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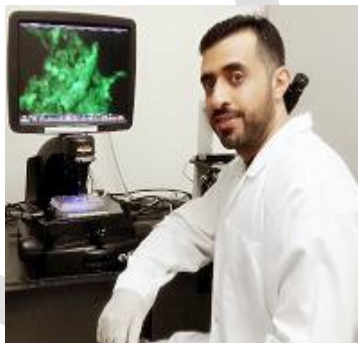
Conference Venue

Rumah Kelab PAUM Clubhouse (Persatuan Alumni Universiti Malaya),
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Keynote Speaker



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Keynote Speaker



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Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia



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Species- Specific Genes And Good Mutations; A New Approach to Test Evolution

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Abstract

The rate of evolution is defined as a measurement of the change in an evolutionary lineage over time. Paleontologists depend mainly on fossils for measuring evolution rate. If we assume evolution is a fact, nevertheless, this method is not accurate, because it does not take into consideration some uncertainties like; uncertainty in divergence time, ancestral population size, generation time, identity of common ancestors, and first of all, incidence of good (favorable) mutations. As far as, no scientist had identified and tested a specific good mutation, then good mutations remain theoretical rather than demonstrable concepts. Validating theoretical concept needs strong tangible or testable evidence.

Geneticists have identified certain percentages of species- specific or species-specific genes for some organisms. Evolution of a new organism or transformation of a certain organ needs changing of all related species- specific genes. Scientists have identified around 3500 species- specific or species- specific genes in humans. Those genes account for 16% - 17% of the total human genome.

To calculate the minimum number of hominids that have lived (and reached maturity) until the presumed human evolution was achieved, we have to multiply the number of species- specific genes that makes human a human with the good (good) mutation rate (assumed, no bad mutations occur to damage or reverse any positively mutated gene). This can be represented in the following equation: $3500 \times 1 \text{ billion} = 3500 \text{ billion hominids}$. This figure is around seventy times more than estimated when rely on related fossils. This result imposes a challenge to evolution theory.

Key words: evolution rate, testing evolution, species- specific genes, unique genes.



Hend Mohamed El-Sayed Mandour
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Genetic Analysis and in Vitro Selection for Drought Tolerance in Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)


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ABSTRACT

Selection for drought tolerance of fifteen wheat genotypes (5 parents and their 10 F_1 hybrids) was performed under field and laboratory conditions and the obtained data were analyzed by diallel analysis. Under laboratory conditions, three different callus induction media were used to determine the optimum hormone balance for callus induction from wheat mature embryos and also to study the genetic response of genotypes under study to callus induction. MS media supplemented with different concentrations of poly ethylene glycol (PEG) were used to evaluate the obtained calli for drought tolerance. Then the drought stressed calli were then transferred to plant regeneration medium for studying their ability to regeneration.

All characters showed that (D) parameter was smaller in magnitude than (H1) parameter under both conditions except main spike length (cm) under normal conditions and plant height (cm) under drought stress conditions, callus primary fresh weight (mg) and plant regeneration frequency, so the ratio $(H1/D)^{1/2}$ was more than unity indicating over dominance effect controlling all characters except these previously mentioned characters, where it were controlled with partial dominance effect. High heritability estimates in broad sense were obtained for all characters, while Narrow-sense heritability was high for main spike length (cm) under both conditions, days to heading, number of spikes/plant and 1000-grain weight (g) under normal conditions, plant height (cm), number of spikelets/spike and main spike yield (g) under drought stress conditions, callus induction frequency, callus primary fresh weight (mg) and plant regeneration frequency, suggesting early generation selection for these characters should be effective, while other characters under study should be selection for them at late generations. The results on mid and better parent heterosis under normal and drought stress conditions represent desired (negative significant) heterotic effects for days to heading and plant height in most crosses and significant positive heterotic effects for the other characters, while negative significant heterosis effects relative to mid and better parent were presence in *in vitro* studied characters. Under drought stress conditions, Parents Variety, (Giza168) was the best specific combiner for days to heading, number of spikelets/spike, main spike yield (g) and grain yield/plant (g) under both conditions and plant height (cm) and 1000-grain weight (g) under drought stress conditions. While, under drought stress conditions, varieties Gemmeiza10 and Misr1 were the best specific combiner for main spike length (cm) and number of spikes/plant, respectively.

Concerning specific combining ability, hybrids Gemmiza10xLine24 and Sids13xGemmiza10 were the best specific combiners for grain yield /plant (g) and 1000 grain weight (g), respectively under both conditions. While, under drought

	<p>stress conditions, hybrids Giza168 x Misr1, Sids13 x Misr1, Gemmiza10xMisr1 and Gemmiza10 x Line24 were the best specific combiners for plant height (cm), number of spikelets/spike, days to heading and (main spike length (cm) and main spike yield (g)), respectively.</p> <p>The differences between the three callus induction media were significant in all characters except in (CIF %), indicating that this character is genotype dependent and M2 media was the best media for callus induction .</p> <p>From the obtained data of <i>in vitro</i> selection for drought tolerance it could be concluded that the parental cultivars ,Giza168 and Sids13 and their hybrid (Giza168 xSids13) were the most drought tolerant genotypes ,while the parent Misr1 was the most drought sensitive. A set of ISSR markers for drought tolerance and (BSA) approach were used in molecular studies. Crosses between Misr1 (sensitive for drought tolerance) x Giza 168 (drought tolerant) was made to obtain F₁ and F₂ plants for performing (BSA) . DNA extracted from the two parents, F₁'s and from bulked F₂ sensitive and tolerant extremes for drought stress. Five tolerant molecular markers appeared in positive molecular marker for drought tolerance, where three of them were in primer HB14 at 300bp,466 bp and 590 bp,one in primerHB9 at 320 bp and one in primer HB15 at 316bp . These results confirmed the importance of primer HB9, HB14 and HB15 for applying of them in discovery of positive molecular markers to drought tolerance in bread wheat. These molecular markers could be used for identify bread wheat genotypes that can be used in molecular breeding programs for drought tolerance, as well as for early discovering the drought tolerance genotypes that can be cultivated in areas of lower water supply.</p>
 <p>Abdullahi Ibrahim Uba YRAB3SC16021053</p>	<p>Closure of Skin Incision by Dual Wavelength (980&1064 nm) Laser Application</p> <p>Abdullahi Ibrahim Uba, Kadir Has University, Istanbul madataiabdullahi@yahoo.com</p> <p>Haşim Ozgur Tabakoglu, Kadir Has University, Istanbul</p> <p>Umar Aliyu Abdullahi, Musbahu Muhammad Sani Kadir Has University, Istanbul</p>



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Therapeutic Communication Decreases Cortisol Levels Of Family Members Who Take Care Of Tuberculosis Sufferers

Chilyatiz Zahroh

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is the third largest disease causes of death. The total of pulmonary TB cases in Indonesia 2014 was recorded 324.539 of 245 million people (WHO, 2016). Directly-Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) Program had been implemented by the Indonesian Government since 1995. The treatment of TB sufferers is continuously performed at least 6 months. It becomes a stressor for family members who take care of TB sufferers. There has been no attempt to treat the stressor. This research aims to recognize the influence of therapeutic communication on the cortisol levels decrease of family members who take care of TB sufferers.

The research design was pre experiment with one group pre – post test approach. Experimental units were family members who took care of TB sufferers as many as 10 respondents with the total sampling techniques. The variable was Cortisol which was measured before and after the therapeutic communication, by taking of blood sample. The data of cortisol was analyzed by using the paired t test. Result: before the therapeutic communication was done, cortisol levels of the respondents were in the normal range, with the average 12.06 μ g/dl. The Cortisol levels of the respondents after implementing therapeutic communication were decreased, with an average of 9.37 μ g/dl. Therefore, there is a decrease (delta) of 2.69 μ g/dl after the therapeutic communication was implemented. From the paired t test result was obtained that $p = 0.0005$, there was a significant difference in cortisol levels before and after having therapeutic communication. Communication is an essential component which must be owned by the nurse. Professional nurses should be able to improve therapeutic communication skills to decrease and overcome stress of the family members who take care of TB sufferers.

Key word: therapeutic communication, cortisol



Romiko

MEASURING HEAD NURSES' COACHING PRACTICE: MODIFYING AND TESTING THE INSTRUMENT FOR ASSESSING MANAGERIAL COACHING SKILLS

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 <p>Mr. Sukron GICHNDM1603053</p>	<p>The Develop of Caregiver's Stroke Knowledge Tool For Stroke Caregiver In Indonesia</p> <p>Mr. Sukron Faculty Of Nursing Khon Kaen Univeristy, Thailand <u>sukron_90@yahoo.com</u>,</p> <p>Nichapatr Putthicamin , Doctor, Department of Adult of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, 40002 Thailand. <u>thithi@kku.ac.th</u></p> <p>Busaba Somjaivong Assistant Professor, Department of Adult of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, 40002 Thailand.</p>

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Abstract

This descriptive research design was conducted to develop caregiver's knowledge about stroke for stroke caregivers. The target group in this study is caregivers of stroke patients at Neurological outpatient unit of Muhammadiyah Hospital Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia. Content validity was tested by five experts and Reliability was conducted in sample of 30 caregivers from the target population. The reliability was tested using SPSS and internal consistency would be analyzed by KR-20 (Kuder-Richardson 20). The finding of content validity showed that stroke disease dimensions' there were four items not agreed by experts I-CVIs = 0.80, however another items was agreed by all experts I-CVIs = 1.00. Mean of I-CVI for all experts were 0.92. The experts mentioned that the stroke dimensions were clear and relevant to assess caregiver knowledge about stroke. In reliability test, the mean score was 11.73 (SD=4.75) with variance 22.55 and KR-20 was 0.75. In conclusion, the caregivers' knowledge about stroke has good properties to assess the level of knowledge about stroke for stroke caregiver. Nurses who work with stroke patients on inpatient unit can use the tool to assess caregiver knowledge before discharge at home. Further study should examine the skill of caregiver to prepare how to take care of stroke patient at home.

Keywords--Knowledge about stroke, stroke caregiver, stroke disease



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Spiritual Fitness among Yoga Students and College Students

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Abstract

Introduction: Spiritual Fitness is one of several components aimed at promoting health and well being in humans. Spiritual Fitness can come in many forms and may include any of the following: belief in transcendent, meaning and purpose, self transcendence, a sense of morality, engagement with a community, with smaller values, altruism and religiosity. This paper reveals the current scientific evidence and clinical promise of yoga mindfulness. **Objective:** To find out the difference between yoga students and college students on spiritual fitness. **Materials and Methods:** This study was a comparative study. In this study 60 students were selected from physical education department (BPED) and yoga institutions from Aligarh Muslim University and Aligarh place through convenient sampling. Data were collected through Spiritual Fitness Questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaire collected from SPSS software. **Result:** The result showed that there was a significant difference between yoga students and college students. Furthermore yogic students showed more spiritual fitness than college students of

	<p>BPED course. Conclusion: High level of spiritual thinking and fitness in yogic students helps them to improve their mental & psychological well being. Yoga may be as effective as or better than sports at improving a variety of health-related outcome measures and spirituality.</p> <p>Keywords: Spiritual Fitness, Yoga students, Sports persons</p>
 <p>Eppy Setiyowati GIC16032051</p>	<p>Departement Of Nursing, Faculty Of Nursing And Midwifery, University Of Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya</p> <p>Eppy Setiyowati Decision Making Process To Choose Health Education In Surabaya eppyseti@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract The research objective is to analyze the decision-making process for choosing health education in Surabaya. Quantitative research design used a survey approach by using a questionnaire on 110 respondents of students' parents and 110 students of final semester, then the data were analyzed by a chi-square test. The result showed that the decision-making process done by respondents was largely on the stage of searching information and choosing health education, while the process of recognition need was not done. The chi-square result showed significant result between the decision making process and the choice of health education. The conclusion obtained from the result of the research showed that the decision-making process in the choice of health education can be done without going through the need of introduction.</p> <p>Keywords: health education, decision-making, choice</p>
 <p><u>Nety Mawarda</u> <u>Hatmanti</u> GIC16032052</p>	<p>The Confidence On Checking Blood Ability And Psychological Aspect Of Patients With Type 2 Of Diabetes</p> <p>Nety Mawarda Hatmanti University of Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, Indonesia nety.mawarda@unusa.ac.id</p> <p>Abstract Purpose : The study purpose was to explore the relationship between the confidence on checking blood ability and psychological aspects of patient with type 2 of diabetes. Method : A cross-sectional study with descriptive correlational design was conducted for this study. Patients (N=64) with type 2 of diabetes mellitus were recruited from community health center in Surabaya. Relationship between the confidence on checking blood ability and psychological aspect was assessed by a questionnaire. Result : The research showed a significant relationship between the confidence on checking blood ability and psychological aspect was shown by the result of Chi Square's test (p=0,015). Conclusion : Patiens who had confidence on checking blood ability would effect psychological aspect in they life with type 2 of Diabetes.</p>

	<p>The Relationship Between The Intensity Of Emotional Bullying And Self-Esteem In Teenagers</p> <p>Nur Hidaayah Nahdlatul Ulama University of Surabaya, Indonesia nur_hidy@yahoo.co.id/, nurhid@unusa.co.id</p> <p>Abstract Objective: to find out the relationship between the intensity of emotional bullying and self-esteem in teenagers. Method: The analytic cross sectional, the population of teens in Al Islam high school Krian, East Java, was obtained 44 samples by simple random sampling. The independent variable is the intensity of emotional bullying, the dependent variable was self-esteem, the instrument sheet was structured interview. The result of the analysis used a Chi-square test. The result of all teenagers whose age was 15-18 years was 75% women, 54.5% of them sometimes got treated of bullying, 65.9% of them were low self esteem and 24 respondents who sometimes got bullying, 66.7% of them had low self esteem. Correlation: $\rho = 0.035 < \alpha = 0.05$, there was a relationship between the intensity of emotional bullying and self-esteem. Keyword: emotional bullying, self-esteem, teen</p>
<p>Ahmad Tubaishat GIC16032054</p>	<p>Effectiveness of Simulation-based teaching on Arrhythmia: Nursing Students Knowledge</p> <p>Ahmad Tubaishat Department of Adult Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Al al-Bayt University, Mafraq, Jordan atubaishat@aabu.edu.jo</p> <p>LoaiTwalbeh</p> <p>Abstract Background: the realistic and practical environment that provided by the simulation is highly useful in the teaching process. The use of this simulation in health and nursing education is widely used nowadays. Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of simulation-based teaching on arrhythmia knowledge acquisition among nursing students in Jordan. Method: randomized controlled design involving a pretest-posttest was used in this study. Nursing students were allocated into experimental group (n=47) who attended a simulation about some arrhythmia scenarios, and a control group (n=44) who received a traditional lecture about the same topic. Results: Paired t test showed that the posttest mean arrhythmia's knowledge score was significantly higher than that at the pretest in both experimental and control group. However, participants in the experimental group demonstrated significantly higher knowledge of arrhythmia in the posttest compared to those in the control group. Conclusion: Despite that both modalities were effective in improving the subjects' knowledge acquisition of arrhythmia; the simulation is more superior and</p>

<p>Laila Habib Allah GIC16032055</p>	<p>significantly improve students' arrhythmia knowledge.</p> <p>Factors affecting eHealth Literacy among nursing students in Jordan</p> <p>Laila Habib Allah Department of Nursing, Irbid National University, Irbid-Jordan Lailahabeeb2007@yahoo.com</p> <p>Ahmad Tubaishat Al al-Bayt University/ Faculty of Nursing, Mafraq-Jordan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: with the development of information and communication technology, using the internet as a source to obtain health information is increasing. Nursing students as a future healthcare provider should have the skills of locating, evaluating and using of online health information. This will enable them to help their patients and families to make informed decisions.</p> <p>Aim: this study has two-fold aim. The first is to assess the eHealth literacy among nursing students in Jordan. The second aim is to explore the factors that have an effect on the eHealth literacy.</p> <p>Methods: this is descriptive cross sectional survey that conducted in two universities in Jordan; public and private one. A number of 541 students from both universities were completed the eHEALS scale, which is a instrument designed to measure the eHealth literacy. Some additional personal and demographical variable were collected to explore its effect on eHealth literacy.</p> <p>Results: Students have a high perceived level of e-Health literacy (M=3.62, SD=0.58). They are aware of the available online health resources, know how to search, locate, and use these resources. But, they do not have the skills to evaluate these resources and cannot differentiate between the high and low quality resources. The results showed as well that type of university, type of students' admission, academic level, students' skills of using internet, and the perception of usefulness and importance of internet have an effect on the eHealth literacy. While the age, gender, GPA, and the frequency of using internet was no significant factors.</p> <p>Conclusion: This study represents a baseline reference for the eHealth literacy in Jordan. Students have some skills of eHealth literacy and other skills need to be improved. Nursing educators and administrators should integrate and incorporate the skills of eHealth literacy in the curriculum.</p>
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A Comparison of English Reading Comprehension Ability and Motivation Based on Whole Language Approach with REAP Reading Strategy and Using Conventional Approach of Grade 9 Students

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Abstract

The research objectives were to compare English reading comprehension ability and motivation based on Whole Language Approach with REAP reading strategy and using Conventional Approach of Grade 9 students. The participants were 80 Grade 9 Students in the first semester, academic year 2015 at Suratthani School, Suratthani, Thailand. They were assigned to an experimental group and control group. Each group was 40 students. The instruments used in the study were English lesson plans based on Whole Language Approach with REAP reading strategy and Conventional Approach, 30 items of reading comprehension test and students' motivational English learning questionnaire. The data were statistically analyzed by percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test for dependent and t-test for independent.

The research findings indicated that 1) English reading comprehension ability of Grade 9 students taught by using Whole Language Approach with REAP reading strategy was significantly higher than those taught by using Conventional Approach at .05 level of significance. 2) English reading comprehension ability of Grade 9 students taught by using Whole Language Approach with REAP reading strategy was significantly higher than was significantly higher than before receiving Whole Language Approach with REAP reading strategy at .05 level of significance. 3) English learning motivation of Grade 9 students taught by using Whole Language Approach with REAP reading strategy was significantly higher than those taught by using Conventional Approach at .05 level of significance.

Keywords: Whole Language, REAP reading strategy, reading comprehension ability, motivation

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Effect of Endophytic Bacterial Isolates towards Sustainable Food Production

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Abstract

Several microorganisms have been isolated from various plant sources which serve

	<p>to improve the plant growth. Such plant associated endophytes protect their host against environmental stress, increase the tolerance against pathogens and induce growth by nitrogen fixation, through phosphate solubilization and also by producing growth hormone like substances. The present study was to elucidate the role of selected nine Endophytic Bacterial Isolates in plant growth promotion. These selected endophytic bacterial isolates were screened for their plant growth promoting activities like phosphate solubilization, nitrogen fixation, ammonia production, and protease, cellulase activity. Out of nine endophytic bacterial isolates, five of them showed positive results for all biochemical activities. The step by step isolation of endophytic bacteria with the features of auxin activity and growth promoting activity can makes a better formulation for maximum yield of crop plants which provide sustainability of food challenges.</p> <p>Key Words: Auxin production, Ammonia Production, Nitrogen Fixation, Phosphate solubilization and Plant Growth Promoting Activity.</p>
 <p>Embolo Enyegue Elisee Libert GIC16032058</p>	<p>Blood Tissue Cytological Status of Prognosis and Predictive Markers in the Natural History of Solid Cancer Development</p> <p>Embolo Enyegue Elisee Libert eliseembolo@yahoo.fr</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Cancer is the major burden of disease worldwide. Each year, tens of millions of people are diagnosed with cancer around the world, and more than half of the patients eventually die from it. In many countries, cancer ranks the second most common cause of death following cardiovascular diseases. With significant improvement in treatment and prevention of cardiovascular diseases, cancer has or will soon become the number one killer in many parts of the world. The aim of this study was to optimize the means to support and diagnose early people living with solid cancers through blood exploration using flow cytometry. The techniques used included; complete blood count (CBC), flow cytometry and microscopy slides (smear). The data obtained from the microscopic analysis of blood cells searching for alterations after smear colored blade by May Grünwald Giemsa (MGG), revealed changes in size (anisocytosis) and shape (poikilocytosis) of erythrocytes with total absence of neutrophils. The main blood pathologies associated with these types of cancer obtained after CBC were: hypoglobulinemia (30.76%), blood-concentration (18.75%) which marked the character of hypochromic blood tissue (true anemia), monocytosis (12.82%) and erythrocytopenia (12.82%). The decrease in the number of granules of polymorphonuclear cells and changes in the shapes of nuclei (lobularity) were observed in most patients, using the flow cytometry technique. Thus, alterations of blood tissue in solid cancers were identified and an algorithm for their exploitation has been developed to contribute to the understanding of natural history of solid cancer.</p>



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Therapeutic Communication Decreases Cortisol Levels of Family Members Who Take Care Of Tuberculosis Sufferers

Chilyatiz Zahroh

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Tuberculosis (TB) is the third largest disease causes of death. The total of pulmonary TB cases in Indonesia 2014 was recorded 324.539 of 245 million people (WHO, 2016). Directly-Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) Program had been implemented by the Indonesian Government since 1995. The treatment of TB sufferers is continuously performed at least 6 months. It becomes a stressor for family members who take care of TB sufferers. There has been no attempt to treat the stressor. This research aims to recognize the influence of therapeutic communication on the cortisol levels decrease of family members who take care of TB sufferers.

The research design was pre experiment with one group pre – post test approach. Experimental units were family members who took care of TB sufferers as many as 10 respondents with the total sampling techniques. The variable was Cortisol which was measured before and after the therapeutic communication, by taking of blood sample. The data of cortisol was analyzed by using the paired t test. Result: before the therapeutic communication was done, cortisol levels of the respondents were in the normal range, with the average 12.06 μ g/dl. The Cortisol levels of the respondents after implementing therapeutic communication were decreased, with an average of 9.37 μ g/dl. Therefore, there is a decrease (delta) of 2.69 μ g/dl after the therapeutic communication was implemented. From the paired t test result was obtained that $p = 0.0005$, there was a significant difference in cortisol levels before and after having therapeutic communication. Communication is an essential component which must be owned by the nurse. Professional nurses should be able to improve therapeutic communication skills to decrease and overcome stress of the family members who take care of TB sufferers.

Key word: therapeutic communication, cortisol

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Factors Affecting eHealth Literacy Among Nursing Students in Jordan

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Abstract

Background: with the development of information and communication technology, using the internet as a source to obtain health information is increasing. Nursing students as a future healthcare provider should have the skills of locating, evaluating and using of online health information. This will enable them to help their patients and families to make informed decisions.

	<p>Aim: this study has two-fold aim. The first is to assess the eHealth literacy among nursing students in Jordan. The second aim is to explore the factors that have an effect on the eHealth literacy.</p> <p>Methods: this is descriptive cross sectional survey that conducted in two universities in Jordan; public and private one. A number of 541 students from both universities were completed the eHEALS scale, which is a instrument designed to measure the eHealth literacy. Some additional personal and demographical variable were collected to explore its effect on eHealth literacy.</p> <p>Results: Students have a high perceived level of e-Health literacy (M=3.62, SD=0.58). They are aware of the available online health resources, know how to search, locate, and use these resources. But, they do not have the skills to evaluate these resources and cannot differentiate between the high and low quality resources. The results showed as well that type of university, type of students' admission, academic level, students' skills of using internet, and the perception of usefulness and importance of internet have an effect on the eHealth literacy. While the age, gender, GPA, and the frequency of using internet was no significant factors.</p> <p>Conclusion: This study represents a baseline reference for the eHealth literacy in Jordan. Students have some skills of eHealth literacy and other skills need to be improved. Nursing educators and administrators should integrate and incorporate the skills of eHealth literacy in the curriculum.</p>
 <p>Dexton Antony Johns YRA16032051</p>	<p>Clinical and radiographic comparison of the effect of Platelet Rich Plasma, Platelet Rich Fibrin and induced bleeding in the revascularization of tooth with necrotic pulp and open apex. A clinical study</p> <p>Dexton Antony Johns DM wims Medical College dextonjohns@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: A tooth with necrotic pulp and open apex is a always a special challenge outcome for such tooth should be regeneration of pulp- like tissue into the root canal present study has confined itself with the comparison of platelet rich plasma (PRP), revascularization procedure.</p> <p>Materials and Methods:60 patients were randomly categorized into three groups. group of the patients ranged from 6 years to 28 years, 32 males and 28 females. Inclusion criteria was taken. All the patients were clinically healthy with no underlying systemic illness. Root length and root thickness in order to standardize the measurements.</p> <p>Results:Clinically none of the patients presented with pain, reinfection or radiographic changes. PRP gave quicker results with respect to periapical wound healing compared to tooth with necrotic pulp and open apex. PRP was better than PRF and induced the regenerative endodontic procedures.</p> <p>Conclusion:On analysing the pros and cons of the techniques performed, it is concluded that endodontic procedure for revascularization of a non vital immature permanent tooth is a viable option.</p> <p>Key words:Revascularization, open apex, Platelet Rich Plasma, Platelet Rich Fibrin,</p>



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Effectiveness of Simulation-based teaching on Arrhythmia: Nursing Students' Knowledge

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Loai Twalbeh

Abstract

Background: the realistic and practical environment that provided by the simulation is highly useful in the teaching process. The use of this simulation in health and nursing education is widely used nowadays.

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of simulation-based teaching on arrhythmia knowledge acquisition among nursing students in Jordan.

Method: randomized controlled design involving a pretest-posttest was used in this study. Nursing students were allocated into experimental group (n=47) who attended a simulation about some arrhythmia scenarios, and a control group (n=44) who received a traditional lecture about the same topic.

Results: Paired t test showed that the posttest mean arrhythmia's knowledge score was significantly higher than that at the pretest in both experimental and control group. However, participants in the experimental group demonstrated significantly higher knowledge of arrhythmia in the posttest compared to those in the control group.

Conclusion: Despite that both modalities were effective in improving the subjects' knowledge acquisition of arrhythmia; the simulation is more superior and significantly improve students' arrhythmia knowledge.

**Khalid Mohamed Ali
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Development of Synthetic Multiepitope Peptide (Rmep) as Potential Serodiagnostic Marker and Vaccine Candidate for Toxoplasma Gondii Infection

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ABSTARCT

Infection with the intracellular parasite Toxoplasma gondii exhibits a worldwide distribution. Such disease is known to cause abortions and serious clinical complications on the fetus, neonate, and immunocompromised individuals, resulting in considerable clinical and economic effects. The most effective measure for controlling toxoplasmosis and minimizing the harms caused by the parasite is prompt diagnosis and treatment. Meanwhile, vaccination is an efficient tool for preventing the occurrence of the infection. Therefore, development of a novel antigen for diagnostic or vaccination purposes is important.

Significant efforts have been made to acquire such antigen. As a result, developing multi-epitope-based antigens using software-based prediction tools and molecular techniques may provide a novel and alternative means for acquiring less expensive

and more accurate diagnostic kits or potential vaccine candidates. The advantage of the multi-epitope antigen lies in the capacity to combine epitopes from different stages of the parasite. Thereby, this approach would serve as a promising and valuable strategy to overcome the antigen complexity of the *T. gondii* life cycle. In this study, a single synthetic gene of approximately 456 bp in size, which encodes potential epitopes of *T. gondii* antigens, was successfully constructed using gene assembly PCR. The constructed gene, designated as USM.TOXO1, was then cloned into a pET32a(+) expression vector and transformed into BL21 (DE3) pLysS *E. coli* Competent cells. The entire protein was successfully expressed and purified. Subsequently, the immunoreactivity of this antigen was evaluated by developing immunoglobulin G (IgG) enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and Western blot analysis using human sera. Meanwhile, the immunogenicity was tested in BALB/c mice. The usefulness of USM.TOXO1 for the diagnosis of toxoplasmosis through ELISA was tested on 151 sera from positive *T. gondii* patients and 96 sera from negative patients for the detection of specific anti-*T. gondii* IgG. The USM.TOXO1 ELISA presented an 85.43% sensitivity, 81.25% specificity, 87.76% positive predictive value, and 78% negative predictive value. Immunization of the BALB/c mice with USM.TOXO1 generated a strong mixed Th1/Th2 response polarized toward the IgG1 antibody isotype. Additionally, analysis of cytokine profiles following *in vitro* stimulation revealed the significant synthesis of IFN- γ cytokines, but not IL-4, in the immunized mice compared with the control group. In conclusion, USM.TOXO1 is a potential serodiagnostic marker for the detection of *T. gondii* infection in humans, as well as a promising vaccine candidate that elicits protective immunity in BALB/c mice. The proven immunoreactivity and immunogenicity of USM.TOXO1 can serve as a premise for the further use of epitope-based antigens in the routine diagnosis and immunoprevention of human and animal toxoplasmosis.

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