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

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Abstract

Background : Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) has been integrated in twice yearly Maternal and Child Health weeks in Sierra Leone since 2008 to support child survival. Vitamin A is a cost effective child survival intervention that is associated with 24% reduction in under five mortality. High VAS coverage >80% has been maintained since 2004. Post event coverage surveys (PECS) have been conducted for VAS intermittently to validate coverage and to inform program strategy and in 2013 included de-worming with albendazole (ALB) distribution.) **Methodology:** Using the WHO reference manual on coverage surveys, cluster sampling was used to select 20 clusters/district and 25 caregivers with children between 6-59 months/cluster for a desired precision of +5% at 80% Confidence Interval (CI) were used. In addition, 1 health worker (HW) or one community health volunteer (CHV) from the nearest health facility in each cluster was interviewed. Results from the PECS were compared with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation reported coverage calculated from HW tally sheets and national census population projections (2004). Enumerators sent data via Samsung Galaxy phones using the Magpie application. **Results:** Overall 6,033 caregivers and 180 HW/CHVs were interviewed. VAS and ALB coverage was 91% (CI 92.6% ±90.4%) and 87% (CI 88.3%±86.1%) respectively. There was significant difference between VAS and ALB coverage ($p<0.05$) although there was no significant difference between VAS and ALB coverage by rural versus urban or by sex. The reported coverage from HW tallies and population projections was VAS: 101.5% and ALB: 102.0%. Main sources of information regarding the campaign reported by caregivers were CHVs:35% (2,520/7209), radio:24% (1701/7209) and roaming vehicle/loudspeaker:22% (1,577/7209). HWs could identify the correct dose of VAS and ALB (96%, 89%) and (95%, 93%) and the correct frequency (77%:78%) respectively. **Conclusions:** PECS results for VAS and ALB was high reaching 91 % and 87% respectively.

Keywords: Post Event Coverage Survey (PECS), Vitamin A, Albendazole, Maternal and Child Health.



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Nurse Educators Perspective of Clinical Instructor?s Credibility

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Abstract

As the clinical instructor is completely directing, supervising as well as controlling the clinical teaching that preparing highly qualified and competent nurse graduates, how then credible is clinical instructors?? Historically it seems that clinical instructors' role have received substantial attention. In recent times of ambiguity in education, nurse researchers believed that the multifaceted role of nurse educators should be re-examined. Clinical instructors' credibility is one of the many multifaceted roles of the clinical nurse educators (instructors) and it has usually been debated within the literature. Furthermore the concept of clinical credibility is ill defined. The main purpose of this study is to explore educational experience of nurse educators concerning the notion of clinical credibility. A descriptive design was employed using questionnaires to collect data. Respondents comprised 134 practical and theoretical nurse educators from 19 different nursing schools globally who completed an online questionnaire. The results showed that competence, up to date knowledge, clinical as well as teaching skills, expertise in clinical setting, evidenced based practice and interpersonal communication of instructors are the most important characteristics of credible clinical instructors. The second most important features were found to be hands on care, personality, role modeling and punctuality. These results may assist clinical instructor to maintain their clinical credibility.



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Factors Related To The Decision Of Antenatal Care Patient At Obstetrics Polyclinic In Bhineka Bakti Husada Hospital Toward Selection Of Delivery Place In Year 2013

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Abstract


Utilization of health services is basically the result of interaction between the users of health care services in this case patients with health care providers. This interaction is a very complex thing and is related with many factors. Bhineka Bakti Husada Hospital is one of the private public hospital located in South Tangerang City. The high number of visits in obstetrics clinic at the Hospital Bhineka Bakti Husada was not followed by the number of deliveries at the Hospital Bhineka Bakti Husada high too. Therefore it is very interesting to know what the cause. Purpose of this research was to determine the factors related to the decision of antenatal care patient at obstetrics polyclinic in Bhineka Bakti Husada Hospital toward selection of delivery place.

	<p>This research is quantitative research with cross sectional method. The population is all obstetric clinic patients. Samples were obstetric clinic patients who had at least three antenatal care visits. The data was collected through interviews and by phone. Analysis of the data using univariate by frequency distributions and bivariate with chi-square test.</p> <p>The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the variables travel time and variable payment system with the decisions of delivery place selection at Bhineka Bakti Husada Hospital. Although other variables showed no statistically significant relationship, but it is very interesting to be traced and to be closely observed by the management of the hospital. Suggestion for the next research, in the selection of study variables to be more adapted to the condition of the hospital, segmentation and marketing case study.</p> <p>Keywords: ANC, Decision Making, Delivery Place</p>
 <p>Trichur Khabeer Shamsiya GIC16022055</p>	<p>Lipase inhibitors from Nigella sativa and Punicagranatum as an effective approach towards controlling obesity</p> <p>Trichur Khabeer Shamsiya Department of Food Protectants and Infestation control ,CSIR- Central Food Technological Research Institute , Mysore, India shamsiya.khabeer@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p>
 <p>Subandi GIC16022056</p>	<p>The Development Of An Integrated Referral System For Mentally Ill Patients In Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Subandi Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada subandi@ugm.ac.id masubandi@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The development of a community base mental health care system is crucial in Indonesia due to the limitation of mental health professionals in this country. Only around 800 psychiatrists and 500 clinical psychologists have to serve 250 million people. To solve this treatment gap, the Provincial Health Office of Yogyakarta has tried to empower general medical doctors and nurses to provide mental health services within community health services. Many different programs has been implemented, such as GP Plus, to provide training for medical doctors in community health services on mental health services, CMHN (Community Mental Health Nurse) program and also Psychologist in the Community Health Centres. However, there is still lack of 'communication' between mental health activities in these community health centers and the Ghrasia Mental Hospital. This study aimed at developing a mental health referrel system which enabling both the Ghrasia mental hospital and</p>

	<p>community health centres in Yogyakarta was able to share communication the progress of patients being treated. This study adopted an action research strategy. Psychiatrists at the Ghrasia Mental Hospital, psychologists, medical doctors, and nurses participated in this research. In the first stage, several focus group discussions and workshops were conducted to develop a referral system model for mentally ill patients, particularly psychotic patient. In the following stage, this model were implemented in Bantul district for the referral from Community health centres to the mental hospital and in Sleman districts for back-referral system. This study had been successfully develop and implemented this model. Several issues, however, had been identified, such as issue related to national and local health insurances for mentally ill, also the issue of lacking information and technology as the infra structure which support the referral system be implemented fully.</p> <p>Key words: mental health referral system, community health centres, Indonesia</p>
 <p>Tahereh Najafi Ghezljeh GIC16022057</p>	<p>Comparing the effects of Swedish massage and preferred music intervention on anxiety and fatigue in patients with chronic heart failure</p> <p>Tahereh Najafi Ghezljeh Department of critical nursing care, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran najafi.t@iums.ac.ir</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Anxiety and fatigue can affect the comfort and health of patients with chronic heart failure. One of the goals of nursing care is providing comfort for them. Use of complementary therapies including Swedish massage and preferred music can be effective in improving these symptoms. Accordingly, the researcher aimed to compare the effects of Swedish massage and preferred music intervention on anxiety and fatigue in patients with chronic heart failure. Method: This controlled clinical trial study was conducted in Doctor Shariati Hospital of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 1392-93. In this study, in each group (Control, Massage Therapy and Music Therapy), 30 hospitalized patients with chronic heart failure were recruited through stratified sampling. Then patients were allocated in groups by block randomization. Data was collected by demographic characteristic form, Spielberger anxiety assessment questionnaire and visual fatigue scale. In Massage group, Swedish massage was conducted daily for 20 minutes after the meeting for three consecutive days by using almond oil. In music group, patient's preferred music including two of the three types of classical, gentle and Iranian traditional music was played for 20 minutes after meeting for 3 sequential days by a tape recorder and headphone. Before and 15 minutes after intervention patients' anxiety and fatigue were measured and compared. Data was analyzed by using ANOVA, Paired t test, Fisher's exact test through SPSSv.21 software.</p> <p>Result: The results showed that patients' preferred music and Swedish massage significantly reduced anxiety and fatigue in patients with chronic heart failure. Although Swedish massage reduced anxiety and fatigue of patients' with chronic heart failure more than music intervention ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: The findings indicated that patients who received Swedish massage experienced</p>

	<p>lower levels of fatigue and anxiety. Therefore because of the importance of stress and fatigue in patients with heart disease, it is proposed that Swedish massage can be used in the care of these patients and it is preferred to the music intervention. Keywords: anxiety, fatigue, Swedish massage, music intervention</p>
 <p>Hina Ali GIC16022062</p>	<p>Do we ignore science regarding unhealthy polyunsaturated oils Implications for diseases</p> <p>Hina Ali Department of Biophotonics, NILOP hinali991@hotmail.com</p> <p>Abstract The human body has about 97% saturated and monounsaturated fats, with only 3% polyunsaturated fats. Cells require good fats as a building block but if it's not available then they have to utilize the highly unstable polyunsaturated fats, that can cause mutation and inflammation in cells. Keeping in view the importance of dietary fats in modulating disease risk, a study was planned to compare locally available edible oils, spreads and desi ghee based on fatty acid composition using Raman spectroscopy. The Raman signals were recorded in the spectral region from 300 to 1800 cm⁻¹. The Raman peak at 1655 cm⁻¹ showed a monotonic increase as a function of unsaturation. The double bond contents in the Raman spectra from 1650-1657 cm⁻¹ represent unsaturated fatty acids that changes during the synthesis of spreads and banaspati ghee. Desi ghee, extracted from cow and buffalo milk, showed distinctive Raman peaks at 1650 and 1655cm⁻¹ which originates due to isomers of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA). These Raman shifts along with Principal component analysis (PCA) differentiated desi ghee and mono-unsaturated extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) from other artificially produced banaspati ghee, spreads and oils. CLA has proved to be anti-carcinogenic, anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic properties, therefore the limited use of desi ghee may reduce the risk of diseases. In addition, the distinction of desi ghee (cow and buffalo) from rest of the artificially processed oils spreads and banaspati ghee reveals its specific ingredients that has hidden benefits for human. Despite the fact that intake of vegetable oil is high, cancer, heart and hormonal diseases continue to rise at an alarming rate therefore dietary guidelines need to be defined and much more research is necessary to get a big picture for practical recommendations.</p>
<p>Zuomin Nian GIC16022063</p>	<p>Towards New Drugs to treat Parkinson's Disease: Impact of the Physicochemical Properties of Caffeine-analogs on the Binding Energy to Adenosine Receptor A2a by Molecular Dynamics Simulation</p> <p>Zuomin Nian Northeast Yucai School nianzuominats@163.com</p> <p>Abstract The most widely consumed neurostimulant is caffeine, and its method of action</p>

	<p>involves the A2a adenosine receptor in the brain, which has been implicated as a potential drug-target for treating Parkinson's disease. Potent drugs will require strong ligand affinity. We studied the impact of various molecular structures and physicochemical properties of potential new drug compounds on the binding strength to adenosine receptor A2a, using molecular dynamics computation (AutoDock VINA). We studied known ligands of A2a as well as novel molecules, which were structural analogues to caffeine or adenosine. Multiple linear regression on the computed binding data suggest that the applied model (hydrophobicity, molecular weight, polar surface area, hydrogen bonds accepted, hydrogen bonds donated, number of rotatable bonds) accounts for most variability in binding strength of an investigational ligand bound to A2a ($R^2=0.96$), and the most important factor is the hydrophobicity of the ligand (logP: with a coefficient of binding of -4.21, and $p=0.008$). Our results suggest that the ideal A2a ligand optimizes hydrophobicity, molecular weight, and polar surface area. Our results outline ideal properties for optimizing towards high binding affinity of a caffeine-like ligand to A2a, and can be used to inform the design of future small molecules used to treat Parkinson's Disease.</p>
 <p>Ahmad Tubaishat GIC16022064</p>	<p>Effectiveness of Simulation-based teaching on Arrhythmia: Nursing Students Knowledge</p> <p>Ahmad Tubaishat Adult Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Al al-Bayt University, Mafraq- Jordan atubaishat@aabu.edu.jo</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p>

 <p>Laila Habib Allah GIC16022065</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>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. 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. 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. 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. 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>Amer Al-Badarneh GIC16022066</p>	<p>Brain Images Classifier: A Hybrid Approach Using Decision Trees and Genetic Algorithms</p> <p>Amer Al-Badarneh Department of Computer Information Systems, Jordan University of Science and Technology amerb@just.edu.jo</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The classification of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) brain images is important to prune the normal patient and to consider only those who have the possibility of having abnormalities. This paper presents a hybrid approach to classify magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of a brain images. In this study, decision tree (DT) and genetic algorithms (GA) are used to construct the binary classifier to categorize an MRI as normal or abnormal. This work is performed in three stages: texture features extraction, features reduction using principle component analysis, and MRI classification using the proposed approach. The</p>

	<p>proposed classifier is evaluated using a benchmark MRI dataset of 710 brain images collected from Harvard Medical School. The experiments results show significant accuracy improvements have occurred. Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Images, Feature Extraction, Image Classification, Principle Component Analysis, Decision Tree, Genetic Algorithm.</p>
<p>Saiah Halima GIC16022067</p>	<p>Antioxidant Activity, Total Phenolic And Total Flavonoid Contents Of Six Algerian Medicinal Plants</p> <p>Saiah Halima Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, University of HassibaBenBouali, Algeria halimasaiahbio@yahoo.com bella_bio@live.fr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objective: This work had two objectives: the first, to evaluate the total phenolic or flavonoid contents of six Algerian medicinal plants and second, to determine whether these compounds have antioxidant properties.Methods: The polyphenolic extractions of the dried powdered samples have been performed using 80 % methanol. Total phenolic and flavonoids concentrations were analyzed using Folin-Ciocalteu's and aluminum chloride methods. The antioxidant activity was investigated with three different methods: the β-carotene bleaching (BCB) test, the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picryl-hydrazyl-hydrate (DPPH) free radical scavenging method and the ferric reducing activity power (FRAP) assay. Results: The total phenolic and flavonoids contents of the samples varied from (30.34 ± 0.52) mg GAE/g extract to (602.71 ± 2.01) mg GAE/g extract and from (16.61 ± 0.04) mg QE/g extract to (21.91 ± 0.31) mg QE/g extract, respectively. The antioxidant activity measurement, expressed as percentage inhibition of DPPH free radical, ranged from (44.00 ± 0.06) % to (95.70 ± 0.49) %. With further data analysis it was found that there was a positive correlation between the total phenolic content of a given sample and its antioxidant activity ($R^2 = 0.8064$). Conclusion: These results suggest that phenolic compounds in these plants provide a substantial antioxidant activity which varies to a great extent. Hence, these plants can be used to discover bioactive natural products that may serve as leads for the development of new pharmaceuticals research activities.</p> <p>Keywords: Polyphenols, Antioxidant, DPPH, FRAP, β-carotene.</p>
<p>Houssou Hind GIC16022068</p>	<p>Morphometric evaluation of Barb and Arabian-Barb horses in Algeria</p> <p>Houssou Hind Institut des sciences Agro-Vétérinaires, University of Souk-Ahras, Algeria hind21000@live.fr houssouhind@yahoo.fr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The conformation and gaits of a horse are the oldest criteria for predicting the performance of a young horse. The evaluation of these criteria are traditionally subjectively. However, the objective data on the horse of endurance are</p>

	<p>nonexistent. Our study focused on the measurements by morphometric study of the horse of some morphological parameters of 24 individuals of different races and of different ages; at the riding club of Skikda and Constantine in Algeria ONDEEC over a period of six months (April-September 2010) The horses that participated in the study were a mean age of 16 ± 5 years. Ages spread from 7 to 24 years, we worked on 15 Arab-Barb horse, 5 stallions of the breed Beard AQPS 3 horses and one riding horse. The parameters studied are the determination of body weight by the statement of body measurements and the use of different formulas for its development. The results are: The Arab-Barb has an average weight of 401.09 ± 30.78 kg, Beard has an average weight of $416.34 \pm 3,31$kg,; calculated according to three formulas ($p < 0, 001$).</p> <p>Key words: Algeria, horse, body measurements, race.</p>
<p>Nehal Fatima GIC16022070</p>	<p>Characterization of the biotechnologies aptitude of <i>Leuconostocs mesenteroides</i> local</p> <p>Nehal Fatima Biology department, faculty of Sciences, Hassiba Ben Bouali University fnehal@live.fr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of this work is to evaluate the producing potential in exopolysaccharides of two species lactic local <i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i>1 (Ln1) and <i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i> 2 (Ln2) in order to offer to the consumers products of quality containing natural bioingrédients and to characterize the biotechnologiques potentialities of these two species. The production in dextran were recorded following a the fermentation at 30 °C in a medium hypersaccharosé with a follow-up of the pH, viscosity of the medium and growth rate. Significant levels were obtained for the two species.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i>, exopolysaccharide, bioingrédient.</p>
<p>Metlef Sarra GIC16022071</p>	<p>Evaluation of antimicrobial activity of some Algerian olive oil samples</p> <p>Metlef Sarraa Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, Hassiba Benbouali. Chlef University, Algeria saranaimamgs@yahoo.fr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The olive oil is a veritable source of natural molecules has antimicrobial activity, in this context is part of this study to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of some Algerian samples of olive oil (Chlef, Tlemcen, Ghilizen, Ain defla) in respect of certain pathogenic strains where we arrive at the following conclusions: The samples of olive oil used in this study showed acceptable quality where all their quality index was in line with standards set by the IOC (2003 and 2013) While the bacterial strains used in the experiment showed a variable behavior between the resistance and the sensitivity to the samples of oils ,while this sensitivity was extreme with the phenolic extracts except for <i>Acenetobacter humani</i> and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> that have stood extracts oil Chlef and Tlemcen.</p> <p>Keywords: Algeria, olive oil, caractérisation, antimicrobial activity</p>

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Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) Antibodies Sero-Prevalence among healthy blood donors in Qatar 2013-2015

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION:HEV is a small spherical RNA virus from the Hepeviridae family. HEV usually causes an acute self-limiting infection. However, it may cause serious hepatic infection in immune-compromised patients and pregnant women. Although fecal-oral is the known route of transmission, recently transmission through blood transfusion was documented. Thus, it remains questionable whether there is a need for HEV screening prior transfusion. Outbreaks and sporadic cases were reported worldwide including developed countries. In hyperendemic countries, the sero-prevalence of HEV (IgG) antibodies among healthy blood donors may reach 45%, compared to lower rates (1-4%) in industrialized countries. Since Qatar population is comprised of more than 80% of expatriates coming from different countries including the hyperendemic countries such as India, it is important to estimate the sero-prevalence and to compare between different nationalities. The results can be useful in alerting blood banks to the importance of HEV screening, and to investigate possible transmission patterns in the country. The earlier studies of HEV in Qatar were published in 1994 & 2009 and considered HEV an imported infection.**OBJECTIVES:**This study aims to:1- Estimate the sero-prevalence of hepatitis E antibodies among healthy blood donors in Qatar using serological methods.2- Investigate the distribution of cases by nationality, age and gender. **METHODOLOGY:**Blood samples from 5046 anonymous healthy blood donors were provided by Hamad Medical Corporation (HMC) blood donation center. The samples were obtained and tested in the period between June 2013 to December 2015. All samples were tested for the presence of anti-HEV IgG and IgM antibodies using Wantai HEV IgG and IgM ELISA kits, as this commercial kit has been reported to be one of the most commonly used kits for epidemiological studies. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations) and bivariate analysis (chi square test) were used. Seroprevalence was determined based on HEV IgG positive results. Data were analyzed using SPSS (version 22.0). The research proposal was reviewed by the Medical Research Center at HMC and received an "Exempt" classification reference number (MRC 1872/2014). **RESULTS and DISCUSSION:**The mean + SD age of the tested donors was 36.6 + 9.4 years. Around 39% of the participating donors were aged 25-34 years. Only 150 (3.0%) of the samples belonged to females, while the rest were males. The number of Qataris in the obtained donor samples was 1023 (20.3%). Out of the 5042 samples that were analyzed for IgG, 1019 tested positive yielding a seroprevalence of 20.2% with a 95% CI of (19.09% to 21.31%). The number of IgM positive cases was 35 yielding a seroprevalence for IgM of 0.7% with a 95% CI of (0.47% to 0.93%). A statistically significant association was detected between IgG seroprevalence and age group. The prevalence of HEV IgG positive cases among non-Qataris

	<p>nearly doubles that of Qataris (22.4% vs. 11.4%) respectively, with a significant statistical association. There was no association between gender and HEV seroprevalence (F 18% vs. M 20.3%). We were not able to detect any time trends when we compared seroprevalence in 2013, 2014 and 2015 (19.2%, 20.1% and 20.4%) respectively. A binary logistic regression analysis was conducted which included age, sex and Qatari vs. Non Qatari as explanatory factors, and both age and Qatari/ non Qatari continued to be significantly associated with HEV IgG status. CONCLUSION: HEV seroprevalence defined by a positive HEV IgG ELISA test was high in Qatar. The Qatari healthy blood donors had a much lower prevalence than the non-Qataris. Blood banks in Qatar should consider adding HEV IgG test to the test battery already performed for donors, particularly in case of blood transfusion to immunocompromised patients or pregnant women. Based on the established seroprevalence and since there was no significant difference between the 3 years, we may conclude that HEV is becoming endemic in Qatar.</p>
 <p>Jaleh Mohammad Aliha GIC16022073</p>	<p>Comparison of effectiveness of conventional education and application of checklist on nurses' performance related to safe intrahospital transport of intensive care inpatients</p> <p>Jaleh Mohammad Aliha Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran mohammadaliha.j@iums.ac.ir jaleh_aliha@hotmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Title: Comparison of effectiveness of conventional education and application of checklist on nurses' performance related to safe intrahospital transport of intensive care inpatients Background & Aim: The patient's intrahospital transportation of the critically ill patients is inevitable, but they are exposed to some threats. Therefore, improving the nurses' performance in order to preventing these complications will be necessary. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of conventional education and checklist usage on nurses' performance related to safe intrahospital transportation of critical care inpatients.</p> <p>Method & Materials: This study was a before-after study in two groups. At first, the performance of the all nurses in intensive care units of selected hospitals observed for 100 intrahospital transfer by using a checklist. Then, the intrahospital transportation standards educated in one group through the class, meanwhile in group two, the intrahospital transportation checklist just were given to the wards till be used at the patient transportation time. One month later, the nurses' performances in two groups in 100 intrahospital transportation were observed again. The data analyzed by using SPSS software version 21. Results: The results showed the nurses' average score in the field of intrahospital transportation was 47.49±9.55 in conventional education group and 49.26±9.87 in the checklist group before intervention. Meanwhile after intervention, the nurses' average score was 67.47±12.80 (P<0.001) and 54.95±10.27 (P=0.006) in conventional and checklist groups, respectively. Conclusion: The results showed the education can improve the nurses'</p>

	<p>performance in the field of safe intrahospital transportation. As well, it showed this performance improvement is better and remarkable in conventional education in comparison of using checklist. Therefore, it is suggested that in-service programs to enhance the nurses' performance is better to be hold as presenting conventional secessions.</p> <p>Key words: Conventional Education, Checklist, Nurses' Performance, Safe Intrahospital Transportation, Intensive Care Unit</p>
 <p>Lukasz Koperski GIC16022074</p>	<p>The role of family versus disability in the family. The social context of a medical problem</p> <p>Lukasz Koperski Department of Sociology lukasz.koperski@amu.edu.pl</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The aim of the paper is to analyze the social and cultural aspects of disability and illness in the family. The increasing community of elderly, disabled and physically dependent persons contributes to reformulate existing family roles. This tendency may contribute to the conflict between the real desire to support, moral compulsion socio-cultural factors and the modern shape of the family. The family plays a key role in forming health behaviors, but also in the organization of therapeutic rehabilitation. The paper introduce such categories as "family health" or "biographical conception of the body," referring them to disability in the family from the perspective of sociology of medicine, but also the sociology of the family. The result of the analysis undertaken and discussions have made propose model solutions in the field of social support, care provision and self-help.</p>
 <p>Soraya Niha GIC16022075</p>	<p>Reproductive Health among Bangoebadae Muslim Women: Cervical Cancer Care</p> <p>Soraya Niha Boromrajonani College of Nursing, Yala sovake@hotmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Few studies have examined Muslim women's perceptions of barriers and the possibilities they face in cervical cancer care. The purpose of this study was to explore the attitudes from the perspective of Thai women of their experience of reproductive health in cervical cancer care, A qualitative methodology was chosen, and open-ended interviews were carried out with ten Muslim women. The interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim; thereafter, a manifest content analysis was carried out. Three main themes connected to the aim of the study were found: "Personal construction of health care providers" "Understanding reproductive health" and "Culturally congruent context of reproductive health". The most prominent finding in this study are that health care providers adapted to be developing holistic care intervention consisting of improve nursing care for reproductive health, meaningful relationship care, social relative of reproductive health. Furthermore, this finding might be possible to transfer and consider in Muslim women similar settings. Health care</p>

	<p>providers should also concern cultural care are available her husband in support of reproductive health care among Thai Muslim women. Keywords:Culturally congruent context, Manifest content analysis, Reproductive health</p>
<p>kadi kenza GIC16022076</p>	<p>Effect of Interaction between Tow Cytokinins and Tow Auxins on Alkaloids Accumulation in Hyoscyamus Albus L.</p> <p>kadi kenza Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Natural and Life Sciences, University of Khenchela koukou870@yahoo.fr</p> <p>Abstract This work reports the effect of interaction between cytokinins and auxins on alkaloids accumulation in Hyoscyamus albus L. Plants of this specie were grown under controlled conditions, and treated with plant-hormones: Auxins by: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and 3-indole acetic acid (IAA) ,Cytokinins by: kinetin (K) and Benzyl amino purine (BAP), at 0-10 and 20mg/L rates isolated and interacted. The results showed that treatment of 2,4-D and K at the highest applied rates 20mg/L increased the accumulation threefold rate estimated to 2.321% in the root plant part and 1.702% in the aerial plant part. The TLC for alkaloid extracts shows that Hyoscyamus albus L. contains 06 alkaloids. Keywords:Hyoscyamus albus L., Alkaloids, Auxins, Cytokinins, Accumulation, Interacted.</p>
 <p>Dexton Antony Johns YRA16022051</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 bavkakkanad@yahoo.co.in</p> <p>Abstract Introduction:A tooth with necrotic pulp and open apex is a always a special challenge to the clinicians with respect to its management. An ideal outcome for such tooth should be regeneration of pulp- like tissue into the root canal. There are several newer methods of revascularization. The present study has confined itself with the comparison of platelet rich plasma (PRP), platelet rich fibrin (PRF) and induced bleeding technique in the revascularization procedure. Materials and Methods:60 patients were randomly categorized into three groups. Induced bleeding group, PRF group and PRP group. The age group of the patients ranged from 6 years to 28 years, 32 males and 28 females. Institutional ethical clearance was obtained and informed consent was taken. All the patients were clinically healthy with no underlying systemic illness. Schei's ruler was used to measure the changes in the root length and root thickness in order to standardize the measurements. Results:Clinically none of the patients presented with pain, reinfection or radiographic enlargement of the pre existing apical pathosis in all the 3 groups.</p>

	<p>PRP gave quicker results with respect to periapical wound healing compared to PRF and Whole Blood when used in the revascularization of tooth with necrotic pulp and open apex. PRP was better than PRF and induced bleeding with respect to periapical wound healing when used in the regenerative endodontic procedures.</p> <p>Conclusion:On analysing the pros and cons of the techniques performed, it is wise to establish induced bleeding technique as the standard endodontic procedure for revascularization of a non vital immature permanent tooth.</p> <p>Key words:Revascularization, open apex, Platelet Rich Plasma, Platelet Rich Fibrin, Schei's Ruler.</p>
 <p>Ahmad Tubaishat GIC16026051</p>	<p>Effectiveness of Simulation-based teaching on Arrhythmia: Nursing Students Knowledge</p> <p>Ahmad Tubaishat Adult Health Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Al al-Bayt University, Mafraq- Jordan atubaishat@aabu.edu.jo</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>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.</p>
 <p>Jaleh Mohammad Aliha GIC16026052</p>	<p>Effect Of Abdominal Massage On Food Tolerance Via Intermittent Nasogastric Feeding Tube In Critically Ill Patients.</p> <p>Jaleh Mohammad Aliha Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran mohammadaliha.j@iums.ac.ir jaleh_aliha@hotmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: complications associated with malnutrition can prolong length of hospital and ICU stay and increases morbidity and mortality, impaired wound healing, infection incidence rates, difficulty in weaning from the ventilator, and ultimately increases the cost for the patient and health care system. Malnutrition occurs when nutritional support in ICU patients are unable to</p>

adequately meet the energy needs. One of the reasons for unsuccessfully nutritional support in ICU patients who have gastric feeding is food intolerance which occurs in over 60% of patients. Then this study was conducted to examine effect of abdominal massage on food tolerance via intermittent nasogastric feeding tube in critically ill patients. **Methods:** This study saw randomized clinical trial. The study was carried out in intensive care units in selected hospitals of Tehran University. The sample included 40 intervention (abdominal massage) and 40 control subjects. Subjects in intervention group received abdominal massage for 10 minutes, 3 times a day for 3 consecutive days. Both group fed intermittent feeding via a nasogastric tube, 7 meals a day. Data collected using a Feeding and Massage tool. The data was analyzed by Spss vs 16, using descriptive and inferential statistics tests. **Results:** The mean gastric residual volume on the second day and for total three days in the two groups was statistically significant ($p=0/02$ and $p=0/03$, respectively), and gastric residual volume in the intervention group was less than control group. Average intolerance rate in total three days was statistically significant between the two groups ($p=0/02$). **Conclusions:** Abdominal massage could be reduce gastric residual volume, and improve the feeding intolerance in patients intermittently were fed via nose gastric tube. So nurses were suggested use abdominal massage as non-pharmacological and non-invasive way to improve food intolerance along with other medical care.

Key words : nutrition support, abdominal massage, feeding tolerance, gastric residual, critical care



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Reproductive Health among Bangoebadae Muslim Women: Cervical Cancer Care

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Abstract


Few studies have examined Muslim women's perceptions of barriers and the possibilities they face in cervical cancer care. The purpose of this study was to explore the attitudes from the perspective of Thai women of their experience of reproductive health in cervical cancer care, A qualitative methodology was chosen, and open-ended interviews were carried out with ten Muslim women. The interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim; thereafter, a manifest content analysis was carried out. Three main themes connected to the aim of the study were found: "Personal construction of health care providers" "Understanding reproductive health" and "Culturally congruent context of reproductive health". The most prominent finding in this study are that health care providers adapted to be developing holistic care intervention consisting of improve nursing care for reproductive health, meaningful relationship care, social relative of reproductive health. Furthermore, this finding might be possible to transfer and consider in Muslim women similar settings. Health care providers should also concern cultural care are available her husband in support of reproductive health care among Thai Muslim women.

Keywords: Culturally congruent context, Manifest content analysis, Reproductive health


<p>Sze Kin Yan GICICNH1602064</p>	<p>My journey of conducting the IPA study on bottle feeding</p> <p>Sze Kin Yan Faculty of Health and Social Science, Hong Kong kinyans@yahoo.com.hk</p> <p>Abstract After a series of incidents pertaining to infant formula safety, such as the 2008 melamine contamination in China, Chinese parents pay more attention to food safety. Foreign formula milk are highly sought by Chinese parents. The local Hong Kong parents complain the Chinese parents purchase all formula milk. However, infant formula is widely consumed across Hong Kong. Nonetheless, women who formula feed their babies have been extensively studied, most of these studies have focused on the reasons of shaped mothers' decision to formula feed and minimize the breastfeeding practice. There has been relatively little scholarly interest in the experiences that mothers feeding baby. Moreover, prevalent of formula milk is still observed. Prior to this study, very little contemporary research has been conducted on the infant feeding practices of Chinese populations. A phenomenological method to investigate Hong Kong women's experience of formula feeding was employed. Sixteen women aged 18 and above were purposively sampled for unstructured interviews of about half to one hour. Verbatim transcripts were then analyzed using the qualitative methodology of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). This is the starting point for the journey of conducting IPA study on bottle feeding.</p>
<p>Alshaikh H GICW16026053</p>	<p>Knowledge regarding major symptoms and risk factors for ischemic heart disease among primary health care patients in Riyadh hospitals</p> <p>Alshaikh H King Saud university, Saudi Arabia <u>Hesham.alalshaikh@gmail.com</u></p> <p>Abstract This study aimed to assess the level of knowledge and awareness about Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), specifically its warning symptoms and risk factors, among primary health care (PHC) visitors in Riyadh hospitals. We conducted an observational descriptive cross-sectional study in PHC clinics of four main public hospitals in Riyadh. Convenience sampling was used for selecting subjects in the chosen hospitals. Sample size was 162 subjects. Level of knowledge was assessed through a new structured, self-administered questionnaire. Level of knowledge regarding IHD in Riyadh hospitals (King Khalid University Hospital, Imman General Hospital, King Salman Hospital, and King Abdulaziz Medical Center) was 69%, 29%, 56%, and 58%, respectively. Level of education played a significant role, as 63.4% of participants with college and advanced degrees scored high. Dyspnea was the most frequently cited symptom with an 80% rate, while smoking and obesity were the most frequently identified risk factors. Interestingly, 32% of the respondents were able to recognize family history as a risk factor. This is the first study in Saudi Arabia</p>

	<p>to assess the knowledge of warning symptoms and risk factors for IHD among PHC visitors. Level of awareness varied significantly among the general public attending the PHC clinics in Riyadh. Level of education and residence in northern Riyadh were significantly correlated with the level of knowledge. Key words (Ischemic heart disease, Riyadh hospitals, Level of knowledge, Heart disease awareness, primary health care)</p>
 <p>Tamara Al Abdi GICW16026054</p>	<p>Attitudes of pharmacy and nutrition students towards team-based care after first exposure to interprofessional education in Qatar</p> <p>Tamara Al Abdi University of Qatar, Doha , Qatar alabdi.tamara@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Little is known regarding attitudes of healthcare professional students towards team-based care in the Middle East. As modernization of health systems is rapidly occurring across the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, it is important for students to engage in interprofessional education (IPE) activities. The objective of this study was to assess pre-clinical student's attitudes towards interprofessional healthcare teams after completion of their first IPE activity. A previously validated questionnaire was distributed to 25 pharmacy and 17 nutrition students at Qatar University after participation in an IPE event. Questions related to quality of team based care and physician centricity. Results showed high agreement regarding high quality care provided by teams yet students were unsure of the value of team-based care when considering required time for implementation. Results provide baseline data for future studies to assess student attitudes throughout the professional programs and give valuable insight for future IPE program design in the Middle East.</p>
 <p>Stergiani Tsoli GICHNDM1602056</p>	<p>“Interactive Voice Response Interventions Targeting Behavior Change A Systematic Literature Review and Meta-analysis”</p> <p>Stergiani Tsoli Department of Public Health and Primary Care School of Clinical Medicine, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK s.tsoli@cantab.net</p> <p>Prof. Stephen Sutton Behavioural Science Group, Primary Care Unit, Institute of Public Health, University Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, Cambridge, UK</p> <p>Dr. Katerina Kassavou Behavioural Science Group, Primary Care Unit, Institute of Public Health, University Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, Cambridge, UK</p>

<p>Aramide Gbolahan GICHNDM1602057</p>	<p>identifying the risk to hospital admission in united kingdom - a systematic review of literature</p> <p>Aramide Gbolahan Computting, United Kingdom aramide.t.gbolahan@myshu.ac.uk</p> <p>Dr. Keith Burley</p> <p>Dr. Teresa Bunderson</p> <p>Prof. Shona Kelly</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Hospital admissions are the leading cause of increasing healthcare budget and high demand of hospital utilisation in United Kingdom. There is limited information on the predisposing factors into hospital admission. This study systematically summarizes existing result from different studies in order to identify possible risk factors to hospital admission among Patients in United Kingdom.</p> <p>A systematic review of literature was carried out; identified relevant studies from searching through electronic database; CINAHL, COCHRANE, SCOPUS, PUBMED, ETHOS, AND EMBASE, reference list and other relevant reports.</p> <p>Our inclusion criteria identified nine studies; using a predefined inclusion criteria, with factors like; risk factors, location, study design, and a systematically reviewed outcome. This study identified significant risk factors; previous hospital admission, age and medical condition.</p> <p>The reviewed showed that most of these identified risk factors are highly associated with hospital admission. Early intervention on identified risk factors could reduce the rate of hospital admission in United Kingdom.</p> <p>Keywords: hospitalization, risk factors to hospital admission, readmission.</p>
 <p>Ramadan Halimi GICHNDM1602058</p>	<p>Violent and Threatening Behavior of War Veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder! The forced psychiatric treatment is an obligation, or is a violence of human rights? Case presentation</p> <p>Ramadan Halimi Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital- Gjilan/ Kosovo ramadan_halimi@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Burnout syndrome is described as emotional exhaustion and sense of achievement and low productivity. Medical personnel are most endangered by this syndrome.</p> <p>Purpose: The assessment of burnout risk at the health workers and the impact of burnout effects on their social functioning.</p> <p>Method: The study included 139 health workers of the Gjilan General Hospital. To conduct this study we have applied Burnout self-test. The obtained data</p>

	<p>were processed with SPSS 20.</p> <p>Results: Of the 139 participants, 28.7% were males and 71.2% females. The average age of participants was 42.7 yrs, SD \pm 9.94, as doctor specialists resulted: 15.8%, 72.7% nurses and administrative and technical workers 11.6%. Generally light signs of burnout were recorded in 54.7%, with risk for burnout has been identified: 28.1 % of health workers and with high risk have been identified 2.2% of health workers. Among the staff with 6-8 years of experience, with burnout signs have resulted 8.6%, while comparing to physicians (5.8%), from the burnout risk nurses were more vulnerable (18.7%). Whereas staff at the regular schedule (and not on guard), because of regular reports and emotional investment in the patients have appeared more vulnerable to the burnout with 18.7%. The study found significant difference between the group under the risk, and the group with the highest risk for burnout, S. Error = .772, MMS = 9529, Sig. = L = .000 and .005. Study also found significant correlation between working hours and burnout, $r = .36$, sig. = .000, and significant correlation between experience and the risk for burnout: $r = .4$, sig. = .000;</p> <p>Conclusion: The risk of burnout syndrome was evident and has had direct effects at professional performance and social behavior of health workers of Gjilan General Hospital. The results have shown the necessity of taking prompt preventive measures.</p> <p>Key words: burnout syndrome, risk, health worker;</p>
 <p>Ramadan Halimi GICHNDM1602058</p>	<p>The level of risk from Burnout at the health workers of Gjilan General Hospital</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ramadan Halimi Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital- Gjilan/ Kosovo ramadan_halimi@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Burnout syndrome is described as emotional exhaustion and sense of achievement and low productivity. Medical personnel are most endangered by this syndrome.</p> <p>Purpose: The assessment of burnout risk at the health workers and the impact of burnout effects on their social functioning.</p> <p>Method: The study included 139 health workers of the Gjilan General Hospital. To conduct this study we have applied Burnout self-test. The obtained data were processed with SPSS 20.</p> <p>Results: Of the 139 participants, 28.7% were males and 71.2% females. The average age of participants was 42.7 yrs, SD \pm 9.94, as doctor specialists resulted: 15.8%, 72.7% nurses and administrative and technical workers 11.6%. Generally light signs of burnout were recorded in 54.7%, with risk for burnout has been identified: 28.1 % of health workers and with high risk have been identified 2.2% of health workers. Among the staff with 6-8 years of experience, with burnout signs have resulted 8.6%, while comparing to physicians (5.8%), from the burnout risk nurses were more vulnerable (18.7%). Whereas staff at the regular schedule (and not on guard), because of regular reports and emotional investment in the patients have appeared more vulnerable to the burnout with 18.7%. The study found significant difference between the group under the risk, and the group with the highest risk for</p>

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 <p>Fanny Robichaud GICHNDM1602059</p>	<p>Lanaudière Heaven for Colombian Refugees: The reality of is and the Dream of what it could be.</p> <p>Fanny Robichaud Departement of Nursing, University of Quebec in Outaouais</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Considering the steady increase in the arrival of refugee families, it seems essential to point out the challenges this new reality raises and to explore avenues that would result in a positive experience for families. The authors suggest challenging our perceptions of the refugees' experience by giving a voice to these families and daring to consider them as experts in their own experience. Appreciative inquiry was used to explore the challenges faced by refugee families but also to uncover the successes and shed light on new solutions. The importance of including families in the research process and in discussions related to the development of services stands out, as well as the empowering effect of recognizing the family wisdom.</p> <p>Keywords: appreciative inquiry, families, parents and partners, refugees</p>
 <p>Gbolahan Aramide YRAHNDM1602051</p>	<p>Identity The Risk To Hospital Admission In United Kingdom- A Systematic Review of Literature.</p> <p>Gbolahan Aramide Department of Computing and Engineering, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK aramide.gbolahan@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr. Burley Keith Department of Computing and Engineering, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK</p> <p>Dr. Bunderson Teresa Department of Computing and Engineering, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK</p> <p>Prof. Kelly Shona Department of Health and Wellbeing, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: Hospital admissions are the leading cause of increasing healthcare budget and high demand of hospital utilisation in United Kingdom. There is</p>

	<p>limited information on the predisposing factors into hospital admission. This study systematically summarizes existing result from different studies in order to identify possible risk factors to hospital admission among patients in United Kingdom.</p> <p>Method/ Design: A systematic review of literature was carried out; identified relevant studies from searching through electronic database: Scopus, PubMed, Ethos, Cinahl, Cochrane, reference list and other relevant reports.</p> <p>Discussion/ Outcome: Our inclusion criteria identified nine studies; using a predefined inclusion criterion, with factors such as: risk factors, population setting, study design methodology, drawbacks and a systematically reviewed outcome. This study identified significant risk factors such as: older age, comorbidities, sex and deprivation. The review showed that identified risk factors are highly associated with hospital admission; thus early intervention on identified risk factors could reduce the rate of hospital admission in United Kingdom.</p> <p>Keywords: Admission, Risk factors, Hospital, Readmission and Emergency.</p>
 <p>Gajbhiye S.S GICW16021051</p>	<p>Formulation, optimisation and evaluation of primaquine phosphate niosome.</p> <p>Gajbhiye S.S Faculty of Pharmacy, India sangh26bcp@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Malaria is one of the most widely spread disease on the globe with an estimated case rate of about 500 million and a death rate of about 2.7 million humans per year. In tropical region the childhood death rate from malaria is about 90% of the total human death rate. Primaquine phosphate is a drug of choice for radical treatment, i.e. complete eradication of the parasites and prevention of relapse by destruction of the exo-erythrocytic liver stages of Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium ovate. Application of Primaquine phosphate in higher doses is limited by severe tissue toxicity including hematological and GI related side effects which are needed to be minimized. Niosomal formulation of primaquine phosphate containing DMPC for targeting the drug to liver parasites at the early stages of infection would help in reducing the dose and tissue related toxicity. Objectives: The aim of current study was to design the parenteral niosomal formulation of primaquine phosphate with DMPC for targeting to liver in the treatment of the early stage of malarial infection. Experimental method: Materials: Primaquine phosphate was supplied as a gift sample by IPCA laboratories Kandivali, Mumbai, DCP and DMPC purchase from Sigma Aldrich. The other ingredients were of analytical grade. Methodology: Primaquine phosphate niosomes were prepared by reverse phase evaporation. Briefly ,cholesterol and Tween 20 in molar ratios dissolved in chloroform:ether(1:1)mixture and emulsified with aqueous solution of primaquine phosphate using probe sonicator at 370C.The organic phase was evaporated on rotavapour at 600C. The formed dispersion was then diluted with PBS pH7.4. Characterization of formulation: Particle size analysis (PCS Beckman coulter Miami USA), entrapment efficiency was calculated indirectly</p>

by determining the drug content in the supernatant as well as directly by adding 10% triton x-100 into the niosomes collected after centrifugation by using the U.V absorbance at 259 nm(V-530 Jasco, Japan). Zeta potential(zetasizer nano SZ uk.) of niosomal formulation were carried out for The TEM analysis(Philips CM-200 ,Netherland) of the formulation were carried out for topological study. Toxicity (LD50) studies carried out on the drug loaded as well as blank niosomes on Swiss albino mice as per OECD guidelines 425. In vitro hemolytic studies of the formulation were carried out to evaluate the safety of parenteral primaquine phosphate niosomal formulation..Optimization of Niosome: The optimization of the primaquine phosphate niosomes was carried out by 23 factorial design. $Y=b_0+b_1x_1+b_2x_2+b_3x_3+b_{12}x_1x_2+b_{13}x_1x_3+b_{23}x_2x_3$ Result and Discussion:. The effect of varying ratios of cholesterol and Tween-20 on the entrapment efficiency, particle size, polydispersity index (PI) are showed in figure 1 and 2. Microscopically when the optimized niosomal formulation was observed, the niosomes were evenly distributed and globular in shape under 100 x magnifications. No significant change in particle size and PI was observed in blank and drug loaded niosomes. The rigidity of the vesicle was increased as the cholesterol concentration increased from 1:1 to 2:2 which reflected in reduction in entrapment efficiency and increase in particle size. The particle size of niosomal formulations, PI, entrapment efficiency of the optimized formulation was found to be 219 nm, 0.61and 59.7% respectively. The niosomal formulation of primaquine phosphate was found to be stable in terms of particle size and entrapment efficiency when stored at refrigerated condition over a period of one month .in vitro hemolysis showed less than 2% hemolysis with primaquine phosphate niosomes.

Keywords: Niosome, DCP (Dicetylphosphate), DMPC (Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine), Primaquine phosphate.



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Closure of Skin Incision by Dual Wavelength (980&1064 nm) Laser Application

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Abstract

Thermal effect of dual wavelength (980 & 1064nm) laser application in skin incision closure was assessed on 18 male and female Wister rats. 1cm-long Incisions were made on the shaved dorsal region of 220-250g animals. The incisions were closed by laser irradiation at 1W and exposure time, 5 seconds in Continuous wave mode (CW) and 1W and exposure time, 10 seconds in pulsed mode to deliver a total energies, 5J and 10J per spot onto the incisions respectively. Animals from each group were sacrificed at 0th, 4th and 7th days and the skin samples of the weld area were excised for histological analysis using H&E stain. The thermal effect assessed by measuring the thermally altered area adjacent to the irradiated site on either sides of the incision and by closure capability. Mean thermally altered area (TAA) of CW mode laser treated groups was found to increase significantly ($p<0.05$) compared with pulsed mode laser treated group at 0th and 4th days post-irradiation while no significant difference ($p>0.05$) was statistically found at 7th day post-

irradiation. Moreover, tighter closure was observed with CW group at 7th day post-irradiation. We thus conclude that 1W, 5J for 5 seconds CW mode laser application of 980 & 1064nm combined beam form in skin incision closure was found to have absolute wound healing capability with minimal thermal alteration.

Keywords: Dual wavelength laser, CW mode, pulsed mode, thermal alteration

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- » 5th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 02-03 Sep 2016, Istanbul
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- » 10th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 22-23 Feb 2017, Dubai
- » 9th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 30-31 Dec 2016, Bangkok, Thailand
- » 8th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 21-22 Dec 2016, Dubai
- » 8th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 21-22 Dec 2016, Dubai
- » 9th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 30-31 Dec, 2016 Bangkok, Thailand

- » 10th International Conference on Biotechnology, Bio Informatics, Bio Medical Sciences and Stem Cell Applications (B3SC), 22-23 Feb 2017, Dubai
- » 11th International Conference on Healthcare, Nursing and Disease Management (HNDM), 21-22 Sept, 2016, London
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