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**4th ICHLSR Bangkok - International Conference on Healthcare
& Life-Science Research, 14-15 July 2018**

14 – 15 July, 2018

Conference Venue
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**4th ICHLSR Bangkok - International Conference on Healthcare & Life-Science Research, 14-15 July
2018**

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Preface:

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Keynote Speaker



Joseph Uy Almazan

**Assistant Professor, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Majmaah University, Riyadh,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

Joseph U. Almazan is currently working as Assistant Professor, Nursing Department, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Saudi Arabia where he teaches nursing courses. He participated in various international research presentations, serves as a reviewer for several journals and publishes in ISI journals. He also a member of several international organizations. His research interests in nursing are in the areas of geriatrics and gerontology nursing, older adults care, clinical health and community health.

Topic: Disaster-Related Resiliency Theory among Older Adults Typhoon Haiyan Survivors

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<p>Temesgen Lera GICICHLR1808051</p>	<p>Intention to use institutional delivery and associated factors among ANC attendants.</p> <p>Temesgen Lera Nursing And Midwifery, Arbaminch College Of Health Sciences, Arbaminch, Ethiopia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: - Ensuring institutional delivery for each child birth is the most critical intervention in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. In Ethiopia the proportions of births delivered in health institutions is very low and even for women who have access to the services. The proportion of birth occurring in health facilities is only 16%.</p> <p>Objective: - To investigate intention of pregnant women to use institutional delivery and associated factors from March to April 2016.</p> <p>Methods: - A Community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Wollaita Soddo town. Theory of Planned Behavior was employed to evaluate intention of pregnant women for delivery utilization. Data was collected by using pre-tested, structured questionnaire. The data collected was checked for its completeness and consistency, coded, entered and cleaned by using Epi data 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 20.00 statistical software. Data analysis was done for proximal and distal variables differently based on their presence in the model.</p> <p>Result:-A total of 326 pregnant women who had ANC follow up were included in the study. On multiple logistic regression husband's occupational status and informed about delivery places were statistically significantly associated with intention to use institutional delivery among ANC attendants from distal variables and Attitude and subjective norms were statistically significantly associated with intention from proximal variables. The odds of intention to use institutional delivery among pregnant women who were informed about delivery places was 2.658 times more likely than those who were not informed about delivery places AOR=2.658(1.357, 5.207) at P-value 0.005. Those women whose husbands' were employed were 2.2 times more likely to intend to use institutional delivery than women whose husbands' were not employed (AOR=2.2(1.308, 3.7) at P-value 0.003.</p> <p>Conclusion:-The study concluded that the intention of giving birth at health institution increased with positive attitude towards institutional delivery, being informed by health professionals about the place of delivery and husband's occupational status being employed and decreased with subjective norms.</p> <p>Key words: Intention, attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, Institutional delivery.</p>
<p>Leia Erica R. Serrano GICICHLR1808053</p>	<p>Teenage Mothers: Ensuring Health and Well-being Through Equal Access to Services Through Online Platform</p> <p>Amira Zoe T. De La Cuesta Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Leia Erica R. Serrano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Katrina Zen Alviar Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Venus Mae P. Medina Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p>Fernando Oringo</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Research Advisers, Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) which is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” states that by the year 2030 every human on the planet has an access to healthy lives not only in good mental and physical health but also maternal health for it also proposes to end preventable maternal mortality. The target for universal maternal health access has been elevated. Although suggested targets may change as a result of the consultation process, they give us a good sense of the specific areas in which public and private investment will need to be channeled. According to Philippine Statistics Authority, while under-five mortality has declined slightly in recent years from 54 deaths per 1,000 births in 1988-92 to 48 deaths for the period 1993-1997, infant mortality rates have remained unchanged at about 35 deaths per 1,000 births. This study aimed to solve the problems: a) What are the existing programs and services that caters the health and well-being of teenage moms?, b) How do teenage moms acquire information and services from their locale?, and c) How can an online platform help teenage moms in ensuring good health and well-being? This action research made use of interview to the teenage moms of San Juan, La Union. As a result, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the third SDG that focuses on the health and well-being of teenage moms. With the said program, the teenage moms will be able acquire the necessary information and support with the aid of technology. Teenage moms requires a huge amount of support from the society in order to stay away from the stigma and allow them to explore further opportunities</p>
<p>Safiya Aliyu Tijjani GICICHLSR1808054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Relationship Between Maternal Dietary Patterns, Anthropometric Indices With Birth Outcome Among Pregnant Women</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S.A. Tijjani Dept. Of Nutrition And Dietetics, College Of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M.L. Aliyu Dept. Of Nutrition And Dietetics, College Of Science And Technology Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Improper nutrition in pregnancy leads to unfavorable pregnancy outcome which can further influence maternal and newborn health status. A longitudinal study was undertaken with sixty seven mothers – baby pair participated in the study. The specific objectives is to assess dietary pattern and anthropometric indices of pregnant women in third trimester of pregnancy, to assess the nutritional status of the newborn using anthropometry, and to correlate the dietary pattern, anthropometric indices with birth outcome among pregnant women. A validated semi structured questionnaire was administered to pregnant women to elicit information on maternal dietary pattern, demographic, maternal and neonate’s anthropometry indices were measured. Maternal dietary pattern was assessed using food frequency questionnaire and 24 hours dietary recall. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.0 with Pearson correlation coefficients to assess the relation between parameters. Results show maternal mean age, weight, height, and MUAC of 31.20±8.40 years, 70.37±12.73 kg, 1.620±0.07 m, 26.65±4.08 cm, and 26.63±3.80 kg/m² respectively. Majority (77.60%) had good nutritional status while 16.40%, 6.00% are moderately and severely malnourished respectively. Maternal dietary pattern showed daily to weekly intake of all the food groups with less than 50% except for bread and cereals which is more than 50%. Mean intake of total protein and total calories was</p>

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	<p>close to the recommended daily intake of 60 - 75 kg/day, and 2500 – 3000 kcal respectively. Newborn anthropometric measurement shows that 61.20% were mildly stunted, 70.10% mildly underweight, and 62.70% moderately wasted neonates. Head to chest circumference are within the normal range. Maternal anthropometry and dietary pattern showed a positive correlation with birth outcome.</p> <p>Dietary Pattern, Maternal, Neonates, Anthropometry, Birth Outcome</p>
 <p>J.Sankhari GICICHLR1808055</p>	<p>Effectiveness of Cassia Auriculata Flower (Avaram Poo) Extract in Reducing Blood Glucose among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>J.Sankhari M.Sc Nursing Department of Community Health Nursing Nursing officer Govt.General Hospital Puducherry India.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>A study to evaluate the effectiveness of Cassia auriculata (Avaram poo) Flower extract in reducing blood glucose among Type2 Diabetes Mellitus clients in selected area of Puducherry. Objectives of the study is To assess the pretest level blood glucose among the control and experimental group, To administer the Cassia auriculata (Avaram poo) flower extract to the study group. To assess the post test level blood glucose among the control and experimental group. To evaluate the effectiveness of Cassia auriculata Flower (Avaram poo) extract in reduction of blood glucose level among type2 Diabetes Mellitus subjects. To associate the effectiveness of Cassia auricular Flower (Avaram poo) extract with demographic variables in experimental group. The research approach selected for the study was Quantitative approach, quasi Experimental design (pre-test and post test with control group). The study was conducted in selected PHC Kalapet, at Puducherry. Sample size was 60, 30 in experimental and 30 in control group were randomly assigned. The standardized glucometer was used to assess the blood glucose level. Pretest was done to assess the level blood glucose (FBS and PPBS) for both the groups. Experimental group received Cassia auriculata Flower (Avaram poo) extract for 30 days and control group did not receive any measures. Post test level of blood Glucose (FBS and PPBS) was evaluated on 30th day for both experimental and control group. The result revealed that the pretest mean score of fasting blood glucose was 133.50 ± 37.43 and after the administrations of Cassia auriculata flower extract the post test mean score was 109.93 ± 18.14. The mean difference score was 23.57. The calculated paired 't' value of $t = 5.478$ was found to statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. This clearly indicates that the Cassia auriculata flower extract was found to be effective in reducing the fasting blood glucose level among type 2 diabetes mellitus clients in the experimental group. The pretest mean score of post prandial blood glucose was 262.40 ± 73.18 and after the administrations of Cassia auriculata flower extract the post test mean score was 193.43 ± 45.99. The mean difference score was 68.97. The calculated paired 't' value of $t = 8.103$ was found to statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. This clearly indicates that the Cassia auriculata flower extract was found to be effective in reducing the post prandial blood glucose level among type 2 diabetes mellitus clients in the experimental group.</p>
	<p>Explore the Smartphone Dependence and its Effects on Health among College Students</p> <p>J.Chozharajan M.Sc Nursing Department of Community Health Nursing Nursing Instructor Woiso, Navi Mumbai, India.</p>

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<p>J.Chozharajan GICICHLR1808056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>A study to explore the Smartphone dependence and its effects on health among college students in selected colleges at Puducherry U.T. The objectives of the study was to identify the Smartphone dependence among selected college students, to evaluate effects of Smartphone usage and its effects on health among college students, to compare the level of Smartphone dependence and its effects on health with selected colleges and to associate the Smartphone dependence with selected socio demographic variables. The research approach selected for the study was quantitative research approach and descriptive survey design. The study was conducted at selected colleges at Puducherry U.T. 560 samples were selected bases on purposive sampling technique. The researcher used structured questionnaire for data collection. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study revealed that out of the total samples the medical, engineering and dental students are more dependent on Smartphone (35.63%) but the less dependent of Smartphone are nursing students (30.24%) but the paramedical, arts and laws are in between medical students and nursing students(31.49%),and medical, engineering and dental students are more affected on health by usage of Smartphone (15.59%) but the less affected on health are nursing students (13.75%) but the paramedical, arts and laws are in between medical students and nursing students(14.09%). There will be statistically significant difference between Smartphone dependence and its effects on health with selected colleges at $p < 0.05$ level. There was a statistically significant association with level of dependency on Smartphone at $p < 0.001$ level. Educational qualification, Smartphone use per day (hrs), had shown statistically significant association with level of dependency on Smartphone at $p < 0.001$ level. Promotion of the IEC, creation of awareness among the college students can effectively control the Smartphone dependence. (Key words: Smartphone, Smartphone Dependence, Health, College Students)</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Ming-Chang Chiang GICICHLR1808057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Resveratrol activation of AMPK-dependent pathways is neuroprotective in SH-SY5Y cells against Hypoxia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ming-Chang Chiang Department of Life Science, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Hypoxic stroke due to lack of oxygen or blood supply in the brain is one of the most common induces leading to disability or death. Various studies suggest that AMPK agonists can rescue neuronal deficits in stroke patients and rodent models of stroke. However, the molecular mechanisms by which AMPK agonists exert these beneficial anti-hypoxia effects are still not well understood. The potential relationship between hypoxia and AMPK signaling in stroke neuropathy has not been studied extensively. The effects of hypoxia on cell viability and caspase 3 (a marker of caspase cascade activation) activity in SH-SY5Y cells were initially assessed. Compared to vehicle controls, SH-SY5Y cells treated with hypoxia had significantly reduced cell viability ($p < 0.001$). In addition, SH-SY5Y cells caspase 3 activities, detected after hypoxia, were significantly increased 2-fold compared to their respective controls ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, treatment with a AMPK agonist (resveratrol) significantly ($p < 0.001$) normalized both cell viability and caspase 3 activities, although this protective effect was blocked by co-treatment with an antagonist of AMPK (Compound C). Moreover, SH-SY5Y cells were collected to show typical microphotographs of using two-color assay to with either live (for calcein-AM, green) or dead (for ethidium homodimer-1, red) cells. Resveratrol rescued the hypoxia decreased SH-SY5Y cells survivability, although this protective effect was blocked by co-treatment with Compound C. These results may contribute to the understanding of the effects of AMPK</p>

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	<p>stimulation on neurobiological events related to cellular function and tissue equilibrium. In the project, we will highlight the role of AMPK in neuronal dysfunction triggered by hypoxia in stroke-induced SH-SY5Y cells dysfunction has not been investigated yet. Our results reveal that resveratrol may play a protective role in hypoxia, and support the view that AMPK is a potential therapeutic target in stroke. Keywords: Resveratrol, AMPK, SH-SY5Y cells, hypoxia</p>
 <p>Putu Indraswari Aryanti GICICHLSR1808060</p>	<p>The Effect Of Red Ginger (Zingiber Officinale var. Rubrum) Massage On Pain, Stiffness And Function Disability In Elderly With Osteoarthritis In Surabaya</p> <p>Putu Indraswari Aryanti Nursing Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Magister of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Joni Haryanto Nursing Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Magister of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Elida Ulfiana Nursing Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Magister of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Osteoarthritis (OA) is a progressive chronic disease often experienced by the elderly. The Damage of cartilage tissue in joints results in pain and joint stiffness caused movement disorders. These barriers generated the elderly to limit activities lead to decrease in mobility. The purpose of this study to identify the effect of red ginger massage on pain, joint stiffness and function disability in elderly with osteoarthritis. Methods: This study was true experimental with a randomized control group pre-test post-test design. The client with osteoarthritis were chosen into two groups: red ginger massage and control. The sampling technique was done by cluster random sampling according to the inclusion criteria as many as 62 respondents. The instrument used was WOMAC. Statistical test used paired t test, and MANCOVA. Result: 62 clients were recruited and 60 completed the study. Pain, stiffness and function disability were decreased on intervention group with p value 0,000. It means there was influence of red ginger massage on pain, stiffness and functional disability in elderly with osteoarthritis. Discussion: The combination of massage interventions with the use of red ginger essential oil simultaneously provided positive effect on the reduction of pain, joint stiffness and function disability in the elderly with osteoarthritis. Conclusion: Red ginger massage might be applied as a complementary treatment to help reduced pain levels, joint stiffness and function disability in addition to standard drug treatment usage in osteoarthritis disease. Keywords: red ginger massage, pain, joint stiffness, physical function limitations, osteoarthritis</p>
 <p>Nurul Khusnul Khotimah GICICHLSR1808061</p>	<p>The Correlation Of Social Support And Health Care Workers Support With Adherence Healthy Lifestyle In Patient With Hypertension In Kota Bima Indonesia</p> <p>Nurul Khusnul Khotimah Postgraduate Magister Program Of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga,Jl. Mulyorejo, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Kusnanto Lecture In Faculty Of Nursing ,Universitas Airlangga Jl. Mulyorejo, Surabaya, Indonesia</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Ah Yusuf Lecture In Faculty Of Nursing ,Universitas Airlangga Jl. Mulyorejo, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Hypertensive patients in Kota Bima have unhealthy lifestyle adherence. Unhealthy lifestyles in hypertensive patients is the result of interactions between patients with their environment. Lifestyle indicators are diet, physical activity and healthy smoking. Method: Type of non-experimental quantitative research. Type of approach that researchers use is a type of descriptive analysis approach with explanatory research research and using survey methods. A sample size of 239 obtained from 5 health centers in Kota Bima. Analytical technique using Chi-square. Result and Analysis: results obtained from multidimensional social support questionnaire consisting of friend support, family support and special person to measure social support show that there is a significant relationship between social support with healthy lifestyle compliance with P value $0.023 < 0.05$ which means the better the social support the compliance of healthy lifestyles more obedient and the questionnaire support the health officers made their own and have tested the validity shows there is a relationship between health officer support with healthy lifestyle compliance of P value $0.019 < 0.05$ means the better support provided by health workers feeding the patient more obediently to the healthy style. For a healthy lifestyle questionnaire using a questionnaire from health research in 2013. The conclusion: The conclusion of hypertensive patients can apply healthy lifestyle compliance with social support and strong health care support provided in the form of information support, instrumental support, award support, emotional support and friendship support that can supports hypertensive patients to adhere to healthy living behaviors.</p> <p>Keywords: Hypertension, Lifestyle, Adherence, Social Support, Health Care Workers Support</p>
 <p>Hoang Thi Thu Ha GICICHLR1808063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Survey Student's Knowledge And Needs For Applying E-Learning Method From Hue University Medicine And Pharmacy In 2017</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nguyen Luong Vu 5th Year General Practitioner Student, Hue University Of Medicine And Pharmacy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nguyen Van Phuoc 5th Year General Practitioner Student, Hue University Of Medicine And Pharmacy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hoang Thi Thu Ha 5th Year Preventive Medicine Student, Hue University Of Medicine And Pharmacy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tran Xuan Chuong Department Of Infection Diseases, Hue University Of Medicine And Pharmacy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: E-learning is an online training platform that is well-known for its flexibility and convenience regarding time, location and and reasonable price. Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy has been gradually bringing the E-learning method into teaching. Therefore, we had two objectives when carrying out this survey. Objectives: 1. Surveying Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy student's knowledge and the needs for such platform.2.</p>

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	<p>Evaluating initial learning performance of the students using such platform. Study methods: a cross-sectional study of 500 students from freshmen to fifth-year student of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy. Materials and methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 500 undergraduate medical students from the first to fifth-year of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy. We selected stratified random sample and directly interviewed the participants with the questionnaire. Results: The percentage of students having good knowledge about E-learning model was 29.2%, students' needs for learning by E-learning model made up 79.4. The number of students, who learned E-learning courses at the university that "This method is more effective than traditional education", accounted for 57.5%. Conclusions: Most students of Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy haven't know much about E-learning method, but the number of students desiring to learn E-Learning is very high. More than half of the students supposed that E-learning method is more effective than traditional education.</p> <p>Keywords: Knowledge, needs, E-learning, students Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy</p>
 <p>Reiko Fukatsu GICICHLRSR1808058</p>	<p>Research On Publicization Of National Employment Welfare Service For Persons With Intractable Diseases In Japan</p> <p>Reiko Fukatsu National Rehabilitation Center For Persons With Disabilities, Tokorozawa City, Saitama Pref. Japan</p> <p>Kumiko Imahashi National Rehabilitation Center For Persons With Disabilities, Tokorozawa City, Saitama Pref. Japan</p> <p>Megumi Nakamura National Rehabilitation Center For Persons With Disabilities, Tokorozawa City, Saitama Pref. Japan</p> <p>Yuichiro Haruna National Institute Of Vocational Rehabilitation, Chiba City, Chiba Pref., Japan</p> <p>Tateo Ito Japan Patients Association, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>Mariko Horigome Tokyo Colony Welfare Corp., Toshima Ward, Tokyo, Japan</p> <p>Tatsuya Noda Nara Medical University, Kashihara City, Nara Pref., Japan</p> <p>Yasuto Itoyama International University Of Health And Welfare, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Pref., Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study was conducted to examine the effect of a local symposium held with the objective to disseminate especially the details and utilization of employment welfare services such as transit support for employment and continued employment support to persons with an intractable disease and their supporters.</p> <p>Counseling and support centers that would co-host a symposium for employment support that utilizes welfare services with our study team were</p>

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	<p>recruited. The basic format of the symposium was composed of two keynote lectures and a panel discussion arranged by a local counseling and support center for persons with intractable disease. Then, a questionnaire survey of symposium executive committee members was conducted approximately six months following the symposium to examine the effect of the symposium on the development of a local support network. Six symposiums were held at Hokkaido, Saga, Okinawa, Gunma, Kochi, and Fukuoka prefectures between 2016 and 2018, and according to the results of the questionnaire surveys, the recognition and knowledge of employment welfare services and available support have generally increased among each of the members and symposium participants; however, those increase did not lead to the increase in number of consulting cases nor to the development of a new network. The symposium project was valued highly by the participants; however, some other device may be needed to add in the symposium format to build momentum to keep expanding the regional support network. A couple of symposiums with improvements based on the finding in the previous symposiums are planned this year, and their effect shall be verified.</p>
 <p>Kumiko Imahashi GICICHLSR1808059</p>	<p>Decision making support for recipients of the rehabilitation service</p> <p>Kumiko Imahashi Research Institute, National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, Tokorozawa, Japan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives The aim of this study was to identify the reality of decision making support for recipients of the rehabilitation service during the process.</p> <p>Methodology Listed and implemented efforts of the decision-making support were extracted from service utilization plans, individual support plans, and support coordination meeting proceedings for eleven service users.</p> <p>Findings Specific details of the support were identified for each of following four phases; (1) confirmation of the user's will and information gathering through the observation of their everyday lives and interviews of involved persons, (2) assessment of the judgement capacity, self-understanding, and psychological situation of the users, (3) assessment of the life-history, human environment, and physical environment, and (4) examination of their choices through experiences.</p> <p>Research Outcomes It was found that the decision-making supports were provided on each phase in domains such as residence, employment, movement, leisure, health maintenance, family, interpersonal relationship, utilization of the system, and use of support equipment.</p> <p>Future Scope It is desirable that the recipients of transition support service for employment are included as the subjects in the future study to identify certain situations where a decision-making support is possible and reasonable types of the support in those situations to fully understand the reality of the support as well as effective support methods.</p>

LISTENERS

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 3rd ICHLSR Bali - International Conference on Healthcare & Life-Science Research, 11 August - 12 August, 2018
- ICHLSR Sri Lanka - International Conference on Healthcare & Life-Science Research, 27 Oct - 28 Oct, 2018

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Upcoming Conferences

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- (2018) International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 20–21 July, Athens
- (2018) International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 Sep, Barcelona
- 2018 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30 Sep – 01 Oct, Budapest
- 2018 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 Oct, Dubai

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- 2018 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 13-14 Oct, Kuala Lumpur
- 2018 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Nov, Singapore
- 2018 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 Nov, Jakarta
- 2018 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Dec, Mauritius
- 2018 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 Dec, Bangkok
- 2018 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Dec, Dubai
- 2018 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 Dec, Bali
- 2019 International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Feb, Dubai

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