

Theme
“Advancements and
Approaches in Clinical
Research and Clinical Trials”.

**? WHO
SHOULD
ATTEND**

Clinical Development Directors | Clinical Project
Managers | Head Clinical Operations | Clinical
Trials Outsourcing | Clinical Country Leads |
Medical Affairs Directors | Head Clinical Trials
Managements | Clinical R&D | Budgeting and
Outsourcing Directors | Clinical Informatics
Directors | Directors Medical and Regulatory
Affairs | Clinical Site Managers

International Congress on **Advances In Clinical Research And Trials**

October 25-26, 2021

London
UK

Clinical R And T 2021

2

DAYS WITH MORE
THAN 45 SESSIONS,
KEYNOTES & TALKS

12+

INNOVATIVE
FEATURED
SPEAKERS

20+

HOURS OF
NETWORKING
EVENTS

60+

INTERNATIONAL
SPEAKERS

125+

EDUCATIONAL
SESSIONS

Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues, Partners, Scientists, and Friends,

It is my honor and pleasure to welcome you to the Clinical R And T 2021, which is being held during October 25-26, 2021 in the beautiful city of London, UK.

Advances in fundamental, applied, clinical and translational research as well as their applications are beginning to transform the diagnostic technologies, drug discovery and clinical landscape as a whole. In this context, the Conference planned would bring in a new spin on conferences by presenting the latest scientific improvements in the fundamental achievements and their translational, applied and clinical impacts. Being in this fast-growing sector, the Conference will provide a forum for clinical researchers, drug designers, entrepreneurs and clinicians of the next-step generation and thus thrive to gather like-minded people from various disciplines of healthcare, clinical studies, translational applications and affiliated sectors in a single Forum to present cutting edge research and learn about the latest breakthroughs and technologies in the areas mentioned.

Our collaboration is vital in an era requiring a deep understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying the development of chronic diseases. And the Conference will thus provide the ideal forum to stimulate ideas and establish collaborations as well as to initiate intense discussions to secure setting up cooperative partnership and strategic alliances. The Program will discuss how new philosophy, new technologies and new markets could stimulate development of the new market niches whilst helping to centralize and organize healthcare infrastructure of the future to come. The Conference will be a wonderful opportunity to build clinical trials networks with distinguished academics, clinical and industrial experts and renowned clinical researchers from various disciplines of pharma and healthcare sciences and to share their insights on the theme. With interactive workshops, panel discussions, roundtables, and Technology Tracks brimming with ideas and solutions to your challenges, you will be a part of experience like no other. It is one of the leading conferences focusing on all aspects of Clinical Trials of the next-step generation and its integration with digitization.

Our goal is to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience and to invigorate the field with young scientists, clinicians and clinical trials experts on one hand and the worldwide known leaders, on the other one. The Conference would thus secure the attracted participation from leaders to propose ways to stimulate the adoption of the newest innovations into the daily clinical practice.

Personally I am convinced that the international partnership and collaboration would play a crucial promoting role for the jointly set projects from any points of view. We do hope that your interaction with your colleagues from different countries will stimulate a creative exchange of ideas and will be personally rewarding.

We look forward to seeing you at the Conference, and to providing you with an unforgettable scientific and social experience in British Columbia which whilst being a place where many different cultures, artistic excellence and sophisticated tastes meet in interesting and fascinating ways.

Sergey Suchkov, MD, PhD

Director, Center for Personalized Medicine, Sechenov University,

Professor, Dept for Clinical Immunology,

*A I Evdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine & Dentistry,
Moscow, Russia*

Member, New York Academy of Sciences, USA

Secretary General, United Cultural Convention (UCC), Cambridge, UK



PRESENTATION FORUM

KEYNOTE FORUM / MINI-PLenary SESSIONS

Presentations under Keynote Forum or Mini-Plenary Sessions includes abstracts with remarkable research value selected by the program committee. These significant speeches are delivered by globally recognized honorable speakers and it is open to all registrants.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS FORUM (ORAL ABSTRACT SESSIONS)

In this forum, speakers and experts of the research field gets an opportunity to showcase their noble research work that involves comprehensive research findings. These formal oral presentations include a wide range of talks covering basic research to advanced research findings in accordance to the theme and scientific sessions of the conference.

STUDENT FORUM

POSTER SESSION

This session is particularly introduced to encourage more number of student participation at international conferences, however it is not restricted only to students since it is also available for the participants with language barrier. There are specific guidelines to be followed to prepare the poster. Poster topic should be selected only from relevant scientific sessions with in-depth technical details.

YOUNG INVESTIGATORS FORUM

An exclusive opportunity for students and young investigators to present their research work through a formal oral presentation. Young Investigators Forum provides a global platform for young researchers and scholars to showcase their valuable contribution to the scientific world and to get acknowledged by the global scientific community of experts. It is an excellent opportunity to recognize young scientific assets with promising research ideas. These oral presentations are of shorter time duration with 10-15 minutes of informative and precise presentations in relevant scientific sessions.

NO SECRET IS SAFE SHARE YOUR RESEARCH

<http://clinicalresearch.peersalleyconferences.com/>

**TIME TO
CONNECT
WITH YOUR
PEERS**



Register & Participate

in

**CLINICAL R AND T
2021**

**TYPES OF
ACADEMIC
REGISTRATIONS**

**SPEAKER
REGISTRATION**

COMBO A

(Registration + 2 night's accommodation)

COMBO B

(Registration + 3 night's accommodation)

DELEGATE REGISTRATION



EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS/ RESEARCH WORKSHOPS/CORPORATE WORKSHOPS/MINI- SYMPOSIA

With an aim of transferring knowledge among the participants, workshops are introduced as a part of international conferences. These interactive and occasionally practical sessions gives an opportunity for participants to engage in detail discussion. Workshops are mostly scheduled for 60 to 90-minutes. It may range from learning about a specific topic relevant to international education, products and research which sometimes involves practical demonstration. It helps in enhancing skills, knowledge and understanding of the research field in depth through interactive discussions.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DAY SESSIONS

"Highlights of the Day Sessions" is introduced to discuss and focus a ray upon previous day ORAL ABSTRACT presentations by experts to summarise the key findings. It helps in getting better insights into the various dimensions of the topic.

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS/ TRAINING PROGRAMS

Educational Sessions or training programs are specifically designed for a better understanding of the latest findings and technologies. These are generally 45-minute sessions that gives an exposure to the multidisciplinary field, that provides in-depth learning experiences and address educational needs.

MEET THE PROFESSOR @ NETWORKING SESSIONS

This session involves open discussion between the experts and session attendees, it gives enough time for getting answers to specific questions and doubts. It is an opportunity for attendees to increase their professional networking, sometimes also leads to an excellent collaboration opportunity.

SCIENTIFIC TRACKS/ SESSIONS

Pre Clinical Research | Clinical Research and clinical Trails | Clinical Study Designs | Patient-Centric Clinical Trials | Innovations in clinical Trials | Patient Recruiting & Retention | Clinical Data Management and Statistics | Clinical and Medical Case Reports | Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety | Data management in pharmacovigilance | Drug Discovery and Development | CRO/Sponsorship Clinical Trials | Bioethics and Quality Regulation | Post-marketing Surveillance | Research and Trials on Oncology and AIDS | Globalization of Clinical Trials | Clinical Trial Site Selection and Management | Clinical Trial Forecasting, Budgeting and Contracting | Biomedical Devices Clinical Research | Oncology Clinical Research | Imaging Research & Clinical Research Nursing | Regulatory affairs | Clinical Trials Auditing | Medical Device Research

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TYPES OF BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS

SPEAKER REGISTRATION

COMBO A

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COMBO B

(Registration + 3 night's accommodation)

DELEGATE REGISTRATION

TYPES OF STUDENT REGISTRATIONS

REGISTRATION

YIF

COMBO A

(Registration + 2 night's accommodation)

COMBO B

(Registration + 3 night's accommodation)

POSTERS

TYPES OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Accompanying Person

E-Poster

Virtual Presentation

Workshops

Start-Ups



Concurrent Educational Sessions

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2021

PRE CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Clinical research ethics
- Pre clinical drug development planning
- Finding new drug targets
- Impact of new technologies on target discovery
- Pharmacokinetics

CLINICAL RESEARCH AND CLINICAL TRIALS

- Phases of clinical trials
- Clinical development plan
- Objectives & plan of study
- Analysis of clinical trials
- Ethical principals in clinical research
- Clinical studies on stem therapy

CLINICAL STUDY DESIGNS

- Cross - section study
- Cohort study
- Case study
- Case control study
- Clinical study protocol

PATIENT-CENTRIC CLINICAL TRIALS

- Patient recruiting & retention
- Driving innovation in patient recruitment
- Innovative approaches to patient recruitment and retention
- Patient engagement and patient centricity
- Creating patient centric trials using disruptive approaches to overcome barriers

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK

INNOVATIONS IN CLINICAL TRIALS

- Pharmacogenomics
- SOP
- ICH
- GCP
- Schedule-Y

PATIENT RECRUITING & RETENTION

- Recruitment challenges
- Reason for resistance
- Motivation for participation of clinical trials
- Achieving recruitment targets
- Useful tips for participant retention

CLINICAL DATA MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICS

- Data base design and build
- Data resolution
- Good clinical practice
- Data sharing and achieve

CLINICAL AND MEDICAL CASE REPORTS

- Case report forms
- Benefits of case reporting
- Medical and research ethics
- Clinical case reports

LUNCH BREAK

PHARMACOVIGILANCE AND DRUG SAFETY

- Pharmacovigilance enforcement
- Signal detection and risk management
- International conference on harmonization
- Safety data analysis and reporting
- Periodic safety update reports and risk management
- Spontaneous reporting

DATA MANAGEMENT IN PHARMACOVIGILANCE

- Quality assurance and clinical data management
- Data management in epidemiology and pharmacoepidemiology
- Sources of reports
- Triage of reports
- Safety update reports and annual update reports

DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

- Screening and biological system
- Drug development process & principles
- High-throughput screening
- Biopharmaceuticals
- Clinical development present & future
- Intellectual property of drug discovery & development
- Regulatory affairs

CRO/SPONSORSHIP CLINICAL TRIALS

- Investigator brochures
- Sponsor indemnity
- Investigational products

COFFEE BREAK

BIOETHICS AND QUALITY REGULATION

- Human genomic project and its ethical issues
- Bioethics and its relations with other branches
- Competence in bioethics
- Principles of biomedical ethics

POST-MARKETING SURVEILLANCE

- History and objective of post marketing surveillance
- Methods of surveillance
- Drug approval process

RESEARCH AND TRIALS ON ONCOLOGY AND AIDS

- Type of multi-arm trials in oncology
- Cluster randomized trials
- Trial design for rare diseases and small samples in oncology
- Analysis and quality life outcomes in oncology trials

GLOBALIZATION OF CLINICAL TRIALS

- Global rights and sanctity of life

Concurrent Educational Sessions

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2021

CLINICAL TRIAL SITE SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Clinical site identification and selection
- Site management organization

CLINICAL TRIAL FORECASTING, BUDGETING AND CONTRACTING

- Financial feasibility
- Design a staff work schedule
- Compile of trial budget

BIOMEDICAL DEVICES CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Electronic signatures and devices
- Investigational device exemption
- Adverse event medical device reporting
- Reframing product life cycle of medical devices
- Medical devices regulatory strategies

ONCOLOGY CLINICAL RESEARCH

- Historical perspectives of oncology trials
- Noninferiority trials in oncology
- Drug evaluation process in oncology
- Adaptive clinical trial design in oncology

GROUP PHOTO | COFFEE BREAK

IMAGING RESEARCH & CLINICAL RESEARCH NURSING

- Medical imaging in drug development
- Cardiac imaging in clinical trials
- Contrast agents in radiology

REGULATORY AFFAIRS

- New drug application
- FDA regulation
- Regulatory bodies
- Validation

CLINICAL TRIALS AUDITING

- Informed Consent Process & Documentation
- Accurate and Complete Study Records
- Determination and Documentation that eligibility criteria are satisfied
- Adverse Event review and reporting
- Closure of study or lapse in approvals while study related activities are still ongoing.
- Drug/Device accountability
- Protocol adherence
- Poor regulatory site documentation
- Failure to address monitor findings

MEDICAL DEVICE RESEARCH

- Medical device regulation
- Design issues in medical devices studies
- Medical device innovation





Title: A clinical trial of a novel electronic emergency surgery operations management tool

Simon Treissman | Royal Inland Hospital, Canada

Abstract:

Background: Approximately 20% of all surgery performed in Canada is scheduled by allocation into emergency operating room time. There is currently no national standard for managing how this mixture of emergent, urgent, and semi urgent surgical cases should progress to the operating room.

Methods: We introduced a novel dynamic multi priority emergency surgery waitlist management system to a medium-sized Canadian acute care hospital from December 1, 2018, to February 28, 2019. Our hospitals critical incident reporting system was monitored before and during the study for any evidence of related adverse patient safety events. Internet-based user acceptance surveys were collected from users at 28 days and 89 days into the study.

Results: 703 operations were scheduled for 684 patients. The electronic system was reliable and had no outages or shutdowns over 89 days. There was no detectable change in the incidence of adverse patient safety events during the study. Overall, there were 54 system users enrolled in the study. The user acceptance survey results were not statistically significant but did show a preference for the new scheduling system in the surgeon user group, all other users preferred the original system.

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Title: Osmolality Threshold for Erythrocyte Hemolysis

William A. Anong | Winston Salem State University, USA

Abstract:

In this study, we defined the minimum osmolality threshold for normal and sickle red cell hemolysis. Postmortem findings from water intoxication deaths was limited to edema of the brain and lungs with osmolality of 108-mEq/L (216-mOsm/Kg), far lower than the physiological osmolality of 135 -145-mEq/L (270 – 295-mOsm/Kg). We investigated whether such low osmolality had any effect on the integrity of the erythrocyte membrane and to what extent. We hypothesized that red cell membrane's ability to deform/reform under shear confers the cell high resistant to changes in serum osmolality. Appropriately, collected whole blood was centrifuged to separate plasma from red cells. The packed cells were washed three times and re-suspended (~25% hematocrit) in isotonic solution. 50- μ l of the 25% suspension was incubated in solution ranging from 290 to 65-mOsm/kg sodium chloride (NaCl). Following incubation, the supernatant and pellets were analyzed for hemoglobin (spectrometry) and glycophorin A (GPA) content by western blotting techniques. Red cells hemolyzed when osmolality decreased to less than 190-mOsm/Kg and 170-mOsm/Kg for normal and sickle erythrocytes respectively. Below 190-mOsm/Kg (normal) and 170-mOsm/Kg (sickle), membrane rupture was rapid -displaying an S-shaped "cooperativity" pattern similar to that of oxygen-hemoglobin binding curve. Complete (100%) hemolysis occurred at \leq 150-mOsm/Kg. Hemoglobin content was ~50% lower in cells exposed to hypotonic compared to isotonic or hypertonic solutions. Erythrocytes show more resilience to changes in osmolality, remaining intact at 216-mOsm/kg because of its flexible membrane and cytoskeletal network of proteins. These findings provide insights into how normal, sickle cell and perhaps elderly patients would withstand changes in serum osmolality during dehydration/rehydration states. To alleviate pain in sickle cell patients, IV fluid is routinely administered, irrespective of the hydration status to slow or manage the sickling process.

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Title: Comparison of adverse Effects among different GLP-1 Receptor Agonists added to Basal Insulin, and between GLP-1 Receptor Agonists and Basal Insulin versus Basal-plus or Basal-bolus Insulin in Type 2 Diabetes: A Meta-analysis

Andrey Emanuilov Manov | Touro University, USA

Abstract:

Diabetes mellitus type 2/ DM2/ - is increasing in incidence in United states and throughout the world mostly due to increasing Obesity epidemic- around 40 % of adult people in USA. Two are the major defects of the disease- insulin resistance which sets up the stage 4-7 years before DM type 2 is diagnosed and relative to the increased resistance insulin deficiency. After the diagnosis of DM type 2 the Insulin resistance stays usually constant while the Insulin deficiency progresses necessitating the intensification of the therapy and eventually the need of Insulin . Initially the insulin is started usually as a basal and eventually as the DM type 2- progresses we add bolus rapid acting insulin to major meal- basal plus regimen/BP/ and eventually to every meal- basal-bolus /BB/ insulin. This intensification of the therapy is frequently able to control DM type 2 , but leads to significant 3-4 kg weight gain with risk of hypoglycemia.

Other option of intensification of the therapy of DM type 2 is to add to the oral anti - diabetic medications only basal Insulin and GLP1- RAs. GLP1-RAs decrease post prandial blood sugar as the rapid acting insulin does and the long acting GLP1-RAs also decrease fasting blood sugar. GLP1- RAs suppress the appetite and theoretically might lead to weight loss and less incidence of hypoglycemia compare to BP/BB Insulin regimens, because they act on glucose dependent manner- increase the endogenous insulin production only if the blood sugar is elevated .

In our meta- analysis we concentrated our efforts into looking at the side effect of GLP 1- RAs and basal-Insulin combination compare to BP/BB insulin combination like weight loss/gain, incidence of hypoglycemia, adverse events- mainly the gastrointestinal ones.

Our secondary end point was the change in HbA1c between GLP1-RAs and basal insulin group compare to BP/BB insulin group in patients with HbA1c 7-11%.

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Title: Modern technologies for forecasting, monitoring and optimal designing clinical trials operation

V. Anisimov | Amgen, UK

Abstract:

The multibillion clinical trials market is in an outstanding need of transformation with 80% of clinical trials failing to meet enrolment timelines. Using innovative statistical and AI technologies has a huge potential for improving the efficiency of clinical trials operation, risk-based monitoring and cost savings.

Patient enrolment is one of the main engines driving operation of clinical trials and is one of the major causes of drug development delays.

Analytic data-driven techniques and software tools are developed that allow to maximize the enrolment predictability and create predictions over time with mean and predictive bounds under various restrictions at any stage of the trial.

Another important direction – creating optimal enrolment design by solving the problem: which countries and how many sites to select that enrol the fastest with minimal cost to get a desired probability to complete in time (PoS). The analytic tools are developed using different criteria of optimality (non-linear constraint optimization, genetic evolution and metaheuristic algorithms) for various scenarios including restrictive enrolment.

At the interim stage, the data-driven Bayesian technique for enrolment re-projection is developed. If a study is likely to go late, the design can be adjusted, and the optimal number of additional sites needed to reach a desired PoS can be evaluated.

Modelling enrolment is an underlying methodology for data-driven centralized statistical monitoring of the enrolment performance.

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Title: The Benefits of Radiation to Modern Life

Alan E. Waltar | Texas A&M University, USA

Abstract: The numerous ways that harnessed radiation is benefiting modern life is largely unknown to the general public. Whereas there is a growing recognition for the role that nuclear energy must play in the ever-expanding need for sustainable and clean electricity, the role that radiation plays in the fields of medicine, agriculture, modern industry, space exploration, and environmental stewardship is often hidden. Yet radiation technology is crucial to these non-power applications and grossly exceeds the power applications--both in jobs and the overall economy.

Modern medicine benefits from radiation technology all the way from the development and testing of new drugs to nuclear medicine for unique diagnostic and therapeutic remedies. The field of agriculture benefits enormously from new strains of grains developed via radiation mutation techniques, along with improved animal production and safe food (via irradiation). Modern industry could not exist without the myriad processing techniques possible only via radiation instrumentation. Space exploration is greatly augmented by harnessing power from radioactive decay. Environmental protection and cleanup is enhanced via a variety of radiation tracer techniques.

But even our day-to-day activities are enormously enhanced by the clean air and water now widely available--due in large part to radiation technology. Personal products such as super-absorbent materials (e.g. diapers), parasite-free cosmetics, precious gems, sandpaper for the shop, fertilizer for the garden, safety for travel, and security at our borders are all the beneficiary of harnessed radiation.

Yet the growth of such industries is constantly being thwarted by an unfounded public fear of the word "radiation." Recent advances in radiation biology have clearly demonstrated the need to reject the current Linear No-Threshold (LNT), which advocates radiation to be a danger at ANY level.

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Title: Rate and Maintenance of Improvement of Myofascial Pain: Dry Needling alone vs. Dry Needling with Intramuscular Electrical **Kindyle Brennan | The University of Mary Hardin-Baylor, USA**

Abstract:

Study Design: Prospective, randomized

Background: Dry needling (DN) and electrical stimulation (NMES) have independently been shown to be efficacious in treating myofascial pain syndrome (MPS). Combining intramuscular electrical stimulation (IMES) with DN for MPS treatment has not been studied extensively, but initial results are promising.

Objectives: To determine the difference in the rate and maintenance of improvement in pain and disability for DN alone compared to DN/IMES in MPS.

Methods: Forty-five subjects were randomly assigned to the DN (n=25) or DN/IMES (n=20) group. Both groups received six weekly treatments and completed NDI and NPRS questionnaires at weeks 0, 3, 6, and 12.

Results: Both groups showed improvement between weeks 0 and 6 on NDI ($p=0.008$ and 0.00002 , respectively) and NPRS scores ($0=0.017$ and $p=0.018$, respectively). No changes were noted in the DN or DN/IMES groups between week 6 to 12 on NDI ($p=0.497$ and $p=0.714$, respectively) or NPRS ($p=0.801$ and $p=0.164$, respectively).

Conclusion: DN and DN/IMES demonstrated improvement in disability and pain at 6 weeks of treatment that was maintained for 6 weeks following cessation of treatment.

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Title: The role of the super-relaxed state of myosin in human metabolism

Clyde Wilson | University of California, USA

Abstract:

Background: There are two states of myosin in resting skeletal muscle, one having a metabolic rate (ATPase) ten times higher than the other, providing a path for manipulating resting metabolic rate (RMR) by ~1000 Cal/day. In the disordered-relaxed state (DRX) myosin undergoes futile cycling and is available for force production. In the super-relaxed state (SRX) myosin heads bind to each other and their thick-filament backbone, providing muscle economy by inhibiting futile cycling. The SRX is destabilized by muscle activation and by piperine, the active compound in black pepper.

Methods: Human vastus lateralis biopsies were obtained from lean and obese subjects. The slow release of nucleotides by myosin in the SRX was measured by incubating permeable fibers in a fluorescent analog of ATP and chasing with ATP.

Results: SRX populations (and lifetimes) were 0.48 ± 0.04 (148 ± 5 sec) in lean and 0.41 ± 0.05 (176 ± 7 sec) in obese subjects. The addition of 100 μ M piperine decreased the SRX population $25 \pm 4\%$ in lean and $21 \pm 4\%$ in obese subjects, with little change in lifetimes. Piperine had no effect in human cardiac cells, a requirement for a drug to safely treat obesity or type-2 diabetes.

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Title: ACE2 Down-Regulation May Act as a Transient Molecular Disease Causing RAAS Dysregulation and Tissue Damage in the Microcirculatory Environment Among COVID-19 Patients

Simone G. Ramos | University of São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, the etiologic agent of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the cause of the current pandemic, produces multiform manifestations throughout the body, causing indiscriminate damage to multiple organ systems, particularly the lungs, heart, brain, kidney, and vasculature. The aim of this review was to provide a new assessment of the data already available for COVID-19, exploring it as a transient molecular disease that causes negative regulation of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 and, consequently, deregulates the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, promoting important changes in the microcirculatory environment. Another goal of the article was to show how these microcirculatory changes may be responsible for the wide variety of injury mechanisms observed in different organs in this disease. This new proposed concept of COVID-19 provides a unifying pathophysiological picture of this infection and offers fresh insights for a rational treatment strategy to combat this ongoing pandemic.

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Title: Applying the adverse outcome pathway concept to questions in anesthetic neurotoxicity

Jennifer Waspe | Sheffield Teaching Hospitals, UK

Abstract:

The Adverse Outcome Pathway framework was developed by toxicologists as a means to address limitations in chemical toxicity evaluation and risk assessment. This was part of a transformation strategy to reduce reliance on in vivo studies and increase methods for predicting toxic outcomes based on computational and in-vitro analyses of interactions between a toxicant and a biological system.

The Adverse Outcome Pathway framework synthesizes and appraises data from in-vitro, in-silico, in-vivo and human studies into a single, dynamic platform. The structure is founded on identifying a series of objectively evaluated, essential, biological Key Events, and conducting multilevel analyses of available data supporting or refuting causal relationships between adjacent Key Events, termed Key Event Relationships, see figure. Each pathway encompasses data at molecular, cellular, organ, organism and often population level. In essence, multiple biologically plausible, bitesize systematic reviews are undertaken to evidence each pathway. This novel structure lends itself to use in areas of clinical research where there are translational science questions or uncertainties, however potential benefits of applying this framework to clinical questions are yet to be seen.

This work details the development and structure of adverse outcome pathways and discusses the potential adoption of adverse outcome pathways in clinical research, with a specific focus on anaesthesia. As an example, development of an adverse outcome pathway to aid understanding of the potential for anaesthesia to cause adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes is discussed.

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Title: First French Experience of Trans Oral Thyroid and Parathyroid Surgery about 140 cases

Deroide G | Franco-Britannic hospital-Foundation Cognacq-Jay, France

Abstract:

Objective: We evaluated the results of an initial series of patients who underwent Trans Oral Endoscopic Thyroidectomy Vestibular Anterior (TOETVA).

Methods: From February 2018 to April 2021, patients with an indication for thyroid surgery wishing to avoid cervical scars were included. Recurrent nerve neuromonitoring was routinely used. All the patients had follow-up visits. The pre- and intra-operative data, length of stay and complications were evaluated.

Results: 140 consecutive patients (134 women) aged 46 ± 12.4 years (15 to 70) with a mean BMI of 24.4 ± 4 were included. The indications for surgery included 15 papillary cancers, 7 oncocytic nodules, 16 toxic nodules, 20 cases of Graves' disease and 82 symptomatic goiters and/or nodules. The mean pre-operative diameter of the nodules was 3.81 ± 1.99 cm. The interventions performed were 83 lobeisthmectomies, 51 total thyroidectomies and 6 isthmectomies. The mean operating time was 135 ± 45 min (40 to 262). Total calcemia was 2.07 ± 0.11 mmol/L (normal 2.2–2.5 mmol/L). Ten patients underwent conversion to open cervical surgery (7.1%). The complications were: 9 (6.4%) transient and 2 (1.4%) permanent recurrent nerve palsy, 10 cases (19.6%) of transient and 2 (3.9%) permanent hypoparathyroidism, Thirty cases (21.4%) of transient chin numbness. Thirty-five (25%) patients presented with transient post-operative skin ecchymosis. No hematoma, or surgical site infection were observed. All the patients declared themselves satisfied with the procedure.

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Title: Comparison of the KIMS immunoassay with the commercial and in-house LC-MS/MS methods for substance abuse in urine

Gamze AVCIOGLU | KaradenizEreğli State Hospital, Turkey

Abstract:

Introduction: Substance use disorder is a public health problem that affects individuals and society negatively in terms of health, economics and social life¹. There are many screening and confirmation methods for detection of substance abuse with different sensitivity and specificity²⁻⁴. Our aim for this study was to evaluate the diagnostic efficiency of the urine immunoassay based on KIMS (kinetic interaction of microparticles in solution) used in screening and follow-up in Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment and Education Centre (AMATEM) clinics in comparison with two LC-MS/MS methods (a commercial and an in-house method).

Methods: A total of 100 subjects who applied to the AMATEM for volunteered treatment were included in the study. Urine samples were analysed in the AMATEM Biochemistry laboratory using Roche Cobas® 6000 plus immunoassay system. An in-house LC-MS/MS method validated according to CLSI C62-A recommendations, was used for the confirmation of amphetamines, benzodiazepines, cannabis, cocaine and opiates, which has been included in the screening panel of the AMATEM. The confirmation analysis was performed with an AB SCIEX Triple Quad™ 3500 Instrument system. Eureka Lab Division Drugs of Abuse LC-MS/MS method (commercial method) was compared with the in-house LC-MS/MS method.

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Title: COVID-19 dynamics across the US: A deep learning study of human mobility and social behavior

Mohamed Aziz Bhouri | University of Pennsylvania, USA

Abstract:

We present a deep learning framework for epidemiology system identification from noisy and sparse observations with quantified uncertainty. The proposed approach employs an ensemble of deep neural networks to infer the time-dependent reproduction number of an infectious disease by formulating a tensor-based multi-step loss function that allows us to efficiently calibrate the model on multiple observed trajectories. The method is applied to a mobility and social behavior-based SEIR model of COVID-19 spread. The model is trained on Google and Unacast mobility data spanning a period of 66 days, and is able to yield accurate future forecasts of COVID-19 spread in 203 US counties within a time-window of 15 days. Interestingly, a sensitivity analysis that assesses the importance of different mobility and social behavior parameters reveals that attendance of close places, including workplaces, residential, and retail and recreational locations, has the largest impact on the effective reproduction number. The model enables us to rapidly probe and quantify the effects of government interventions, such as lock-down and re-opening strategies. Taken together, the proposed framework provides a robust workflow for data-driven epidemiology model discovery under uncertainty and produces probabilistic forecasts for the evolution of a pandemic that can judiciously inform policy and decision making.

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Title: Pharmacological Management of Early Postnatal Hypotension in Extremely Premature Infants: Complications, Controversies and Effects of Maternal Factors

Rita Verma | Nassau University Medical Center, USA

Abstract:

Introduction: Early postnatal hypotension (EPH) has been associated with mortality and long-term neurodisabilities in extremely low-birth-weight (ELBW) infants (birth weight <1000 g). Despite extensive research and multiple therapeutic options, there is no consensus among clinicians on the optimum pharmacological management of this morbidity. Recent evidence has suggested that the adverse outcomes associated with EPH may be attributable to the therapeutic interventions and not to the morbidity per se. The current standard of care of hypotension in ELBW involves a regimen of volume expansion, inotropes, and hydrocortisone, instituted in a sequential and escalating order until the desired improvement in blood pressure is achieved. There is no recent systematic report on the adverse effects of this standard clinical practice.

Objective: We investigated the complications associated with the current practice of managing EPH with escalating doses of inotropes (VI) followed by hydrocortisone (HC) given sequentially for refractory hypotension in ELBW neonates. We also evaluated effects of maternal conditions on EPH and its treatment.

Methodology: In a retrospective case-control study the complications and adverse outcomes associated with VI (VI) and HC (HCVI) treatments in ELBW neonates were compared with contemporaneous normotensive medication naïve controls (C) via standard univariate and multivariate analyses. Neonatal demographics and clinical characteristics, as well as maternal factors were also compared between the groups.

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Title: Randomized Clinical Trial of The Accuracy of Patient-Specific Implants Versus CAD/CAM wafer in Orthognathic Surgery

Xudong Wang | Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, China

Abstract:

Background: Previous studies have demonstrated the advantages of patient-specific implants (PSIs) for maxilla repositioning in orthognathic surgery. However, its accuracy compared to the use of the surgical wafer fabricated with computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) is unknown. This randomized controlled trial aimed to compare the accuracy of PSIs and CAD/CAM wafer for maxilla repositioning in orthognathic surgery.

Methods: After registration (ClinicalTrials.gov ID: NCT02914431, registration date: September 20, 2016), 64 patients requiring orthognathic surgery were randomly assigned to use either PSIs (group I) or CAD/CAM surgical wafer (group II) to reposition the maxilla in the Department of Oral and Craniomaxillofacial Surgery at Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, from November 2016 to August 2019. The outcome evaluation (including the centroid position, translation and orientation discrepancies of the maxilla) was completed by comparing virtual plans with actual results.

Results: The maxilla position discrepancy was 1.41 ± 0.58 mm in group I and 2.20 ± 0.94 mm in group II; the between-group difference was significant ($p < 0.001$). For group I, the largest translation discrepancy was 1.02 ± 0.66 mm in the anteroposterior direction, and the largest orientation discrepancy was $1.85 \pm 1.42^\circ$ in pitch. For the group II, the largest translation discrepancy was 1.23 ± 0.93 mm in the mediolateral direction, and the largest orientation discrepancy was $1.72 \pm 1.56^\circ$ in pitch.

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Title: Elastographic and myotonometric objective assessment of regional stiffness in vastus lateralis: A reliability study

A. Bravo-Sánchez | University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

Abstract:

Background: To assess muscles stiffness different acquisition methods have been employed showing good reliability, although the relations among them should be clarified to avoid confusion in their interpretation.

Objective: We aimed to analyze the reliability of two methods of assessing vastus lateralis (VL) stiffness, shear wave elastography and myotonometry, and also to describe the influence of structural characteristics of VL on them.

Methods: Fifty-three healthy participants (28.4 ± 9.1 years) voluntary joined to our research and were evaluated with shear wave elastography (SWE) and myotonometry. The SWE and myotonometry exams were performed at 50% of the length from the upper pole of the patella to the greater trochanter. The structural variables and SWE exams were done with Logic S8 ultrasound (GE Healthcare) with multi frequency 8-12 MHz linear probe, ML6-15-D and 9L-D respectively. The structural variables were the thickness of the VL, adipose tissue and superficial connective tissue and, were assess at the same point of stiffness exams. To study the reliability of stiffness assessments three repeated measurements were acquired using intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC). Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated to determine the relationships between methodologic assessments and between structural characteristics and stiffness assessments of the VL. Significant criteria was $p < 0.05$.

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Title: The Characteristics of Seminal Fluid and the Forensic Tests Available to Identify it

Amelia Gamblin | Mt Albert Science Centre, New Zealand

Abstract:

Seminal body fluid identification remains a critical aspect of forensic investigation in alleged sexual assaults. As advancements are made in the area of forensic science different methods for semen identification have been developed. Presumptive methods have been established to screen or locate semen staining on items of forensic interest. Confirmatory test can also be used to identify the staining as semen and DNA analysis can be incorporated to further identify the donor.

The different properties and components of semen as a body fluid have been used to create and expand the types of tests available. Most methods are either based on the enzymatic activity or are targeted at specific cells or antigens. Other methods continue to evolve including the utilization of fluorescence or protein expression.

This presentation provides an overview of the constituents of seminal fluid and the tests that have been employed to detect this body fluid in forensic investigations. Traditional methods of semen identification remain the most widely applied however there is scope for future development in this area.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Investigating the Role of Host Genetic Variants in Periodontitis Susceptibility in a Western Cape Population

Salma Kabbashi | University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Abstract:

It is widely accepted that periodontitis pathogenesis is multifactorial and that the disease results from complex interactions between microorganism, in combination with the host response. Susceptibility in individuals is dependent on genetic and environmental background, and specific genetic profile, in combination with risk factors such as poor oral hygiene, smoking, stress and diet, can result in disease development.

The dental microbial biofilm is considered to be the initial stimulus of periodontitis. The host immune response results in an inflammatory reaction that has both protective, and destructive, effects on the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone. A number of studies suggested that polymorphisms in certain host genes plays a role in modulation of inflammatory processes, and the genetic component of periodontitis is thought to have a strong impact on the severity of the disease, progression and response to treatment.

Furthermore, studies indicate that variations in genetic polymorphism related to periodontitis susceptibility, can differ between ethnic populations and reports have emerged which demonstrate differences in periodontitis prevalence between populations. These results highlighted the importance of investigating genetic polymorphism associated with periodontitis, in different demographic backgrounds.

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Title: Toxicology and snakes in Ptolemaic Egyptian dynasty: The suicide of Cleopatra

Ana María Rosso | International Society from the History of Medicine, Argentina

Abstract:

The dead of Cleopatra has raised various uncertain enigmas through the centuries that are difficult to solve, offering a constant source of legends and theories. As the last member of Ptolemaic Dynasty, Cleopatra VII inherited the throne and also the great inclination of the Ptolemies towards medicine and science, especially in the toxicological branch. In this line of previous studies, she decided to attempt poisoning suicide, evaluating all the risk factors. But everything remains question marks on a hypothesis level.

We have tried through the historical sources and available documents of the time such as Egyptian medical papyrus and classical sources, the historical research about Ptolemaic Dynasty and the Alexandrian medical school, to discard those assumptions without scientific basis or verifiable evidences according to the beliefs of the moment and we have limited ourselves to discuss those with a certain support that could become the most probable.

After an extensive study of the historical context, of the family environment, of the important role played by prominent women in her family, especially the previous six 'Cleopatras', of her love and political relationships, we focus on the study of the natural environment and the many snakes that inhabited Egyptian soil, specially three important families: vipers, hydrophids and elapids.

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Title: Intra-Articular Dual Drug Delivery for Synergistic Rheumatoid Arthritis Treatment

Mariam Zewail | Damanhour University, Egypt

Abstract:

Systemic rheumatoid arthritis (RA) regimens fail to attain effective drug level at the affected joints and are associated with serious side effects. Herein, an attempt made to improve therapeutic outcomes of both leflunomide (LEF) which is a disease modifying antirheumatic and dexamethasone (Dex) through local delivery of combination therapy by intra-articular route. LEF and Dex were encapsulated in nanostructured lipid carriers (NLCs) and PLGA nanoparticles (NPs), respectively. Both nanocarriers were loaded into chitosan/b glycerophosphate (CS/bGP) thermo-sensitive hydrogels and injected intra-articularly in adjuvant induced RA rat model. Particle size of LEF NLCs and selected Dex NPs formulations were 200 and 119 nm, respectively. Dex NPs and LEF NLCs showed a sustained release profile for up to 58 and 17 days, respectively. After 14 days of treatment remarkable joint healing was observed for groups treated with Dex NPs in combination with either free LEF or LEF NLCs in CS/bGP hydrogel. Joint diameter measurements, TNF α levels and histopathological examination of dissected joints showed comparable values to the negative control group. This might be attributed to the synergistic effect of drug combination besides the ability of nanocarriers loaded hydrogel to prolong joint residence time and enhance joint healing potential. unsolved mysteries and this open problem will remain forever in the field of conjecture, despite putting all possible variables into play.

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Title: Repair of Traumatic defect of lower lip using Estlander technique and commisuroplasty in Cameroon

Brian Zilefac Ngokwe | University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon

Abstract:

Human bite is a challenging public health concern. It may be seen in both victims and aggressors following assault.

Lips are structures that play an essential role in aesthetics and in different functions such as nutrition and speech.

Effects of human bite are both social and medical.

Although rarely life threatening, the treatment of these defects can be complex and may have significant impact on the patient's facial function and aesthetics.

One way of managing lip bites is by lip reconstruction.

The goals of lip reconstruction include maintenance of oral competence, sufficient oral access, adequate tissue match in terms of colour and texture, proper symmetry as well as preservation of the apparent commissure and preservation of sensation. The use of flaps for the reconstruction of large defects with low risk of necrosis is possible given the abundant blood supply of the lips.

We report a case of surgical reconstruction of the lower lip using the Estlander technique in a 53-year-old man following a traumatic human bite. We proceeded with a reconstruction using the Estlander technique on AG followed by a commisuroplasty to respect facial symmetry with great aesthetic results.

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Title: Evolving Perspective On Adverse Drug Reactions In Breast Cancer Drugs

Roma Ghai | Kiet Group Of Institutions, India

Abstract:

According to the American Institute of Cancer Research, if breast cancer is not detected early enough, it is the second largest cause of death among women. Breast cancer death rates have decreased by 40% in recent decades as a result of increased awareness and advancements in screening and treatment. However, medications used to treat breast cancer can have adverse effects. Efforts are being made all around the world to detect and counter these negative consequences. As a result, it is necessary to bring it to the attention of physicians through anticancer medication adverse drug response monitoring. This study explores the possible ADRs in individual case reports compiled from reputable journal databases such as Google Scholar, Science Direct, Cochrane Library, and PubMed. Breast cancer drugs such as 5-fluorouracil, cisplatin, sunitinib, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and topotecan are commonly used to treat the disease. A specific approach to monitor the ADR is necessary to deal with them. This study looks at the complexities of ADRs caused by anti-cancer medicines and how that data can subsequently be used by the clinicians who are serving in the tertiary health care system.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: O6 methylguanine DNA methyltransferase gene as an epigenetic marker in cervical carcinogenesis

Umesh Kumar | IMS Ghaziabad University Courses Campus, India

Abstract:

MGMT, a DNA repair gene, encodes the protein O6 methylguanine DNA methyltransferase, which repairs the O6 alkyl guanine, adducts formed by alkylating agents. In tumor cells where intentional alkylating chemotherapeutics is given to arrest the uncontrolled proliferation of the tumor cells the activity of this gene comes directly in the way of effectiveness of the therapy. When this gene is silent by epigenetic mechanisms like promoter hypermethylation, cancer cells respond in much efficient way to the alkylating chemotherapy. We have checked the extent of epigenetic silencing of the MGMT gene by promoter hypermethylation in cervical cancer patients.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Delivering Disability competencies of MCI's revised competency-based curriculum at a medical university in North Karnataka

Hemamalini Gururaj | SDM Medical college, India

Abstract:

Background: India has ratified with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and has passed the Rights of People with Disabilities Act in 2016. There is need for training healthcare professionals in disability competencies as people with disabilities are many and marginalized. Disability competencies were introduced in the foundation course of revised competency based medical curriculum for Indian medical graduates by the Medical Council of India [MCI] just prior to the rollout of the programme. We intend describing our center's experience in implementing the same.

Methods: FC 4.5.1 TO 4.5.8 of MCI foundation course guidelines were resource material. Eight faculty members participated. Setting was the lecture theatre. The suggested and actual teaching learning methods are compared for each competency. Notes made from delivering disability competencies, photographs, videos and reflections from students were source of data.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Guessing game and poor quality teaching staffs study of less sunlight private pharmacy institution in Pune University

Rahul Hajare | Indian Council of Medical Research, India

Abstract:

The researchers concluded that the finger have important implications for policy and prevention and should inform the creation of more effective sexual health education programs and interventions. Sex can accepted as non-negotiation strategies to sex. Hot have many perceptions. Black and whitish both can be hot. A HOT thinking is higher-order thinking, known as higher order thinking skills (HOTS). Old fat clothes women who find their mentally tiring are at increased risk of developing dull, a new study has found. The study suggests that mentally draining work such as teaching may increase the risk of dullness in women. According to the research, employers and women should be more aware of the potential health risks associated with mentally tiring work.

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Title: COVIDC: An Expert System to Diagnose COVID-19 and Predict its Severity using Chest CT Scans: Application in Radiology

Wajid Arshad Abbasi | University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan

Abstract:

Early diagnosis of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is significantly important, especially in the absence or inadequate provision of a specific vaccine, to stop the surge of this lethal infection by advising quarantine. This diagnosis is challenging as most of the patients having COVID-19 infection stay asymptomatic while others showing symptoms are hard to distinguish from patients having different respiratory infections such as severe flu and Pneumonia. Due to cost and time-consuming wet-lab diagnostic tests for COVID-19, there is an utmost requirement for some alternate, non-invasive, rapid, and discounted automatic screening system. A chest CT scan can effectively be used as an alternative modality to detect and diagnose the COVID-19 infection. In this study, we present an automatic COVID-19 diagnostic and severity prediction system called COVIDC (COVID-19 detection using CT scans) that uses deep feature maps from the chest CT scans for this purpose. Our newly proposed system not only detects COVID-19 but also predicts its severity by using a two-phase classification approach (COVID vs non-COVID, and COVID-19 severity) with deep feature maps and different shallow supervised classification algorithms such as SVMs and random forest to handle data scarcity. We performed a stringent COVIDC performance evaluation not only through 10-fold cross-validation and an external validation dataset but also in a real setting under the supervision of an experienced radiologist. In all the evaluation settings, COVIDC outperformed all the existing state-of-the-art methods designed to detect COVID-19 with an F1 score of 0.94 on the validation dataset and justified its use to diagnose COVID-19 effectively in the real setting by classifying correctly 9 out of 10 COVID-19 CT scans

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Title: Hyperbilirubinemia with mild COVID-10 Patient: A case report

Sirwan Ahmed | University of Raparin, Iraq

Abstract:

Introduction and importance

Increased total serum bilirubin rarely reported in mild COVID-19 patients. It occurs mostly in severe cases, particularly in those who have liver diseases and admitted to an intensive care unit. The main cause of increased liver biochemistries in Covid-19 patients related to used drugs, the presence of the ACE2 receptor in the liver, and robust inflammatory response. However, limited studies available regarding to jaundice in COVID19 patients.

Case presentation

Here we present a case of hyperbilirubinemia in a mild asymptomatic COVID-19 patient, the patient was diagnosed by RT-PCR three days prior to presentation fever, dark urine, and of acute onset of jaundice. The patient was diagnosed by physical examination and laboratory findings, and treated successfully by high-quality natural honey.

Clinical discussion

A recent study of COVID-19 increased total serum bilirubin have been reported, mostly after the appearance of the COVID-19 symptoms. The case in the current study was a 48-year-old male patient who was diagnosed with mild COVID-19 three days prior to presentation. After 2 days increased total serum bilirubin.

Conclusion

Honey is a natural medicine to treat Jaundice in mild COVID-19 patients. However, significant data on larger studies are still lacking to decide. Our case guides for the clinical treatment of conjunctival icterus in mild COVID-19 patients.

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Title: Perceptions of medical students in Pakistan, KSA, and the US regarding the significance of case-based learning

Ahmed Murtaz Khalid | CMH Kharian Medical College, Pakistan

Abstract:

Early diagnosis of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is significantly important, especially in the absence or inadequate provision of a specific vaccine, to stop the surge of this lethal infection by advising quarantine. This diagnosis is challenging as most of the patients having COVID-19 infection stay asymptomatic while others showing symptoms are hard to distinguish from patients having different respiratory infections such as severe flu and Pneumonia. Due to cost and time-consuming wet-lab diagnostic tests for COVID-19, there is an utmost requirement for some alternate, non-invasive, rapid, and discounted automatic screening system. A chest CT scan can effectively be used as an alternative modality to detect and diagnose the COVID-19 infection. In this study, we present an automatic COVID-19 diagnostic and severity prediction system called COVIDC (COVID-19 detection using CT scans) that uses deep feature maps from the chest CT scans for this purpose. Our newly proposed system not only detects COVID-19 but also predicts its severity by using a two-phase classification approach (COVID vs non-COVID, and COVID-19 severity) with deep feature maps and different shallow supervised classification algorithms such as SVMs and random forest to handle data scarcity. We performed a stringent COVIDC performance evaluation not only through 10-fold cross-validation and an external validation dataset but also in a real setting under the supervision of an experienced radiologist. In all the evaluation settings, COVIDC outperformed all the existing state-of-the-art methods designed to detect COVID-19 with an F1 score of 0.94 on the validation dataset and justified its use to diagnose COVID-19 effectively in the real setting by classifying correctly 9 out of 10 COVID-19 CT scans

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Title: Assessment Of Carbon Monoxide Inhalational Poisoning In Flame Burned Patients At A Kenyan National Hospital

Edward Nandi Mackutwaa | University of Nairobi, Kenya

Abstract:

Background Victims of flame burns invariably inhale smoke which contains potentially toxic gases that may contribute to their morbidity and mortality. The most significant inhalational toxin in many fires is carbon monoxide (CO). This study aimed to assess clinical evidence for possible CO poisoning and measure Carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) levels on fire casualties presenting to a tertiary teaching and referral hospital in Kenya. The gold standard, serum COHb spectrophotometry was unavailable hence pulse CO-oximetry was utilised to measure carboxyhemoglobin saturation (SpCO).

Methodology This was a prospective descriptive study. It was approved by institutional ethics committee. Eighty non-pediatric patients presenting with acute (<24 hours) flame burns were recruited and assessed for potential CO poisoning. COHb levels were assessed by *Masimo SET^R Radical 57TM* pulse CO-oximeter; a device approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (2008) and validated for non invasive SpCO measurement. Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 21 was used for analysis.

Results 44% of the patients were females and 56% males. Excluding wound pain, common complaints were confusion (28.7%) and headache (26%). Mean total burn surface area (%TBSA) was 30.9% and SpCO was 5.48%. Only 7 patients had SpCO above 10%. Average time lapse between incident to SpCO measurement was 8 hours 50 minutes. Twenty-eight-day mortality was 38.7%. Analysis revealed non- correlation of SpCO with clinical features suggestive of CO poisoning ($p=0.183$); neither did SpCO correlate with mortality ($p=0.708$). However, %TBSA($p=0.001$), GCS ($p=0.001$) and oropharyngeal injury ($p=0.024$) did.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Perceptions of medical students in Pakistan, KSA, and the US regarding the significance of case-based learning

S. A. O. Ogirima | Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Nigeria

Abstract:

This explores the perception of Nigerian herbal practitioners on the application of modern technology in herbal healthcare delivery in South Western Nigeria with respect to provide medical healthcare service to the patient within the geographical Region. Questionnaire was set up for the herbal practitioners in selected domain categories (usefulness of the technology for patients and practitioner's practice; perceived knowledge about the use of tediagnosis) was developed and administered. The Evaluation performances based on three performance metrics thus, the System Reliability Index (SRI), System Degree of Relevance (SDR), and System Ease of Usage (SEU) for evaluation are 3.42, 3.15.and 2.88 respectively. The hypothesis derivative crouch coefficient ranges between 0.72 and 0.85 for the validity and reliability respectively of the system. The majority of herbal practitioners (80%) preferred modern technology application in terms of improving patient management and satisfaction. Others herbal practitioners (20%) preferred existing method of diagnosis (Face-to-Face) and also have reservations for the technical reliability, privacy, practice expenses, cost of setting up the equipment, time, trust, skill, and diagnostic accuracy of patient. Majority of the herbal practitioners agreed and supports the concept of modern technology and its application into the current practitioner's practice in terms of information sharing about diseases and its treatment and improvement of healthcare delivery in South Western Nigeria

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Title: Tuberculosis in an urban hospital setting: Descriptive epidemiology among patients at Kenyatta National Hospital TB clinic, Nairobi, Kenya

Linet Makori | Kenyatta National Hospital, Kenya

Abstract:

Background: The prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) in low-to-middle-income countries is larger than that observed in developed countries. This study aimed to characterize TB disease among patients diagnosed at Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) in Nairobi, Kenya, for public health action.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study at KNH TB clinic from January to December 2015. Data were extracted from TB clinic in - and out-patient registers, entered into MS-Excel. Descriptive and associative statistics were calculated with Open-Epi software.

Results: A total of 1,551 TB cases were identified, with mean age of 31.5 ± 16.5 years while 771 (49.7%) were <32 years old. Bivariate analyses showed significant associations between younger age (<32 years) and being hospitalized for the infection (OR 8.18, 95% CI 6.47-10.38, $p < 0.0001$) and being diagnosed by sputum microscopy (OR 2.12, 95% CI 1.39-3.25, $p = 0.0005$).

Conclusion: Younger patients were more likely to be diagnosed at a sicker stage of disease than their older counterparts and to be hospitalized as a result. This calls for intensified TB case finding among younger people by use of more rapid TB tests to diagnose TB earlier.

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Title: Update on bacterial and antibiotic susceptibility profiles among patients attending a tertiary referral hospital in Tanzania

Manase Kilonzi | Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Tanzania

Abstract:

Antibiotic resistance (AR) is one of the global health threats of the 21st century. AR delays the recovery of patients as well as increasing treatment costs, morbidity and mortality. The World Health Organization (WHO) warns that the world is moving to a post-antibiotic era where common infections and minor injuries could lead to death. Inappropriate use of antibiotics includes the use of incomplete doses, self-medication, empirical treatment and use of human medicines in treating animals, which accelerate the emergence and spread of AR.

This was a hospital-based, cross-sectional study conducted from July–November 2019 at Bugando Medical Center (950-bed capacity) laboratory (ISO: 15189) in Mwanza, Tanzania. The study focused on the following commonly used antibiotics: cell wall-targeting antibiotics including penicillins, third-generation cephalosporins and vancomycin; and ciprofloxacin and protein synthesis inhibitors including gentamicin, erythromycin, chloramphenicol and nitrofurantoin.

In summary, the tested clinical bacterial isolates exhibited high resistance to commonly used antibiotics. This study recommends enforcement of rational uses of antibiotics through the implementation of antibiotic stewardship.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Antigen gene and variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) diversity in *Theileria parva* parasites from Ankole cattle in south-western Uganda: Evidence for conservation in antigen gene sequences combined with extensive polymorphism at VNTR loci

Ann Nanteza | ANIMAL RESOURCES AND BIOSECURITY (COVAB), Uganda

Abstract:

Theileria parva is a tick-transmitted apicomplexan protozoan parasite that infects lymphocytes of cattle and African Cape buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*), causing a frequently fatal disease of cattle in eastern, central and southern Africa. A live vaccination procedure, known as infection and treatment method (ITM), the most frequently used version of which comprises the Muguga, Serengeti-transformed and Kiambu 5 stocks of *T. parva*, delivered as a trivalent cocktail, is generally effective. However, it does not always induce 100% protection against heterologous parasite challenge. Knowledge of the genetic diversity of *T. parva* in target cattle populations is therefore important prior to extensive vaccine deployment. This study investigated the extent of genetic diversity within *T. parva* field isolates derived from Ankole (*Bos taurus*) cattle in south-western Uganda using 14 variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) satellite loci and the sequences of two antigen-encoding genes that are targets of CD8⁺T-cell responses induced by ITM, designated Tp1 and Tp2. The findings revealed a *T. parva* prevalence of 51% confirming endemicity of the parasite in south-western Uganda. Cattle-derived *T. parva* VNTR genotypes revealed a high degree of polymorphism. However, all of the *T. parva* Tp1 and Tp2 alleles identified in this study have been reported previously, indicating that they are widespread geographically in East Africa and highly conserved.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Evaluating the impact of pharmaceutical care services on antiepileptic drug tolerability among patients living with epilepsy

Unyime Israel Eshiet | University of Uyo, Nigeria

Abstract:

Background: Therapeutic management of epilepsy is usually long-term; thus, patient tolerability of prescribed antiepileptic drugs should be a major consideration as it affects compliance to therapy.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the impact of pharmaceutical care services on antiepileptic drug tolerability among patients living with epilepsy.

Method: This study was an open, randomized, controlled, longitudinal, and two-arm parallel prospective study with a 6-month patient follow up period. Patients were recruited from the neurology and medical out-patient clinics of two selected epilepsy referral centres. Recruited patients were randomized into one of the two study groups: Pharmaceutical Care (PC) or Usual care (UC) groups. Patients in the UC group received the usual care provided in the hospitals, while patients in the PC group received PC services in addition to the usual care provided in the hospitals. The impact of PC on antiepileptic drug tolerability was evaluated using a patient reported antiepileptic drug tolerability scale. The evaluation was done at baseline (pre-intervention), 3 months, and 6 months post intervention. Data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS version 25.0. Statistical significance set as $p < 0.05$. Ethical approval was obtained from the Health Research and Ethics Committees of both hospitals.

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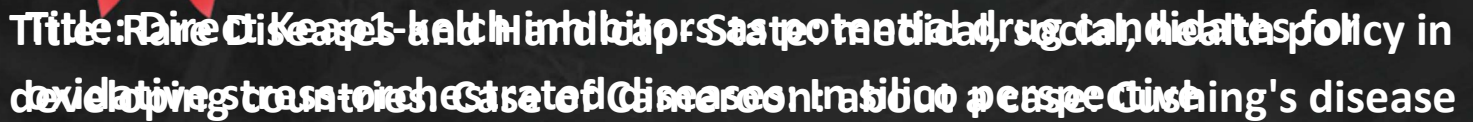
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Adelusi Temitope Isaac | University of Uyo, Nigeria
Carolle Laure Kpoumie | UDM, Cameroon

Rheumatoid arthritis search for direct Keap1 inhibitors would need a quick and healthy feedback loop developing processes while the greater proportion of the population has the Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and the drug industry has the lack of information, technical platform (area of detection, actual ARE master of activation) and clinical studies that put the industry lack of awareness of the detection, diagnosis, and the forgetting that the means of care and conventional databases require a different workflow to highlight the responsibility of the industry in the population exploited withrogen Keap1-Nrf2 PPI. Therefore, in this trial, we will elucidate the essence of targeting Keap1 as a means of interrupting/abrogating oxidative stress-mediated diseases taking a panoramic view on the in silico. This work will focus on a patient case presenting a rare disease in this case Cushing's disease. A case that perspective. We went beyond the basics of Keap1/Nrf2/ARE signalling pathway activation mechanism and occurred in Cameroon in order to establish in a practical way this major and yet ignored, neglected issue in a further elucidate the Keap1-Nrf2 PPI interface in order to elucidate the types of biological attitudes of the health system with poor specialized structures, technical platforms, and without the support of the residues on that surface to predict the ultimate activities. In light of this, we expatiate the influence of this pharmaceutical laboratories that could with the health system of these poor countries set up a system of refueling attitude on Keap1 surface druggability by utilizing the studied hotspot regions for virtual fragment screening. in the sense of the social view the cost that requires the monitoring of these long pathologies that make Furthermore, we explained the difference between the ligands discovered through in silico methodologies alone, autonomous living almost impossible, also life-threatening. those that were docked to kelch domain DC but not yet tested for biological activities and lastly, those that have fortified credibility of their biological activities through experimental proofs. Our aim is to substantiate the researches centred on discovering Keap1 inhibitors by explaining the knitty gritty of how the energetically favourable residues on this Keap1:Nrf2 interface is interrelated to the Nrf2 inducing potential prospective compounds and the disruption of Keap1-Nrf2 interface.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Effect of Cutting Styles on Quality and Antioxidant Activity of Stored Fresh-Cut Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea batatas* L.) Cultivars

Atigan Komlan Dovenne | College of Food Science and Technology, China

Abstract:

The effect of cutting styles (slice, pie, and shred) on the quality characteristics and antioxidant activity of purple and yellow flesh sweet potato cultivars during six days of storage at 4 °C was investigated. The results indicated that the sliced and pie samples showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) on the firmness, weight loss, and vitamin C content compared with the whole sweet potato in both cultivars during storage. The pie sample exhibited the highest wound-induced phenolic, flavonoid, and carotenoid accumulation and DPPH radical scavenging activity among the cuts in both cultivars. Moreover, the shredded sample showed significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher polyphenol oxidase (PPO) activity but lower total phenolic and flavonoid content and the lowest antioxidant activity among the samples. Thus, the finding of this study revealed that pie-cut processing has potential in improving the quality and increasing the antioxidant activity of fresh-cut purple and yellow flesh sweet potato cultivars while shredding accelerated the quality deterioration of both sweet potato cultivars

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Title: Clinical Characteristics and Natural History of Quasi-Moyamoya Disease

Jizong Zhao | Beijing Tiantan Hospital, China

Abstract:

Quasi-moyamoya disease (quasi-MMD) is a rare cerebrovascular disease and its clinical features and natural history remain unclear. The aim of the study is to describe the clinical characteristics and the natural histories of this disease, with analysis of the risk factors for future cerebrovascular events.

Methods: We identified 64 patients with quasi-MMD from 693 moyamoya vasculopathy patients referred to our hospital between 2011 and 2015. Demographic data, associated disorders, clinical manifestation, angiographic findings, natural history, and risk factors for cerebrovascular events were analyzed.

Results: Patients included in the study had a mean age of 31.5 years. A unimodal age distribution was noted. Atherosclerosis was the most frequently associated disorder. Forty-five (70.3%) patients had ischemic events as their initial clinical manifestation and 14 (21.9%) patients presented as hemorrhagic stroke. The majority of patients presented with Suzuki grades 3 and 4 (20.3% and 42.2%). The annual risk of cerebrovascular events was 19.4% per patient-year. Prior hemorrhage (HR 2.77, 95% CI 1.20-6.41) and ischemic stroke (HR 2.77, 95% CI 1.26-6.07) were 2 risk factors for future events

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Title: Effects of Curcumin on Vessel Formation Insight into the Pro- and Antiangiogenesis of Curcumin

Jiaxu Chen | Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, China

Abstract:

Curcumin is a compound extracted from the *Curcuma longa* L, which possesses a wide range of pharmacological effects. Extensive studies over the last half century have clearly confirmed the pharmacological and biological effects of curcumin including anti- carcinogenic activity as well as wound healing, lipid lowering, and immuno-modulating. Preclinical and clinical researches demonstrated that curcumin could be utilized in the treatment of cancer, diabetes, and other diseases. Angiogenesis represents a critical determinant in wound repair and cancer therapy, indicating that curcumin has bidirectional action on angiogenesis. However, few studies have collected scientific evidence on its dual effect on angiogenesis. The present review demonstrated that curcumin has anti- angiogenesis effect via regulating multiple factors, including pro-angiogenesis factor VEGF, MMPs, and FGF, both in vivo and in vitro, and could promote angiogenesis under certain circumstances via these factors. This paper provided a short review on bidirectional action of curcumin, which should be useful for further study and application of this compound that require further studies.

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Title: Gene Regulation by Antitumor miR-204-5p in PDAC and the Clinical Significance of Direct RACGAP1 Regulation

Muhammad Khalid | Kagoshima University, Japan

Abstract:

Objectives/Scope: RNA-sequencing analyses of miRNA expression signatures revealed that miR-204-5p was significantly downregulated in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma tissues. Although a tumor suppressor function of miR-204-5p has been reported in several cancers, miR-204-5p regulation of RNA networks in PDAC is still obscure. Here, we aimed to investigate the antitumor roles of miR-204-5p and to identify miR-204-5p-regulated oncogenes involved in PDAC pathogenesis. Comprehensive gene expression analyses and in silico database searches revealed that 25 putative targets are regulated by miR-204-5p in PDAC cells. In this study, we focused on RACGAP1 (Rac GTPase- activating protein 1) and performed further cell functional analyses. Our present data may provide new insights into the potential mechanisms of PDAC aggressiveness.

Method: In the present study 24 PDAC clinical samples were collected from PDAC patients who underwent resection in our hospital, as controls 17 pancreatic tissue specimens were collected from noncancerous regions. Gene expression analyses were conducted using total RNA extracted from cryopreserved PDAC tissues, and immunohistochemistry was performed using paraffin embedded PDAC tissues. We also used two PDAC cell lines in this study: SW1990 cells and PANC1 cells. In this study the procedure for qRT-PCR and for miRNA or siRNA transfection into cells have been used. As functional analysis, XTT assay, invasion and migration assays were performed. For western blot and IHC detection of RACGAP1 expression, an anti-RACGAP1 antibodies and an anti-GAPDH antibody was used as an internal loading control for wester blotting.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Effects of policosanol in patients with metabolic syndrome: a six months study

Julio C. Fernández-Travieso | National Clinical Trials Coordinator Centre, Cuba

Abstract:

Objectives: To investigate in the medium term (6 months) the effects of policosanol in patients with metabolic syndrome, as well as its safety and tolerability.

Methods: This Phase IV study had a double-blind, randomized, controlled design with 2 parallel groups that received policosanol (10 mg/d) or placebo for 6 months. The study included patients with metabolic syndrome, of both sexes, aged between 25 and 70 years. As a primary efficacy variable, the effects on oxidative stress were evaluated, while the effects on lipid profile variables were considered as a secondary efficacy variable. Statistical analysis of the data was performed according to the Intention to treat method.

Results: The study included 100 patients with metabolic syndrome (81 men, 19 women) (average age: 51 years). At the end of 6 months of treatment, policosanol significantly reduced the redox index (main efficacy variable) with respect to the initial values and with respect to the placebo group. Policosanol significantly reduced levels of total cholesterol and LDL-C, as well as increased serum levels of HDL-C, while triglyceride levels although reduced at the end of treatment, this reduction was not significant. The policosanol was safe and well tolerated, it did not affect the physical and laboratory parameters investigated, with the exception of a significant and favorable reduction in the levels of Apo B.

Conclusions: Policosanol (10 mg/d) for 6 months produces improvements on oxidative stress in patients with metabolic syndrome, in addition to a beneficial effect on their lipid profile, being safe and well tolerated.

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Title: Benefits of a long-term therapy with policosanol on hypercholesterolemic elder patients: a controlled study

Kobekyaa Francis | University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Abstract:

Adequate clinical skills acquisition has shown to improve the quality of care provided to patients when there is effective collaborative clinical facilitation of students under training. However, challenges facing collaborative clinical facilitation are worrying. This study therefore explored the perceived barriers to collaborative clinical facilitation among nurse educators, preceptors, clinical nurses/midwives and nursing and midwifery students at two selected nursing and midwifery colleges and a hospital in Northern Ghana.

Methods: We adopted a constructivist paradigm with qualitative exploratory design. Purposive and systematic sampling methods were used to select participants for the study. Data were gathered through five focus groups discussions and four individual in-depth interviews and transcribed verbatim. The data were analyzed using Framework Analysis Method.

Findings: The study findings showed a sharp increase in student population at the colleges causing overcrowding and congestion at the clinical learning environments. Preceptors and other clinical staff who are trained and mandated to facilitate clinical teaching were insufficient, and therefore not available at all health care facilities or wards every time for students' guidance and support. Challenges experienced by participants are related to issues in the clinical environment and learning opportunities such as shortage of staff, lack of time, heavy workload, busy wards and lack of support supervision to students.

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Title: Chronic Inflammation and Mucus Hyper secretion are the factors Responsible for Various Respiratory diseases including Throat and Lung Cancers – Prevention and Management through Exercise Interventions

Manikonda Prakash Rao | Health care, India

Abstract:

Background: The objective of the paper is to create awareness among people about alternative and complimentary methods to protect themselves from various respiratory diseases including Throat and Lung cancers. The diseases cause the following changes in Airways.

- 1) **Inflammation:** Acute inflammation is a defense process whereas chronic inflammation is a diseases process.
- 2) **Hyper secretion of mucus:** Is the result of goblet cell hyperplasia in respiratory mucosa and is a prominent feature of inflammation. They are interrelated. . Chronic mucus hyper secretion is a potential risk factor for an accelerated loss of lung function. The thick viscous mucus in the Lungs will be conducive to pathogens.. Currently available medicines like Mucolytics, Mucokynetics, Mucoregulators (steroids), Expectorants etc., are not able to meet the needs of sufferers for managing hyper-secretion of mucus. In serious cases like chronic bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease etc.,, patients are referred to physiotherapists for removal of excess and sticky mucus from throat and lungs through percussion methodology , which is currently in use but without any success. Further, Continued inflammation and mucus hyper Secretion may significantly contribute to transformation of normal cells into cancer cells i.e., the scope for series of mutations on genes may get increased.
- 3) **Bronchospasm:** is an additional factor in asthma patients. Chronic mucus hyper secretion is a potential risk factor for an accelerated loss of lung function. It increases risk of hospital admission as a result of lower respiratory tract infections.

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Title: Preclinical and Clinical Evidence of Metformin for Breast Cancer

Anindita De | JSS Academy of Technical Education, India

Abstract:

Metformin, a well-acknowledged biguanide, safety profile and multi-action drug with low cost for management of type 2 diabetes, makes a first-class candidate for repurposing. The off-patent drug draws huge attention for repositioned for anticancer drug delivery recently. Still few unanswered questions are challenging, among them one leading question; can metformin use as a generic therapy for all breast cancer subtypes? And is metformin able to get over the problem of drug resistance? The article focused on the mechanisms of metformin action specifically for breast cancer therapy and overcoming the resistance; also discusses preclinical and ongoing and completed clinical trials. The existing limitation such as therapeutic dose specifically for cancer treatment, resistance of metformin in breast cancer and organic cation transporters heterogeneity of the drug opens up a new pathway for improved understanding and successful application as repurposed effective chemotherapeutics for breast cancer. However, much more additional research is needed to confirm the accurate efficacy of metformin treatment for prevention of cancer and its recurrence.

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Title: Preclinical and Clinical Evidence of Metformin for Breast Cancer

K. M. Yacob | Marma Health Centre, India

Abstract:

According to the facts of physics, if temperature increases, thermal expansion of an object is positive it will expand and with decrease of temperature it will shrink. Pressure will increase due to increase of temperature.

On the contrary, during fever we can see blood vessels and skin are shrunk, pressure decreases, body shivers, sleep increases, motion decreases, inflammation increases, body pain increases, blood circulation decreases, dislike cold substances etc...

In fever, the firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons decreases, and the firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons increases.

At the same time if we apply hotness from outside by thermal bag or if we drink hot water, our body acts according to the Facts of Physics- increase of temperature pressure will also increase, expands blood vessels and skin, body sweats, motion will increase, inflammation will decrease, body pain will decrease, blood circulation will increase, like cold substances etc..

During fever, why our body acts against Facts of Physics? When disease increases, pressure and temperature will decrease. Blood circulation will decrease due to decrease of pressure. If the essential temperature of the body is going out, essential temperature and pressure will further decrease. This will further endanger the life or action of organ.

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Title: Biomarkers and Cancer Targets

Dr. Sudha Bansode | Shankarrao Mohite College, India

Abstract:

Biomarkers are molecules that indicate normal or abnormal process taking place in your body and may be a sign of an underlying condition or disease. Various types of molecules, such as DNA (genes), proteins or hormones, can serve as biomarkers, since they all indicate something about your health. A biomarker, or biological marker, generally refers to a measurable indicator of some biological state or condition. The term is also occasionally used to refer to a substance whose detection indicates the presence of a living organism. Biomarkers are often measured and evaluated to examine normal biological processes, Biomarkers are distinct biological indicators (cellular, biochemical or molecular) of a process, event or condition that can be measured reliably in tissues, cells or fluids, and can be used to detect early changes in a patient's health. Some examples of biomarker include blood cholesterol a well-known biomarker of risk for, Biomarker is short for biological marker, and is used as an indication that a biological process in the body has happened or is ongoing. While some biomarkers are used to show that the body has been exposed to a chemical toxin or other environmental impact - most associate biomarkers with medicine.

A biological molecule found in blood, other body fluids, or tissues that is a sign of a normal or abnormal process, or of a condition or disease. A biomarker may be used to see how well the body responds to a treatment for a disease or condition. NIH Biomarkers Definitions Working Group: "A characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as an indicator of normal biological processes.

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Title: Association of adiponectin gene(adipoq) promoter

Nitin tyagi | Vardhman mahavir medical college and safdarjung hospital, India

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Coronary artery disease(CAD) is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases and is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide.. Various studies have been done to investigate the role of ADIPOQ gene in the risk of CAD, yet their results have been inconsistent. So, there is a need of genotype analysis of ADIPOQ gene (rs266729) for further evaluation of association between ADIPOQ gene polymorphism and CAD risk.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the impact of (rs266729) SNP in the promoter region of the ADIPOQ gene on the occurrence of CAD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: In this case control study, the study group included 50 patients with angiographically proven CAD as case group and 50 apparently healthy age and sex matched adults as control group, for the genotype (C/G) analysis of ADIPOQ gene(rs266729) by PCR-RFLP using Hha I enzyme.

RESULTS: Case Group: CC 20(40%), CG 16(32%) and GG 14(28%); Control Group: CC 29(58%), CG 16(32%) and GG 5(10%). The frequency of allele C in case group was 56% and 74% in control group. The frequency of allele G in case group was 44% and 26% in control group ($p=0.0001$). There was statistical significance between the two groups ($p=0.0001$).

CONCLUSION: Adiponectin gene promoter polymorphism (rs266729) is involved in the pathogenesis of coronary artery disease

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Through privatisation, government is not evading its responsibility of providing health-care to the inhabitants polymorphism(RS266729) with risk of coronary artery disease

Abdeen M. Omer | Ministry of Health, Sudan

Abstract:

The strategy of price liberalisation and privatisation had been implemented in Sudan over the last decade, and has had a positive result on government deficit. The investment law approved recently has good statements and rules on the above strategy in particular to pharmacy regulations. Under the pressure of the new privatisation policy, the government introduced radical changes in the pharmacy regulations. To improve the effectiveness of the public pharmacy, resources should be switched towards areas of need, reducing inequalities and promoting better health conditions. Medicines are financed either through cost sharing or full private. The role of the private services is significant. A review of reform of financing medicines in Sudan is given in this article. Also, it highlights the current drug supply system in the public sector, which is currently responsibility of the Central Medical Supplies Public Corporation (CMS). In Sudan, the researchers did not identify any rigorous evaluations or quantitative studies about the impact of drug regulations on the quality of medicines and how to protect public health against counterfeit or low quality medicines, although it is practically possible. However, the regulations must be continually evaluated to ensure the public health is protected against by marketing high quality medicines rather than commercial interests, and the drug companies are held accountable for their conducts

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Title: Capparis spinosa is an Alternative drug for

Ali Awad Hamoud Aljeboory | Uruk University, Iran

Abstract:

From traditional and folk medicine the fruit of Capparis used as antiseptic for intestinal dysentery and as protective for the liver from diseases (1) in addition it is used as aphrodisiac and antihypertensive agent in addition as anticancer (2), (1) so as we know that natural product still a bank of new drug resources for the following reasons; these are a target for production by biotechnology. In addition they are as a source of new lead compounds of novel chemical structure which act as a tool for invention of new drug using nanoscience in medicine. There is a third reason as active ingredients of useful treatment divided from traditional medicine. As we know the drugs which manufacturing from bioactive materials are cheap and available and not polluted as the chemical synthetic drugs and don't need sophisticated technology (3). In this study we use leaves of Capparis dried and milled then extracted with alcohol 80% in addition deal with different organic solvent and get rid of chlorophyll and caryophylline and phytochemical studies by using liquid-liquid HPLC and we managed to extract quercitin and quercitrin in addition to proteins. The last product was anti-oxidant compared with racemic vitamin C using Noradrenaline as a test for the oxidation. Lastly we see the activity of these materials as potent activator to the male rats compared with Sildenafil. The Capparis increase the activity twice the effect of sildenafil, this effect include the females also. However this drug not toxic. Fifty Human males and females used this crude drugs to treat diabetes didn't show any toxic effect even with higher doses.

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FEATURED TALKS



Title: Effect of turmeric on glycemic status, lipid profile, hs-CRP and total antioxidant capacity in hyperlipidemic type 2 diabetes mellitus patients

Shahryar Eghtesadi | Azad University Science and Research, Iran

Abstract:

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is the most common metabolic disorder worldwide. The increase in blood lipids and sugar in diabetic patients exacerbates the incidence of DM late-onset complications. This study examined the effect of turmeric supplementation on glycemic status, lipid profile, hs-CRP and total antioxidant capacity in hyperlipidemic type 2 diabetic patients. In this double blind, randomized clinical trial, 80 hyperlipidemic type 2 diabetic patients were divided into two groups. The intervention group received 2100 mg of turmeric powder daily for 8 weeks; while the placebo group received placebo over the trial period. Body weight, fasting plasma glucose, HbA1c, serum insulin, insulin resistance index, triglyceride (TG), total cholesterol (TC), LDL-c, HDL-c, apolipoprotein A1, apolipoprotein B, hs-CRP, and total antioxidant capacity were measured before and after intervention. Statistical analysis was carried out using paired and independent t and chi-square tests. Seventy five patients completed the study. After 8 weeks of intervention, the turmeric group showed significant decreases in body weight (P value = 0.000), BMI (P value = 0.000), TG (P value = 0.000), and LDL-c (P value = 0.009) compared with baseline. BMI, TG, and TC decreased significantly in the turmeric group compared with the placebo group (P value < 0.05). No significant changes were observed in body weight, fasting plasma glucose, HbA1c, serum insulin, insulin resistance index, HDL-c, LDL-c, apolipoprotein A1, apolipoprotein B, hs-CRP, and total antioxidant capacity between the two groups after intervention (P value < 0.05). In conclusion, turmeric powder improved some fractions of lipid profile and decreased body weight in hyperlipidemic patients with type 2 DM. It had no significant effect on glycemic status, hs-CRP, and total antioxidant capacity in these patients.

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Title: Chronic Fatigue Syndrome: A Unifying Hypothesis for an Etiological Diagnosis

Kaiss Jarkass | Lattakia - Ministry of Education, Syrian Arab

Abstract:

Statement of the Problem: ME/CFS is a disabling complex chronic illness affecting millions of people around the world. It has a devastating impact on the lives of patients and their families, causing losses estimated at billions of dollars annually in medical bills and lost incomes.

The present paper seeks to put forth a plausible unifying hypothesis for an etiological diagnosis of this debilitating illness.

It begins with a summary of hypotheses that have been suggested for explaining CFS. An attempt is then made to put together various pathogenetical and pathophysiological mechanisms into one hypothesis, suggesting a single etiological factor and linking all other mechanisms to one causality.

Firstly, the paper defines several criteria that any diagnosis should meet in order to be considered plausible.

Secondly, it suggests a clinical diagnosis that might meet the criteria and account for the constellation of symptoms associated with ME/CFS. It explains the plethora of pathophysiological mechanisms and manifestations in the light of the suggested diagnosis.

Thirdly, it anticipates and attempts to answer some of the issues that may be raised. Fourthly, it pinpoints challenges that need to be addressed in the light of the suggested

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