



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2018 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Nov, Singapore

17-18 November, 2018

CONFERENCE VENUE

The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS), The Kent Ridge Guild House, 9 Kent Ridge Drive, Singapore

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Dr. Yoshiko Yamaguchi

Home Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Kwassui Women's University, Japan

**Topic: Intention to leave work of nurses, Home healthcare nurse, and Work-family balance
(included work-family conflict)**

Dr. Yoshiko Yamaguchi is working as a research associate in Home Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Kwassui Women's University, Japan. She has completed her responsibilities as a reviewer of Women's Studies International Forum, The Open Nursing Journal, and LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences, etc. She is an editor of LIFE: International Journal of Health and Life-Sciences. And she is honorary president of the scholarly association IAPHLRSR: International Association for Promotion of Healthcare and Life-Science Research. She has been awarded as the best paper of Journal of Japan Academy of Nursing Administration and Policies, (Research article), 2013.

<p>Lawal Nura ERCICRLSH1804051</p>	<p>Effect of antioxidant-rich nutraceutical on serum glucose, lipid profile and oxidative stress markers of salt-induced metabolic syndrome in rats</p> <p>Lawal Nura Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Federal University Dutsinma Katsina state, Nigeria, Katsina, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract Metabolic syndrome (MS) a high risk condition involving obesity, dyslipidemia, hypertension and diabetes mellitus is prevalent in Nigeria. The study aim to formulate an antioxidant rich nutraceutical from locally available foodstuff (onion, garlic, ginger, tomato, lemon, palm oil, water melon seeds) and investigate their effects on blood pressure, body weight, serum glucose, lipid profile, insulin and oxidative stress markers in salt-induced rats. The rats were placed on 8% salt diet for 6 weeks and then supplementation and treatment with nutraceutical and nifedipine in the presence of salt diet for additional 4 weeks. Feeding rats with salt diet for 6 weeks increased blood pressure and body weight of the salt-loaded rats relative to control. Significant ($P<0.001$) increase in serum blood glucose and lipid profile, and decrease in high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) was observed in salt-loaded rats as compared with control. Both supplementation and treatment (nifedipine) lowered the blood pressure but only supplementation lowered the body weight. Supplementation with nutraceutical resulted in significant ($P<0.001$) decrease in the serum blood glucose, lipid profile, malonyldialdehyde (MDA), insulin levels, insulin resistance, and increased HDL-C and antioxidant indices. The percentage protection against atherogenesis was $76.5\pm 2.13\%$. There is strong positive correlation between blood pressure, body weight and serum blood glucose, lipid profile, markers of oxidative stress and strong negative correlation with HDL-C and antioxidant status. The results suggest that the nutraceuticals are useful in reversing most of the component of metabolic syndrome and might be beneficial in the treatment of patients with metabolic syndrome.</p> <p>Keywords: Metabolic syndrome, obesity, dyslipidemia, hypertension and nutraceutical.</p>
<p>Guruh Prasetyo ERCICRLSH1804055</p>	<p>APIS BEARD (Herbs Beard Balm and Oil): Utilization of Bee Pollen and Herbs Oil Produced by Cold Press Technology as a Natural Product of Beard, Whisker, and Chest Hair Growth to Increase Male Masculinity</p> <p>Guruh Prasetyo Department of Animal Sciences, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract The Ministry of Industry (2015) stated that sales of the cosmetics industries in Indonesia grew by 12.9% compared to the previous year. In addition, cosmetic exports this year are expected to increase by 20% from last year and to reach US \$ 406 million. One of the growing rapidly cosmetic trends is personal care products of the beard. This is caused due to the assumption that the beard is an indicator of the masculinity of a man. Beard balm or beard oil is one of a variety of beard growers products that are increasingly popular especially among men in Indonesia. But unfortunately, the existence of beard growers products in Indonesia is still dominated by imported products and also still contain harmful synthetic</p>

chemicals. Basically beard balm or beard oil can be made from various natural materials and protected from harmful chemical residues. One of them is using raw materials, such as local vegetable oil, bee pollen, bees wax, and tropical herbal plant extract that are indigenous plants in Indonesia. Bee pollen contains vitamin B7 or biotin which is useful to stimulate the growth of beard. While herbs, hazelnut oil, castor oil, almond oil, grape seed oil, virgin coconut oil, and olive oil are hair growth and have a high vitamin E content. In addition, herbal oils such as candlenuts contain isoflavones genistein as a potential hair grower. APIS BEARD is able to meet the needs of healthy and stylish beard growers in an effort to solve bad effects of existing beard growth products.

Keywords : beard, bee pollen, herbs oil, hair



Garba Gidandawa Jibo
ERCICRLSH1804057

Physicochemical and Bacteriological analyses of Borehole Water in Kebbi State University of Science & Technology Aliero (Ksusta), Kebbi State, North-Western Nigeria

Garba Gidandawa Jibo

Department of Biological sciences (Microbiology Unit), Kebbi State University of Science & Technology, Aliero, Nigeria

Abstract

Physicochemical and bacteriological analyses of borehole water have been reported in some part of Nigeria. One of the important reasons of decline of quality of drinking water may be attributed to the growth of microbes, sub-lethally recognized as pathogenic to humans. The present study reports Physicochemical and bacteriological analyses of borehole water in Kebbi State University of Science & Technology Aliero (KSUSTA) Nigeria. During March and July 2017, water samples were collected from five (5) boreholes at different locations within the university campus; Boys hostel (A), Girls hostel (B), Junior staff quarters (C), Senior staff quarters (D) and Intermediate quarters (E). Some physical tests performed for physical appearance include; temperature, colour, odour, pH, turbidity, and that of chemical tests were; dissolved oxygen, alkalinity and hardness. The bacterial examination was conducted using Indicator organisms; heterotrophic plate counts, total coliform bacteria, faecal coliform bacteria, E coli, faecal enterococci, C. perfringens and bacteriophages, in three stages; presumptive, confirmatory and complete tests. Conductivity was measured at (us/cm) with ranges from 448-790(us/cm). Sample C (junior staff quarter) has the lowest conductivity of 448Us/cm while sample A (girls hostel) has the highest conductivity of 790(us/cm). About 77% of the water was near neutral to alkaline. Total dissolved solid ranged from 208-356mg/l. In bacteriological test, about 66% of the total samples were heavily contaminated with coliforms during the test. The physicochemical parameters of the selected public borehole water samples in the study area were within the acceptable limits by W.H.O standards for drinking water except the pH value which was high. The bacteriological analysis results of the 5 borehole water samples were not acceptable since they were all found to yield moderate to heavy growth of bacteria, thereby making them unfit for human consumption. Proper sanitation should be strictly observed and the water should be treated before consumption.

Keywords: Borehole Water, Physicochemical and Bacteriological Analyses, Kebbi, Nigeria.



Musa Isah
ERCICRLSH1804058

Antibacterial activity of *Acacia nilotica* wild acetone extract on multidrug resistant bacteria

Musa Isah

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Abstract

Antibiotic resistance amongst bacteria is becoming a major problem in the treatment of many infectious diseases. Hence, there is need to find a potential alternative that may include the use of medicinal plants in overcoming the antibiotic resistance. The present study was aimed at investigating antibacterial activity of acetone extract of *Acacia nilotica* WILD. leaves against multidrug resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* clinical isolates. Extract was prepared using acetone on the basis of increasing polarity with varying concentrations. Disc diffusion assay was employed to determine antibacterial activity. The acetone extract induced dose dependent antibacterial effect on all selected bacterial pathogens with a zone of inhibition of 7mm to 11mm and 4mm to 8mm against *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa* respectively. The MIC values are 7mg and 15mg on *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of saponins, alkaloids, tannins, phenols and steroids. Acetone extract was further subjected to column and thin layer chromatography (TLC) for bioassay guided fractionation; thus a total of 50 fractions were obtained. These fractions were combined into eight (8) based on their TLC profiles. The CFs were screened for the antibacterial activity, CF2 showed highest zone of inhibition of 12mm and 8mm against *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*, respectively. Therefore, this study demonstrated the value of *A. nilotica* plant as an antibacterial agent that could potentially be developed for combating multidrug resistance in bacteria.

Keywords-----*Acacia nilotica*, Acetone, Bioactive compounds, Multidrug resistant, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*.



Sonali Bhattacharjee
ERCICRLSH1804061


Investigating the nexus between DNA repair pathways and genomic instability in cancer


Sonali Bhattacharjee

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Abstract

DNA double-strand breaks are one of the most lethal lesions to a cell that can be repaired by one of the two cellular pathways; non-homologous end joining or homologous recombination. Homologous recombination genes are particularly attractive targets for precision cancer therapy because these genes have altered expression patterns in cancer cells when compared with normal cells and these genetic abnormalities can be targeted for selectively killing cancer cells while leaving normal cells unscathed. Synthetic lethality is thought to be the new frontier of cancer therapeutics because it overcomes the limitation of chemotherapy, which is unable to discriminate between cancer cells and normal cells. Two genes are synthetically lethal when simultaneous disruptions of both genes gives rise to a lethal phenotype, while the disruption of either gene alone is viable. Many homologous recombination genes have synthetic lethal relationships with oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes, which can be

	<p>targeted for the development of cancer therapy- an approach referred to as combination therapy. In my presentation, I will summarize recent progress in understanding both the functioning and the regulation of the DNA repair machinery and elaborate on the clinical applications of these proteins in cancer therapy.</p>
<p>Shaikha Hamed Al Madailwi ERCICRLSH1804062</p>	<p>Elderlys Attitudes towards the Nursing Homes in Oman</p> <p>Shaikha Hamed Al Madailwi Humanities Research Center, Sultane Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to identify elderly's attitudes towards to be seated in a nursing home in Muscat governorate by an approved field study on the sample social survey for Muscat elderly residents and their number is (2332) aged who are distributed to six Wilayats which are: Muscat, Bawshar, Al Amrat, Al Seeb, Qurayyat, and Muttrah. The study used a questionnaire as a tool and collected the information by interviews. The study used many proper statistic methods to analyze data ranged from duplicate distributions, kay square, logistic regression analysis by using a statistic program which is known as (SPSS). The study shows a drop in elderly's desire to be seated in the nursing home in Muscat governorate. In addition, the results highlighted that the variables of the number of children, the educational level, the repeated marriage of the elderly and the age play an influential role in reducing their desire to be seated in the nursing home. In addition, the study explained the marginal and the weak effect of the variable of a social kind, social situation, monthly income, practical situation, accommodation quality, property ownership towards their desire to be seated in a nursing home.</p> <p>Keywords: Nursing homes, Elderly's, Social and economic variables</p>
 <p>Logesh Radhakrishnan ERCICRLSH1804071</p>	<p>Purification and biophysical characterization of Enhanced intracellular survival (EIS) protein involed in survival of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in macrophage</p> <p>Logesh Radhakrishnan School Of Life Sciences, B.S.A. Crescent Institute Of Science And Technology, Vandalur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Enhanced intracellular survival protein is thermostable hexameric aminoglycoside acetyltransferase of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. RvEIS protein shows kanamycin resistance in clinical strains. Thermostability of EIS protein play crucial role for the stability of protein. EIS protein causes the survival of mycobacterium tuberculosis in macrophage, autophagy is a normal cell mechanism, but because of EIS protein Mycobacterium tuberculosis cells avoid autophagy and grow like a normal cell which leads to the Mycobacterium tuberculosis disease, Inhibition of macrophage autophagy through the up-regulation of IL-10 by increasing the acetylation of histone. In this study we purified the EIS protein by using Ni-NTA column and then availability of protein was checked by comparing with controlee sample. Then we characterized the EIS protein from the help of UV-Visible spectroscopy and Fluorescence spectroscopy. We did biophysical characterization of EIS protein in the presence of different pH buffer. Urea denaturation of EIS protein and diclofenac drug was used for checking stability of protein in the presence of three different buffer</p>

	<p>(acidic, neutral & basic). Thermal study was done for Eis protein in the presence of kanamycin and in the absence of kanamycin in two different pH (acidic and basic) condition and Tm value was calculate. Keynotes; EIS (Enhanced intracellular survival protein), Ni-NTA column, UV-Visible spectroscopy, Fluorescence spectroscopy, Diclofenac drug, kanamycin, biophysical characterization.</p>
 <p>Kah Keng Wong ERCICRLSH1804072</p>	<p>Anti-Cyclic Citrullinated Peptide Antibody is Highly Associated with Radiological Defects in Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients</p> <p>Kah Keng Wong Department of Immunology, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kubang Kerian, Malaysia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Research Objectives: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic debilitating inflammatory disease characterized by the presence of serum rheumatoid factor (RF) or anti-cyclic citrullinate peptide (anti-CCP) antibody. Herein, we evaluated the significance of anti-CCP antibody in predicting RA disease activity and progression in terms of radiological and extra-articular manifestations.</p> <p>Methodology: In this cross-sectional study, 159 established RA patients from Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia were recruited. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) for serum RF and anti-CCP were performed, and the associations of these results with patients' clinical and laboratory characteristics were examined.</p> <p>Findings: Of the 159 RA patients included in this study, 83 (52.2%) and 99 (62.3%) patients had anti-CCP antibody and RF, respectively. Mean Disease Activity Score-28 for Rheumatoid Arthritis with ESR (DAS28-ESR) score for all patients was 4.74, indicating medium disease activity. Fifty-eight (36.5%) patients had radiological defects manifested by joint erosion and joint space narrowing in the hands or foot, and 49 (30.8%) patients had extra-articular involvement manifested by rheumatoid nodule, pulmonary involvement and anemia. In terms of anti-CCP antibody association with clinical and laboratory parameters, no significant difference between DAS28-ESR score or extra-articular manifestations with the presence of anti-CCP antibody. Extra-articular manifestations were not significantly associated with higher DAS28-ESR score. However, a significant co-occurrence of RF and anti-CCP antibody ($p=0.002$) was observed. Anti-CCP antibody was significantly associated with radiological defects ($p=0.001$) in which majority of RA patients with such defects ($n=40/58$; 69.0%) were positive for anti-CCP antibody.</p> <p>Research Outcomes: Radiological defects were the sole clinical parameter significantly associated with anti-CCP antibody positivity.</p> <p>Future Scope: We recommend that RA patients positive for anti-CCP antibody should be routinely monitored for radiological defects and/or for their onset.</p> <p>Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid factor, anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody</p>
	<p>Investigating The Autophagy Mechanisms of Orientin In Lipopolysaccharide- Stimulated Bv2 Microglia Cells</p> <p>Joshua Kuruvilla Applied Biomedical Sciences and Biotech, International Medical</p>



Joshua Kuruvilla
ERCICRLSH1804074

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ABSTRACT

Background: Neuroinflammation is a primary risk factor of neurodegenerative diseases (ND), with microglia cells under pathological conditions directly contributing to neuroinflammation. Induced autophagy has been known to therapeutically reduce neuroinflammation without exacerbating the pathological condition of the disease. Existing treatments for inducing autophagy in neuronal setting are few but effective, with some noted to have reached clinical trials phase II, and much scientific support for new compounds to modulate autophagy in a neuronal setting. Hence, this study focuses on the autophagic inducing potential of orientin on lipopolysaccharides-stimulated BV2 microglial cells.

Methods: BV2 microglia cells were pre-treated with orientin at maximum non-toxic dose (MNTD) (15 μ M) and $\frac{1}{2}$ MNTD (7.5 μ M), for a 3-hour period, followed by induction of neuroinflammation via 0.1 μ g/mL of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation. Autophagolysosome production was qualitatively determined with Acridine Orange (AO) staining and expression of autophagy pathway proteins were analysed via Western Blot analysis.

Results: The induction of intracellular autophagolysosomes, under MNTD and $\frac{1}{2}$ MNTD treatment of orientin qualitatively determined by AO staining confirmed the near completion of autophagy, with particular noteworthy observation of low complete neuronal death. Autophagy induction was further validated by Western Blot analysis, with significant upregulation of key autophagy proteins Beclin-1, ATG5 and LC3-II highlighting upregulation of key autophagy pathways in autophagy vacuole formation.

Conclusion: Orientin possesses significant likelihood of contributing to field of autophagy inducing therapeutic agents for targeting neuroinflammation in neurodegenerative diseases. Its autophagy inducing properties most likely stem from its ability to directly affect the mTOR signaling pathways by downregulating PI3K-I/Akt and MAPK/Erk 1/2 signaling pathway. Nevertheless, future studies are required to refine this hypothesis.

Keywords: Autophagy; BV2 Microglia; Neurodegenerative Diseases; Neuroinflammation; Orientin.

Anyi Wang
ERCICRLSH1804076

Systematic Review: Measles Mass Vaccination Programmes in Refugee Camps, 2010-2018 Special Focus on Europe and Asia

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Abstract

Introduction: Measles is an important vaccine-preventable disease of concern in displaced populations, who are especially susceptible because of disrupted health services, malnutrition, and overcrowded living conditions in refugee camps. The effective large-scale delivery of measles-containing vaccines in these settings is a key public health intervention to prevent

mortality and morbidity. The review describes a subset of all measles mass vaccination programmes in refugee camps, specifically focusing on Europe and Asia, between 2010 and 2018, in order to build on previous work and expand the evidence base.

Methods: Systematic searches were run in EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCOPUS, UNOG, and REFWORLD for documents published between 1 January 2010 and 30 June 2018. Articles types included journal articles, media reports, and UN reports and documents. One reviewer assessed the articles for eligibility.

Results: Out of 583 total unique sources identified, 14 reported a total of five programmes in six refugee camps across four countries in Europe and Asia. Overall, interventions were underreported and faced numerous logistical challenges, indicating the need for additional research and setting-specific guidelines.

Discussion: This review has certain strengths, including a comprehensive geographical scope, source type, and timeframe, which allow it to elaborate on previous research and contribute to existing knowledge. Its limitations include likely publication bias, lack of information, ambiguity of definitions, inaccurate reported figures, and the absence of an independent second reviewer to check eligibility. Additional database searches, stricter eligibility criteria, and fewer extraction categories would be useful in the future.

Conclusion: Mass vaccination programmes in refugee camps are vital public health interventions in mass population displacements, but are often underreported. Due to the continued emergence of measles in specific settings, further research and better documentation is needed. The epidemiological shift in conflict areas, new emerging innovations, and irreversible climate change are important considerations.

Keywords: displaced people, refugee camps, public health, infectious diseases, healthcare



Vedaste Baziga
ERCICRLSH1804078

Community Health Workers Stigmatizing Attitudes In Regards of Persons with a Mental Disorder: A Challenge of Maternal Mental Health In a Selected Health Centre In Rwanda

Vedaste Baziga

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Abstract


Mental disorders (MD) is significantly contributing to global burden of disease and this is the fourth leading cause of global disability.

To overcome this concern, the World Health Organization recommended integration of mental health care into general health care facilities and nurses have an important role in the implementation of WHO recommendation about the integration. The objectives of this study are as follows: To describe stereotypical attitudes amongst community health workers (CHWs) regarding persons with a mental disorder and to explore relationships between specific socio-demographic factors (age, gender, level of education, experience and familiarity) and CHWs' stigmatizing attitudes towards persons with mental disorders in health center of a selected district hospital in Rwanda.

A quantitative, descriptive cross sectional study was conducted among CHWs operating under health centre of a selected District hospital in Rwanda and a self-report questionnaire that included person four

	<p>demographic variables and two sections such as level of contact and the Community Attitudes towards Mental Illness - Swedish version. The self-report questionnaire was distributed to available CHWs (n=138) and data analysis were performed using the SPSS version 20. This study revealed that participants held negative stereotypes towards persons with MD. Association test revealed more negatives stereotypes towards MD amongst lower educated CHWs, younger CHWs and less experienced CHWs. Also, correlation test revealed that increases in LOC correlates with decrease in score in some CAMIs, subscales and total score respectively.</p> <p>Key words: Community health workers, mental disorder, health centre, stigmatizing attitude, familiarity</p>
 <p>Rajendra Kumar Chaudhari ERCICRLSH1804082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Serum Ferritin level in Type -2 Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rajendra Kumar Chaudhari Department of Biochemistry, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Background: Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder of multiple etiology characterized by chronic hyperglycemia with a disturbance in carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism resulting from defects in insulin secretion. Ferritin is a ubiquitous intracellular protein complex that reflects the iron stores of the body. Studies have shown that the increased body iron stores is associated with the development of glucose intolerance, type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and metabolic syndrome.</p> <p>Objective: To find out association of serum ferritin level with T2DM and assess the correlation between serum ferritin and HbA1c.</p> <p>Methods: This is a hospital based comparative cross-sectional study done in 40 diabetic patients and 40 healthy controls. Fasting blood glucose (FBG), postprandial blood glucose (PBG), Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and serum ferritin was estimated in cobas c311 autoanalyser.</p> <p>Results: The mean age of the patients with T2DM was 55.95 ± 10.92 years. Mean FPG (mg/dl) (170.41 ± 71.7 v/s 98.38 ± 9.7), PPG (mg/dl) (266.16 ± 110.09 v/s 123.20 ± 17.0) HbA1c (%) (8.17 ± 1.83 v/s 4.9 ± 0.29 and median ferritin (µg/L) [207.90 (138, 306.0)] v/s [127.95 (85.75, 210.25)] were significantly higher in T2DM compared to healthy controls. Spearman's correlation depicted that ferritin level was positively correlated with HbA1c level but the correlation was statistically insignificant.</p> <p>Conclusion: Serum ferritin level is significantly increased in T2DM compared to healthy controls in our study although it is in normal range value. In conclusion, our result highlights that increased iron pool i.e. serum ferritin has decisive role in the pathogenesis of T2DM.</p> <p>Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Ferritin, Blood Glucose</p>
<p>Parvaneh Omrani ERCICRLSH1804086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Diabetes and obesity- is there a suitable nutritional diet</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Parvaneh Omrani Humanities, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Accumulation of the energy released from nutrients in the body is called obesity. Overweight is the condition in which the person's weight is more than the standard level according to their height. By measuring Body Mass Index (BMI), we can measure the amount of overweight. Based on BMI, people are divided into four groups:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the standard level BMI less than 18.5 • Standard level BMI between 19 and 25 • Overweight BMI between 25 and 30 • Obese BMI over 30 <p>BMI or the ratio of height to body weight squared must be maintained between 20 to 25. BMI over 30 increases the risk of heart diseases in obese people.</p> <p>Obesity is the stage where the stored energy in the body, which is usually in the form of fat, increases too much, such that it causes many dangers for the health.</p> <p>According to National Healthcare and Nutrition research data, over one third of adults in the United States are obese and more than two thirds of adults suffer from diabetes type 2 (obesity). Generally, the centers for control and prevention of diseases estimate that adults in the United States are 40% at risk of suffering from diabetes since diabetes and obesity are among pandemic diseases.</p>
 <p>Lenie Marlinae ERCICRLSH180490</p>	<p>The Correlation Between Housing Condition And Health Status Improvement Among Children With Tuberculosis In Banjarbaru, Indonesia</p> <p>Lenie Marlinae Public Health Department, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The child Tuberculosis prevalence in Indonesia until 2011 was reported has been reach 8.8% of the national cases. In 2015, The South Kalimantan province also indicated a high cases on child Tuberculosis, with the total of 278 cases detected and 28 of them happened in Banjarbaru city. Although it is alleged that occupancy health is an important factor in reducing the risk of child TB cases, various other factors cannot be ignored. This research was an intervention study using a cross sectional approach. All child TB patients who were officially recorded in the the Banjarbaru City Health Office became the study population, while all childrens with Tuberculosis who were listed as patients in Banjarbaru's Primary Health Center during january untill October 2018 acted as research respondents. The results showed that there was no significant relationship (p-value = 0.883) between the housing enviromental health and the children TB incidence in Banjarbaru, and unsignificant correlation between residential housing condtion with the health status improvement among children with Tuberculosis in Banjarbaru City</p> <p>Keywords: Child TB, home conditions, health status</p>
<p>Rina Hidayati Pratiwi ERCICRLSH1804053</p>	<p>Mechanism of Action of Bioactive Compound Produced by Endophytic Microbes from Neesia altissima (Malvaceae) Morphologically</p> <p>Rina Hidayati Pratiwi Department of Natural Sciences, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Mechanism of action from antibiotic is one of important case for knowing the interaction of bioactive compound molecules with their targets. The purpose of this study is to investigate the mechanism of action of bioactive compounds from Pseudomonas aeruginosa strain UICC B-40 and</p>

	<p>Streptomyces sp. strain UICC B-92 morphologically. The antibacterial activity was assayed by Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) method, and the mechanism of action from bioactive compounds were observed morphologically by using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). SEM analysis revealed that bacterial cells morphologically have changed after treatment using the bioactive compound of P. aeruginosa UICC B-40 and Streptomyces sp. UICC B-92. The bioactive compound of damaged the bacterial cell membrane through lysis mechanism of which inhibited bacterial growth and cell division. Beside of that, the bioactive compound have made broken of the bacterial cell wall. Therefore, the bioactive compounds from P. aeruginosa strain UICC B-40 and Streptomyces sp. strain UICC B-92 are categorized as bacteriolytic metabolites.</p> <p>Key words: bioactive compounds, mechanism of action, SEM, Pseudomonas aeruginosa strain UICC B-40, Streptomyces sp. strain UICC B-92.</p>
 <p>Thilagavathy Ganapathy ERCICRLSH1804059</p>	<p>Impact of Urinary Incontinence on Quality of Life among Rural Women</p> <p>Thilagavathy Ganapathy College of Nursing, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Background: The exasperating symptoms of Urinary Incontinence (UI) adversely affect holistic well-being of women.</p> <p>Objective: This cross sectional study aimed to evaluate the impact of symptoms of urinary incontinence on the health related quality of life, using King's Quality of Life Health Questionnaire among women in India.</p> <p>Methods: A total of n= 611 women were screened for stress, urgency and mixed urinary incontinence by purposive sampling method at Gottigere, Primary Health Center (PHC) Bangalore South, Karnataka, India.</p> <p>Results: The prevalence of Urinary Incontinence (UI) was (23.08%) with majority presenting stress (54.61%); urgent (27.66%) and mixed (17.73%) incontinence. The overall health related quality of life in role limitations, daily activities, general health, physical/ social well-being, sleep / energy, emotions and personal relationships domains were poor with insignificant difference among stress Vs urgency Vs mixed incontinence (p=0.641). The symptoms of UI- frequency, nocturia, nocturnal enuresis, urgency, stress, leakage during sexual relationships, infections and pain had a negative impact on their quality of life. Advancing age, parity, history of instrumental delivery, chronic cough and constipation were found to be the most influencing factors for the episodes of UI and poor quality of life among women.</p> <p>Conclusion: The detrimental consequences of urinary incontinence on the health related quality of life of women needs a paradigmatic shift in treatment approach.</p> <p>Key words: Urinary incontinence, King's Health Questionnaire, Quality of Life, women</p>
	<p>The Nursing Practice Environment and Job Outcomes In Saudi Hospitals</p> <p>Zainab Ambani College of Nursing, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Al Ahsa, Saudi Arabia</p>



Zainab Ambani
ERCICRLSH1804060

ABSTRACT

The nursing shortage is a challenging problem globally. In Saudi Arabia, the nurse shortage continues to be a critical problem in all healthcare sectors. International nursing research has shown strong relationships between poor practice environments and unfavorable nurse job outcomes, including job dissatisfaction, burnout, and intention to leave, which often precedes turnover, a leading cause of shortage. However, there is scarcity in this area of research in Saudi Arabia. This study aims to describe and compare the nursing practice environments and nurse job-related outcomes of nurses in two types of hospitals in Saudi Arabia. Additionally, the study aims to test a model that links the nursing practice environment to nurse job outcomes using path analysis. A comparative cross-sectional design was employed to examine a sample of nurses (n=404) from inpatient units in a public and a teaching hospital. A survey instrument was designed that included the Practice Environment Scale of the Nursing Work Index, the Emotional Exhaustion subscale of the Maslach Burnout Inventory, and questions related to job dissatisfaction and intention to leave. Results showed that the nursing practice environment and nurse job outcomes in the teaching hospital were more favorable than those in the public hospital. In the entire sample, approximately half (52.7 %) of the participants had a high level of burnout, 38.7% were dissatisfied, and 25.8% intended to leave within a year. In the public hospital, the percentages were 80.8% burned out, 64.7% dissatisfied, and 33.2 intended to leave as compared to 26%, 15.8%, and 19.2% respectively in the teaching hospital. The results of path analysis showed that both nursing practice environment and hospital type (public vs. teaching) have significant effects on burnout and job dissatisfaction, which in turn increase the intention to leave. Hospital type has also a direct effect on intention to leave. This study presents a good-fitted model that provides a better understanding of the relationship between nursing practice environment and nurse job outcomes in Saudi hospitals. This knowledge will help nurse leaders and policy makers develop retention strategies to improve nursing practice environments and job-related outcomes and to reduce turnover.

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ERCICRLSH1804073

Predictive Factors that Influence Depression among Junior High School Students in the Lower Northern Region, Thailand

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Abstract

Background: Depression is a major cause of suicide in adolescents. The incidence of adolescents suffering from depressive disorders seems to be increasing.

Objectives: To determine incidents and predict the influencing factors that cause depression among junior high school students in the lower northern region, Thailand.

Methodology: This was a descriptive cross-sectional survey. A multi-stage sampling technique, was used to recruit 550 junior high school students from 9 schools in the Muang District of Phitsanulok. Data were collected using self-report questionnaires. Measurements used, 1) personal information questionnaire; GPAX, type of family structure, friends, negative life events, 2) the Thai version of Rosenberg self-esteem scale, and

	<p>3) the Thai version of Children's Depression Inventory (CDI-Thai) using the score of 15 as the cutoff point. All tools were subjected to a reliability test based on Cronbach Coefficient, which yielded reliability values of 0.98 and 0.83 respectively. Data analysis was conducted by descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression at a significant level of 0.05.</p> <p>Findings: The results revealed that 54.5% of the samples were found to have depression with the mean of 16.33 (S.D. = 8.633). The six predictive factors of depression among junior high school students were GPAX (OR = 0.236, 95%CI: 0.118-0.470) single parent (OR = 5.067, 95%CI: 1.591-8.423) extended family (OR = 0.203, 95%CI: 0.073-0.565) friends (OR = 1.022, 95%CI: 0.005-0.044) negative life events (OR = 3.660, 95%CI: 1.591-8.423) and self-esteem (OR = 0.935, 95%CI: 0.922-0.949) Using these factors, we can predict 69.3% of depression cases.</p> <p>Research Outcomes: Teachers and parents need to realize the importance of promoting self-esteem, and academic efficiency for students to prevent depression. An on-going, systematic assessment method is required for all students.</p> <p>Future Scope: Recommendations for the effective study for preventing depression among adolescence groups with a high risk factor.</p> <p>Key words: Depression, Risk factors, Adolescent</p>
 <p>Dr Ram Bilakshan Sah ERCICRLSH1804077</p>	<p>Breast Feeding and Weaning practices of Mothers for Under Three Years Children in Duhabi-Bhaluwa Municipality, Eastern Region of Nepal</p> <p>Dr Ram Bilakshan Sah School of Public Health and Community Medicine, B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal, B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal, Dharan, Nepal</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The initial growth of a child depends upon the duration and frequency of breastfeeding it receives, since the breast milk provides important nutrients to children and protects them against certain infections. The objective of this study was to measure the association between socio-demographic characteristics with breast feeding, weaning practices, and health problems faced by lactating mother and child under three years. The cross-sectional study was conducted among the 160 lactating mothers of under three years children in Duhabi-Bhaluwa Municipality. Among 14 wards, 4 wards were randomly selected and equal number of households (40) from each ward was selected on the basis of simple random sampling. Semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Chi-square test was used to measure the association between socio-demographic characteristics with breast feeding, weaning practices, and health problems faced by lactating mother and child. Almost 55.6% of the respondents started breast feeding within ½ hour and 73.8% of respondents given colostrum to their baby. Most of the respondents (74.7%) were given exclusive breast feeding to their child at 6 months. Majority of the respondents (80%) think that weaning should be started after 6 months to the child. Almost 44.4% of the respondents have problems in the breast. Some of the children have feeding problems (26.9%), ear problems (33.1%) and any illness during first six months (41.9%). Breast feeding practices was significantly associated with weaning practices (p=0.010). Health problems faced by lactating mother and child under three years was significantly associated with weaning practices (p<001). We conclude that the breast feeding practices was significantly associated with weaning</p>

	<p>practices. We can say that the mother who had good breast feeding practices, they had positive attitude towards weaning practices. The health problem was found higher in Dalit ethnic group, lack of education and poor economic condition.</p> <p>Keywords: Breast feeding, Weaning practices, Children, Duhabi-Bhaluwa, Nepal</p>
 <p>Ifa Hafifah ERCICRLSH1804083</p>	<p>Description the needs from Critical Patient's Family in Intensive Room Ulin General Hospital Banjarmasin Indonesia</p> <p>Ifa Hafifah School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: Intensive room is a special room for critical patients that are equipped with staff and special equipment. This causes high levels of stress experienced by patients, families and health staff. The family has an important role in the healing process of patients, especially in decision making because most patients experience decreased consciousness. Many families are unable to carry out their roles because their needs are not met by health staff and hospitals.</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to determine the needs from critical patient's family in the intensive room of Ulin Hospital.</p> <p>Methodology: Descriptive research. The study was conducted in the intensive room of Ulin Hospital on 22th November to 22th December 2017. The sample was 60 critical patient's family with accidental sampling. The instrument used is Critical Care Family Needs Inventory (CCFNI) questionnaire which has been tested valid and reliable. Data analysis used univariate with frequency distribution and percentage.</p> <p>Findings: The results are the majority of family needs for information about the condition of the patient is as important as 61.80%, about mental support is 62.53%, about comfort is 63.16%, for close to critical patients is 61.30%, for guaranteed services for critical patients is 64.34%.</p> <p>Research Outcomes: The results become input for nurses in an effort to meet the needs of critical patient's family, input for management in the hospital in evaluating the service system, completing and maintaining facilities as well as regulatory policies in intensive room related to critical patient's family needs, becomes knowledge for nursing students.</p> <p>Future Scope: Subsequent research can conduct mixed research of quantitative and qualitative methods to obtain comprehensive data about the needs of critical patient's family.</p> <p>Conclusion: The most needs from critical patient's family are guaranteed services for critical patients is 64.34%.</p> <p>Keywords Family needs, Critical patient's family, Intensive room</p>
<p>Pattama Suphunnakul ERCICRLSH1804084</p>	<p>Factors Affecting Glycemic Control Among The Elderly With Type 2 Diabetes in Sukhothai Province, Thailand: A Path Analysis</p> <p>Pattama Suphunnakul Faculty of Public Health, Naresuan University, Phitsanulok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p>

	<p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the causal relationships model of the factors affecting glycemic control among the elderly with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in Sukhothai Province. A multi stage sampling was used to recruit 390 patients with type 2 diabetes from 9 primary care units in Sukhothai Province. Data were collected using a questionnaire with Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.8. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and testing a causal relationship model by path analysis.</p> <p>The results showed that the sample included 58.5% females. Of 57.7% had duration of illness 1- 5 years with the mean of 5.48 years and S.D. of 2.42. Most of them (59.5%) aged 60-64 years with the mean age of 63.98 years and S.D. of = 2.29. Half of the sample had poorly controlled fasting blood glucose (FBG \geq 126 mg/dl) with the mean of 135.19 mg/dl. The analysis of a causal relationship model illustrated by social support demonstrated direct effect on self- care behaviors , and explained the variance in self – care behaviors at 92%. Meanwhile, social support had direct effect on knowledge and explained the variance in 100%. But the diabetes knowledge had no direct effect on self-care behaviors . However, self- care behaviors had a negative direct effect on FBG , and explained the variance in FBG at 70 % .</p> <p>In conclusion, social support was the most important factor on diabetes self-management. Meanwhile, the knowledge cannot change their behavior. In order to control T2DM among the elderly, the focus should be on promoting social support rather than diabetes knowledge.</p> <p>Keywords: self-care behaviors, the elderly, type 2 diabetes mellitus, path analysis, social support, fasting blood sugar</p>
<p>Dinda Asa Ayukhaliza YRSICRLSH1804051</p>	<p>Dermatitis in the Coastal Area: Systematic Review</p> <p>Dinda Asa Ayukhaliza Public Health Faculty, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Dermatitis is a skin disease that affects the quality of life, appearance and comfort of the sufferer. Dermatitis is related to various factors and causes such as infection, consumption of drugs and food, psychosomatic, and exposure to chemicals. The research method used is systematic review with a total sample of 152,996 samples. Risk factors for dermatitis in coastal areas include genetics, type of food, personal hygiene, duration of contact, disease history, years of work, PPE use, occupational history, protein contact, insect paderus, allergic history, exclusive breastfeeding status, age, education, administration of formula milk, infection and inflammation. The most studied factors are personal hygiene, history of illness and years of work.</p> <p>Keywords: Dermatitis, coastal, systematic review</p>



Lenie Marlinae
ERCICRLSH1804090

The Correlation Between Housing Condition And Health Status Improvement Among Children With Tuberculosis In Banjarbaru, Indonesia

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Abstract

The child Tuberculosis prevalence in Indonesia until 2011 was reported has been reach 8.8% of the national cases. In 2015, The South Kalimantan province also indicated a high cases on child Tuberculosis, with the total of 278 cases detected and 28 of them happened in Banjarbaru city. Although it is alleged that occupancy health is an important factor in reducing the risk of child TB cases, various other factors cannot be ignored. This research was an intervention study using a cross sectional approach. All child TB patients who were officially recorded in the the Banjarbaru City Health Office became the study population, while all childrens with Tuberculosis who were listed as patients in Banjarbaru's Primary Health Center during january untill October 2018 acted as research respondents. The results showed that there was no significant relationship (p -value = 0.883) between the housing enviromental health and the children TB incidence in Banjarbaru, and unsignificant correlation between residential housing condtion with the health status improvement among children with Tuberculosis in Banjarbaru City

Keywords: Child TB, home conditions, health status



Helna Fitriana
ERCICRLSH1804092

Analyze Most Influence Factor from: Maximizing Time, Minimizing Suffering Family Interview to Increase Family Comfort


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Abstract

Introduction: The nurse's ability to collect data is one of the important

	<p>things to consider, which is one form of interviewing the patient's family. And in conducting the interview, the nurse needs to pay attention to the comfort of the family in order to be able to improve the quality of service. There are the most important things that must be possessed by nurses to improve the quality of care in terms of the comfort of the patient's family.</p> <p>Objectives: Objectives in this study were to find out and analyze the things that most influenced family comfort when interviewed by nurses from the five components that had been examined previously.</p> <p>Methodology: This study was conducted using a questionnaire based on the results of previous studies examined by Lorraine M. Wright, R.N., Ph.D. University of Calgary and Maureen Leahey, R.N., Ph.D. The Calgary Regional Health Authority is filled by the people of South Kalimantan. Questionnaires were distributed randomly with participants of 60 people filling out questionnaires related to factors that most affected family comfort when interviewed by nurses.</p> <p>Findings: Of the five points previously examined, 60 responses were obtained, Polite 45 people (75%), Therapeutic Conversations by 8 people (13.3%), Nurse Ability to Make Genograms not available (0%), Ability Nurses Determine the Key Questions 7 people (11.7%), and there is no Praise to Clients / Families (0%).</p> <p>Research Outcomes: This study shows that of the five things that influence nurses' communication skills in conducting interviews with family comfort is the manners of the nurses themselves.</p> <p>Future Scope: After this research is expected nurses or nursing students are able to improve and maintain polite manners in conducting interviews with family clients to improve service quality and comfort.</p> <p>Key Words: Family comfort, interview ability, most influence factor.</p>
<p>Ting Choo ERCICRLSH1804099</p>	<p>The Effects of Intuitive Movement Re-embodiment on the Quality of Life of Older Adults with Dementia: A Pilot Study</p> <p>Ting Choo Department of Dance, School of Physical Education, Sport and Exercise Sciences University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand</p> <p>A/Prof Yoram Barak Department of Dance, School of Physical Education, Sport and Exercise Sciences University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand</p> <p>Ali East Department of Dance, School of Physical Education, Sport and Exercise Sciences University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand</p> <p>Abstract Background: The creative use of reminiscent music and natural movements were reported to have positive effects on the well-being of older adults with cognitive impairment. Objectives: To explore the effects of the Intuitive Movement Re-embodiment (IMR) program on the Quality of Life (QoL) of older adults</p>

	<p>with dementia. Methods: Data collected from 22 participants was analysed: Group 1 (Mild Dementia); Group 2 (Moderate Dementia); Group 3 (Advanced Dementia). All study groups undertook 10 weekly IMR sessions. Self-reported QoL ratings were gathered using the WHO-5 questionnaire, alongside qualitative evidence recorded through onsite observation. Results: Statistically significant improvement in QoL was demonstrated after session 6. The qualitative analysis showed that the IMR sessions provided a sense of humour, imagination and intuition that motivated the participants to dance and interact with joy. Conclusion: These preliminary positive findings need to be replicated in a larger Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT). Keywords: Dementia, dance, music, Quality of Life.</p>
 <p>Syahrizal Syarif ERCICRLSH1804100</p>	<p>Supportive Supervision System Of Port Health Office On Preparedness For Public Health Emergency For International Concern (Pheic) In Indonesia</p> <p>Syahrizal Syarif Department Epidemiology, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Yovsyah Department Epidemiology, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Mondastri Ks Department Epidemiology, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract To improve the core capacities of Port Health Office to prevent and control Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEIC), it is necessary to implement a supportive supervision system approach. The supportive supervision system is an instrument of management control that focuses on input and process aspects in the system analysis approach. Supportive supervision is developed with assumption that 3 main steps are needed to improve the core capacities of Port Health Office. First, development of quality standards. Second, measurement of quality standards. Third, improvement of quality standards. The development of quality standards is performed by developing semi-quantitative checklists. Measurement of quality standards is carried out by conducting an assessment through self-assessment and verification. The results of measurement are a comparison of compliance levels to the standards (Compliance Rate). Quality improvement is carried out through corrective actions for unfulfilled items in the monthly meetings. The results of standard assessment can also be an important input in the planning process at the Port Health Office. All of the processes supportive supervision can be applied every four or six months at the port health office without any additional funding. In principle, the supportive supervision approach is a measurable, encouraging, and systematic management control and providing a new way to achieve standards that periodically can be increased.</p>
<p>Indang TRIHANDINI ERCICRLSH1804102</p>	<p>The Differences between Handing RDS Survey Using RDS-Specific Analysis and STATA</p> <p>Siti Syahidati FAUZANA Biostatistic Department, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia,</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Indang TRIHANDINI Biostatistic Department, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) is a sampling method for hidden population based in snowball sampling principles. we conducted a survey on MSM (Men Sex with Men) collected using on RDS method. Based on many reports that using RDS as a method of collecting, we founded that mostly the report used a technique on Simple Random Sampling (SRS). While we understood there should weighted in chain inter wave in RDS method. The aim of this study is to compare the analysis result between using RDS method by RDSA and statistics' technique based on Simple Random Sampling (SRS) method by STATA. Method: The design of the study was cross-sectional approach. This study used a descriptive analyse by comparing between RDSA and STATA. Results and discussion: The results show that there is difference estimation of confidence interval between the proportions, is wider by RDS rather than by SRS assumption (STATA). Keywords: HIV/AIDS; Men who have sex with men (MSM); Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS); Simple Random Sampling (SRS).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Husnawati ERCICRLSH1804103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effect of Temu Ireng (Curcuma aeruginosa) Ethanol Extract on The Leukocytes, Hematocrit, Liver And Kidney Function of Old Sprague dawley Rats</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Husnawati Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia 16680</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Waras Nurcholis Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia 16680</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dimas Andrianto Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia 16680</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The rhizome of temu ireng (<i>Curcuma aeruginosa</i> Roxb) often used as traditional medicine for Indonesian people, especially in the elderly. The use of <i>Curcuma aeruginosa</i> Roxb in the elderly and its effects to hematocrit, leukocytes, kidney and liver function is still unknown. This study aims to analyze liver and kidney function in 6 month old Sprague dawley rats. Liver function was observed using ALT/AST concentration and renal function was observed through urea concentration and serum creatinine parameters. The weight of both organs were also analyzed. Experimental animal were divided randomly into five groups: normal group, negative control, positive control, 70% ethanol extract group dose 500 mg/kgBB and dose 1000 mg/kgBB. After 4 week diet and 1 week treatment with <i>Curcuma aeruginosa</i> rhizome extract, there were no significant differences between all groups for the number of leukocytes, neutrophils, eusinophils, basophils, monocytes, lymphocyte and</p>

	<p>hematocrit. The concentration of ALT did not differ statistically between groups and still in the normal range. Concentration of AST gives different result with normal group. Group with a dose 1000 mg/kgBW showed lower AST than dose of 500 mg/kgBW. Creatinine and ureum concentration still in the normal range. There were no significant differences of liver and kidney weight between all groups. Keyword: Curcuma aeruginosa, elderly, leukocytes, hematocrit, liver and kidney function</p>
<p>Ratna Djuwita ERCICRLSH1804101</p>	<p>Vitamin D status related to Neonatal Birth Weight</p> <p>Nur Elly Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Bengkulu, Indonesia</p> <p>Ratna Djuwita Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Introduction: Birth weight is an important determinant of infant's survival and future development. Insufficient supply of vitamin D during fetal growth can affect birth outcomes. The objective of this study is to analyze the relation of vitamin D serum deficiency with neonatal birth weight.. Method: This study used prospective cohort design on 144 pregnant women and their infants in Bengkulu, Indonesia that met inclusion criteria. Umbilical cord blood serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] was examined by Electro Chemiluminescence Immuno Assay method. Birth weight was measured by using Seca brand scales (type 231/231 Corp Hamburg, Germany). Multiple linear regression analysis was used to identify correlation of vitamin D serum to neonatal birth weight after being controlled by confounding variables (calcium level, maternal age, height, hemoglobin level, weight gain during pregnancy, and nutritional intake). Results: The mean serum concentration of 25(OH)D was 27.6 ng/mL and only 37.5% neonatal with adequate vitamin D serum (≥ 30 ng/mL). The average birth weight was 3090.8 grams. After being controlled by variables of calcium, maternal hemoglobin, and energy intake, the average weight of infants was 135.3 grams greater in infants with sufficient vitamin D concentrations than deficiency. Conclusion: Vitamin D serum is related to neonatal birth weight. Efforts to increase vitamin D intake in pregnant women are necessary to improve fetal vitamin D status. Keywords: Umbilical cord vitamin D; birth weight ; neonatal.</p>
 <p>Kah Keng Wong ERCICRLSH1804075</p>	<p>Anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody is highly associated with radiological defects in rheumatoid arthritis patients</p> <p>Wan Syamimee Wan Ghazali Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia</p> <p>Wan Aireene Wan Ahmed Department of Radiology, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia</p> <p>Farah Nadiyah Sulaiman Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti</p>

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Abstract

Research Objectives: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic debilitating inflammatory disease characterized by the presence of serum rheumatoid factor (RF) or anti-cyclic citrullinate peptide (anti-CCP) antibody. Herein, we evaluated the significance of anti-CCP antibody in predicting RA disease activity and progression in terms of radiological and extra-articular manifestations.

Methodology: In this cross-sectional study, 159 established RA patients from Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia were recruited. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) for serum RF and anti-CCP were performed, and the associations of these results with patients' clinical and laboratory characteristics were examined.

Findings: Of the 159 RA patients included in this study, 83 (52.2%) and 99 (62.3%) patients had anti-CCP antibody and RF, respectively. Mean Disease Activity Score-28 for Rheumatoid Arthritis with ESR (DAS28-ESR) score for all patients was 4.74, indicating medium disease activity. Fifty-eight (36.5%) patients had radiological defects manifested by joint erosion and joint space narrowing in the hands or foot, and 49 (30.8%) patients had extra-articular involvement manifested by rheumatoid nodule, pulmonary involvement and anemia. In terms of anti-CCP antibody association with clinical and laboratory parameters, no significant difference between DAS28-ESR score or extra-articular manifestations with the presence of anti-CCP antibody. Extra-articular manifestations were not significantly associated with higher DAS28-ESR score. However, a significant co-occurrence of RF and anti-CCP antibody ($p=0.002$) was observed. Anti-CCP antibody was significantly associated with radiological defects ($p=0.001$) in which majority of RA patients with such defects ($n=40/58$; 69.0%) were positive for anti-CCP antibody.

Research Outcomes: Radiological defects were the sole clinical parameter significantly associated with anti-CCP antibody positivity.

Future Scope: We recommend that RA patients positive for anti-CCP antibody should be routinely monitored for radiological defects and/or for their onset.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid factor, anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody

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- 2018 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 Nov, Jakarta
- 2018 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Dec, Mauritius
- 2018 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 Dec, Bangkok
- 2018 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Dec, Dubai
- 2018 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 Dec, Bali
- 2019 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 08-09 Feb, Bangkok
- 2019 International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 Feb, Dubai
- 2019 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 March, Singapore
- 2019 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 April, London

2018 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 Nov, Singapore
The National University of Singapore Society (NUSS), The Kent Ridge Guild House, 9 Kent Ridge Drive, Singapore

- 2019 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 04-05 May, Rome
- 2019 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 07-08 June, Prague
- 2019 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 29-30 June, Malaysia

