



**Global Research &
Development Services**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**21st International Conference on Healthcare & Life-Science Research
(ICHLSR), 9-10 Sept 2017, Bali, Indonesia**

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Conference Venue

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KEYNOTE/PLENARY SPEAKER



Palanisamy Sivanandy

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<p>Dr. Sudha Summarwar GICICHLRSR1710054</p>	<p>Evaluation of enzymological parameters of tissue in <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i></p> <p>Sudha Summarwar Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College , Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Jyotsana Pandey Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College , Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Deepali Lall Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College , Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this study, oxidative stress was evaluated in <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i> by measuring indicators of the integrity of the enzymological parameters such as Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and Glutathione reductase (GR). The present investigation was carried out on eighty fishes of two species i.e. <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i> collected from various areas of Bisalpur during extreme cold conditions. The markers of oxidative stress included tissue enzymes i.e. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione reductase (GR). The mean values of SOD and glutathione reductase in all the tissues were significantly higher in Thadoli area, followed by Negdiya and Nasirda. The lowest values were obtained in Bisalpur area. In Thdoli area concentration of dissolved oxygen was highest. In each area, the SOD and GR activity significantly differed among all the tissues collected i.e. heart, kidney, liver and gills. In each area, the activity of SOD and GR were highest in gills and lowest in the heart of both the fishes collected from all four areas. In each area, in each tissue, the SOD and GR activity were significantly higher in <i>Clarias batrachus</i> than in <i>Labeo rohita</i>. Key words: Superoxide dismutase, Glutathione reductase, <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i>.</p>
<p>Akkachai Inhongsa GICICHLRSR1710055</p>	<p>Effectiveness of the Community Diabetes Care Model through the DM Excellence Care Givers in the Amnatchareon province, Thailand.</p> <p>Akkachai Inhongsa Department of Research and Development, Amnatcharoen Provincial Health Office, Amnatcharoen, Thailand</p> <p>Prasert Prasomruk Department of Research and Development, Amnatcharoen Provincial Health Office, Amnatcharoen, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to study the effectiveness of the Community Diabetes Care Model through the DM Excellence Care Givers (DMCG) in the Amnatchareon province. The study included two steps; firstly, giving knowledges and skills about home visit to the DMCG. Secondly, the DMCGs were obtaining a DM patient home visit for four times to assess patient' problems and essential needs, support the patients, setting up the goal in order to decrease blood sugar level, and finally to sustaining</p>

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	<p>an ability of DMCG to visit the DM patients. The study participants were 64 DM patients who unable to control their blood sugar level. Simple random sampling was used to divide them into two groups of 32 people in each intervention and control group. The interviewing form was utilised to collect the data. Descriptive statistic and Paired t-test were used to analyses the data.</p> <p>Descriptive statistic revealed that the most of both intervention and control groups were female and age over 60 years old. The level of education was mostly primary school and greatest of them were working on agriculture. The study showed a statistically significant between prior and after intervention (p-value<0.001). The intervention group was also significantly different to the control group (p-value=0.001 and 0.035). Consequentially, this study found that the VHVs who had been though the DMCG program be able to look after the diabetes surveillance effectively. Therefore, the results of this study will be suggested to be distributed to the entire province and other health care sectors.</p> <p>Keywords: DMCG, Unable to control blood sugar level, blood sugar controlling behaviours,</p>
<p>Catreeya Ratanatewanet GICICHLRSR1710056</p>	<p>Longevity life style and the cared model that affect the longevity active ageing among female elders aged over 80 years in Amnatcharoen Province, Thailand.</p> <p>Catreeya Ratanatewanet Department of Research and Development, Amnatcharoen Provincial Health Office, Amnatcharoen, Thailand</p> <p>Aung Arun Somnuk Department of Research and Development, Amnatcharoen Provincial Health Office, Amnatcharoen, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This mixed method research aims to describe the patterns of the longevity lives and uncovered the care model that affects the longevity active ageing. The participants of this research were 32 older female aged 80 and over years old, in Huaysubdistrict, Patoumrachawongsa district wherethere were the greatest proportions of longevity elders in the province. The data were collected through two methods of interviewing form (reliability = 0.77) and face to face semi-structured in-depth interview. These data were analyses by descriptive statistic and content analysis.</p> <p>The results of this study revealed that the participants average age was 85.97 years old (S.D.=4.63; Min-Max=80-99 years), having averagely four people within the family, and having someone to look after them. These older persons have no physical illness for 53.13% and attempted an annual health checkup for 81%. With regards to the patterns of being longevity, there were eating with the right portion, eat foods that had been cooked by themselves, eat the local foods, hundred present of no alcohol consuming, regularly exercise, going for outside activities, and having no stress. For the cared model that involved the longevity active ageing included three patterns, which are; 1) providing health care services through home visit and supporting them with the physical prostheses assistances, 2) Social and mental health support through provide them opportunities for making merit and prepare them to be ready for resting in a peaceful life, and 3) Assuring for financial security where longevity elders will have enough income to make merit and look after oneself. Subsequently, the local organizations and all involving national sectors should be liaised and corroborated to manage</p>

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	<p>those related elements to meet with the needs of longevity wellbeing among the longevity Thai elders. Key words: active aging, longevity wellbeing</p>
<p>Anchalee Norkaew GICICHLSR1710057</p>	<p>District Health System in Health Care Service for Diabetes and Hypertension Patients: A Case Study in Phana District, Amnat Charoen Province, Thailand.</p> <p>Anchalee Norkaew Amnat Charoen Provincial Health Office, Thailand</p> <p>Phubet Saengsawang Mahidol University, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract The objective of this study was designed to determine the District Health System in Essential care for Diabetes and Hypertension patients in Phana District, Amnat Charoen Province during October 2013 to September 2014. The questionnaires were used to collect data from 31 Districts Health System committees. Data analysis were used Descriptive Statistics. Results: Phana District was used the District Health System follows the principles 1) District-Level Cooperation. The committee covers 3 sections as local government sector, Local administrative organization and public sector. 2) Appreciation and Quality between the service recipients and service providers. The results of satisfaction showed that most of the participants had moderate level (69.6% of service recipients and 66.7% of Phana District Health Workers) 3) Resources sharing and personnel development, based on requirement from personnel in each area. For personal development were learning base on area context merge with routine to research strategies. 4) Selection of health problems for essential care at Phana district, Diabetes and Hypertension have chosen as one district-one problem. This study found that the number of patients with uncontrolled diabetes and hypertension were decreased after end of studies. Furthermore, this program was expand cover Phana district, the patients participate in community activities, health care in their family and themselves. Health facilities were developing the health system management to reach a standard both of operation and policy. The study suggested that the government authorities should add up the role of District Health System Committee from another sections. Moreover, glorification for another health system networking should be providing. Essential care service should be push forward to the district issue. Keywords: District Health System, Essential care, Diabetes and Hypertension care</p>
<p>Sudha Summarwar GICICHLSR1710058</p>	<p>Evaluation of enzymological parameters in tissue of Clarias batrachus and Labeo rohita</p> <p>Dr. Sudha Summarwar Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College , Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Dr. Jyotsana Pandey Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College , Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Dr. Deepali Lall</p>

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	<p>Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College , Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this study, oxidative stress was evaluated in <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i> by measuring indicators of the integrity of the enzymological parameters such as Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and Glutathione reductase (GR). The present investigation was carried out on eighty fishes of two species i.e. <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i> collected from various areas of Bisalpur during extreme cold conditions. The markers of oxidative stress included tissue enzymes i.e. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione reductase (GR). The mean values of SOD and glutathione reductase in all the tissues were significantly higher in Thadoli area, followed by Negdiya and Nasirda. The lowest values were obtained in Bisalpur area. In Thdoli area concentration of dissolved oxygen was highest. In each area, the SOD and GR activity significantly differed among all the tissues collected i.e. heart, kidney, liver and gills. In each area, the activity of SOD and GR were highest in gills and lowest in the heart of both the fishes collected from all four areas. In each area, in each tissue, the SOD and GR activity were significantly higher in <i>Clarias batrachus</i> than in <i>Labeo rohita</i>.</p> <p>Key words: Superoxide dismutase, Glutathione reductase, <i>Clarias batrachus</i> and <i>Labeo rohita</i>.</p>
<p>Kris Siddharthan GICICHLSR1710059</p>	<p>Telerehabilitation for veterans wounded in combat.</p> <p>Kris Siddharthan James A Haley Veterans Hospital, Department Of Veterans Affairs, Tampa, Florida, USA</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>As of April 2012, over 6,000 U.S. military personnel have died and more than 35,000 wounded in combat in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedomⁱ (OEF/OIF). Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) related to combat and accidents in combat theatres can cause life-long impairments in physical, cognitive, behavioural and social function that are usually more disabling concerning activities of daily living than the residual physical deficitsⁱⁱ. Over 2.2 million U.S. troops have deployed in Iraq and Afghanistanⁱⁱⁱ. Explosions and associated blast injuries are the most common cause of combat trauma and frequently result in polytrauma characterized by lung, bowel, and inner ear injuries; traumatic limb or partial limb amputation; soft tissue trauma from fragments and other missiles; and brain injuries.^{iv,v,vi,vii} Secondary complications include orthopaedic extremity amputations, post traumatic stress disorders and chronic pain. In World War II, 1 in 3 wounded soldiers died: in the present Iraqi war the rate is 1 in 8. Every war has its distinctive characteristics in injury patterns. In the current OIF war only 16% of injuries have been caused by gunshots whereas close to 7 of 10 injuries are from explosions caused by roadside booby traps, car bombs and rocket propelled grenades. Regaining insight into the changes caused by polytrauma is often accompanied by an increase in depressive symptoms. Increased suicidal ideation has also been reported to occur for many years after initial trauma. Of those with battle injuries severe enough to require evacuation from theatre to a military hospital in OEF/OIF, 71% had traumatic brain injuries, with approximately half being classified as mild TBI and the rest moderate to severe.^{viii} Recovery can continue many years after initial trauma. Little is known about optimal methodologies to treat the vast and</p>

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	<p>complicated secondary manifestations of combat related polytrauma. Wounded warriors who are discharged from the US armed forces are eligible to seek medical treatment at Veterans Administration (VA) health care facilities in the United States. A shortage of rehabilitation resources to meet the demands of all wounded veterans remains a critical challenge. Telerehabilitation using the internet may represent a viable means for the delivery of care coordination and therapeutic services to veterans with TBI who require continued care.</p> <p>The Telerehabilitation intervention at the Veterans Hospital in Tampa, Florida: In June 2008, the US Department of Defense Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program awarded the James A Haley Veterans Research and Education Foundation in Tampa, Florida (Tampa VA) funding to provide care coordination and monitor veterans discharged from the Level 1 Polytrauma/Blast Related Center at the Tampa VA with a diagnosis of mild and moderate TBI incurred in combat theatres. The Veterans Administration has investigated many telehealth programs for veterans. However, many of them pertain to telehealth applications for chronic conditions such as dementia or management of diseases such as diabetes, asthma, depression^{ix} and hypertension. The only telehealth programs addressing war related injury are fewer such as the Telemedicine Treatment for Veterans with Gulf War Illness^s and Telemedicine and Anger Management Groups for PTSD Veterans in the Hawaiian Island^{xi}. Our telerehabilitation intervention is one of the first in the VA to provide rehabilitation at a distance to combat wounded veterans.</p>
<p>Ahamada Safna Mariyam Mubarak Ali GICICHLSR1710061</p>	<p>Chemotherapy agents: “from bag to bed side”</p> <p>Ahamada Safna Mariyam. Lecturer, Department of Wellness, Faculty of Health Sciences, The Maldives National University, Male, Maldives,</p> <p>Sarada Krishnamurthy Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine Weill Medical College, Cornell University, New York, U.S.A,</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Pharmacists are health professionals who practice the science of pharmacy, distribute prescription drugs and advise patients, physicians, and health care professionals on the dosages, interactions, and side effects of medications. Their efforts ensure that medications are safely and effectively utilized.</p> <p>With the increasing burden of cancer in our society and the development and availability of novel chemotherapeutic agents, we are in a time where these novel agents are increasingly being used in tertiary hospitals, cancer centers and even general hospitals. Pharmaco-oncology has become a very important area within the pharmaceutical industry and hospital sector.</p> <p>The use of novel chemotherapeutic agents is complex, expensive, hazardous (if not handled properly) and highly effective in the scheme of treating or palliating a patient’s disease. Oncology pharmacists must play a proactive role in the development, handling and dispensing of these agents. In order to offer high quality services as part of a multidisciplinary team, oncology pharmacists will need to be more specialized, better educated, and fully accredited in their specialty.</p> <p>The objective of this abstract and poster is to provide certain guidelines for the practicing pharmacist in the oncology setting. We intend to highlight the interpretation of the physician’s orders, calculation of</p>

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	<p>appropriate dosage based on basic key formulas, the process of checking for drug interactions and fluid compatibility, safety operating while handling these cytotoxic drugs and finally delivering a safe and logically compounded agent for its appropriate use as directed.</p> <p>Keywords: Chemotherapeutic agents, Pharmaco-oncology, Oncology pharmacist.</p>
<p>Hadas Doron GICICHLSR1710063</p>	<p>The Use Of Whatsapp Instant Messaging Application- Its Connection With Couplehood Relations Hadas Doron Social Work, Tel Hai Academic College, Israel</p> <p>Abstract As modern society changes rapidly, various new technology-supported communication forms are available, and are constantly developed. These new forms of communication, which gain rising popularity, have their inevitable impact on social interactions and relationships. Though social relations in general and couplehood in particular are clearly affected by these trends, research have not yet exhausted the examination of the nature of these influences. The present study examined the relation between using mobile instant messaging application (Whatsapp) and qualities of couple relations. 109 participants in steady couplehood were administered questionnaires of demographics, Whatsapp usage, stability and perceived quality of couplehood. There was a significant positive correlation between stability of couplehood and Whatsapp usage; women used Whatsapp more than men, and younger participants used Whatsapp more than older ones. Results are discussed and accounted for, implications and directions for future research in this field are offered.</p>
 <p>A. Al-Askar GICICHLSR1710065</p>	<p>Bioactive Compounds Produced by Trichoderma harzianum 1-SSR for controlling Fusarium verticillioides (Sacc.) Nirenberg and Growth Promotion of Sorghum vulgare Al-Askar, A. A. Botany and Microbiology Dept., Fac.Science, King Saud Univ., Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Abstract Twenty sorghum seed samples were collected in 2015 from sorghum fields in southern region of Saudi Arabia and investigated for seed-borne fungi. Thirteen fungal genera and twenty-one fungal species were recorded on sorghum seeds using agar plate technique. <i>Fusarium verticillioides</i> was the most common pathogenic fungus in the present survey. In a trial to find out dual-purpose microorganisms, which able to stimulate sorghum growth and control its pathogens with friendly environmental impact 6 species of <i>Trichoderma</i> were evaluated. One of them was selected and identified as <i>T. harzianum</i> 1-SSR. The high production of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA, 52.57 µg/ml), and total phenols (53.30 µg/ml) as well as the reasonable amount of gibberellic acid (AG3, 34.80 µg/ml) during fermentation process and the reduction of the final culture pH (4.6) compared to other <i>Trichoderma</i> isolates introduced explanation for such choice. Under laboratory, <i>Trichoderma</i> bioactive compounds (TBA) reduced total infection on sorghum seeds, especially <i>F. verticillioides</i> that was completely inhibited and colonized by <i>T. harzianum</i>. Inoculation with <i>T. harzianum</i> and/or its TBA reduced the pre- and post-emergence damping-off, increased growth and phenol content of sorghum seedling.</p>

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	<p>This in turn may encourage the practical application of such dual-purpose fungus on large scale. Key words: <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>, <i>Fusarium verticillioides</i>, sorghum, Indole acetic acid, Gibberellic acid.</p>
<p>Adhi Triatmojo GICICHLSR1710066</p>	<p>Experimental Study Of Domestic Wastewater Treatment Using <i>Scirpus grossus</i> and <i>Typha angustifolia</i> Plants in Hybrid Constructed Wetlands System</p> <p>Adhi Triatmojo Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia</p> <p>Afifah Yusrina Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract. The growth of slum settlements on the banks of the river is increasing. Based on data from BPS (2014), there are 21,065 villages / settlements according to settlements in riverbanks in Indonesia. From the research conducted by Jakarta Public Works Department and JICA Team (2010), the unit of waste water from household waste per person per day is 118 liters with BOD concentration averaging 236 mg / lt and in 2010 it is expected to increase to 147 Liter with an average concentration of BOD 224 mg / lt. Total wastewater as a whole is estimated to be about 1.3 million m³ / day, of which 80% more than the amount of waste comes from domestic wastewater and office wastewater and commercial areas. This Experiment are conducted using Constructed Wetlands using different Subsurface Flow (Vertical and Horizontal Flow) to reduce the pollutants and nutrient in the wastewater. The biggest COD removal is 92,31% occurs in Vertical to Horizontal Subsurface flow, using <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and <i>Scipus grossus</i> that used as the plants. Keywords: Domestic Wastewater, Constructed Wetlands, Constructed Wetlands, <i>Scirpus grossus</i>, <i>Typha Angustifolia</i>, Wastewater Treatment.</p>
<p>A. Aziz Z GICICHLSR1710067</p>	<p>Concentration and Time Dependent Cytotoxic effect of Methanolic Crude Extracts of <i>Pseuduvaria macrophylla</i> on the Human Breast Cancer Cell Line (MCF7)</p> <p>Bakar Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>A. Aziz Z. Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>F. Z. M. Yusof Faculty of Applied Science, University Technology MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,</p> <p>Abstract Preliminary study on the anti-oxidant and anti-cancer activities have been done on different parts of <i>Pseuduvaria macrophylla</i> (Annonaceae) in methanolic and hexanolic crude extracts. This species is a Malaysian local plant naturally found at montane forest area and traditionally has been used to treat clinical symptoms. Previous study demonstrated promising anti-cancer potential in methanolic crude extracts using single concentration especially on breast cancer cells under 24 hours treatment.</p>


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	<p>The present study investigate the efficacy concentration of bark and leaf methanolic extract on MCF-7 breast cancer cell line under 48 and 72 hours of treatment. The method employed was MTT assay to determine the half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of both extracts at different concentration under 48 & 72 hours of treatment. The IC₅₀ was obtained by plotting the coccentration (µg/mL) versus the percentage of inhibition of each extracts. The MCF7 cell line had decrease response to both extracts within 72 hours but showing promising cytotoxicity within 48 hours especially for leaf methanolic extracts at concentration of 140 µg/mL to inhibit 50% of tested cancer cell line, meanwhile the medium inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of bark methanolic extract on MCF7 cells was 160 µg/mL. The results showed that the the IC₅₀ of leaf methanolic extracts was comparably lower than the IC₅₀ of bark methanolic extracts. In fact, leaf methanolic extracts demonstrated better efficacy on the MCF7 after been treated within 48 hours compared to 72 hours. In other words, leaf methanolic extract more potent than bark methanolic extracts.</p> <p>Keywords Annonaceae, MTT assay, IC₅₀, MCF-7 cell line.</p>
<p>Sehrish Iftikhar GICICHLSR1710068</p>	<p>Baseline sensitivities of alternaria solani isolates from potato to penthiopyrad and novel succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors</p> <p>Sehrish Iftikhar Institute of Agricultural Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Ahmad Ali Shahid Center of Excellence in Molecular Biology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Kiran Nawaz Institute of Agricultural Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Waheed Anwar Institute of Agricultural Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.) is the most widely grown solanaceous crop in the world. Early blight is one of the most prevalent foliar diseases of potato caused by <i>Alternaria solani</i>. In present study, we assessed the baseline sensitivities of <i>A. solani</i> isolates to penthiopyrad and novel SDHIs viz., C1-C12. The fungicide concentration that effectively inhibits mycelial growth by 50% relative to the control (EC₅₀) for 25 isolates showed that the majority of the isolates were sensitive to all the new succinate dehydrogenase inhibitions (SDHIs). Analysis of EC₅₀ values for penthiopyrad showed that 19 isolates were sensitive and 6 isolates had reduced sensitivity to penthiopyrad in mycelial growth assay. In contrast, all the isolates were sensitive to newly designed SDHIs. The EC₅₀ values were also established for spore germination assay. Analysis of EC₅₀ values of spore germination assay for penthiopyrad showed that 18 isolates were sensitive and 7 isolates had moderate resistance against penthiopyrad. While all the isolates were sensitive to twelve novel SDHIs in spore germination assay. The discrepancies of sensitivities of <i>A. solani</i> isolates to penthiopyrad and SDHIs propose that their binding confirmation in complex II may differ slightly. The data presented in this study will help the potato growers in regions with prevalent penthiopyrad</p>

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	<p>resistance to avoid fungicides against which resistance is reported and in selecting SDHI candidates that remain efficacious. Keywords: Complex II, fungicide resistance, SDHI, early blight, potato.</p>
<p>Sudha Summarwar GICICHLSR1710070</p>	<p>Evaluation of enzymological parameters in tissue of Clarias batrachus and Labeo rohita</p> <p>Sudha Summarwar Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College, Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Jyotsana Pandey Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College, Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Deepali Lall Department Of Zoology, S.D. Govt. College, Beawar, M.D.S. University, Ajmer</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In this study, oxidative stress was evaluated in Clarias batrachus and Labeo rohita by measuring indicators of the integrity of the enzymological parameters such as Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and Glutathione reductase (GR). The present investigation was carried out on eighty fishes of two species i.e. Clarias batrachus and Labeo rohita collected from various areas of Bisalpur during extreme cold conditions. The markers of oxidative stress included tissue enzymes i.e. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione reductase (GR). The mean values of SOD and glutathione reductase in all the tissues were significantly higher in Thadoli area, followed by Negdiya and Nasirda. The lowest values were obtained in Bisalpur area. In Thdoli area concentration of dissolved oxygen was highest. In each area, the SOD and GR activity significantly differed among all the tissues collected i.e. heart, kidney, liver and gills. In each area, the activity of SOD and GR were highest in gills and lowest in the heart of both the fishes collected from all four areas. In each area, in each tissue, the SOD and GR activity were significantly higher in Clarias batrachus than in Labeo rohita. Key words: Superoxide dismutase, Glutathione reductase, Clarias batrachus and Labeo rohita.</p>
 <p>Palanisamy Sivanandy GICICHLSR1710062</p>	<p>Knowledge, attitude and perception of retail pharmacists towards patient safety</p> <p>Palanisamy Sivanandy Department of Pharmacy Practice, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Marikannan Maharajan Department of Pharmacy Practice, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Dayalini Rajasekar School of Pharmacy, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Aruna Ranjan School of Pharmacy, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Kalaivani Mathialagan</p>

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	<p>School of Pharmacy, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Saranya Kumaran School of Pharmacy, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Patient safety has been an increased concern globally. Over the past few years, medication errors have become the largest constituent of medical errors accounting for about a one-fourth of the occurrences which threaten patient safety.</p> <p>Objectives: The survey was aimed to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and perception of retail pharmacists towards patient safety.</p> <p>Methods: A paper based cross sectional survey was carried out over 4 months from June to September 2016 across Kuala Lumpur. Malaysian registered pharmacists working in retail pharmacies and willing to participate in this survey were included. The survey included two questionnaires; one is to assess the retail pharmacists' knowledge on patient safety and another is to assess the attitude and perception of retail pharmacists towards patient safety.</p> <p>Results: Out of 150 questionnaires distributed, 149 were received with a responses rate of 99%. Among this 119(79.87%) were senior pharmacists and 30(20.13%) were junior pharmacists. Respondents said an equal proportion of pharmacist and health care professionals (38.25%) doing something that was not safe for the patient. 69.13% respondents said during their clinical training practice, teachers explained the 'safety standards they follow with patients.' 62.42% mentioned most medical errors are avoidable and 37.58% stated it was unavoidable. 74.50% respondents agreed they have learned how to better communicate with patients to prevent medication errors. The overall mean Positive Response Rate for patient safety culture was 90.60%.</p> <p>Conclusion: Among the practicing retail pharmacists surveyed, there was good knowledge; attitude and perception towards patient safety culture.</p> <p>Keywords: medication, patient safety, response rate</p>
 <p>Parnian jalili GICICHLSR1710064</p>	<p>Effect of caffeine on prenatal malformation skeletal system</p> <p>Parnian Jalili Students Research Committee, Kermanshah University Of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran</p> <p>Faramarz Jalili Students Research Committee, Kermanshah University Of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran</p> <p>Cyrus Jalili Department Of Anatomy And Cell Biology, Kermanshah University Of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objectives: present study was aimed to investigate the histological alteration caused by consumption of caffeine during neonatal age.</p> <p>Methodology: in this study, pregnant nmari rats at the day 8of pregnancy</p>

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	<p>divided into two groups of experimental (e) and control (c). In experimental group, caffeine (2mg/100gr) was orally administrated from day 8 to day 22 of pregnancy while no treatment was for control group. The newborns were assessed for skeletal growth and mineralization by alcian blue-alizarin r/s of the femur bones.</p> <p>Findings: in caffeine treated group, there were significant reduction in the weight, total length of femur, length of ossificated part of the bone, amount of calcium, magnesium and phosphor in ossificated part ($p \leq 0.05$). Also, outbreaks of hematoma and tailless were observed in offspring's rats of caffeine treated group.</p> <p>Research outcomes: in conclusion, maternal caffeine consumption leads to induction of prenatal malformation on skeletal system and also decrease the body weight of infant as universal adverse impact of caffeine on developing whole body systems.</p> <p>Future scope: caffeine as a widely used psychoactive compound is a teratogenic agent on neonates and it's consumption should be limited in pregnancy period.</p> <p>Keywords: Caffeine, Prenatal Malformation, Skeletal System</p>
<p>Imanurdin Abidillah GICICHLSR1710071</p>	<p>The effect of price and location to customer loyalty in marketing sales of public health facility</p> <p>Imanurdin Abidillah Bussines Administrasion Jember University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The marketing mix is still a complicated issue in many health sectors in Indonesia, the cost of acquiring new customers is 6 -7 times more expensive than keeping customers meaning by raising loyal customers by 6% will raise the profit. This research is a type of observational analytic research (prediction) with systematic random sampling method at UPT Health Laboratory of Lumajang Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The target population in this study was all customers of Lumajang District Health Laboratory, while the inaccessible population was all customers who came directly to UPT Health Laboratory Lumajang Regency. The average of direct visits in the last 5 years is 4260 general customers or about 350 direct monthly public customer visits. The variables in this study consist of: free variable that is element of price X1, place X2, While the dependent variable (Y ') is patient loyalty. Products and prices have a positive and significant influence on customer loyalty, the product has a significant value $t = 0.004$. While the price has a significant value $t = 0.015$ with an alpha value of each less than 0.05. The marketing mix (product, price, place, promotion, person, process, and physical evidence) simultaneously significantly influences customer loyalty at UPT Health Laboratory Lumajang Regency. In accordance with the F-count value of $45.889 >$ of the F-table value of (2,120), and the significance of F is 0.000 or $< \text{sig value } \alpha (0.05)$. The value of R Square = 0.781, meaning that 78.1% dependent variable (customer loyalty) can be explained by independent variables (product, price, place, promotion, person, process, and physical evidence), while the rest (21.9%) explained By other variables not included in the study. The marketing mix (product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evidence) simultaneously significantly influence customer loyalty at UPT Lumajang regency Health Laboratory</p> <p>Keywords: Marketing Mix, Observational analytics, Loyalty, Customers, Products And prices</p>

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