CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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Email: info@grdsweb.org
Keynote Speaker

Rita T Abdulmunam Aljadiri

Senior Lecturer, Emirates Aviation University
Psychological Impact of Care giving In Parents of Physically Impaired Children
Rohin Vinayak
Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to investigate the relationship of hopelessness, depression, wellbeing and quality of life in mothers of children with hearing and orthopedic impairment. Mothers as well as fathers of two hundred disabled children (hundred male and hundred female with equal number in each of the disability) were included in this study. They belonged to nuclear literate families of Chandigarh. Beck Depression inventory, Beck Hopelessness Scale, Subjective wellbeing scale and WHO Quality of life Health Profile were used. The findings indicated that mothers of girls with Hearing and Orthopedic impairment had higher levels of hopelessness and depression and lower wellbeing and poorer quality of life as compared to mothers of boys with impairments. Besides, mothers as compared to fathers showed poorer quality of life and lower well being, and fathers reported more hopelessness and depression than mothers in both impairment groups. Correlational analysis revealed interesting results. Study emphasizes on the effective rehabilitation programs which should provide sufficient opportunities for repeated follow-up interviews that offer not only information on the children’s disabilities but also psychological support for the caregivers.

A survey of abomasal Worms of farm animals by Copro-Culture
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Parasitology Department, Qena Faculty of Veterinary medicine, South-Valley University, 83523 Qena, Egypt

ABSTRACT

In the present study, examination of 442 faecal samples was performed: 171 from cattle, 128 from buffaloes and 143 from sheep. During the period from May, 2014 to April, 2015, fecal examination showed the infection rate with abomasal nematodes was 30% in cattle, 22.6% in buffaloes, and 31.4% in sheep. Fecal culture gave results of 47.5%, 30%, and 50.3% in cattle, buffaloes and sheep respectively. Seasonal infection with abomasal nematodes as shown by faecal culture in cattle, reveals the highest infection rate is in summer (55.9%), followed by spring (54.1%), autumn (50%), and winter (33.3%). Cooperia spp. is the most prevalent larva in both cattle and buffaloes; Strongyloides papillosus is the most predominant one in sheep. Here we introduce the first study of abomasal worms infection in ruminants in Qena, Egypt. The prevalence is found to be so high among the all examined animals, that we recommend that the authorities apply suitable control programs.

Keywords: Haemonchus, Ostertagia, Seasonal dynamics, Floatation
Measuring Malaria Burden Using the Disability Adjusted Life Years in Gwanda District, Zimbabwe

Resign Gunda
University of KwaZulu-Natal

ABSTRACT

Background: Malaria poses a significant threat to public health in Zimbabwe and is one of the highest contributors to morbidity and mortality in the country. However, very little is known about the burden of malaria in areas affected by the disease. The Disability adjusted life year (DALY) metric was used to determine the burden of malaria in Gwanda District Zimbabwe. This study provides a better understanding of the impact of disease burden on affected populations.

Methods: Data for determination of DALYs for malaria was collected from health facility malaria registers and the District Health Information System to estimate DALYs at household and district levels respectively. The household DALYs included malaria cases for 2013-2015 (n=130) while the DALYs for the district included confirmed cases from 2011-2015 (n=719). DALYs were calculated based on the methodology described in the 2010 Global Burden of Disease Study. Data was entered and analysed in SPSS version 22.

Results: Malaria still imposes a substantial disease burden on affected communities despite a general decrease in the national incidence rates. Households lost a total of 153.89 DALYs with the majority of the disease burden (65.55%) occurring in the most economically productive age group (15-45 years) with a mean loss of 1.18 DALYs per malaria case. At district level, 251.09 DALYs were lost due to malaria and the calculated average district DALY rate for 2011-2015 was 36.29 DALYs /100 000 persons/year. Mortality was the main contributor to DALY burden for malaria in the district.

Conclusion: DALYs can be utilised to estimate burden of disease using local sources of information. It is important to estimate this burden to assist policy makers in channelling resources to enable interventions that will assist in reducing it.

Keywords: Disability adjusted life year, malaria, disease burden, Zimbabwe, Gwanda District

Protective effects of seeds of Terminalia chebula in streptozotocin induced diabetic mice for Diabetic Nephropathy & Wound Healing

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ABSTRACT

Background
Diabetic nephropathy & wound healing is one of the most significant long-term complications for individual patients with diabetes in the
Anurag Singh
GIC16102056

Objective
The objective of our study was to evaluate the protective effects of seeds of Terminalia chebula in streptozotocin induced diabetic mice for diabetic nephropathy & wound healing. This study was performed to calculate the rate of wound contraction and estimation of various biochemical parameters like SOD, LPO & NO levels in the granulation tissue and also serum creatinine, serum urea and level of glucose in diabetic and non-diabetic mice were measured.

Materials and Methods
The methanolic extract of the seeds of Terminalia chebula at a dose of 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg body weight was induced through intraperitonial in diabetic and non-diabetic mice. The results were compared with control and metformine induced diabetic and non-diabetic mice. Blood samples were examined for the level of serum creatinine, serum urea and glucose. Urine samples were also examined for albumin, urinary protein and urea.

Results
The methanolic extract of the seeds of Terminalia chebula significantly increases the level of serum creatinine, serum urea, and glucose. The results also shows that this plant drugs are a potent source of antioxidative phenolic compounds that counteract with ROS species and speed up wound healing mechanism and also play a protective role in the case of diabetic nephropathy. The plant extract significantly increased the level of SOD, NO and decreased LPO in granuloma tissue of diabetic mice.

Conclusion
The extract of the seeds of Terminalia chebula increased the rate of angiogenesis and improved antioxidant enzymes status that eventually leads to faster wound healing and reduce the risk of oxidative stress and kidney damage in diabetic condition. This plant needs further studies to find the lead molecules responsible for the faster wound healing and protective role of diabetic nephropathy.

Key words: Delayed wound healing, Nephropahty, Secondary metabolite, SOD, LPO, NO, Creatinine, Urea.

Dr. Abdul Sattar Khan
GIC16120057

Assessment Of Awareness About Tuberculosis Among Tb Patients Admitted At Chest Diseases And General Hospital Hill, District Bagh Azad Kashmir

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ABSTRACT
Background: Health Education plays a vital role in the prevention and control of Tuberculosis. Though there has been a focus upon awareness regarding TB, still there are many gaps that need to be bridged to improve the cure rates by providing health education. The main objective of the study was to assess the awareness about TB among
indoor-patients at Chest Diseases and General Hospital Hill, AJK and formulate health education plan regarding the prevention and control of Tuberculosis.

Methods: It is an institution based descriptive cross sectional study conducted on indoor TB patients from June 2013 to June 2014. Through universal sampling technique and prior informed written consent, 523 diagnosed patients of TB who were taking anti-TB drugs were interviewed through a pre-designed and pre-tested questionnaire and the data were collected on demographic profile of the patients and the awareness of the patients about the signs and symptoms, investigations, complications, preventive measures and treatment of TB as well as the side effects of anti-TB drugs.

Results: The study revealed that 523 patients of TB were admitted during the study span. The Mean Age of the patients was 43 years ranging from 19 to 63 years. The males were 51% compared to 49% females. 87% patients had Pulmonary TB while only 13% were Extra-pulmonary cases. 95% were literate but 77% of these possessed Primary qualifications. The awareness of the patients about the signs and symptoms, treatment and preventive measures of TB was found good enough while the awareness about the side effects of the anti-TB drugs, investigations and complications of TB was found poor.

Conclusion: The study concluded that Health Education plays a vital role in controlling and preventing Tuberculosis. Though there have been many programmes and campaigns launched from time to time aiming at health education to prevent and control TB, but there is a dire need for a comprehensive approach towards this and the segment of health education needs to be integrated and incorporated into the healthcare delivery system so ensure its sustainability.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Awareness, Health Education

The impact Agricultural research in developing countries: the case of Algeria

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ABSTRACT

Agricultural research as the agricultural sector has experienced many changes during the post colonial period in Algeria. Despite the fact that scientific research in general occupies a better place in the economic model, efficiency of it still difficult to grasp because of constraints that can be at various levels: political, organizational, managerial, ... etc. In order to improve its contribution in rural areas, a new approach is beginning to emerge. It meets the need to make research in tune with the social demand through the promotion of the impact research. This research summarizes the research gateways - experimentation - extension and integration in one sphere of local research community. Such clusters or agricultural and food centres are beginning to emerge which causes the application of a particular research requiring a new organization to design sense to the entire partner’s action. Thus, prima
edge, research should cope with new criteria revolving around, the multi-sectoriality, spontaneity address changes for a more tailored innovation, monitoring - evaluation, etc.... In this paper, the experience of the involvement of agricultural research in a dairy cluster project located in a semi-arid area is told to draw key lessons at this stage of its implementation.

Bioactives from Gymnema sylvestre has antidiabetic potential in vitro
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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a multifunctional disorder with several causes and multiple consequences. The management of blood glucose level is the hallmark in the treatment of this disease. Nutraceuticals play a vital role in ameliorating the diabetic condition. This may be achieved through the use of oral hypoglycemic drugs such as biguanides, insulin secretagogues, and α-glucosidase inhibitors. Indian medicine has identified Gymnema sylvestre to be a potent antidiabetic plant material. The purpose of the present study was to isolate disaccharidase inhibitors from Gymnema sylvestre leaf extracts. Of the different solvent extracts of Gymnema sylvestre leaf studied, Ethanol extract had 97.24% inhibitory activity on Saccharomyces cerevisiae α-glucosidase. Inhibitory activity was also seen against Porcine pancreatic α-amylase and rat intestinal mucosa α-glucosidase (mammalian α-glucosidase). The IC_{50} values towards inhibition of Saccharomyces cerevisiae α-glucosidase was 10 µg/mL. It could be concluded that the ethanolic fraction has good inhibitory activities against disaccharidases and presence of phytochemicals like phenolics, tannins, saponins may have contributed to the inhibitory activity of the plant extract.

Aplastic Anemia Occurrence, Detection and Treatment: A systematic Review
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ABSTRACT

Recent advances in the treatment of aplastic anemia (AA) made most of patients to expect to achieve a long-term survival. Allogeneic stem cell transplantation (SCT) from HLA-matched sibling donor (MSD-SCT) is a preferred first-line treatment option for younger patients with severe or very severe AA, whereas immunosuppressive treatment (IST) is an alternative option for others. Horse anti-thymocyte globuline (ATG) with cyclosporin A (CsA) had been a standard IST regimen with acceptable response rate. Recently, horse ATG had been not available and replaced with rabbit ATG in most countries. Subsequently, recent comparative studies showed that the outcomes of patients who received rabbit ATG/CsA were similar or inferior compared to those who received horse ATG/CsA. Therefore, further studies to improve the outcomes of IST, including additional eltrombopag, are necessary. On the other hand, the upper age limit of...
patients who are able to receive MSD-SCT as first-line treatment is a current issue because of favorable outcomes of MSD-SCT of older patients using fludarabine-based conditioning. In addition, further studies to improve the outcomes of patients who receive allogeneic SCT from alternative donors are needed. In this review, current issues and the newly emerging trends that may improve their outcomes in near futures will be discussed focusing the management of patients with AA. Keywords: Anemia, aplastic; allogeneic stem cell transplantation; Immunosuppressive treatment; Iron chelation therapy.

Risk Factors of Vulvo-vaginal Candidiasis and Antifungal Susceptibility Pattern of Candida species Isolated from Women of Reproductive Age in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines

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ABSTRACT

Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis (VVC) is a widespread inflammatory condition of female genital tract and most encountered problem that affects a large fraction of women in a population. The condition is caused by numerous microorganisms involving yeast. This study was conducted to examine the risk factors of Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis and to evaluate the in-vitro sensitivities of the isolated Candida species to six antifungal agents. Vaginal, endocervical and urine samples were taken from consenting women. Patients completed a questionnaire assessing the clinico-demographic and risk factors of candidiasis. Standard microbiological techniques such as Lactophenol Cotton Blue Stain, Germ Tube Technique, chlamydospore formation, wet mount and culture were used to analyse the samples. Frequency, percentile and chi-square tests were performed. From a total of 86 respondents, less than one third (30.23 %, 26) were from the outpatient charity department and 69.77 %, 60 came from the outpatient private physician’s clinic. Respondents between 41 and 45 years old had the highest frequency of Candida infection (9, 28.12%). Majority of the respondents positive for candidiasis were married. Out of 32 respondents, two (6.25%) had sexual contact with someone having candidiasis. C. krusei were isolated from patients who had sexual contact with the same sex. A total of three (9.37%) patients had multiple sex partners. There were 11 (34.37 %) Candida species isolated from patients with history of candidiasis in the family. Vaginal and labial itchiness and abnormal discharges showed the highest distribution for Candida species. Antifungal susceptibility testing revealed that eighty (88.33%) out of the 96 species isolates were susceptible to amphotericin-B, 38 (39.58%) to Griseofulvin, 72 (75.00%) to Sporonox, 21 (21.88%) to Nizoral, 15 (15.63%) to Diflucan and 78 (81.25%) to Nystatin. The results of the study revealed that sexual activities and high level of reported risk behavior contributed to the development of VVC also this finding support literatures that antifungal prescription should be only given once the proper identification of the Candida species has been performed.
Furthermore, improperly prescribed antifungal agents may lead to drug resistant.

Keyword: Vulvo-vaginal candidiasis, risk factors, antifungal agents, susceptibility pattern

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**Assessment of hemostatic activity of the aqueous extract of leaves of Marrubium vulgare L, a mediterranean Lamiaceae Algeria**

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**ABSTRACT**

The overall objective of this study was to evaluate *in vitro* the hemostatic activity of secondary metabolites (polyphenols, flavonoids and tannins) of Marrubium vulgare leaves, aromatic plant widely used in traditional medicine for the treatment of asthma, cough, diabetes (by its effect on the pancreas to secrete insulin), heart disease, fever has a high efficiency as against inflammation. Qualitative analysis of the aqueous extract (AQE) by thin layer chromatography revealed the presence of quercetin, kaempferol and rutin. Quantification of total phenols by Folin Ciocalteu method and flavonoids by AlCl$_3$ method gave high values with AQE: $175 \pm 0.80$ mg GAE per 100g of the dry matter, $23.86 \pm 0.36$ mg QE per 100g of dry matter. Moreover, the assay of condensed tannins by the vanillin method showed that AQE contains the highest value: $16.55 \pm 0.03$ mg E-Catechin per 100g of dry matter. Assessment of hemostatic activity by the plasma recalcification method (time of Howell) has allowed us to discover the surprising dose dependent anticoagulant effect of AQE lyophilized from leaves of M. vulgare. A positive linear correlation between the two parameters studied: the content of condensed tannins and hemostatic activity ($r = 0.96$) were used to highlight a possible role of these compounds that are potent vasoconstrictor activity in hemostatic. From these results we can see that Marrubium vulgare could be used for the treatment of health.

Keywords: Marrubium vulgare L, aqueous extract, phenolic compounds dosing, hemostatic activity, condensed tannins.

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**Hypolipidemic effect of the lyophilized fruit pulp of Guyabano , Annona muricata Linn. (Fam. Annonaceae) in atherogenic diet-induced hyperlipidemia in albino rats**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction**

In 2011 Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) caused 57,864 or 13.73% of total deaths in the Philippines according to WHO. The age adjusted death rate from this condition was 26.86/100,000. The burden of CHD is growing worldwide due to the increasing rate of obesity, hypertension, diabetes and dyslipidemia. Because of the high prevalence of lifestyle risk factors and the importance of diet in lowering plasma cholesterol levels, medicinal plants have been considered as potential resources for the development of new hypolipidemic drugs.
death rate of 121.63/100,000 population ranks Philippines at number 79 in the world. Projected deaths by CHD may reach 11.1 million globally by 2020. Hyperlipidemia is a significant risk factor in the development of CHD. Any significant reduction in mortality and/or disability from this disease will come from prevention and not cure. Therefore increased awareness and reduction of risk factors maybe the best lines of defense. Guyabano (Annona muricata Linn.) has been found to contain sterols and triterpenoids, constituents which have been attributed lipid lowering properties. The fruit pulp extract is lyophilized and the hypolipidemic property is explored through comparison with atorvastatin (Lipitor).

Experimental:
In this study the phytochemical constituents of the Guyabano fruit-pulp extract was determined using standard tests. The hypolipidemic effect was evaluated against atorvastatin (Lipitor) as standard drug using albino rats as test animals. Hyperlipidemia was induced using an atherogenic diet of cholesterol. Three concentrations of the fruit-pulp extract were used based on mg/kg body weight; 500, 1000 and 2,000. Results were obtained by comparison of total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), Low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c), high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c) and atherogenic index of plasma (AIP). After the tests the test animals were sacrificed and histopathological evaluation of the liver, heart and blood vessels of the atherogenic-diet fed albino rats were conducted.

Results and discussion:
Bioassay findings show that the Guyabano fruit pulp can control in a dose dependent manner the increase in TC, TG, LDL-c and AIP. It can also decrease HDL-c caused by high fat and high cholesterol diet. Although results were remarkable Guyabano fruit pulp did not prove to be superior to the hypolipidemic effect produced by Atorvastatin. Histopathological analysis of the liver, heart and blood vessels also revealed that the fruit pulp is effective in curtailing the deposition of fats in the liver, heart and blood vessels which indicates potential ability to prevent the recurrence of hyperlipidemia. Phytochemical screening confirmed the presence of diverse constituents such as alkaloids, condensed tannin, polyphenols, reducing sugars, fixed oils, unsaturated steroids, deoxy-sugars and flavonoids which potentially might be responsible for the hypolipidemic effects.

Conclusion:
Although atorvastatin proved to be superior in lowering TC, TG, LDL-c and AIP and decreasing HDL-c the lyophilized fruit pulp of Guyabano showed a significant lipid-lowering activity which increased as the dose is increased. It is recommended that higher doses be used as the lyophilized fruit pulp extract is relatively safe. The use of Guyabano however is suggested to be taken as a supplement to the diet as the fruit is easily available in the Philippines. Guyabano to some extent is effective in preventing the deposition of fats in the liver, heart and blood vessels. A follow up study should be done wherein the induction of hyperlipidemia is prolonged to thoroughly establish the hypolipidemic property of the fruit. Further studies to investigate the possible mechanisms of action of the hypolipidemic property are hereby recommended.
In these recent decades, the effects of industrialization broke the existing balance between nature and humans. The sudden and massive use of heavy metals including lead has gradually led to the emergence of new risks, non-evaluated, which include neurological disorders. Therapeutic solutions were highlighted, but these treatments did not show a satisfactory resolution because of the low yield efficiency in addition to the side effects may give rise to new anomalies.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the in vivo protective effect of the Boswellic resin on chronic intoxication induced by lead acetate in Swiss mice.

After chronic exposure to lead with the aqueous extract of boswellic resin administrated orally, the result has shown remarkable correction of neurobehavioral disorders, biochemical and at body weight change. A significant improvement in the behavior of mice poisoned by lead, treated with the boswellic resin developed by behavioral tests as the forced swimming test, locomotor activity, anxiety and stress test comparatively by poisoned mice.

In the liver, the absence of alterations in mice treated intoxicated reflected by a decrease in transaminase levels, comparatively to intoxicated mice.

At the biochemical level, a regulation in calcium levels in the treated mice was relevant.

The SAA results indicated a decrease of lead concentration in brain for the treated intoxicated group confirms by the shrenkun in cortex and hippocampus lesion.

Finally, we can conclude that the oral administration of Boswellia resin reduces the risk of chronic lead poisoning.

Key words: Chronic Toxicity, Boswellia, mice, neurodegeneration.
Enterobacter sp. by 16S rRNA and gyraseB (gyrB) genes analysis, respectively. The PqqC (Co-factor for Pyrroloquinoline quinone) gene from these Zn solubilizing bacteria (ZSB) were amplified, cloned and sequenced which also confirmed their identity as revealed by 16S rRNA and gyrB gene analysis. The strain FA-9 produced a clear zone diameter of 63 mm, 60 mm and 51 mm on agar plates amended with zinc carbonate (ZnCO₃), zinc oxide (ZnO) and zinc phosphate (Zn₃(PO₄)₂), respectively. The strain FA-11 produced a zone diameter of 17 mm with ZnCO₃ and 20 mm with ZnO while no zone was observed with zinc phosphate. Similarly, FA-9 and FA-11 solubilized maximum zinc (102 µg mL⁻¹ & 45 µg mL⁻¹) from ZnCO₃ as compared to ZnO (102 µg mL⁻¹ & 45 µg mL⁻¹) in broth medium. Very low Zn solubilization was quantified in FA-9 (7 µg mL⁻¹) and FA-11 (0.57 µg mL⁻¹) cultured broth. However, both strains did not show any visible activity on agar plates amended with ZnS. A comparison between agar plate assay and liquid broth quantification shows that agar plate assay does not represent the solubilizing potential of ZSB precisely. Both strains FA-9 and FA-11 produced IAA with L-tryptophan (3.25 µg mL⁻¹ & 2.86 µg mL⁻¹) and without L-tryptophan (1.23 µg mL⁻¹ & 1.02 µg mL⁻¹). FA-9 and FA-11 expressed exo-polysaccharides (EPS) and siderophores activity along with phosphate (P) solubilization, ACC deaminase, haemolytic and antifungal activities. The ACC deaminase and N-fixation activity was confirmed by the amplification of acdS and nifH genes respectively. This study will lead us to use novel Zn-mobilizing strains to potentiate the plant growth promoting ability of currently available biofertilizer.

**Keywords**: Zinc solubilizing bacteria (ZSB), P. aeruginosa FA-9, Enterobacter FA-11, Quantification of Zn, 16S rRNA, gyrB and PqqC gene.

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Studies On Deficiencies Of Zinc And Magnesium And Its Effect On Nutritional Status Of Blood Group -A

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**ASBTRACT**

Nutrition has been defined as food at work in the body. Nutrition includes everything that happens to food from the time, it is consumed until it is used for various functions in the body. Malnutrition can result from inadequate or excessive intake of one or more nutrients. Poor nutrition reduces a person’s ability to work and be active. Zinc has a unique and extensive role in biological processes. Since the discovery of this element as an essential nutrient for living organisms, Zinc plays significant roles in enzyme function, nucleic acid metabolism, cell signalling and apoptosis. Zinc is essential for physiological processes including growth and development, lipid metabolism, brain and immune function. Magnesium depletion depresses both cellular and extracellular potassium and exacerbates the effects of low-potassium diets on cellular potassium content. Between 50% and 60% of body magnesium is located within bone, where it is thought to form a surface constituent of the hydroxyapatite.
(calcium phosphate) mineral component. An overall population of about 300 subjects was studied to testify the hypothesis that subjects having blood group “A” are deficient in Zinc and Magnesium. Zinc taste test along with Anthropometric measurements was performed to assess the nutritional status and Zn and Mg deficiency in subjects having blood group “A”.
Keyword: Zinc, Magnesium, Nutritional status

Deregulation of base excision repair gene expression and enhanced proliferation in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Defects in DNA damage repair pathway contribute to cancer. The major pathway for oxidative DNA damage repair is base excision repair (BER). Although BER pathway genes (OGG1, APEX1 and XRCC1) has been investigated in a number of cancers, our knowledge on prognostic significance of these genes and their role in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma is limited.

Methods: Protein levels of OGG1, APEX1 and XRCC1 and a proliferation marker, Ki-67 were examined by immunohistochemical analysis, in a cohort of 50 head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) patients. Furthermore, mRNA levels of these selected genes (OGG1, APEX1 and XRCC1) along with proliferation marker, Ki-67 were also determined in same study cohort for further confirmation of deregulation.

Results: Significant down-regulation of OGG1 (p<0.04) and XRCC1 (p<0.05) was observed in poorly differentiated HNSCC compared to mod-well differentiated cases. Significant up-regulation of APEX1 (p<0.05) and Ki-67 (p<0.05) was observed in poorly differentiated HNSCC compared to mod-well differentiated cases. Significant correlation was observed between XRCC1 and OGG1 (r=0.33, p<0.02). Inverse correlations were observed between OGG1 and Ki-67 (r=-0.377, p<0.005), between APEX1 and XRCC1 (r=-0.435, p<0.002), and between OGG1 and APEX1 (r=-0.34, p<0.02) in HNSCC. To confirm our observations, we examined BER pathway genes and a proliferation marker, Ki-67 expression at mRNA level on 50 head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) and 50 normal control samples by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. Significant down regulation was observed in case of OGG1 (p<0.04) and XRCC1 (p<0.02) while significant up-regulation was observed in case of APEX1 (p<0.01) and Ki-67 (p<0.03) in HNSCC tissue samples compared to controls.

Conclusion: Our data suggested that deregulation of base excision repair pathway genes, such as OGG1, APEX1 and XRCC1, combined with over-expression of Ki-67, a marker for excessive proliferation, may contribute to progression of HNSCC in Pakistani population.
Diversity Of Aquatic Fungi In Different Ponds Of Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India
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C.G. India

ABSTRACT

Eight aquatic fungi were identified in water samples collected from different ponds of Raipur city during the period November 2013 to October 2014. The physicochemical characteristics of the collected water samples were also taken. The fungal population showed marked vertical variations during the period of study. The study gives important information about how moulds are distributed in the water, which will be important to consider in management of water contamination problems.

Keywords
Aquatic fungi, Raipur, Water contamination, physicochemical characteristics.

Expanding the Scope of Electronic Medical Records for Breast Cancer Clinical Research and Secondary Data Use

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ABSTRACT

Electronic medical record (EMR) is primarily designed to meet clinical practice needs for patient care. On the other hand, the research repository system, known as electronic data capture (EDC), is an electronic documentation and management system deployed in clinical research sites. As the usage of EMR expands, there are more opportunities in extending the system and data interoperability to facilitate clinical research activities. Currently, the submission of research data into the EDC system involves redundant data entry that overlaps with the EMR content. While EDC was developed to replace paper data collection, integration between the EMR with EDC is essential in increasing data accuracy and developing an interoperable workflow in clinical data collection and processing. In order to explore these challenges, we have developed a conceptual recommendation based on case studies in established hospitals globally. The high-priority tasks in populating EMR include management of clinical data access and interoperability between different data source systems, establishing information technology and research focused governance model, and integrating clinical data from multiple sources. The accomplishment of this project will bridge the gap between clinical care and medical informatics research in the future. This multidisciplinary project will enhance the management of primary clinical data for research use. Our focus in this project is on breast cancer clinical research where the secondary use of data will help improve the quality of cancer care through meaningful oncological
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<td>Reliability and Validity of the Cambridge Worry Scale in Pregnant</td>
<td>Asiye Gul</td>
<td>Objective: This study examined the psychometric properties of the</td>
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<td>Turkish Women</td>
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<td>Cambridge Worry Scale (CWS) and assessed worries in pregnant Turkish</td>
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<td>25.92±5.33, 43.0% had completed primary school, and 69.0% were not in</td>
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<td>paid employment. It has been determined that the content validity index</td>
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<td>for the Turkish form is 0.98 and that the internal consistency of the</td>
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<td>Cronbach alpha value of the scale is 0.795. As a result of exploratory</td>
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<td>factor analysis, it has been concluded that the factor loadings of the</td>
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<td>scale from 0.435 to 0.902, and it can be used in a particular dimension</td>
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<td>that is not divided into the components of the scale. Based on the</td>
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<td>confirmatory factor analysis, it has been determined that the goodness</td>
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<td>of fit index of the one-factor structure is better than four-factor</td>
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<td>structure, but the values of the goodness fit index in each model are</td>
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<td>under 0.85 and the inaccuracy of the fit index is high.</td>
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<td>Conclusions: The Turkish form of the CWS is an appropriate measurement</td>
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<td>tool in terms of language and content validity, and its single-factor</td>
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<td>structure can be applied to Turkish culture and can correctly identify</td>
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<td>the worries of pregnant women.</td>
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<td>Key Words: Cambridge Worry Scale, Pregnant, Reliability, Validity,</td>
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<th>Title</th>
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<th>ABSTRACT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Clustering of Cardio metabolic Risk Factors in Iranian Adult</td>
<td>Hajian-Tilaki, Heidari B,</td>
<td>Introduction: The clustering of components of metabolic syndrome is a</td>
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<td>Population: A growing problem in northern Iran</td>
<td>Firouzjaii AR</td>
<td>problem in northern Iran.</td>
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major concern in a transition population because of dramatic changing toward modern life styles. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of clustering of various components of MetS in adults population in north of Iran.

Methods and Subjects: We analyzed data of 1000 representative samples with 20-70 years from a population based cross-sectional Lipid and Glucose study in Babol, the north of Iran. The demographic data, blood pressure and waist circumference (WC) were measured with standard method. By taking fasting blood samples, the fasting glucose (FG), triglycerides (TG), cholesterol (CHL), high density lipoprotein (HDL) and low density lipoprotein (LDL) were measured. The components of MetS were defined based on ATP criteria.

Results: The results show that only 7.8% of men and 2.7% of women had none of any components of metabolic syndrome. Roughly a quarter of population had one of five components of MetS . The prevalence of joint two components was 30.7% and 26.2% in men and women respectively. While the joint prevalence of three and four components were 22.0% and 12.0% in male and 27.3% and 16.5% in female respectively. All five components were present in 2.4% of men and 3.3% of women. The pattern of number of combination were significantly different between gender and more clustering effect was found among women ($P=0.001$). The clustering rate of metabolic risk factors increased significantly by aging in both gender. The combination of WC with any of other four components of MetS were significant higher compared with any other two by two joint combination in particularly among women ($P=0.001$).

Conclusion: An emerging high rate of clustering of joint combination of components of metabolic syndrome highlights an urgent action for life style modification in public health management.

Riti Thapar Kapoor

Preliminary screening of phytochemical components of partheniumhysterophorus leaves and study of autotoxic potential of parthenium on its morphological parameters

Riti Thapar Kapoor

Plant PhysiologyLaboratory, Amity Institute of Biotechnology

ABSTRACT

The pot studies were conducted to determine the autotoxic potential of Parthenium hysterophorus leaves on its own morphological parameters. The leaves of Parthenium weed contain several phytochemical components such as phenolic compounds, terpenoids and steroids etc. Autotoxicity is a process where a plant or its decomposing residues release toxic chemicals into the environment which may inhibit germination and growth of the same plants. Autotoxicity is closely related to the soil sickness. In the present study the morphological parameters of Parthenium weed such as number of seedlings, number of leaves/plant, plant height, branches/plant, capitula and seeds/plant were significantly inhibited by leaf powder of Parthenium hysterophorus. The reduction in morphological parameters was in the order: T2 treatment > T1 treatment > Control. Hence, the autotoxic potential of Parthenium hysterophorus can be...
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Evaluate Health security and its Impact on national security Case of</td>
<td>Health security, Iran, national security, public health, health facilities</td>
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<td>GIC16012079</td>
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<td>Morteza Oreizi</td>
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<td>Faculty of law and political sciences, University of Tehran, Tehran</td>
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<td>Health security is not only to prevent the death but rather these</td>
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<td>etc.) and weakening factors (amount of pollutants, spreading of</td>
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<td>Besey Oren</td>
<td>A psychometric analysis of the Turkish version of Patient Perception</td>
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<td>GIC16012080</td>
<td>of the Quality of Nursing Care and Related Hospital Services Scale</td>
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<td>ABSTRACT</td>
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<td>Background and aim: Patient perceptions of the quality of nursing</td>
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<td>care and hospital services is becoming a very important criterion</td>
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<td>for evaluating the quality of health services. In recent years,</td>
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<td>evaluation of the quality of health services accelerated in Turkey.</td>
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<td>People who receive services, ie. patients, are the best judges of</td>
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<td>the quality of services. However, there are only a limited number</td>
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<td>of valid and reliable scales in Turkish that can be used for</td>
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<td>evaluating the quality of nursing care and related hospital services.</td>
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<td>Related Hospital Services Scale</td>
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<td>Istanbul University Health Science Faculty, Midwifery Department</td>
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and reliability of the Patient Perception of the Quality of Nursing Care and Related Hospital Services Scale, which was developed by Senarathne Gunawardena in Sri Lanka, in Turkish patients.

Methods: The Turkish translation of the scale was completed by a linguistics expert who is fluent in Turkish and English. Opinions of 10 Turkish experts on the statements of the scale was evaluated and a number of statements were changed accordingly. Afterwards, the scale was reexamined by the linguistics expert. Validity of statements in the finalized form of the scale was tested with the content validity index. Study universe consisted of all inpatients who were admitted to a university hospital in Istanbul to receive treatment at the internal diseases and surgery services between November, 2013 and November, 2014. Study sample included 180 adult patients who stayed at the hospital for a minimum of 3 days, were literate, were mentally healthy, and accepted to participate in the study. The patient information form, which included 12 questions, and the Turkish Likert-type scale, which included 36 items, was administered to patients by two different nurses during discharge. Data was analyzed using the SPSS 15.0 software. In terms of descriptive statistics, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and median values were examined. Construct validity of the scale was examined using exploratory factor analysis and reliability was evaluated with Cronbach’s alpha and item total correlation coefficients. Permission to carry out the study was taken from the hospital ethics committee and the hospital management.

Results: Mean age of the cases was 49.66 ±19.13. 43.3% received treatment at the internal diseases clinic and 56.7 at the surgery clinic. 61.7% of the patients were male, 70.6% were married, 44.4% graduated from elementary school, 68.3% were unemployed, and 92.8% lived with their families. 54.4% of the cases lived in metropolises, 66.7% had a moderate level of income, and 87.8% had social security. The mean Content validity index of the Turkish scale was found to be 0.95. This value is above expected values. Exploratory factor analysis with Principal Component Analysis-Kaiser Normalization Varimax rotation revealed 4 factors with eigenvalues above 1 and this structure explained 82.40% of total variance. Each factor had factor loadings > .40. Cronbach’s alpha coefficients of the subdimensions ranged from 0.84 to 0.98 and the total alpha coefficient was found to be 0.98. Item total correlation values ranged between 0.56 and 0.83 in the whole group and was found to be above expected values.

Conclusion: This scale was found to be valid and reliable for the Turkish population. It can be used for measuring patient perceptions of the quality of nursing care and related hospital services in Turkey. These findings can be utilized in improving hospital services and nursing care.

Key Words: nursing care, nursing services, patient satisfaction, quality of health care, validation studies

Development of chia seed oil supplemented ice cream and assessment of its efficacy against hypercholesterolemia

Naureen Naeem and Muhammad Shoaib Aslam
University Of Veterinary And Animal Science Lahore
ABSTRACT

Chia seeds found to be a rich source of dietary fiber contain oil which is high in omega6 and omega 3 fatty acids and helpful in the control of cardiovascular diseases. Owing to its spectacular significance present research has been designed to explore its effect on cholesterol level of the individuals after consumption of chia seed oil supplemented ice cream. Project was designed in such a manner that fat of ice cream was replaced with chia seed oil in different proportions i.e., 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%. After physico-chemical and sensory evaluation of ice cream, best treatment was selected and used for efficacy trials. After baseline study and thorough inclusion criteria 10 individuals were selected and divided into two groups. One group treated as control and the other was given chia seed oil supplemented ice cream. Significant decrease in cholesterol level was observed in the treated group. 18% decrease in cholesterol level was observed at 40th day followed by 8% at 20th day. Similarly 20% decrease in LDL cholesterol with 14% increase in HDL cholesterol. It was recommended that further trials be conducted with sophisticated techniques to completely replace saturated fat in ice cream with unsaturated fats and to study its effect in hyperglycemia and oxidative stress.

Regeneration of Heart and liver from zebrafish using gold synthesis particle from Padina gymnospora Marine Algae- In vivo

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ABSTRACT

The zebrafish, Danio rerio, is a small teleost fish originating from the rivers of northern and eastern India (Engeszer et al. 2007). It possesses a number of advantageous physical characteristics that have resulted in its common use today as a laboratory model. The present study was aimed to identify the heart and liver regeneration in zebrafish using biosynthesis gold nanoparticles from Sargassum sps. Of the selected seaweed extract showed the maximum synthesis of silver nanoparticles. This work focused on the activity of these compounds when incorporated into the zebrafish (Danio rerio) system. We began investigating the in vivo assay effect of these Hepatocyte Viability Staining After H2o2 Treatment, Cardiomyocyte Response to Ca++, Cardiovascular heart rate activity by measuring hypertrophy, Cardiovascular pathology and cardiac vascular regeneration, Liver regeneration and Liver pathology, Molecular pathway target identification and Hypothesis on Interacting Domain (Agno3) of the vertebrate model organism. The FTIR results of most potent leaf extract-synthesized silver nanoparticles showed the prominent peaks (range between 620.967 to 2,854.14) Further, the results of XRD analysis showed the 2h intense values (38.11 and 70.57) within the
The SEM analysis showed the results of particle sizes (50–100 nm). It can be concluded from the present findings that, the biosynthesis of gold nanoparticles from the seaweed extract of Padina gymnospora. Can be used as potential exploring its cardioprotective and liver protective ability using zebra fish as model organism.

Keywords: Biosynthesis, Danio rerio, Regeneration, Zebra fish

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**Endemic Disease Impact on effective Antibacterial Activity of Traditional Medicinal Plant Extracts on Salmonella typhi**

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**ABSTRACT**

Objective: To evaluate the antibacterial potentials of 4 traditionally used medicinal plants to treat an endemic disease infection against Salmonella typhi, as most of the enteric fever caused pathogen develop drug resistance against commonly used antibiotics. Methods: Crude extracts from different parts of different plants were tested against Salmonella typhi strains of clinical significance. Extraction of bioactive principles was done with water and ethanol. Evaluation of antibacterial activity was done by disc diffusion assay against Salmonella typhi strain. Results: Of the 4 different plant materials tested, extracts prepared from Psidium guajava and Vitex doniana leaves were showed significantly higher efficacy. Extracts prepared using alcohol exhibited higher antibacterial activity when compared to their corresponding aqueous extracts. Conclusions: The findings of the present study suggested that phytochemical extracts of the presently studied plant materials possess significant antibacterial activity, and thus lend pharmacological credibility to the suggested traditional use of the plant as a natural remedy for the treatment, management and/or control of endemic diseases.  
Keywords: Antibacterial activity, Disc diffusion assay, Salmonella typhi, Plant extracts, and zone of Inhibition
Preliminary Screening of Phytochemical Components of Parthenium Hysterophorus Leaves and Study of Auto toxic Potential

Riti Thapar Kapoor
Amity Institute of Biotechnology, Amity University
rkapoor@amity.edu

ABSTRACT

The pot studies were conducted to determine the autotoxin potential of Parthenium hysterophorus leaves on its own morphological parameters. The leaves of Parthenium weed contain several physiochemical components such as phenol compounds, terpenoids and steroids etc. Auto toxicity is a process where a plant or its decomposing residues release toxic chemicals (allelochemicals) into the environment which may inhibit germination and growth of the same plants. Auto toxicity changes the physical and chemical properties of the soil and it is closely related to the soil sickness. In the present study, the morphological parameters of Parthenium weed such as number of seedlings, number of leaves/plant, plant height, branches/plant, capitula and seeds/plant were significantly inhibited by leaf powder of Parthenium hysterophorus. The reduction in morphological parameters was in the order: T2 treatment > T1 treatment > Control. Hence, the auto toxic potential of Parthenium hysterophorus can be utilized as eco-friendly strategy for weed control. Further investigations are required to know the mode of action of autotoxins in the natural ecosystem.

Informed Consent, Is it Enough?

Darlene Kullhawy
AHS Royal Alexandra Hospital

ABSTRACT

It was investigated to determine how effectively an individual would retain and recall information delivered to them approximately 6 months prior to cataract surgery. Further research was completed to determine effective ways to deliver information to patients by clinicians to achieve increased results in treatment outcomes.

Keywords: Informed consent, communication.

Provide ergonomics checklist for the evaluation of medical mobile computers

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Noel Sarkissian  
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Nasibeh Narenji  
Mastar of Ergonomic, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences,  
Tehran, Iran  
Pezhvak Ghasemzadeh  
Mastar of Ergonomic, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences,  
Tehran, Iran |
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| **ABSTRACT**  
The aims of the study were to develop an ergonomics checklist for the evaluation of mobile computers and to identify key ergonomics issues in the design as well as in the usage of mobile computers. In the first step of the study we undertook an overview of the checklists developed for computer workstations and mobile computer devices that are found in the human factors literature. This overview resulted in a categorization of checklists based on their organizations, rating scales, general purposes and level of detail. In the second step of the study an interview was conducted with 29 doctors; with a wide variety of specialization; in various hospitals to explore important issues as well as problem caused by computer usage. As the result of the analysis of answers given to interview questions and analysis of other checklists based on computers and medical devices 5 key concepts were chosen as the structural elements of the ergonomics checklist that is the primary output of this study. These key concepts are mobile usage, portability, office usage, cleaning and disinfection and hardware evaluation. |

| GIC16012089 | Sumaiah Alfaleh, Felwah Alotibi  
GIC16012089  
The assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of antibiotics usage among Saudi female students in Princess Nourah University (PNU)  
Sumaiah Alfaleh  
College Of Medecine, Princess Nourah University, Saudi Arabia  
Felwah Alotibi  
College Of Medecine, Princess Nourah University, Saudi Arabia |
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| **ABSTRACT**  
Background: Antibiotics misuse is a major problem worldwide. Awareness and good practice of antibiotics usage among female students has a great influence to build-up in the healthy community.  
In this study, we analyze the present status of Princess Nourah |
University students’ KAP on the use of antibiotics, and examine the influence of PNU medical curriculum on the appropriate usage of antibiotics among medical students.

Objectives: to investigate the knowledge, attitude and behavior of PNU students (Medical and Non-medical) in relation to the awareness of using antibiotics.

Materials and Methods: In this study, a cross-sectional survey conducted in Riyadh city, a total of 394 females students from Princess Nourah University, age 18-24 years. Respondents were surveyed to assess their knowledge, attitude and practice toward antibiotic usage.

Results: (77%) M have a good knowledge of the types of antibiotics whereas (36.6%) NM can not differentiated between antibiotics and pain-killers, (85.1%) M and (81.0%) NM disagree Universal principles of antibiotic use is not wide enough which is mostly similar. (96.3%) M and (97.2%) NM agree that in human body is beneficial bacteria (77.6%) M and (74.9%) NM believe when antibiotics are new and expensive it will have better effect. The correlation in use antibiotics without doctor’s instruction by medical students is ( p<0.001 ) which is high significance.

Conclusions: It is essential to develop educational interventions to correct the misuse and misunderstanding of antibiotics to be able to have a health educated community.

Keywords: antibiotics, knowledge, attitude, practices, female students, Riyadh, King Saudi Arabia

Socio-Environmental survey of an ecologically important forest edge hamlet beside Jayantiriver in Buxa Tiger Reserve, India

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ABSTRACT

Buxa Tiger Reserve (BTR) is an ecologically important zone of West Bengal and is located in Alipurduar Sub Division. It comprises of the entire forest area of the erstwhile Buxa Forest Division (Created in 1877 – 78) and some territory of the erstwhile neighboring Cooch Behar Forest Division (Latitudes 23°30′ N to 23°50′ N, Longitudes 89°25′ E to 89°55′ E). The total area of the reserve is 760.87 km² of which 385.02 km² has been constituted as the Buxa Sanctuary and National Park (Core zone of the BTR) and the balance 375.85 km² areas is treated as a buffer zone. It has 37 forest villages and 4 fixed demand holdings, 46 revenue villages and 34 tea gardens in and around it. The survey work was done in May, 2015 by visiting a forest edge village (local name: Bhatia Basti) situated beside the Jayanti river in Buxa Tiger Reserve. Surveys on the demography, occupational status, agriculture, livestock management, water management, education, culture, health, waste management, disaster management, transport, biodiversity, joint forest management activities, Non-timber forest product usage and human animal conflict were done in this area.
Enhancement Of Photosynthetic Rate Through Photoperiod Using Led In Cucumber (Cucumis sativus L.)

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies have demonstrated that photosynthetic rate in plants could be enhanced by manipulating their photoperiods. Therefore the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of day length using combination of red (R), blue (B) and yellow (Y) light provided by LED (light-emitting diode) on photosynthetic rate of cucumbers. Two cucumber cultivars (Mercy and KE-27187) were incubated under 8 h, 12 h, and 16 h photoperiod using a composition of RBY-LED light (8R:10B:10Y) and HPS + TLD lamps (as a control) inside growth chambers for 28 days. We obtained that 16 h photoperiod resulted in the best quality of plants, in terms of growth rate, sugar content, chlorophyll content, and mass balance among the treatments. However, LED-incubated plants consumed energy less efficiently compared to control plants. This indicates that precise LED specifications should be
re-adjusted to maximize energy efficiency for plant production.  
*Index Terms*— Cucumber, Growth, LED, Photoperiod, Photosynthetic growth

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<th>Micro NEU: A New Novel Dynamic Non-Living Microsurgery Model</th>
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<td>Ulvan Ozad</td>
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<td>Plastic And Reconstructive Surgery Department</td>
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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. Micro NEU 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.

**Index Terms**— Microsurgery, non-living, synthetic, dynamic, micro.

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<th>Exploring Family-Centred Care for Children Living with HIV and AIDS in Nigeria</th>
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**ABSTRACT**

Family-centred care can be the bedrock of integrated care for children living with HIV and AIDS in providing services that can enhance health outcomes and in coping with the consequences of HIV. The purpose of the study was to explore the role of family-centred care in supporting children living with HIV and AIDS in Nigeria. A qualitative research design was adopted with a grounded theory approach. Children living with HIV and AIDS, caregivers, and nurse practitioners working in HIV clinic participated in this study with focus group discussions. The findings showed that the value African families place on children plays a significant role in identifying their care needs and providing their basic necessities; hence, people around the sick child tend to make him feel better, as attested by nurse practitioners and caregiver participants. Nurse practitioner participants cited unified families as providing care support and love to the children and the support needed to alleviate their sicknesses. Children participants confirmed that family members/relatives were always at their disposal to provide supportive care in terms of administering antiretroviral medication and providing psychological care; although a few participants indicated that disruption in family structures in resource-poor settings, isolation and withdrawal, and deprivation of care due to poverty threatened the care rendered to the children. The study highlighted the value attached to children in the African context as helping family members to identify the care needs of
Biofertilizer and biopesticide potential of Zn solubilizing bacteria (Pseudomonas aeruginosa FA-9 and Enterobacter sp. FA-11) isolated from wheat (Triticum aestivum. L)

Muhammad Abaid-Ullah
Department of Microbiology Institute of Pure and Applied Biology
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multa

ABSTRACT

Macrochelid mites are poorly studied Pakistan. The study was conducted as a part of PhD thesis research partially funded by the Royal Society of Entomology, UK. The genus Longicheles was first time reported from the Pakistan. The detail descriptions of new species to the world, L. mandibularis and L. hortorum are given along with diagrams and world taxonomic key.

Keywords: Macrochelidae, Geholaspis, New records, Punjab, Pakistan.

Masum Al Jaki
YRA16012056

Implementing MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package) for reproductive and sexual health services for the flood affected people in Bangladesh: A case study

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Fatma Alkhiybari
MSc Molecular Medicine
CONFERENCE CALENDAR:

Summary of Locations:

- June 2015: SINGAPORE - Successfully Concluded
- July 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA) - Successfully Concluded
- Aug 2015: ISTANBUL (TURKEY) - Successfully Concluded
- Sep 2015: LONDON (UK) - Successfully Concluded
- Oct 2015: MAURITIUS - Successfully Concluded
- Nov 2015: SINGAPORE - Successfully Concluded
- Dec 2015: BANGKOK (THAILAND) - Successfully Concluded
- Dec 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA) - Successfully Concluded

1. Feb 2016: DUBAI (UAE)
2. Apr 2016: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
3. May 2016: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
4. Jun 2016: SINGAPORE
5. Jul 2016: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
6. Aug 2016: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
7. Oct 2016: HONG KONG
8. Nov 2016: SINGAPORE
## DUBAI (UAE), FEBRUARY 2016

**VENUE:** Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai

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<tr>
<td>14th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>20th to 21st</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gsusdubai.com">www.gsusdubai.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)</td>
<td>21st to 22nd</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ichbrdubai.com">www.ichbrdubai.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>14th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>22nd to 23rd</td>
<td><a href="http://www.husocdubai.com">www.husocdubai.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>10th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
<td>23rd to 24th</td>
<td><a href="http://www.icteldubai.com">www.icteldubai.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>11th International Conference on Advances in ICT for emerging issues in Society (ICT-eis)</td>
<td>24th to 25th</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ictelsdubai.com">www.ictelsdubai.com</a></td>
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## ISTANBUL (TURKEY), APRIL 2016

**VENUE:** YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

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<th>NAME OF CONFERENCE</th>
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<tr>
<td>15th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>11th to 12th April 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gsusturkey.com">www.gsusturkey.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>12th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)</td>
<td>12th to 13th April 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.turkeyichlsr.com">www.turkeyichlsr.com</a></td>
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15th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)

13th to 14th April 2016

www.husocturkey.com

11th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)

14th to 15th April 2016

www.turkeyictel.com

2nd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)

15th to 16th April 2016

www.elapturkey.com

KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), MAY 2016

VENUE: HOTEL DYNASTY, JALAN IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

NAME OF CONFERENCE | DATES | WEBSITE
--- | --- | ---
16th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS) | 16th to 17th May 2016 | www.malaysiagsus.com

13th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR) | 17th to 18th May 2016 | www.malaysiahlsr.com

16th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC) | 18th to 19th May 2016 | www.malaysiahusoc.com

12th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL) | 19th to 20th May 2016 | www.ictel-malaysia.com

3rd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP) | 20th to 21st May 2016 | www.klelap.com

SINGAPORE, JUNE 2016

VENUE: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, NANYANG EXECUTIVE CENTRE, SINGAPORE

11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR), February 21-22, 2016

Flora Grand Hotel, Al Rigga Rd, Deira, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, United Arab Emirates
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<th>NAME OF CONFERENCE</th>
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<tr>
<td>17th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>15th to 16th June 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.singaporegsus.com">www.singaporegsus.com</a></td>
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<td>14th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)</td>
<td>16th to 17th June 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hlsrsingapore.com">www.hlsrsingapore.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>17th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>17th to 18th June 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.singaporehusoc.com">www.singaporehusoc.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>13th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
<td>18th to 19th June 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.telsingapore.com">www.telsingapore.com</a></td>
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<td>4th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)</td>
<td>19th to 20th June 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elapsingapore.com">www.elapsingapore.com</a></td>
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**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), JULY 2016**

**VENUE:** HOTEL DYNASTY, JALAN IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

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<td>18th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>9th to 10th July 2016</td>
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<td>15th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)</td>
<td>10th to 11th July 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hlsrmalaysia.com">www.hlsrmalaysia.com</a></td>
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<td>18th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>11th to 12th July 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.husocmalaysia.com">www.husocmalaysia.com</a></td>
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<td>14th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
<td>12th to 13th July 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.telmalaysia.com">www.telmalaysia.com</a></td>
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<td>5th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)</td>
<td>13th to 14th July 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elapkl.com">www.elapkl.com</a></td>
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11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR), February 21-22, 2016

Flora Grand Hotel, Al Rigga Rd, Deira, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, United Arab Emirates
## ISTANBUL (TURKEY), AUGUST 2016

**VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

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<td>19th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>15th to 16th Aug 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.turkeygsus.com">www.turkeygsus.com</a></td>
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<td>16th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)</td>
<td>16th to 17th Aug 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.turkeyhlsr.com">www.turkeyhlsr.com</a></td>
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<td>19th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>17th to 18th Aug 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.turkeyhusoc.com">www.turkeyhusoc.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>15th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
<td>18th to 19th Aug 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.turkeytel.com">www.turkeytel.com</a></td>
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## HONG KONG, OCTOBER 2016

**VENUE: REGAL ORIENTAL HOTEL, 30-38 SA PO ROAD, KOWLOON CITY, HONG KONG**

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<td>20th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>3rd to 4th October 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hongkonggsus.com">www.hongkonggsus.com</a></td>
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<td>17th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)</td>
<td>4th to 5th October 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hongkongichlsr.com">www.hongkongichlsr.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>20th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>5th to 6th October 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hongkonghusoc.com">www.hongkonghusoc.com</a></td>
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### SINGAPORE, NOVEMBER 2016

**VENUE: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, NANYANG EXECUTIVE CENTRE, SINGAPORE**

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<td>21st International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)</td>
<td>14th to 15th Nov 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gsussingapore.com">www.gsussingapore.com</a></td>
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<td>18th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)</td>
<td>15th to 16th Nov 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.singaporehlsr.com">www.singaporehlsr.com</a></td>
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<td>21st International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)</td>
<td>16th to 17th Nov 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.husocsingapore.com">www.husocsingapore.com</a></td>
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<td>17th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)</td>
<td>17th to 18th Nov 2016</td>
<td><a href="http://www.singaporeictel17.com">www.singaporeictel17.com</a></td>
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<td>8th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)</td>
<td>18th to 19th Nov 2016</td>
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