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32nd GLOBAL

HEALTHCARE SUMMIT

June 27-28 2024
London, UK












UK: Conference Series LLC Ltd 35 Ruddlesway, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 5SF

Scientific Program

DAY-1

June 27, 2024

Meeting Hall

08:30-09:00 Registrations

Opening Ceremony • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 09:00-09:20

Keynote Forum

09:20-09:50 **Title: Hypoparathyroidism in Aicardi-Goutières Syndrome (AGS)-A descriptive case report**
Abdulhafiz Hakmi, Ain Shams University, UK

09:50-10:20 **Title: Case report: Surgical management of a patient with Juvenile Hyaline Fibromatosis (JHF)**
Navin Roshaan, Royal College of Surgeons, Malaysia

Sessions: Pediatrics | Neonatology | Clinical Pediatrics | Plastic Surgery | Nursing | Surgery | Psychaitry | Reconstructive Surgery | Opthalamology | Gastroentrology | Neurology | Cancer | Renewable Energy | Dental Science | Food Science

Session Introduction

10:20-10:40 **Title: Effect of quality improvement initiative on umbilical line associated blood stream infection in neonatal intensive care unit**
Himani Bansal, Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, India

10:40-11:00 **Title: Improving quality of child health care through holistic imnci approach: An audit of U5 year imnci based clinic in civil hospital karachi**
Nandlal Moorpani, Dow University of Health Sciences, Pakistan

Refreshment Break and Group Photos: 11:00-11:20

11:20-11:40 **Title: Medically oriented eco-essayism and visual arts therapy**
Visnja Bandalo, University of Zagreb, Croatia

11:40-12:00 **Title: Ethno-psychiatry, medical classical treatment psychology, psychoanalysis, psychopathology, from nowadays to before, avoiding differences, a innovating shit-on world re-humanized?**
Florence Mura, Paris Diderot University, France

12:00-12:20 **Title: Short-chain fatty Acids slow down hippocampal atrophy and improve cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease mice model**
Pei-Ju Lee, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

12:20-12:40 **Title: Hypoparathyroidism in Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (AGS)-A descriptive case report**
Nawal Al Mohamad, Royal College of Surgeons, UK

12:40-13:00 **Title: Gemmotherapic preparations used in contemporary periodontology and dentistry**
Ruxandra-Ilinca Matei, University of Oradea, Romania

Lunch Break: 13:00-13:30 @ Restaurant

13:30-13:50 **Title: Study of camel brucellosis using RT-PCR for preparing camel positive gold standard sera**
Abdel Nassir Taha, Emirate Industry for Camel Milk & Products, UAE

13:50-14:10 **Title: Organic nanoemulsions (Rosa and Saffron) as a new alternative approach to chemical food preservatives**
Hamed Ahari, Islamic Azad University, Iran

14:10-14:30 **Title: Nanomedicine: Recent advances and future prospects**
Stanley Saamoah- Moffatt, Data Link Institute, Ghana

14:30-14:50 **Title: Nonlinear analysis of CO_2 emissions and financial development shocks in developing countries: A panel ardl approach**
Ponle Henry Kareem, Near East University, Northern Cyprus

14:50-15:10 **Title: Investigating the effect of explanatory antecedents on energy consumption in South Africa: A bootstrap ardl analysis**
Khalifa Wagdi, University of Mediterranean Karpasia, Northern Cyprus

15:10-15:30 **Title: Advantages of green fuels from thermochemical rather than electrochemical production**
Matthew Pearce, PuriFire Labs Limited, UK

15:30-15:50 **Title: Requirements for the renewable energy supply of a future regional airport**
Markus Meindl, Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

15:50-16:10 **Title: From clinic to consult service: Novel pharmacological management of ketamine withdrawal**
Cory Johnson, University of California, USA

Refreshment Break: 16:10-16:20

Poster Presentations

16:20-16:40 **Title: IL-10 modRNA monotherapy prolongs facial allograft survival through the induction of mixed chimerism**
Aline Yen Ling Wang, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

16:40-17:00 **Title: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in Saudi Arabia: A systematic review of the epidemiological, clinical, and imaging features**
Bodour S Rajab, Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia

17:00-17:20 **Title: A systematic review of the association between the age of onset of spinal bulbar muscular atrophy (Kennedy's disease) and the length of CAG repeats in the androgen receptor**
Dante J Bellai, University College Cork, Ireland

Video Presentations

17:20-17:40 **Title: Men's experience of PSA results in primary care settings**
Preeni Shenoy, Houston Methodist Baytown Hospital, USA

17:40-18:00 **Title: Just a gut feeling: Faecal microbiota transplant for treatment of depression**
Minna Chang, Epsom and St Helier Hospital, UK

18:00-18:20 **Title: Perception of HRQOL and stigma among omani epilepsy patients**
Jansirani Natarajan, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

Awards & Closing Ceremony



List of Open Access Journals

Agri, Food & Aqua

Advances in Crop Science and Technology	2329-8863
Advances in Dairy Research	2329-888X
Agrotechnology	2168-9881
Aquaculture Research & Development	2155-9546
Arabidopsis C. Elegans and Zebrafish	-
Biofertilizers & Biopesticides	2155-6202
Crop Research	2454-1761
Experimental Food Chemistry	-
Fisheries & Livestock Production	2332-2608
Fisheries and Aquaculture Journal	2150-3508
Fisheriessciences	1307-234X
Food & Industrial Microbiology	-
Food & Nutritional Disorders	2324-9323
Food Processing & Technology	2157-7110
Food: Microbiology, Safety & Hygiene	-
Forest Research	2168-9776
Horticulture	2376-0354
International Biodiversity, Bioprospecting and Development	2376-0214
Marine Science: Research & Development	2155-9910
Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	2167-0412
Nutrition & Food Sciences	2155-9600
Plant Pathology & Microbiology	2157-7471
Poultry, Fisheries & Wildlife Sciences	2375-446X
Probiotics & Health	2329-8901
Research & Reviews: Journal of Agriculture and Allied Sciences	2347-226X
Research & Reviews: Journal of Food and Dairy Technology	2321-6204
Rice Research	2375-4338
Traditional Medicine and Clinical Naturopathy (Homeopathy & Ayurvedic Medicine-2167-1206)	-

Business & Management

Accounting & Marketing	2168-9601
Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review	2223-5833
Business & Financial Affairs	2167-0234
Business & Hotel Management	2324-9129
Business and Economics Journal	2151-6219
Defense Studies & Resource Management	2324-9314
Entrepreneurship & Organization Management	2169-026X
Global Economics	2375-4389
Hotel & Business Management	2169-0286
International Journal of Accounting Research	-
International Journal of Economics and Management Science	2162-6359
Internet Banking & Commerce	1204-5357
Review of Public Administration and Management	2315-7844
Stock & Forex Trading	2168-9458
Tourism & Hospitality	2167-0269

Chemical Engineering

Advanced Chemical Engineering	2090-4568
Bioprocessing & Biotechniques	2155-9821
Chemical Engineering & Process Technology	2157-7048
Thermodynamics & Catalysis	2157-7544

Chemistry

Analytical & Bioanalytical Techniques	2155-9872
Analytical & Electrochemical Insights	-
Bioenergetics: Open Access	2167-7662
Chemical Informatics	-
Chemical Sciences Journal	2150-3494
Chromatography & Separation Techniques	2157-7064
Clinical & Medical Biochemistry: Open Access	-
Clinical Chemistry: Open Access	-
Environmental & Analytical Toxicology	2161-0525
Environmental Analytical Chemistry	-
Glycobiology	2168-958X
Herbal Medicine: Open Access	-
Immuno Chemistry: Open Access	-
Industrial Chemistry: Open Access	-
International Journal of Applied Biology and Pharmaceutical Technology	0976-4550
International Journal of Drug Development & Research	0975-9344
Mass Spectrometry: Open Access	-
Medicinal Chemistry	2161-0444
Modern Chemistry & Applications	2329-6798
Natural Products Chemistry & Research Journal	2329-6836
Neuro Chemistry: Open Access	-
Organic & Inorganic Chemistry	-
Organic Chemistry: Current Research	2161-0401
Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry: Open Access	-
Physical Chemistry & Biophysics	2161-0398
RROIJ: Medicinal Chemistry	-
Structural Chemsitry & Crystallography Communication	-
Trends in Green Chemistry	-
Vitamins & Minerals	2376-1318

Clinical

Ageing Science	2329-8847
Ancient Diseases & Preventive Remedies	2329-8731
Anesthesia & Clinical Research	2155-6148
Annals of Clinical and Laboratory Research	2386-5180
Arrhythmia: Open Access	-
Atherosclerosis: Open Access	-
Cell Biology: Research & Therapy	2324-9293
Cellular & Molecular Pathology	-
Clinical & Experimental Cardiology	2155-9880
Clinical & Experimental Dermatology Research	2155-9554
Clinical & Experimental Nephrology	-
Clinical & Experimental Oncology	2324-9110
Clinical & Experimental Ophthalmology	2155-9570
Clinical & Experimental Orthopaedics	-
Clinical & Experimental Pathology	2161-0681
Clinical & Molecular Endocrinology	-
Clinical and Experimental Psychology	-
Clinical and Experimental Transplantation	-
Clinical Case Reports	2165-7920
Clinical Depression	-
Clinical Dermatology Research Journal	-
Clinical Diabetes & Practice	-
Clinical Nutrition & Dietetics	-
Clinical Oncology and Practice	-
Clinical Pediatrics	-
Clinical Pediatrics & Dermatology	-
Clinical Psychiatry	-
Clinical Research & Bioethics	2155-9627
Clinical Research On Foot & Ankle	2329-910X
Clinical Respiratory: Open Access	-
Clinical Toxicology	2161-0495
Clinical Trials	2167-0870
Clinics in Mother and Child Health	2090-7214
Cosmetology & Orofacial Surgery	-
Cosmetology & Trichology	-
Dermatitis	-
Diabetes Case Reports	-
Dialysis and Clinical Practice	-
Drug Intoxication & Detoxification : Novel Approaches	2327-4557
Dual Diagnosis: Open Access	-
Eye & Cataract Refractive Surgery	-
Forensic Toxicology & Pharmacology	2325-9841
Glaucoma: Open Access	-
HIV & Retro Virus	-
Immunooncology	-
Insights in Pediatric Cardiology	-

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Supporting Journals

Supporting Journals

- **Journal of Pediatric Neurological Disorders**
  https://www.omicsonline.org/pediatric-neurological-disorders.php
- **Journal of Neurology and Neuroscience**
  https://www.jneuro.com/
- **Journal of Surgery**
  https://www.hilarispublisher.com/surgery.html
- **Journal of Research in Medical and Dental Science**
  https://www.jrmds.in/
- **Journal of Nanomedicine & Biotherapeutic Discovery**
  https://www.longdom.org/nanomedicine-biotherapeutic-discovery.html
- **Journal of Fundamentals of Renewable Energy and Applications**
  https://www.longdom.org/fundamentals-renewable-energy-applications.html



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EXHIBITOR

About company: Echosens Headquartered in France, Echosens is a pioneering medical technology company specializing in the development and commercialization of non-invasive diagnostic devices for assessing chronic liver diseases. Since its inception, Echosens has been at the forefront of liver health innovation, providing healthcare professionals with advanced tools to evaluate liver stiffness and fat content through its patented FibroScan® technology. This flagship product has become a critical component in the management of liver diseases such as hepatitis, fibrosis, and cirrhosis, significantly enhancing the ability to diagnose and monitor patients without the need for invasive procedures like liver biopsies.

Echosens' commitment to advancing liver health extends beyond its cutting-edge technology. The company actively engages in global education and training programs to raise awareness about liver diseases and the importance of early diagnosis and monitoring. With a strong presence in over 100 countries, Echosens collaborates with leading healthcare institutions and research organizations to continually refine and expand its diagnostic solutions. By integrating scientific research, clinical expertise, and innovative technology, Echosens strives to improve patient outcomes and contribute to the global fight against liver diseases from its strategic base in France.

URL: https://www.echosens.com/

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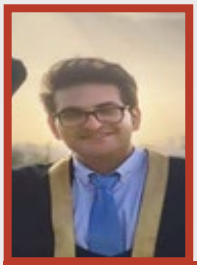






Keynote Forum

Day 1



Abdulhafiz Hakmi

Ain Shams University, UK

Hypoparathyroidism in Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome (AGS)-A descriptive case report

Aicardi-Goutières syndrome (AGS) is agenetically inherited autosomal recessive disorder characterized predominant basal ganglia calcifications, interferon-alpha (IFN-α) levels. The clinical manifestations often include seizures, cognitive impairment, and generalized dystonia. While the prevalence of AGS remains uncertain, pathogenic variants linked with AGS have been detected in affected individuals from various ethnic backgrounds. AGS, recognized as a monogenic hereditary disorder, is divided into nine distinct types based on specific pathogenic genes, with SAMHD1 commonly associated with milder phenotypes. The disease presentation can be challenging due to its variability across stages, making it easily mistaken for other conditions such as congenital TORCH infection or metabolic disorders. Endocrinopathies in AGS are acknowledged but not extensively described. This report discusses a unique case of a SAMHD1 variant causing AGS in an 18-year-old female college student, presenting with recurrent hypocalcemia secondary to hypoparathyroidism. The patient experienced various neurological and non-neurological symptoms over time, highlighting the complexity of AGS diagnosis. Imaging findings, especially through Computed Tomography, play a crucial role in identifying characteristic brain calcifications specific to AGS. This case underscores the importance of ongoing research to better understand the correlation between AGS and hypoparathyroidism, and the necessity for more defined management guidelines in this context.

(A & B) Bilateral symmetrical calcifications at the head of the caudate, lentiform (globus pallidus and putamen nuclei), thalami, fronto-parietal, and cerebellar dentate nuclei (C) Subcortical calcification (D & E) Chilblains on the foot of the patient.

Biography

Abdulhafiz Hakmi earned his Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery (MBBCh) from Ain Shams University, UK. A skilled medical professional, he is committed to delivering high-quality patient care and contributing to the advancement of medical practice and research.

Navin Roshaan, J Surg 2024, Volume 20



Navin Roshaan

Royal College of Surgeons, Malaysia

Case report: Surgical management of a patient with Juvenile Hyaline Fibromatosis (JHF)

Background: Hyaline fibromatosis syndrome is an umbrella term used to describe two variants of the same condition namely juvenile hyaline fibromatosis (JHF) and infantile systemic hyalinosis (ISH). Between the two variants ISH was observed to be the most severe in comparison to JHF due to its earlier onset and lower survival rates. Both variants are caused by a loss of function gene mutation that encodes for the transmembrane protein Anthrax toxin receptor 2 (ANTXR 2) located in chromosome 4q21. JHF is an autosomal recessive genetic disease characterized by a progressive accumulation of amorphous hyaline material in the skin and other organs. There are less than 100 cases reported worldwide and it is incurable.

Clinical Case: The case report is based on a 5 year old patient with JHF. The patient presented with multiple painless scalp, limb and sacral swellings, gum hypertrophy, painful flexure contractures over bilateral hands and feet and failure to thrive. The patient's mother reported that there were no abnormalities seen during and after her pregnancy. After confirming the patient's diagnosis through genetic studies and imaging via MRI, our team proceeded for excision of the 3 large scalp and sacral lesions followed by primary closure.

Discussion: Due to the rarity of this condition, there is a lack of consensus on the exact pathophysiology and there are no established clinical guidelines for long term, palliative management for patients affected with JHF. Multiple authors advise the need for multidisciplinary care ranging from genetic counseling, multiple surgical excisions to improve cosmetic and functional outcomes and physiotherapy.

Biography

Navin Roshaan qualified from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland with a MB.BCh.BAO. and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He has worked in Malaysia and has had electives in Brunei, India and the United States of America. He is interested in the treatment of complex genetic illnesses in the field of plastic and reconstructive surgery and has also presented a Case Report poster on Pseudosyndactyly And Hand Contractures In Junctional Epidermiolysis Bullosa at the 17th International Conference of the Oriental Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, 26th Annual Scientific Congress of the Malaysian Association of Plastic, Aesthetic and Craniomaxillofacial Surgeons and the Inaugural Meeting of the Rhinoplasty Society of Asia which was held in June 2023.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

Himani et al., J Pediatr Neurol Disord 2024, Volume 05

Effect of quality improvement initiative on umbilical line associated blood stream infection in neonatal intensive care unit

Himani and **Kamaldeep Arora**
Dayanand Medical College & Hospital, India

Statement of the problem: Umbilical Line Catheterisation is the most common healthcare associated infection in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit imposing significant burden on affected neonates and on healthcare system. Umbilical catheter insertion and stay introduces risk of infection, increased hospitalisation stay and costs. Due to many factors in low-resource countries, umbilical line associated blood stream infections (ULABSI) are unaddressed and under-reported. Aim and Objectives: To assess Effects of QI Initiative on umbilical line associated blood stream infection (ULABSI) in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and factors causing ULABSI. Materials & methods: Prospective cohort study of neonates in whom umbilical line was inserted during NICU stay from March, 2021 to February, 2022. The study was conducted in 2 phases in which phase I was data collection (3 months). Phase II was intervention period of 9 months. Implementation and sustenance were ensured by Plan-Do-Study-Act cycles. Results: - Total of 101 neonates, 30 neonates in Phase I and 71 neonates in Phase II were enrolled in study. Significant improvement was seen in hand hygiene compliance improved from 90% to 94% and with adequate time 0 to 85.7% then to 100%, sterile field maintenance throughout procedure from 78.6% to 90.9%, compromise of sterile field during readjustment reduced (from 35.7% to 3.2%). SOP of intravenous line maintenance based on ANTT (aseptic non touch technique) could be implemented and sustained throughout for 9 months. Overall improvement in compliance to ANTT principles in intravenous line maintenance followed a gradual decrease in HCAI in the unit from 6.9 per 1000 patient days to 3.4 and subsequently to 0.0 per 1000 patient days (median) over 9 months. Conclusion: - This study demonstrates effectiveness of quality improvement initiative on ULABSI in neonatal ICU. The study concludes that such QI intervention program has capability to reduce the blood stream infections.

Biography

Himani born and raised in India, fueled by a desire to make a difference in the lives of others, she embarked on a journey of academic excellence and professional growth that would shape her career in Pediatrics. Her work on Quality Improvement Initiative on ULABSI showcased her dedication to advancing patient care and safety through evidence-based practices. Through meticulous implementation of hand hygiene protocols, sterile field maintenance, and adherence to aseptic non-touch technique principles, Himani and her team achieved remarkable results. Her forward-thinking approach and proactive mindset position her as a dynamic and compassionate pediatrician dedicated to providing the highest standard of care to her patients.

Lal M. N et al., J Pediatr Neurol Disord 2024, Volume 05

Improving quality of child health care through holistic imnci approach: An audit of u5 year imnci based clinic in civil hospital, Karachi

Lal M. N, Memon F, Khalid A and **Memon I**
Dow University of Health Sciences, Pakistan

Background: Pakistan is one of the few developing countries that have shown slow progress in reducing under 5-year mortality (U5MR). Pneumonia and Diarrhea are the topmost causes for causing preventable mortality in this age group. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood (IMNCI) is an evidence-based holistic approach adopted by more than 100 countries to achieve a substantial reduction in U5MR. World Health Organization recommends using IMNCI as a strategy to reduce infant mortality to reach SDGs by 2030.

Objectives: To determine the frequency and proportion of children under 5 years (U5) of age visiting IMNCI Clinic To ascertain the frequency of most common preventable illnesses diagnosed and treated in children under 5 years of age

Methods : An audit was conducted for patients visiting the IMNCI U5 clinic from October 2020 to January 2022 at Civil Hospital Karachi. IMNCI based standardized forms were used for data collection. Data was entered on SPSS v21, T-test was used for analysis. A p-value of 0.05 at 95% CI was considered significant.

Results: Out of 92,000 children visiting OPD 55% were under 5 years of age, with 40% presenting with Pneumonia, and 28% with Diarrhea. 91% of the children were suffering from malnutrition

Conclusion: U5 IMNCI clinics should be considered for streamlining the provision of pediatric care to help low income countries to reduce U5MR rates at faster pace and achieve SDGs by 2030.

Biography

M.N Lal, well known for last 3 decades in his country and he worked on different teaching and training positions in government of SINDH and associated with WHO/UNICEF. He established first countrys U5 clinic under umbrella of IMNCI and running with support of WHO and UNICEF.

Visnja Bandalo, ASEAN J. Psychiatry 2024, Volume 25

Medically oriented eco-essayism and visual arts therapy

Visnja Bandalo
University of Zagreb, Croatia

Statement of the problem: The paper innovationally frames aspects of natural philosophy reconnecting them to the concept of internal ecology on the examples of various forms of visual artistic expression envisaged as intermedial comparison with literary creativity especially in the modern period, as features of the ecopoetic type, in the light of approach relatable to comparative psychology. Due to contact with artistic fields, especially regarding the domain of fine arts, as well as natural and social disciplines, it evokes a multidisciplinary perspective. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This paper promotes neurocognitively oriented methodology in trauma healing as psychosomatic therapy, showing modalities of implementing scientific results in clinical practice as dimensions of applied research, thus assuring the feasibility of outcomes. Such visual art and correlated writings interpretable in the environmental and medical sense are analyzed through literary materials, exhibition catalogs, museal elements, public collections, and digitalized archive sources. Findings: The material for analysis includes a variety of compositionally diverse artworks, while at the same time specific literary features are analyzed in a structural and expressive sense, as for diaries and essay prose, whose authors are visual artists, with the purpose of indicating ways of resolving traumatism through artistic exercise. The premises of the paper are to use art-literary patterns for the scope of bettering coping strategies and organizing perceptive experiences through artistic visuality intended as awareness-raising exercises and healing techniques. Conclusion & Significance: This paper establishes new knowledge strengthening the interdisciplinary links between the science of nature and humanities studies, considered medical-oriented topics because leading to impactfully achieving and upholding mental wellness and emotional health. Concomitantly, the paper contextualizes cultural situation up to the immediate present, as well as correlated non-literary phenomena. The presentation includes the display of paintings, drawings and sketches representing natural motifs explored ecocritically and with medically grounded scientific views.

Biography

Visnja Bandalo obtained a B.A. in Italian and French at the University of Zagreb. She obtained an M.A. in Philology, and she received a Ph.D. in the same discipline, both at the Zagreb University. Since 2004 she works at the Department of Italian, Zagreb University, obtaining a qualification of Research Associate in 2013. She authored more than 100 publications. She is the author of monographs "The Book About Oneself" (Ceres, 2011); "Discursive Features of Diaries in Modern Italian Literature" (LAP, 2018); "Convergences and Comparisons: Alvaro, C. Campo, Betocchi" (LAP, 2019). She presented 32 papers at 30 International Scientific Conferences in USA, Canada, UK, France, Italy, Croatia, Austria, Bulgaria and Slovenia. She is a Peer reviewer, Editor and Member of the Scientific Boards in many international Book Series, Learned Societies, Scientific Projects as well as academic journals and scholarly platforms. Her Postdoctoral specialisations include, among other, Cornell University (SCT, 2018).

Florence Mura, ASEAN J. Psychiatry 2024, Volume 25

Ethno-psychiatry, medical classical treatment psychology, psychoanalysis, psychopathology, from nowadays to before, avoiding differences, a innovating shit-on world re-humanized?

Florence Mura
Paris Diderot University, France

The Hippocrate' serment and of Hippocrate since around minus 460-377 since nowadays, has influence your/our clinical at at the patient's bedside, as a common work base on scientific scales which survive over the years. Specially can become common on psychiatrics, doctor and psychotherapist and common Sens question of relationship in between patient and doctor. Based on innovating combined to medical chemistry treatment or not and returning to human material as Pascal said. The historical and philosophical context of this quotation, Pascal is the son in law of R. Descartes as a cartesian but differs in his obsession of rising the doubt and preferring. Appealing to an height Instance as god or any equivalent Instance to concretely take care of people. As Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) propose, his famous psychiatric conception's published in 1911, Dementia Praecox or Group of Schizophrenias get born in between Valentin Mangan(1835-1916) and Emile Kraepelin (1858-1926), buy this way Bleuler continues Hippocrates approach of various examination methods such as palpation, percussion and the observation of excretions, with the necessity of classifying diseases in clinical assets, believing that diseases has natural and combining various examination methods such as palpation, percussion and the observation of excretions. In the middle of 19th, in 1911, Eugen Bleuler's conception is an empiricist method which allowed a better understanding of pathology, shifting from a purely organistic vision to a psychopathological vision of the diseases, illness and buy this way somatic disorders. Based on his innovating approach and the fact that the psyche is linked to the body, he could report an collegian psychiatric assembly fact: In 40 years, passing through, Valentin Mangan(1835-1916) conception, to Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) until Emile Kraepelin (1858-1926), appears like nowadays a main category of psychosis as an anatomical alteration of the brain has been replacing the group of schizophrenias, supporting sub-divisions : (i) hebephrenia or juvenile insanity (1871) by E. Hecker (1843-1909) —decompensation in adolescence and young age now found— , (ii) catatonia or tonic madness (1874), (iii) Heboidophrenia or juvenile semi-insanity (1889/1890) and finally (iv) various editions of psychosis that Kraepelin has threaten like Heboïdophrenia a pathological state characterized by the predominance of violent and impulsive. The Bonobo is a poetic neoglism or a littoral way to introduce how ordinary jealousy can reduce à group to zero.

Biography

Florence Mura, Paris Diderot University, France.

Pei-Ju Lee et al., J Neurol Neurosci 2024, Volume 15

Short-chain fatty Acids slow down hippocampal atrophy and improve cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease mice model

Pei-Ju Lee[1], **Chee-Kin Then**[2], **Yen-Kuang Lin**[3], **Chaur-Jong Hu**[1] and **Shing-Chuan Shen**[1]

[1]Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

[2]Taipei Medical University Shuang Ho Hospital, Taiwan

[3]National Taiwan Sport University, Taiwan

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder that is characterized by memory and cognitive impairment. The accumulation of neurofibrillary tangles and beta-amyloid (Aβ) plaques in the hippocampus is a key feature of AD. Despite intense efforts to develop disease-modifying treatments for AD that target Aβ, we have yet to see significant clinical benefits. Some alternative strategies, such as increasing social activities, exercise, and dietary changes, such as the Mediterranean diet, have been to slow down the progression of the disease. Recent research has also proposed that short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), which are produced by the gut microbiome after the fermentation of dietary fiber, may play a role in AD progression. Differences in gut microbiota composition and SCFA levels have been observed in AD patients. Our study aimed to investigate the role of SCFAs in AD progression using an APP/PSEN1 mouse model. To prove this hypothesis, we evaluated the effect of different doses of SCFAs using behavioral tests, such as the Morris water maze test (MWM), and the Novel Object Recognition Test (NORT) to assess cognitive and spatial memory. We also used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to measure hippocampal volume changes. Furthermore, we analyzed the gut microbiota using next-generation sequencing (NGS) of the 16s rRNA gene. Our findings indicated that SCFAs improved the mice's memory in NORT and MWM without affecting their locomotor activity. We also observed changes in hippocampal volume. These results suggest a potential strategy for developing clinical adjuvant therapy for AD in the future.

Biography

Pei-Ju Lee is a dietitian graduating from the College of Nutrition, Taipei Medical University. Currently, she has been attending a PhD program at the Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Taipei Medical University. Her interests lie in neurodegenerative disorders, microbiota, nutrition, and cancer research. She is responsible for human health enhancement and applies advanced scientific knowledge and innovative research for improving patient outcomes.

Ruxandra-Ilinca Matei, J Res Med Dent Sci 2024, Volume 12

Gemmotherapic preparations used in contemporary periodontology and dentistry

Ruxandra-Ilinca Matei
University of Oradea, Romania

Gemmotherapy is a natural therapy that uses extracts obtained from plant tissues in the growth phase (buds, shoots, roots, flower buds). Therefore, it is considered a new, modern phytotherapy that uses embryonic tissues/ in the division phase (e.g. plant stem cells) processed in a fresh state, compared to classical phytotherapy that uses adult plant parts, which have lost the power of regeneration and are generally processed in a dry state.

The gemmoderivate (meristhemoderivate) reacts mainly by stimulating and rebalancing the function of cellular and tissue homeostasis. All plant substances in the meristhematic state or in the process of formation contain multiple minerals, hormonal substances, amino acids and prosthetic structural elements, as well as oligoelements (trace elements).

Nowadays, in dental medicine it has been found that gemmotherapy can help to obtain faster results or to maintain these results for a long time, supporting the mandatory specific dental treatment.

Biography

Ruxandra-Ilinca Matei PhD, DDS, MaSc graduated in 1998 at Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest – Romania, Faculty of Dentistry. From 2000 she activates in the Department of Dental Medicine (Disciplines of Restorative Dentistry and Periodontology), Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University of Oradea – Romania, and also in her private practice office in Oradea. In 2019, after a two years national course, she was certified in Homeopathy and Gemmotherapy, and since that time she has focused on phytotherapic/gemmotherapic (vegetal) extracts implications in oral complex treatments.

Abdel Nassir Taha, J Nutr Food Sci 2024, Volume 14

Study of camel brucellosis using RT-PCR for preparing camel positive gold standard sera

Abdel Nassir Taha
Emirate Industry for Camel Milk & Products, UAE

This research is conducted in group of camels which kept in separated farm with Brucella history in Dubai Emirate, UAE. used different serological test (RBPT, MRBPT and C-ELISA), Milk Ring Test and Real time PCR for the same animals with time interval to evaluate the performance of these serological tests in field of camel brucellosis and compering their result with gold standard method (RT-PCR). We goal kept the serum obtained from animals Brucella DNA detected in their Milk as positive Gold Standard Sera for validation of different serological test using in field of camel brucellosis without enough validation.

Biography

Abdel Nassir Taha, Emirate Industry for Camel milk & products, Dubai, UAE. At presenting working at the Camelicious fresh camel milk company.

Hamed Ahari, J Nutr Food Sci 2024, Volume 14

Organic nanoemulsions (Rosa and Saffron) as a new alternative approach to chemical food preservatives

Hamed Ahari
Islamic Azad University, Iran

With the reduction of natural and agricultural resources and the increase of greenhouse gases, and on the other hand, the reduction of underground water resources, we can understand the optimal and maximum use of food resources and reserves on the planet with the approach of nano technology, so that spices and seasonings With this technology, their high price and antioxidant and antibacterial role and even their taste will be multiplied a hundred times and the amount of consumption of these expensive food and medicinal compounds will be very little. On the other hand, maintaining food safety in the world is one of the important public health issues, in order to control the growth of bacteria and fungi, various synthetic preservatives are usually used, while long-term exposure to them can cause serious health risks. The high use of artificial preservatives to preserve the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of food may cause resistance to microbial strains and cause complications related to human health as well as widespread environmental instability. For this purpose, there is an increasing demand for biological food additives that are compatible with the environment, free from side effects and chronic diseases such as cancer, and promote overall health. Today, the use of essential oils as natural antimicrobial compounds for the long-term protection of food and maintaining its quality has been highly regarded, there are various limitations in the use of these compounds, which can be increased by enclosing them in a suitable biodegradable and biocompatible polymer matrix to increase their efficiency and stability. Among the different systems, nanoemulsions effectively help the application of essential oils in food systems.

Biography

Hamed Ahari, professor of food Science and technology, Science and Research, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran. The discipline's key competencies are in a wide range of food science techniques used in industrial and academic research for food and health, his department is a dynamic and creative team active in a wide range of interdisciplinary programmes. His main focus is on nano packaging and nano emulsions. He completed his postdoctoral degree in nanobiotechnology at Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in 2016, and since then he has conducted several research projects in the field of food nanotechnology and published the results of his work in several prestigious journals.

Stanley Saamoah- Moffatt, J Nanomedicine Biotherapeutic Discov 2024, Volume 14

Nanomedicine: Recent advances and future prospects

Stanley Saamoah- Moffatt
Data Link Institute, Ghana

Nanomedicine and nano delivery systems are rapidly developing and burgeoning area of biomedical science where nanoscale materials are utilized as diagnostic tools for delivering therapeutic agents to targeted sites in a controlled manner. Nanotechnology as a science has enormous benefits in treating chronic human diseases in a target-oriented delivery of precise drugs. Recently, a number of chemotherapeutic agents, immunotherapeutic agents, and biological agents have been employed in treating various human diseases. This presentation will cover updated summary of recent and most promising advances in the field of nanomedicines through the discovery and application of nanomaterials in improving the efficacy of existing drugs and selective diagnosis through biomarker molecules. The prospects and challenges of nanomedicines in drug delivery from natural/synthetic sources to their clinical applications will also be discussed. Furthermore, information about current trends and their respective perspectives in the field of nanomedicine will be highlighted.

Biography

Stanley Saamoah Moffatt is a Professor of Biomedical Sciences with expertise in Molecular Virology, Pathology and Biomedical Nanotechnology, He had previously served in various positions such as Dean, Director of Quality Assurance, Vice President of Institutional Advancement and Vice President for Academic Affairs at Regent University College of Science and Technology.He attended Achimota School (Accra), where he obtained his GCE Ordinary Level and GCE Advanced Level Certificates in June 1982 and June 1984 respectively. He continued to pursue his undergraduate studies at the University of Ghana and graduated with BSc (Hons) Degree in 1988, after which he had a one-year stint as a research assistant in the virology unit of Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (Ghana). He obtained his combined MSc and PhD Degrees in Molecular Virology and Pathology at Tohoku University School of Medicine (Japan) in 1996. He also holds Certificates in Quality Assurance in Higher Education (CQAHE) from the Central European University, Vienna, Austria; Nanotechnology (CiNant) from University of Pretoria, South Africa; and Cell & Genetic Therapy (CGT) from University of Missouri, St. Louis, USA

Ponle Henry Kareem, J Fundam Renewable Energy Appl 2024, Volume 14

Nonlinear analysis of CO_2 emissions and financial development shocks in developing countries: A panel ardl approach

Ponle Henry Kareem
Near East University, Nicosia

This study examines the correlation between carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions and shocks in financial development in developing nations, utilizing a nonlinear empirical approach. We particularly investigate 16 developing nations to investigate the dynamic effects of asymmetrical financial shocks on CO2 emissions, while also considering the theory of the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). The study utilizes the Panel Autoregressive Distributed Lag (PARDL) method, which examines symmetric and asymmetric dynamics. Based on the unit root test conducted, a panel ARDL model is constructed employing these findings to examine the long-term equilibrium and short-term dynamics involving CO2 emissions, per capita GDP, energy use, and financial development. The linear PARDL model's empirical findings support the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis over a prolonged period. These results demonstrate that when countries experience economic development, they tend to shift towards reduced levels of CO2 emissions. Nevertheless, the concept is not consistently supported by short-term dynamics, suggesting that there are different reactions to economic and environmental forces. In addition, nonlinear PARDL computations reveal significant discoveries. Over time, positive shocks in financial development lead to an increase in CO2 emissions, whereas negative shocks result in a fall in emissions. In the long run, there is an unexpected inverse correlation between energy use and CO2 emissions, although urbanization is positively correlated. In the short-run analysis, it is emphasized that financial development shocks have asymmetric impacts on carbon emissions. Positive shocks have a more significant influence compared to negative shocks. Consumption of energy continues to be a major factor influencing carbon emissions, both in the short and in the long run.

Biography

Ponle Henry Kareem is an accomplished professional in the fields of finance, accounting, and education. With a diverse educational background and extensive experience in the industry, he has made significant contributions to the academic and corporate sectors. He was born on July 7th, 1974. He holds a Doctorate (Ph.D.) in Banking and Finance from Near East University, Nicosia, which he obtained in 2023. Prior to his Ph.D., he earned a Master of Science (MSc.) in Accountancy from Imo State University, Owerri in 2016. He also holds a Master of Science in MBA in Financial Management from Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, obtained in 2006, and a Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Accounting from Ambrose Ali University, Ekpoma in 2004. Additionally, he has a Post Graduate Diploma (PGD) in Management (Accounting Option) from the University of Calabar in 1999 and an Associate Degree in Accounting and Auditing from Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin in 1997.

Khalifa Wagdi, J Fundam Renewable Energy Appl 2024, Volume 14

Investigating the effect of explanatory antecedents on energy consumption in south africa: A bootstrap ardl analysis

Khalifa Wagdi
University of Mediterranean Karpasia, Northern Cyprus

Energy generation from carbon fuels is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, with fossil fuels being responsible for about seventy-five (75%) of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly ninety percent (90%) of carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore, it is imperative to support the development of cleaner, more efficient, low-cost, sustainable, and energy-reliable alternative fuels. In this study, we examine the effect of oil prices, ecological footprint, banking sector development, and economic growth on energy consumption in South Africa. We employed the newly developed bootstrap autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model to investigate the short and long-term linkages between explanatory antecedents and energy consumption. Our findings reveal that economic growth and ecological footprint have a significant positive effect on energy consumption in both the short and long run in South Africa, indicating that rapid economic growth and improved environmental quality can lead to increased energy use. However, the ARDL results suggest that the industrial structure has a positive and significant effect only in the short run. Furthermore, oil price shocks have a negative and significant relationship with energy consumption in the short and long run, indicating that increased oil prices reduce energy use in South Africa. Based on our study's results, we propose several policy recommendations to government authorities, policymakers, environmentalists, and other stakeholders to develop an energy strategy that aligns with sustainable economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Carbon fuels, Greenhouse gas emissions, Bootstrap ARDL, Energy consumption, Economic growth, Ecological footprint, Oil prices, South Africa

Biography

Khalifa Wagdi is a dedicated academic professional specializing in Accounting and Finance, currently serving as a faculty member in the Department of Accounting and Finance at the University of Mediterranean Karpasia in Northern Cyprus.

Matthew Pearce, J Fundam Renewable Energy Appl 2024, Volume 14

Advantages of green fuels from thermochemical rather than electrochemical production

Matthew Pearce
PuriFire Labs Limited, UK

Hydrogen and Methanol are both green fuels that can be produced either thermo chemically or electrochemically. Hydrothermal Gasification is a process that uses wet feedstock, eliminating the energy intensity of drying waste biomass feedstock prior to processing. Hydrothermal Gasification comprises multiple simultaneous thermochemical classes of chemical reactions including: hydrolysis, decomposition, depolymerisation and repolymerisation, deamination, water-gas shift reaction, machination and hydrogenation. Companies working to deploy methanol at large volumetric scale as a fuel for the global maritime industry often endorse two main technical routes of production – both electrolyzed hydrogen and carbon captured carbon dioxide conversion into methanol, or methane/biomass gasification via Fischer–Tropsch to synthetic fuels and methanol. E-methanol has been computationally modeled to determine at what size of production plant methanol derived from electrolysis becomes cost-effective. 32 methanol production scenarios from either large-scale e-methanol plants or very large-scale e-methanol plants were modelled with an e-methanol price between €200 and €500/ton (i.e. comparable with petroleum-based methanol) and an electricity cost of €30 or €40/MWh. The study concludes that only 1 of 32 of the large plants and only 6 of 32 of the very large-scale plants will achieve a positive net present value within a 20-year period1. PuriFire Labs has developed a unique thermochemical approach for the conversion of carbon-based waste into methanol including industrial waste heat recycling potential. Our independent mass energy balance analysis indicates significant cost and energy savings compared to incumbent methanol production pathways. We maximize hydrogen and carbon dioxide composition in outputs from hydrothermal gasification to achieve the optimal stoichiometric ratio to go directly into methanol production.

Biography

Matthew Pearce's early entrepreneurial work formed a company to use solar power to convert organic matter in a high pressure environment into useful products such as fish feed and bio-crude via hydrothermal liquefaction (HTL). Following his PhD in algal biofuels from Cranfield University, Matthew developed a specific design and filed for a patent of a version of the hydrothermal liquefaction reactor design. The business plan pivoted from solar as the sole source of thermal energy, to include multiple other sources of thermal energy and the business changed names to become Purifire Labs. The company intended to utilize their core patented technology to make bio crude using waste plastic as a feedstock, but lacked sufficient market traction for this use case, given atmospheric carbon emissions and life-cycle analysis considerations. Another factor was that biocrude is difficult to use without post-production petroleum refining. Further experimentation and market research, finally settled on the HTG + methanol synthesis route.

Markus Meindl, J Fundam Renewable Energy Appl 2024, Volume 14

Requirements for the renewable energy supply of a future regional airport

Markus Meindl
Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

The transition of air traffic in Europe from fossil fuels to sustainable air traffic presents airports with new challenges currently being addressed. The Innovation Airport Rotterdam The Hague (RHIA) is a regional airport and project partner of the Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU). This specific data gives a solid and valid basis, which made this study possible. RHIA wants to adapt its infrastructure to the change in aircraft types. To achieve this, RHIA plans to convert around 70% of its aircraft movements from 2030 and replace the remaining 30% with hydrogen-powered aircraft by 2050. Work has begun on the electrification of baggage, passenger and refueling vehicles. The already existing charging infrastructure and the refueling of aircraft at the airports of the future must be adapted and expanded to sustainable, electric air traffic. Accordingly, this study looks at the period from 2030 to 2050.

Using physical simulations based on real-time data, initial estimates and classifications can be calculated for a regional airport's restructuring and energy requirements when operating with hybrid-electric aircraft. The hybrid-electric aircraft should have a range of about 1100 km, with a reserve range of about 340 km for a potential second climb phase, and be able to transport 50 passengers (PAX) [3, 4]. In this field, aircraft manufacturers such as Airbus plan to introduce hydrogen aircraft by 2035. Under the acronym Zeroes (short for Zero Emissions), Airbus plans three types of passenger aircraft that will run on liquid hydrogen fuel. For a long-term outlook in the various time horizons of different hybrid-electric aircraft configurations in operation, the infrastructure of the regional airport must be adapted accordingly. In 2030, the hybrid configuration is with a gas turbine and battery. From 2040 onwards, the energy supply for the aircraft should consist of fuel cells and batteries. Based on a flight plan of the RHIA regional airport, it will be determined which service levels are required and which options are available for future scenarios.

The operation at the airport should meet the short ground times for regional aircraft and be analyzed in a model. Suitable supply technologies for energy storage on the ground, grid connection and energy transmission to the aircraft were included in the analysis.

Biography

Markus Meindl was born in Landshut, Germany, in 1993. He received the M.Sc. degree in electric engineering from the Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany, in 2021, and is currently working on his PhD. degree in electrical engineering. Since 2022, he has been an PhD Student and Research Assistant with the Institute of Power Electronics on Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. His current research interests include sustainable hybrid-electric aircraft systems, power electronics for aircraft applications, improved utilization of electrical machines, on-ground energy supply systems for future airports, and transportation electrification in general.

From clinic to consult service: Novel pharmacological management of ketamine withdrawal

Cory Johnson, Johanna Sluser, Alejandro Castellanos and **Paula Lum**
University of California, USA

Background: Ketamine, a non-competitive NMDA receptor antagonist, is used for multiple purposes but has addictive potential. Managing ketamine withdrawal in outpatient settings is challenging due to unpredictable symptom severity and limited treatment resources. Standardized withdrawal management approaches are lacking, with few case reports available. This case study describes managing a patient with ketamine withdrawal in an outpatient setting, leading to inpatient admission with the support of the hospital's Addiction Consult Service (ACT).

Objectives:

1. Recognize signs and symptoms of ketamine intoxication, chronic use, and withdrawal.
2. Apply knowledge about ketamine's mechanism of action to devise a withdrawal management plan.
3. Discuss collaborative medical management of ketamine withdrawal in outpatient and inpatient settings within a safety-net public healthcare system.

Case Presentation: A 42-year-old man with bipolar II disorder, anxiety, stimulant use disorder, and opioid use disorder in remission began using ketamine and nitrous oxide daily to manage anxiety after stopping fentanyl use. Attempts to stop ketamine use outpatiently led to rapid return due to worsening anxiety and abdominal cramping. His latest attempt was more successful with non-prescribed benzodiazepines but reported a possible seizure. He was admitted directly to the inpatient family medicine service for withdrawal management with ACT support. Acute withdrawal symptoms were managed with a phenobarbital taper and clonidine, improving his ketamine-associated symptoms. Low vitamin B12 levels, consistent with chronic nitrous oxide use, were noted. Post-admission, he developed neuropathic symptoms treated with vitamin B12 supplementation.

Discussion: The increasing use of ketamine for non-anesthetic purposes and access to self-administered ketamine for depression necessitates preparedness for ketamine dependence and withdrawal management beyond outpatient settings. This case highlights the novel use of phenobarbital and alpha-adrenergic agonists for ketamine withdrawal and the benefits of collaboration between outpatient and inpatient settings.

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Biography

Cory Johnson is the director of behavioral sciences at the University of California, San Francisco within the Department of Family & Community Medicine. Formally trained in family systems therapy, he provides counseling services to families and individuals affected by substance use and addiction. He is also the clinician lead for stimulant use treatment and contingency management services within the substance use disorder ("Bridge") Clinic at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital.

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Poster Presentations

Aline Yen Ling Wang, J Surg 2024, Volume 20

IL-10 modRNA monotherapy prolongs facial allograft survival through the induction of mixed chimerism

Aline Yen Ling Wang
Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

Vascularized composite allotransplantation has great potential in face transplantation by supporting functional restoration following tissue grafting. However, the need for lifelong administration of immunosuppressive drugs still limits its wide use. Modified mRNA (modRNA) technology provides an efficient and safe method to directly produce proteins in vivo. Nevertheless, the use of IL-10 modRNA-based protein replacement, which exhibits anti-inflammatory properties, has not been shown to prolong composite facial allograft survival. In this study, IL-10 modRNA was demonstrated to produce functional IL-10 protein in vitro, which inhibited pro-inflammatory cytokines and in vivo formation of an anti-inflammatory environment. We found that without any immunosuppression, C57BL/6J mice with fully major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-mismatched facial allografts and local injection of IL-10 modRNA had a significantly prolonged survival rate. Decreased lymphocyte infiltration and pro-inflammatory T helper 1 subsets, as well as increased anti-inflammatory regulatory T cells (Tregs), were seen in IL-10 modRNA-treated mice. Moreover, IL-10 modRNA induced multilineage chimerism, particularly the development of donor Treg chimerism, which protected allografts from destruction due to recipient alloimmunity. These results support the use of monotherapy based on immunomodulatory IL-10 cytokines encoded by modRNA, which inhibit acute rejection and prolong allograft survival through the induction of donor Treg chimerism.

Biography

Aline Yen-Ling Wang, PhD; Center for Vascularized Composite Allotransplantation, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Tao-Yuan 333, Taiwan.

Bodour S. Rajab, J Interv Gen Cardiol 2024, Volume 08

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in Saudi Arabia: A systematic review of the epidemiological, clinical, and imaging features

Bodour S. Rajab
Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia

Background: A systematic review was performed to deliver a critical view of clinical and research practice on hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) in Saudi Arabia. Scopus, PubMed, and Google Scholar databases were searched for original articles reporting clinical and/or imaging findings among HCM patients in Saudi Arabia. Of 559 records identified, 3 studies and 1 abstract were included, involving 169 patients.

Methods: The mean age ranged between 40and 56 years, up to 93.3% were males. A family history of HCM was reported in one study (5%), and sudden cardiac death was investigated in two studies (9% and 13%). Dyspnea was the most frequent symptom (60-68.7%) reported, followed by chest pain (12.5%-73.3%).

Result: Regarding complications, atrial fibrillation was reported among 0-25% of the patients, mi- tral regurgitations among 13.3-50%, and ventricular tachycardia among 5-12.5%. Imaging parame- ters were inadequately documented and suggested a high prevalence of left atrial enlargement, SVI + RV5 > 35 mm, blocks, and asymmetric septal hypertrophy

Conclusion: The ejection fraction was reported by two studies with a means of 68±13% and 77.2±8.07%. The researchers stress the paucity, low quality, and disparity in time of original stud- ies about HCM in Saudi Arabia and recommend conducting national multicenter studies, with ap- propriate design, notably using screening-based recruitment methods.

Biography

Bodour Rajab her expertise in cardiovascular biochemistry. She graduated from Manchester University in Cardiovascular biochemistry PhD(2020) after that work as assistant professor at umm al qura university (https://uqu.edu.sa/Profile/bsrajab). She has got an experience in research, evaluation, teaching and administration both in hospital and education institutions. The research gate link (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Bodour-Rajab). She works as Clinical Scientist in Medical and Medical Science Research Centre at Umm Al-Qura University.she is Teaching and Supervising BSc and masterStudents in Clinical and Basic Biochemistry at Umm Al-Qura University.

Dante J Bellai et al., J Neurol Neurosci 2024, Volume 15

A systematic review of the association between the age of onset of spinal bulbar muscular atrophy (Kennedy's disease) and the length of CAG repeats in the androgen receptor

Dante J Bellai and **Mark G Rae**
University College Cork, Ireland

Statement of the Problem / Theoretical Orientation: Spinal bulbar muscular atrophy (SBMA) is an X-linked recessive motor neuron disorder caused by the presence of ≥38 CAG repeats in the androgen receptor gene. Existing literature indicates a relationship between CAG repeat number and the onset age of some motor symptoms of SBMA. This review explores the effect of larger versus shorter CAG repeat number on the age of weakness onset in male SBMA patients. Methodology: Three databases (October 2021; MEDLINE, SCOPUS, and Web of Science), Cambridge University Press, and Annals of Neurology were searched. 514 articles were initially identified, of which 13 were included for qualitative synthesis. Findings: Eleven of the thirteen articles identified a statistically significant inverse correlation between CAG repeat number and age of weakness onset in SBMA. Five studies indicated that SBMA patients expressing between 35 and 37 CAG repeats had an older age of weakness onset than patients with over 40 CAG repeats. The minimum number of CAG repeats associated with weakness was in the mid-to-late thirties. Conclusion & Significance: Identification of a relationship between CAG repeat number and age of weakness may enable earlier detection and intervention for SBMA. In the future, studies should use interviews, chart reviews, and standardized scoring methods to reduce effects of retrospective bias.

Biography

Dante Bellai is a Canadian MB, BCh, BAO 2024 candidate studying at University College Cork (Cork, Ireland) with a background of an Honours BSc in Biomedical Science Hhonors bachelor's degree in biomedical sciences at the University of Ottawa, and a special interest in Kennedy's disease. Having witnessed several members of his family suffer from this adult-onset motor neuron disease, he has developed a passion for studying this illness. Given the relative scarcity of both primary literature and systematic reviews, this systematic review (supervised by Dr. Mark Rae) regarding one of the most commonly complained of symptoms among Kennedy's patients (weakness) and the number of CAG repeats in the androgen receptor gene provides the most comprehensive summary of existing literature to date. This studyIt formsprovides a framework upon which further research can be conducted.

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e-Poster Presentation

Iulia Coliban et al., J Pediatr Neurol Disord 2024, Volume 05

Implementation and progress of SMA neonatal genetic screening in republic of moldova

Iulia Coliban, Biologist and **Sacara Victoria**
Mother and Child Institute, RM

Background: Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) is a life-threatening autosomal recessive neuromuscular disorder, primarily caused by mutations in the SMN1 gene. Early detection of SMA through newborn screening (NBS) is essential to prevent irreversible neuronal damage, guide treatment and follow-up. Aim: to develop and implement a pilot newborn genetic screening program for SMA.

Materials and Methods: The Human Molecular Genetics Lab at the Mother and Child Institute (IMC) undertook a pilot genetic screening approach for newborns, utilizing an algorithm designed for SMA mutation analysis. Newborn blood samples were collected on filter paper cards after securing informed consent. These samples were subjected to thorough analysis using advanced molecular-genetic methods, including qPCR and MLPA techniques.

Results: The research design and protocol received approval from the Research Ethics Committee. The study successfully implemented necessary molecular genetic methods, including real-time PCR with specially designed probes and arrays. For comparison and validation, a commercial set was employed. The MLPA method was integral in confirming and assessing the copy number variations of SMN1/SMN2 genes. A total of 300 informed consents were obtained, and 265 samples screened. Three samples were flagged as potentially positive and one was confirmed as positive upon re-screening and then by MLPA

Conclusions: The screening algorithm is primarily designed to detect spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) in newborns by identifying homozygous deletions in exon 7 of the SMN1 gene. About 5% of SMA cases with compound heterozygous mutations are undetected. This screening enables early identification of SMA, allowing for timely intervention. Implementing this screening at the IMC evaluates its practicality as an early diagnostic tool for SMA, potentially benefiting Moldova's healthcare system.

Biography

Iulia Coliban is a distinguished Molecular Biologist and Research Scientist at the Human Molecular Genetics Laboratory of the Mother and Child Institute, pioneering in genetic diagnostics. She is spearheading an innovative newborn screening program for Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA), aiming to mitigate the irreversible neuronal damage caused by this condition. With a PhD fellow in Molecular Biology and Medical Genetics from Nicolae Testemițeanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Mrs. Coliban has a profound background in neonatal diagnostics, emphasized by her novel approach to presymptomatic detection of the SMN1 gene exon 7 deletion. Her method merges real-time PCR method with High-Resolution Melt analysis, significantly enhancing the early detection and patient outcomes for SMA. The design's novelty lies in its integration of both commercial and customized reagents, balancing sensitivity with cost-effectiveness, while ensuring broad utility for all ages. This has a substantial socio-economic impact by fostering early and accurate diagnoses.

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Video Presentations

Preeni Shenoy, J Pediatr Neurol Disord 2024, Volume 05

Men's experience of PSA results in primary care settings

Preeni Shenoy
Houston Methodist Baytown Hospital, USA

Statement of the problem: Houston Methodist Baytown Hospital's twice Beacon Gold Critical Care Unit sought to improve the outcomes and processes of severe sepsis and septic shock nurse driven interventions. Using active surveillance, we found an opportunity for improvement when reviewing vasopressor use data. This surveillance revealed that a high percentage of patients remained on high dose of vasopressors after therapeutic endpoints were achieved. Vasopressor therapy is an integral component of hemodynamic management in severe sepsis and septic shock patients. Vasopressors save lives but may also cause lethal complications if therapeutic targets are not maintained, particularly when underdosed or overdosed. It is critical that titration order instructions are clear and accurate so that weaning delays, practice variability, and medication errors are mitigated. Adhering to evidence-based best practice, Intensivists, Nurse Educators and Nurse Practitioners utilized the Surviving Sepsis guidelines, which recommend that vasopressors must stabilize hypotensive patients, unresponsive to volume resuscitation. Similarly, the Joint Commission has set evidence-based best practice and safety standards on the use of vasopressors. Clear administration orders and accurate documentation are centerpieces of these guidelines. Given that vasopressors are managed by nurses who initiate and titrate infusion rates until patients are hemodynamically stable, then "wean" medications, once therapeutic targets are maintained, there was an urgent need to develop an educational program. Specifically, this educational program needed to be in line with Surviving Sepsis guidelines and Joint Commission requirements while addressing consistency in vasopressor titration practices and appropriate discontinuation. The required elements for medication titration orders by the Joint commission includes medication name, medication route, initial or starting rate of infusion (dose/min), incremental units the rate can be increased or decreased, frequency for incremental doses (how often dose(rate) can be increased or decreased, maximum rate (dose) of infusion and objective clinical endpoint. Interventions included creation of a Joint Commission compliant smart phrase addition to current computerized order sets clarifying vasopressor administration instructions, and an educational refresh for nurses on vasopressors management best practices. They transformed the current nursing practice from variability to high-reliability, empowered stability, and improved confidence by implementing this quality improvement process.

Biography

Preeni Houston Methodist. Leading Medicine.U.S. News & World Report has named Houston Methodist Hospital the Best Hospital in Texas* for 12 years in a row and recognized us on the Honor Roll seven times. For more than 100 years, we have provided patients with the best-and safest-clinical care, advanced technology and patient experience. That is our promise of leading medicine.

Minna Chang, ASEAN J. Psychiatry 2024, Volume 25

Just a gut feeling: Faecal microbiota transplant for treatment of depression

Minna Chang
Epsom and St Helier Hospital, UK

Background: The microbiota–gut–brain axis (MGBA) allows bidirectional crosstalk between the brain and gut microbiota (GM) and is believed to contribute to regulating mood/cognition/behaviour/metabolism/health and homeostasis. Manipulation of GM through faecal microbiota transplant (FMT) is a new, exciting and promising treatment for major depressive disorder (MDD).

Aims: This mini-review examines current research into GM and FMT as a therapy for depression

Methods: Original research articles published in Medline/Cochrane Library/PubMed/EMBASE/PsycINFO databases/National Institute of Health website Clinicaltrials.gov/controlled-trials.com were searched. Full articles included in reference lists were evaluated. We summarise current data on GM and depression and discuss communication through the MGBA and the interaction of antidepressants and GM through this. We review compositions of dysbiosis in depressed cohorts, focusing on future directions in the treatment of MDD.

Result: Studies have demonstrated significant gut dysbiosis in depressed patients compared to healthy cohorts, with overgrowth of pro-inflammatory microbiota, reduction in anti-inflammatory species and reduced overall stability and taxonomic richness. FMT allows the introduction of healthy microbiota into the gastrointestinal tract, facilitating the restoration of eubiosis.

Conclusion: The GM plays an integral role in human health and disease through its communication with the rest of the body via the MGBA. FMT may provide a means to transfer the healthy phenotype into the recipient and this concept in humans is attracting enormous attention as a prospective treatment for psychopathologies, such as MDD, in the future. It may be possible to manipulate the GM in a number of ways, but further research is needed to determine the exact likelihood and profiles involved in the development and amelioration of MDD in humans, as well as the long-term effects and potential risks of this procedure.

Keywords: depression, dysbiosis, eubiosis, faecal microbiota transplant, gut microbiota, major depressive disorder, microbiome, microbiota–gut–brain axis, mini-review

Biography

Minna Chang, Epsom and St Helier Hospital, United Kingdom

Perception of HRQOL and stigma among omani epilepsy patients

Jansirani Natarajan, Mickael Joseph and **Abdullah Al Asmi**
University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

Epilepsy is a chronic disease of the brain characterized by recurrent episodes of partial or generalized seizures affecting around 50 million people globally. It has a significant negative impact on the physical, psychological, social, and economic well-being of the patients, their families, and society in general (Akosile et al., 2021). Omani patients living with epilepsy are facing difficulties with their daily living which can compromise their health-related quality of life. Furthermore, having unpredictable and recurrent seizures has been shown to create a stigma for patients with epilepsy (Mroueh et al., 2020).

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to describe the perception of quality of life and stigma confronted by the adult Omani patients living with epilepsy.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in the two major public tertiary care neurological centres of Muscat city. One hundred and twenty adult patients diagnosed with epilepsy and on regular treatment from these two hospitals completed a quality of life and Jacoba's stigma survey after giving their informed consent.

Results: The majority of the patients living with epilepsy are males (60.8%) and their average age was 31±11.569. Most of them (55%) had generalized seizures and the mean frequency of seizure episode was 2.45±2.953. The majority (45.8%) of the Omani patients living with epilepsy reported moderate (4-7) quality of life in a scale of 0 to 10. More than half of the participants (52.5%) perceived stigma because of epilepsy. Those who perceived higher levels of stigma reported statistically significant lower levels of QOL at $p<.05$ levels. Epilepsy patients with higher educational level, and monotherapy (one anti-epileptic drug intake) reported statistically significant higher levels of HRQOL at $p<.05$ levels.

Conclusion: Patients living with epilepsy in Oman reported moderate levels of quality of life and higher levels of stigma because of their disease. Assessing the quality of life of these epilepsy patients regularly and developing strategies to improve their HRQOL is the need of the hour. This dashboard of findings from this study will allow us to establish health promotion, educational strategies, and prevention strategies to improve the quality of life of the Omani patients with epilepsy. Creating awareness about the disease and its management can play a major role in reducing stigma.

Biography

Jansirani Natarajan is an accomplished medical professional who graduated from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, UK. With a strong academic background and dedication to healthcare, she excels in providing exceptional medical care and advancing the field through her expertise and commitment.

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Accepted Abstracts

J Obes Weight Loss Ther 2024, Volume 14

NA-931, a novel quadruple IGF-1, GLP-1, GIP and glucagon receptor agonist for the treatment of obesity

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Background: Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1) plays a major part in fuel metabolism and regulation of body composition. GIP and GLP1 and Glucagon have been shown to be effective for weight loss in non-diabetic patients with obesity when given as adjunctive therapy to diet and exercise. IGF-1 has been shown to modulate and provide homeostasis of GLP-1, GIP, glucagon agonists in the treatment of obesity, while preserving muscle strength.NA-931 and its analogs, NA-932 and NA-933 ("NA-931 Compounds") are metabolites of IGF-1. Acting as a receptor agonist targeting IGF-1, GLP-1 and GIP, and Glucagon, NA-931 benefits.

Methods: Male diet-induced obese (DIO) mice were treated with daily subcutaneous injections of vehicle or one of novel quadruple IGF-1/GLP-1/GIP/Glucagon receptor agonists, NA-931, NA-932 and NA-933 (10 nmol/ kg), for 14 days. Tirzepatide (10 nmol/ kg) as used as positive controls.Cohorts were then assessed for changes in lipids.

Results: Treatment with NA-931 Compounds resulted in reductions to BW (up to 26%, $p<0.0001$), plasma glucose, plasma triglycerides, (up to 23% and 34%, respectively, $p<0.003$ for each), and liver triglycerides (up to 46%, $p<0.05$) compared to vehicle treatment. Weight loss effects in cohorts treated with NA-931 Compounds were comparable to those observed in tirzepatide-treated animals. In addition, liver lipid reductions were NA-931Compounds.

Conclusions: NA-931 and its analogs produced significant reductions in BW in DIO mice. Effect sizes were comparable to those observed in the tirzepatide control group. The NA-931 Compounds have been shown to produce desirable changes to lipid profile, suggesting global cardiometabolic benefit, represent a promising therapeutic approach to metabolic disorders such as obesity, type 2 diabetes, and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. Additional research on these drug candidates is ongoing.

J Interv Gen Cardiol 2024, Volume 08

Hydroxychloroquine cures autoimmune myocarditis by inhibiting innate immune via the CXCL16-CXCR6 axis between macrophages and T cells

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Background: Myocarditis is a lift-threatening inflammatory disease of the heart and is lack of effective treatment measures. Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ), a classic antimalarial drug, has been widely used in the treatment of rheumatic diseases. This study investigated whether HCQ can treat chronic autoimmune myocarditis..

Methods and Results: Murine autoimmune myocarditis was induced, and therapeutic effects of oral HCQ on acute and chronic myocarditis were evaluated using echocardiography, cardiac catheterization, and analysis of inflammatory scores in cardiac tissue. Results showed that HCQ treatment significantly improved cardiac function, inhibited ventricle enlargement and reduced cardiac inflammation. Single-cell transcriptomic analysis in the heart showed that HCQ treatment significantly reduced infiltration of macrophage, neutrophiles and T-cells, inhibited inflammatory pathway, especially the secretion of CXCL16 from macrophages, thereby reducing the chemotaxis of T cells, especially NKT cells and Th17 cells. Finally, both in vitro and in vivo experiments confirm the inhibitory effect of HCQ on CXCL16-CXCR6 axis between macrophages and T cells. Additionally, treatment with anti-CXCL16 antibody can also improve cardiac function and attenuate cardiac fibrosis in myocarditis.

Conclusion: HCQ treatments clinically cure mice with autoimmune myocarditis through inhibiting innate immune and infiltration of macrophages majorly via CXCL16-CXCR6 axis.

Keywords: Hydroxychloroquine, Autoimmune myocarditis, monocyte/Macrophage and T cells, CXCL16

J Interv Gen Cardiol 2024, Volume 08

Factors affecting readmission of healthy neonates with hyperbilirubinemia using predischarge transcutaneous bilirubin screening: A retrospective study

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Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia is one of the most common causes of readmission during the first week of life. The identification of risk factors for hyperbilirubinemia is an important aspect for early identification and management of infants. This study aims to determine risk factors affecting readmission of healthy neonates with hyperbilirubinemia born at a tertiary hospital in Quezon City using predischarge transcutaneous bilirubin screening. This is a retrospective observational study conducted using medical records of 326 healthy neonates born from November 2019 to June 2023, 60 cases were readmitted for hyperbilirubinemia. The transcutaneous bilirubin screening was routinely measured at 25 to 48 hours, 49 to 72 hours, > 72 hours after birth or before discharge, and all predischarge and readmission clinical characteristics were collected. Multivariable logistic regression was used to find a clinical prediction model for the readmission of neonates with relevant predictor variables as well as values of transcutaneous bilirubin level given significant factors. Factors affecting readmission of healthy neonates with hyperbilirubinemia: neonates with ABO incompatibility, exclusively breastfed neonates, lower postnatal age, higher transcutaneous bilirubin level. For each 1 mg/dL increase in transcutaneous bilirubin level, the odds of readmission increase by approximately 41.8% (OR = 1.418, 95% CI: 1.143 to 1.759). This study was able to determine that with the use of predischarge transcutaneous bilirubin, there was only a readmission of 1.62%. It was able to identify factors affecting readmission of healthy neonates with hyperbilirubinemia and was able to create a model using transcutaneous bilirubin levels according to postnatal age which may be useful to identify at risk. infants for subsequent hyperbilirubinemia and readmission, and therefore, may have early initiation of phototherapy.As such, it is recommended to do transcutaneous bilirubin screening in neonates prior to discharge.

Keywords: Transcutaneous bilirubin, predischarge screening, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, risk factors for hyperbilirubinemia

J Pediatr Neurol Disord 2024, Volume 05

Monitoring of babies at developmental risk – A follow-up program

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Babies at risk are all susceptible to any developmental deviation resulting from pre, peri- and postnatal factors1. Babies at risk for development may appear healthy and go unnoticed during routine monitoring. Monitoring should be offered even before symptoms or signs of delay appear. The earlier a developmental disorder is detected, the better the prognosis for the child2. The purpose of this study was to describe the experience of a program for monitoring the development of at-risk babies. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: experience report of a monitoring project in the physiotherapy early intervention outpatient clinic. A flowchart was developed for screening babies to monitor appropriate individual needs. For screening, the Denver developmental screening test (Denver-II)3, the Alberta infant motor scale4 and the Hammersmith Neurological Examination5 were used. Care for babies who only require monitoring is carried out through workshops planned according to age group in groups of 5 babies. Findings: With the implementation of the flowchart, it was possible to identify babies who needed monitoring only, increase the therapy duration, regularly monitor babies at risk, engage parents in development care, better adhere to services, and expand the number of vacancies. Conclusion & Significance: This project implements monitoring practices based on scientific evidence using screening and assessment tools for at-risk babies and family-centered intervention practices as a care strategy.

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