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Jan 2022 | Volume: 4
Journal of Clinical Psychiatry and Neuroscience

Webinar on

Psychiatric Mental Health and Immunology

January 25, 2022 | Webinar



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Scientific Program

Scientific Program

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Opening Ceremony
08:45-09:00

January 25, 2022

Keynote Forum

09:00-09:45

Title: The relationship between agitation in older adults with Dementia and their core network

Amal Al Ghassani, Oman College of Health Sciences, Oman

09:45-10:30

Title: Stress, Prevalence, symptoms, determinants and coping mechanisms among University students during COVID-19 Pandemic, 2021

Samar A Amer, Zagazig University, Egypt

10:30-11:15

Title: Suicide risk management of Psychiatric patients

Fatma Ayhan, Assistant professor in Psychiatry, Turkey

11:15-12:00

Title: Tobacco Addiction: Nurse as Catalyst

Sudha Mishra, King George's Medical University, India

12:00-12:45

Title: Spatial and temporal distribution of faecal indicators and multidrug resistant bacteria in a multiple-use freshwater lake: The case of Lake Hawassa, Ethiopia

Deresse Daka, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ethiopia

12:45-13:30

Title: Detect-S: An mHealth application to assist health professionals to identify suicide risk in hospitalized patients

Ezequiel Teixeira Andreotti, Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil

Lunch Break 13:30 - 14:00

Session Introduction

Sessions on: Clinical Psychiaty | Immunology | Mental Health | Covid-19

14:00-14:30	**Title: Assessment and evaluation of signs and symptoms related to mental disorder among general population of Iraq and ISIS fighters** **Darya R Ahmed,** Koya University, Iraq
14:30-15:00	**Title: A study of relationship between happiness and academic achievement among University students** **Anam Zafar,** University of Gujrat, Pakistan
15:00-15:30	**Title: Psychiatric Hospital Nurses' attitudes towards Trauma-Informed Care** **Sarah Cilia Vincenti,** Mount Carmel Hospital, Malta
15:30-16:00	**Title: Mental Health Matters, but the world has long way to go to achieve it** **Brendan Vaudequin,** United Nations Advocate, Brazil

Break 16:00 - 16:10

E-Poster Presentation

16:10 - 16:30	**Title: The Impact of COVID-19 on Iraqi Community: A descriptive study based on data reported from the Ministry of Health in Iraq** **Mohammed Hadi Ali Al-Jumaili,** Dijlah University College, Iraq

Thanks Giving and Closing Ceremony

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Keynote Forum

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Amal Al Ghassani

Oman College of Health Sciences, Oman

The relationship between agitation in older adults with Dementia and their core network

Older persons with dementia who live in homes with extended families may receive support and care from a few or many people. The term "core network" has been used to describe a social support structure that is more intimate and consists of immediate caregivers who are part of a larger social network. Determining the effectiveness of smaller core network size and increased frequency of contact with the core network in reducing agitation among older adults with dementia would help health professionals and caregivers better identify and treat patients' needs. While multiple psychotropic drugs have been used to suppress agitated behavior in older adults, these drugs have serious side-effect profiles. Multiple nondrug therapies have been tested to treat agitation, but their efficacy has been limited. Among older adult patients with dementia (PWDs), the size and frequency of their contact with their core network (the more intimate part of their social network) may affect the identification and treatment of their unmet needs and the amount of stress they experience. Several geriatric theories suggest that older adults may prefer a smaller core network with a higher frequency of contact, which may stress the person less and be a better way of identifying and treating the person's unmet needs. It is critically important to understand the relationships between the size of core network and frequency of contact, as doing so may help to identify and treat the person's unmet needs by studying the effectiveness of smaller core networks with higher frequency of contact in reducing levels of agitation in PWDs. The purpose of this paper is to describe the salience of caregiver network to outcomes and agitation for older adults with dementia.

Biography

Amal A-Ghassani, is serving as the department head of Community and Mental health at the Oman College of Health Sciences-Nursing Program. She received her undergraduate degree and master's from Villanova University in Philadelphia, PA and her doctorate of Philosophy in Nursing from University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in December 2017, and completed a Graduate Certificate in Applied Gerontology in June 2016 from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The focus of Dr. Amal's research is the older adults with dementia and agitation. Dr. Amal's other research interest include older adults, dementia, community, issues related to gerontology, and nursing education.

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Samar Amer

Associate Professor of Public Health and Community Medicine, Egypt

Stress, Prevalence, symptoms, determinants and coping mechanisms among University students during COVID-19 Pandemic, 2021

Stress is a physiologic response, and can badly affects the mental and physical health. The current study aimed to study the prevalence, causes, determinants, of stress, explore its related symptoms involving (physical, cognitive, emotional, and behavioral symptoms) and coping strategies among university students, in Egypt during the COVID-19 pandemic ,2021. A cross-sectional study was conducted on a random stratified sample of 1467 undergraduate university students to representing all practical, and theoretical students from 13 University in Egypt during May 2021 through a well-structured, validated, Arabic, and self-administrated questionnaires composed of ----- questions. out of the studied 1467 students, (78.9%) were females, with a mean age of 21.2 years (SD = 1.7), 1262(86.0) single, and 761(51.9) had no chronic diseases. The total stress related symptoms score are statistically significant ($p<0.05$) higher among female (86.4±24.0), married (86.2±29.9), living in campus (86.4±24.7), with average GPA (84.3±25.1), and students who had both organic and psychological disorders (99.5±21.5). Regarding physical aspects, nearly all body systems were affected. The most commonly affected systems in descending orders were 939 (64%), neuro-musculoskeletal system, 894 (61%) ophthalmology, 851 (58%), dermatological problems, 667 (57.6%) female menstrual disorders and, 689 (47%)general symptoms. On the other hand, the most common prevalent symptoms were headache 1225 (83.5%), chronic fatigue 1212 (82.6%), hair loss 1104 (75.3%), and low back pain 1036 (70. 6%).The most common symptoms as regards the Cognitive aspects was anxiety or racing thoughts 1313 (89.5%), Emotional aspects was moodiness, irritability, or anger 1288 (87.8%), Behavioral aspects was excessive sleeping 1142 (77.8%) . 960 (65.4%) of students suffered from moderate stress, and the total Stress prevalence score was significantly higher among females, non-Egyptians, students with low GPA, and who suffered from disorders. The study concluded that stress and its related physical, cognitive, emotional, and behavioral symptoms were prevalent among university students.

Biography

Samar is an Associate Professor of Public Health and Community Medicine, Zagazig University, Egypt . Membership at the Royal Colleague of General Practitioner. Master degree in Mental Health primary care, Nova University, Portugal. My expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. I had a 23 Publications, three books. I am a reviewer in 05 journals.

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Fatma Ayhan

Assistant professor in Psychiatry, Turkey

Suicide risk management of Psychiatric patients

Globally, close to 800,000 people die by suicide each year. Suicide is the most likely to result in death among the events that threaten patient safety, and it is the most common cause of lawsuits filed against the psychiatric team (1, 2). Nurses' awareness of warning signs, monitoring the patient's emotional state, establishing a therapeutic relationship and taking precautions to prevent suicide have an important role in patient safety (3). In this article, the suicide risk management process in the field of psychiatry will be explained. A simple algorithm that questions past suicide attempts, current plans, likelihood of attempt, and protective factors can serve as a concise assessment for risk stratification of patients considered to have suicidal potential (4). Overall, attempts to set up appointments for outpatient follow-up, referral or mental health treatment for low-risk individuals, and referral to community resources. Evaluation of those at moderate risk by a psychiatrist, limitation of lethal means, higher level of supervision, safety plans and crisis service referrals. High-risk individuals should be evaluated by psychiatrists in the emergency department and possibly hospitalized in an inpatient psychiatric hospital (5, 6, 7; 8). Competencies have been developed for mental health clinicians in assessing and managing suicide risk; however, there is no standard qualification for psychiatric nurses. For this reason, APNA has developed a practice guide that includes competencies for psychiatric nurses working in a hospital setting (9).

Biography

Fatma Ayhan has a bachelor's degree in Nursing and Sociology. She has a master's degree in Anatomy and Nursing. She completed her doctorate in Psychiatric Nursing. She has completed Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy trainings. He conducts research in the field of psychiatry on risk assessment, risk management, violence, substance addiction and attachment, depression, anxiety, postpartum depression.

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Sudha Mishra

King George's Medical University, India

Tobacco Addiction: Nurse as Catalyst

Tobacco kills more than 8 million people each year. More than 7 million of those deaths are the result of direct tobacco use while around 1.2 million are the result of non-smokers being exposed to second-hand smoke. Over 80% of the world's 1.3 billion tobacco users live in low- and middle-income countries. To discuss the impact of tobacco addiction and how Nurses can be a catalyst in managing this wide spread issue and complications arising from this. Therefore the symposium is divided into 5 subtopics, Current issues in tobacco addiction, Tobacco uses in special populations, Post COVID-19 challenges in tobacco addiction, Psychosocial interventions in tobacco addiction, Relapse prevention strategies in tobacco addiction. It will be useful in planning and utilization of nurses in management of tobacco use disorders and prevention of the associated complications. Therefore, will be of interest to the delegates.

Biography

Sudha Mishra is working as Assistant Professor in Nursing, King George's Medical University, Lucknow, U.P. India. Specialty - Psychiatric Nursing Additional qualification -Diploma in Community psychiatry, Certificate course in Basic Addiction Psychiatry, and certificate course in perinatal psychiatry from NIMHANS, Bengaluru, India. Work Experience 11years Research Paper – Published 9 research paper in National and International Journals.

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Deresse Daka

College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ethiopia

Spatial and temporal distribution of faecal indicators and multidrug resistant bacteria in a multiple-use freshwater lake: The case of Lake Hawassa, Ethiopia

Aquatic environments close to cities are frequently used as sources for water and at the same time overloaded with a variety of pollutants either through direct or indirect discharges of untreated wastes and sew¬age. This condition is also worsened by the indiscriminate disposal of untreated wastes and sewage vigorously into used water. Sewage contaminated waters are known to carry microorganisms, some of which are pathogenic to humans. The aim of this study was to assess the extent of temporal and spatial levels of microbial pollution and sources of pollution in Lake Hawassa.

A cross-sectional study was conducted at Lake Hawassa, which was sampled twice during 2017. A total of 26 samples of lake water were collected from 14 stations using a boat. Entry points of incoming streams, waste receiving sites, and areas upstream of anthropogenic impact, recreational and bathing sites were considered. Microbiological characterisation was performed using selective media and basic biochemical tests. Antibiotic sensitivity was tested with different antibiotics using the Kirby-Bauer agar disk diffusion method.

All samples were positive for pathogenic bacteria, including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Enterobacteriaceae were the most common bacteria identified from the samples, including Escherichia coli, Salmonella spp, Shigella spp, Proteus spp and Gram-positive bacteria, such as Staphylococcus aureus. The pre¬dominant bacteria found in the samples include E. coli, which constituted 22/26 (84.6%) of the total samples, followed by Salmonella and Shigella spp. All bacterial isolates were resistant to penicillin and ampicillin. The Salmonella spp were sensitive only to norfloxacin and gentamicin.

A spatial variation with the occurrence of bacterial isolates has been observed. High concentrations and many different species were found in areas of human activities and in areas receiving direct pollutants from the city. This study revealed that multidrug resistant (MDR) pathogenic bacteria are found in Lake Hawassa. There is a possibility of outbreak of diseases associated with the isolated antibiotic-resistant pathogens for which the antibiotic resistance genes are transportable within aquatic bacterial communities. We recommend that the city administration take care of the municipal wastewater or effluents from healthcare facilities that enter the lake. It is also recommended that the government take steps to control anthropogenic activities near the water body.

Biography

Deresse Daka is Medical Microbiologist graduated from Addis Ababa University, 2011. He has More than 40 publications with good quality and now he is Associate professor of Medical Microbiology and immunology. He is teaching Medical microbiology for Medical students, Health officers, Nurses, Medical laboratory students.in International conferences held in traditional medicines and health sciences all across the world. She is recognized for her services in Dubai and has been currently been practicing as DHA Certified Doctor in Dubai at Dr Batra's Homeopathic clinic as a Medical Director and a chief homeopathic consultant.

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Ezequiel Teixeira Andreotti

Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, Brazil

Detect-S: An mHealth application to assist health professionals to identify suicide risk in hospitalized patients

Suicide is a serious public health problem that affects the whole world. This study describes development of the prototype for an mHealth application (app) intended to assist healthcare professionals to identify suicide risk in hospitalized patients and reports on testing of the app by some of these professionals, conducted to confirm its functionality. Method: This is applied exploratory research into use of Information Technology within the healthcare field, based on application prototyping for mobile devices. The research was conducted at the Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSPA) from 2017 to 2019. Six healthcare professionals, one data scientist, and three undergraduate students in Biomedical Informatics took part in the study. All research participants signed the free and informed consent form. Results: The main findings show that the development team created a prototype named Detect-S, which became a cross-platform application (iOS and Android) offering 16 functions. Conclusion: It can be concluded that Detect-S has the potential to be a positive technological instrument that can be tested in a hospital setting to assist healthcare professionals to identify and manage patients with at risk of suicide. Abstract (300 word limit) Introduction: Suicide is a serious public health problem that affects the whole world. This study describes development of the prototype for an mHealth application (app) intended to assist healthcare professionals to identify suicide risk in hospitalized patients and reports on testing of the app by some of these professionals, conducted to confirm its functionality. Method: This is applied exploratory research into use of Information Technology within the healthcare field, based on application prototyping for mobile devices. The research was conducted at the Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSPA) from 2017 to 2019. Six healthcare professionals, one data scientist, and three undergraduate students in Biomedical Informatics took part in the study. All research participants signed the free and informed consent form. Results: The main findings show that the development team created a prototype named Detect-S, which became a cross-platform application (iOS and Android) offering 16 functions. Conclusion: It can be concluded that Detect-S has the potential to be a positive technological instrument that can be tested in a hospital setting to assist healthcare professionals to identify and manage patients with at risk of suicide.

Biography

Ezequiel Teixeira Andreotti, has experience in nursing research in suicidology and mental health. Member of the Research Group on Psychiatry: Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation of the Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre – UFCSPA. Member of the Gaucho Research Network on Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

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Sessions on

Clinical Psychiaty | Immunology | Mental Health | Covid-19

Session Introduction

Title: **Assessment and evaluation of signs and symptoms related to mental disorder among general population of Iraq and ISIS fighters**

Darya R Ahmed, Koya University, Iraq

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Assessment and evaluation of signs and symptoms related to mental disorder among general population of Iraq and ISIS fighters

Darya R Ahmed
Koya university, Iraq

Background and Objectives: Most of the population worldwide is suffering from mental illness due to one reason, or other but very limited data is available specifically in Iraq. Iraq has had long history of wars and terrorist activities during the last four decades. Limited research is carried out that focus specifically on mental health and its related subheadings to understand the trends of research in this field. Therefore, this systematic review aims to understand the connection between the studies in a special period on mental health and the areas that these papers cover in this field.

Methods: by using the protocol of PRISMA, 33 full-length English language articles were searched in the major databases, (PubMed, EMBASE and MEDLINE). With the help of specific keywords like "mental health in Iraq," "anxiety," "depression," "Iraq survey," "Psychosis," "postpartum," "prevalence of mental illness in Iraq," "Prevalence of Mental disorders in Iraq." 14 articles were finally selected for further data extraction. Result: findings revealed a wide coverage of different factors like violence, war, individual with diabetes, stress environment, infertile women, parents of children with cancer, and old aged are responsible for the mental health problems. Topics such as child and adolescent mental health include hospital-based studies on psychiatric problems of children, community-based investigation on the mental health of a different group of minorities, the prevalence rate among different age groups child and adolescent population, and studies on prevention and intervention strategies for boosting mental health care in the area should be considered for further detail investigation.

Conclusion: This systematic review indicated that research in the mental health field needs to be reconsidered regarding the priorities and focuses according to the need of country. Though major factors have been identified but there is an uneven distribution of the present mental health situation and published studies.

Biography

Draya from Kurdistan region of Iraq. I have B.Sc. in clinical psychology with a top graduate award. I worked with several local and international agencies and NGOs. Currently I'm mental health consultant with Americares, clinical provider with ComPsych and assistant lecture at Koya university. Moreover, I conducted and developed many tools and research all of them under review currently, Also I served as reviewer in some international peer0reviewed journals such as Global Psychiatric and UKH social science journals.

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Poster

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The impact of COVID-19 on Iraqi Community: A descriptive study based on data reported from the Ministry of Health in Iraq

Mohammed Hadi Ali Al-Jumaili
Dijlah University College, Iraq

Introduction: Coronavirus is a new pandemic disease that has emerged in Wuhan, China, and then spreads around the world. The cases number of the COVID-19, which have been daily reported in Iraq, has risen slowly. However, no confirmed study has been undertaken to evaluate the situation of the COVID-19 in concerning the confirmed cases, death cases, and recovered.

Methodology: The current study is undertaken to describe and assess the COVID-19 of the present situation in Iraq out of the range of the confirmed, deaths and recovered cases from the date 21 February to 30 April 2020 in Iraq.

Results: The study findings have revealed that there is a gradual increase of COVID-19 cases onwards until the top peak in 7th Apr. in which the cases reach 684, then decrease regularly. The total infected people of the study scope are 2085 persons according to the Ministry of Health in Iraq, while the World Health Organization (WHO) states 2003 person. The spatial distribution quantile map showed the hot spots in the province of Babylon, Maysan, and Diyala. However, less was found in three provinces (Nineveh, Salahaddin, and Al Anbar). The result shows that 66.9% recovered and 4.6% death cases out of total infected people.

Conclusions: COVID-19 in Iraq comes to be limited via the procedures of Iraqi government. However, the infected people will be increased gradually and many international reports that predict the end of this pandemic in the world will be doubtful as there are many vaccines developed and under development which led to reduce to effect of this pandemic.

Biography

Mohammed Al-Jumaili would like to thank Prof. Dr. Salvatore Rubino for his support and I do appreciate the efforts of the Editor Dr. Gabriele Carenti and the reviewer for their useful comments. I sincerely appreciate all the staff of the Journal of Infection in Developing Countries. Also, I would like to express my special appreciation to Dijlah University College.

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Accepted Abstracts

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C-Reactive Protein and Immunoglobulin Isotypes concentrations in Helicobacter Pylori Sero-Positive Children attending a Tertiary Health Institution in Uyo, Nigeria

Itemobong S Ekaidem
University of Uyo, Nigeria

IC-reactive protein (CRP)is an inflammatory acute phase protein known to support active immunological responses during infection or tissue injury. Aim: This study aimed to determine the concentrations of CRP, IgM and IgG immunoglobulin isotypes in children with Helicobacter pylori infection with a view to assessing the extent of infection and host immune and inflammatory responses.

Method: seventy-four (74) H. pylori sero-positive children were assigned into 3 groups based on their predominant immunoglobulin isotypes, namely Group 1: IgM +ve, Group 2: IgM+ve/IgG+ve and Group 3: IgG+ve. The concentrations of CRP using immunoturbidimetric method, age and body temperature of the children were determined. History of abdominal symptoms were also taken.

Results: The results showed that the concentrations of C-reactive protein and IgM isotype of immunoglobulin were significantly higher in groups 1and 2 compared to group 3 ($p < 0.000$) and correlated positively with each other ($r = 0.807$, $p = 0.000$) while IgG isotype was higher at the later phase and showed no correlation with C reactive protein. Abdominal symptoms were higher in (Group 3} the later phase of infection when the concentrations of CRP, IgM isotype and to some extent IgG isotype were declining.

Conclusion: Increased concentrations of CRP and immunoglobulin isotypes are not consistent with active bacterial invasion since abdominal symptoms are predominant at the late phase of H. pylori infection. Therefore, measurement of CRP along with immunoglobulin isotypes cannot actually be helpful in determining the extent of H. pylori invasion. However, the level of host immunological and inflammatory responses can be estimated.

Keywords: C-reactive protein, Immunoglobulin isotypes, Helicobacter pylori, Inflammation, immune response.

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Retrospective Vaccine Cohort of COVID-19 Patients

Ahmet DOGAN
Ordu State Hospital Turkey

Introduction: In the control of the COVID-19 pandemic, community immunity with vaccines is the main element.

Method: Cases who were hospitalized and followed up in the pandemic service with the diagnosis of COVID-19 for 13 months were included in the study. Those who were not vaccinated against COVID-19, those who had 1 dose of Sinovac or BioNTech vaccine, and those who had 2 doses of vaccine and had COVID-19 within 2 weeks after the second dose were included in the inadequately vaccinated group. Those who received 2 doses or more of Sinovac / BioNTech vaccine and had COVID-19 2 weeks after the 2nd dose were included in the full dose vaccine group. Mutation type of 360 cases were recorded.

Results: 44.5% of the cases were male and 55.5% were female. The mean age (Mean±SD, Min-Max) of 191 under-vaccinated cases was (58.29±15.61), while it was (72.12±12.65) of 169 full-dose vaccinated cases. The mean age (p=0.000), comorbid disease (p=0.000) was lower in the undervaccinated group. However, no significant difference was observed in ward length of stay (p=0562), CO RADS score (p=0172), mortality rate (p=1,000), and ICU admission rate (p=0.390). Of all cases, 44.17% were unvaccinated, 6.94% were single-dose vaccinated, 38.89% were double-dose vaccinated, and 10% were three-dose vaccinated. When the mutation status was examined, 36.11% of them were Delta mutation, 5.28% of them were British mutations and 13.33% of them were suspicious for variants. While the rate of mortality and admission to the ICU was 5.2% in the English mutation, no mortality was observed in cases with delta mutations or suspected variants. The rate of going to the ICU was 3.8% in Delta mutation and 2% in suspected variant cases.

Conclusion: According to the results of our study, COVID 19 vaccines reduce hospital admissions at young ages. However, the effect of vaccine and mutation types on prognosis was not observed in ward patients.

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The relationship between established Immunity and the type of Covid 19 Vaccine

Kimia Ghods
Islamic Azad University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Statement of problem: Corona virus epidemic which started in 2019, has caused a widespread disaster around the world. Many efforts have been to develop safe and effective vaccines to prevent Covid-19 disease, and eventually a number of vaccines with different platforms have been licensed for use in various countries. Numerous studies have shown that these different structures of Covid 19 vaccines each uniquely activate and strengthen the host immune system, and therefore the immunity obtained from each vaccine is different. In this article, we will discuss the difference between the structures of Covid 19 vaccines and its effect on immunity obtained. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: An electronic search applying specific Mesh terms like Covid 19, Vaccines, Immunity was carried out in PubMed and Google Scholar databases to collect data from 2020 until 2021, considering basic, pre-clinical, clinical and review studies. 42 relevant articles, focused on "Covid-19 vaccines and immunity" were selected and explored. Findings: According to the latest studies, all the Covid-19 vaccines platform will establish an acceptable immunity in the host. However, it has been shown that vaccines containing killed or inactivated virus produce lower immune responses than vaccines containing live virus and require booster doses. Conclusion & Significance: Undoubtably, all different types of Covid-19 vaccines can exclusively establish a good host immunity response. Therefore, the best solution to overcome this pandemic is to accelerate global vaccination and trust the outcome.

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A camelid antibody against human delta like ligand-4 for inhibition of angiogenesis development

Rasoul Baharlou
Semnan University of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran

Angiogenesis targeting is an attractive approach for cancer treatment. The Notch ligand delta-like 4 (DLL4) plays a pivotal role in tumor angiogenesis and neovascular development. It has been identified as a promising target in angiogenesis, and DLL4 inhibitors have recently entered clinical trials for solid tumors. Nanobodies (or VHHs) derived from camelidae are the antigen-binding domain, which can bind to antigens. The aim of this study was to evaluate the possibilities of using anti-DLL4 Nanobody as an angiogenesis inhibitor.

Methods: In this study, a Nanobody library was constructed and a DLL4-specific Nanobody was selected. The interactions between selected Nanobody and DLL4 were assessed by western blot. The functional assessments were examined by apoptosis, tube formation and CAM assays.

Results: We showed that 3Nb3 specifically binds DLL4 on the MKN cells. Furthermore, Nanobody significantly inhibited proliferation and the maturation of capillary-like structures of cells. The Nanobody also could inhibit the vascular maturation in the chicken chorioallantoic membrane.

Conclusion: These data demonstrated the potential of our Nanobody is effective in targeting DLL4 and it may provide a basis for the development of novel therapeutic toll to inhibit growth and angiogenesis of tumors.

Keywords: Angiogenesis; Cancer stem cell biomarker; Delta like ligand 4; Nanobody.

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NCoR1 and SMRT fine-tune inflammatory versus tolerogenic balance in dendritic cells by differentially regulating STAT3 signaling

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Dendritic cells are professional antigen presenting cells that fine-tune tolerogenic versus inflammatory responses. Through a combinatorial action of transcription factors (nuclear receptors) and their co-regulators. Among the best characterized co-regulators, NCoR1 and NCoR2/SMRT are known to interact with a plethora of regulatory factors and our objective is to unravel their impact on immune function. Moreover, their role in immune regulation in DCs is an untouched theme. Our finding shows that NCoR1 and its ortholog NCoR2 can have opposing effects in DC immune function. Silencing of NCoR2/SMRT in DCs led to increase in activation and resulted in a pro-inflammatory phenotype marked by increased IL6, IL12 and IL23 and a concomitant decrease in IL10 production. Consequently, co-culture experiment displayed that priming of naïve T cells with SMRT KD DCs led to increased proliferation of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells complimented with an increased Th1, Th17 and cytotoxic T cell response compared to control cells. SMRT depletion repressed mTOR-STAT3-IL10 signaling in cDC1 by down-regulating NR4A1. Besides, NFkBIA and SOCS3 were down-regulated in SMRT knockdown cDC1, supporting increased production of inflammatory cytokines. Moreover, adoptive transfer of SMRT knockdown cDC1 in OVA-DTH induced footpad inflammation led to increased Th1/Th17 and reduced tumor burden after B16 melanoma injection by enhancing oncolytic CD8+ T-cell frequency, respectively. We also depicted decreased Smrt expression in Rheumatoid Arthritis, a Th1/Th17 disease.

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