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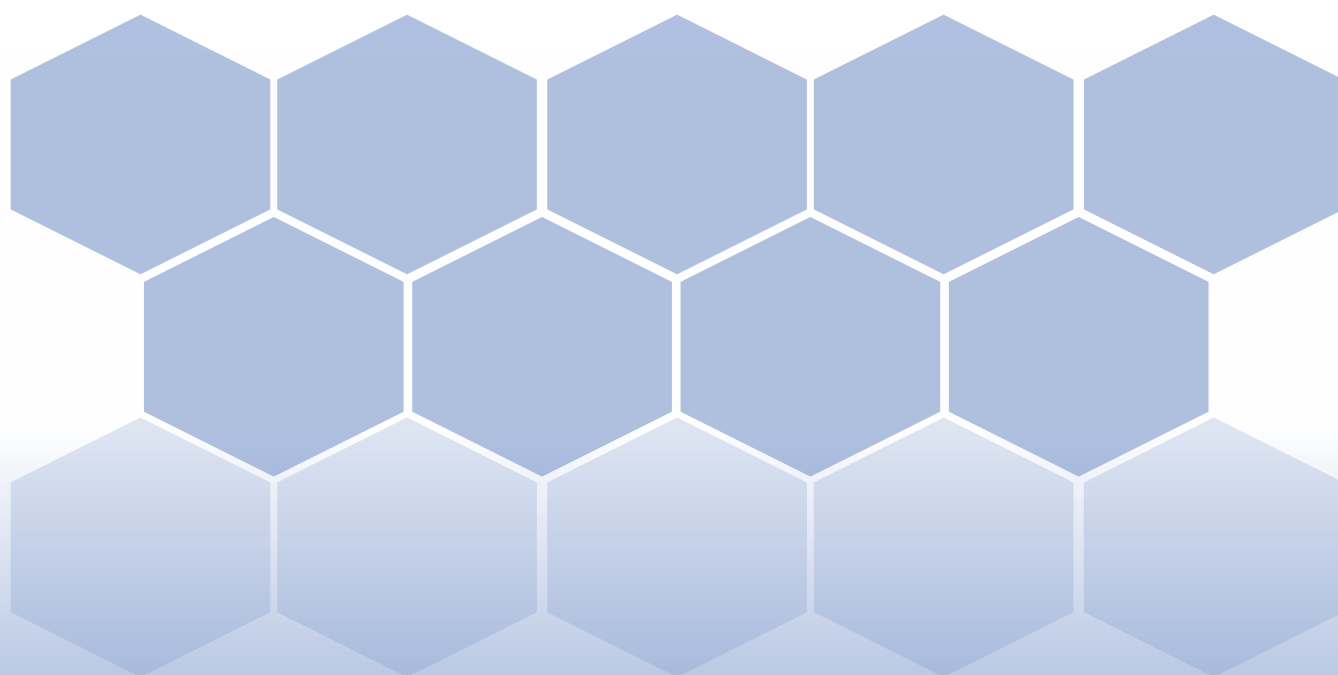
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# **Industrial Health, Healthcare and Medical Tourism**

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## **Posters**



12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Factors associated with increasing the risk of urinary incontinence in hospitalized elderly patients

Kyoung Jin Kim

Konkuk University Medical Center, South Korea

**Background:** Urinary incontinence affects patient's quality of life and is associated with morbidity and mortality. As the population ages, the numbers of older people with urinary incontinence will significantly increase along with the cost of their care.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of urinary incontinence and the characteristics of urinary incontinence patients for hospitalized elderly at Konkuk University Medical Center. In addition, we analyzed factors associated with increasing risk of urinary incontinence within the 48/6 model of care system.

**Subjects & Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted among elderly patients in the 48/6 model of care system developed at the Konkuk University Medical Center. Data of the study was collected between October 2016 and April 2017. A population of 4,676 hospitalized patients, aged over 65 years old, were initially evaluated by the 48/6 model of care system.

**Results:** Of the 4,676 elderly patients, 308 patients (6.6%) had experienced urinary incontinence and it was more common in women than men. Of 326 patients who completed the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire-Short Form (ICIQ-SF), 101 patients were concerned about urinary incontinence. Mean score of total ICIQ as well as quality of life were higher in incontinent patients and more percent of patients having urinary incontinence underwent incontinent symptoms more frequently, abundantly and severely. The associated factor based on 48/6 model of care with increasing risk of urinary incontinence were cognitive impairment, pain, polypharmacy, dysphagia and decreased mobility.

**Conclusion:** The findings of our study is that five domains of 48/6 model of care were associated with urinary incontinence. Therefore, effort to screen out and to manage these associated factors among hospitalized elderly patients should be considered to improve quality of life and healthier condition after discharge in elderly.

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### Biography

Kyoung Jin Kim is a Specialist of a Family Medicine, interested in the health and wellbeing of patients in clinical practice. Especially, as a young Doctor, she is concerned about elderly people in the aging society and would like to provide advanced medical care through research activities.

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## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

**Costing of in-patient care in the department of pulmonary and sleep medicine at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi****June Kakshapati<sup>1</sup>, Daaga A<sup>2</sup>, Madaan K<sup>2</sup>, Arya S<sup>2</sup>, Guleria R<sup>2</sup> and Jha N<sup>1</sup>**<sup>1</sup>B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal<sup>2</sup>All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, India

**Background & Objectives:** In India, 5% of GDP is spent on health and 80% of this is out of pocket expenditure. Over 60% of total health out of pocket expenditure is on medicines, both in urban and rural India in 2011-12. Intensive Care Unit demand a great deal of financial and manpower resources. Intensive care beds account for at least 10% of the hospital beds and 20-40% of all hospital costs. They also consume 34% of hospital budgets. The objective of this study was to identify major cost centers in Pulmonary ICU and identify the gap between hospital expenditure and out of pocket expenditure towards medical care at AIIMS.

**Materials & Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted. Costing methodology used combination of traditional and activity based approach. Retrospectively, records were studied of past three months and key informants interviewed to identify major cost centers. Prospectively 10 patients admitted in Pulmonary ICU were followed up for a period of two weeks until discharged to identify hospital and out of pocket expenditure. Cost was apportioned to per patient per day.

**Results:** Major cost centers were Manpower [40.72%, drugs and surgical consumables (27.35%)], Equipment (21.63%) followed by supportive services (9.81%) and general stores (0.49%). The hospital expenditure on drugs and surgical consumables per patient per day was (INR) 419.19, whereas, out of pocket expenditure per patient per day was (INR) 2228.87 and average length of stay was 9.5 days.

**Conclusion:** In this study, out of total health expenditure, 84% was out of pocket and only 16% was hospital expenditure. It is imperative for health care providers to use costing studies to understand the financial burden on household expenditure and optimize appropriate resources to avail critical care services at reasonable price to the public.

**Biography**

June Kakshapati is currently a Resident Doctor pursuing MD Hospital Administration at BPKIHS, Nepal. She has keen interest in healthcare economics, quality, patient safety and healthcare management.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Abnormal levels of thyroid: Disturbing life of women in rural and urban India

**Gurpreet Kaur Sagoo**  
Chitkara University, India

**Statement of Problem:** Thyroid disorders are increasing more than ever before. The current prevalence rate of people suffering from thyroid disorders in India is 1 out every 10 people, in a country of 1.21 billion populations. Women are more affected with thyroid as compared to the men as per the surveys carried out. People aged between 25-55 years are being affected the most. A disorder that interrupts the normal metabolism of the human system can disturb the healthy lifestyle, if went undiagnosed. Majority of people are unaware of what thyroid disorders and what can be the consequences if went undiagnosed. Around 77% of Indian rural populations go undiagnosed for thyroid disorder, affecting the most productive age group.

**Methodology:** An interactive, demographic study was carried out, targeting the rural population as well as urban in hospitals and institutions, with in-depth interviews and observations. Questionnaire was used to record the inputs which were taken in-consent from the patients.

**Findings:** The study shows that people are undiagnosed in rural mainly because they are unaware of what thyroid disorders are and next they avoid getting tested regularly as the tests are not economical. In urban sector, the health is taken for granted as they do not have time to wait in the queue at the laboratories to get tested and wait for the results. It was found that even after diagnoses of thyroid disorder the main reason due to which thyroid levels are abnormal is not shared with the patients, they are unaware of the cause and straight away put on medications. As in some cases thyroid levels might be abnormal due to stress, other hormonal imbalances, pregnancy, etc.

**Conclusion:** More awareness should be given, especially to women. Innovative technology is required to make test more economical and faster than conventional methods.

### Biography

Gurpreet Kaur Sagoo has her expertise in innovation and helping the mankind. She has received graduate degree in Biochemistry and Post-graduate in MBA (Healthcare Management).

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## The changing character of rattlesnake bite in Southern Arizona

Mobarak Al Harthi, Nicholas B. Hurst, Keith Boesen and F. Mazda Shirazi  
University of Arizona, US

Globally, Snakebite accidents are associated with occupational environmental hazard and sport activities. Different reviews showed snakebite as a major occupational and recreational activities hazard. It is estimated that 9000 snakebites treated annually in the United States. Arizona has the highest per capita envenomation per year in the country. Rattlesnake bites were found more likely to be coded as having major clinical effects or death. Many cases from 1980s and 1990s from the US had shown an association between snakebite accidents and risk taking behaviors by men under influence of alcohol. A legitimate bite was said to have occurred if a person was bitten before an encounter with a snake was recognized or was bitten while attempting to move away from a snake. The same authors have advocated that as many as half of the rattlesnake bites on upper extremities can be eliminated if risk taking behavior was eliminated after a rattlesnake was encountered.

The US literature is lacking in association between occupational and recreational activities with snakebites. We conducted a retrospective review of snakebite patients in southern and rural Arizona from 2002-2014. The goal was to describe the circumstances and demographics of the patients and how these changed over time. We found a statistically significant increase in the average age of patients from 35 to 45 years over time. We also found a statistically significant increase in lower extremity bites, and we found out that envenomation resulting from gardening/yard work as well hiking/taking out the trash/stepping on rattlesnakes have increased significantly. These factors are potential indicators of non-risk taking behaviors. Our center's data shows an increasing trend in snakebites in southern & rural Arizona to be related to non-risk taking behavior activities such as hiking, landscaping, golfing or gardening which is more in line with world's literature.

### Biography

Mobarak is an emergency physician and medical toxicology fellow at Arizona Poison and Drug Information Center, University of Arizona, Tucson-Arizona, he has special interest in envenomation and occupational hazardous materials, and he is an AHLIS (advance hazmat life support) instructor, he submitted papers and abstracts on envenomation.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Clinical effects and gene expression profiles in human volunteers in an office test room following three-day exposure to laser printer emissions

Volker Mersch-Sundermann, Richard Gminski, Tao Tang, Zoe Deutsch, Tim Gotting, Claudia Schultz, Winfried Ebner and Manuel Garcia-Kaufer  
University of Freiburg, Germany

**Background & Aim:** Laser printers release aerosols into the environment including solid, liquid and gaseous compounds. The side effects possibly caused by these aerosols are having come under scrutiny. To investigate clinical effects and gene expression profiles we conducted a controlled human exposure study with laser printer emissions in an office test room.

**Methods:** Eight healthy volunteers were exposed to laser printer emissions in 3 hour experiments under controlled conditions in an 80 m<sup>3</sup> office test room over three consecutive days. Lung functions and FeNO and inflammatory blood parameters were examined before and after exposure. Microarray experiments were conducted with peripheral venous blood using a whole genome gene chip.

**Results:** Mean sub micrometer particle (SMP) concentration during printing activities in the test room reached 15379±2799 P/cm<sup>3</sup> (background: 1904±540 P/cm<sup>3</sup>). Lung function and blood parameters for inflammation (ECP, hsCRP) as well as FeNO showed no differences before and after exposure. The volunteers experienced temporary symptoms, such as irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract, coughing, headache and runny nose. We screened a total of 254 differentially expressed genes, of which 37 (15%) were down-regulated and 217 (85%) were up-regulated. Of the 217 up-regulated genes, 169 (78%) were directly related to an individual's immune regulation or response.

**Conclusions:** Laser printers emit SMPs particles during printing activity. The aerosols can induce irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract in the volunteers, but we cannot derive any severe acute dangerous health effects from the results of this study. The microarray study conducted here showed changes in terms of inflammation and immunological reactions in volunteers after exposure. Our results recommend that office workers should avoid laser printer emissions. Laser printers should be placed in a separate, well-ventilated room or at least equipped with appropriate filter techniques.

### Recent Publications

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### Biography

Volker Mersch-Sundermann is an expert on mutagenicity, genotoxicity and carcinogenicity of (airborne) environmental chemicals, especially indoor air pollutants. His particular area of expertise is particle toxicology; i.e., molecular mechanisms of fine and ultrafine particles (nanoparticles) responsible for mutagenicity and DNA damage in (cells of) the human respiratory tract. He is currently a Full Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, Germany and Head of the Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Medical Centre, University of Freiburg in Germany.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on**INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM****October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE****Chronic pesticides environmental contacts can lead to human's multi system impairment****Shiva Samsamshariat**

Isfahan Medical University, Iran

One of the most harmful chemicals in our environment today is pesticides they go by a variety of names like insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and bactericides and are found in almost every public place and often in our house. Most people are not even aware that they are exposed to these toxic substances. Pesticides are harmful and have powerful disruptor in many organs of our body that mentioned in this letter. In reproductive system, they may disrupt the hormonal function of reproductive system and ovarian cycle which may lead to negative effects on this system infertility and abortion during pregnancy. In fetus, infants and growing baby pesticides have some risks during pregnancy that depends on pesticide and the time that mother and the baby are exposed. Fetus and baby's nervous system and organs are developing rapidly and more sensitive to the toxic effects of pesticide. Some pesticides have shown up in analyses of infant's cord blood proving that such toxins are indeed transferred into the baby's body and can causes many problem like congenital heart diseases, musculoskeletal defects, neural tube defects, hypospadias, cryptorchidism and endocrine disruption and also cause various degrees of physical and mental developmental delays in growing baby. In nervous system the chief target organ of pesticides is the brain because they seek out lipids and the brain is highly lipid. Neurotransmitters aim the brain that is responsible for numerous functions within the mind and body. When neurotransmitters are not functioning properly then a variety of conditions developed like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, degeneration of the retina, autism, clinical depression, anxiety disorders, hyperactivity, insomnia or disrupted sleep and attention deficit. In hematologic system there are some reports indicating that some pesticides can alter the complement function, subpopulation levels, cell proliferation, cytokine secretion, surface markers, chemotactic migration, phagocytosis, antigen presentation and apoptosis induction. In endocrine system some Pesticides have been shown to alter thyroid gland function and reduce circulating thyroid hormones level that can compromise the catalytic activity of hepatic cytochrome P450 mono-oxygenases resulting in an altered hepatic androgen metabolism. Malfunctioning of adrenal glands leads to cortisol imbalance, excessive fatigue, sweating, inability to handle stress, unstable blood sugar and electrolyte and a variety of other debilitating symptoms. They can interrupt male sex hormone and can lead to prostate cancer. In musculoskeletal system, muscle weakness, cramp and pain and loss of muscle control, impaired mobility, uncontrollable shaking and trembling. So it is important to understand that any chemical that is designed to kill a living creature or plant, will be harmful to all living things, we offer the use of non-toxic and healthy alternatives to kill weeds, bugs, bacteria and fungus, characterizing patterns of exposure to the pesticides among the licensed pesticide applicators before use, take shoes off before entering the home, because shoes pick up pesticides everywhere the person go. Avoid places where they sprayed. Ask people and offices to notify when they use pesticides or herbicides and make sure windows are closed during the application and for a couple weeks after. Eat organic foods. Do not live in an agriculture area and recommended to TV commercial to airplay teaching programs.

**Biography**

Shiva Samsamshariat is an Emergency Medicine Specialist and works at unique toxicology hospital and center in Isfahan, Isfahan Medical University, Iran.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Students' views and attitudes towards homosexuality at the University of Venda, Limpopo province, South Africa.

**Mercy Mushwana**

University of Venda, South Africa

**Background:** while the past decade has seen an improvement in attitudes towards homosexuality, negative attitudes are still prevalent in many parts of the world. In general, increased levels of education tend to be predictive of relatively positive attitudes towards homosexuality.

**Aim:** This study was about students' views and attitudes about homosexuality at the University of Venda. The main aim of this study was to examine students' views about homosexuality, highlighting possible determinants of attitudes towards homosexuality and to identify strategies, which promote tolerance and understanding of sexual orientation and preferences.

**Methods:** The study was qualitative in nature and used non-probability sampling. The population involved students at the University of Venda. The two subtypes used were snowball sampling and purposive sampling. The study was conducted at the University of Venda within the Thulamela Municipality, Vhembe District in Limpopo Province. The data was collected from 8 participants. The data was analysed using thematic content analysis.

**Results:** The study found that some students at the University of Venda have positive views about homosexuality and equally negative views. The possible determinants that were identified by the researcher were Christian beliefs, the family that a person comes from and their cultural beliefs as well as also lack of exposure to different people. The study also found that students believed that education, strict rules and social activities would reduce the negative attitudes towards homosexuality. Cultural beliefs also played an important role in students' beliefs when it comes to homosexuality. It was found out that it is culturally unacceptable for one to be in a homosexual relationship or engage in sexual activities with the person of same sex. The study collected found that family has an influence as a determinant of view and perception towards homosexuality because people are highly influenced by the family that they were raised in.

**Conclusion:** The current study showed that most students interviewed suggested education as a strategy to promote tolerance towards homosexuality, the participants suggested that the educational programs and campaigns regarding LGBT should be offered to the students in order to reduce the negative thoughts among them.

### Biography

Mercy Mushwana is a Lecturer in Department of Psychology at the University of Venda where she teaches mainly courses in research methods. She supervises Masters and Honors research students. She is currently finalizing her PhD with the University of Venda. She has worked as a SAHARA Journal Manager for five years. She also worked as a Researcher at HRSC. Her research interest includes rehabilitation of offenders, obesity, mental health and health promotion. She has reviewed several books and published several articles in accredited journals.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Women's attitudes and beliefs regarding cervical cancer prevention at rural health care facilities in Limpopo province of South Africa

**Mudau Azwinndini Gladys**  
University of Venda, South Africa

**Statement of the Problem:** In South Africa, cervical cancer is rife among black women and approximately 3,680 women die of cervical cancer every year and one in every 41 women will within their lifetime develop cervical cancer. Women having a Pap smear were associated with 70% lower odds of developing cervical cancer compared to those who have never been screened, but among black women Adentola (2011) found that 60.5% never received Pap smear. A variety of factors ranging from low socio-economic status, low level of education and unemployment to superstitious beliefs about the disease can be adduced to make it difficult for women in South Africa to accept health care or seek early detection of cervical cancer. As the population of women continues to increase in the midst of widespread superstition in South Africa, especially in the Limpopo Province, the researchers deemed it necessary to assess the attitudes and beliefs of women attending rural health facilities regarding cervical cancer screening.

**Methodology:** A cross sectional design was employed for this study. This design enabled the researchers to collect data about the attitudes and beliefs of women attending rural health facilities regarding cervical cancer screening at one point in time. Thus the attitudes, regarding cervical cancer screening were appropriately assessed and the relationships among variables determined.

**Findings:** Whilst about 1 in every 3 participants (n=203; 59.0%) disagreed that Papnicolaou (Pap) is painful, nearly 7 in every 10 participants disagreed that Pap smear is embarrassing and at the same time agreed that there is no need to worry about signs and symptoms of cervical cancer. Furthermore, this study established a positive significant correlation between the belief that cervical cancer can be diagnosed by Pap smear and ever heard about Pap smear ( $r=0.405$ ;  $p<0.01$ ).

**Significance & Conclusion:** Health education and promotion is, paramount in the Department of Health education, therefore initiative of raising cervical cancer awareness among South African women is necessary.

### Biography

Mudau Azwinndini Gladys is a Professional Nurse, a Midwife, Community Nurse, Nurse Educator, Primary Health Care Nurse, Nurse Manager, an Epidemiologist and a Biostatistician. She has completed her honors from the University of Venda in 2011 and Master of Public Health from the University of Venda in 2014.

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## **Video Presentation**



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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Near absence of clinical trial registry searching in open access systematic reviews in physical therapy: The case of low back pain rehabilitation

**Alaa S Abou Khzam**  
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**Statement of the Problem:** Clinical trial registries (CTR) fail in comparison with major databases. However, the registration of trials promotes transparency and reduces risk of publication bias. Many previous studies have shown that searching CTR for systematic reviews (SRs) is not present on a consistent basis. No analysis exists evaluating the extent of employing a search strategy targeting CTR in open access SRs studying the effectiveness of physical therapy interventions on low back pain (LBP).

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** PubMed was searched from 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2016 using search terms physical therapy or rehabilitation and low back pain. The search was filtered to free full text and systematic reviews. The analysis considered SRs that investigated the effectiveness of a specific physical therapy treatment (including all interventions consisting of movement, posture, physical agents, mobilization and manipulation) on the pain and/or disability of patients with LBP. Included reviews' methods will be analyzed for the presence of CTR search. CTR accounted for in this analysis includes metaRegister of controlled trials (mRCT), clinicaltrials.gov. and 17 primary clinical trial registries identified on the International Clinical Trial Registry Platform (ICTRP) of the World Health Organization (WHO).

**Results:** Among the 147 yielded results, 43 SRs were included in the analysis. After the careful inspection of the search methodology of each of the included SRs, only two (~4.65%) searched at least one of the CTR. One of which admitted to but did not disclose the record resulted from searching CTR and excluded trials with missing data while the other retrieved 27 results searching mRCT and contacted authors of trials in case of missing data.

**Conclusion:** Searching CTR for SRs studying the effectiveness of physical therapy treatment on low back pain is clearly neglected. Future reviewers of this subject are urged to consider searching CTR.

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### Biography

Alaa S Abou Khzam has completed his BS in Physical Therapy from the Lebanese University, Faculty of Public Health. His research interests include neurorehabilitation, healthcare research methodology, motor control and motor learning.

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## **e-Posters**



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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of Module Based Learning (MBL) regarding Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) in terms of knowledge and practices among nursing students

Minal Kumari, Yogesh Kumar and Parvinder Kaur  
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**Introduction:** Mobile applications are being developed at a rapid speed and are intensively used by students. It can help to achieve better performance in organizing, managing and monitoring classroom activities.

**Aims & Objectives:** The aim of the study was to assess and compare the knowledge and practice regarding FBNC among nursing students in MBL group and MABL group before and after the administration of MBL and MABL. The conceptual framework of the study was based on CIPP model by Stufflebeam.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The research approach adopted for the study was quasi-experimental and design was non-equivalent comparison group pre-test and post-test design. The study was conducted at two nursing colleges of Ambala, Haryana. A total of 70 BSc Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students, randomly allocated to 2 groups i.e., 35 in MBL and 35 in MABL. The tool used for the study consisted of structured knowledge questionnaire and observational check list was used to assess knowledge and practices by OSCE method of nursing students regarding FBNC. Data collection was done in January 2017. The obtained data was analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives and research.

**Findings:** The major findings revealed that mean post- test knowledge and practices score in MBL group ( $21.4 \pm 0.89$ ) and in MABL group ( $22.4 \pm 0.54$ ) was significantly higher than pre-test knowledge score in MBL group ( $14.6 \pm 15.0$ ) and in MABL group ( $16.2 \pm 17.0$ ). Also, the mean post-test practice score in MBL group ( $38.1 \pm 1.91$ ) and in MABL group ( $38.9 \pm 1.20$ ) was significantly higher than pre-test practice score in MBL ( $20.4 \pm 3.70$ ) as well as in MABL group ( $20.5 \pm 4.26$ ). Mild positive significant relationship ( $r=0.03$ ) was found between post-test score of knowledge and practices.

**Conclusion & Significance:** It was concluded from the study MABL was more effective in developing the practices of nursing students regarding FBNC than MBL.

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### Biography

Minal Kumari is currently pursuing MSc Nursing and conducted a research project in the fulfillment of her Master's degree in Child Health Nursing. Her open and new constructivist ideas help in improving the health status. She is also a Member of National Neonatal Forum.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of child birth education on labour outcomes among antenatal mothers in a selected rural hospital in South India

Mrs. Jayasankari. S<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Rebecca Samson<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Navaneetha.M<sup>3</sup> Dr. Mary Daniel<sup>4</sup>

College of Nursing, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, India

**Introduction:** Child birth preparation classes are a forum to help the pregnant woman to get information and support and to find their comfort zone after exploring various aspects of pregnancy, labour and child birth, empowers women and increases the possibility of a positive birth experience.

**Objectives:** To compare the difference in the level of Knowledge on child birth among antenatal mothers between the experimental group and control group. To compare the labour outcomes among antenatal mothers between the experimental and control group of Antenatal Mothers.

**Methods:** True Experimental- Post test only- control group design was adopted. 30 primipara women with 32- 34 weeks of gestation were registered as participants. Antenatal mothers who have absolute contraindication for vaginal delivery were excluded. The experimental group had 3 sessions of Child birth education while the control group had followed routine care.

**Major findings:** There was statistically significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores in experimental group at  $p < 0.001$ . In experimental group all the mothers had normal vaginal delivery. In control group 3 (20%) of them underwent caesarean section, 5(33%) had forceps delivery and 2 (13%) of them had vacuum delivery. In control group, 13(86.6%) had neutral experience where as all 15 (100%) of them had positive experience in experimental group. In experimental group the maternal infant bonding among the dyads was high for 13 (86%) primipara women but in control group it was poor for 12(80 %) primipara women and the difference was found to be highly significant 16.541 at  $P < 0.001$ .

**Conclusion:** The child birth education was effective in reducing the anxiety levels of the parturient women, gives them confidence and they were able to cope up smoothly with the events of child birth, less interventions during intrapartum period and exhibit high levels of maternal and infant bonding.

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### Biography

Jayasankari S started her career from College of Nursing, Ambillikai, South India in 1997. She did her post graduation in 2005. She had 20 years of experience as Nurse educator in various cadre positions in Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry. She is now pursuing Ph.D Nursing in MAHER University, Chennai, Tamilnadu. Presently she is the Vice Dean, Professor cum HOD at College of Nursing, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry, South India. She had been always appreciated for her teaching and collaborative skills by the students, peers and the higher officials. She has presented 19 papers in various Regional, National and International conferences, published 9 papers in peer reviewed National Journals. She has guided many post graduate Nursing Students and 7 batches of Undergraduate Nursing students for their research projects.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding iron deficiency anemia and malnutrition among malnourished school students at Alankuppam, Puducherry, India

Usha S, Muthukumaran, Jakkulin Lilly Priya and Vinai Kumar

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**Introduction & Aim:** Child hunger is a very significant issue today. UNICEF estimate states that nearly 195 million children are malnourished worldwide. Millions of children living in developing nations are at risk of malnutrition. Iodine deficiency can lead to a variety of health and developmental consequences even mild deficiency can cause a significant loss of learning ability. Evidence shows that the health of students is linked to their academic achievement, so by working together, we can ensure that young people are healthy and ready to learn. Recent studies have demonstrated that nutrition affects students' thinking skills, behavior and health, all factors that impact academic performance. Therefore, the investigator designed this study to assess the knowledge regarding iron deficiency anemia and malnutrition among school students and in order to improve the knowledge through planned teaching program.

**Methods:** One group pre- and post-test design was used for this study. After the anthropometric assessments and Body Mass Index (BMI) of 144 populations, 68 adolescent school students in the age group of 11-16 years who are identified as mild to moderate level of malnutrition at Alankuppam rural area of Puducherry, India were selected as participants of the study. The knowledge of school students was assessed using self-administered multiple-choice questionnaire in their own language Tamil.

**Results:** Among 68 school students, 2.94% of them had adequate knowledge in pre-test, after intervention 82.4% of them gained adequate knowledge on iron deficiency anemia and malnutrition in post-test.

**Conclusion:** Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores shows that there was considerable increase in posttest knowledge. Only 2 students had adequate knowledge in pre-test, whereas in post-test, 56 students (82.4%) had adequate knowledge and shows significantly effective at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .

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### Biography

Usha S is currently an Assistant Professor at the Department of Child Health Nursing, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, India. She has completed her undergraduate degree at Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, India and Post-graduate degree at Rajiv Gandhi University, Bangalore, India. She has worked as an Assistant Nursing Superintendent at PIMS Hospital and presently involved in Integrated Nursing Service and Education as Departmental In-Charge in Female Surgical Ward, PIMS and Assistant Professor cum Class Coordinator for BSc Nursing program at College of Nursing, PIMS. She is also a Trainer in Newborn Resuscitation.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding eugenics among husbands and wives

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**Introduction:** Eugenics refers to the methods that are adopted by eligible couples for having physically and psychologically healthy conception and pregnancy.

**Objectives:** To assess and compare the knowledge, attitude and expressed practice regarding eugenics among husbands and wives and to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitude and expressed practices of husbands and wives and seek relationship between knowledge, attitude and expressed practices of husbands and wives with selected demographic variables.

**Methodology:** A quantitative non-experimental approach with descriptive comparative design was adopted and total 636 adults in reproductive age group with husbands (n=318) and wives (n=318) were selected by purposive sampling techniques who were residing at selected area of north India. Structured knowledge questionnaire, structured 5-point attitude scale and expressed practices checklist were used to collect data.

**Results:** More number of husbands (61.94%) had below average knowledge as compare to wives (45.28%). Majority of husbands (97.79%) and wives (95.91%) had moderately favorable attitude towards eugenics whereas only 2.20% of husbands and 4.08% of wives had favorable attitude. More than half (59.25%) of husbands and 67.90% of wives followed non-traditional expressed practices regarding eugenics. There was a significant difference in the knowledge, attitude and expressed practices of husbands and wives regarding eugenics ( $P \leq 0.000$ ). There was a significant moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of husbands ( $r=0.371$ ,  $P \leq 0.000$ ) and wives ( $r=0.370$ ,  $P \leq 0.000$ ). There was a weak negative correlation between attitude and expressed practices scores of wives regarding eugenics ( $r=-0.176$ ,  $P \leq 0.003$ ). The knowledge, attitude and expressed practices scores of husbands and wives were dependent on age, educational status and source of information regarding conception and pregnancy.

**Recommendations:** Study recommends educational intervention programs to enhance the knowledge, attitude and expressed practices of eligible couples towards eugenics to enhance the mother and child health status.

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### Biography

Hemlata is a Graduate Nurse and presently an MSc Nursing student in Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Specialty at Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India. Her research interest is in maternal and reproductive health.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Impact of strained interpersonal relationship with parents on juvenile delinquency among delinquent children in Ambala: A retrospective study

Talwinder Kaur, Srinivasan P and Manpreet Sharma  
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**Background:** Juvenile delinquency characterized by unsociable behavior that is away from parental control and subjected to right action or violation of the law committed by juvenile and not punishable by death or life custody. Many studies have established a clear correlation between lack of control and violate. A lack of control is also combined to poor interrelationship between children and parents.

**Aim:** The objectives of the study were to assess and compare IPR score with parents among case (delinquent children) and control group (non-delinquent children) and to determine the association of IPR score with selected variables among case and control. The conceptual framework of the study was based on general system theory.

**Methodology:** The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative and design was non-experimental retrospective (case and control) design. 120 participants were selected using total enumerative sampling for (60 children from delinquent home) case group and convenience sampling based on matching (age) and homogeneity (gender) for (60 children from government school) control group. The tool used for the study consisted of structured performa regarding selected variables (demographic, conduct and specific IPR variable) and Modified Washington state Juvenile Court Assessment Scale to assess IPR with paper and pencil technique from participants and interview technique from parents (conduct variable). Data collection was done in December 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** The findings of the study revealed that mean IPR score in case (Delinquent children) group was significantly lower than control (non-delinquent children) group (70.83 vs. 74.58:  $t=4.74$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) which inferred control group (non-delinquent children) had better IPR with parents. Further significant association was found between IPR score and selected variables i.e., youth occupation ( $p=0.002$ ), father education ( $p=0.05$ ) in case group and religion ( $p=0.02$ ), place of residence ( $p=0.008$ ) and youth was raised by single parents ( $p=0.04$ ) in control group.

**Conclusion & Significance:** It was concluded from the study that control (non-delinquent children) group had better IPR than case (delinquent children) group. Hence, there was a significant impact of strained IPR on delinquency among children residing in delinquent home.

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### Biography

Talwinder Kaur is an MSc Nursing student, conducted research project for the fulfillment of her Master's degree in Mental Health Nursing. Her open and constructive ideas help in improving the interpersonal relationships between delinquent children and their parents.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Opinion of doctors, nurses and key informants regarding Independent Nurse Midwifery Practitioner (INMP) in Northern India

Shikha Guleria, Poonam Sheoran and Adiba Siddiqui  
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**Introduction:** Despite improvement in coverage of institutional deliveries and skilled birth attendants, India has missed its Millennium Development Goal to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate. In order to increase access to primary care services, the Independent Nurse Practitioner (INP) is one of the best solutions.

**Objectives:** To assess the opinion of doctors, nurses and key informants regarding Independent Nurse Midwifery Practitioner (INMP) and to determine the association of opinion score of doctors, nurses and key informants with their selected demographic variables.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The conceptual framework of the study was based on General System Theory. A quantitative non-experimental research approach with descriptive survey design was adopted. A total of 400 subjects (120 doctors, 120 nurses and 160 key informants) were selected using purposive sampling technique from selected hospitals and nursing colleges from the state of Haryana. The tool used for the study consisted of structured Performa regarding sample characteristics and Likert scale.

**Results:** Findings of the study showed that there was a significant difference ( $p=0.001$ ) between mean opinion score of doctors (81.49), nurses (92.80) and key informants (92.08) regarding Independent Nurse Midwifery Practitioner. It was also found that there was an association of mean opinion score of doctors with their gender; nurses with their age, working experience and previous knowledge about INMP and key informants with their educational and occupational status. Majority of subjects i.e., 71.30% of doctors, 79.50% of nurses and 76.80% of key informants had high opinion about competency of nurses. More than half i.e., 50.15% of doctors, 61.80% of nurses and 65.90% key informants had agreement regarding medication competency of nurses. Interestingly, nurses had low opinion score (54.40%) than doctors (62.20%) and key informants (64.80%) regarding consumers acceptance.

**Conclusion:** Nurses and key informants had almost similar opinion about independent nurse midwifery practitioner as compared to doctors.

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### Biography

Shikha Guleria is a Graduate Nurse pursuing her MSc Nursing in Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Specialty at Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India. Her work helps policy makers and consumers to realize and accept importance of nurse practitioner in midwifery, thereby helping in reduction of maternal and infant mortality rate in long run.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of an intervention bundle on thirst intensity and dry mouth among ICU patients: An experimental study

Shikha Gulia, Kumari Vinay and Neetu  
Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India

**Background:** During stay in an Intensive Care Unit, patients often report their desire to drink fluids, but most of the time it remains undocumented by nurses. Multiple factors responsible for thirst and dry mouth among patients in ICUs are fasting, drugs used during anesthesia or for sedation, endotracheal intubation, surgical intraoperative bleeding, dehydration, patients' age, drugs like diuretics, sedatives, high dose antibiotics, analgesics which stimulate the physiology of thirst and enhance it.

**Aim:** The objectives of the study were to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of intervention bundle on thirst intensity and dry mouth among patients admitted in ICUs and to determine association of selected variables with thirst and dry mouth.

**Methodology:** A true experimental pre-test post-test control group design was used. 60 patients with thirst intensity and dry mouth were selected using convenience sampling and were randomly assigned to experimental and control group using lottery method. Intervention bundle used in the study consisted of cold wet oral swabs to wipe oral cavity and cold-water mouth spray. Intervention bundle administered in two sessions with difference of 30 minutes between sessions to the experimental group patients. Thirst intensity scale and dry mouth assessment scale was used to thirst and dry mouth of patients. Data collection was done in December 2016. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** The findings of the study revealed that after administration of intervention bundle in two sessions, the mean thirst intensity score was significantly lower ( $t=-13.0$ ,  $df=58$ ,  $p=0.001^{**}$ ) in experimental group (mean= $3.10\pm0.75$ ) than control group ( $6.70\pm0.59$ ). The mean dry mouth score was significantly lower ( $t=-9.27$ ,  $df=58$ ,  $p=0.001^{**}$ ) in experimental group ( $0.37\pm0$ ) than control group ( $3.67\pm0.84$ ). There was a significant association of patients with renal system diagnosis ( $p=0.007$ ), gastrointestinal diagnosis with thirst ( $p=0.009$ ) in experimental group, patients with nil per oral status (0.02) and patients having drainage tube with dry mouth (0.009) in experimental group and patients' ICU duration stay, antihypertensive drugs, antibiotics drugs, multivitamin drugs with dry mouth (0.007) in control group.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Intervention bundle was effective in decreasing thirst intensity and dry mouth among ICU patients. The study focuses on use of intervention bundle by nurses to relieve thirst intensity and dry mouth among patients.

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### Biography

Shikha Gulia is currently pursuing MSc in Medical Surgical Nursing (Neuroscience Nursing) specialty at Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India. Her research interest includes thirst and dry mouth among patients admitted in ICUs. Her approach would increase and update knowledge of nurses regarding safety protocol for patients who have increasing thirst intensity and dry mouth in ICU and would enable nurses to provide oral care with better therapeutic and patient satisfaction results.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of breathing exercises as therapeutic play on respiratory status among children undergoing nebulization therapy with lower respiratory tract disorders

Shally, Yogesh Kumar and Parvinder Kaur  
Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India

**Introduction:** Lower respiratory infections are leading factor for death in children in developing countries resulting in nearly about 1.9 million child deaths per year, out of which 20% are estimated to occur in India. Lower respiratory infections mainly include Asthma, Bronchiolitis and Pneumonia which is the root cause of infection and death in children universally.

**Aims & Objectives:** The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of breathing exercises as therapeutic play among children undergoing nebulization therapy with lower respiratory tract disorders. The conceptual framework of the study was based on Pender's Health Promotion Model (Individual characteristics, behavior specific cognition and affect and behavior outcome).

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The research adopted for the study was quasi-experimental and design was non-equivalent control group pre-test post-test design. The study was conducted at two hospitals of Ambala, Haryana. A total 60 children with lower respiratory tract disorders who were in the age group of 5-18 years were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The Modified Clinical Respiratory score tool was used for the study consisted of respiratory rate, auscultation, use of accessory muscles, mental status, SpO<sub>2</sub> on room air, skin color. Data collection was done in December and January 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Findings:** The major findings revealed that the mean respiratory status in experimental group improved significantly from pre-intervention ( $8.33 \pm 2.84$ ) to post-intervention 3<sup>rd</sup> ( $3.30 \pm 1.26$ ) as compared to comparison group in which mean respiratory status in pre-intervention ( $8.23 \pm 2.45$ ) and post-intervention 3<sup>rd</sup> ( $5.46 \pm 1.40$ ). The computed t value in post-intervention 1<sup>st</sup> ( $t=1.17$ ,  $p=0.24$ ), in post-intervention 2<sup>nd</sup> ( $t=2.47$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) and in post-intervention 3<sup>rd</sup> ( $t=6.27$ ,  $p=0.001$ ), which was found to be significant in post-intervention 2<sup>nd</sup> and post-intervention 3<sup>rd</sup> at 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusion & Significance:** It was concluded from the study that breathing exercises along with nebulization therapy is an effective technique to improve the respiratory status among children.

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### Biography

Shally is currently an MSc Nursing student, conducted research project in the fulfillment of her Master's degree in Child Health Nursing. Her open and new constructivist ideas help in improving the health status. She is also a Member of National Neonatal Forum.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

**Knowledge and opinion regarding adoption among adults residing in rural area****Santosh Kumari, Poonam Sheoran and Amandeep Kaur**  
Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India

**Introduction:** Children are regarded as the precious gift. There are many couples worldwide as well as in India without children because of infertility with rate of 8% and 12% of primary and secondary infertility respectively worldwide. Though about 20 million children are orphan even then adoption rates are falling in India.

**Objectives:** To assess and compare the knowledge and opinion score regarding adoption among adults of different age groups, to determine relationship between knowledge and opinion regarding adoption among adults and to seek association of knowledge and opinion score regarding adoption with selected variables.

**Methodology:** A quantitative non-experimental research approach with descriptive cross-sectional survey design was used. 200 adults of rural area were selected by quota sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire and Likert scale were used to collect data by interview technique.

**Findings:** Majority (86%) of adults of rural area were having below average knowledge whereas maximum (92.5%) of adults of rural area were having favorable opinion regarding adoption. A weak positive ( $r=0.309$ ) significant relationship was found between knowledge and opinion scores of adults of rural area. Knowledge scores among adults of rural area were dependent on marital status, duration of marriage (year) if married, education level, occupational status, number of living children, source of information, any child has ever been adopted in relation to your family and opinion score were dependent on education level, family income (per month), source of information, current age of adopted child if any.

**Conclusion:** Adults of rural area were having below average knowledge and favorable opinion regarding adoption.

**Recommendation:** Further research to explore the experience of family members with adopted child and societal issues related to adoption in Indian setting.

**Biography**

Santosh Kumari is a Graduate Nurse and is currently an MSc Nursing student in Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Specialty at Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India. Her research interest includes adoption and infertility.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of conventional teaching versus video assisted teaching regarding neonatal ET intubation in terms of knowledge and practices among nursing students

Preeti, Uma J Deaver and Parvinder Kaur  
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**Introduction:** Birth of a child is a special moment of joy for the parents but the first few minutes after birth are full of concern and rapid physiological adaptation. Most babies go through the transition successfully as a matter of routine, however, 10% of babies who do not start breathing immediately and need special care to initiate breathing.

**Aims & Objectives:** The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and practices among nursing students. The conceptual framework of the study was based on CIPP (context, input, process and product) model by Stufflebeam.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** The research approach adopted for the study was quasi-experimental and design was non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. The study was at College and Institute of Nursing, Ambala, Haryana. A total of 64 BSc third year nursing students who were in the age group of 19-24 years selected by simple random technique and conveniently assigned into CT (n=32) and VAT (n=32) group. The tool used for the study consisted of structured performa regarding sample characteristics, structured questionnaire and structured observational checklist to assess the knowledge and practices of students. Data collection was done in January 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Findings:** The major findings revealed that within the groups the post test scores were significantly higher than the pre-test scores in both the groups whereas, in comparison, the mean post-test knowledge score of CT group ( $21.50 \pm 3.09$ ) was nearly equal to the mean post-test score of VAT group ( $21.16 \pm 4.07$ ) and mean post-test practice score of CT group ( $32.47 \pm 5.14$ ) was slightly higher than the mean post-test score of VAT group ( $29.61 \pm 6.46$ ) but computed 't' value of mean post-test knowledge and practice score of both CT and VAT group (0.38, 1.90) were found to be statistically non-significant at 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Both CT and VAT were found to be equally effective in improving knowledge and practices of nursing students regarding neonatal ET intubation. So, VAT can be combined with CT to enhance better learning and skill development of nursing students.

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### Biography

Preeti is currently an MSc Nursing student, conducted a research project in the fulfillment of her Master' degree in Child Health Nursing. Her open and new constructive ideas help in improving the knowledge and practices. She is also a Member of National Neonatal Forum.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of play interventions on anxiety among hospitalized children: An experimental study

Pooja Saharan, Eenu and Manpreet Sharma  
Maharishi Markandeshwar University, India

**Background:** Hospitalization can be a threatening and stressful experience for children. Because of unfamiliar with the environment and medical procedures and unaware of the reasons for hospitalization, it can result in children's anger, uncertainty, anxiety and feelings of helplessness. Play is an integral part of the hospitalized child's plan of care. Play offers, the child, an opportunity or creative expression, diversion and effective coping.

**Aim:** The objectives of the study were to assess and compare the level of anxiety before and after the administration of play interventions among hospitalized children in experimental and comparison group and to determine the association of anxiety among hospitalized children with selected variables. The conceptual framework of the study was based on Roy's adaptation model.

**Methodology:** The quantitative research approach, with quasi-experimental (non-equivalent control group, pretest-posttest design) was adopted for the study. 60 hospitalized children (30 in experimental and 30 in comparison group) were selected by purposive sampling. Sample characteristic performa was used to collect the demographic and clinical data. Structured anxiety rating scale was used to assess anxiety among hospitalized children by structured interview technique. Reliability of the structured anxiety rating scale was tested by using Cronbach's alpha and found to be 0.85, i.e., reliable. Data collection was done in December 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** The findings of this study revealed that in comparison of post-test mean score of anxiety in experimental and comparison group, the obtained t-value and p-value were 12.23 and 0.001 respectively, hence found to be significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) at 0.05 level. Further significant association was found between anxiety score and selected variables i.e., education of father (0.01), education of mother (0.01), occupation of father (0.03), family monthly income (0.04), place of residence (0.01) and type of family (0.01) and any medical personnel in family (0.04) in comparison group.

**Conclusion & Significance:** It was concluded from the study that, play interventions is effective in reducing anxiety among hospitalized children.

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### Biography

Pooja Saharan is currently an MSc Nursing student. Her research interest is identifying anxiety among hospitalized children and administration of play interventions which help in reducing anxiety among hospitalized children. Her approach is to bring certain non-pharmacological interventions to reduce the anxiety among hospitalized children.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Effectiveness of teaching and text message based intervention on dietary habits and physical activities among overweight adolescents

Pooja Ahlawat, Kanika and Srinivasan P  
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**Background:** Adolescent obesity relates to both genetic makeup and environmental factors such as intake of high-energy foods and decreased physical activities. Obesity is associated with an increased risk of morbidity and mortality as well as reduced life expectancy.

**Aims & Objectives:** The aim of the study was to assess the dietary habits and physical activities among overweight adolescents and to evaluate the effectiveness of teaching and text message based intervention. The conceptual framework of the study was based on CIPP (context, input, process and product) model by Stufflebeam.

**Methodology:** The research approach adopted for the study was quasi-experimental and design was non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest design. The study was conducted at two schools of Ambala, Haryana. A total of 59 overweight adolescents who were in the age group of 13-15 years were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The tool used for the study consisted of structured performa regarding sample characteristics, rating scale to assess dietary habits and physical activities among overweight adolescents. Data collection was done in January 2017. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

**Findings:** The major finding revealed that mean post test scores of dietary habits and physical activities ( $29.5 \pm 2.55$ ,  $18.66 \pm 3.92$ ) were significantly higher in experimental group than mean post test scores of dietary habits and physical activities ( $13.10 \pm 3.82$ ,  $11.06 \pm 3.06$ ) in comparison group. Moderate positive significant relationship ( $r=0.61$ ) was found between post-test score of dietary habits and physical activities. There was a significant association between post-test score of dietary habits and physical activities with BMI in experimental and comparison group.

**Conclusion & Significance:** It was concluded from the study that teaching and text message based intervention was effective in improving the dietary habits and physical activities among overweight adolescents.

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### Biography

Pooja is currently an MSc Nursing student, conducted research project for the fulfillment of her Master's degree in Child Health Nursing. Her open and constructive ideas will help in improving the dietary habits and physical activities among overweight adolescents and maintaining their health status. She is also a Member of National Neonatal Forum.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## A comparative study to assess the effectiveness of ear plug, eye mask and ocean sound on sleep quality among ICU patients

Abhilasha Chaudhary, Vinay and Kumari Neetu  
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**Background:** Sleep is one of the basic human needs required for health and energy conservation, appearance and physical well-being. Sleep serves as a restorative, homeostatic function and appears to be crucial for normal thermoregulation and energy conservation.

**Aim:** The objective of the study was to assess and compare the effectiveness of ear plug, eye mask and ocean sound on sleep quality among ICU patients. The conceptual framework of the study was based on Roy's adaptation theory.

**Methodology:** A true experimental crossover design was used. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the setting medical ICU and 60 patients. 60 patients were randomly allocated to group-1 and group-2 by lottery method i.e., 30 in each group. Group-1 received earplugs and eye masks on the first night followed by washout period on second night and received ocean sound on third night, while the group-2 received ocean sound on the first night followed by washout period on second night and received earplugs and eye mask on third night. The structured sleep quality scale was used to assess the sleep quality of previous night. Scores for each question ranges from 0 to 3, where higher score indicated poor sleep quality and lower score indicated good sleep quality. Content validity of the structured sleep quality scale was (S-CVI=0.87) and reliability was 0.85.

**Results:** The findings of the study showed that both the groups were homogenous and comparable before administering the interventions. The mean post-test sleep quality score of patients in group-1 and group-2 after the use of earplugs and eye mask ( $10.9 \pm 5.06$ ,  $12.43 \pm 5.2$ ) was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) lower than the patients who received ocean sound ( $16.10 \pm 3.88$ ,  $16.07 \pm 4.04$ ). The findings indicated that the ear plugs and eye mask were more effective in enhancing sleep quality than ocean sound. There was no significant difference ( $p = 0.08$ ) in mean sleep quality score before intervention and after the washout period indicating no carryover effect of the interventions on the third night in group-1 and group-2. There was significant association of sleep quality score with marital status and sleep disturbing factor (pain). There was high acceptability for ear plug (95%), eye mask (98.3%) and ocean sound (93.3%) among the patients in group-1 and group-2.

**Conclusion:** Ear plug and eye mask are better than ocean sound in improving sleep quality. Earplugs, eye mask, and ocean sound could be used as an adjuvant to pharmacological interventions to improve sleep quality among ICU patients.

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### Biography

Abhilasha Chaudhary is currently an MSc Nursing student. Her research interest includes critical care nursing which will help in improving sleep quality among ICU patients.

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## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Living experiences of men suffering from prostate cancer: A qualitative study

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**Background:** Prostate cancer and its treatment generally have a major impact on men's life. Patients' suffering from prostate cancer may have emotional instability and who are on treatment for prostate cancer feel inability to fulfill their respective roles in the family, feel insufficient at work and in the activities, they used to enjoy.

**Aim:** To assess the living experiences of men suffering from prostate cancer.

**Methodology:** The research approach adopted for the study was qualitative and design was descriptive phenomenological research design. A total of 10 men suffering from prostate cancer who met the inclusion criteria were selected for the study using criterion sampling technique. The study was conducted in Grecian Super Specialty Cancer Hospital of Mohali, India. The tool used for the study consisted of structured performa regarding demographic variable and open-ended interview guide to assess the living experience of men suffering from prostate cancer. Interview guide consisted of 14 items to explore feelings, expectation and issues of men suffering from prostate cancer. Data was collected till data saturation. Interviews were audio-taped and transcribed verbatim. Rigor was maintained using Lincoln and Guba model. A theoretical framework was developed and thematic analysis was done to synthesis the data. Interview of each men were transcribed using Giorgi's method of analysis.

**Results:** Men explored their experiences with prostate cancer related to physical, mental and emotional aspects, care and support from health care professionals and family and problem faced during and after the diagnosis. A total of 4 themes and 10 subthemes were identified from the analysis of qualitative data. The major themes emerged were corroboration of illness, illness and impact, treatment and expectations and quality of life. Prostate cancer had a noticeable impact on men's views about prostate cancer as the verbatim revealed that most of the participants worried about confirmation of prostate cancer as they had many questions in their mind that what would happen after the confirmation. Majority of the participants had lots of impact on their health as they became weak and their physical health was much affected. Most of the participants had taken good and expected treatment to overcome prostate cancer like radiation therapy, some participants had undergone operation. Some of the participants reported that they had confronted other illness too such as psychological stress, anxiety and side effects of chemotherapy.

**Conclusion:** The study concluded that most of the participants expressed that the prostate cancer can affect their health and also stated that they were afraid about the consequences but participants showed positive attitude towards the management of prostate cancer as they knew very well that it could be treated. Participants expressed that prostate cancer not only affect them but could also affect their family and friends.

## Biography

Sudhir Gupta is currently an MSc Nursing student, working on his research project in Mental Health Nursing. His open and constructive theoretical framework developed from qualitative study and constructive ideas will help in improving the living pattern of men suffering from prostate cancer and bring certain changes in mode of treatment based on their living experiences.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Removal of heavy metals in cassava mill effluents by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* isolated from palm wine

Sylvester Chibueze Izah, Sunday Etim Bassey and Elijah Ige Ohimain  
Niger Delta University, Nigeria

Nigeria produces about 20% of global cassava output. Cassava processing in Nigeria is predominantly carried out by small holders that use rudimentary equipment for its processing into several products such as high quality cassava flour. The characteristics of the wastewater, also called cassava mill effluents, often exceed the limit for effluents discharge onto land and surface water as specified by Federal Environmental Protection Agency. Cassava mill effluents induce toxicological effects on the environment and its associated biota including humans, fisheries, flora and fauna. This study assessed the ability of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* isolated from palm wine to remove heavy metals in cassava mill effluents. The *S. cerevisiae* was identified using conventional microbiological techniques based on their cultural, morphological and physiological/biochemical characteristics. *S. cerevisiae* was inoculated into the sterile effluent and incubated for 15 days. The samples were prepared and analyzed using flame atomic adsorption spectrophotometer. Results showed a decrease of 44.52%, 26.26%, 51.54%, 43.20%, 38.57% and 65.19% for copper, zinc, manganese, iron, chromium and nickel respectively. The findings of this study showed that *S. cerevisiae* is a potential organism for the remediation of heavy metals in cassava mill effluents.

### Recent Publications

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- 2.Seiyabo, E I, Izah S C (2017) A Review of Impacts of Gas Flaring on Vegetation and Water Resources in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. *International Journal of Economy, Energy and Environment*; 2(4): 48-55.

### Biography

Sylvester Chibueze Izah is currently pursuing PhD at Niger Delta University, Nigeria. He has completed his Master of Science degree in Applied Microbiology from Niger Delta University. He has over 100 publications in both international and national journals. His research interest focused on bioenergy and environmental biotechnology but currently his research is tending towards environmental/health risk assessment, toxicology, food microbiology and on the conversion of food processing waste water into useful products while minimizing the attendant environmental effects associated with such wastewater.

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## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Assessment of heavy metals in *Tilapia zillii* from some Nun River Estuaries in the Niger Delta region of NigeriaAyobami Omozemoje Aigberua and Timi Tarawou  
Niger Delta University, Nigeria

This study investigated the heavy metal concentration in *Tilapia zillii* from River Nun in Bayelsa state, Nigeria. The samples were collected from the brackish environment in the Nun River Estuary. *Tilapia zillii* were collected from creek lines traversing five communities at Obama, Tebidaba, Clough creek, Ogbainbiri and Samabiri. The samples were preserved in ice chest and transported to the laboratory. The fish samples were prepared by oven-drying, dry-ashing and digesting using a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid. The fish samples were analyzed using flame atomic absorption spectrometry. Result of the fish ranged from 0.380-21.555 mg/kg (lead), <0.001 mg/kg (copper), 0.190-1.670 mg/kg (chromium), 0.290-22.67 mg/kg (manganese), 2.785-30.340 mg/kg (zinc), 40.860-195.905 mg/kg (iron) and 0.205-1.145 mg/kg (nickel). Statistically, there was significance difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the fish collected from the different locations apart from copper. The heavy metal concentration were above the limits recommended by various agencies including Food and Agricultural Organization/World Health Organization, Median international standard, European Union, United State Environmental Protection Agency and Water Pollution Control Legislation. The high concentration of heavy metals above permissible level suggests the need for caution during the consumption of *Tilapia zillii* from the Nun Estuary due to health implications associated with heavy metals.

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## Biography

Ayobami Omozemoje Aigberua is currently a PhD student at Niger Delta University, Nigeria. He has completed his MSc in Analytical and Environmental Chemistry from Niger Delta University. He has 3 publications in both international and national journals. He has research interest in environmental biotechnology and pollution treatment techniques.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Predicting potential environmental impacts of project activities using the Rapid Impact Assessment Matrix (RIAM) method

Adesola Stephen Ojesanmi, Augustine Igbuku, Chikere Blaise, Stanley Amam, Osita Anako and Belema Ogbanga  
Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited, Nigeria

Several qualitative and quantitative impact evaluation tools exist in predicting potential and associated impacts of projects. This tool aids in making informed decisions on significant impacts arising from proposed projects or project activities and proffering mitigation measures using the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) and Best Available Technology (BAT) within the ambit of the law. There is no single universal method for assessing the significance of an impact due to the project types and environmental settings. Among Environmental Impact Assessment practitioners in Nigeria, a combination of predictive tools is used to evaluate potential and associated impacts arising from a project. These tools include but not limited to the following: Interaction matrix (Leopold matrix), Checklists and the classical ISO 14001 methods for identifying, evaluating, predicting and quantifying significant negative environmental impacts of project activities. These impact prediction tools are generally subjective and introduce some level of bias in evaluating the impacts. The Rapid Impact Assessment Matrix (RIAM) is less subjective when compared to these techniques as a result of the wide scaling range and options used in evaluating the impact. The RIAM strategy is based on the knowledge that certain specific criteria are common to all impact assessments and by scaling these criteria it becomes possible to record the values of the assessments made. Rapid Impact Assessment Matrix (RIAM) works with both negative and positive impacts. Critical assessment criteria used in evaluating an impact in RIAM include: Importance of the condition, Magnitude of change/effects, temporary or permanent impacts, impact reversibility and cumulative effects. As a way of improving impact assessment process in Nigeria and making better informed decision from the outcome of environmental studies, the RIAM technique has great potentials in meeting the aforementioned objectives.

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### Biography

Adesola Stephen Ojesanmi is an Environmental Practitioner with expertise in environmental and pollution studies, statistical analysis, remediation designs and its application in various ecosystems, water management, waste management, quality management systems, environmental management systems, audits, laboratory analysis, biodeterioration costings and control techniques and process dynamics of pollutants in the ecosystem.

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Socio-economic and health impact assessment of municipal solid waste in the Niger Delta: A case study of Yenagoa Metropolis, Bayelsa State

Tariwari C N Angaye, Jasper F N Abowei and Chidinma Daokoru  
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The problem posed by improper management of municipal solid wastes (MSW) is becoming alarming. The socio-economic and health impact assessment (SHIA) of MSW was carried out using questionnaires and interviews. Emerging results shows that out of 400 questionnaires were dispatched of which only 95.75% (379) were returned. Out of the respondents 42.22% (160) were female, while 57.78% (219) were male, with predominant age bracket in the ranged of 22-45 years. Marital status showed that 41.10% (163) are married, 48.11% are single, while 10.83% (43) are either divorced or separated. Survey of educational status of the respondents indicated 4.99% (17) had no formal education, 7.65% (29) had first school leaving certificates, 25.60% (97) had diploma and NCE, 19.52% (74) were university graduates, while 30.61% (116) and 12.14% (46) were postgraduate and advanced degrees holders, respectively. As at the time of this study US\$1=N375, notwithstanding, 58% of the all respondents are either employed or self-employed. In terms of income earning, 23.93% earn less than Nigerian Naira 20,000; 29.00% earn between 20,000-29,999; 21.00% earn between 30,000-49,999, 15.37% earn between 50,000-99,999, while 10.83% earn above 100,000. Based on interviews from waste scavenger the most economical viable wastes are scrap metals and plastic/rubber. Unfortunately, there was no reported case of waste segregation, while only 32.75% bag their waste and have proper temporary waste containers, 9.82% throw their waste away, 4.53% bury their waste, 18.40% burn their waste, 34.51% use waste vendors. Predominant vectors associated with the waste are Cockroaches, rats and flies. Based on our finding we therefore urge Government to enact laws that will deter precarious management of waste, encourage waste recycling and segregation and provide waste treatment facilities in order to mitigate the adverse impacts posed by MSW streams.

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### Biography

Tariwari C N Angaye has completed his BSc and MSc degree in Biological Science and Environmental Biology, respectively from Niger Delta University, Nigeria. He is currently pursuing his PhD from the Niger Delta University. His research interests include ecotoxicology, environmental safety, control of tropical vector-borne diseases and environmental impact assessment. He has published over 60 articles on both local and international journals.

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# **Industrial Health, Healthcare and Medical Tourism**

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## **Accepted Abstracts**



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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## How to increase international patients' satisfaction level by 17% with an unexpected and cheap change

**Andres Molina**

Universidad ELA, Colombia

85% of failure in international relationships is due to intercultural clashes. Healthcare practitioners are faced with unexpected pain expressions and care requirements more often, due to the proliferation of international patients, both as migrants and as medical tourists. This speech opens discussion on what should institutions and practitioners explore and include building better international patient's experience. With anthropological and psychological perspectives and an encouraging speech style, author demonstrates cross-cultural skills are not intuitive and shows how easily they can be acquired. Although not a breakthrough technique by itself, bringing cross-cultural skills into the healthcare world would help practitioners address the needs of particular cases. The more culturally coherent for involved parties' a given treatment or procedure, the smoother the interaction with patients and caregiving relatives.

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## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

**Screening and management of hypertension in a general practice outpatient department of a tertiary level teaching hospital, Nepal****Ashok Kumar Yadav, O D Lewis, S K Sharma, I P Mahato and R Bhandari**  
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**Background:** Hypertension is a common disease affecting about 20% of the adult population, both in developed and developing world (WHO 2002). It is one of the serious public health problems of the world. Many people are unaware that they are hypertensives. Others have been diagnosed but fail to comply with treatment.

**Purpose:** To find out the prevalence of systemic hypertension in GOPD and to study the effect of drugs and lifestyle education on the blood pressure over time.

**Methods:** A total of 258 patients were included. Everyone of age more than 15 years was eligible. This study involved screening, diagnosis and management of the patients with blood pressure higher than 140/90 mmHg or known hypertension as per JNC7. The persons, who were diagnosed to have hypertension, were then counseled in terms of life style modification, investigated and treated as per the JNC 7 guidelines.

**Results:** Out of 258 subjects, 145 were diagnosed to have hypertension in the initial screening. The blood pressure was in the normal range in the younger age groups, with a gradual increase in grades of hypertension with increasing age. Among females, the majority remained normotensive up until the sixth decade, whereas the male participants started to show a higher range of blood pressure by the fifth decade. More than 30% of the screened population were smokers or had smoked regularly in the past and all of them were either regular or occasional drinkers. There was a small but statistically insignificant increase in number of positive family history conditions in cases with stage 1 and 2 hypertension.

**Conclusion:** The study showed that the prevalence of hypertension is 56% in general outpatient department of the BPKIHS. Thus, drugs and the lifestyle education have a [dr\\_yadavashok@yahoo.com](mailto:dr_yadavashok@yahoo.com)

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# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## The future of brain healthcare

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Future trends in technology such as robotics, artificial intelligence and the internet of things, have the potential to impact healthcare in ways that may sound like science fiction. Implantable contact lenses, bionic knees and brain boosters. Data mining the Internet of Things will allow us to quantify healthy and shift healthcare from diagnosis and treatment to wellness and prevention. 63% of deaths worldwide are from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. The impact of many of these diseases could be ameliorated through the human-centered design of innovative and compassionate technology ecosystems to facilitate a healthy lifestyle.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Prevalence and associated factors of obstructed labor and its outcome among mothers delivered at Gimbi Public Hospital, Wollega, Western Ethiopia, 2015: Retrospective cross-sectional study

Daniel Shiferaw<sup>1</sup>, Tefera Belachew<sup>2</sup> and Sileshi Toma<sup>3</sup>

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**Introduction:** Obstructed labor is still a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality and of adverse outcome for women and newborns in developing countries, mainly the problem caused by maternal pelvis or the fetus or both.

**Aim & Methods:** A retrospective cross-sectional study was carried out to assess the magnitude and associated factors of obstructed labor and its fetal and maternal outcome among women delivered in Gimbi Public Hospital, Wollega, Western Ethiopia from February to March 2015. A total of 321 deliveries registered from 2012-2014 was reviewed. Single population proportion formula was used to determine sample size. The study participants were selected by systematic sampling technique. Bivariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis were applied. Independent variables with  $p < 0.05$  in multivariable logistic regression analysis were considered as predictors of obstructed labor.

**Results:** Prevalence of obstructed labor was 18.1% and the main causes were cephalopelvic disproportion 61.3% followed by malpresentation 27.1%. Risk of obstructed labor was significantly associated with age, 15-19 year (AOR 11.22, 95% CI: 4.43-28.42), 25-29 year (AOR 1.23, 95% CI: 0.07-2.56); parity (nullipara) (AOR 24.96, 95% CI: 10.73-56.85) and birth weight, 2.5-4 kg, (AOR 4.76, 95% CI: 1.20-18.90). The major maternal complications were post-partum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus and puerperal sepsis. From the total obstructed deliveries 45 (78.9%) of them were live birth and 13 (21.1%) were still birth. Poor perinatal outcome including perinatal mortality was higher among obstructed deliveries. Prenatal complication was related with parity and prolonged duration of labor. The perinatal mortality rate was 310 per 1000 total births for women who had obstructed labor and 42 per 1000 total births among women non obstructed group. Overall the perinatal mortality rate was 90 per 1000 total births.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of obstructed labor was high. Age of the mother, parity and birth weight were significantly associated with obstructed labor. Birth preparedness and complication readiness also need to be addressed within the health system and the community level.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## I-MOVE: A new method to determine the optimal pedestrian itineraries and maximize its health capital throughout its journey

**Gilles Maignant**

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Urban air pollution is traditionally estimated by using techniques based on geostatistical methods, such as interpolation applied to a set of data stemming from measures of pollution's stations. Now very often, these stations are in insufficient number or do not measure the same pollutants to allow mapping finely dispersion of air pollution through urban spaces. We proposed a new method to estimate the concentrations at a fine scale which combines modelization and monitoring. A pedestrian route consists of bows (streets, boulevards etc.), crossed in any sense or direction and from which the rate of pollution differs between every artery according the car traffic, local climatic conditions and of the surrounding urban morphology. By coupling spatiotemporal 3D modeling of air pollution (Eulerian models and Navier-Stokes equations) and individual vulnerability of persons (divided in three classes: from low vulnerability to high vulnerability), we propose optimal pedestrian routes with personalized path to maximize the health capital (combined exposures), using multi criteria analysis (health, length in meters, duration of removal). This methodology is now developed in PC interface but will be transforming in a smartphone application and available for each connected citizen.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on**INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM****October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE****Youth nutrition and culinary education: Effective programs and initiatives in engaging, educating and empowering young people to make sustainable healthy choices****Haile Thomas**

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The need for nutrition and culinary education in elementary and middle schools in underserved/at-risk communities is significant. Recent reports by the World Health Organization estimates that the childhood obesity epidemic in the United States affects more than 23 million children and teens. Obese children face increased risk of premature onset of illnesses, including cardiovascular disease, type-2 diabetes, highly disabling degenerative disease of the joints and some cancers. The effects can also lead to social discrimination, low self-esteem and a wide range of barriers, including physical and psychological consequences, which impact education attainment. These consequences then trickle through into adulthood and pose economic consequences for youth, their families and our society. Affordable, fun, engaging and innovative approaches for delivering nutrition and culinary education programs are essential for these communities to be able to receive life-changing health and prevention education that helps to minimize their risk and empowers them to make healthy food choices and fully understanding why they should. Our programs have been significant in changing kids' perception of healthy foods, as well as in educating them about the benefits associated with embracing healthy eating habits. Youth in our programs enjoy engaging in hands-on cooking classes using fresh fruits and vegetables, learning about basic plant-based nutrition, taking field trips (to farms, grocery stores and farmers' markets) that serve to inform them about where real whole-foods come from, how they are grown and or processed. Kids also learn about risks associated with consuming unhealthy food products, how to read and understand food labels, how nutrients work in their bodies and the best way to cook and eat for optimal health.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

## Importance of modern awareness strategies in the field of physiotherapy practice using advanced social media

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It was in 90s, that many advertising appeared in newspapers and bill boards everywhere, a huge sum of amount was spent on these to get the attention of crowds. It's now in the 21st century with the affordable smart phones and technologically advanced gadgets, marketing and advertising has become fast, advanced and cheaper. It is just on your fingertips you need to see what your friends are up to, or what they see, or what they buy, or what they are suffering from, you just have to peep into the social media profiles and you can scan a lot of potential details in one glance. In the modern era, there is no person left in the planet who is not using a mobile phone or land phone. Communication has become a major part of life and business. You need to ask you the need to communicate; you need to tell you need to communicate, etc. Physiotherapy has a history from the world war times and it has come from a long way in advance treatment methods and advancement in the academic knowledge too. We find bachelor, masters, PhDs and researchers who are perusing future and practice in physiotherapy fields. In my topic, we will see how social media has played a vital role of revolution from creating a profile account to making it into a business account. Few of the things which are widely used in social media are for online education, marketing, booking appointments, case discussion forums, Tele medicine, buy and sell, online consultation, webinars and so on. To conclude social media is a vital part of daily social life which helps to connect with patients and vice versa by just a few clicks. It is only like it, share it, and tag it.

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12<sup>th</sup> World Congress on**INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM****October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE****DHIS2 based electronic logistics management information system (eLMIS) for priority maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) medicines****Mohammad Julhas Sujon**

Management Sciences for Health, Bangladesh

DHIS2 is the flexible, web-based open-source information system with awesome visualization features including GIS, charts and pivot tables. DHIS2 has been using in Bangladesh for collecting aggregated data in different levels like District Hospital (DH), Civil Surgeon Office (CSO), Upazila Health Complex (UHC), Union Sub Center (USC), Community Clinic (CC) and other health related NGO's/Facilities. Ultimately, incorporate and inaccurate logistics data for priority maternal, new born and child health (MNCH) which is totally paper based system in Bangladesh. To make the priority MNCH medicines logistics system in electronic platform now DHIS2 is a great system for medicine data collection. We have developed a mechanism that is managing MNCH medicines data through DHIS2 and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) logistics portal Supply Chain Management Portal (SCMP). We have implemented DHIS2 Based eLMIS in 11 districts around 2500 facilities. Successfully exporting DHIS2 data through server side language with MySQL and PostgreSQL database and server side based calculated data inserting in SCMP database. As a result we are able to track reported, non-reported, national stock, monthly stock, stock out facilities, number of days stock out, data monitoring, timeliness, nearest expiry medicines, nearest expiry quantity and data upload statistics. Finally, data entry reporting rate has increased from 60% to 92%, average reporting rate has increased from 70% to 89% and Bangladesh government can take necessary steps for stock out facilities. They are procuring medicines based on the data and finally maternal, born and child health mortality has minimized.

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