity of Fatigue and Quality of Life of Asthmatic Patients.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shadan Pedramrazi Tehran University of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aim and Background: Fatigue, one of the most common complaints of patients with respiratory disease that reduces the person's ability to perform daily activities and quality of life is disturbed. Among chronic respiratory diseases, asthma is the most common incidence is significant. Although the impact of drug treatment for asthma has been demonstrated, but not only is not helpful in all aspects of the disease, there are many side effects. Non-drug treatments such as acupressure, along with drug therapy in patients relief from uncomfortable symptoms can be used. Relieve patients of this symptoms can also have an impact on their quality of life and Nurses are the best people for the implementation of these interventions on patients. So we decided to plan this research with the aim of the effect of acupressure on fatigue and quality of life of Asthmatic Patients.</p> <p>Material and Method This is a Randomized clinical trial study in which 72 asthmatic patients participated. Patients were randomly assigned into intervention and control groups) 36 subjects assigned to each group (and Random sampling was done. Patients in the control group received only routine care and</p>

	<p>in the intervention group In addition to routine care center, Acupressure 3 times a week, each time for 20 minutes on a 5-point pressure was performed for 8 weeks and Acupressure was the implementation of follow-up by telephone. Data collection tools, including: Demographic questionnaire, standard questionnaires of SF36, Fatigue severity scale (FSS) that in both groups at 3 times, baseline, 4 and 8 weeks after the study was completed by patients. Data was collected into spss software version 16</p> <p>And data using statistical t-test and chi-squer were analyzed.</p> <p>Results: The study results revealed that In the intervention group decreased fatigue and increased quality and 8 weeks after intervention a statistically significant difference in fatigue ($p=0/015$) and quality of life ($p<0/001$) between the intervention and control groups was observed.</p> <p>Conclusion: The results showed that the use of acupressure in asthmatic patients reduces fatigue and improves quality of life. Therefore is recommended that nurses use this technique as a complementary method to reduce fatigue and improve their quality of life of patients with chronic disease.</p> <p>Keywords: acupressure, fatigue, quality of life, asthma, nursing care</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sairil Pokharel GICHNDM1609058</p>	<p>Megakaryocytic alterations in thrombocytopenia: A bone marrow aspiration study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pokharel S, Department of Pathology B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal. sairilp@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Upadhyaya P, Department of Pathology B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Karki S, Department of Pathology B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Paudyal P, Department of Pathology B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pradhan B, Department of Medicine B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Poudel P, Department of Pediatrics B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Background: Megakaryocyte morphology plays an important role in thrombopoiesis. A defect in any stage of megakaryocytopoiesis can lead to dysmegakaryocytopoiesis and thrombocytopenia. This study was conducted to understand megakaryocytic alterations and their contribution in the diagnosis of cases of thrombocytopenia.</p>

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	<p>Materials and methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted on all consecutive cases of bone marrow aspirates of thrombocytopenia over a duration of one year in BPKIHS. Megakaryocyte morphology was studied with a 100X objective. Data were entered into Microsoft excel 10 and analysed with SPSS version 11.5. Descriptive statistics were charted and Chi-square tests were done for inferential statistics to find any association at 95% Confidence Interval.</p> <p>Results: Among the 38 subjects, megakaryocytic thrombocytopenia (44.7%) was the most common cause of thrombocytopenia. Hypolobated megakaryocytes (63.2%), bare megakaryocytic nuclei (57.9%) were the common morphological changes in megakaryocytes. Odds of increased megakaryocyte count in megakaryocytic thrombocytopenia was found to be 12.5 times more than for other causes of thrombocytopenia and the presence of bare megakaryocytic nuclei in Megakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia was statistically significant. (p – value<0.05)</p> <p>Conclusion: Many similarities were observed in megakaryocytic morphology among different hematological diseases. However, increased megakaryocyte count, presence of bare megakaryocytic nuclei and hypolobated forms were significant in megakaryocytic thrombocytopenia.</p> <p>Keywords: Megakaryocytes, Thrombocytopenia</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Aliakbar GICHNDM1609064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A survey on Decayed, Missing and Filled teeth and related factors in 6-12 years children in a professional dental clinic in Tehran, Capital city of Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Karimi Zarchi Ali Akbar, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Baqiyatallah university of medical sciences, Faculty of Health, Tehran, Iran.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Introduction Decayed teeth is the most common chronic disease and decayed, missing and filled teeth (dmft) index is the best epidemiologic indicators in dentistry which represent of dental hygiene. The aim of this study is to determining DMFT index in 6-12 years children in a professional dental clinic in Tehran, Capital city of Iran.</p> <p>Subjects and Methods In this Cross-sectional survey 401 of 6-12 years children were studied. Data collection was based on clinical exam and interview. Dental exam is done by dentist and results are recorded in WHO standard forms. Demographic factors and related dmft problems such as age, sex, birth order, parents educational and jobs, use of tooth brush, dental floss, intake sugar and dairy products, dental primary prevention were recorded in questionnaire. Data entry and analyses was done by using of SPSS software package and descriptive and analytical statistics.</p> <p>Results Mean age of participants is 8.63 (std=1.71). Overall 9359 of teeth were examined including 5390(57.5%) primary teeth and 3969(42.5%) permanent respectively. The number of decayed (d), missing (m) and filled (f) teeth were 1224(23%), 185(4%) and 695(13%). The number(percent) of Decayed (D), Missing (M) and Filled (F) teeth were 238(8%), 0(0.0%) and 162(4%). Mean dmft and DMFT were 5.29(std=3.52) and 1.01(std = 1.47) in general. Mean differences of dmft and DMFT indexes among to father’s education, birth order, use of preventive dental care were statistically significant (P<0.05) and no significant in related to other factors.</p>

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	<p>Discussion and conclusion The main objective would be to cope with the dental caries problem in primary teeth and, in this respect, the national oral health plan should be aimed at developing oral hygiene skills, reducing the frequency of sugar intake, instituting water fluoridation, improving access to fissure sealants and regular dental care, and finally promoting dental health services toward minimum treatment intervention and effective preventive strategies and health promotion</p> <p>Keywords Children, Cross sectional study, dmft index,</p>
<p>Neamit ibrahim elemam Ahmed GICHNDM1609065</p>	<p>The effect of oral health care interventions on oral health related quality of life of institutionalized older adults.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr: Neamit Ibrahim Elemam Ahmed elashri Lecturer in gerontological nursing department faculty of nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Nagwa Abd el fattah Ibrahim Professor of gerontological nursing, faculty of nursing, Alexandria University, Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Amany Mohmed shebl Abd el latif Assistant professor of medical surgical nursing, faculty of nursing, Mansoura university , Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Soad Hassan Abd Elhameed Lecturer in gerontological nursing department faculty of nursing, Mansoura University, Egypt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>BACKGROUND: Oral health status affect on many aspects of psychological and social wellbeing and quality of life of older adults. The effects on quality of life include pain, impairments to eating, chewing and speaking and a decreased desire to interact socially. Loss of oral function may limit food choices and detract from the pleasure of eating. Oral problems such as dental decay, periodontal diseases, and edentulousness may lead to restriction of social contact, thus compromising quality of life. The improvement of oral health may have a positive impact on general health and may delay mortality. Early intervention strategies to address oral health problems can prevent illness, diagnose serious conditions early and maintain optimum overall health. Oral health will be improved if individuals practicing overall healthy life styles.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE: Determine the effect of oral health care interventions on oral health related quality of life of institutionalized older adults.</p> <p>METHODS: Quasi experimental design was be utilized in this study. The sample composed of 70 institutionalized older adults which were divided into two groups 35 subjects in each, the study group will be selected from Dar El-Amal in Mansoura city and Ras El bar elderly home in Ras El bar city and the control group will be selected from Dar El-Walaa in meet khamr city and Dar El saada in Tanta city. The study was conducted over a period of seven months from the mid of October of 2012 until the end May 2013.</p> <p>RESULTS: The age of the study subjects, the majority of subjects in both the study and control groups are young old with a mean age of 69.83 ± 6.26 for the</p>

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	<p>study group, compared to 68.66 ± 5.64 for control group. The present study showed a positive improvement in the oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) of subjects in the study group after the implementation of the study intervention compared to the subjects in the control group with a statistically significant difference between the two groups.</p> <p>CONCLUSION: Healthy oral health status and positive oral health related quality of life were found in females than in males, in those with higher education, in those who do not smoke, in those who rated their oral health as good, in those who takes less than three drugs per day and in those with higher number of remaining natural teeth. A positive direct relationship was found between the oral health knowledge of subjects in the study group and their oral self-care practices. A positive direct relationship was also found between oral self-care practices of subjects in the study group and their oral health status and oral health related quality of life. Finally, a positive direct relationship was found between oral health status and oral health related quality of life of subjects in the study group.</p> <p>KEY WORDS: Institutionalized older adults, Oral self care practice, Oral health knowledge, Oral health related quality of life (OHRQOL).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dilek Yılmaz GICHNDM1609066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Critical Thinking Levels of First and Last Grade Nursing Students in Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dilek Yılmaz, Uludag University, School of Health, Nursing Department, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yurdanur Dikmen, Sakarya University, School of Health, Nursing Department, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Funda Erol, Sakarya University, School of Health, Nursing Department, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aim of the study/ Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the level of critical thinking of first and last year nursing students and the factors affecting the critical thinking.</p> <p>Introduction in brief: In each daily, theoretical and clinical fields, in the decisions which needed for implementation and maintenance; nurses need to think adequately, creative and effective in the resolution of various ethical issues they faced and think critically in providing effective nursing care.</p> <p>Procedures/ Methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional designed research, was conducted with a total of 156 first and final year nursing students which were participating voluntarily, thought to be they had a difference in their level of critical thinking and were studying at a state university which is in Turkey's western area (1ST GRADE= 70, 4TH GRADE=86). Research data was collected with student information form and the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI) which was developed by Facione (1990) and subjected to reliability and validity test by Kökdemir (2003) in Turkey. In evaluation of the data; number, percentage, mean \pm standard deviation and the Independent t test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Pearson correlation analysis were used.</p> <p>Results: The mean age of students is 20.94 ± 1.85 (min: 18, max: 27) and 76.3% of students were female. Critical thinking disposition scale mean score of the students was found to be 192.89 ± 20.40. Among sub-dimensions of the scale, it was found that the maximum mean score was with analytical thinking ($49.77 \pm$</p>

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	<p>5.14), the lowest was with searching true (25.63 ± 5.15). In research, it was found that the students who were last year, male and were having mothers which had level of education as high school and college had higher mean scores of critical thinking. In addition, fathers' education level of the students, the families' economic status, age and academic success were observed to not affect the level of critical thinking.</p> <p>Conclusion: As a result of this study, overall level of critical thinking of students participating in the research was found to be lower but in last year students it increased significantly.</p> <p>Key words: Critical Thinking Level, Nursing Students, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Effect on Pain of Three Different Nonpharmacological Methods in Peripheral Intravenous Catheterization in Adults</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dilek Yılmaz, Department of Nursing, Uludag University School of Health, Bursa, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ülkü Yapucu Güneş, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, Ege University Faculty of Nursing, Izmir, Turkey.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Aims and Objectives. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness in reducing pain during peripheral intravenous catheterization of coughing, blowing into a spirometer and squeezing a stress ball.</p> <p>Background. Peripheral intravenous catheterization is widely performed by nurses; it causes pain and discomfort to patients.</p> <p>Design. This was a single blind randomized controlled study.</p> <p>Methods. The sample of the study consisted of 120 males who came to donate blood. Before the peripheral intravenous catheterization, the individuals were divided by a simple randomization method into four groups: a coughing group, a blowing into a spirometer group, a stress ball squeezing group and a control group. During the procedure, the pain levels felt by the individuals were assessed using the Visual Analog Scale by a nurse who was blinded to the procedure.</p> <p>Findings. The mean pain of the individuals in the coughing group was found to be 19.5 ± 13.6, that of the spirometer group was 28.3 ± 20.2, that of the stress ball group was 32.1 ± 23.8, and that of the control group was 45.5 ± 19.5. Statistical analysis showed a significant difference between the mean pain scores of individuals in the control group and those of individuals in the coughing, spirometer and stress ball groups.</p> <p>Conclusion. It can be said that the coughing technique, whose mechanism is the Valsalva maneuver and which serves to attract the attention elsewhere, reduced the pain of peripheral intravenous catheterization more effectively than the other methods.</p> <p>Key words: Non-pharmacological method, pain, peripheral intravenous catheterization, Valsalva maneuver.</p>
<p>Hormoz Sanaeinasab GICHNDM1609067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study on the Effect of Trans-theoretical Model -based Educational Intervention on determining the Weight of Obese People in Tehran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hormoz Sanaeinasab, Associate Professor, Health Education Department, School of Health,</p>

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Obesity has become a pervasive and very dangerous problem throughout the world and have made the researchers to look for an effective method to investigate and prevent it. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of a Trans-theoretical Model-based educational intervention on determining the weight of obese people in Tehran.

Methods: This study was a quasi-experimental study of pre- and post-intervention type, which was performed on 49 obese. The researchers used the Trans-theoretical Model to identify the stage of change of obese people and selected change process appropriate for weight loss by each person, thus increasing self-efficacy and balanced the decision making to lose weight through education of physical activity, healthy diet and healthy behaviors. Anthropometry characteristics of subjects including body mass index, waist circumference and weight were measured by standard methods and data were analyzed using paired t-test, RMANOVA and McNamara and software SPSS18.

Results: Results of the study revealed that average of anthropometric variables of weight and BMI were 99.8 and 32.5, respectively and after three months of trainings, these values reduced to 92.9 and 30.3, respectively which are statistically significant. Moreover, after intervention, average of trans-theoretical models including construct of change stages (except maintenance and thought stages after two months of training intervention), self efficacy, balance of decision making and processes of change (containing 10 sub-construct) show significant increase compared to before intervention period within three months ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: According to the results obtained in this research, the Trans-theoretical Model had a good efficacy and utility for changing behavior of people in different issues, and can be help to change behavior of obese people towards weight loss and physical activity, and direct them from pre-contemplation to preparation stage, and increasing self efficacy and decisional balance among people, and use of social support, group commitment, self-strengthening and self-management, cause people to keep changing themselves and maintain the acquired behavior.


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 <p style="text-align: center;">Suhailah ali GICHNDM1609055</p>	<p>Keywords: Trans-theoretical Model, Education, Weight loss, Obesity, BMI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A systematic review of cervical cancer screening in Western Asia and Middle East Arab Countries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Suhailah ali School of Nursing and midwifery/ Faculty of Health and Human Sciences/Plymouth University/UK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Population-based screening programmes have reduced mortality and morbidity from cervical cancer. The aim of this integrative review was to explore Western Asia and Middle East Arab Muslim woman’s access to cervical cancer screening. A systematic search for studies conducted in Western Asia and Middle East Arab Muslim countries and published in English between January 2002 and December 2014 was undertaken. Twelve papers were selected and subjected to quality appraisal. A three step analysis involved: narrative summary of quantitative evidence, thematic analysis of qualitative data and integration of the result for presentation in narrative form. Few population-based cervical cancer screening programs had been implemented in Western Asia and Middle East Arab countries, with low levels of awareness and uptake of cervical screening among Arab Muslim women. Factors influencing cervical cancer screening practices were: absence of organized systematic programmes, low screening knowledge amongst women, health care professionals’ attitude towards screening, pain and embarrassment, stigma and sociocultural beliefs. Policy changes are urgently needed to promote population-based screening programmes. Future research should focus on developing culturally sensitive strategies to increase cervical screening uptake among Arab Muslim women and improve early detection of cervical cancer.</p> <p>Key words: Arab Muslim countries; cervical cancer; cervical screening; barriers to screening; Papanicolou test; smear test.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Faten GICHNDM1609063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Exploration of School Nurse Role in the Secondary Girls Schools in Bahrain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hassani F.A.R.N., M.S.c Nursing .Dublin PhD Scholar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The role of the school nurse has increasingly become more comprehensive in developed nations in order to meet the health care needs of students. The professional role of school nurse surrounding many aspects of care delivery is underdeveloped in many schools in the Kingdom of Bahrain, in this study a qualitative approach was used. A sample group of ten nurses were purposefully selected. Data was generated through semi structured interviews. Data was analyzed using Burnards four stage framework. Two major themes comprising of several subthemes emerged from the data (i) The Role of Bahraini Secondary School Nurses, the need for nursing professional programs and organizational structure. (ii) Role conflicts of Bahraini Secondary School Nurses, lack of professional autonomy and collaboration and the high ratio of students to Bahraini secondary school nurses. The implementation of a collaborative organizational structure between the two ministries (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education) regarding school nurses’ roles, polices and guidelines would facilitate and greatly enhance the current service as also would professional educational programs for the nurses who working in these school</p>


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 <p>Bilkis Banu YRSHNDM1609051</p>	<p>settings.</p> <p>Does Concurrent Field Practice act as an effective teaching method to develop public health professionals?</p> <p>Bilkis Banu, Institute of Public Health, Heidelberg University, 69120-Heidelberg, Germany; bilkisbanu80@gmail.com</p> <p>Kamrun Mustafa, Department of Public Health, University of Southern Mississippi, Gulf Coast 730 East Beach Boulevard Long Beach, MS 39560; kamrun05@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>CFP based teaching methods (CFPTM) have started worldwide parallyly with the traditional teaching methods (TTM). But the effectiveness of CFPTM in Bangladeshi educational settings has not yet been adequately studied. The present study was undertaken to test the hypothesis that CFPTM is effective method as compared to the TTM.</p> <p>Under a comparative interventional design two groups of postgraduate students [n=40 for each group], were selected purposively from Daffodil International University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Data were collected during pre- and post-intervention by using structured questionnaire and portfolio. A topic 'Planning, Implementation and Evaluation of Health Educational Intervention' had been chosen to conduct the intervention followed interactive lecture method with CFP by using module and practical sheet for the CFPTM group and only interactive lecture method for the TTM group.</p> <p>Overall knowledge score (percentage) showed significant increase in both the CFPTM (Baseline vs Final, M±SD, 27±12 vs 83±8, p<0.001) and TTM (27±18 vs 40±17, p<0.001) groups. CFPTM showed a significantly higher knowledge score (p<0.001) as compared to TTM at the final time point. Analysis on individual components showed a result similar to the overall knowledge score. CFPTM seems to be superior and effective to TTM as a short-term interventional tool.</p> <p>Key words: Concurrent, Field, Practice, Teaching method, Public health.</p>
 <p>Prabhath Pallewaththa YRSHNDM1609052</p>	<p>Exploring Factors affecting Sexual Well-being among Three -Wheeler Drivers in North Central Province, Sri Lanka</p> <p>PWK Pallewaththa, Faculty of Medicine and Allied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka vpvijihp@gmail.com</p> <p>WMS Fernando, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka manojf2000@yahoo.com</p> <p>GGN Duminda, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka dumindaguruge@gmail.com</p>


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	<p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Sexuality is an integral part of human being.. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) continues to present a growing public health concern among all countries over the world. The World Health Organization has revealed that more than one million people acquire an STI every day. Sri Lanka is not an exception to this issue. STIs can be seen as an emerging public health issue in Sri Lanka and Three-wheeler Drivers have been identified as an intermediate risk group for STIs. In the Sri Lankan context, the annual estimate of the STI patients in Sri-Lanka account for 200,000 only 10 to 15 percent of which is reported by government clinics. Based on this background, this study was aimed to explore factors affecting sexual well-being among Three Wheeler Drivers in the North Central Province, Sri Lanka. A qualitative methodological approach was adopted to enable to explore determinate factors. Study was conducted in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa town areas. Subjects were selected based on purposive sampling method. Interviews and group discussions were conducted to collect data. Saturation method was the guiding method of data collection and data were analyzed through frame work analyzing method. Ethical clearance for the study was taken from the Faculty of Medicine, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka. Financial status; peer pressure; positive image on alcohol and other drug use; family problems; sexual active age; poor knowledge on risk and sexually transmitted infection;; close connections with commercial sex workers; perceptions, poor access of free sexual healthcare and social environment are identified as determining factors which affect to sexual well-being among Three-Wheeler Drivers.</p> <p>In conclusion, culturally and setting appropriate, gender-specific Health Promotion interventions to address above factors are needed for this community. Efforts to address these factors through practice, policy, and research could contribute to enhance health conditions for the study subjects.</p> <p>Keywords: Determinants, Drivers, Sexual Health</p>
 <p>Ahmad Mohammed Gumel GICB3SC1609051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Biosynthesis of pH responsive shape memory hydrogel and its biomedical potential</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ahmad Mohammed Gumel Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology, Faculty of Science, Federal University Dutse, 7156, Jigawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Multifunctional hydrogels combining the capabilities of cellular pH responsiveness and shape memory, are highly promising for the realization of smart membrane filters, controlled drug released devices, and functional tissue-engineering scaffolds. Free radical biocatalytic polymerization catalyzed by immobilized <i>Candida antarctica</i> lipase B was used to fabricate the pH-responsive and shape memory hydrogel using medium-chain-length poly-3-hydroxyalkanoates-co-polyethylene glycol methacrylate (PHA-PEGMA) as macromer. The accelerative wound healing potential of the biosynthesized smart PHA based hydrogel was evaluated herein.</p> <p>The thermal stability of the macromere highly depends on the PEGMA fraction from 10 to 50% (mass). Similarly, the change in PEGMA fraction was also found to highly influence the hydrogel's hydration rate (r) from 2.83×10^{-5} to 7.63×10^{-5}.</p>

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	<p>5 mL/s. The hydrogel's equilibrium weight swelling ratio (q_e), protein release and its diffusion coefficient (D_m) were all found to be pH dependent. For example, increasing the phosphate buffer pH from 2.4 to 13 resulted in increased q_e from 2 to 16 corresponding to the enlarging of network pore size (ξ) from 150 to 586 nm.</p> <p>Twenty-four rats weighing 200 –250 g each were randomly assigned to four groups of six rats. Rats in group I (negative control) were dressed with sterilized gum acacia paste in 10% normal saline while PEGMA-alone hydrogel (PH) was used to dress group II (secondary control) rats. Group III rats were dressed with PHAs cross-linked PEGMA hydrogel (PPH). For the positive control (group IV), the rats were dressed with Intrasisite® gel.</p> <p>Biochemical, histomorphometric and immunohistomorphometric analyses revealed a significant difference in area closure and re-epithelialization on days 7 and 14 in PPH or Intrasisite® gel group compared to gum acacia or PEGMA-alone groups. Furthermore, wounds dressed with PPH or Intrasisite® gel showed evident collagen deposition, enhanced fibrosis and extensively organized angiogenesis on day 14 compared to the negative control group.</p> <p>The findings suggested that topical application of PPH accelerated the rats' wound healing process by improving angiogenesis attributed to the increased microvessel density (MVD) and expressions of VEGF-A in tissue samples. Thus, PPH has been demonstrated to be effective in the treatment of cutaneous wounds in rats, and could be a potential novel agent in the management and acceleration of wound healing in humans and animals.</p> <p>Key Words: Biotechnology; Biomedicine; Biocatalysis; Biomaterials; Biopolymers; Renewable polymers; Composites; Hydrogel; PHA; PEGMA; Wound Healing.</p>
 <p>Vasu Jain GICB3SC1609052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GM Food: Do We have a Choice</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vasu Jain Gujarat National Law University, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Genetically Modified Food has been an issue of controversy throughout the world since the production for the world's first scientifically genetically modified crop. This issue had knocked the doors of India in 2001 when the Indian government consented to the trials of genetically modified cotton. And since then the controversy is ongoing.</p> <p>This article is an attempt to understand the controversy and see what the government authorities have taken stand on this. It sees through various examples the impact of GM crops and on the other hand, takes cognizance of various scientific reports which remain unclear and concludes no such effect. In the debates for GM crops, it is the consumer who is being put on the back foot despite the fact that such debates are for the consumers themselves. For achieving the true objective of this article, three approaches will be used. Firstly, the consumer rights of general public will be evaluated with respect to the genetically modified food. Secondly, the consumer rights of a farmer and right of compensation in case of failure. Thirdly, the government's stand is taken into consideration and the rules and regulations which are there to regulate these. There are international organizations and national bodies like GEAC to check and regulate the flow, trials, cultivation, marketing of GM crops and food. The topic of labeling is also evaluated with its effect and regulations. This article envisages a theoretical</p>

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	<p>approach and is built upon other reports and research papers. Key words: GM crops, labeling, consumer, farmer, GEAC.</p>
 <p>Mona Yahia Ibrahim Elghosain GICB3SC1609053</p>	<p>Sequence Analysis and Molecular Phylogeny of 16S rRNA Gene Fragments in Four Species of the Penaeid Shrimps from the Sudanese Red Sea</p> <p>Mona Yahia Ibrahim Elghosain Department of Fisheries, Faculty of Marine Sciences and Fisheries, Red Sea University, Sudan</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Penaeid shrimps are of biological and economic importance and are highly in demand for human consumption. Four species of the penaeid decapod crustaceans, <i>Finneropenaeus indicus</i>, <i>Penaeus monodon</i>, <i>P. semisulcatus</i> and <i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i> were studied. Haplotype and nucleotide diversity were combined to assess the phylogenetic relationships of the penaeid shrimp species and populations of the <i>Finneropenaeus indicus</i>. Shrimp specimens were collected at different locations of Baaboud and Alkhairat aquafarms and from the wild. Phylogenetic relationships among the penaeid shrimp species and genetic diversity of <i>F. indicus</i> populations were assessed using partial mtDNA 16S rRNA gene (480 bp). Genetic distances among the species were done. The Genetic differentiation between <i>F. indicus</i> population (Baaboud – Alkhairat; Baaboud-Wild; Alkhairat- Wild) was found 0.10957, 0.12459 and 0.14817 respectively. No clear indication of differentiation between 16S rRNA tree branches of the populations of Alkhairat and Baaboud from the wild population, which may be attributed to the common collection sites of brood stocks and/or post larvae (PL's) besides the absence of hydrological and physical barriers. <i>M. monoceros</i> formed a distant sister taxon to all other <i>Penaeus</i> species.</p> <p>Keywords Sequence analysis ; <i>F. indicus</i>; <i>P. monodon</i>; <i>P. semisulcatus</i>; Ribosomal RNA gene (rRNA); Sudanese Red Sea</p>
 <p>Atif Zafar Khan GICB3SC1609055</p>	<p>Dietary phytoestrogen coumestrol induces apoptosis in human breast cancer MCF-7 cells by redox cycling of endogenous copper ions and ROS generation: potential influence of copper status in cancer treatment</p> <p>Atif Zafar, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, Uttar Pradesh, India</p> <p>Swarnendra Singh, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110 029, India</p> <p>Imrana Naseem, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, Uttar Pradesh, India</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 different malignancies. Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate</p>


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	<p>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, which was prevented by copper chelator neocuproine and ROS scavengers. Coumestrol treatment induced ROS generation coupled to DNA fragmentation, up-regulation of p53/p21, cell cycle arrest at 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 p53 up-regulation which directs the cell cycle arrest at G1/S phase 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>Keywords: breast cancer, coumestrol, copper, ROS, DNA damage, apoptosis</p>
 <p>Saman Khan GICB3SC1609056</p>	<p>Synthesis and characterization of novel di-(2-picoly)amine:3-(bromoacetyl) coumarin based chemical entity: In vitro DNA/Cu(II) binding, molecular docking, pBR322 plasmid cleavage and cytotoxic activity against cancer cells</p> <p>Saman Khan, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002, India samankhan415@vmail.com</p> <p>Atif Zafar, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002, India zafaratif35@yahoo.com</p> <p>Imrana Naseem Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002, India imrananaseem2009@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Despite various advancements in cancer research, cancer still remains one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Therefore, new chemotherapeutic agents and therapies against different malignancies should be developed. One such therapy is targeted cancer therapy which involves the use of drugs that block the cancer growth by interfering with specific molecules/pathways and spare the normal cells. The basic rationale of targeted cancer therapy is targeting chemical entities/mutated proteins that are specific to cancer cells and absent in normal cells. Unlike normal cells, cancer cells contain elevated copper levels which play an integral role in angiogenesis. Copper is an important metal ion associated with the chromatin DNA, particularly with guanine. Thus, targeting copper via copper-specific chelators in cancer cells can serve as effective anticancer strategy. Keeping in view these facts, we synthesized di-(2-picoly) amine: 3-(Bromoacetyl) coumarin (ligand-L) against malignant cells. Binding studies (UV and fluorescence spectroscopy and molecular docking) were performed to ascertain ligand-L binding with DNA and Cu(II) ions. We</p>

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	<p>evaluated the cytotoxic effect of ligand-L on cancer cells and also explored the underlying molecular mechanism. Results showed that ligand-L exhibits significant <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxic activity against colon and breast cancer cells. Ligand-L leads to cell proliferation inhibition, apoptosis, ROS generation and DNA damage in cancer cells, and these effects were abrogated by cuprous chelator neocuproine and ROS scavenger N-acetyl cysteine (NAC). This indicates that ligand-L cytotoxicity is due to redox cycling of copper to generate ROS which leads to pro-oxidant cell death in cancer cells. This is the first report where we synthesized ligand-L against cancer cells that targets cellular copper to induce pro-oxidant cell death. These findings will provide significant insights into the development of new chemical molecules with better copper chelating and pro-oxidant properties against cancer cells.</p> <p>Keywords: copper chelation; redox cycling; ROS generation; anticancer activity</p>
 <p>Romana Shahzadi GICB3SC1609058</p>	<p>Isolation And Expression Analysis Of Shatterproof Mads-Box Genes In Canola</p> <p>Romana Shahzadi, National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology, National Agricultural Research Center, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Muhammad Ramzan Khan, National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology, National Agricultural Research Center, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Ghulam Muhammad Ali National Institute for Genomics and Advanced Biotechnology, National Agricultural Research Center, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>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</p>

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	<p>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 Keywords: Canola, Shattering, SHATTERPROOF Genes, MADS-box</p>
 <p>Bukola Popoola GICB3SC1609059</p>	<p>Fatty Acid Methyl Ester Analysis Of Olive Oil Degraded By Candida Parapsilosis</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Popoola, B. M., Department of Microbiology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Onilude, A. A., Department of Microbiology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Olateru Comfort, T. Department of Microbiology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Fatty acids are the major components of lipids; and the physical, chemical and physiological properties of a lipid class depend primarily on its fatty acid composition. Gas chromatography method can be used for the identification of microbiological degraded fatty acids in vegetable oils as methyl ester.</p> <p>In this work, olive oil degraded by lipase of <i>Candida parapsilosis</i> grown in two different mineral salt medium, one consisting of (g/L) of KH₂PO₄, 7.584; K₂HPO₄, 0.80; MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, 0.80; CaCl₂, 0.16; (NH₄)₂NO₃, 0.80; FeSO₄, 0.16; and olive oil 2%, PH maintained at 7.0. The second one is also a modification of the first medium consisting (g/L) of KH₂PO₄, 7.584; K₂HPO₄, 0.80; MnSO₄ · 4H₂O, 0.80; NaCl, 0.16; (NH₄)₂NO₃, 0.80; Fe₂(SO₄)₃, 0.08; and olive oil, 2%, pH maintained at 7.0 was studied over 25 days. The fatty acid profiles of the oils and methyl esters were determined by chromatography analyzer. Olive oil was analyzed for fatty acids commonly present in olive oils which normally are Myristic, Palmitic, Stearic, Oleic, Linoleic, Linolenic, Behenic and Lignoceric, which have specific carbon number and their values in approximate percentage are C14:0 (0.4), C16:0 (14.0), C18:0 (5.5), C18:1 (76.4), C18:2 (3.4), C18:3 (0.1), C22:0 (0.1) and C24:0 (0.1) respectively. Oleic acid percentage is high in olive oil which contained considerable amount of 76.4%.</p> <p>The reduction of fatty acid by <i>Candida parapsilosis</i> after 20 days was 6.7 % in the media used. Lipase from <i>Candida parapsilosis</i> had potential for degradation of fatty waste. It could therefore be employed in environmental cleanup of oil spill site.</p> <p>Keywords: Fatty acid, <i>Candida parapsilosis</i>, Degraded, Olive oil Bioremediation.</p>
<p>Lamiche Chaabane GICB3SC1609060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Novel Hybrid Approach for Multiple Sequence Alignment Problem</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lamiche Chaabane department of computer science Mohamed Boudiaf university M'sila, Algeria lamiche07@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>In this work, a novel adaptive hybrid method called PSOTS for solving multiple sequence alignment (MSA) problem is proposed. The developed approach is based on two metaheuristics: particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm and tabu search (TS) technique. In our approach, PSO is exploited in global search, but it is easily trapping into local optimum and may lead to the premature</p>

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	<p>convergence. TS is incorporated as local improvement approach to overcome local optimum problem and intensify the search in local regions to improve solution quality. Numerical results on BaliBASE benchmark have shown the effectiveness of the proposed method and its ability to achieve good quality solutions comparing to those given by other existing methods. Keywords- hybrid method; multiple sequence alignment; PSO; TS; BaliBASE benchmark</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Atif Zafar Khan YRSB3SC1609051</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dietary phytoestrogen coumestrol induces apoptosis in human breast cancer MCF-7 cells by redox cycling of endogenous copper ions and ROS generation: potential influence of copper status in cancer treatment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Atif Zafar, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, Uttar Pradesh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Swarnendra Singh, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110 029, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Imrana Naseem, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, Uttar Pradesh, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 different malignancies. 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, which was prevented by copper chelator neocuproine and ROS scavengers. Coumestrol treatment induced ROS generation coupled to DNA fragmentation, up-regulation of p53/p21, cell cycle arrest at 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 p53 up-regulation which directs the cell cycle arrest at G1/S phase 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>Keywords: breast cancer, coumestrol, copper, ROS, DNA damage, apoptosis</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Nazeema</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CROMIUM TOLERANT BACTERIA FROM TANNERY EFFLUENT DINDIGUL DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nazeema, Research Centre of Zoology, Jayaraj Annapackiam College for Women, Periyakulam, Tamilnadu, India</p>

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<p>Nona Casey Dela Serna Baring GICHNDM16096070</p>	<p>Through the Hands of Home: The Lived Experience of Home-cared Chronically Ill Elderly Patients</p> <p>Baring, Nona Casey D College of Nursing, Cebu Normal University, Cebu, Philippines nonakc36@gmail.com</p> <p>Bihag, Blessie Marie b.blessie16@gmail.com</p> <p>Puzon, Nikki Jane S. puzonnikkjane@yahoo.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>When a chronically ill patient is in a hospital, he is given a nurse, and when he is at home, he is given an angel of mercy, the ones who render care to them and attend to their needs. But how do patients really feel about being cared at home? What is it actually like when the ‘young once’ are now being cared by the ‘young ones’? This study aimed to discover the lived experience of the home-cared chronically ill elderly patients. It was done through conducting one-on-one interviews to the patients in Cebu City. The researchers made use of the Hermeneutic phenomenology design, utilizing Van Manen’s selective approach. The researchers gathered six informants through the purposive sampling technique. The Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) method was</p>

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utilized in analysing the data gathered. After thorough analysis, the gathered data was grouped into three themes, (1) Pitying me, pitying you, (2) Yearning for your care, and (3) Adjusting to the sick role. Interpretation of themes that were culled out yielded to the composition of a poem to sum up the experiences of the home-cared chronically ill elderly patients. It revealed that despite the knowledge that they were now highly dependent on their caregivers, they still longed for a sense of independence. These patients also do not wish to become a burden to their caregivers, and their whole families as well. They long for understanding of their needs which exist due to their condition, for compassionate care from their “angels” at home.

Key words: chronically-ill, elderly, home care, hermeneutic phenomenology



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GICHNDM16096071

Premature Infants’ Nighttime Awakening And Their Mothers’ Attachment Styles And Bedtime Behaviour

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Infants' night sleep patterns, in particular problematic night waking, are common concerns for parents. Between one-quarter and one-third of infants aged six months to five years have sleeping problems. In particular, parents complain about night waking with signaling (crying); 50% of infants with problematic night waking require parental intervention to resume sleep. Many factors can influence the development of infants' night sleep patterns and sleep problems, although none have been shown as causal.

OBJECTIVE: The aims of this study were threefold to: (1) investigate the association between mothers' anxious style of attachment, maternal behaviors at bedtime, family functioning, maternal happiness, marital status, birth order and infant health, and premature infants' signaled night waking; (2) test the independent relationship between mothers' anxious style of attachment and premature infants' signaled night waking; (3) examine the ability of mothers' anxious style of attachment and maternal behaviors at bedtime to differentiate infants with sleep problems from infants without sleep problems.

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	<p>METHODS: Using a cross-sectional survey, online data were collected from mothers of premature infants aged 5-6 months (corrected) across a number of English speaking countries. The main outcome measures were frequency of signaled night waking, total duration of signaled night waking and maternal perception of infant sleep problems. The main predictors were mothers' anxious style of attachment and settling behaviors at bedtime. Parental Interactive Bedtime Sleep Behaviors and The Brief Infant Sleep Questionnaire were used to operationalize the main study outcomes for the regression analyses. Multiple regression analyses, adjusting for factors such as family functioning, maternal happiness and infant birth order, were used to investigate associations among mothers' anxious style of attachment and settling behaviors and premature infants' signaled night waking.</p> <p>RESULTS: Data were available for 105 premature infants between 5 and 6 months of age (corrected). Males represented 60% of the sample; 63% of infants were first born. Mothers reported that 55% percent of children had sleep problems and 17% of mothers rated the problem as serious. Mean frequency of signaled night waking was 2.1 times/night and mean minutes of total duration of night waking was 45.7/night. The regression analyses revealed the total duration of night waking was significantly associated with mothers' anxious style of attachment and maternal physical comforting behaviors at bedtime. Maternal physical comforting behavior was also associated with infants' frequency of night waking and differentiated between infants with sleep problems and without sleep problems.</p> <p>IMPLICATIONS: Mothers' anxious style of attachment and physical comforting behaviors at bedtime were associated with premature infants' night waking and sleep problems. Knowledge of these findings may help nurses and other healthcare practitioners identify infants who may be at risk of developing sleep problems. The findings can heighten healthcare providers' awareness of potential relevant factors when assessing and treating sleep problems in premature infants. Neonatal intensive care unit nurses may incorporate this knowledge in their discharge planning. More research is warranted to explain the mechanism of this association and to determine whether this association is causal.</p>
 <p>Dr. Rawan Albashrawi GICHNDM1609072</p>	<p>Car Accidents and its relation to chronic diseases among people in Eastern province of Saudi Arabia in 2013 – 2014</p> <p>Rawan Al-Bashrawi , Medical intern , Graduated from Arabian Gulf University, BH In 2016 Zahra Al-Ghanim , Lama Nasrallah , Ayat Bohlaiqa , Hala Al-Jishi , Fatima Al- Shehab , Jinan Al-Mullah, Fatima Al Nas ,Hadi Al-Mohsin ,</p>

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	<p>Adnan Al-Awami , Ahmed Al-Mubarak</p> <p>ABSTRACT Car accident is the collision of one motor vehicle with another, a stationary object, or person, resulting in injuries, death and /or loss of property. It is a morbid public health condition that kills 45,000/yr in US. We have chosen this topic to assess the health related characteristic of patients who sustained road traffic accidents (RTA) and to find the relationship between car accidents and chronic disease. Complications and sequences in patients with chronic diseases, the nature of the disease, its complications, or the medications prescribed for patients all play a major role as a cause for increasing the incident rates of car accident among this category of people.</p>
 <p>Dr.Hala Aljishi GICHNDM1609073</p>	<p>Car Accidents and its relation to chronic diseases among people in Eastern province of Saudi Arabia in 2013 – 2014</p> <p>Hala Al-Jishi, Medical intern , Graduated from Arabian Gulf University, BH In 2016 Zahra Al-Ghanim , Lama Nasrallah , Ayat Bohlaiqa , Rawan Al-Bashrawi, Fatima Al- Shehab , Jinan Al-Mullah, Fatima Al Nas ,Hadi Al-Mohsin , Adnan Al-Awami , Ahmed Al-Mubarak</p> <p>ABSTRACT Car accident is the collision of one motor vehicle with another, a stationary object, or person, resulting in injuries, death and /or loss of property. It is a morbid public health condition that kills 45,000/yr in US. We have chosen this topic to assess the health related characteristic of patients who sustained road traffic accidents (RTA) and to find the relationship between car accidents and chronic disease. Complications and sequences in patients with chronic diseases, the nature of the disease, its complications, or the medications prescribed for patients all play a major role as a cause for increasing the incident rates of car accident among this category of people.</p>



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Quality of Life and Internalizing problems dealt with Stress Management Module among Dialysis Patients

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Chronic diseases and psychological disorders have privileged co morbidity with each other; dialysis patients are also at high risk of internalizing problems. This study was aimed to measure the effectiveness of stress management module on internalizing problems and kidney disease related quality of life of the dialysis patients.

Methodology:

This study was completed using true experimental research design. 100 registered patients were taken as pretesting. Kidney disease related quality of life scale and Depression, Anxiety, Stress scale were used as pre and post test measures. 10 patients were randomly selected who had same level of age, and low level of quality of life and high level of anxiety, depression and stress. Two groups were made one experimental and 1 control group. 5 participants were selected in each group. The experimental group received the treatment condition that was stress management therapy. Control group was not given the therapy. The therapy was given in four sessions with the interval of 1 week. The post testing was done of the patients after 1 month. In statistical analysis internal reliability t impendent test and t paired test were applied.


Results: Significant differences were found in pre and post scores on kidney disease quality of life and depression, anxiety and depression for intervention group ($t = 5.03, < .001$ and $t = 8.12, 1.42, 3.02 < 0.01$ respectively) while insignificant findings were found for control group. Patients after stress management therapy also reported a decrease in their symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress.

Conclusion: The results conclude that that in pre pretesting there was no change in treatment and control group. There was a significant difference in the results of post testing in treatment group. The experimental group showed changes in the post testing and control group made no changes in the internalizing problems as well as in the improvement of their quality of life.

Implication: The implementation of the study concludes that there should be seminars and workshops for the awareness of the internalizing problems of the individuals. They should be taught the ways by which they can overcome their problems and gain insight to resolve their issues and improve their lives.

Keywords: Dialysis Patients, Stress Management Module, kidney Disease Quality

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	of Life, Depression, Anxiety, Stress.
 <p>Dr Lt Col P Meera GICB3SC1609062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ISSUES AND PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN IN INDIA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Lt Col P Meera Principal (nursing) in Jindal nature Cure Institute Bangalore.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper attempts to bring forth the challenges faced by Indian women and girls, which has been observed and noticed in our day to day life. How the women are made victimized by various social evils such as Domestic violence is a common social problems and it is an abuse of power within the family and relations, in the form of physical assault is the most common and serious in nature, the psychological abuse is more damaging. The child marriage is another issue in India and it has been practiced for centuries. The child married off before their physical & mental maturity, it is a violation of child rights and has a negative impact on physical growth and emotional development and educational opportunities.</p> <p>“Women are one half of the world but it remains a man’s world.. It expresses the agony, frustration and an inbuilt urge for change in the social order. Gender based discrimination against female children is pervasive across the world. As per some studies showed that female child is treated inferior to male child, which is deeply engraved in the mind of female child. The female child in India is often deprived from right to education. The most common type of violence against women worldwide is “domestic violence” or the physical, emotional & /or sexual abuse of women by their partners or ex-partners.</p>

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- » 10th International Conference on Psychology, Language and Teaching (ICPLT), 20-21 Feb 2017, Dubai
- » 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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» 18th International Conference on Psychology & Behavioural Sciences (ICPBS),
08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

» 18th International Conference on Linguistics & Language Research (ICLLR),
08-09 June 2017, Rome, Italy

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