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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Porngarm Saengratwatchara

Department of Hospitality and Tourism, International College for Sustainability Studies, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

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<u>Asst.Prof. Kageeporn Wongpreedee, Ph.D</u>

Quality Assurance Unit, Office of President, Srinakharinwirot University, Sukumvit 23, Wattana, Bangkok, Thailand

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Ali Al-Saffar **GICB3SC1610051**	**Pelargonium graveolens Methanolic Extract as Antioxidant and The Use of High Content Screening to Detect the Cytotoxic Activity on Human Breast Adenocarcinoma MCF-7 Cells in vitro** **Ali Al-Saffar** **College of Applied Biotechnology - Al-Nahrain University, Iraq** **ABSTRACT** **P. graveolens is an important medicinal plant which is traditionally used to heal wounds, ulcers, skin disorders and diarrhea. Despite its well-known antioxidant activity, the cytotoxicity of P. graveolens crude extract is less documented. A methanol fraction was extracted from P. graveolens leaves. The antioxidant activity was assessed using DPPH free radicals. A dose-dependent reduction in DPPH was recorded with IC50 484μg/ml. The effect of P. graveolens extract on MCF-7 cells morphology, viability, stress and mitochondrial potential were examined with MTT and High Content Screening (HCS) scan. The MTT results showed a dose –dependent anti-tumor activity and reduction in cell viability against MCF-7 cells with IC50 288μg/ml. Further examination of HCS indicated a dose-dependently growth inhibition of MCF-7 cells (53.92% at 200μg/ml). Membrane permeability also increased in a dose-dependent pattern, while only higher concentrations caused alterations in nucleus morphology. Reduction in mitochondrial potential by 40.3% was observed. Such disruption resulted in the release of cytochrome c, which was significantly detected by 0.7 fold increases in the treated MCF-7 cells as compared with untreated cells. Treatment also resulted in the generation of reactive oxygen specie (ROS) by 0.53 and 1.32 fold increase, at 100 and 200μg/ml respectively.**
Abolfazl Dadkhah **GICB3SC1610052**	**The protective role of caraway essential oils on liver injuries induced by toxic doses of iron nanoparticle** **Abolfazl Dadkhah,** **Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Qom Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qom, I.R. Iran** **dadkhah_bio@yahoo.com** **Faezeh Fatemi,** **Nuclear Fuel Cycle Research School, Nuclear Science and Technology Research Institute, Tehran, I.R. Iran** **ffatemi@aeoi.org.ir** **Azadeh Rasooli,**

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Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Sciences, Payame Noor University,
Tehran, Iran
a.rasouli_57@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to determine the ability of caraway essential oils (E.Os) to protect against iron nonoparticles induced hepatotoxicity in a rat model. The animals were divided into 4 groups. In negative control group (NC), the rats received normal salin and DMSO daily for 3 days. In control group (C), iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe2O3) (200 mg/kg b.w) was i.p injected daily for 3 days. In the treatment groups, iron oxide nanoparticles (200 mg/kg b.w) plus caraway essential oils (E.Os) at 100 and 200 mg/kg b.w were i.p injected daily for 3 days. In following, hepatic lipid peroxidation (LP), glutathione (GSH), as well as ferric reducing ability of plasma (FRAP), aspartate transaminase (AST), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and alanine transaminase (ALT) were estimated at 72h after iron nanoparticle treatment. The results indicated that the administration of caraway essential oils resulted in liver damage compensation as manifested by significant elevation in the GSH as well as significant decrease in the levels of LP and AST. These results are in agreement with decreased hepatic injury in histopathological biopsies in the treatment groups after oil treatments. It was concluded that caraway E.Os provided an efficient prevention against iron nanoparticles induced hepatotoxicity in rat.
Key Words: Caraway essential oil, Iron nanoparticles, Rat, Hepatotoxicity

Identifying Potential Culture Areas For Angelwing Clams (Pholas Orientalis) In Malaysia

Mohd Fadzil Shuhaimi bin Ramli
Quest International University Perak, Malaysia.
Mohd.fadzilshuhaimi@qiup.edu.my

Hartina bt Mohd Yusop
Quest International University Perak, Malaysia.

Mohd Fadzil Shuhaimi Ramli
GICB3SC1610054

ABSTRACT

The success of breeding angel wing clams, Pholas orientalis, in captivity throughout the stages of embryonic, larvae and juveniles offers the potential of aquaculture on the commercial scale. However, as with other aquaculture systems, the clam culture is also facing the cardinal problem, that is, finding the suitable areas. The usual practice is to look for common criteria in parameters between areas known to harbour the clams and those that do not. This can be achieved by studying its life-cycle, the population dispersion in known natural beds of the species and determining the optimum environmental parameters that allow its growth and enhancing its abundance. Periodical samples were collected throughout the year of the study to determine its life-cycle and dispersion. Soil property such as total N (%) was analysed using Kjeldahl method while extractable P (ug/g) and extractable K (ug/g) were analysed using 'Olsen' and ammonium acetate extraction method respectively. Heavy metals such as Ca, Mg, Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn and Na in water were determined using AAS. The YSI Pro Plus probes were used to determine pH, DO, temperature, salinity and TDS. Habitat

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study showed that the clams dwelled well in compact muddy sand covered with a thin layer of silt. Areas that fit the criteria may be chosen as culture grounds for the clams .In this study, it is found that the potential areas for clam culture will be in Sg Buluh, Selangor and Kuala Sepetang, Perak where the water's physico-chemical characteristics and nutrients composition both water and soil resemble the criteria suitable for the growth of the clams. Transplantation of clam seeds is suggested where knowledge of its life-cycle will be advantageous.

Keywords: aquaculture, inter-tidal, Pholas orientalis

Faezeh Fatemi **GICB3SC1610053**	**Enhancement of bacterial efficiency for uranium removal using mutation techniques** **Faezeh Fatemi,** **Nuclear Fuel Cycle Research School, Nuclear Science and Technology Research Institute, Tehran, Iran** **ffatemi@aeoi.org.ir** **Samaneh Jahani,** **Nuclear Fuel Cycle Research School, Nuclear Science and Technology Research Institute, Tehran, Iran** **Mohammad Ali Firooze Zareh,** **Nuclear Fuel Cycle Research School, Nuclear Science and Technology Research Institute, Tehran, Iran** **Saba Miri,** **Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Life Science, Alzahra University, Tehran, Iran** **ABSTRACT** **In this study, the effects of Acidithiobacillus sp. FJ2 mutated with diethyl sulfate (DES) and ultraviolet irradiations (UV) on the bioleaching of uranium (U) at high pulp density (50% (wt/vol)) were investigated. The results showed that the oxidative activity of FJ2 is greatly improved by mutation. Correspondingly, the highest leaching rate of uranium is also obtained to be 96.34% by the UV mutated FJ2 with 180s, which was higher than that of the adapted original FJ2. All the above indicated that the leaching efficiency of uranium from the low-grade uranium ore can be greatly improved by using UV-induced FJ2 to a certain extent.** **Keyword: Acidithiobacillus sp. FJ2, Ultraviolet, Diethyl sulfate**
Phensinee Haruehanroengra	**Synthesis, Base Pairing and Structural Studies of DNA/RNA Duplexes Containing Geranyl-2-thiothymidine/uridine Derivatives** **Phensinee Haruehanroengra,** **Department of Chemistry, The RNA Institute, College of Arts and Science, University at Albany, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222** **Sweta Vangaveti,**

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GICB3SC1610054	The RNA Institute, College of Arts and Science, University at Albany, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222 **Srivathsan V Ranganathan,** The RNA Institute, College of Arts and Science, University at Albany, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222 **Rui Wang,** Department of Chemistry, The RNA Institute, College of Arts and Science, University at Albany, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222 **Jia Sheng,** Department of Chemistry, The RNA Institute, College of Arts and Science, University at Albany, State University of New York, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222 jsheng@albany.edu **ABSTRACT** Geranylated 2-thiouridine has been discovered as a novel modification on the first anticodon position of tRNAGlu, tRNALys, and tRNAGln. It is an interesting question that what is the purpose of the nature to incorporate such a hydrophobic terpene group into hydrophilic RNA systems. Our previous studies showed that the geranylation on 2-thiothymidine (ges2T) and 2-thiouridine (ges2U) could change the base pairing stability and specificity by promoting their base pairing with G. In the current work, we are interested in the effects of different terpene groups to the base pairing in both DNA and RNA duplexes. A series of ges2T and ges2U nucleoside analogs with different lengths of carbon chains including methyl- (C1), dimethylallyl- (C5), and farnesyl- (C15), have been chemically synthetized (structures are showed in the figure) and incorporated into DNA and RNA oligonucleotides through solid-phase synthesis. Different lengths of terpene chains have very similar effect to base-pairing specificity comparing to the geranyl group. However, the thermal denaturation studies results indicated that the methyl and dimethylallyl modification demonstrate no preference between different base pairing, while interestingly fanersyl modification provided very comparable effect to the overall duplex stability to geranyl group. The molecular simulation studies supported the melting temperature results. The further crystal structural is still undergoing.
Neelabh **YRAB3SC1610051**	**In-silico prediction of T and B cell epitopes in the evolutionary conserved pathway of glycolysis for human pathogens: Coccidiodes immitis, Histoplasma capsulatum and Pneumocystis carnii** **Neelabh and Karuna Singh,** Department of Zoology (MMV), Banaras Hindu University Varanasi -221005, India **ABSTRACT** Fungal diseases are amongst the emerging diseases to which humans are most

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susceptible pertaining to the present day life style. New drugs are being made but at a slow pace, not matching the resistance developing capacity of the fungal pathogens. Therefore, it is important to choose new drug targets peculiar to fungi but absent in humans.

A common practice till date has been to use the virulence proteins in order to devise medicines against micro-organisms but we have used in-silico techniques to analyse enzymes involved in the evolutionary conserved pathway of glycolysis.

Glycolysis is the most primitive pathway for ATP production in aerobic as well as anaerobic organisms. Therefore on successfully targeting these enzymes microorganism can be killed.

We have chosen 3 fungal pathogens viz. Coccidiodes immitis, Histoplasma capsulatum and Pneumocystis carnii that cause serious diseases in human beings. In-silico techniques such as HLAPred for predicting the HLA Class 1 and 2 binding epitopes, CTLPred and Bcepred for T cell and B cell epitope prediction have been used.

On analysis of ten proteins of glycolysis from each fungus many useful results have been obtained which reveal the regions that can elicit a B cell response or a T cell response or both. This study also unravels those regions of the glycolytic proteins which on alteration can cause autoimmune diseases.

Nirmal Lamichhane **GICI16096051**	**CME: "How to keep your Brain Fit and Boost Memory** **Nirmal Lamichhane** **Gandaki Medical College, NEPAL** **ABSTRACT** **Outline** 1. **Brain and aging** 2. **What is normal and what is not** 3. **Medical Conditions** 4. **Activity** 5. **Diet, supplements and drugs** **Brain and Aging** As a person gets older, changes occur in all parts of the brain: • 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. **What is Normal?** 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

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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.

Stages of Lifecycle holds true………..unless magic capsules are developed when a person may chose to remain at age they desire.

Nothing to worry though…..50 is youth of old age.

Typical age-related changes
• Diminished ability to remember names.
• Diminished ability to find the correct word.
• Diminished ability to remember where objects are located.
• Diminished ability to concentrate
• No consistent, progressive deviations on testing of memory
• Some decline in processing and recall of new information: slower, harder
• Reminders work (visual tips, notes etc)
• Absence of significant effects on activities of daily livings
• Forgetting a person's name, but able to recall it later in the day.. Forget my name after lecture, party.. Later recall it when they had to seat in another boring lecture..
• Sometimes forgetting which word to use.. Forget name of item in store…then later recall after imitation/hints..
• Losing things from time to time, but able to retrace steps to find them.. Some of you may not be able to locate your car….Keys, purse, books, eyeglasses etc
• Some people may notice that it takes longer to learn new things. National Anthem, New apps, phone, ipad, etc
• Making a bad decision once in a while. Go shopping buy things not necessary and forget ones necessary…
• Missing a monthly payment. Forget insurance, license renewal…
• Forgetting which day it is and remembering later
• Diminished attention/concentration: read 10 pages article but unable to recall…

What is not normal?
• People with dementia may have problems with short-term memory, keeping track of a purse or wallet, paying bills, planning and preparing meals, remembering appointments or travelling out of the neighborhood.
• Being unable to remember things
• Asking the same question or repeating the same story over and over.
• Becoming lost in familiar places
• Being unable to follow directions
• Getting disoriented about time, place and person
• Neglecting personal safety, hygiene and nutrition. Has not changed panty for days (RED SIGN)

Dementia
• Dementia is a general term for a decline in mental ability severe enough to interfere with daily life

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	• **Dementia is Neurocognitive degeneration.** • **not a specific disease. Like headache has many causes.** • **It is an overall term that describes a wide range of symptoms associated with a decline in memory or other thinking skills severe enough to reduce a person's ability to perform everyday activities** **While symptoms of dementia can vary greatly, at least two of the following core mental functions must be significantly impaired to be considered dementia:** • **Memory** • **Communication and language** • **Ability to focus and pay attention** • **Reasoning and judgment** • **Visual perception** **There is no test to determine if someone has dementia.** **Doctors diagnose dementia based on a careful medical history, a physical examination, laboratory tests and the characteristic changes in thinking, day-to-day function and behavior associated with each type.** **Doctors can determine that a person has dementia with a high level of certainty.** **But it is harder to determine the exact dementia because the symptoms and brain changes of different dementia can overlap.** **Common Types of Dementia** • **Alzheimer's** • **Vascular** • **Fronto-temporal** • **Parkinson's** • **Lewy bodies** • **Creutzfeldt-Jacob** • **Normal pressure hydrocephalus** • **Huntington's** • **Wernicke-Korsakoff Syndrome** **Alzheimer's Disease** • **AD is the most common type of dementia** • **It worsens overtime** • **It has no current cure.** • **Treatments for symptoms are available and research continues** **Dementia: A Global Problem**
Moon Sook, Yoo **GICHNDM1610052**	**The effects of a laughter therapy program depression, and cognitive, and pulmonary function in elderly patients** **Myoung Sook, Hwang** **Nursing Director, Junghwa Hospital,** **Moon Sook, Yoo,** **Professor, Ajou University, College of Nursing** **Song Mi, Sook,** **Professor, Ajou University, College of Nursing** **ABSTRACT**

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	Laughter improves physiological and psychological conditions in humans. However, The elderly have increasingly fewer opportunities that can laugh. The purpose of this study was to construct and examine the effects of a laughter therapy program intended to reduce depression, and improve cognitive, and pulmonary function of elderly patients in long-term care hospitals. A prospective, two-group, quasi-experimental design was used and 50patients (25 experimental and 25 control patients) from two long-term care hospitals in Gyeonggido province, South Korea. The experimental group received 24 laughter therapy sessions twice per week for 12 weeks and the control group received laughter therapy after data collected. The laughter therapy program included hand exercises, clapping, laughing, dancing, and breathing exercises. The Geriatric Depression Scale, Korean Mini-Mental State Examination, and a spirometer for the pulmonary function test were used. Data were collected between May 26 and August 17, 2014 and were analyzed via a chi-square test and t-test using SPSS. The study results were as follows: The level of cognitive function for the experimental group increased compared to the control group (t=3.27, p=.002). There was a significant difference in pulmonary function between the groups. The level forced vital capacity (t=2.78, p=.008) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (t=4.94, p<.001) for the experimental group increased compared to the control group. There was no significant difference in depression between the groups (t=1.02, p=.311). This suggests that the laughter program was effective in improving the cognitive and pulmonary function of older patients who were receiving long-term care in hospitals. This program could be used by Elderly patients in the community.
Dyanne R. Del Carmen GICHNDM1610053	**Effect of Relaxation Techniques in Reducing Stress Level among Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder** **Jay A. Ablog RN, MN** **Saint Louis University-School of Nursing, Baguio City, Philippines** **yaj_golva17@yahoo.com** **ABSTRACT** **Background:** To date, the evidence on the effects of relaxation training on the stress level of mothers of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is scarce. The number of children with ASD in the country is significantly increasing. **Objective:** The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of 4-week structured relaxation techniques particularly deep breathing, progressive muscle relaxation, and mindful eating exercise in stress level reduction. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental design was used utilizing 25 mothers (10 in the experimental group; 15 in the control). Subjects were chosen via purposive sampling and were gathered in different SPED centers in Baguio City, La Trinidad, Pangasinan, La Union, Nueva Ecija and Ilocos Sur. Stress levels were measured using Parenting Stress Index- Short Form (PSI-SF). Statistical tests used were T-Test and Related T-test. **Results:** The post-intervention mean score of mothers in the experimental group was significantly lower compared to the pre-intervention mean score. The overall weighted mean score after 4 weeks of relaxation training show effectiveness in lowering stress level of mothers. Likewise, there is significant difference in the stress level reduction of mothers in the control and the experimental group.

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	Discussion: The 4-week structured relaxation techniques such as DBE, PMR, and mindful eating show evidence of effectiveness in reducing stress level of mothers of children with autism spectrum disorder. These techniques are cost effective, easy to perform, and non-pharmacological interventions to manage stress level. **Recommendations:** The researchers recommend that mothers to incorporate these relaxation techniques in their daily activities to decrease their stress level; and for future research studies to test the effectiveness of the relaxation techniques to family caregivers of children with other neuro-developmental disorders and other psychiatric disorders. **Keywords:** Relaxation Techniques, Mindful Eating, Progressive Muscle Relaxation, Breathing Exercise, Autism Spectrum Disorder
Dr. Popat B Mohite **GICHNDM1610054**	**Synthesis Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory and Antimicrobial Activities of some Tetrazole derivatives** **Dr. Popat B Mohite,** Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Mula Education Society's College Of Pharmacy, Sonai Tal –Newasa Dist- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra-414105, India **Dr. Ramdas B Pandhare,** Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Mula Education Society's College Of Pharmacy, Sonai Tal –Newasa Dist- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra-414105, India **ABSTRACT** **Purpose:** Microbial infections often produce pain and inflammation. Chemotherapeutic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory drugs are prescribed simultaneously in normal practice. The compound possessing all three activities is not common.The purpose of the present study was to examine whether molecular modification might result in detection of new potential antirheumatic drugs having antimicrobial activities. **Method:** Eight different derivatives of substituted 5-phenyl-1-(5-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-1H-tetrazole (4a-h) were synthesized by reacting the chalcones with hydrazine hydrate in presence of glacial acetic. The chemical structures were confirmed by means of IR, 1H-NMR, mass spectra and elemental analysis. The compounds were screened for analgesic activity by acetic acid induced writhing method and hot plate method, antiinflamatory and antimicrobial activities. **Result:** The data reported shows that effect of variation in chemical structure on activity was rather unpredictable. Seldom did a particular structural modification lead to uniform alteration in activity in all tests. The substitution which appeared to be most important for high order of activity in the greatest number of test was the p-choloroaryl group. The introduction of p-nitro and p-hydroxy group in aryl moiety of the pyrazole analogs 4f and 4g produce compounds with potent analgesic, anti-inflamatory and, in a few cases, antimicrobial properties. **Conclusion:** The observed increase in analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial activities are attributed to the presence of 4-NO2, 2-OH and 4-Cl in phenyl ring at 5-position of pyrazoline ring of synthesized compounds. In some cases their activities are equal or more potent than the standard drugs. **Keywords :** Tetrazole, Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, Antibacterial activity.
Mamta Rajbanshi **GICHNDM1610055**	**The Effect Of Bladder And Lumbar Stimulation Technique For Collection Of Urine In Newborns**

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Rajbanshi M,
M.Sc Nursing Student, Department of Child Health Nursing
mamta_sristi@yahoo.com

Karn B K,
Additional Professor, Department of Child Health Nursing

Yadav U,
Associate Professor, Department of Child Health Nursing

Shah S,
Associate Professor, Department of Child health Nursing

Yadav S,
Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine

ABSTRACT

Background and objectives: Sign and symptoms of urinary tract infections (UTI) are not specific in infants and young children, fever being the commonest sign. Therefore, collecting urine samples for culture is required to diagnose or exclude UTI. Obtaining a clean catch urine sample in neonates and infants is a great challenge as it is unpredictable, time consuming and requires lot of patience. The objective of the study was to determine the effect of Bladder and Lumbar Stimulation Technique (BLST) for Collection of midstream Urine in Newborns and to evaluate contamination rates of urine samples collected.

Methods:

An experimental research was conducted in BPKIHS, Dharan, Nepal including total of 54 term newborns. Urine culture was indicated for different reasons to the admitted newborns. They were randomly assigned either to the experimental group (n=27) or the control group(n=27). Twenty-five minutes after feeding, the genitals and perineal area of the babies were cleaned. The newborns were held under the armpits with legs dangling. Bladder and Lumbar stimulation technique was only applied to the newborns in the experimental group. Success was defined as collection of urine sample within 5 minutes (<300s) of starting the stimulation maneuver in the experimental group and of holding under the armpits in the control group.

Results: The success rate of urine collection was significantly higher in the experimental group (88.88%) than in the control group (25.92%) p<0.001. The median time for sample collection was 1.07 minutes (64.2s) [IQR=1.52minutes (91.2s)] in experimental group and 1.52minutes (91.2s) [IQR= 2.78 minutes (166.8s) for control group (p=0.069). Contamination was not found in urine samples collected in both the groups.

Conclusion: The study suggests that the bladder and lumbar stimulation technique is safe, quick and effective way of collecting midstream clean catch urine in newborns.

Keywords: Urinary tract infections (UTI), Supra pubic aspiration (SPA), Bladder and Lumbar Stimulation Technique (BLST)

Puri Kresna Wati	**HIV/Aids Exposure Risk on Women Hostage At Penitentiary : A Systematic**

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GICHNDM1610059	**Review** **Puri Kresna Wati** **Departement of Reproductive Health, Faculty of Pulblic Health, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia** **Purri409@gmail.com** **ABSTRACT** **Background. Women hostage are minority group which have higher risk toward HIV/AIDS infection in prison. Women hostage are likely more susceptive than those who had involved in prostitution and drugs. Furthermore, lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS makes them unaware about how dangerous this desease 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 corcerned 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 **GICHNDM1610061**	**Hiv/Aids Knowledge And Social Integration Among Street Children : A Systematic Review** **Dewi Indah Irianti** **University of Indonesia** **deemuchlis@gmail.com** **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**

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performed a systematic search for English language articles published between 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.

Keywords : HIV/AIDS knowledge, review, social integration, street children

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

Rangga Pusmaika
Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Public Health
University of Indonesia
pusmaika@gmail.com
rangga.pusmaika@ui.ac.id

Lidya Latifah Novianti
Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Public Health
University of Indonesia
lidyalatifahnovianti@gmail.com

Rangga Pusmaika
GICHNDM1610062

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.

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The Relation Of Husband Characteristics With Domestic Violence Against Wife At Kuranji And Padang Selatan District, Padang City

Ice Marini,
Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia. Kampus Baru UI Depok 16424, Indonesia.
icemarini@yahoo.com

Lisnawati Hutagalung
Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia. Kampus Baru UI Depok 16424, Indonesia.

Ice Marini
GICHNDM1610063

ABSTRACT
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 : Incidences of domestic violence in Padang city highest at Kuranji district 14 cases and Padang Selatan district 34 cases 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 survey analitik research 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 : Characteristics associated with domestic violence, among others exposure to violence, witnessed violence and socio-cultural. 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.
Keywords— Husband, Characteristics, Domestic Violence, wife

The importance of a cultural mediator to foreign care workers in Japan
The case report of Japanese elderly living in the Philippines

Kaori Hatanaka,
Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University

Kaori Hatanaka
GICHNDM1610066

ABSTRACT
Based on economic partnership agreements (EPA), foreign care workers have started entering the field of care in Japan. They are required to receive Japanese language training before and after the provisions to start work in Japan, and a national examination is also required. However, it is an important challenge to

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support foreigners to stay long-term by increasing the stress caused by differences in lifestyle and insufficient language ability. The present study examines the role and importance of "cultural mediators" in Japanese elderly living in the Philippines.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a Japanese staff (A: female) and Filipino care workers (B: experienced EPA, C & D: waiting for EPA, all female) at a Japanese long-term care facility in the Philippines in December of 2015. Narratives were recorded. Verbatim records were created and categorized using Maxqda. This study was approved by the ethical committee of Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts.

A, who had experience as a nurse, played the role of [cultural mediator]. She taught the Filipino staff not only Japanese language but also "improvement of professionalism," "time accuracy," and "thoughtful care." B, who had work experience in Japan, realized the "importance of experience in the home country" and utilized these experiences at the Japanese facility. C was learning the difficulty of "Japanese lifestyle" and "Japanese communication style" by caring for the Japanese elderly in the facility. D was also learning about things such as the "delicacy of the Japanese," "accuracy of time," and "Japanese courtesy." Furthermore, Filipino care workers had been understanding of Japanese and their culture by sharing experiences of Japan from B and of teaching from A.

Providing care is not practiced by only understanding of language; cultural understating is also necessary. The presence of a [cultural mediator] in the native country will reduce the stress in areas such as interpersonal relationships or providing care for foreigners and will play an important role in encouraging them.

Food hygiene and safety practice

Melaku Bayabele
Addis Ababa Health Bureau, Addis Continental Institute of Public Health, Ethiopia

Melaku Bayabele
GICHNDM1610067

ABSTRACT

Background: Food hygiene and safety practice is an indispensible component of public health that causes food borne illnesses when food is contaminated due to unhygienic conditions. The main contributing agents for food contamination are food handlers associated with many factors. Large numbers of public catering establishments are flourishing progressively in Addis Ababa, assumed to be the main source of food borne diseases and disease outbreaks.

Methods: Cross sectional study design was applied to assess food hygiene practices of food handlers working at various public catering establishments of Addis Ababa from November 15 to December 22/2015. Multistage sampling was conducted to obtain a sample size of 864 from 288 establishments randomly chosen from 18 weredas of the selected sub cities (Lideta, Kirkos and Akaki Kality sub cities). Data were collected using structured, pretested, interviewer administered questionnaires and physical observation. The response rate of the respondents was 85.9%. The data were analyzed using the univariate and bivariate statistical analysis techniques and finally multiple regressions to determine the effect of various factors on the outcome variable to control the effect of confounding.

Results: the mean age of the respondents was 23.5 ± 7.1 years where 84.3% of

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them were females. Forty six percent (45.8%) and 47.8 % of the food handlers had good food handling practice and good knowledge scores respectively. Sex, training on food handling practices, waste water disposal mechanisms, availability of shower facility and knowledge were found to be strongly associated with food handling practices in the multivariate analysis.

Conclusions: food handlers had poor knowledge on food handling practices compared to the study conducted in Mekelle but they had good knowledge compared to the study conducted in Dangila.

Key words: food hygiene, food handlers, food handling practices, catering establishments

Relationship Between Working Motivation WITH Performance of nurse at Mgr. Gabriel Manek, SVD Atambua Hospital, East Nusa Tenggara Indonesia

Pius A. L. Berek, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep.,Sp.MB 2)
Nursing Academy of Belu Regency, Jl. Wehor Kabuna Haliwen Atambua East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Chindy Pratiwi Lalel 1)
Nursing Academy of Belu Regency, Jl. Wehor Kabuna Haliwen Atambua East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Hanny Triana Nahak, S.Kep.,Ns 3)
Nursing Academy of Belu Regency, Jl. Wehor Kabuna Haliwen Atambua East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Pius A L Berek
GICHNDM1610068

ABSTRACT

Personal motivation originated from the needs, desires and encouragement to act to achieve the needs or objectives will be achieved through performance. This study is purposed to analyze the relationship between work motivation with the performance of nurses in Mgr. Gabriel Manek, SVD Atambua hospitals. This study used cross sectional method with the sample of 160 respondents. The collected data using a questioners containing a list of question to the respondents. The analysis data techniques using descriptive analysis statistics which is operated though a program SPSS 22. The result of the analysis with chi square in getting p value of 0,000 it means there is a relationship between working motivation with the performance of nurses in Mgr. Gabriel Manek, SVD Atambua hospital. Suggested the need for further research on the relationship between working motivation with performance of nurses in Mgr. Gabriel Manek, SVD Atambua hospital by the high variation responden.

Key words: Working motivation, performance of nurses.

Sustainable collection and organic cultivation of medicinal plants in Albania

Mr. Luan Ahmetaj
Albanian Institute of Medicinal Plants-MedAlb Institut, Tirana, Albania
medalbinstitut@yahoo.com

Mr. Ani Ahmetaj
Student on Agricultural Tirana University

Mr. Luan Ahmetaj
GICHNDM1610069

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ABSTRACT

Albania is a country with rich biodiversity. There are 3200 plant species found and 310 of them are treated as medicinal plants.

Regarding the importance of MAPs in the Albanian economy, remarkably little attention is paid to the conservation of MAPs and on implementing of national and international standards for a sustainable collection and cultivation. The MAPs collection is done aggressively from the wild in nature without respecting the legal frame of standards which provide biodiversity conservation. Also, unfortunately there is little focus on MAPs cultivation as well and their processing under standards and rules which ensure their product quality and competitiveness in international market.

Cultivation of MAP is becoming a wide spread practice even among farmers that used to be involved in collection of wild grown herbs. Currently, two are the sources of planting material; wild plants whose pieces are used as planting material and seedlings produced by private farmers using mostly imported seed.

For the time being, the area planted is done using wild plants. This is being done without appropriate care in terms of preservation of biodiversity and seeds and samplings certification.

Development of MAPs sector in Albania has motivated our country structures and experts to pay attention on implementing of sustainable agriculture and organic farming regulations and standards, and certification of both processes: cultivation and wild collection aiming to ensure biodiversity conservation and to improve the MAP products quality. These also need to use good collection and cultivation practices from MAPs Value Chain actors.

Suchitra Pal GICHNDM1610070	**Predictors of Job stress and Job Satisfaction among Indian and Norwegian Nurses**

Prof. Suchitra Pal.,
Associate Professor
suchitra@ximb.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Background As nursing profession considered as one of the stressful profession. Psychosocial work environment factors and work family interface considered as the major predictors of job stress and job satisfactions.

Objective The present study is an attempt to cross-culturally compare the predictors of job stress and job satisfaction among Indian and Norwegian nurses. Sample consists of 328 Norwegian and 136 Indian nurses. דדד

Results For Norwegian nurses low flexibility in working hours, work to family conflict (WFC), self-reported physical health and high job demands were predictors of job stress. For Indian nurses high family to work conflict (FWC), low social support at work and self-reported physical health at work were predictors of job stress. For Norwegian nurses, none of the study variables predicted the job satisfaction, while for Indian nurses' high job control and subjective wellbeing (SWB) at work predicted the job satisfaction.

Conclusions The results indicate that the predictors of job stress and job satisfaction were different for Norwegian and Indian nurses.

Key Words: Job stress, Job satisfaction, subjective well-being, physical health, WFC, FWC.

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Selective attention and speed of perception among nurses while driving home after night-shift work

Soheil Saadat
GICHNDM1610070

Farideh SADEGHIAN
PhD Candidate , Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), Tehran, Iran;Assistant Professor of occupational Health, Shahroud university of medical sciences, Shahroud, Iran.
farsadeghian@gmail.com

Mojgan KARBAKHSH
Associate Professor of Community Medicine ,Department of Community Medicine, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
mkarbakhsh@tums.ac.ir

Iraj ALIMOHAMMADI
Assistant Professor Of Occupational Health, Department of Occupational Health, School of Public Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
alimohamadi.i@iums.ac.ir

Hassan ASHAYERI
Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry ,Department of Rehabilitation, School of Rehabilitation, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
ashayerih.neuroscientist@yahoo.com

Soheil SAADAT
MD, PhD, Associate professor of Epidemiology, Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), Tehran, Iran.
soheilsaadat@sina.tums.ac.ir

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Studies have shown that nurses' sleepiness and fatigue while driving home after the night shift is a serious health and safety problem that lead to numerous car crashes. The purpose of this study was to measure the effect of night shift work on 2 psychomotor abilities of driving including selective attention and speed of perception among nurses.

Material and methods: A cohort study was managed among 23 night shift and 24 day shift nurses aged between 20 and 40 years working in Sina Hospital in Tehran (Iran). Data collection instruments were demographic and Circadian Type Inventory (CTI) questionnaires and Cog and ATAVT computerized tests of Vienna Test System (VTS). Analysis was performed using Linear Regression and Paired t tests.

Results: Results indicated a significant association between precision of the control of attention variable in Cog Test (P value= 0.028) and night shift work but speed of perception has not any association.

Conclusion: On basis of the study results selective attention of nurses was statistically decreased while driving home after night shift that is very important psychomotor skill for safe driving.

Key words: selective attention, night shift, speed of perception , psychomotor ability of driving

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Molecular characterization of immunogenic protein from salivary glands of malaria vector Anopheles vagus

Kartika Senjarini,
Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematic & Natural Sciences
University of Jember, Indonesia

Dwi Esti Febriyantiningsih,
Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematic & Natural Sciences
University of Jember, Indonesia

Hidayat Teguh Wiyono,
Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematic & Natural Sciences
University of Jember, Indonesia

Rike Oktarianti,
Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematic & Natural Sciences
University of Jember, Indonesia

Christof Lenz,
Medical University of Goettingen, Germany

Kartika Senjarini
GICB3SC1610058

ABSTRACT
Although malaria had ever been virtually eradicated from Indonesia but currently malaria is recognized as a serious re-emerging threat to public health. This disease is caused by malaria parasite which is transmitted to human host by Anopheles mosquitoes as main vector. It has been widely observed that saliva of mosquito that transmits diseases contains several factors that could enhance pathogen infection. Therefore, it should be possible to control pathogen transmission by vaccinating the host against the molecule(s) in saliva that potentiate the infection (Transmission Blocking Vaccine, TBV). However, specific component as a potential target for developing TBV in Anopheles's saliva has not yet been identified so far. Immunomodulatory factors from vector's saliva are responsible to inhibit host immune response, therefore it is very crucial to first identify these factors. This research wanted to identify the immunomodulatory factors from anopheles saliva. The immunomodulatory factors should be immunogenic, thus we used to characterize the immunogenic proteins from salivary glans as central organ to produce saliva in mosquitoes by cross reacted salivary gland extract against endemic human sera. Three immunogenic proteins with molecular weight of 69, 75 and 232 KDa have been identified. Further proteomic analysis by Mass-Spectrophotometry has been done to further investigate these immunogenic proteins. Apart from the housekeeping proteins which were identified, there were also some proteins which play crucial role in the blood feeding process i.e AGA 5' nucleotidase family, for 69 & 75 KDa and SGS 4 for 232 KDa. Because of its function to mediate blood feeding, these proteins are very likely to have an important role to transmit malaria phatogens into human host.

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Production of highly efficient three-dimensional mucosa cell sheet

Jong-Lyel Roh
Department of Otolaryngology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea
rohjl@amc.seoul.kr

Hyejin Jang
Department of Otolaryngology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Jong-Lyel Roh
GICB3SC1610056

ABSTRACT
A considerable defect of mucosal or skin lining may cause pain, infection, or later scaring or adhesion, resulting in poor quality of life. A surgical defect of tissues or lining from surgical extirpation of tumors commonly require skin or free tissue grafts harvested from other anatomical region. Therefore, in vitro engineering of mucosal or skin equivalents is very urgent to fulfill the unmet medical needs. We purposed to develop a novel mucosal or skin equivalents engineered in vitro. An about 5x5 mm-sized oral mucosa or skin were harvested from surgical patients and keratinocytes and fibroblasts were primarily grown in conditions free of animal-origin growth factors or media. After ex-vivo expansion of the cells, 3-D cell sheet were cultured as air-lifting in insert well after seeding keratinocytes on the mixture of an autologous plasma fibrin glue and fibroblasts. The in vitro engineered cell sheet was well established within 2–3 weeks from harvesting. The morphological and immunological characteristics between an engineered cell sheet and human mucosa or skin were comparable. The 3-D cell sheet were flexible, expandable, and easy to handle to transfer or transplant to other regions. An autologous 3-D cell sheet is successfully engineered in vitro from the patient's own keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and plasma. This might be clinically useful to rapidly heal wounds or ulcers without potentially problematic scarring or adhesion.
Keywords: Mucosa, cell sheet, wound healing, re-epithelialization, scarring.

Potential Antiviral Activity Of Secondary Metabolites Novel Actinomycetes Against Dengue Virus Serotype 3

Dadan Supardan,
Biology Education Department, Islamic State Institute of Mataram, Mataram, Indonesia.
Email: dadan_65@ymail.com

Jaka Widada,
Microbiology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
Email: jwidada@gmail.com

Tri Wibawa,
Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.
Email: nastitiw@yahoo.com

Nastiti Wijayanti,

Dadan Supardan
GICB3SC1610057

	Faculty of Biology, Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta, Indonesia. **Email: twibawa@ugm.ac.id** **ABSTRACT** Dengue infection is one of major public health problems in Indonesia and other tropical countries, as it contributes considerably to illness and death. Dengue virus serotype 3 (DENV-3) is the most predominant serotype that has more virulent characteristics that associated with the disease severity. The risk of developing the disease is greatly increased so that an antiviral drug for the treatment still needs to be discovered. Actinomycetes are bacteria which produces secondary metabolites that are beneficial sources of new drug. Previous study has isolating the novel terrestrial and marine actinomycetes. The objectives in this work is examined the activity of novel actinomycetes extract as potential antiviral against dengue serotype 3 by using plaque reduction assay method and RT-PCR. Results demonstrated that both extracts (water and ethyl acetate) have no potential antiviral activity against DENV-3, however it has potential effect on the dengue virus serotypes 1 and 2. Keywords: Dengue virus, actinomycetes, secondary metabolites, antivirus, plaque
Sri Sofiati Umami **GICB3SC1610059**	**Survival mechanism of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (MTb) protein virulence in the host cell molecules using Yeast Protein Expression** **Sri Sofiati Umami,** **Institut Agama Islam Negeri Mataram** dinde.sofie@gmail.com sofie.umami@iainmataram.ac.id **ABSTRACT** Mycobacterium tuberculosis, is the causative agent of Tuberculosis and infects one-third world population including Indonesia. MTb secrets some proteins and interacts with its host cells play important role in the survival mechanism and the virulence strategies of this bacteria. The objectives are to uncover the role of modulator protein secreted by Mtb in its survival mechanism within the hostile environment of the macrophage and to reveal unknown signaling pathways related to the host response to Mtb infection. This study used Cloning and expression of Mtb proteins in E. coli and the MTb proteins is expressed in the Yeast cell. These results will contribute to a better understanding of the survival mechanisms of MTb and may help to define novel drug target. Key Words : Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Cloning Expression, Yeast Protein Expression
Samira Mobaraki **GICB3SC1610060**	**Determination of Antibiotic Resistance of bacterial isolates Vibrio in shrimp sites (Helleh, Shif, Delvar, Mond) pacific white shrimp (Litopenaeus vannamei-Boone, 1931) in Boushehr Province** **Samira mobaraki,** **Iranian shrimp research institute,boushehr. Iran** **zhaleh mohajeri,** **Department of fisheries,boushehr branch,islamic azad university.boushehr.iran.** **babak ghaednia,**

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	Iranian shrimp research institute boushehr.iran. **Maryam mirbakhsh,** **Iranian shrimp research institute.boushehr.iran.** **ABSTRACT** Bacterial disease has the main affect in shrimp farm and many antibiotics used in this farm for control the disease. In Iran the main bacterial disease in shrimp farm is vibriosis induced by vibrio species. In this study we were comparing the antibiotic resistance in vibrio. In many cases reported these bacterial are the main etiological agent in shrimp hatcheries in Boushehr province. The bacterial species selected and identified in three shrimp hatcheries in boushehr province and then examined by disc diffusion method by four antibiotic named erythromycin, streptomycin, oxytetracyclin and trimetiprium for assay the resistance and sensitivity. The vibrio was identified in three hatcheries is sensitive to oxyteyracyclin and resistance to streptomycin.vibrio hatchery A, B and C is sensitive, semi sensitive and resistance to erythromycin, wheras the sensitive to trimetiperium. vibrio from three hatcheies was resistance to streptomycin, wheras the bacteria selected from hatchery C is sensitive to erythromycin and bacterial from hatcheries A and B was resistance to this antibiotic. This species also was resistance, semi sensitive and sensitive to trimetiperium in hatcheies A, B and C respectively but resistance to oxytetracycline in hatcheries B and C and sensitive to bacterial agent from hatchery C. The result showed streptomycin has the high resistance and then erythromycin to these bacteria. These antibiotic used in human and may be due to transferring the bacteria resistance from sea or transferring from plasmid. **Key word: Bacteria, Vibrio, Sensitivity, Resistance, Boushehr**
Neelabh **YRAB3SC1610051**	**In-silico prediction of T and B cell epitopes in the evolutionary conserved pathway of glycolysis for human pathogens: Coccidiodes immitis, Histoplasma capsulatum and Pneumocystis carnii** **Neelabh** **Department of Zoology (MMV), Banaras Hindu University** **Varanasi -221005, India** **Karuna Singh** **Department of Zoology (MMV), Banaras Hindu University** **Varanasi -221005, India** **ABSTRACT** Fungal diseases are amongst the emerging diseases to which humans are most susceptible pertaining to the present day life style. New drugs are being made but at a slow pace, not matching the resistance developing capacity of the fungal pathogens. Therefore, it is important to choose new drug targets peculiar to fungi but absent in humans. A common practice till date has been to use the virulence proteins in order to devise medicines against micro-organisms but we have used in-silico techniques to analyse enzymes involved in the evolutionary conserved pathway of glycolysis. Glycolysis is the most primitive pathway for ATP production in aerobic as well as

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	anaerobic organisms. Therefore on successfully targeting these enzymes microorganism can be killed. We have chosen 3 fungal pathogens viz. Coccidiodes immitis, Histoplasma capsulatum and Pneumocystis carnii that cause serious diseases in human beings. In-silico techniques such as HLAPred for predicting the HLA Class 1 and 2 binding epitopes, CTLPred and Bcepred for T cell and B cell epitope prediction have been used. On analysis of ten proteins of glycolysis from each fungus many useful results have been obtained which reveal the regions that can elicit a B cell response or a T cell response or both. This study also unravels those regions of the glycolytic proteins which on alteration can cause autoimmune diseases.
Moon Sook, Yoo **GICHNDM1610052**	**The effects of a laughter therapy program depression, and cognitive, and pulmonary function in elderly patients** **Myoung Sook, Hwang** **Nursing Director, Junghwa Hospital** **Moon Sook, Yoo** **Professor, Ajou University, College of Nursing** **Song Mi, Sook** **Professor, Ajou University, College of Nursing** **ABSTRACT** **Laughter improves physiological and psychological conditions in humans. However, The elderly have increasingly fewer opportunities that can laugh. The purpose of this study was to construct and examine the effects of a laughter therapy program intended to reduce depression, and improve cognitive, and pulmonary function of elderly patients in long-term care hospitals. A prospective, two-group, quasi-experimental design was used and 50patients (25 experimental and 25 control patients) from two long-term care hospitals in Gyeonggido province, South Korea. The experimental group received 24 laughter therapy sessions twice per week for 12 weeks and the control group received laughter therapy after data collected. The laughter therapy program included hand exercises, clapping, laughing, dancing, and breathing exercises. The Geriatric Depression Scale, Korean Mini-Mental State Examination, and a spirometer for the pulmonary function test were used. Data were collected between May 26 and August 17, 2014 and were analyzed via a chi-square test and t-test using SPSS. The study results were as follows: The level of cognitive function for the experimental group increased compared to the control group (t=3.27, p=.002). There was a significant difference in pulmonary function between the groups. The level forced vital capacity (t=2.78, p=.008) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (t=4.94, p<.001) for the experimental group increased compared to the control group. There was no significant difference in depression between the groups (t=1.02, p=.311). This suggests that the laughter program was effective in improving the cognitive and pulmonary function of older patients who were receiving long-term care in hospitals. This program could be used by Elderly patients in the community.**

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Sun Hee, Hwang
GICHNDM1610076

Gait Analysis in Hereditary Motor and Sensory Neuropathy Disease

Sun Hee, Hwang,
Medical Research Center, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Byung-ok Choi,
Medical Research Center, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (CMT) is a genetically heterogeneous group of diseases on the peripheral nervous system characterized by progressive and symmetrical distal weakness. One of the main symptoms of CMT is a gait disturbance due to muscle weakness and atrophy. So far, the MRC scale has been commonly used to grade muscle weakness; however, the values are too rough and discontinuous to precisely estimate and to follow the disease's progression. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the ambulatory function in young CMT1A patients. Furthermore, the usability of gait analysis was accessed to correct gait disturbance of CMT1A patients.

Methods: A total of 20 individuals (10 CMT1A patients and 10 normal controls) in the age of 20s were enrolled in this study. Written informed consent was obtained from all the subjects according to the protocol approved by the Institutional Review Board of Samsung Medical Center. Gait motion with self-selected speeds consistent with the subjects' usual gaits was captured. Two gait cycles in each subject were used to analyze the gait and the averaged kinematic data of each group in the frontal, sagittal, and transverse planes.

Results: To evaluate the gait deficit in CMT1A patients, the kinematic patterns were compared to normal controls in the frontal, sagittal, and transverse planes. The CMT1A group had less dorsiflexed ankle during the swing phase, which was considered to be a footdrop due to ankle dorsiflexor weakness. The maximum ankle angle for swing phase was significantly lower in the CMT1A group (2.8 ± 3.4 degrees) compared to the control group (6.5 ± 3.5 degrees) ($p = 0.008$). The infirmity of dorsiflexor also results in a dorsiflexion failure at initial contact with the ground: The ankle angle of the CMT1A patients at initial contact was -1.6 ± 3.6 degrees and that of the normal controls was 2.5 ± 4.1 degrees.

Conclusion: We evaluate the gait disturbance in young CMT1A patients with kinematic data. Gait analysis provided various parameters that represent CMT1A patients' mobility. Therefore, the gait analysis of CMT patients could provide crucial information to assess the patient's ambulation function.

çiğdem berk özcan
GICHNDM1610074

Pathomorphologic investigations of liver of water-buffaloe slaugghtered in the Afyonkarahisar provience

çiğdem berk özcan
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Selçuk University, Konya/Turkey

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the incidence and pathomorphological charateristics of liver lesions in water buffaloes aged between 2.5 and 7 years slaughtered within 15 months period in abattoires of Afyonkarahisar. For this

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purposes, a total of 117 livers of slaughtered water buffaloes were examined and various lesions and changes were observed in 62 buffaloes (52.99 %). The most common lesion in livers was degenerative and necrotic changes indicating 68.34 %, and followed by circulatory disturbances (53.83 %), inflammatory changes (50.40 %), hydatidosis (13.67 %), atrophy (12.82 %), fasciolasis (11.96 %), cirrhosis (10.25 %), abscesses (7.69 %) and pigmentation (7.68 %). Bacteriologic cultures were performed in 75 livers of water buffaloes and single or mixed bacterial culture flora was isolated, however no organisms were obtained in 34 cases (45.33 %). Staphyloccoccus spp was predominantly isolated organism that followed by E.coli, Acinetobacter spp, Mannheimia spp, Actinobacillus spp. In conclusion, in this study the liver lesion in water buffaloes slaughtered was identified as high as 52.99 % and it was observed that the most frequently lesion seen was degenerative and necrotic changes followed by circulatory disturbances, inflammatory changes, hydatidosis, atrophy, fasciolasis, cirrhosis, abscesses and pigmentation.

Listeners

Alexandre Ferreira **Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Lisbon** **GICB3SC1610055**
Suvitha Raghavan **American International School,Chennai, India** **GICHNDM1610056**
Jessy David **American International School, Chennai, India** **GICHNDM1610057**
Anupritha **American International School, Chennai, India** **GICHNDM1610058**
Firman Marwan **Environmental Health and Medical Services, Dumai Port Health Center ,Indonesia** **GICHNDM1610064**
Tajinderpal Singh **Medical Doctor , Mirrabooka Medical Centre , Perth Australia** **GICHNDM1610065**
Mohammad Afzal Walizada **Nurse Sama Hospital Kabul Afghanistan** **GICHNDM1610071**

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Ayman Mohamed Abd Elkader Ateya Abd Elkader **Faculty Of Nursing, Univeristy Of Zagazig, Giza Egypt** **GICHNDM1610072**
Shuowen Hu **Beijing United Family Rehabilitiaton Hospital, P.R. China** **GICHNDM1610067**
Dr Jean-Patrick Gandelet **Consulting Office , Paris** **GICHNDM1610077**
Dr Souad Hariki **Consulting Office , Paris** **GICHNDM1610078**
Alaa alaaraj **Nursing, Royal medical services, Jordan** **GICHNDM1610073**
Shristi Aryal **Department of Nursing, Mahidol University, Thailand** **GICHNDM1610075**

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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

9th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 30-31 Dec, 2016
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

» 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

» 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

9th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 30-31 Dec, 2016
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

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