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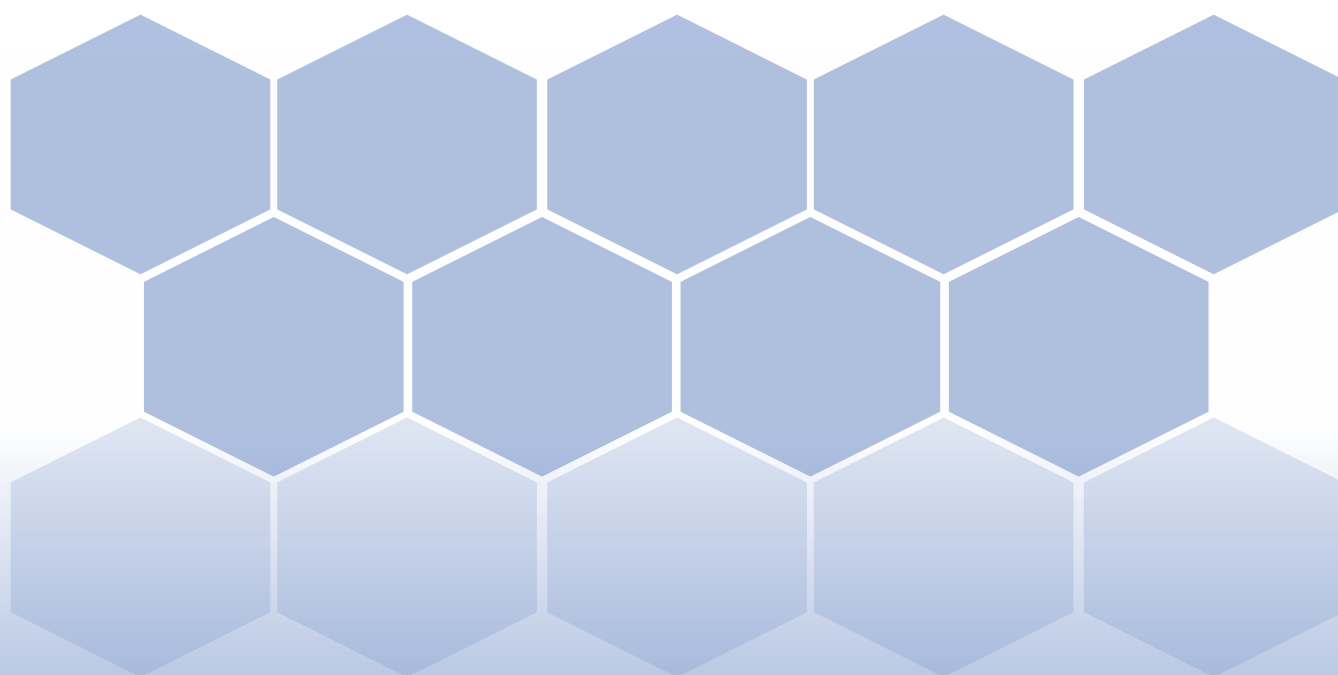
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1303rd Conference

12th World Congress on

Industrial Health, Healthcare and Medical Tourism

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)



12th World Congress on

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Innovation in healthcare: Exploring mobile apps at pre-hospital and in-hospital settings (with a little focus on Dubai)**Alaa Al Amiry**
Ajman University, UAE

The Year of Innovation (2015) has certainly paved the way for UAE organizations to integrate mobile apps into business operations for smart solutions. Strategically, many different industries have extensively utilized information technology (IT) as a tool for innovation in their operations. Smart apps are perceived as an inevitable hard trend that can effectively reform healthcare, which are already utilized by the healthcare industry worldwide. Literature review has revealed many examples of brilliant medical and healthcare related apps that are already on action. Although it is realized that pre-hospital settings or emergency medical services (EMS) are a vital part of the wider continuum of healthcare, we did not find any theoretical or empirical study on innovation in this field. We identify this as a gap in literature. The case of Emergency Medical Services (EMS): EMS is not entitled only to locals, as it caters International tourists and guests found in emergencies. In pre-hospital settings, it is especially important to have solutions for data accessibility that are reliable and effective in the versatile functions of EMS systems. Despite the lack of independent scientific research on mobile apps' impact on EMS systems, literature review has revealed many websites, articles and documents interested in such topic. There are vast numbers of mobile apps especially dedicated to EMS personnel; however, the majority of them are ready-to-use apps that are not designed by EMS systems themselves. This work will provide a glance at several examples of mobile apps in the healthcare industry and explore some at EMS. Moreover, it will exclusively provide examples of smart apps that are in use at healthcare facilities in Dubai.

Recent Publications

1. Al Amiry A (2015) Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*: An occupational health hazard in the pre-hospital setting. *Journal of Acute Disease*; 4(4): 274-276.
2. Al Amiry A, Bissell R A, Maguire B J and Alves D W (2013) Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* nasal colonization prevalence among Emergency Medical Services personnel. *Prehosp Disaster Med.*; 28(4): 348-352.

Biography

Alaa Al Amiry has vast experience in clinical and academic fields. She is also exposed to the administrative tasks through committees at her academic career, where she was assigned to put financial and strategic plans for her department. She has obtained her MS degree from UMBC, USA on Emergency Healthcare Services.

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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Effect of training of the health care providers on exclusive breastfeeding trend at the military maternity hospital in Omdurman, Sudan in 2014

Amani Abdel Rahman and Hamadnalla Sir Alkhatim
University of Khartoum, Sudan

Background: In the developing world exclusive breastfeeding remains a challenge. Strengthening exclusive breastfeeding promotion is a necessity, in addition to capacity-building of the health care providers.

Aim & Methods: This is a quasi-experimental (non-randomized controlled) study, conducted in the Military Maternity Hospital in Omdurman, Sudan in 2014. The study aimed at assessing the knowledge, attitude and skills of the health care providers regarding breastfeeding before and after training (workshops and bed side training). The effect on the trend of exclusive breastfeeding was then assessed. Alribat Hospital was used as control. Total coverage of the health care providers was done (107 from the military and 61 from Alribat Hospital). The skills of 22 and 16 midwives were assessed. A systematic random sample of mothers was evaluated to detect the effect of training on the exclusive breastfeeding trend. Data was collected from the health care providers by pre and post-test, observation check list for the skills of the midwives. Questionnaire was structured for the mothers after delivery and the follow-up phone questionnaires.

Results: The health care providers from the study and control hospital were comparable. Statistical analysis revealed insignificant differences between the two groups before training ($P > 0.05$). Training resulted in significant improvement in health care providers' knowledge and attitude toward breastfeeding ($P < 0.05$). The skills of the midwives in breastfeeding support improved dramatically after training. There were statistically significant differences in the trends of exclusive breastfeeding as was shown by Z-test and P values < 0.0001 .

Conclusion: Breastfeeding training in the Military Maternity Hospital resulted in significant improvement in health care providers' knowledge, skills and attitude toward breastfeeding. This was reflected positively on the exclusive breastfeeding trend.

Recent Publications

1. Rahman A A and Alkhatim H S (2016) Factors Affecting the Sustainability of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative in Khartoum State, Sudan. *J Community Med Health Educ*; 6: 4.

Biography

Amani Abdelrahman has her expertise in education and passion in improving the health and wellbeing of women and young children. Her work in community medicine and breastfeeding promotion, protection and support. Being an assistant professor in community medicine and International board certified lactation consultant (IBCLC) qualified her to work for the health of the community as a whole and infants, young children and women in particular.

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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Professional nurses' views regarding the care of HIV and AIDS patients in hospitals in Vhembe district, Limpopo province, South Africa**Manganye Bumani Solomon**
University of Venda, South Africa

Background: HIV and AIDS are increasing rapidly in Africa with South Africa being one of the countries with a high incidence of the disease and highest number of people on ante-retroviral treatment. People who are infected need to be cared for by nurses in hospital until their condition is satisfactory or they are discharged from the ward. The way health care professional's view patient with HIV and AIDS can determine the quality of care that professional nurses provide to patients with the disease.

Aim & Methods: A qualitative, exploratory and descriptive study was conducted with the purpose of exploring and describing the views of professional nurses towards caring for HIV and AIDS patients in hospitals in Vhembe district in Limpopo province. The study population consisted of professional nurses who have undergone HIV and AIDS related courses or training in the three hospitals in Vhembe district of Limpopo province. Participants and wards were purposively selected and convenient sampling was used to select participants for focus group. Semi-structured interviews, focus group interview and key informant interviews were conducted and a guide was followed throughout the interview.

Results: Professional nurses caring for HIV and AIDS patients expressed the fact that HIV is no longer a dangerous disease due to the availability of antiretroviral treatment while on the other side professional nurses now understand HIV and treat it like any other general medical condition such as hypertension. The attitudes of professional nurses were found to be positive and their perceptions good towards HIV positive patients in hospitals. Data analysis revealed that professional nurses have positive attitudes and perceptions towards HIV and AIDS patients in hospitals where patients are being provided with nursing care that is of quality from nurses.

Conclusions: Suggested solutions included that nurses need to be supported in all ways by their supervisors. This will include mentoring and establishing support groups for nurses caring for HIV and AIDS patients to ensure that quality care is continuously provided to HIV positive patients in the hospital.

Biography

Manganye Bumani Solomon has obtained his Bachelor of Nursing Science from the University of Venda in 2006. He is currently pursuing PhD in the field of Mental Health and has published two papers in the international journal.

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Isolation of enterococci, their antimicrobial susceptibility patterns and associated factors among patients attending at the University of Gondar Teaching Hospital**Amelework Yilema**

Ethiopia Public Health Institute, Ethiopia

Background: Enterococci become clinically important especially in immune-compromised patients and important causes of nosocomial infections. Data on the prevalence, antimicrobial susceptibility patterns and associated factors of enterococci are scarce in Ethiopia.

Aim & Methods: A hospital based cross-sectional study was conducted at the University of Gondar Teaching Hospital from February 28, 2014 to May 1, 2014. Pre-tested structured questionnaire was used to collect socio-demographic data and possible associated factors of enterococci infections. Clinical samples including urine, blood, swabs and other body fluids from patients requested by physician for culture and antimicrobial susceptibility test during the study period were included. A total of 385 patients were included in the study. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS Version 20. P values <0.05 were considered as statistically significant.

Result: The overall prevalence of enterococci infection was 6.2% (24/385). The commonest sites of infections were urinary tract followed by wound and blood. Among the 24 isolates, 33.3% (8/24) were resistant to all tested antimicrobial agents. 41.7% (10/24) of the enterococci isolates were Vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE). Moreover, two third of the isolates were multidrug resistant (MDR) enterococci. In multivariate analysis, duration of hospital stays for two days and more than two days with infection rate: 17/32 (53.1%), previous history of any antibiotics (AOR= 9.13; [95% CI; 2.01-41.51], P=0.00) and history of urinary catheterization (AOR=8.80; [95% CI; 1.70-45.64], P=0.01) were associated with presence of higher enterococci infections than their respective groups.

Conclusion: The prevalence of enterococci infections among patients with UTIs, wound infections and sepsis were higher than the other patients. Multi-drug resistant enterococci including VRE were isolated from clinical samples in the study area. Being hospitalized for ≥ 48 hours, having history of any antibiotic administration and catheterization were associated factors for enterococci infections. Presence of VRE indicates decreased antibiotic treatment options of multidrug resistant enterococci. Therefore, efforts should be made to prevent enterococci infections and emergency of multidrug resistant enterococci. Moreover, species identification and detailed study using genotypic methods are needed.

Biography

Amelework Yilema has completed her MSc in Medical Microbiology from Gondar University, Ethiopia. She is an Assistant Researcher of HIV Reference Laboratory, has one published papers in journal and has been serving as Technical Expert.

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Prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections and their associations with anthropometric measurements of school children in selected primary schools of Wukro Town, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia**Eleni Kidane**

Ethiopia Public Health Institute, Ethiopia

The present study was to determine prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections and their associations with anthropometric measurements among school children of Wukro town, Eastern Tigray, Ethiopia. The design of the study was a cross-sectional epidemiological investigation involving a sample population of 384 school children from grade one to grade eight in two purposively selected primary schools located in Wukro town during March-May 2011/2012. A total of 384 fresh stool samples of school-children were examined using direct wet-mount technique. The overall prevalence of intestinal parasitic infection was 60.7% (58.2% in males and 62.8% in females). Multiple infections with two and above parasites were found in 7.5% (29) of the positive stool samples. The prevalence of protozoan parasites, *E. histolytica*, *G. lamblia* and *I. beli* was 23.2%, 16.9% and 4.4%, respectively. Similarly, the prevalence of helminth infections, *A. lumbricoides*, Hookworm, *T. trichiura*, *S. mansoni*, *E. vermicularis*, *H. nana* and *Teania saginata* was 5.7%, 3.9%, 3.1%, 3.1%, 1.3%, 1% and 0.8%, respectively. The prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections was significantly associated with some of risk factors, such as family size, source of water and its handling and availability of latrines ($p=0.000$, $p=0.003$ and $p=0.001$, respectively). Even though there were high parasitic infections, they were not statistically associated with some socio-demographic factors, such as parents educational level, personal hygiene, life skills, awareness to parasitic infections, residence and wearing shoe or not. A significant association was found between intestinal parasitic infections and underweight students ($p=0.002$). Underweight school-children (34.6%) had a higher prevalence of parasitic infection as compared with other anthropometric indices (wasting and stunting). In summary, intestinal parasitic protozoan infections represent a public health problem in the school-children of Wukro town. Local health sector and any concerned bodies should collaborate with school health program for delivering health education to increase the knowledge, attitude and practice of school children as to how transmission of intestinal parasitic infection is prevented such as improvement of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation and shoe wearing habit.

Biography

Eleni Kidane has completed BEd degree in Biology from Dire Dawa University in 2009. She has then joined the School of Graduate Studies of Haramaya University to pursue MSc in Applied Biology and completed in 2012. Presently she is an Associate Researcher at Ethiopia Public Health Institute.

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Medication error in pediatric outpatient prescription in a tertiary care institute

Hansmukh Jain and Pratap Kumar Patra

All India Institute of Medical Sciences Patna, India

Statement of Problem: Medication error in pediatric outpatient prescription in a tertiary care institute, the dosing error is more common in children than adults because of weight base dose calculation, fractional dosing (e.g., mg vs. gm) and the need for decimal points. Previous study has been shown that dosing errors occurs in up to 17.8% of hospitalized children.

Objective: To determine the medication errors in pediatric outpatient practice at a tertiary care institute, East Indian Design: Hospital based cross sectional study. Setting of study: pediatric outpatient department of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, 2014 May and June.

Methodology: 40 outpatient pediatric prescriptions were evaluated for drug dosage error.

Results: Out of 40 prescriptions, in 4 (10%) papers, there was no mention of provisional clinical diagnosis and 7 papers (17%) had dosage error. In 21 (52.5%) cases there was no mention of route of administration of the drugs. For an effective utilization of resource spent on drugs it is essential that the prescribing and administration of the drug must be evaluated from time to time to quantify the error in it and to look for possible solution for it. The error of omission is where prescription is incomplete in some ways, whereas, error of commission containing incorrect information.

Conclusion: Dosing error in pediatric outpatient department is a common problem. Training regarding writing of prescription is essential for the residents before they are posted in pediatrics OPD. Intermittent continuous medical education of residents is required on regular basis. The nurses should update knowledge in medication error which is one of the most common types of medical error that contribute to the morbidity of children in outpatient department. It is common in children than adults because of weight base dose calculation, fractional dosing (e.g., mg vs. gm) and the need for decimal points.

Recent Publications

- 1.Hansmukh Jain (2017) Child abuse and neglect. *International Journal of Pediatric Nursing*; 3(1).
- 2.Hansmukh Jain, Pratap Patra (2017) Medication errors in pediatric outpatient department in tertiary care hospital. *International Journal of Paediatric Nursing*; 3(1).

Biography

Hansmukh Jain is presently working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing, All India Institute of Medical Sciences Patna, India under Ministry of Health Family Welfare, Government of India. He is a Researcher, Reviewer & Member of National Advisory Board in *International Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, Member of *National Journal of Geriatric*, Evaluation, Teaching and Administration both in hospital and Nursing Education. He is the Master Trainer (TOT) for strengthening midwifery education in Bihar by JHAPIEGO USAID, USA; Master Trainer for basic life support course at All India Institute of Medical Science, Patna. Further, he has a Life Membership of various associations such as Trained Nurses Association of India, New Delhi, Nursing Research Society of India, (NRSI) and Member of Academic Committee for Post Basic BSc Nursing Course at Indira Gandhi Open University.

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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Medical attention for tourist and local people at Villa de Leyva Boyaca, Colombia

Lilia E Aparicio, Patrick F Tarquino and Paulo C Coronado

Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, Colombia

Cobbled streets and the white facades in Villa de Leyva receive travelers arriving at this Boyacense municipality which is part of the heritage towns-network of Colombia, where you can arrive from Bogotá the Capital City of Colombia, in a land trip by three hours. Founded in June 12, 1572 and recognized by its colonial architecture and as a high international tourist attraction, which offers hospitality and landscapes, but it lacks protocol for medical attention for tourist, service which is covered by insurance policies but it does not include an immediate attention and a faster protocol to resolve issue. For this reason, we propose a specialist telemedicine consultation that satisfies the expectations and needs of tourists under any eventuality, using teleconsultation as an alternative of innovation in medicine. According to the Colombian Health Tourism Association (2014), the most requested treatments and procedures are esthetic and wellness medicine, because of the low costs compared with other countries and the quality of services. In terms of wellness medicine (inspired wellness), Colombia has an important advantage in ecosystems which serve as welfare for tourists, this advantage in association with procedures and treatments of alternative medicine (drugs without chemicals), provides a growth opportunity in the coming years. For the above reasons, it has been selected as first teleconsultation service as the alternative medicine and consequently the offer of another type of teleconsultation as esthetic medicine or emergency teleconsultation as telecardiology or telegynecology.

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3. Harris M S, Dodson E E (2017) Hearing health access in developing countries. *Curr Opin Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*; 25(5): 353-358.
4. Woldaregay A Z, Walderhaug S, Hartvigsen G (2017) Telemedicine Services for the Arctic: A Systematic Review. *JMIR Med Inform*; 285(2): e16.
5. Clavagnier I (2017) [Telemedicine, remote collaboration]. *REV INFIRM*; 66(232): 24-26.

Biography

Lilia E Aparicio is a Telemedicine and Tele-informatics Teacher at Universidad Distrital Bogota, Colombia. She has built a telemedicine model after years of experience in research with referenced groups and estate offices evaluating, teaching and administrate different projects coaching groups at several Colombian institutions.

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Workshop (Day 1)



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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE



Seow Ta Wee

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Malaysia

Factors of work accident at construction site in Medan, Indonesia

Due to low safety awareness caused by small numbers of companies that implement safety and health in Indonesian construction site, it leads to excessive number of accidents at Indonesian construction site. Statistic shows that 32% of total accident in Indonesia came from construction industry which is the highest rate compare to other industries. This issue initiates the researcher to identify what are the factors that lead to the accidents in Indonesian construction site. Medan as the capital city in North Sumatra has been chosen as area to run this research following some fatal accidents happened in the construction site. Six categories of work accident's factors have been taken into this research which consists of unsafe equipment, unsafe work site and unique nature of industry, unsafe method, human error and poor management. This research will investigate those factors to find out the highest factor that significantly contributes to work accidents in Medan construction site. The respondents in this research are derived from two types of organization. They are Indonesian construction board and Contractors in Medan. Two methods of data collection have been applied in this research namely interview and questionnaire. In result, Medan have been still experienced some accidents due to unique nature of industry, human error, poor management and unsafe equipment factor. However the solution is also obtained to improve the level of safety and minimize the accidents in Indonesian construction site. The main purpose is to create sustainable safe and healthy working life in Indonesian construction site.

Recent Publications

1. Ta Wee Seow, Chi Kim Lim (2016) Removal of Dye by Adsorption: A Review. *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*; 11(1): 2675-2679.
2. Seow Ta Wee, Ng Lee Shan, Tan Lai Wai and Goh Kai Chen (2015) Top-Down Approach and Good Governance Concept Towards Sustainable Construction Waste Management. *Aust. J. Basic & Appl. Sci.*; 9(35): 61-68.

Biography

Seow Ta Wee has his expertise in environmental management and has 16 years teaching, research and consultation experience. He has completed his PhD in Environmental Management from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). His research interest is in field of environmental management, solid waste management, safety and health management, community development, regional transformation development, urban and rural development and environment, housing, social science, construction sociology and construction waste management.

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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Knowledge on midwifery care among nurses working at primary health centers in order to develop a learning module**Mallika Rajadurai**

Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, India

Statement of the Problem: India has 27 Million births per year; with its high maternal mortality of about 75000-50,000 maternal deaths occur every year in India. Reduction of maternal mortality is crucial. It is also a need for achieving the Millennium Development Goal 5(MDG 5). One way to tackle this problem is to have Skilled Birth Attendant at the time of delivery by training a cadre of people. This was an effort of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The knowledge on midwifery care is essential for nurses to practice safe maternal and newborn care. Therefore, the investigator designed this study in order to assess the knowledge on midwifery care among nurses in PHC in order to develop a teaching module for skilled birth.

Methodology: Survey approach and non-experimental descriptive design was used for this study. The participants of the study were 300 nurses working in 28 primary health centers of Thoothukudi Health Unit district, Tamil Nadu, India using convenient sampling. The nurses included were staff nurses, VHN and ANMs. The knowledge of nurses was assessed using a self-administered questionnaire with 50 multiple-choice questions.

Results: From 300 nurses, the majority of nurses have inadequate knowledge 296 (98.7%) and 4 (1.3%) nurses had moderately adequate knowledge in midwifery care.

Conclusion: The investigator had developed a teaching module as an outcome of the study on management of general obstetrics and newborn care including lifesaving obstetric care. This was validated by experts and will be utilized.

References

1. World health organization (2001) Fact Sheet. Maternal Mortality Estimates develop by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Geneva.
2. National family health survey (1995) Bombay international institute of population services.

Biography

Mallika Rajadurai has started her nursing career from College of Nursing, CMC&H, Vellore, South India. She has served in Department of Health and Medical Services, Dubai for 13 years as a Clinical Nurse in the Primary Health Care. She has presented number of papers and authored book in nursing. She has experience of 45 years in nursing fraternity and has received the highest achievement award in recognition of her excellence and outstanding contribution to nursing research by the International Center for Collaborative Research, Chennai.

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Stress level comparison of medical and non-medical students: A cross sectional study done at various professional colleges in Karachi, Pakistan

Iram Saddiqa Aamir

Bahria University Medical & Dental College, Pakistan

Statement of Problem: Stress is known to affect learning abilities and also be a risk factor for various health and psychological difficulties. Through earlier studies, stress levels of medical students have established to be high during their academic life. In Pakistan, local epidemiological data about psychological morbidity among medical undergraduate students is infrequent. An extensive electronic internet-based search failed to locate any study which shows a comparison of stress between medical students and the students of other professions in Karachi, which is the objective of our study.

Methodology: The study was conducted at various professional colleges all over Karachi. A sample of 600 students, 50 from each of the 12 selected colleges was taken. A standardized stress questionnaire of the International Stress Management Association (UK) was used to assess the stress levels which categorized the level of stress into mild, moderate and severe.

Findings: Stress levels were found to be higher in medical students, and this stress was mostly attributed to studies according to majority of the medical students (75.6%), where as calculated stress levels were also higher in medical students (54.6%).

Conclusion: Stress levels of medical students were found to be suggestively higher than those of non-medical professional students. Thus, medical students should be provided with appropriate counseling and stress relieving activities to prevent the long term antagonistic effects of elevated stress levels on the physical and mental health of future doctors.

Recent Publications

1. Shoaib M A, Choudry U K, Aamir I S, Aqeel Q, Ahmed S A U, Fatima G (2016) Emerging resistance; antibiograms of *Salmonella* strains. *Professional Med J*; 23: 822-827.
2. Faraz A, Zubair U, Choudry UK, Siddiqua I A, Naeem U, Zafar F (2016) Interarm blood pressure; difference in young healthy medical students. *Professional Med J*; 23(9): 1079-1083.

Biography

Iram Saddiqa Aamir is a physiologist, working and involved in Physiology teaching for undergraduate/postgraduate for the last 15 years. She is highly concerned about mental health of medical students especially stress and anxiety levels during academic sessions of MBBS and BDS students.

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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Oxidative stress and genetic susceptibility among farmers occupationally exposed to organophosphate pesticides

Mohamamad Fareed^{1,2}, Chandrasekharan Nair Kesavachandran² and Abdullah Tawfik Khoja¹

¹Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University, KSA

²CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, India

Statement of the Problem: During agricultural work practices, spraying of pesticides without following any protective measures lead to various adverse health effects among farmers.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: A case control study was performed among 52 male pesticide sprayers working in mango orchards of Lucknow district in a northern state of India, compared with 30 control subjects. Pesticide sprayers were selected on the basis of clinical examination for acute and chronic health symptoms associated with pesticide exposure. Among those pesticide sprayers who reported these symptoms, investigation of oxidative stress parameters and genetic polymorphism of Paraoxonase 1 gene (PON1) for the assessment of intra individual susceptibility for organophosphate pesticides was performed. Cholinesterase level as biomarker of OP pesticides was investigated to ensure the exposure among pesticide sprayers.

Findings: Clinical examination of pesticide sprayers showed some acute and chronic symptoms for different organ systems. Activities of acetylcholinesterase and butyrylcholinesterase were found to be significantly depleted ($p < 0.05$) among pesticide sprayers as compared to controls. Activity of blood CAT was found to be higher but not found to be statistically significant; activity of blood GPx was found to be significantly higher ($p < 0.05$); blood GSH was found to be significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$); blood MDA level was found to be more in pesticide sprayers as compared to control subjects. A decrease in the percentage of high-activity genotypes at both L55M and Q192R was observed in the farm workers reporting symptoms of pesticide toxicity.

Conclusion & Significance: Our study shows that occupational exposure of OP pesticides lead to alterations in anti-oxidants enzymes, eventually leading to the oxidative stress condition. PON1 gene polymorphisms influence the susceptibility of OP pesticides, hence it may be considered a useful biomarker of genetic susceptibility for the assessment of inter individual risk of OP pesticide exposure.

Recent Publications

1. Mohammad Fareed, Nasir Salam, Abdullah T Khoja, Mahmoud Abdulrahman Mahmoud and Maqusood Ahamed (2017) Life Style Related Risk Factors of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Its Increased Prevalence in Saudi Arabia: A Brief Review. *International Journal of Medical Research and Health Sciences*; 6(3): 125-132.

2. Mohammad Fareed, Chandrasekharan Nair Kesavachandran, Vipin Bihari, Ritul Kamal and Mohammed Kuddus (2017) Oxidative stress and cholinesterase depression among farm workers occupationally exposed to pesticides in India. *Journal of Environmental Biology*; 38(2): 305-311.

Biography

Mohammad Fareed is currently working as an Assistant Professor in College of Medicine at Al Imam Mohammad ibn Saud Islamic University in Saudi Arabia. He has research experience in environmental health and occupational toxicology at Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, India, where he has completed his PhD. His research interest is life style and environmental risk factors in the pathogenesis of some metabolic diseases. He has published 16 papers in various journals of international repute and 17 abstracts.

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Salutogenesis: The end of the road or new perspectives?

Alakidi V, Mihaylova D Taneva and M Lyochkova
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Salutogenesis is the counterpoint of the concept of risk factors in modern epidemiology and of the pathogenetic approach in medicine. The interest is focused on the triggering forces of sustainable health care, perceived as a health continuum/unity rather than a dichotomy variable. We analyze the model of salutogenesis, developed by the medical sociology professor Aaron Antonovsky, which is based on the multidimensional dependence of health focusing on two cores: The generalized resistance resources and the coherent spirituality in its tridimensional nature. Lasting for more than 30 years, despite some critics and relative vulnerability, the constructive and logical approach to this theory is the reason for continuing scientific interest and the further upgrade of the theory. The comparison between the pathogenetic and salutogenetic concepts in the context of modern interpretation is the starting point for a paradigm change in preventive medicine and health promotion. The salutogenic thesis reverses the basic questions of classic medicine: Why and what makes people sick? The major dilemmas here are: Why do some individuals remain healthy even when exposed to constellations of multiple risks and pathogens, psychosocial pressure and critical life events? The concept of salutogenesis is focused mainly on: (1) The individual being both healthy and ill at the same time, (2) Asking questions: (a) What produces health? (b) How do we sustain/preserve health? (c) What factors stimulate/provoke health? (d) What are the prerequisites for health improvement after a period of sickness? (e) How individuals get healthier and less ill? (f) What distinguishes individuals, who regardless of extreme burden do not get sick?

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3. Liotchkova M, V Michaylova Alakidi, R Karadzhova (2011) Towards a change in the paradigm in preventive medicine. Public health and Health Care in Greece and Bulgaria – The Challenge of the Cross-border Collaboration in times of financial crisis. *Papazissis Publishe Athens*; 481-490.

Biography

Alakidi V is currently a Medicine student at Medical University Sofia, Medicine Faculty, Bulgaria. He is interested in and has some experience in the field of social medicine and health management and pathology training.

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DNA damage biomarkers: How do they predict susceptibility, exposition and effects? From in vitro evaluations to human bio-monitoring and health promotion**Raquel Alves dos Santos**
University of Franca, Brazil

There are a great number of genetic biomarkers to evaluate the effects of a single or multiple compounds. While OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation Development) predicts genotoxicity assessment as part of toxicological evaluation of natural compounds, drugs, pesticides, nanomaterials, etc. Great progress has also been made to assess the effects of exposition in human populations at cellular and molecular levels. The search for the correct genetic biomarker results in the understanding of how exposure affects the genomic stability as well as how the genetic background modulates the cellular responses to exposure. This presentation will discuss the use of chromosomal aberration, micronuclei, comet assay, genetic polymorphisms and gene expression as part of in vitro genotoxicological evaluation of natural compounds (kaurenoic acid, hinokinin), pesticides (rotenone), biomaterials (poly-lactic acid, nanocellulose-collagen-apatite composite), nanomaterials (carbon nanotubes, PLGA) and metals (aluminum), as well as the use of these biomarkers to assess genomic instability in pesticide-exposed populations, breast cancer diagnosed women and type-2 diabetes patients. The presentation will also discuss how all this knowledge can be translated into practice via exposure/disease prevention and health promotion strategies based on early genome instability detection.

Recent Publications

- 1.Nepomuceno R, Villela B S, Corbi SCT, Bastos A S, Santos R A, Takahashi C S, Orrico S, Scarel-Caminaga R M (2017) Dyslipidemia rather than diabetes mellitus or chronic periodontitis affects the systemic expression of pro-and anti-inflammatory genes. *Mediators Inflamm*: 1491405.
- 2.Saska S, Teixeira L N, de Castro Raucci L M S, Scarel-Caminaga R M, Franchi L P, Dos Santos R A, Santagneli S H, Capela M V, de Oliveira P T, Takahashi C S, Gaspar A M M, Messaddeq Y, Ribeiro S J L, Marchetto R (2017) Nanocellulose-collagen-apatite composite associated with osteogenic growth peptide for bone regeneration. *Int J Biol Macromol*; 103: 467-476.

Biography

Raquel Alves dos Santos has her expertise in DNA damage and genomic instability related to occupational exposure, non-transmissible chronic diseases and cancer.

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12th World Congress on

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, HEALTHCARE AND MEDICAL TOURISM

October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

Explore nurses' opinion in migration

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Background: As the demand for nurses rises worldwide, commercial recruiters have become increasingly interested in the potential for exporting nurses from India to developed countries. While India does have a large potential labor pool that could be trained as nurses, at present India does not have enough professional nurses to meet its own domestic health service's needs.

Objectives: To assess the opinion of nurses regarding migration and to find out the association of opinion of nurses with their demographic variables.

Hypothesis: There will be significant association of opinion of nurses regarding migration with their demographic variables (H1).

Methodology: Quantitative approach, non-experimental descriptive exploratory study was conducted on opinion of nurses regarding migration with 80 nurses including student and professional nurses in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India. Purposive sampling was used and the data was collected by structured migration opinionnaire (17 items including 6 domains) with paper pencil technique.

Results: Most of the nurses (75%) had strong intention to migrate as they were in the category of more likely to migrate followed by only 25% had less intention and in the category of less likely to migrate. The overall mean score of opinion among nurses was 57.69 with mean percentage of 68. Based on domains, nurses had higher opinion for migration in sense of profession as calculated mean percentage was 76 (Rank I) followed by finance (75%, Rank II); responsibility to country (69%, Rank III); desire to move (66%, Rank IV); safety (65%, Rank V) and stability (62%, Rank VI). There was no significant association of opinion score of nurses with their selected demographic variables such as age, gender, designation and professional experience as calculated F value and independent t test value were statistically non-significant at 0.05 level. It infers that opinion of nurses regarding migration is not dependent on their demographic characteristics.

Conclusion: Study finding concludes that most of the nurses had strong positive intention to get migrated and there was no any association of their opinion with selected variables.

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- 3.Diallo K (2004) Data on the migration of health-care workers: Sources, uses, and challenges. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*; 82(8): 601-607.
- 4.Goldfarb Robert, Oli Havrylyshyn and Stephen Mangum (1984) Can remittances compensate for manpower outflows: The case of Philippine physicians. *Journal of Development Economics*; 15(1-3): 1-17.

Biography

Jyoti Sarin has completed her PhD in Nursing (2005) from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, University of Delhi, India. She was awarded President of India Silver Medal for academic excellence in BSc Nursing and President of India Gold Medal for academic excellence in Master of Nursing Program. During her 20 years of teaching experience at RAKCON, she was associated with teaching of BSc Nursing, Post-certificate course in Nursing Education and Administration and Master in Nursing. She is an active Member of TNAI and National Neonatology Forum. She had been the Treasurer of TNAI, Delhi branch for a period of 8 years.

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October 16-17, 2017 Dubai, UAE

The potentials for hands-free interaction in micro-neurosurgery

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From the first moment in diagnosis process to the last step of treatment, medical technologies empower practitioners to conduct a successful process. Practitioners, as the main role in this process are the end users of these technologies. In decades, medical procedures benefit from advances in healthcare technologies; yet, beyond the technical aspects, these technologies take advantages from innovations in human-computer interaction research. Either an individual uses a medical device, or there is a combination of several devices and a complex teamwork, the smooth interaction of practitioners with these devices affects the quality of outcome. As new medical technologies are introduced into the operating rooms, these bring along issues concerning ergonomics and human-factors that affect team collaboration. The mechanisms of team collaboration need to be first understood. Same concept has been applied in micro-neurosurgery. Advances in the surgical microscopes bring more precision to the treatment and empower the surgeon to conduct a successful procedure. However, recent researches indeed reported that the use of the microscope imposes several constraints, both on the surgeon's performance and on the collaborative processes during the intraoperative care. Because the interaction with the surgical microscope is hand-based through the control handgrips it has been observed previously that a source of interruption comes from the needs to adjust the device. On the other hand, the surgical procedure is not confined to the surgeon's work. The complex teamwork of the OR team member and in particular, the scrub is an essential factor to achieve an error-free operation. It is important to know how the presence of the microscope and constant engagement of the surgeon with it, effects on the work of the nurse and other team members. We construct knowledge for improvement of the user interaction with the surgical microscope in neurosurgical operating rooms and we explored the potentials for replacing the current hands-based interaction with gaze interaction.

Recent Publications

1.H Afkari, R Bednarik, S Makela and S Eivazi (2016) Mechanisms for maintaining situation awareness in the micro-neurosurgical operating room. *Int. J. Hum. Comput. Stud.*; 95: 1-14.

2.S Eivazi, H Afkari, R Bednarik, V Leinonen, M Tukiainen and J E Jaaskelainen (2015) Analysis of disruptive events and precarious situations caused by interaction with neurosurgical microscope. *Acta Neurochir. (Wien)*; 157: 7.

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Biography

Hoorieh Afkari has received her Master's degree in 2013 and PhD degree in 2017 in Computer Science from School of Computing, University of Eastern Finland, Finland. Her research interests are human computer interaction with the focus on medical environment and medical technologies, eye-tracking technology and interaction design.

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