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GIC1552051

The relationship between perceived social support and self- efficacy with diet and fluid adherence among hemodialysis patient

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Abstract

Background and purpose: Adherences to fluid restriction and diet are essential for the treatment of hemodialysis patients. Nonadherence to treatment is directly associated with worse clinical outcomes. This study was designed to determine the association between Adherences to fluid restriction and diet with perceived social support and self-efficacy among hemodialysis patients.

Materials and methods: In this cross-sectional study, 203 hemodialysis patients were selected by census sampling. Data were gathered by demographic questionnaire, multidimensional scale of perceived social support (MSPSS), strategies used by patients to promote health (SUPPH) questionnaire, and the renal adherence behavior questionnaire (RABQ). The data were analyzed using descriptive and correlation statistics.

Results: Our findings showed that there was significant relationship between perceived social support and self-efficacy with adherence to fluid restriction and diet ($p=0/001$, $p=0/003$). In addition, a relationship was found between perceived social support with serum phosphate and potassium levels ($p=0/023$, $p=0/043$), moreover, there was a correlation between self-efficacy and between dialysis weight gain ($p=0/004$).

Conclusion: The findings indicated that patients with greater perceived social support and self-efficacy had higher levels of adherences to fluid restriction and diet. Based on these findings, to enhance adherence with therapeutics regimen it is necessary increasing the perceived social support and self-efficacy in patients with renal failure.

Key words: Perceived social support/ Self-efficacy, Adherence, Hemodialysis



Dr. Abdul Ghaffar
GIC1552053

Expediting support for the pregnant mothers to obtain antenatal care at public health facilities in rural areas of Balochistan province, Pakistan

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Abstract

Objectives: To identify, and compare relative importance of, factors associated with antenatal care (ANC) utilization in rural Balochistan, toward informing policy to increase such utilization.

Methods: This cross sectional study was conducted among 513 pregnant women in JhalMagsi District, Balochistan, in 2011. A standardized interviewer-administered questionnaire was used. Predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors were evaluated with generalized linear models (Poisson distribution and log link).

Results: Prevalence of any ANC was only 14.4%. Predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors were all important determinants of ANC utilization. Reinforcing factors were clearly most important, husband's support for ANC was more important than support from other community members. Among predisposing factors, higher income, education, occupation, and better knowledge regarding benefits of ANC were positively and statistically significantly associated with ANC, however increased number of children showed negative association. Complications free pregnancy showed positive significant association with ANC at public health facility among enabling factors.

Conclusion: It is very important to increase ANC utilization in the study area and

similar areas. Policy to achieve this should focus on enhancing support from the husband.



Ramesh Kumar
GIC1552054

Effectiveness of intensive healthcare waste management training model among health professionals at teaching hospitals of Pakistan: A quasi-experimental study

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Abstract

Infectious waste management has always remained a neglected public health problem in the developing countries, resulting in high burden of environmental pollution affecting general masses. Health workers are the key personnel who are responsible for the management of infectious waste at any hospital, however, their proper training and education is must for an optimal performance. This interventional study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Intensive healthcare waste management (IHWM) training model at two tertiary care hospitals of Rawalpindi city, Pakistan. This study was quasi-experimental pre and post design with control and intervention groups. Out of 275 health care workers enrolled for the study, 138 workers were assigned for intervention group for 3 months trainings, hands-on practicum and reminders on infectious waste management; whereas 137 workers were assigned to the control hospital where routine activities on infectious health care waste management were performed. Pre and post intervention assessment was done for knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP); and was statistically analyzed. Bivariate and multivariate analysis, independent, paired and unpaired t-test, chi-square with p values, and mean of the responses were calculated. Overall the response rate was 92% at the end of intervention. During the baseline survey, 275 healthcare workers (HCW) included doctors, nurses, paramedics and sanitary workers, and after 3 months of intervention, 255 were reached out to complete the questionnaire. With regard to KAP at baseline, there were no significant differences between two groups at baseline, except for gender and department. However, in the post intervention survey, statistically significance difference (<0.05) between intervention and control group's knowledge, attitude and practices was found. Moreover, within the control group no statistically significant difference was reported (>0.05) after 3 months. Study results suggest that IHWM training could be an effective intervention for

Improving knowledge, attitudes and practices among health workers regarding infectious waste

Management. Such training should become a regular feature of all hospitals for reducing the hazards attached with infectious wastes.

Key Words: Health Care Workers, Waste Management, Infectious waste, KAP, Quasi-experimental study.



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GIC1552056

Effect of malaria infection on complete blood count (CBC) parameters

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Abstract

Background: Malaria is the commonest disease in Western Thailand especially infection of *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*. *Plasmodium falciparum* can cause severe malaria resulting in high mortality rate whereas infection of *Plasmodium vivax* can cause relapses after treatment. During malaria infection, hematological parameters change such as lower platelet count, high white blood cell count, lower hemoglobin. This study aims to elucidate the hematological changes of people who suspected with malaria infection by analyzing complete blood count (CBC) parameters from BC-5200 Haematology Analyzer (Mindray, Nanshan, Shenzhen, China) and thick/thin from blood smear for malaria detection. Hematological parameters of 2,000 patients, including 230 malaria-infected and 1,770 non-malaria infected-patients admitted IPD/OPD at Phobphra Hospital, Tak Province, an area of malaria endemic transmission in Thailand during 2009. The following parameters were significantly changed in malaria-infected patients (P-value<0.05); platelets (malaria 97,700±57747 vs non-malaria 227,300±92,122 cells/μl), monocyte percentage (malaria 7.76±3.59% vs non-malaria 7.02±3.53%) and white blood cell count (WBC) (malaria 6,217±5,769 vs non-malaria 9,157±10,371 cells/μl), Patients with platelet counts of <150,000/uL were 25.7 times (odds ratio) more likely to have malaria infection. Patients infected with malaria exhibited important changes in many hematological parameters with platelet count, white blood cell, and lymphocyte change being the most important predictors of malaria infection in these patients.

Keywords: Malaria, Complete blood count, PhopPhra



TanavijPannoi
GIC1552057

Prevalence and patient's factors associated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and tricyclic antidepressant use among elderly Inpatients at a district hospital in the south of thailand.

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Abstract

Thai elderly patients were likely given multiple medications because of their diseases. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAIDs) and tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) as high-risk medications (HRM) were commonly given to elderly patients that caused adverse drug reactions among elderly inpatients. It is essential to use any HRM

screening tools in early detection of HRM. The study aims at finding prevalence of and patient's factors associated with HRM. The Thai HRM screening tool developed by Chanatta, et al. was applied.

Method: A cross-sectional study was adopted that 400 inpatients were randomized and their medical records were reviewed. Over 65-year inpatients had at least an admission at the study hospital in the fiscal year 2013. Descriptive statistics was used for obtaining prevalence, then, logistic regression was to analyze the association between patient's factors and HRM at significant level <0.05 .

Result: Regarding inclusion criteria, 393 of elderly inpatients were eventually included. There were 30 out of 393 inpatients (7.6%) received HRM. The prevalence of either NSAIDs or TCAs and both were 3.8%, 3.6%, and 0.3%, respectively. Patients who had length of hospitalization more than 6 days were at higher risk to HRM than those who had length of hospitalization 1 to 3 days (OR=3.704, 95%CI=1.242-11.041, $p=0.019$).

Conclusion: In this study hospital, patients, who had longer hospitalizations, were less given the HRM; those were mostly diagnosed as lung and respiratory diseases which were restrictly prescribed the HRM regarding their adverse drug reactions. It is recommended that the full-criteria of Thai HRM screening tool should be applied for pharmaceutical care in elderly inpatients.

Key words: High risk medication Screening Tool, Elderly inpatients, Prevalence, Patient's factor, Adverse drug reaction.



TidaSottiyotin
GIC1552058

The Study of Situation and Factors of Herbal and Traditional Medicines Used among Hypertensive Patients at Wang Hin sub-district, Bang Khan district, Nakhon Si Thammarat

TidaSottiyotin

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the situation of the herbal and traditional medicine use and to explain the factors associated with herbal and traditional medicine use followed by Health Belief Model (HBM) among 328 hypertensive patients at Wang Hin sub-district, Bang Khan district, Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Method: Mixed method was applied in the study. The study divided into two parts. Firstly, a survey was used to describe its situation that contains prevalence, source and cost of herbal and traditional medicine use of hypertensive patients. Secondly, a structural in-depth interview was adopted in explaining the factors affected herbal and

traditional medicines use among 12 hypertensive patients in accordance with HBM. All conversations were recorded and transcribed. Thematic analysis was adopted and triangulation of analyzed data was applied for validation process

Result: The results showed that the prevalence of use of herbal and traditional medicine is 8.54 per cent. Those 28 people who used herbal and traditional medicine was mostly female (71.43%), over 60 years old (78.57%), primary education (82.14%), agriculture (50.00%), marital status (60.71%) and no income (35.71%). The main types of herb in herbal medicine and traditional medicine formulation were *Morindacitrifolia* (5.95%) and *Abutilon indicum* (L.) *Sweet* (4.76%). The most source of herbal and traditional medicines is to plant by respondents (42.86%), as well as, the approximate cost of herbal and traditional medicine use per month was 92.38 THB.

The 9 patients, who used herbal and traditional medicine, were interviewed by structural questions that showed 6 constructs regarding HBM associated with the use of herbal and traditional medicine; those were demographic factors, perceived risk of the disease, perceived severity of the disease, perceived threat of disease, cues to action, and perceived benefits and/or barriers to herbal and traditional medicine use. In addition, there were 3 cases that could be explained by Hochbaum (1950) HBM and 6 case that could be explained by Osenstock (1990) HBM. Moreover, 3 cases provided that experience and attitude factors affected the use of herbal and traditional medicine, which is consistent with Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB).

Conclusion: The behavior of herbal and traditional medicines in patients with hypertension at Wang Hin sub-district, Bang Khan district, Nakhon Si Thammarat had different patterns. To promote the use of herbal and traditional medicines appropriately and safety, it is essential to consider in salient factors of all target group.

Keywords: Situation of herbal and traditional medicine use/ Factors that effect to herbal and traditional medicines use/ The herbal and traditional medicine used among hypertensive patients



Phiman Thirarattanasunthon
GIC1552059

Health Impact Assessment and Hazard Protection Behavior of Pesticide Used Among Agricultural Pomelo growers in Klongnoi Sub-district, Pakpranang District Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand

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Abstract

The study is a descriptive study purposed to assess the health impacts and behavioral protection from exposure to chemicals in agricultural pomelo growers in Klongnoi Pakpranang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. By studying the agricultural Sangviman pomelo growers of 82 families selected from a representative sample of households that use chemicals pesticide by interviewing 50 people, Interviewed form divided into 4 parts: Demographic data, work pesticide chemicals used, knowledge, attitudes and behavior of chemical used and self protection and detection of Cholinesterase enzyme levels in serum of the agricultural Sangviman pomelo growers. Data were collected between September and December 2014 was analyzed by computer software and descriptive statistics and statistical analysis of the relationship between variables. The results showed that the respondents were male, 64 percent female, 36 percent average age of 46.41, mostly in the 41-50 age

group, 70 percent, were married, 76 percent graduated primary school, 64 percent, the average of income 12,565.21 baht / month. As the disease by 30 percent, mainly hypertension percent, 73.30 and diabetes percentage 13.30 with area of 3.40 acres / family and pomelo plant for more than 10 years with the use of chemical pesticides 88 percent. The mixing and spraying with 76 percent are spraying pesticides within 7 days, 42 percent of the equipment used to spray a backpack used for spraying of 78 percent Engine backpack 20 percent. Towing was 2 percent. The level of knowledge about the use of chemicals in the high 96 percent, with 60 percent positive behavior protection was good. But there are still practical inappropriate behavior such as mixing chemicals exceed the specified label and mixed species, washing the clothes to work with others, and wearing of personal protective equipments(PPEs). Results of the Cholinesterase enzyme in serum were within the normal percentage of 11.42, the risk level of 37.14, unsafe percentages 42.85, the relation between the variable populations were age, level of knowledge and behavior is associated with the Cholinesterase enzyme was significantly ($p < 0.05$).

Committee on Human Rights Board of Walailak University Approved No.061/2014

Keyword: Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Enzyme Chorinesterase, Pesticide used



Maryam Mortazavi Nooghi
GIC1552062

Informal care and quality of life of older people in Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

Iranian traditional family care for older people means that adult children provide care for older parents within extended family living arrangement, with few institutionalized elderly. On the other hand, In Iran recently has been a shift towards modernization and marked economic decline. This has resulted in the prevalence of the nuclear family. Moreover, the majority of Iranian women who are main source of support for older people today are employed outside the home. As result, the caring for older people by young generation is riddled with extreme dilemmas.

How and why traditional family care for older people is changing? The aim of this study is to identify how older people define informal support, and which kind of support would be considered by them to be the most welcome and effective. Another objective of my study is to comprehend the role that adult children and grandchildren support play in quality of life of older people with changing in society. After review of various pieces of literature and checking available materials on the subject,. A qualitative research, conducted in Iran to provide the necessary data, so as to improve the current condition of support for older people in Iran and to bring policy makers' attention to this topic.

Keyword: relationship care, family members, quality of life, older people.



SurasakKabmuangpak
GIC1552064

Develop Guideline for Cesarean Care Section to Received Spinal Anesthesia Patients in Pakthongchai Hospital, NakhonRatchasima Province, Thailand

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Abstract

According to the medical record from operation room service of Pakthongchai Hospital in the year 2010 - 2012 show the amount of Cesarean sections 578 cases and received spinal anesthesia 503 cases. Illustrate low blood pressure during surgery of 451 cases (89.6%). A fluid that is not aligned and not compatible with the recipient's abdominal Cesarean who use of spinal anesthesia during surgery. The action research purpose to develop a fluid and anesthesia in patients undergoing of Cesarean section in Pakthongchai hospital. Research co-researches include obstetrician, labor and delivery nurses, surgical nurses and pregnant women who received prenatal surgery consisted of 509 cases. The research process Analysis of cesarean System planning, execution and evaluation/adjustment of care guidelines. The instrument consists of save preoperative preparation Genre interviewed, participants in the care guidelines, Observation Cesarean section preparations and Birth medical records of Cesarean sections abdominal surgery. Quantitative Data Analysis with frequency, percentage, t-test and qualitative information with content analysis. Result found that the preparation of fluid before surgery is not compatible with the recipient's surgery. But the understanding of nurses in each unit do not follow the guidelines set involve to cesarean section patients for risk of not adequate fluid affecting surgical procedures. The analysis team was deployed in the review process makes changes following surgery. Review of fluid delivery room of the hospital system in coordination with the surgical team / record of fluid. During the month of May 2012 to late March 2013 patients, 183 patients were blood pressure under 112 cases (61.2%) review of the anesthesia of Obstetricians found using marcaine 2.2 ml with morphine 0.6 mg higher than the standard assigned to pregnant women (morphine to a maximum of 0.2 mg). The team adjusts during April 2013 to January 2014, a magnitude 0.4 mg morphine in 154 patients with acute hypotension 101 cases (65.6%) and is fluid enough 129 cases, representing (83.8%). In February and December 2014 have scaled morphine 0.2 mg in 172 patients, found 87 cases of low blood pressure (50.6 %) and is fluid enough to (92.4%). The amount of infusion fluid that has been associated with lower blood pressure was statistically significant. But, found that the morphine dose was not associated with lower blood pressure. The research results have been applied in preparing the abdominal cesarean section delivery rooms and operating rooms of the hospital, available to guide the fluid for other patients. The results of this research affect the care of patients before and during surgery and this success from the store and analyze information systematically.

Keyword: Develop guideline, Cesarean Care Section, Spinal Anesthetic



DaruneeKhunwattana
GIC1552064

Develop Guideline for Cesarean Care Section to Received Spinal Anesthesia Patients in Pakthongchai Hospital, NakhonRatchasima Province, Thailand

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Develop Guideline for Cesarean Care Section to Received Spinal Anesthesia Patients in Pakthongchai Hospital, NakhonRatchasima Province, Thailand

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Abstract

According to the medical record from operation room service of Pakthongchai Hospital in the year 2010 - 2012 show the amount of Cesarean sections 578 cases and received spinal anesthesia 503 cases. Illustrate low blood pressure during surgery of 451 cases (89.6%). A fluid that is not aligned and not compatible with the recipient's abdominal Cesarean who use of spinal anesthesia during surgery. The action research purpose to develop a fluid and anesthesia in patients undergoing of Cesarean section in Pakthongchai hospital. Research co-researches include obstetrician, labor and delivery nurses, surgical nurses and pregnant women who received prenatal surgery consisted of 509 cases. The research process Analysis of cesarean System planning, execution and evaluation/adjustment of care guidelines. The instrument consists of save preoperative preparation Genre interviewed, participants in the care guidelines, Observation Cesarean section preparations and Birth medical records of Cesarean sections abdominal surgery. Quantitative Data Analysis with frequency, percentage, t-test and qualitative information with content analysis. Result found that the preparation of fluid before surgery is not compatible with the recipient's surgery. But the understanding of nurses in each unit do not follow the guidelines set involve to cesarean section patients for risk of not adequate fluid affecting surgical procedures. The analysis team was deployed in the review process makes changes following surgery. Review of fluid delivery room of the hospital system in coordination with the surgical team / record of fluid. During the month of May 2012 to late March 2013 patients, 183 patients were blood pressure under 112 cases (61.2%) review of the anesthesia of Obstetricians found using marcaine 2.2 ml with morphine 0.6 mg higher than the standard assigned to pregnant women (morphine to a maximum of 0.2 mg). The team adjusts during April 2013 to January 2014, a magnitude 0.4 mg morphine in 154 patients with acute hypotension 101 cases (65.6%) and is fluid enough 129 cases, representing (83.8%). In February and December 2014 have scaled morphine 0.2 mg in 172 patients, found 87 cases of low blood pressure (50.6 %) and is fluid enough to (92.4%). The amount of infusion fluid that has been associated with lower blood pressure was statistically significant. But, found that the morphine dose was not associated with lower blood pressure. The research results have been applied in preparing the abdominal cesarean section delivery rooms and operating rooms of the hospital, available to guide the fluid for other patients. The results of this research affect the care of patients before and during surgery and this success from the store and analyze information systematically.

Keyword: Develop guideline, Cesarean Care Section, Spinal Anesthetic

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The Study of Blood Biomarkers of Chemical and Non-Chemical Rice Farmers in

GIC1552065

South Region, Thailand

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine red blood cell acetylcholinesterase enzyme (AChE) and complete blood count (CBC) as indicator of pesticide exposure among rice farmers in West Pakpanangsubdistrict, Pakpanang district, Nakhon Si Thammarat province, Thailand. Moreover, the knowledge, attitude and practice of pesticide using in agricultural were tested by questionnaire. The study subjects consisted of 3 groups, 37 of chemical-rice farmers (CRF), 31 chemical free-rice farmers (CFRF), and 34 non-farmers (NF). CRF and CFRF were showed moderate to high levels of knowledge and attitude toward pesticide whereas a moderate level was recorded in NF. Knowledge and attitude of NF was significant different ($p < 0.05$) from CRF and CFRF. This might due to NF were not use pesticide in their work. Good and moderate practice regarding pesticide was observed in CRF. Ten samples (9.8%) were showed AChE at risk levels. They were in 3 groups, 5 CRF, 2 CFRF and 3 NF, which indicating the sources of pesticide exposure might be from food, home and agricultural use. CBC profile of all study groups were normal and not significant difference ($p < 0.05$). However, platelet was significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) among CRF whose spray pesticide by themselves as compared to non spraying-CRF which showed that direct exposure of pesticides is high risk job. According to present data, the study of blood biomarker in more sample number of each group should be done for higher reliable data and will be confirming the health effect to pesticide exposed people. Moreover, health care center can collaborate with local administrative organizations in order to provide the health surveillance program, annual pesticide exposure monitoring in farmers, and training to prevent adverse health effects of pesticide exposure in agricultural workers.

Keywords: pesticide, farmer, cholinesterase, platelet

**Antenatal care, iron and folic acid supplementation and tetanus toxoid
vaccination during pregnancy reduces child mortality in Bangladesh.**

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TanvirAbir
GIC1552067

Abstract

Antenatal care, iron and folic acid supplementation and tetanus toxoid vaccination are preventive public health interventions aimed ensure healthy pregnancy outcomes and improve survival and health of newborns. Hence, this study aimed to examine the relationship between antenatal care, iron and folic acid supplementation and tetanus toxoid vaccination during pregnancy in Bangladesh and the risk of child mortality.

Method

A cross sectional data sets of three Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys (BDHS) for the years 2004, 2007 and 2011 were Pooled. A multi-stage, stratified, cluster random sampling method was used to gather information on only the most recently born infant of each mother was included within a 5-year period before each survey. Multilevel logistic model was used to examine factors linked to child death of aged 0-28 days (neonatal), 1-11 months (post-neonatal), and 12-59 months (child).

Results

Multivariable analyses revealed that the risk of postnatal and child death significantly reduced for mothers who received either any form of antenatal care: Odd Ratio(OR)= 0.60; 95% confidence interval, CI: 0.42–0.84, any quantity of iron and folic acid supplementation: OR=0.66; 95% CI: 0.45–0.98) and ≥ 2 tetanus toxoid injections: OR= 0.38; 95% CI: 0.48–0.73 for postnatal mortality and for child mortality, any form of antenatal care: OR=0.67; 95% CI: 0.48–0.94; any quantity of iron and folic acid supplementation: OR= 0.69; 95% CI: 0.51–0.92 and ≥ 2 tetanus toxoid injections: OR= 0.60; 95% CI: 0.45–0.79. When we analysed combinations of these measures, we observed that tetanus toxoid vaccination with iron and folic acid supplementation and tetanus toxoid vaccination without iron and folic acid supplementation was protective effect across all three age ranges.

Conclusions

This study revealed that iron and folic acid supplementation intake, antenatal care and tetanus toxoid vaccination during pregnancy reduced the risk of child mortality in Bangladesh. The findings indicate that health programming to reduce child mortality should prioritise universal antenatal coverage the will encourage early intake of iron and folic acid supplementation and at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccination during pregnancy.

Keywords: iron supplementation, mortality, antenatal care, child, Bangladesh

Brest Doukaga-Keba
GIC1552068

Treatment outcomes in a cohort of young children under highly active antiretroviral therapy in rural Bela - Bela , South Africa

Brest Doukaga-Keba

Abstract

South Africa is one of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa with large antiretroviral therapy coverage. Long term treatment outcomes among children are beginning to emerge, but the situation in rural communities remains unclear. This study sought to evaluate treatment outcomes among children under 15 years old receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in a non-governmental treatment centre in Waterberg district, South Africa.

Objective: The objective of the study was to describe survival, immunologic and virologic outcomes in children receiving first-line HAART regimen over a maximum

period of 54 months in the Wellness Clinic of the HIV/AIDS Prevention Group (HAPG) in BelaBela, South Africa.

Methods: This was a longitudinal, observational, single-cohort, retrospective study. Treatment datasets containing information on gender, age, start date of treatment, type of treatment regimen, duration on treatment, date of switch in treatment, and date of deaths of 53 children under 15 years of age were collected, after ethical approval and permission from the health institution have been obtained.

Results: Of the 53 children 28 (52.8%) were females. The age range of the study population was 5-10 years. The median CD4⁺ cell count at treatment initiation was 338 cells/mm³, (interquartile range, 7–1441). The median viral load was 5 log copies/ml (interquartile range, 2.01 – 5.78). The average time of viral load suppression to below the limit of detection (50 RNA copies/mm³) and to an average CD4⁺ cell count recovery above 600 cells was 2 months. At 54 months, viral load remained below the limit of detection, while the average CD4⁺ cell count was 1000 cells/mm³ compared to the average baseline of 338 cell/mm³). There was no significant difference between males and females in terms of average CD4⁺ cell counts(366 cells/mm³ versus 337cells/mm³ respectively; $p > 0.05$). Females experienced better improvement in CD4⁺ cell count recovery than males, (1082 cell/mm³, IQR 336-1365 for females; 666 cell/mm³, IQR 337-936 for males). On the other hand, males experienced a significantly better viral suppression than females, (1.7 log copies/ml, IQR 1.7-5.01 for males; 1.7 log copies/ml, IQR 1.7–5.09 for females, $P < 0.05$). Three of 25 males (12%) and 11/28 (39.2%) of females experienced virologic rebound after 6 months. At 12 months and above after treatment initiation, 2/25 of males (8%) and 2/28 (7.1%) of females experienced virologic failure. The number of deaths was 6 for each gender (22.6%). The deaths occurred at 35 months following treatment initiation.

Discussion

This study examined treatment outcomes in children under HAART at a rural treatment centre in BelaBela, South Africa. An appreciable treatment outcome, in terms of significant virologic suppression and immunologic recovery, was on average observed in the cohort over a 54 month duration. However, a fairly number of children died (12/53) within the study period. Unfortunately, the cause of the deaths were not accounted for in the retrospectively collected dataset, and further analysis could not be performed in this regard.

Conclusion

Despite the relatively small population size, the current study has shown that young children can benefit significantly from HAART. However, it is important to for the causes of death in the young population to be documented, so that steps could be taken to enhance their management under HAART.

Keywords: Highly active antiretroviral therapy; Treatment outcome; Viral load; CD4⁺ cell count; BelaBela; South Africa.



Yi-Lien Wu
GIC1552069

Influences of Hemodialysis on symptom distress in end stage renal disease patients
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Abstract

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients may experience as many uncomfortable symptoms as cancer patients. Symptoms of distress are subjective experiences. In case the quality of life in ESRD patients is expected to be improved, symptoms of distress are necessary to be controlled. Better understanding disturbed symptoms in ESRD patients becomes an important issue. A multidimensional symptom assessment tool is important to analyze the symptom distress. Understanding the impact of symptom distress on quality of life will improve the efficacy of interventions.

Aim

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of hemodialysis on symptom distress for ESRD patients.

Methods

Cross-sectional surveys of symptom distress scale in subjects with ESRD are using a population-based cohort. Patients diagnosed as CKD in nephrology clinic in two teaching hospitals were invited to participate our study after they had signed the informed consent. The sample consisted of 63 ESRD patients without hemodialysis and 148 patients with hemodialysis. Study instrument was the M.D.Anderson Symptom Inventory-Taiwan Form kidney disease-specific scale in this study. The study was also designed to examine the role of hemodialysis in critically ill CKD patients. We conducted the analysis using the statistical software SAS 9.2.

Results

Hemodialysis improved symptom distress in newly diagnosed uremia patients with statistically significant. But in critically ill CKD patients, the intervention of HD did not significantly improve symptoms. In patients under regular maintenance hemodialysis, HD also did not show significant improving in symptom distress.

Conclusion

Despite the improving of dialysis techniques, annual mortality rate in dialysis patients remained 10-15%. The study expected to get the attention of nephrologists and nurses on the association between ESRD and symptom inventory. The study raised the question of whether dialysis can improve symptom distress in CKD patients. Understanding the symptom inventory issues in CKD patients would seem to be an important area to explore.

Keywords

End-Stage Renal Disease, Symptom distress, MDASI-Taiwan Form, Palliative care



Rane R. A
GIC1552070

Synthesis and evaluation of novel marine bromopyrrole alkaloid based hybrids as anticancer agents

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Abstract

Objectives: Synthesis and evaluation of novel marine bromopyrrole alkaloid based hybrids as anticancer agents

Design and method: Novel hybrids of chalcone, isoxazole and flavone incorporating natural 4,5-dibromopyrrole as structural feature were designed by molecular hybridization technique. Further, the effect of N-methylation of pyrrole core on anticancer activity in the proposed hybrid was also studied. The synthesized hybrids were evaluated for their anticancer activity against five human cancer cell lines MCF7 (hormone-dependent breast cancer cells), PA1 (ovary cancer cells), WRL68 (liver cancer cells), CaCO2 (colon cancer cells) and KB403 (oral and mouth cancer cells) using MTT assay technique.

Results: Among the synthesized chalcones, hybrids **4a** and **4h** (IC₅₀ range: 0.18 μM - 12.00 μM) showed anticancer activity against all the tested cancer cell lines. Promising cytotoxic activities were exhibited by flavones derivatives, **5a** and **5b** (0.41 μM - 1.28 μM) against cell lines PA1 and KB403. Isoxazole hybrids, **6b-6e** selectively inhibited oral and mouth cancer cell line KB403, among which **6c** (IC₅₀ = 2.45 μM) was found to be most active.

Conclusion: A series of twenty three novel hybrids of marine bromopyrrole alkaloids with chalcone, isoxazole and flavone structural features were synthesized and evaluated for *in vitro* anticancer activity by MTT [3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] assay against five human cancer cell lines.

Keywords: Marine bromopyrrole alkaloids, Chalcones, Anticancer agent



SrwaRasul
GIC1552071

Nurse educators’ perspective of clinical instructor’s credibility

SrwaRasul

De Montfort University /UK

Abstract

As the clinical instructor is completely directing, supervising as well as controlling the clinical teaching that preparing highly qualified and competent nurse graduates, how then credible is clinical instructors?? Historically it seems that clinical instructors’ role have received substantial attention. In recent times of ambiguity in education, nurse researchers believed that the multifaceted role of nurse educators should be re-examined.

Clinical instructors’ credibility is one of the many multifaceted roles of the clinical nurse educators (instructors) and it has usually been debated within the literature. Furthermore the concept of clinical credibility is ill defined. The main purpose of this study is to explore educational experience of nurse educators concerning the notion of clinical credibility.

A descriptive design was employed using questionnaires to collect data. Respondents comprised 134 practical and theoretical nurse educators from 19 different nursing schools globally who completed an online questionnaire.

The results showed that competence, up to date knowledge, clinical as well as teaching skills, expertise in clinical setting, evidenced based practice and interpersonal communication of instructors are the most important characteristics of credible clinical instructors. The second most important features were found to be hands on care, personality, role modeling and punctuality. These results may assist clinical instructor to maintain their clinical credibility.

SrwaRasul has completed her MSc in Adult Nursing at the age of 27 years from Hawler Medical University/ Iraqi Kurdistan Region. She is Assistant lecturer at Hawler Medical University. She is currently PhD student at De Montfort University /Leicester/UK



Tehseen Fatima Ali
GIC1552072

Behind veils....Arab women’s medical school environment

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Abstract

Educational environment is defined as everything that happens within the classroom, faculty or university. Motivated learners in supportive environments demonstrate high levels of self-efficacy and performance. The educational environment is therefore decisive in determining the success of medical education. This study recorded female student’s perceptions regarding their learning environment at the newly established

Jazan Women's Medical Faculty, in hope of identifying potential strengths and weakness to facilitate creating a conducive pedagogical ethos. Dundee Ready Educational Environment Measure (DREEM) was administered to 40 female medical students of 3rd year during 2011. Mean DREEM score was 91.36/ 200. The poorest scores were for Learning (19.28/ 48), Atmosphere(19.83/ 48) and Social (13.10/ 28) domains while best scores were for Teaching (22.80/ 44) and Academic(16.35/ 32) domains. Our score is lower than global DREEM scores of most medical institutions of other countries and lies within league of 'generally poor scores' of majority of contemporary Saudi med-schools despite their 'grandeur' infrastructure and 'amply blessed' logistics. This is a forewarning that several teaching-learning areas need to improve here. Knowledgeable teachers might not necessarily produce well-informed students if the learning atmosphere is not right. There are factors that go 'beyond' logistics, physical facilities and fiscal status in governing pedagogical environments. We need to probe into existing gaps in social and interpersonal domains; trim and emphasize core content and learning objectives of our curriculum and most importantly, develop our human resources with outreaching and nurturing policy models in order to ensure quality in educational standards and conductivity in environments.

IndexTerms—Medical education, Environment, Teaching, Learning



Tehseen Fatima Ali
GIC1552072

Impact of drugs on stem cell to treat Bone Diseases

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Abstract

Brittle bone disease or osteogenesisimperfecta is a disease of defective collagen-induced inadequate bony matrix, weak bones, frequent and numerous fractures, progressive deformities of limbs and spine, retarded growth and short stature. Induce differentiation of tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cell pursue treatment of Osteogenesisimperfecta. This paper addresses critical review over the drugs that have an ability to differentiate bone marrow stem cell as well present effects of drugs on the said disease. The author conducted on extensive review of published literature on stem cells using general search engines and meta search engines through two key search strategies; medical subject heading (mesh) and text word searching. Once the 'key article' was identified, authors used the 'related article' features and further reference list harvesting. As series of research suggest that steroid, dexamethasone, statin like Imatinibmesylate, Desatinib and zoledronic acid are effective drugs for stem cell differentiation by varying mechanism. In conclusion author can say that the embryonic stem cell therapy has a lot of ethical dilemma because of its source as embryo. Better option is to use adult stem cell and increase its differentiation by using natural drug which is more cost effective, having low side effect and solves related ethical concerns as well. Also author advocate in concentrating further researches and funding in this field more on finding natural drug which can give good adult stem cell differentiation like to be embryonic so that society can be served with global acceptance.

	Key Terms—Natural drug, Osteogenesis imperfecta, Stem cell differentiation.
 <p>Debjani Dutta GIC1552073</p>	<p>Microwave Assisted Extraction of Mangiferin from <i>Phyllanthusemblica</i> (Amla)</p> <p>Sarmistha Chowdhury, Surabhi Chaudhuri, Debjani Dutta</p> <p>Department of Biotechnology, National Institute of Technology, Durgapur-713209</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Natural products have long been and continue to be attractive source of nutritional and pharmacological therapeutics. So interest on its extraction procedure and its application for human benefits is an important area of research work. Mangiferin (MGF) is one of those naturally occurring polyphenol belonging to xanthone family (1, 3, 6, 7-tetrahydroxyxanthone-C2-β-D-glucoside) that has been reported to occur naturally in several genera and exhibit various pharmacological activities, and thus has several possible applications in clinical research. Microwave-assisted extraction (MAE) has been used for the extraction of mangiferin from <i>Phyllanthusemblica</i>, commonly known as Amla or Indian gooseberry. The influence of independent variables such as microwave power, extraction (irradiation) time has been studied under varying condition to obtain an optimal extraction ratio. Using microwave-assisted extraction technique maximum mangiferin content of 6.046 mg/g was obtained at microwave power of 300W and extraction time of 30s with 50% acetone as a solvent and pre-leaching time of 30 min which signifies that microwave-power and irradiation time both are important factors regarding the yield of mangiferin content. High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) analysis revealed the presence of mangiferin in the extracted sample. MAE treated mangiferin retained its radical scavenging property. The radical scavenging activity of the extracted mangiferin from amla was compared with a control (vitamin C) and it exhibited good antioxidant property.</p>
 <p>Chamil Priyanka GIC1552074</p>	<p>The prevalence of hypertension, obesity, diabetes and job satisfaction among public health workers in Central Province, Sri Lanka</p> <p>C. Senavirathne¹, P. Katulanda¹, N. Dhanapala².</p> <p>¹Researcher- Diabetes Research Unit- Faculty of Medicine- University of Colombo, Clinical Medicine, Colombo, Sri Lanka. ²Regional Director Office of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Care, Kandy, Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Public health is fundamental to 21st century healthcare and shares the same overall goals as the rest of the health care system. Even though, the public health worker's role is quite essential to the community, attention for their health status has not been defined well</p> <p>Aim</p> <p>To determine the prevalence NCDs risk factors and job satisfaction among public</p>

health workers in the Central province, Sri Lanka.

Method
 This cross sectional survey was conducted in three districts, Central Province, Sri Lanka. Data was collected from public health workers (n= 336) who are employed. BMI, Blood Pressure and Random Blood Sugar data was collected. General information and self-reported job satisfaction and coping strategies was collected by a self-administrative questionnaire.



Masum Al Jaki
 GIC1552075

Implementing MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package) for Reproductive and Sexual Health Services for the Flood Affected People in Bangladesh: A case study

Masum Al Jaki
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Abstract

In the late August of 2014, Flash floods were triggered by heavy rain and water from upstream hilly areas across the border inundated low-lying, vulnerable and densely populated areas in Bangladesh. The northern part of the country including Kurigram, Bogra, Gaibandha and Jamalpur were affected badly due to the flood. More than 306525 households washed away and 100000 people directly by the flash flood. Number of casualties and deaths were also high as water level raised all the high. There was complete shutdown of public health care facilities with zero institutional deliveries. A high need for maternal and child health services engulfed these districts.

Mothers and children were mainly affected due to interrupted health services. Lack of adequate emergency health care services especially family planning services including oral contraceptives and condoms were significant. Lack of pure drinking water, hygienic materials, proper health knowledge, referral facility and sexual and reproductive health services, were a major concern.

The SPRINT Initiative led by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) provided an emergency response grant of 32, 661 USD to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) among the communities in Districts of Northern Bangladesh affected by the Floods from (September, 2014- February, 2015). The project was implemented by IPPF Member Association, Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB).

This was mainly to provide family planning and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to the flood affected people. The interventions included provision of family planning services including pills and condoms, counselling services on how to get follow up of the methods through FPAB team or any other service providers.

The FPAB conducted a rapid assessment to assess the reproductive health needs in the flood affected areas before starting the interventions. Several meetings were conducted with different departments of government, and with local community for further liaison. The MISP intervention was carried out from September, 2014 to February, 2015 in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra and Jamalpur districts. The MISP intervention provided services to 48,145 flood affected people (Male: 26,225, Female: 21,920). A total number of 9,885 women of reproductive age (15-49), 2,299 pregnant and lactating women, 426 men and boys and 5153 adolescents of age (10-19) provided with SRH

related services.



H. Swarnamali
GIC1552076

Identification of risk factors for Non communicable diseases among public sector office employees

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Abstract

The increasing prevalence of Non communicable diseases has been observed in many low income countries during the last decades. Occupational health plays a major role as it is the stem of a country. Documented scientific proven quantity and quality based descriptive evidence on the nutritional, physical activity and other risk factors among office employees are lacking in Sri Lanka.

Method: A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted with public sector office employees in Sri Lanka. Socio demographic data, behavioural risk factor data (smoking, alcoholism)- using self administered questionnaire, anthropometry data (weight, height, waist and hip circumference), blood pressure, dietary data using semi quantitative FFQ, Physical activity data using International Physical Activity Questionnaire - long form and fasting blood glucose level were assessed. Data was analyzed SPSS version 16.

Results: Mean age of the study population is 38 year (± 9.22). 38.7% are obese and 20.6% are overweight. Mean waist circumference is 86.75 (± 9.83) cm. 55.2% of them are centrally obese, average waist to hip ration is 0.92 (± 0.07) and 62.1% of them are having higher waist to hip ratio according to the WHO (Asian) cut off. 39.9% population are under the pre-hypertensive stage. 4.8% are diabetes and 7.7% are pre-diabetes. 17.2% of male are currently smoking and 52.6% of male are using alcohol. 31% are inactive while majority of them (61.7%) are moderately physically active. Median Total PA score is 963 MET-min/week. Highest PA score is at Domestic and garden domain (420 MET-min/week), and lowest PA score is at work domain (33 MET-min/week).

Conclusion: Overweight, obesity, central obesity and pre-hypertension are identified as risk factors.



A.K.S.H. Swarnamali
GIC1552076

Development Of Nutritious, Low Cost And Attractive Food Items For School Canteens

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Abstract

School age is the right time to cultivate good nutritional practices in childhood and adolescence. Improving the quality of student’s dietary intake in the school setting is clearly challenging, and critically important. To address this issue, this study was carried out to develop nutritious, low cost and attractive foods to be made available for school children



G.S.Sumanasekara
GIC1552077

Food Consumption Pattern and other associated factors of Overweight/Obesity and the prevalence of Dysglycemia/Diabetes among employees attached to the Ministry of Economic Development.

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Abstract

In Sri Lanka studies reveal higher trend in prevalence of diabetes. The office employees have sedentary life style and their eating patterns changed due to nutritional transition. Further overall, urban and rural pre diabetes is also increasing.

Objectives - Study the general food pattern of office employees and its relation to overweight/obesity and prevalence of diabetes among them.

Method – The data was collected from office employees between 30-60 years (n-400).Data analyzed using SPSS 16 version.The Study design was a descriptive cross sectional study. The study setting was Ministry of Economic Development. Anthropometric measurements and blood glucose assessed by trained nurses. Dietary pattern was studied through a food frequency questionnaire thereby calculated daily nutrient intakes.

Results – Mean age of office employees were 38.98 SD (7.033) CI=95% and 245 females (61.2%) 155 males (38.8 %) ,Nationality includes Sinhala (67.5%), Tamil(20%), and Muslims (12.5%).Overweight(7,1.8%), obese male(36,9%), obese female(66,16%)/ diabetes/obese(18,4.5%) out of 127(31.8%) who were above the normal BMI whereas 273(68.2) were within the normal. Mean BMI was 24.1593.Mean Blood sugar level was 104.646,SD(16.018).12% consume tobacco products,17.8 consumed alcohol.15.8% had nutrition training.

Two main dietary patterns identified who were vegetarians and non vegetarians .Mean energy intake 1727.1, (SD 4.97), Mean protein consumption(11.33, SD 1.811), Mean fat consumption(24.07, SD 4.131),Mean CHO consumption (64.56, SD 4.54), Mean Fibre (30.05, SD 17.9), Mean cholesterol(16.85, SD 17.22), Energy intake was higher in non vegetarians and larger propotion of energy derived from proteins , and fat. Their

	<p>carbohydrate and cholesterol intake was also higher. Tamils were mostly vegetarians. Mainly BMI were within normal range(18.5-23.5) whereas Muslims who had higher energy intakes showed BMI above the normal.</p> <p>Conclusion – Two distinct dietary patterns identified. Different ethnic groups consume different diets with different nutrient composition. Dietary pattern has a relation to overweight. Overweight related to high blood glucose levels but some overweight subjects do not show any relation.</p>
<p>P. Raja Rao GIC1552078</p>	<p align="center">The role of herbal products in drug discovery - An approach to the management of hyperglycemia</p> <p align="center">P. Raja Rao, K. Mallaiah and Ch. Saahithi University College of Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad 500 007 India Email : proddoku_rr@yahoo.com</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Medicinal plants comprise approximately 8000 species and account for about 50% of all the higher flowering plant species of India. Over the past decade, herbal medicines have been accepted universally and they have an impact on both world health and international trade. Over one and a half million practitioners of the Indian System of Medicine use plants in preventive, promotive and curative applications which include diabetes, cancer and other diseases. Diabetes mellitus is a type of metabolism disorder resulting from defects in insulin secretion or reduced sensitivity of the tissues to insulin action or both. There are lots of chemical agents available to control and to treat diabetic patients but total recovery has not been reported up to this date. Alternative to these synthetic agents, plants provide a potential source of hypoglycemic drugs and are widely used in several traditional systems of medicine for prevention. One of the effective methods is to inhibit the activity of alpha amylase enzyme which is responsible for the breakdown of starch to more simple sugars, thus slowing down the carbohydrate metabolism. The present study aims to find the role of natural plant extracts in management of hyperglycemia. The plants that are chosen for our study are: <i>Terminaliamollis</i> and <i>Ipomoea carnea</i>. Extraction was performed using soxhletapparatus and experiments were carried out for the preliminary phytochemical screening, estimated the protein, sugar, flavonoid, phenol levels and later tested their antibacterial and antioxidant activity. The plant extracts have also been tested for their alpha amylase enzyme inhibitory activity. RP - HPLC analysis has been done to confirm the presence of few pharmacologically active compounds. The results revealed the presence of compounds gallic acid, quercetin, stearic acid and cardenolides in <i>Ipomoea carnea</i>. <i>Terminalliamollis</i> has rutin, gallic acid, quercetin, catechin, epichatechin, beta sitosterol and kaempherol. <i>Terminaliamollis</i> showed 50% inhibition of alpha amylase enzyme at a lower volume when compared with that of <i>Ipomeacarnea</i>. <i>Ipomea</i> had a higher radical scavenging activity than that of Terminalia, thus it showed 50% scavenging activity at a very low volume when compared to <i>Terminaliamollis</i>. The results obtained in this study showed that the plant extracts have good potential for the management of hyperglycemia, diabetes and the related condition of oxidative stress.</p> <p>Keywords: Soxhlet extraction, Antioxidant activity, Alpha amylase inhibitory activity, Hyperglycemia, RP - HPLC analysis.</p>



P.Sahithi
GIC1552079

Biosorption of Crystal Violet dye from Aqueous Solutions using Natural biosorbents

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Abstract

Textile and dyeing industries are continuously increasing the pollution levels of water bodies regularly due to improper treatment and disposal of their effluents. The synthetic dyes are recalcitrant in nature and their intense color leads to the reduction in photosynthesis and raise temperature in the deeper layers of water bodies causing serious damage to the aquatic life. It is necessary to adopt eco-friendly treatment methods like biosorption, microbial decolorization to decolorize the effluents before they are disposed into the environment. Batch mode biosorption experiments were carried out using the *Annonareticulata* leaves powder and *Cucurbita maxima* seed powder. Optimization studies were carried out for the decolorization of crystal violet dye. Under optimized conditions, the percentage decolorization by biosorbent, *Annonareticulata* leaves powder (at pH = 8, temperature 40⁰C) was 90.3% for 60 minutes. The amount of biosorbent dosage added for maximum color removal is 0.2g/100ml. In case of *Cucurbita maxima* seed powder, the percentage removal was 98.5% under same conditions. Effective removal was observed by *Cucurbita maxima* seed powder compared to *Annonareticulata* leaves powder. Toxicity assay showed that in the presence of biosorbent *Annonareticulata* leaves the growth of microbes was more favorable when compared to *Cucurbita maxima* seed powder. The present study reveals that the use of natural biosorbents in the decolorization of industrial effluents is an effective and commercially viable technique.

Key words: Biosorption, crystal violet, *Annona reticulata*, *Cucurbita maxima*, toxicity assay.



A Sheikh
GIC1552081

Seroprevalence of blood borne viruses among blood donors attended during an earthquake campaign at Gwadar Port, a south-west coastal area of Pakistan

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Abstract

Pakistan is one among the seventy seven countries in the world that faces blood donation ratio below 1% of its total population ¹. The estimated requirement of blood in Pakistan is approximately 1.5 million bags per annum, 87.65% of which are met by replacement donation, 15% of the blood is donated by professional donors ², which are potential carriers for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBs Ag), antibodies to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (anti-HIV) ³. Screening of blood donors for these virus markers is a basic for safe blood transfusion. HIV infection is increasing in third world countries ⁴. Lack of blood donors and screening facilities

	<p>makes emergencies like natural disasters, bomb blasts and other terrorist acts difficult to handle, especially in remote areas.</p> <p>This was a prospective study. We screened the blood from the donors attended in our disaster management camp after a powerful earthquake killed 328 people and wounded thousands of habitants in South- West coastal area of Gwadar and Khuzdar.</p> <p>METHODOLOGY:</p> <p>They were screened for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), antibodies to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (anti-HIV) with the help of Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) sandwich technique. Results were statistically analyzed with Statistical Package for the Social Sciences(SPSS).</p>
 <p>RuxandraDinulescu GIC1552082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Romanian sanitary system seen through Lean method</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RuxandraDinulescu</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>A country without a solid sanitary system is a loss both for patients and for employees who work in medical institutions. On the one hand, Romania is privileged to have well trained doctors as well as competent medical staff, who are always willing to help a patient in need; on the other side, Romania has also a poor health care system, that damages not only the clinics and hospitals, but also the desire of both patients and doctors to be treated and work in Romania.</p> <p>During times, an innovative method, a philosophy, was able to help and change industries in need, providing them with tools for perfecting their operating system, motivating the employees and concentrating on customer's needs.</p> <p>That method will be represented by Lean system and will be able to eliminate the waste starting with waste of time and medicines-the 2 most important priorities in the health industry.</p> <p>Due to different approaches of this method, the waste from hospitals and clinics, started to decrease step by step, achieving objectives like patients' and medical staff's satisfaction.</p> <p>Generally, the main target of the project is to find the right way to eliminate in proportion of at least 70% the waste from health industry. This action will be possible by accustoming the entire medical staff with Lean principles and main tools, so that they could turn into a Lean thinking, in order to contribute each of them at the improvement of health care system.</p>



Ahmad Fazilat
GIC1552083

Molecular characterization of insulin gene in diabetic foot ulcer patients: A pilot study from South Indian origin

Ahmad Fazilat

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Abstract

Many studies have revealed that foot ulcer is the most frequent incidence through diabetic patients of the south Indian origin and nowadays we are witnesses of diabetic melitus patients who are suffering from foot ulcer.

Aim and Objectives: The aim of our study is to test the hypothesis that in diabetic foot ulcer patients in south Indian subjects there is a nucleotide substitution in the coding regions of the insulin gene and this in turn would be in linkage disequilibrium with the class 3 allele of the insulin gene locus which would account for its association with diabetes.

Methodology: Using the polymerase chain reaction we have amplified parts of the insulin gene from 40 subjects to look for mutations which may be in linkage disequilibrium with the class 3 allele and hence explain its association with diabetic foot ulcers.

Results and discussion: In 40 south Indian subjects with foot ulcer, using the restriction enzyme MboII, a B chain mutant (insulin Chicago) was excluded. Two patterns (α and β) [1] were found, representing a PstI polymorphism in the 3' untranslated region of the insulin gene. In subjects homozygous for α allele, allele frequency 0.3 (12/40), allele frequency of homozygous for β allele 0.125 (5/40) and in heterozygotes allele frequency was 0.575 (23/40). No differences in allelic frequency were found in the south Indians foot ulcers and controls, Thus, although this polymorphism in the 3' untranslated region of the insulin gene is in linkage disequilibrium with the class 3 allele, it does not appear to be any better at predicting diabetes than the class 3 allele itself [1 & 2].

Key words: Diabetes melitus, Insulin gene, Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)



S.M.Safdar Ashraf
GIC1552084

A Study of Nutraceuticals and Supplements for Health with Special Reference to Herbs Prescribed in Traditional System of Unani (Greek) Medicine.

***S.M.Safdar Ashraf**

Abstract

The term 'nutraceuticals' is applied to the products ranging from isolated nutrients, dietary supplements and herbal products to specific diets and processed foods. Nutraceuticals are products derived from food sources that are supposed to provide extra health benefits, in addition to the basic nutritional value found in foods. Depending on the influence, products may claim to prevent chronic diseases, improve health, delay the aging process, increase life expectancy, or support the structure or function of a particular organ or body. Nutraceuticals can broadly be classified into two (2) i.e. Dietary supplements which contain nutrients derived from food products that are concentrated in liquid or capsule form and functional foods which are designed to allow consumers to eat enriched foods close to their natural state, rather than dietary supplements manufactured in liquid or capsule form.

Greek scholars rightly classified the things ingested inside the body into six and two of them are 'absolute food' and 'nutritious/nourishing drugs'. 'Nutritious drugs' are those substances when ingested becomes the component of the body. These 'nutritious drugs' sometimes also called 'medical/therapeutic nutrition' because of the dominance of nutritional value/functions of the substance. Various products and formulae manufactured with herbal base (specifically from Greek system of cure) are being widely used by all practitioners of other system of medicine also. The detail will be discussed in full text (I.A.)



Tesfalidet Tekelab
GIC1552085

Antenatal care and women's decision making power as determinants of skilled birth attendant in rural area of Western Ethiopia: A community based cross-sectional study.

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Abstract

Background: Delivery by skilled birth attendance serves as an indicator of progress towards reducing maternal mortality. In Ethiopia, the proportions of births attended by skilled personnel were very low 15% and Oromia region 14.7%. The current study identified factors associated with utilization of skilled birth attendant among married

women in rural area of Western Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study was employed from January 2 to January 31, 2015 among mothers who gave birth in the last 12 months in rural area of East Wollega Zone. A multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 798 study participants. A pre-tested structured questionnaire was used to collect data and female high school graduates data collectors were involved in the data collection process. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression model was fit and statistical significance was determined through a 95% confidence level.

Results: The study revealed that 39.7% of the mothers delivered in health facilities. Age 15-24 years (AOR= 4.20, 95%CI= 2.07- 8.55), 25-34 years(AOR= 2.21, 95%CI= 1.32- 3.69) ,women’s educational level (AOR=2.00, 95%CI = 1.19 – 3.34), women’s decision making power (AOR = 2.11 , 95% CI:1.54 – 2.89) , utilization of antenatal care during the index pregnancy (AOR = 1.56, 95% C.I=1.08 - 2.23) and parity one (AOR = 2.20 , 95% CI: 1.10 – 4.38) showed significant positive association with utilization of skilled birth attendant.

Conclusion and Recommendation: In this study proportion of delivery attended by skilled birth attendants were low (39.7%). Age, Women’s literacy status, Women’s decision making power, antenatal care practice and numbers of live birth were found important predictors of skilled birth attendants. The findings of current study highlight the importance of women empowerment and decision making power. Moreover since antenatal care is big pillar for the remaining maternal health services effort should be there to increase ANC utilization.

Key words: Skilled birth, Decision making, rural area.



Chotisiri L
GIC1552089

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Among Adult Patients with Hypertension in Suburb Community, PathumThani, Thailand

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Abstract

Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardio-vascular disease (CVD). The purpose of this study was to explore knowledge, attitude and, practice among adult patients with hypertension in suburb community, PathumThani Province, Thailand. A cross-sectional study was conducted at BuengKhamphroi hospital between January and March 2015, 144 cases were recruited. The data were collected by using hypertension screening and a structure questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and Chi square were used to analyze the data. 74.3% of respondents were women, age 66.1 years old (± 9.0 years), married (66.7%), housekeeper/retirement (67.4%), and with an elementary education (79.2%). The screening found that blood pressure was 136.4 (± 14.4)/79.2 (± 10.1) mmHg, body mass index was 24.9 Kg/m² (± 3.6 Kg/m²), waist circumference was 88.6 cm (± 7.1 cm) for men; 85.7 cm (± 6.8 cm) for women. The knowledge of hyper-tension score was moderate to high. Most of respondents had a neutral attitude towards the overall score. Practice to control blood pressure was low. The present study indicated that increasing practice would be useful in helping control high blood pressure in patients.

Keywords—Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Hypertension, Suburb community



TresaRadhakrishnan
GIC1552090

**Histopathology of the Liver Of Three-Spotted Gourami,
Trichogastertrichopterus, Exposed To Malachite Green, A Commonly Used
Medicine In Aquaria**

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Abstract-

With the intensification of aquaculture and the heightened interest in ornamental fishes and fish keeping, use of medicaments has considerably increased. These agents are heavily bio accumulated by fish. In spite of this importance of drugs/therapeutic agents in fishery science, no serious attempt has been made to assess their effects on fishes, especially the histopathological changes brought about by them. Liver is the chief metabolic and detoxification organ in vertebrates and it is highly susceptible to metabolic disturbances and a variety of toxicants to which the animal is exposed.

	<p>Results of controlled exposure of fishes in the laboratory to toxicants such as pesticides and related chemicals suggest that liver is the organ in which the highest residues of such toxicants accumulate and it is this organ that suffers the greatest damage and impairments following such episodes. The present study was, therefore, aimed at assessing the histopathological effects of therapeutic level of malachite green on the liver of a common aquarium fish, the three spotted (blue) gourami, <i>Trichogastertrichopterus</i>. The drug selected for the present study was malachite green, a chemical recommended for treatment of fishes against several infection, especially fungal infection of eggs. Malachite green is used at concentrations of 0.05-0.15 ppm in fish disease therapy. Healthy fishes of about 70.0±5 mm TL purchased from a local aquarist were used for the present study. Fish were exposed to malachite green for a period of 48 h in all-glass aquarium tanks. The exposure concentration of malachite green was 0.15 ppm. The procedures for histological studies were basically in accordance with the commonly practiced histological methods.</p> <p>Key words- Focal vacuolar degeneration, Histopathology, Malachite green, Three-spotted gourami, <i>Trichogastertricho-pterus</i></p>
<p>AbiolaSenok GIC1552091</p>	<p>Changing Epidemiology of Methicillin Resistant <i>Staphylococcus Aureus</i> in the Arabian Peninsula: Implications For Infection Control Practices</p> <p>Abiola Senok^{1,2}, Adeola Raji¹, Atef Shibl^{1,2,3}, Ali Somily⁴</p> <p>¹Department of Microbiology & Immunology, College of Medicine, Alfaisal University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>²Infection and Immunity Department, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>³College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</p> <p>⁴Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Microbiology unit, College of Medicine, King Khalid and King Saud University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arab</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) are associated with an extensive spectrum of diseases. MRSA are major causes of nosocomial and community acquired infections with associated significant mortality, morbidity and increased healthcare costs globally. In recent years there has been a shift in MRSA epidemiology with increasing incidence of nosocomial infections being attributed to community acquired MRSA (CA-MRSA) strains which are distinct clonal entities ally from previously described hospital-acquired MRSA (HA-MRSA) strains. This increased prevalence of CA-MRSA lineages in nosocomial infection is probably due to virulence characteristics, presence of highly successful clones and CA-MRSA strains exhibiting a wider spectrum of drug resistance.</p> <p>Methods: A comprehensive review and analysis of the literature on MRSA epidemiology from the countries of the Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) in the Arabian Peninsula was carried out. An evaluation of the changing trends in MRSA epidemiology with particular reference to the clonal diversity and antimicrobial resistance patterns was conducted.</p>

Results: In the Arabian Peninsula, HA-MRSA and CA-MRSA strains to contribute to the burden of nosocomial infections. However in recent years, emerging data from Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates indicate that CA-MRSA clonal lineages are now predominating within the healthcare setting. In addition, reports from the region indicate the emergence of pandemic and rare CA-MRSA lineages as well as identification of CA-MRSA strains with multidrug resistance phenotype including mupirocin resistance. Identification of isolates harbouring putative genes for quaternary ammonium compound resistance protein A and those with phenotypic resistance to mercuric chloride, ethidium bromide and cadmium acetate have implications for infection control practices.

Conclusion: The changing trends in MRSA epidemiology in the Arabian Peninsula has significant implications for infection control practices. These changes pose new challenges and call for incorporation of novel strategies for infection control practices.



RumaiyaSajjad
GIC1552094

The influence of Robots on Employee Motivation in Healthcare Sector with reference to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

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Abstract

AIM: The research study assesses the effect on employee motivation by replacing employees with robots in the healthcare sector in the light of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

BACKGROUND: Healthcare human resources play an important role in managing the medical care of people around the world. According to Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, healthcare consumes over 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) of most developed nations. Thus, it becomes imperative that healthcare human resource should be managed well, more so, when it comes to the motivation of employees in the ever increasing apparent threat from the introduction of robots in the healthcare sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: The research study is an exploratory research, based on secondary data, such as, books on the related topics, websites, public websites of concerned departments for data and statistics, journals, newspapers and magazines, websites of health care providers and different printed materials (brochures, etc).

EXPECTED RESULT: The study would find the positive and negative effects of robots on the motivation of employees in the light of Maslow's hierarchy of needs in the healthcare sector and subsequent solutions for the negative effects of robots on employee motivation.



Hab
GIC1552099

De-Worming and Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage, Awareness and Barriers Reported By Post Event Coverage Survey in Sierra Leone

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Abstract

Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) has been integrated in twice yearly Maternal and Child Health weeks in Sierra Leone since 2008 to support child survival. Vitamin A is a cost effective child survival intervention that is associated with 24% reduction in under five mortality. High VAS coverage >80% has been maintained since 2004. Post

event coverage surveys (PECS) have been conducted for VAS intermittently to validate coverage and to inform program strategy and in 2013 included de-worming with albendazole (ALB) distribution.)

Methodology

Using the WHO reference manual on coverage surveys, cluster sampling was used to select 20 clusters/district and 25 caregivers with children between 6-59 months/cluster for a desired precision of +5% at 80% Confidence Interval (CI) were used. In addition, 1 health worker (HW) or one community health volunteer (CHV) from the nearest health facility in each cluster was interviewed. Results from the PECS were compared with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation reported coverage calculated from HW tally sheets and national census population projections (2004). Enumerators sent data via Samsung Galaxy phones using the Magpie application.

Results

Overall 6,033 caregivers and 180 HW/CHVs were interviewed. VAS and ALB coverage was 91% (CI 92.6% ±90.4%) and 87% (CI 88.3%±86.1%) respectively. There was significant difference between VAS and ALB coverage (p<0.05) although there was no significant difference between VAS and ALB coverage by rural versus urban or by sex. The reported coverage from HW tallies and population projections was VAS: 101.5% and ALB: 102.0%. Main sources of information regarding the campaign reported by caregivers were CHVs:35% (2,520/7209), radio:24% (1701/7209) and roaming vehicle/loudspeaker:22% (1,577/7209). HWs could identify the correct dose of VAS and ALB (96%, 89%) and (95%, 93%) and the correct frequency (77%:78%) respectively.

Conclusions

PECS results for VAS and ALB was high reaching 91 % and 87% respectively.

A Food Recognition System for Dietary Monitoring

Mahmud Alatawi

Abstract

Malnutrition can lead to unhealthy and also unhealthy can lead to malnutrition, the challenge is to identify the priority so which cause which. Monitoring the food intake by patients is very important to establish their dietary treatment plan. There are different methods that could be use to estimate food intake, ranging from reports based on weighing individuals through to expensive 24-hour monitoring. First manual method, Food intake can be recode using pen and paper. Second On-Body sensing ,the system based on attaching sensors on patient body like movement sensor attached to patient arm in addition to microphone inserted in ear to detect sounds produced by eating. Third approach, Microwave approach uses microwaves that travel through the food. Microwave (not enough to cook food) that travel through water and fat. After the microwaves have travelled through the food, it has a specific signature analyses by the unit to calculate calories. Fourth is Food image processing, special software analysis food image to define types of food and quantities. Then system uses nutritional fact table to measure calorie and nutrition measurements. Aims of the study are first to develop a system for individual nutritional monitoring in hospital environment. Managing food wastes in hospitals. Third to know more about eating habits of the



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patients in hospital by Transfer the collected data by the system to digital date. This helps to analysis it using computer programs



UlvanOzad
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MicroNEU: A New Novel Dynamic Non-Living Microsurgery Model

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Abstract

Microsurgery is a niche area of surgery in which training and manual dexterity are essential. With limitations in live animal use for training, numerous non-living and synthetic microsurgical models have been designed, tested and used in microsurgery training. The main problem in non-living animal models is absence of the dynamic circulation. MicroNEU has been designed to attempt to add a dynamic circulation to non-living animal models in order to overcome the greatest disadvantage of these models in an economical way.

Key Terms— Microsurgery, non-living, synthetic, dynamic, micro.



Dr Muhammad Aziz
GIC1552102

Tuberculosis in Adult Women: A systematic Review of Gender Differences in Tuberculosis Notification in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Abstract

Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (MTb) is a serious public health threat globally and particularly in developing countries (1). Among the 22 high burden countries, Pakistan ranks 5th with a diagnosis of about 420,000 new cases every year (2). Globally, MTb case notification is high in male as compared to female but in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PK) female patients are at a higher risk of MTb than male (3). Similar data reported from Afghanistan, where 68.50% new sputum positive patients were female (4).

Aims and Objectives:

The purpose of this systematic review of published studies was to explore the causes of gender differences in the notification of Tuberculosis in KP. The review formulates a theoretical base for my research identifying key areas for data collection (Social and Epidemiological Risk factors, Patients knowledge and Physicians Knowledge).

Methodology:

A relevant literature was identified through covering key theoretical papers and review articles on risk factors for Tuberculosis and gender issues. Databases accessed were MEDLINE, EMBASE and GLOBAL HEALTH and searches were conducted focusing

	<p>on literature published between January 2000 and February 2015. The websites of specific journals, including the Journal of Infectious Diseases and American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) were used to locate references cited in articles (mostly review articles). Additionally, the websites of the World Health Organisation (WHO), the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) and the Department of Health, Pakistan, were used to find related reports. Data were extracted from selected 85 research articles for tabulation, comparison and synthesis.</p> <p>Results: A total of 85 research articles were selected from 4,630 screen citations. Evidence extracted from these articles was used for metasynthesis of hypothetical base. Different main themes were noted reviewing the literature; age and gender; educational status of MTb patients; economic status; nutritional status; overcrowding and household status; fuel consumption; rural and urban residence; knowledge of patients regarding MTb and knowledge of general practitioners about diagnosis, treatment and follow up. Our systematic analysis of the literature explaining that how socioeconomic issues interrelate to influence MTb management. Results of our review are limited due to personal selection and quality of articles.</p> <p>Conclusions: The results of our literature review showed that very limited literature available on gender differences in MTb. Gender and MTb is a complex and neglected area of research in high burden countries. In spite of higher female notification of MTb in KP since 2000, no study has been carried out to address this issue. The results of this study will help National TB Control Program to initiate a gender specific research in KP.</p>
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