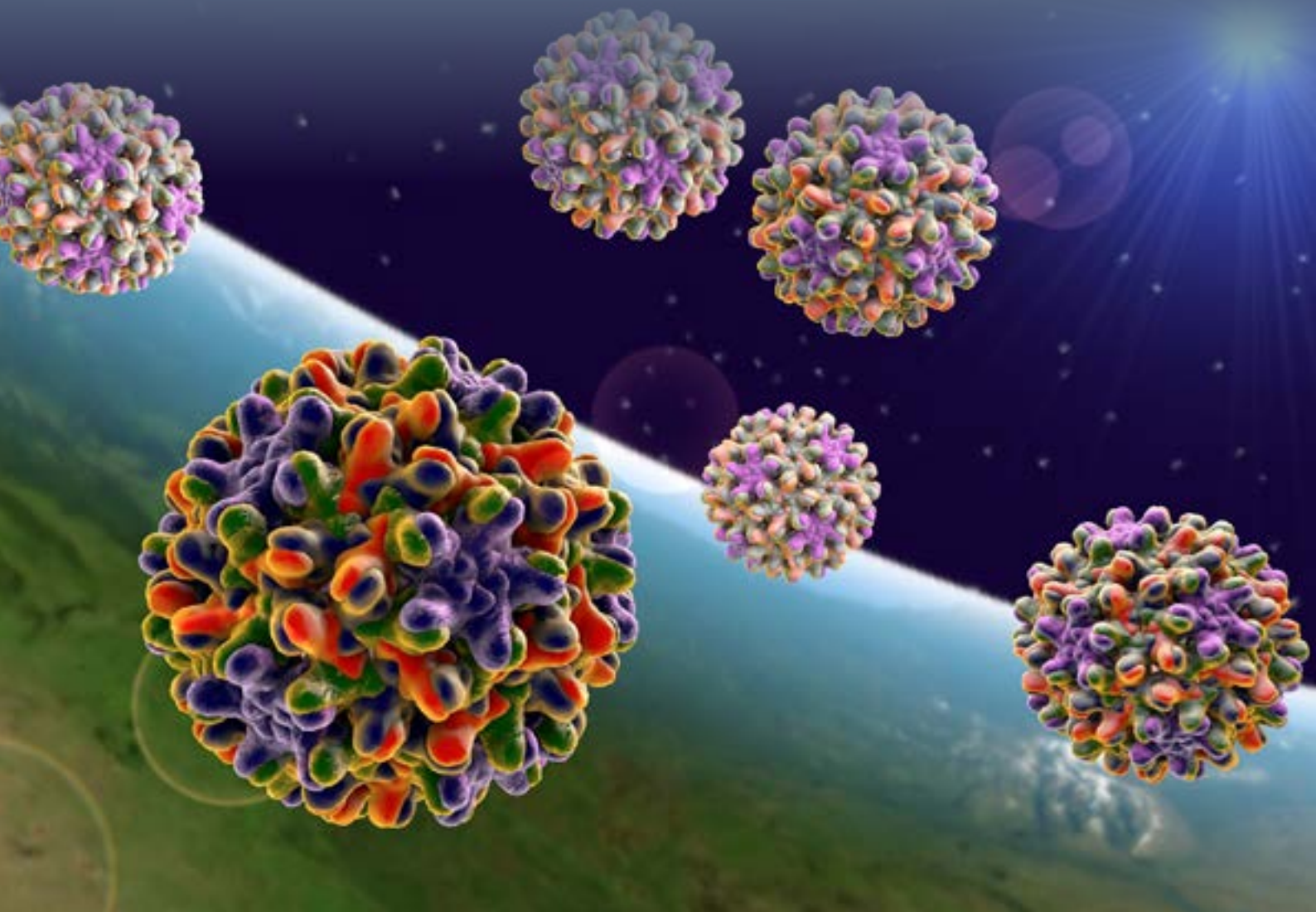
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February 2018 I Volume 6
Journal of Infectious Diseases and Therapy

5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany



Scientific Program

Infection Congress 2018

Day 1 March 1, 2018

08:00-09:00 Registrations

Meeting Room: Bismarck

conferenceseries.com 09:00-09:25 **Opening Ceremony**

Keynote Forum

09:25-09:30	**Introduction**
09:30-10:05	**Development of a chlamydial vaccine for koalas : Protection against infection as well as disease** **Peter Timms,** University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia
10:05-10:40	**Tuberculosis risk is spread within the hallmarks of the disease** **Zlatko Dembic,** University of Oslo, Norway

Networking and Refreshments Break 10:40-11:00 @Foyer

Sessions @ Bismarck : Host and Pathogen Interactions | Infection Pathogen Biology | Infection Prevention & Control | Healthcare Infectious Diseases | Epidemiology - Infectious Diseases

Session Chair: Peter Timms, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia
Session Co-Chair: Zlatko Dembic, Norway

Session Introduction

11:00-11:25	**Tile: : Knowing to design: Costs of and benefits from nosocomial infections for hospitals** **Jean-Pierre Marissal,** Cathollic University of LIlle Faculté de Gestion, France
11:25-11:50	**Title: Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease) is probably caused by Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease) is probably caused by Acinetobacter bacteria and not by prions** **Alan Ebringer,** King's College London, UK
11:50-12:15	**Title: Consequences of *H. pylori* infection and its VacA cytotoxin on mitochondria and mitochondrial DNA: Impact on gastric pathogenesis** **Eliette Touati,** Institut Pasteur, France
12:15-12:40	**Title: State of the art antimicrobial stewardship in immunocompromized hosts** **Alla Paskovaty,** Memorial Sloan Ketterning Cancer Center, USA
12:40-13:05	**Title: Pharmacoproteomics of *Aspergillus fumigatus* for identification of novel molecular targets having application immunodiagnosis and therapy** **Rambir Singh,** Bundelkhand University, India

Group Photo @ Bismarck

Lunch Break 13:05-14:00 @Theodor´s Restaurant

14:00-14:25	**Title: Knowledge and practices concerning multi-drug resistance tuberculosis among health workers and TB patients in Enugu, South-East, Nigeria** **Omotowo Babatunde,** University of Nigeria, Nigeria
14:25 -14:50	**Title: The EU public health impact of *Campylobacter spp.* human infection and the EU control strategy in the poultry meat sector** **Adeyemi A Abati,** University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria
14:50 -15:15	**Title: Epidemiological studies on tuberculosis and ethnopharmacological methods of its control among tribals of Anuppur district, Madhya Pradesh, India** **Poonam Sharma,** Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India
15:15 -15:35	**YRF: Prevention of cholera outbreak in chorkor, Accra-Ghana.** **Seth Omari Mensah,** Kharkov national Medical University, Ukraine

Panel Discussion 15:35-16:00

Coffee Break 16:00-16:20 @Foyer

Day 2 March 02, 2018

Meeting Room: Bismarck

Keynote Forum

09:30-10:00	**Global impact of antibiotic resistance** **Reza Nassiri,** Michigan State University, USA

Sessions @ Bismarck: Infection and Immune System | Microbes and Infections | Infection Pathogen Biology | Infection Prevention & Control | Healthcare Infectious Diseases | Vector Borne Infectious Diseases | Microbes and Infections

Session Chair: Zlatko Dembic, University of Oslo, Norway

Session Introduction

10:00-10:25	**Title: Can herbal treatment be better than the leading drugs? A comparison of Gene-Eden-VIR/ Novirin, acyclovir and valacyclovir in oral herpes** **Hanan Polansky,** The Center for the Biology of Chronic Disease (CBCD), USA
10:25-10:50	**Title: Study of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strain antibiotic sensitivity profiles (collected in Yaoundé from 2009 to 2014) and determination of reference laboratory (Centre Pasteur, Cameroun) role in the surveillance of bacterial resistance to antibiotics.** **Tayimetha Carolle Yanique,** Catholic University of Central Africa, Cameroon.
10:50-11:15	**Title: Patient support group in MDR-TB treatment: a study at Moewardi Hospital Surakarta Central Java, Indonesia** **Cri Sajjana Prajna Wekadigunawan,** Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

Networking and Refreshments Break 11:15-11:35 @Foyer

11:35-12:00	**Title: HIV-1 Tat up-regulates Secretory Leukocyte Protease Inhibitor (SLPI) expression in African Green Monkey (AGM) cells and leads to the suppression of HIV-LTR promoter** **Selcuk Özdemir,** Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey
12:00-12:25	**Life conditions and infectious diseases: A correlation analysis from mega clinic 2017** **Alfonso Magaña-Méndez,** Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexico

Panel Discussion 12:25-12:35

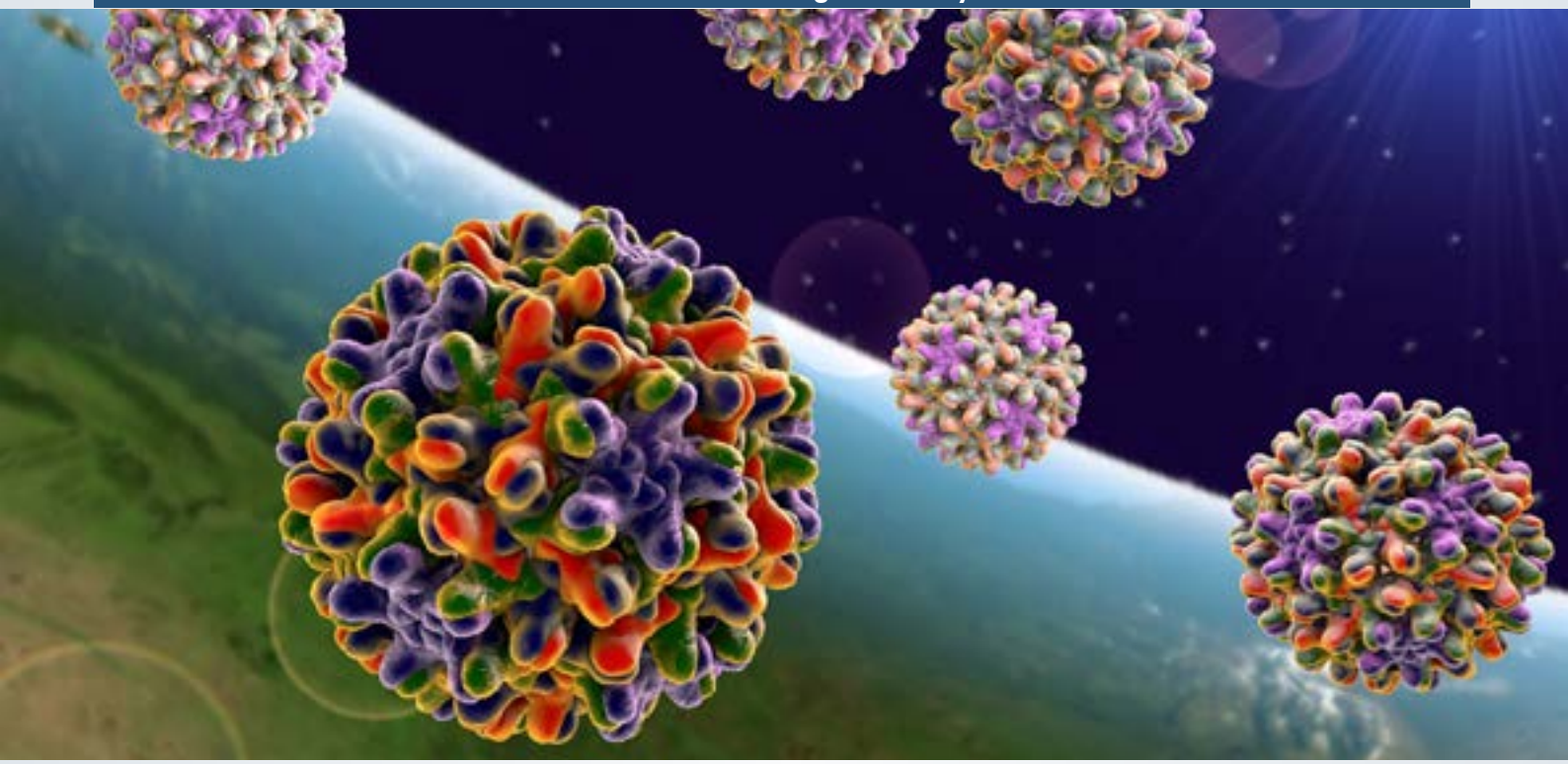
Lunch Break 12:35-13:30 @Theodor´s Restaurant

Poster Presentation @ Meeting Rooms 13:30-14:15

ICID-01	**Title: Clinical characteristics and therapeutic outcomes of postneurosurgical bacterial meningitis in elderly patients over 65: A hospital-based study** **Lee Jun Jun,** Kaohsiung Chung Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
ICID-02	**Title: Atypical clinical presentation in a young, healthy women with pyogenic spondylodiscitis: Case report** **Hsieh Yuan Kuei,** Yuan's General Hospital, Taiwan
ICID-03	**Title: *P. vivax* malaria presenting as peripheral circulatory failure and impending gangrene – A rare cause and presentation of DIC** **Vineet Jain,** Hamdard Medical College, India
ICID-04	**Title: Prevention and control for a carcinogenic liver fluke in rural communities of Thailand through inter-and trans-disciplinary university** **Soraya Kaewpitoon,** Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
ICID-05	**Title: Proof-of-concept study to determine the feasibility of measuring bacterial load in exhaled breath of children with pneumonia and empyema using a novel point-of-care test** **Gladys Makuta,** Cardiff University, United Kingdom
ICID-06	**Title: Medical students' knowledge and professional practice for prevention of nosocomial infections** **Arash Heidari,** Tehran university of medical science, Iran
ICID-07	**Title: Healing touch on death rate and physiological criteria of premature infant with septicemia** **Manijeh Nourian,** Shahid Beheshti university of Medical Science, Iran

Networking and Refreshments Break 14:15-14:30 @Foyer

Poster Presentation @ Meeting Rooms 14:30-15:15	
ICID-08	**Title: Group A *Streptococcal bacteraemia* experience at king fahad medical city in Riyadh** **Fawzyh J. Al-Khadidi,** King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia
ICID-09	**Title: Magnesium in tetanus: A systematic review of the literature 1980-2017** **Catherine Hsu,** University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
ICID-10	**Title: The influence of mucus on *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and how this impacts bacterial colonisation of the human nasopharynx** **Jack Vojak,** Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom
ICID-11	**Title: Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP) eliminates *Clostridium difficile* infections in an oncology hospital** **Trisha Patel,** Eastern Regional Medical Center Cancer Treatment Centers of America, USA
ICID-12	**Title: Vector-borne diseases and public health: 1986-2010** **Sundus Ahmed,** St George's University, Grenada
ICID-13	**Title: "Toxic-shock syndrome of *Streptococcus Pyogenes* (Group A Streptococcus) in Pregnancy – A rare entiti"** **Nuryuziliana Dolmat,** Tawau General Hospital, Malaysia
ICID-14	**Title: Soil transmitted helminthiasis and associated risk factors among elementary school children in Ambo town, Western Ethiopia** **Fikreslasie Samuel,** Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Ethiopia
ICID-15	**Title: Review of the screening and treatment of CMV retinitis in HIV patients** **Han Naung Tun,** Hlaing Siloam Hospital, Myanmar
Panel Discussion 15:15-15:30	
Awards & Closing Ceremony	



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Medical Case Reports	-
Medical Diagnostic Methods	2168-9784
Medical Toxicology and Clinical Forensic Medicine	-
Melanoma and Skin Diseases	-
Mental Health in Family Medicine	2327-4972
Mental Illness and Treatment	-
Metabolic Syndrome	2167-0943
Molecular & Medical Histology	-
Molecular Medicine & Therapeutics	2324-8769
Neonatal Biology	2167-0897
Neonatal Studies	-
Neonatal Medicine	-
Neoplasm	-
Nephrology & Therapeutics	2161-0959
Neurobiotechnology	-
Neuroinfectious Diseases	2314-7326
Neurooncology: Open Access	-
Neurosurgery & Cardiac Surgery	-
Novel Physiotherapies	2165-7025
Nuclear Medicine & Radiation Therapy	2155-9619
Nutritional Disorders & Therapy	2161-0509
Obesity & Eating Disorders	-
Obesity & Weight Loss Therapy	2165-7904
Occupational Medicine Health Affairs	2329-6879
Omics Journal of Radiology	2167-7964
Oncology & Cancer Case Reports	-
Oncology Translational Research	-
Oral Health and Dental Management	2247-2452
Oral Health Case Reports	-
Oral Hygiene & Health	2332-0702
Orthodontics & Endodontics	-
Orthopedic & Muscular System: Current Research	2161-0533
Orthopedic Oncology	-
Osteoporosis & Physical Activity	2329-9509
Otolaryngology:Open Access	2161-119X
Otology & Rhinology	2324-8785
Pain & Relief	2167-0846
Pain Management & Medicine	-
Palliative Care & Medicine	2165-7386
Pancreatic Disorders & Therapy	2165-7092
Pediatric Care	-
Pediatric Dental Care	-
Pediatric Emergency Care and Medicine- Open Access	-
Pediatric Nephrology Practice	-
Pediatric Neurology and Medicine	-
Pediatric Nursing: Open Access	-
Pediatric Oncology: Open Access	-
Pediatric Physiotherapy	-
Pediatric Psychology and Psychiatry	-
Pediatrics & Therapeutics	2161-0665
Periodontics and Prosthodontics: Open Access	-
Pigmentary Disorders	2376-0427
Prevention Infection Control: Open Access	-
Preventive Medicine	-
Primary & Acquired Immunodeficiency Research	2324-853X
Prostate Cancer	-
Psoriasis & Rosacea Open Access	-
Psychiatry	2378-5756
Psychological Abnormalities in Children	2329-9525
Psychology & Psychotherapy	2161-0487
Pulmonary & Respiratory Medicine	2161-105x
Rare Disorders & Diseases	-
Regenerative Medicine	2325-9620
Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility	-
Reproductive System & Sexual Disorders	2161-038x
Research & Reviews: Journal of Dental Sciences	2320-7949
Research & Reviews: Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	2319-9865
Research Journal of Biology	2322-0066
Sleep Disorders & Therapy	2167-0277
Sleep Disorders : Treatment & Care	2325-9639
Spine	2165-7939
Spine & Neurosurgery	2325-9701
Spine Research	-
Sports Medicine & Doping Studies	2161-0673
Sports Nutrition and Therapy	-
Steroids & Hormonal Science	2157-7536
Stroke Research & Therapy	-
Journal of Surgery [Jurnalul de Chirurgie]	1584-9341
Surgery: Current Research	2161-1076
The Headache Journal	-
The International Journal of Apitherapy	-
The Pancreas	1590-8577
Therapeutic Care and Physical Rehabilitation	-

Thrombosis and Circulation	-
Thyroid Disorders & Therapy	2167-7948
Translational Medicine	2161-1025
Transplant Reports : Open Access	-
Transplantation Technologies & Research	2161-0991
Trauma & Acute Care	-
Trauma & Treatment	2167-1222
Traumatic Stress Disorders & Treatment	2324-8947
Tropical Medicine & Surgery	2329-9088
Tumor Diagnostics and Reports	-
Universal Surgery	2254-6758
Vascular Medicine & Surgery	2329-6925
Vitiligo & Dermatomyositis	-
Voice Medicine & Surgery	-
Women's Health Care	2167-0420
Wound Medicine and Tissue Repair	-
Yoga & Physical Therapy	2157-7595

Microbiology

Advances in Influenza Research	-
Antimicrobial Agents	-
Antivirals & Antiretrovirals	1948-5964
Applied Microbiology: Open Access	-
Archives of Clinical Microbiology	1989-8436
Bacteriology and Parasitology	2155-9597
Clinical Infectious Diseases & Practice	-
Clinical Microbiology: Open Access	2327-5073
Colitis & Diverticulitis	-
Emerging Infectious Diseases	-
Fermentation Technology	2167-7972
Fibromyalgia: Open Access	-
Forensic Pathology	-
Hepatitis	-
Human Papillomavirus	-
Infectious Diseases and Diagnosis	-
Infectious Diseases and Therapy	2332-0877
Medical Microbiology & Diagnosis	2161-0703
Medical Mycology: Open Access	-
Meningitis	-
Mycobacterial Diseases	2161-1068
Pediatric Infectious Diseases: Open Access	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology	2320-3528
Research & Reviews: Journal of Inflammation	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pathology & Epidemiology	-
Virology & Mycology	2161-0517

Neuroscience

Addiction Research & Therapy	2155-6105
Alzheimers Disease & Parkinsonism	2161-0460
Autism-Open Access	2165-7890
Brain Disorders & Therapy	2168-975X
Child & Adolescent Behavior	2375-4494
Clinical & Experimental Neuroimmunology	-
Dementia & Mental Health	-
Epilepsy Journal	-
Insights in Clinical Neurology	-
International Journal of Neurorehabilitation	2376-0281
Multiple Sclerosis	2376-0389
Neurological Disorders	2329-6895
Neurology & Neurophysiology	2155-9562
Neurology and Neuroscience	2171-6625
Neuropsychiatry	-
Neuroscience & Clinical Research	-
Schizophrenia Journal	-

Health Care & Nursing

Advanced Practices in Nursing	-
Community & Public Health Nursing	-
Nursing & Care	2167-1168
Nursing & Clinical Research	-
Patient Care	-
Perioperative & Critical Intensive Care Nursing	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences	-

Pharmaceutical Sciences

Advances in Pharmacoepidemiology & Drug Safety	2167-1052
Alcoholism & Drug Dependence	2329-6488
Bioanalysis & Biomedicine	1948-593X
Biochemistry & Pharmacology: Open Access Journal	2167-0501
Bioequivalence & Bioavailability	0975-0851
Biomarkers in Drug Development	2327-4441
Biomarkers Journal	-
Biomolecular Research & Therapeutics	2167-7956
Cardiovascular Pharmacology: Open Access	2329-6607
Clinical & Experimental Pharmacology	2161-1459
Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics	2167-065X
Current Trends in Nutraceuticals	-
Developing Drugs	2329-6631
Diagnostic Techniques & Biomedical Analysis	-
Drug Designing: Open Access	2169-0138
Drug Metabolism & Toxicology	2157-7609
in Silico & in Vitro Pharmacology	-
Molecular Enzymology and Drug Targets	-
Molecular Pharmaceutics & Organic Process Research	2329-9053
Pharmaceutica Analytica Acta	2153-2435
Pharmaceutical Care & Health Systems	2376-0419
Pharmaceutical Microbiology	-
Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs: Open Access	2167-7689
Pharmaceutical Sciences & Emerging Drugs	-
Pharmaceutics & Drug Delivery Research	2325-9604
Pharmacoeconomics: Open Access	-
Pharmacogenomics and Pharmacoproteomics	2153-0645
Pharmacognosy & Natural Products	-
Pharmacokinetics & Experimental Therapeutics	-
Pharmacological Reports	-
Pharmacovigilance	2329-6887
Research & Reviews: Journal of Hospital and Clinical Pharmacy	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis	2320-0812
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pharmaceutics and Nanotechnology	2347-7857
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry	2321-6182
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences	2320-1215
Virology & Antiviral Research	2324-8955

Physics

Astrophysics & Aerospace Technology	2329-6542
Research & Reviews: Journal of Pure and Applied Physics	2320-2459
Vortex Science and Technology	2090-8369

Social & Political Sciences

Anthropology	2332-0915
Arts and Social Sciences Journal	2151-6200
Civil & Legal Sciences	2169-0170
Forensic Anthropology	-
Global Media Journal	1550-7521
Intellectual Property Rights: Open Access	2375-4516
Mass Communication & Journalism	2165-7912
Political Science & Public Affairs	2332-0761
Research & Reviews: Journal of Educational Studies	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Social Sciences	-
Socialomics	2167-0358
Sociology & Criminology	2375-4435

Veterinary Sciences

Animal Nutrition	-
Primatology	2167-6801
Research & Reviews: Journal of Veterinary Sciences	-
Research & Reviews: Journal of Zoological Sciences	2321-6190
Veterinary Science & Medical Diagnosis	2325-9590
Veterinary Science & Technology	2157-7579

Impact Factors* (IF)

Journal Name	Pubmed Short Name	Impact Factor
Biological Systems: Open Access	Biol Syst Open Access	0.76
Journal of Biotechnology & Biomaterials	J Biotechnol Biomater	1.94
Journal of Psychology & Psychotherapy	J Psychol Psychother	1.3
Advanced Techniques in Biology & Medicine	Adv Tech Biol Med	1.08
AIDS & Clinical Research	J AIDS Clin Res	2.7
Autism Open Access	Autism Open Access	3.52
Biochemistry & Physiology: Open Access	Biochem Physiol	1.03
Diversity Equality in Health & Care	Divers Equal Health Care	2.49
Drug Designing: Open Access	Drug Des	6
Fungal Genomics & Biology	Fungal Genom Biol	1.15
International Journal of Genomic Medicine	Int J Genomic Med	0.67
Journal of Addiction Research & Therapy	J Addict Res Ther	2.86
Journal of Alzheimers Disease & Parkinsonism	J Alzheimers Dis Parkinsonism	1.18
Journal of Fertilization: In Vitro	JFIV Reprod Med Genet	1
Journal of Genetic Syndromes & Gene therapy	J Genet Syndr Gene Ther	2.34
Journal of Microbial & Biochemical Technology	J Microb Biochem Technol	2.5
Journal of Nursing & Care	J Nurs Care	1.6
Journal of Osteoporosis and Physical Activity	J Osteopor Phys Act	0.66
Journal of Yoga & Physical Therapy	J Yoga Phys Ther	1.17
Molecular Biology	Mol Biol	1.85
Neurology & Neurophysiology	J Neurol Neurophysiol	0.77
Primary health care	Prim Health Care	1
Quality in Primary Care	Qual Prim Care	3.88
Tissue Science & Engineering	J Tissue Sci Eng	2.72
Biochemistry & Analytical Biochemistry	Biochem Anal Biochem	2.6
Molecular and Genetic Medicine	J Mol Genet Med	2.89
Advancements in Genetic Engineering	Adv Genet Eng	1
Enzyme Engineering	Enz Eng	2.3
Depression and Anxiety	J Depress Anxiety	1
Human Genetics & Embryology	Human Genet Embryol	1.2
Current Synthetic and Systems Biology	Curr Synthetic Sys Biol	0.8
Hereditary Genetics: Current Research	Hereditary Genet	1.2
International Journal of Emergency Mental Health and Human Resilience	Int J Emerg Ment Health	6.5
Spine	J Spine	1.9
Cloning & Transgenesis	Clon Transgen	1.5
Journal of Medical Microbiology & Diagnosis	J Med Microb Diagn	1.9
Biosensors Journal	Biosens J	0.33
Defense Management	J Def Manag	0.5
Review of Public Administration and Management	Review Pub Administration Manag	0.2
Single cell biology	Single Cell Biol	1
Gerontology & Geriatric Research	J Gerontol Geriatr Res	1
Neuroinfectious Diseases	J Neuroinfect Dis	2.4
Cell Science & Therapy	J Cell Sci Ther	1.37
Molecular Biomarkers & Diagnosis	J Mol Biomark Diagn	2.1
Brain Disorders & Therapy	Brain Disord Ther	1.6
Clinical Case Reports	J Clin Case Rep	1.2
Gene Technology	Gene Technol	0.83
Socialomics	J Socialomics	2.3
Journal of Trauma and Treatment	J Trauma Treat	0.6
Translational Biomedicine	Transl Biomed	1.06
Journal of Neurology and Neuroscience	J Neurol Neurosci	0.88
Research & Reviews: Journal of Botanical Sciences	J Bot Sci	0.33
Journal of Psychiatry	J Psychiatry	2.32
Anaplastology	Anaplastology	0.73
Tropical Medicine & Surgery	Trop Med Surg	0.4
Orthopedic & Muscular System: Current Research	Orthop Muscular Syst	0.32
Pediatrics & Therapeutics	Pediat Therapeut	1.32
Sports Medicine & Doping Studies	J Sports Med Doping Stud	1.45
Journal of Oral Hygiene & Health	J Oral Hyg Health	0.52
Emergency Medicine	Emerg Med (Los Angel)	0.875
Journal of Transplantation Technologies & Research	J Transplant Technol Res	1.39
Journal of Hypertension: Open Access	J Hypertens (Los Angel)	0.92
International Journal of Waste Resources	Int J Waste Resour	1.95
Surgery: Current research	Surgery Curr Re	0.587
Oral Health and Dental Management	Oral Health Dent Manag	1.23
International Journal of Advancement technology	Int J Adv Tech	5.08
Translational Medicine	Transl Med (Sunnyvale)	1.312
Air and Water Borne Diseases	Air Water Borne Diseases	0.6
Journal of Coastal Zone Management	J Coast Zone Manag	0.54
Biology and Medicine	Biol Med (Aligarh)	3.07
Journal of Bioterrorism and Biodefense	J Bioterror Biodef	0.38
Journal of Tropical Diseases & Public Health	J Trop Dis	0.83
Journal of Surgery	Journal of Surgery [Jurnalul de chirurgie]	0.08
Nephrology & Therapeutics	J Nephrol Ther	0.318
Journal of Fundamentals of Renewable Energy and Applications	J Fundam Renewable Energy Appl	1.41
Advances in Pharmacoepidemiology & Drug Safety	Adv Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf	1.37
Bioanalysis & Biomedicine	J Bioanal Biomed	1.67
Biochemistry & Pharmacology: Open Access	Biochem Pharmacol (Los Angel)	2.09
Bioequivalence & Bioavailability	J Bioequiv Availab	1.88
Biomolecular Research & Therapeutics	J Biomol Res Ther	1.67
Cardiovascular Pharmacology: Open Access	Cardiol Pharmacol	1.77
Clinical & Experimental Pharmacology	Clin Exp Pharmacol	1.83
Clinical Pharmacology & Biopharmaceutics	Clin Pharmacol Biopharm	1.69
Data Mining in Genomics & Proteomics	J Data Mining Genomics Proteomics	2
Drug Metabolism & Toxicology	J Drug Metab Toxicol	1.37
Ergonomics	J Ergonomics	1.38
Glycomics & Lipidomics	J Glycomics Lipidomics	1.82
Health & Medical Informatics	J Health Med Inform	1.98
Metabolomics: Open Access	Metabolomics (Los Angel)	3.03
Nanomedicine & Biotherapeutic Discovery	J Nanomedine Biotherapeutic Discov	2.69
OMICS Journal of Radiology	OMICS J Radiol	0.54
Pharmaceutica Analytica Acta	Pharm Anal Acta	1.83
Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs: Open Access	Pharm Regul Aff	1.88
Pharmacogenomics & Pharmacoproteomics	J Pharmacogenomics Pharmacoproteomics	1.69
Pharmacovigilance	J Pharmacovigil	2.65
Phylogenetics & Evolutionary Biology	J Phylogenetics Evol Biol	2.76
Proteomics & Bioinformatics	J Proteomics Bioinform	2.55
Advances in Automobile Engineering	Adv Automob Eng	1.750
Advances in Robotics & Automation	Adv Robot Autom	0.813
Arts and Social Sciences Journal	Arts Social Sci J	1.231
Bioceramics Developments and Applications	Bioceram Dev Appl	0.958
Business & Financial Affairs	J Bus & Fin Aff	2.000
Generalized Lie Theory and Applications	J Generalized Lie Theory Appl	1.750
Irrigation & Drainage Systems Engineering	Irrigat Drainage Sys Eng	4.286
Industrial Engineering & Management	Ind Eng Manage	0.474
Aeronautics & Aerospace Engineering	J Aeronaut Aerospace Eng	1.407
Applied & Computational Mathematics	J Appl Computat Math	0.581
Architectural Engineering Technology	J Archit Eng Tech	1.071
Accounting & Marketing	J Account Mark	0.500
Aquaculture Research & Development	J Aquac Res Development	1.272
Bioengineering & Biomedical Science	J Bioeng Biomed Sci	1.235
Biometrics & Biostatistics	J Biomet Biostat	1.272
Biosensors & Bioelectronics	J Biosens Bioelectron	2.137
Civil & Environmental Engineering	J Civil Environ Eng	1.294
Cytology & Histology	J Cytol Histol	0.569
Civil & Legal Sciences	J Civil Legal Sci	0.286
Ecosystem & Ecography	J Ecosyst Ecogr	1.806
Electrical & Electronic Systems	J Elec Electron Syst	0.533
Earth Science & Climatic Change	J Earth Sci Clim Change	2.082
Geography & Natural Disasters	J Geogr Nat Disast	0.800
Hotel & Business Management	J Hotel Bus Manage	1.600
Information Technology & Software Engineering	J Inform Tech Soft Engg	2.789
Molecular Imaging & Dynamics	J Mol Imaging Dynam	2.091

Earth Science & Climatic Change	J Earth Sci Clim Change	2.082
Geography & Natural Disasters	J Geogr Nat Disast	0.800
Hotel & Business Management	J Hotel Bus Manage	1.600
Information Technology & Software Engineering	J Inform Tech Soft Engg	2.789
Molecular Imaging & Dynamics	J Mol Imaging Dynam	2.091
Petroleum & Environmental Engineering	J Pet Environ Biotechnol	2.839
Stock & Forex Trading	J Stock Forex Trad	0.300
Textile Science & Engineering	J Textile Sci Eng	0.667
Tourism & Hospitality	J Tourism Hospit	1.190
Telecommunications System & Management	J Telecommun Syst Manage	0.800
Physical Mathematics	J Phys Math	4.500
Nanomedicine & Nanotechnology	J Nanomed Nanotechnol	4.68
Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review	Arab J Bus Manage Rev	1.42
Research and Reviews: Journal of Engineering and Technology	Engineering and Technology	0.14
Journal of Material Sciences & Engineering	J Material Sci Eng	1.31
Journal of Mass Communication & Journalism	J Mass Communicat Journalism	0.62
Journal of Powder Metallurgy & Mining	J Powder Metall Min	0.71
Journal of Applied Mechanical Engineering	J Appl Mech Eng	1.65
Archives of Clinical Microbiology		0.35
Dentistry	Dentistry	1.22
Journal of Diabetes & Metabolism	J Diabetes Metab	1.77
Otolaryngology: Current Research	Otolaryngol (Sunnyvale)	0.22
Journal of Metabolic Syndrome	J Metabolic Synd	1.27
Journal of Primatology	J Primatol	0.53
Journal of Thyroid Disorders & Therapy	Thyroid Disorders Ther	0.43
Jounal of Novel Physiotherapies	J Nov Physiother	1.24
Journal of Stem Cell Research & Therapy	J Stem Cell Res Ther	2.78
Anatomy & Physiology: Current Research	Anat Physiol	1
Pancreatic Disorders & Therapy	Pancreat Disord Ther	0.54
Journal of Cancer Science & Therapy	J Cancer Sci Ther	4.203
Journal of Biomedical Sciences		0.2
Journal of Nutritional Disorders & Therapy	J Nutr Disord Ther	1.46
Medical & Surgical Urology	Med Surg Urol	0.3
Journal of Biochips & Tissue Chips	J Biochip Tissue Chip	1.7
Journal of Liver	J Liver	0.08
Journal of Family Medicine and Medical Research	Fam Med Med Sci Res	0.78
Gynecology & Obstetrics	Gynecol Obstet (Sunnyvale)	0.52
Journal of Integrative Oncology	J Integr Oncol	1.67
Journal of Neonatal Biology	J Neonatal Biol	0.55
Journal of Glycobiology	J Glycobiology	0.8
Journal of Blood & Lymph	J Blood Lymph	0.12
Journal of Arthritis	J Arthritis	1.87
Journal of Membrane Science & Technology	J Membra Sci Technol	1.18
Medicinal Chemistry	Med Chem (Los Angeles)	2.64
Journal of Physical Chemistry & Biophysics	J Phys Chem Biophys	0.75
Organic Chemistry: Current Research	Organic Chem Curr Res	1.94
Journal of Bioprocessing & Biotechniques	J Bioprocess Biotech	1.74
Journal of Environmental & Analytical Toxicology	J Environ Anal Toxicol	2.58
Journal of Chemical Engineering & Process Technology	J Chem Eng Process Technol	1.21
Journal of Computer Science & Systems Biology	J Comput Sci Syst Biol	1.62
Journal of Analytical & Bioanalytical Techniques	J Anal Bioanal Tech	2.16
Journal of Plant Biochemistry & Physiology	J Plant Biochem Physiol	2.28
Journal of Chromatography & Separation Techniques	J Chromatogr Sep Tech	1.78
Journal of Thermodynamics & Catalysis		0.91
Community Medicine & Health Education	J Community Med Health Educ	1.27
Epidemiology: Open Access	Epidemiology (Sunnyvale)	1.35
Obesity & Weight Loss Therapy	J Obes Weight Loss Ther	0.94
Pain & Relief	J Pain Relief	1.14
Palliative Care & Medicine	J Palliat Care Med	0.88
Steroids & Hormonal Science	J Steroids Horm Sci	0.65
Gastrointestinal & Digestive System	J Gastrointest Dig Syst	0.43
Hair: Therapy & Transplantation		0.6
Andrology	Andrology (Los Angel)	1.16
Endocrinology & Metabolic Syndrome	Endocrinol Metab Syndr	1.12
Internal Medicine		2.48
Sleep Disorders & Therapy	J Sleep Disord Ther	0.5
Nuclear Medicine & Radiation Therapy	J Nucl Med Radiat Ther	0.88
Alternative & Integrative Medicine	Altern Integr Med	1.11
Pulmonary & Respiratory Medicine	J Pulm Respir Med	1.01
Occupational Medicine Health Affairs	Occup Med Health Aff	0.85
Reproductive System & Sexual Disorders	Reprod Syst Sex Disord	1.25
Medical Diagnostic Methods		0.29
Blood Disorders & Transfusion	J Blood Disord Transfus	0.5
General Medicine	Gen Med (Los Angel)	0.86
Bioenergetics: Open Access	Bioenergetics	3.1
Chemotherapy: Open Access	Chemotherapy (Los Angel)	1.8
Clinical & Experimental Pathology	J Clin Exp Pathol	1.54
Carcinogenesis & Mutagenesis	J Carcinog Mutagen	1.9
Clinical Research & Bioethics	J Clinic Res Bioeth	0.95
Vaccines & Vaccination	J Vaccines Vaccin	1.8
Immunome Research	Immunome Res	7.1
Clinical & Experimental Ophthalmology	J Clin Exp Ophthalmol	1.11
Clinical & Experimental Dermotology Research	J Clin Exp Dermatol Res	0.5
Clinical & Experimental Cardiology	J Clin Exp Cardiolog	1.33
Clinical Microbiology: Open Access	Clin Microbiol	0.7
Anesthesia & Clinical research	J Anesth Clin Res	0.7
Mycobacterial Diseases	Mycobact Dis	0.9
Clinical Toxicology	J Clin Toxicol	1.39
Clinical Trials & Research	J Clin Trials	1.33
Antivirals & Antiretrovirals	J Antivir Antiretrovir	1.27
Fermentation Technology	Ferment Technol	3.44
Clinical & Cellular immunology	J Clin Cell Immunol	2.019
Allergy & Therapy	J Allergy Ther	0.762
Bacteriology & Parasitology	J Bacteriol Parasitol	2.025
Rheumatology: Current Research	Rheumatology (Sunnyvale)	1.522
Virology & Mycology	Virol Mycol	0.69
Clinics in Mother and Child Health	Clinics Mother Child Health	0.432
Womens Health Care	J Womens Health Care	0.79
Marine Science: Research & Development	J Marine Sci Res Dev	0.45
Plant Pathology & Microbiology	J Plant Pathol Microbiol	1.75
Geology & Geophysics	J Geol Geophys	0.91
FisheriesSciences	J Fisheries Sci	0.51
Fisheries and Aquaculture Journal	Fish Aquac J	0.69
Bioremediation & Biodegradation	J Bioremediat Biodegrad	2.1
Advances in Crop Science and Technology	Adv Crop Sci Tech	0.39
Journal of Remote Sensing & GIS	J Geophys Remote Sens	0.77
Biofertilizers & Biopesticides	J Biofertil Biopestic.	1.19
Hydrology: Current Research	Hydrol Current Res	1.12
Probiotics & Health	J Prob Health	0.69
Veterinary Science & Technology	J Veterinar Sci Technolo	2.5
Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Med Aromat Plants	2.02
Forest Research	Forest Res	1.69
International Journal of Sensor Networks and Data Communications	Sensor Netw Data Commun	1.66
Innovative Energy Policies	Innov Energ Policies	0.88
Biodiversity & Endangered Species	J Biodivers Endanger Species	0.25
Biosafety	Biosafety	0.49
Agrotechnology	Agrotechnol	0.69
Journal of Traditional Medicine and Clinical Naturopathy	J Tradition Med Clin Naturopth	0.49
Nutrition & Food Sciences	J Nutr Food Sci	1.14
Entomology, Ornithology & Herpetology	Entomol Ornithol Herpetol	1.26

Impact Factor Calculation:

Impact Factor was established by dividing the number of articles published in 2012 and 2013 with the number of times they are cited in 2014 based on Google search and the Scholar Citation Index database. If 'X' is the total number of articles published in 2012 and 2013, and 'Y' is the number of times these articles were cited in indexed journals during 2014 than, impact factor = Y/X







5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Supporting Journals

Infection Congress 2018

Supporting Journals

Journal of Infectious Diseases and Therapy
www.esciencecentral.org/journals/infectious-diseases-and-therapy.php

Air and Water Borne Diseases
www.omicsgroup.org/journals/air-water-borne-diseases.php

Journal of Bacteriology and Parasitology
www.omicsonline.org/bacteriology-parasitology.php



Agri, Food, Aqua & Veterinary





21st Euro-Global Summit on Food and Beverages
March 08-10, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: eurofood@foodtechconferences.com
W: food.global-summit.com/europe

10th Euro-Global Summit on Aquaculture & Fisheries
May 28-29, 2018 London, UK
E: aquaeurope@aquaconferences.com
W: aquaculture-fisheries.conferenceseries.com/europe

8th International Conference on
Food Safety & Regulatory Measures
June 11-12, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
foodsafety@foodtechconferences.com
W: foodsafety-hygiene.conferenceseries.com

11th International Veterinary Congress
July 02-03, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: veterinary@veterinaryseries.com
W: veterinary.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Food and Beverage Packaging
July 16-18, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: foodpackaging@foodtechconferences.com
W: foodpackaging.conferenceseries.com

5th Annual Congress on
Plant & Soil Science
August 16-17, 2018 London, UK
E: plant-soil@plantscienceconferences.com
W: plantscience-biology.agriconferences.com

13th International Conference on
Agriculture & Horticulture
September 10-12, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: agri@foodtechconferences.com
W: agriculture-horticulture.conferenceseries.com

21st International Conference on
Food Technology & Processing
October 02-04, 2018 London, UK
E: foodtechnology@foodtechconferences.com
W: foodtechnology.conferenceseries.com

22nd International Conference on
Food Processing & Analysis
October 11-13, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: eurofoodprocessing@foodtechconferences.com
W: foodprocessing.foodtechconferences.org

6th Global Summit on Plant Science
October 29-30, 2018 Valencia, Spain
E: plantscience@plantscienceconferences.com
W: plantscience.global-summit.com

9th European Food Safety & Standards Conference
November 29-30, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: eurofoodsafety@foodtechconferences.com
W: foodsafety-hygiene.conferenceseries.com/europe

3rd International Conference on Food Microbiology
November 26-28, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: foodmicrobiology@foodtechconferences.com
W: foodmicrobiology.conferenceseries.com

Alternative Healthcare





9th International Conference and Exhibition on
Chinese Medicine, Ayurveda & Acupuncture
March 12-13, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: chinesemedicine@healthconferences.org
W: chinesemedicine.conferenceseries.com

5th International Conference and Exhibition on
Herbal and Traditional Medicine
June 14-15, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: herbalmedicine@annualconferences.org
W: herbalconference.annualcongress.com

8th International Conference & Exhibition on
Traditional & Alternative Medicine
November 01-03, 2018 Valencia, Spain
E: traditionalmedicine@healthconferences.org
W: traditionalmedicine.conferenceseries.com






Biochemistry





3rd International Conference on
Enzymology and Molecular Biology
March 05-06, 2018 London, UK
E: enzymology@annualconferences.org
W: enzymology.conferenceseries.com

13th International Conference on
Metabolomics and Systems Biology
June 11-12, 2018 London, UK
E: eurometabolomics@annualconferences.org
W: europe.metabolomicsconference.com

4th International Conference on
Lipid Science & Technology
July 23-24, 2018 Birmingham, UK
E: lipids@biochemconferences.org
W: lipids.conferenceseries.com

4th Glycobiology World Congress
September 17-19, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: glycobiology@annualconferences.org
W: glycobiology.conferenceseries.com

14th International Conference on Structural Biology
September 24-26, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: structuralbiology@biochemconferences.org
W: structuralbiology.conferenceseries.com

12th International Conference on
Advancements in Bioinformatics and Drug Discovery
November 29-30, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: bioinformatics@annualconferences.org
W: bioinformatics.conferenceseries.com

12th International Conference and Expo on
Proteomics and Molecular Medicine
November 26-28, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: proteomics@annualconferences.org
W: www.proteomicsconference.com

Cardiology





24th Annual Cardiologists Conference
June 11-13, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: cardiologists@cardiologyconference.org
W: annualmeeting.conferenceseries.com/cardiologists

26th Annual Conference on
Clinical & Medical Case Reports in Cardiology
July 05-06, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: cardiologycasereports@annualconferences.org
W: casereports.cardiologymeeting.com

3rd International Conference on
Cardiovascular Medicine and Cardiac Surgery
July 05-06, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: cardiovascular@cardiologyconference.org
W: cardiovascular.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on
Hypertension & Healthcare
September 10-11, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: hypertension@cardiologymeetings.com
W: hypertension.conferenceseries.com

27th European Cardiology Conference
October 22-24, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: eurocardiology@cardiologyconference.org
W: cardiology.conferenceseries.com/europe

29th World Cardiology Conference
November 19-20, 2018 Edinburg, Scotland
E: worldcardiology@annualconferences.org
W: worldcardiology.conferenceseries.com






Chemical Engineering





8th International Conference on
Petroleum Engineering
May 17-18, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: petroleumengineering@chemseries.com
W: petroleumengineering.conferenceseries.com

8th World Congress on
Biopolymers
June 28-30, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: biopolymercongress@chemseries.com
W: biopolymers.conferenceseries.com

11th World Bioenergy Congress and Expo
July 02-04, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: bioenergy@chemseries.com
W: bioenergy.conferenceseries.com

12th Global Summit and Expo on
Biomass and Bioenergy
September 04-05, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: eurobiomass@chemseries.com
W: materials.conferenceseries.com

13th World Congress on
Biofuels and Bioenergy
September 04-06, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: biofuelscongress@chemseries.com
W: biofuels-bioenergy.conferenceseries.com/europe

5th International Conference on
Advances in Chemical Engineering & Technology
October 04-05, 2018 London, UK
E: eurochemengineering@chemseries.com
W: chemicalengineering.conferenceseries.com/europe

Chemistry





4th European Organic Chemistry Congress
March 01-03, 2018 London, UK
E: euroorganicchemistry@chemistryconference.org
W: organicchemistry.conferenceseries.com/europe

6th International Conference and Exhibition on
Materials Science and Chemistry
May 17-18, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: materialschemistry@chemistryconference.org
W: materialschemistry.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on
Electrochemistry
June 11-12, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: electrochemistry@chemistryconference.org
W: electrochemistry.conferenceseries.com

10th World Congress on
Medicinal Chemistry and Drug Design
June 14-15, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: medicinalchemistry@chemistryconference.org
W: medicinalchemistry.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/europe

7th World Congress on
Mass Spectrometry
June 20-22, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: euromassspectrometry@chemistryconference.org
W: massspectra.com/europe

8th European Chemistry Congress
June 21-23, 2018 Paris, France
E: eurochemistry@conferenceseries.net
W: chemistry.conferenceseries.com/europe

6th International Conference and Exhibition on
Advances in Chromatography & HPLC Techniques
August 02-03, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: hplc@chemistryconference.org
W: hplc.conferenceseries.com






7th International Conference and Exhibition on
Pain Research and Management
September 04-05, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: painmanagement@chemistryconference.org
W: painmanagement.conferenceseries.com

9th International Conference and Expo on
Separation Techniques
September 13-14, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: separationtechniques@chemistryconference.org
W: separationtechniques.conferenceseries.com

8th International Conference on
Environmental Chemistry and Engineering
September 20-22, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: environmentalchemistry@chemistryconference.org
W: environmentalchemistry.conferenceseries.com

5th International Conference on
Physical and Theoretical Chemistry
October 11-13, 2018 Edinburgh, Scotland
E: physicalchemistry@chemistryconference.org
W: physicalchemistry.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Pharmaceutical Chemistry
October 29-31, 2018 Brussels, Belgium
E: pharmaceuticalchemistry@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: pharmaceuticalchemistry.conferenceseries.com

Dentistry





21st Annual World Denal Summit
February 26-28, 2018 Paris, France
E: dentalworld@dentalcongress.com
W: worlddental.conferenceseries.com

25th International Conference on
Dental Education
April 9-10,2018 Amsterdam, Netherlands
E: dentaleducation@annualconferences.org
W: dentaleducation.dentalcongress.com

24th Global Dentists and Pediatric Dentistry Annual Meeting
June 11-12, 2018 London, UK
E: dentists@dentalcongress.com
W: annualmeeting.conferenceseries.com/dentists/

25th World Congress on
Dentistry and Oral Health
July 09-10, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: dentistrycongress@dentistryconferences.com
W: dentalevent.conferenceseries.com

23rd International Conference on
Dentistry and Dental Materials
July 19-20, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: dentalmaterials@dentalcongress.com
W: dentalmaterials.dentistryconferences.com

4th International Conference on
Dental and Clinical Dentistry
September 10-11, 2018 Copenhagen, Denmark
E: clinicaldentistry@dentistryconferences.com
W: clinicaldentistry.dentistryconferences.com

3rd International Conference on
Advanced Dental Education
November 15-16, 2018 Edinburgh, Scotland
E: advdentaleducation@annualconferences.org
W: advanced-dental-education.dentistryconferences.com

26th Euro Congress and Expo on
Dental and Oral Health
December 10-11, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: eurodentalcongress@dentistryconferences.com
W: www.dentalcongress.com/europe

Dermatology





17th European Dermatology Congress
March 01-03, 2018 Paris, France
E: dermatologycongress@dermatologyconference.org
d W: ermatology.conferenceseries.com/europe






13th Global Dermatologists Congress
July 23-24, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: dermatologists@dermatologyconference.org
W: annualmeeting.conferenceseries.com/dermatologists

14th International Conference and Exhibition on
Cosmetic Dermatology and Hair Care
August 13-14, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: cosmeticdermatology@dermatologyconference.org
W: cosmeticdermatology.conferenceseries.com

Diabetes



17th Global Diabetes Conference & Nursing Care
March 08-09, 2018 Paris, France
E: globaldiabetes@conferenceseries.net
W: globaldiabetes.conferenceseries.com

27th European Diabetes Congress
June 20-21, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: eurodiabetes@endocrineconferences.com
W: www.diabetesexpo.com/europe

3rd International Conference on
Metabolic Syndrome & Clinical Management
June 18-19 , 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: metabolicsyndrome@endocrineconferences.com
W: metabolicsyndromes.conferenceseries.com

29th International Congress on
Prevention of Diabetes and Complications
September 27-28, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: diabetesmeeting@endocrineconferences.org
W: diabetesmeeting.conferenceseries.com

13th European Diabetes and Endocrinology Congress
November 26-27, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: euroendocrinology@endocrineconferences.com
W: europe.endocrineconferences.com

Engineering



2nd International Conference on
3D Printing Technology and Innovations
March 19-20, 2018 London, UK
E: 3dprinting@conferenceseries.net
W: 3dprinting.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference and Business Expo on
Wireless, Telecommunication & IoT
May 28-29 2018 London, UK
E: wireless@enggconferences.com
W: wirelesscommunication.conferenceseries.com

2nd World Congress on
Wind and Renewable Energy
June 14-15, 2018 London, UK
E: windenergy@enggconferences.com
W: winenergy.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Power and Energy Engineering
June 18-19, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: powerengineering@annualconferences.org
W: power-energy.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference and Exhibition on
Satellite & Space Missions
June 18-20, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: satellite@annualconferences.org
W: satellite.conferenceseries.com

5th International Conference on
Big Data Analysis and Data Mining
June 20-21, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: bigdata@enggconferences.com
W: datamining.conferenceseries.com

4th Global Summit and Expo on
Multimedia & Artificial Intelligence
July 19-21,2018 Rome, Italy
E: multimedia@enggconferences.com
W: multimedia.global-summit.com



International Conference on
Aerospace and Aerodynamics
August 02-03, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: aerospace@annualconferences.org
W: aerospace-engineering.conferenceseries.com

9th Euro Biosensors and Bioelectronics conference
September 13-14, 2018 London, UK
E: eurobiosensors@conferenceseries.net
W: biosensors.conferenceseries.com/europe

5th International Conference and Exhibition on
Automobile Engineering
September 20-21, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: automobile@enggconferences.com
W: automobile.conferenceseries.com/europe

International Conference on
Cloud Computing and Data Analysis
September 06-07, 2018 London, UK
E: cloudcomputing@annualconferences.org
W: cloud-computing.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Battery and Fuel Cell Technology
September 10-11, 2018 London, UK
E: batterytech@enggconferences.com
W: batterytech.conferenceseries.com

2nd International Conference on
Membrane Science and Technology
September 13-14, 2018 London, UK
E: membranescience@annualconferences.org
W: membranescience.conferenceseries.com

2nd International Conference on
Mechatronics, Automation and Control Systems
September, 17-18, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: mechatronics@enggconferences.com
W: mechatronics.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Fluid Dynamics & Aerodynamics
October 25-26, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: fluiddynamics@enggconferences.com
W: fluid-aerodynamics.global-summit.com

International Conference on
Agricultural Engineering and Food Security
November 12-13,2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: foodsecurity@annualconferences.com
W: agri-foodsecurity.agriconferences.com

3rd International Conference on
Design and Production Engineering
December 03-04, Valencia, Spain
E: productionengineering@annualconferences.org
W: design-production.conferenceseries.com

Environmental Sciences





World Conference on Ecology
March 19-20, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: ecology@annualconferences.org
W: ecology.conferenceseries.com

8th World Congress and Expo on
Recycling
June 25-26, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: recyclingexpo@conferenceseries.net
W: recycling.conferenceseries.com

5th World Congress and Expo on
Green Energy
June 14-16 ,2018 London, UK
E: greenenergycongress@earthscienceconferences.com
W: greenenergy.conferenceseries.com/europe

4th International Conference on
Pollution Control and Sustainable Environment
July 26-28, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: pollutioncontrol@conferenceseries.net
W: pollutioncontrol.conferenceseries.com

5th World Conference on
Climate Change
October 04-06, 2018 London, UK
E: climatechange@annualconferences.org
W: climatechange.conferenceseries.com






Gastroenterology





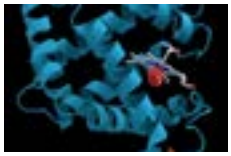
12th Global Gastroenterologists Meeting
March 15-16, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: gastro@gastroconferences.org
W: gastro.conferenceseries.com

6th World Congress on
Hepatitis & Liver Diseases
June 18-20, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: hepatitis@gastroconferences.com
W: hepatitis.conferenceseries.com

13th Euro-Global Gastroenterology Conference
August 20-21, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: gastrocongress@gastroconferences.com
W: gastroenterology.conferenceseries.com/europe

3rd International conference on
Digestive Diseases
October 22-24, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: digestivediseases@gastroconferences.com
W: digestivediseases.conferenceseries.com

Genetics and Molecular Biology


7th International Conference and Exhibition on
Cell and Gene Therapy
March 15-17, 2018 London,UK
E: celltherapy@conferenceseries.net
W: cellgenetherapy.conferenceseries.com

20th Global Congress on
Biotechnology
March 05-07, 2018 London, UK
E: biotechcongress@geneticconferences.com
W: biotechnology.conferenceseries.com

6th International Conference on
Integrative Biology
May 21-23, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: integrativebiology@conferenceseries.net
W: integrativebiology.conferenceseries.com

10th International Conference on
Genomics and Molecular Biology
May 21-23, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: genomics@conferenceseries.net |
W: genomics.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on
Synthetic Biology and Tissue Engineering
June 11-12, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: syntheticbiology@conferenceseries.net
W: syntheticbiology.conferenceseries.com

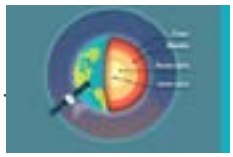
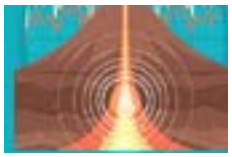
4th International Conference on
Bioscience
July 02-03, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: bioscience@conferenceseries.net
W: bioscience.conferenceseries.com

10th Annual Conference on
Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine
August 13-14, 2018 London, UK
E: stemcellcongress@conferenceseries.net
W: stemcell-regenerativemedicine.conferenceseries.com

21st Euro Biotechnology Congress
October 11-12, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: eurobiotechnology@geneticconferences.com
W: www.biotechnologycongress.com/europe

11th International Conference on
Tissue Engineering & Regenerative Medicine
October 18-20, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: regenerativemedicine@geneticconferences.com
W: tissuescience-regenerativemedicine

Geology and Earth Sciences


2nd Annual Congress on
Soil and Water Sciences
June 14-15, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: soilscience@annualconferences.org
W: soilscience.conferenceseries.com






4th International Conference on
GIS and Remote Sensing
September 27-28, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: giscongress@earthscienceconferences.com
W: gis-remotesensing.conferenceseries.com/europe

Healthcare





3rd World Congress on
Public Health & Nutrition
February 26-28, 2018 London, UK
E: publichealthcongress@healthconferences.org
W: publichealth.global-summit.com

3rd World Congress on
Health Economics & Patient Safety
April 12-13, 2018 Amsterdam, Netherlands
E: healtheconomics@healthconferences.org
W: healtheconomics.global-summit.com

5th International Conference on
Tropical Medicine & Infectious Diseases
May 21-22, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: tropicalmedicine@healthconferences.org
W: tropicalmedicine.annualcongress.com

13th World Congress on
Healthcare & Technologies
June 14-15, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: healthcaresummit@healthconferences.org
W: healthcare.global-summit.com/europe

2nd International Conference on
Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Studies
June 18-19, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: socialsciences@healthconferences.org
W: socialsciences.conferenceseries.com

6th International Conference on
Medical Informatics & Telemedicine
July 05-06, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: medicalinformatics@healthconferences.org
W: medicalinformatics.conferenceseries.com

8th International Conference on
Geriatrics Gerontology & Palliative Nursing
July 30-31, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: geriatrics@healthconferences.org
W: geriatrics-gerontology.conferenceseries.com

3rd Internationl Conference on
General Practice & Primary Care
August 16-17, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: generalpractice@healthconferences.org
W: generalpractice.conferenceseries.com

4th World Congress on Health Economics, Health Policy and Healthcare Management
September 13-14, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: health-economics@healthconferences.org
W: healtheconomics.healthconferences.org

7th International Conference on
Epidemiology & Public Health
September 17-19, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: epidemiology@healthconferences.org
W: epidemiology.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Environmental Health & Preventive Medicine
October 15-16, 2018 Warsaw, Poland
E: environmentalhealth@healthconferences.org
W: environmentalhealth.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Advances in Skin, Wound Care and Tissue Science
October 18-19, 2018 Rome, Itlay
E: woundcongress@healthcarevents.com
W: woundcare.conferenceseries.com/europe

3rd International Conference on
Healthcare & Hospital Management
October 25-26, 2018 Athens, Greece
E: hospitalmanagement@healthcareevents.com
W: hospitalmanagement.conferenceseries.com

7th International Conference on
Medical & Nursing Education
October 29-30, 2018 Brussels, Belgium
E: medicaleducation@healthconferences.org
W: medicaleducation.conferenceseries.com



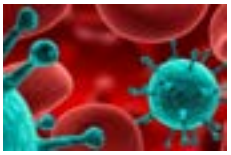
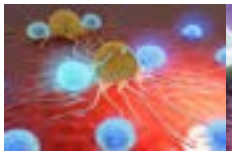



5th International Conference on
Healthcare and Hospital Management
December 03-05, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: hospitalmanagement@healthconferences.org
W: hospital-management.healthconferences.org

3rd International Conference on
Autoimmunity
November 26-27, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: autoimmunity@immunologyconferences.org
W: autoimmunity.conferenceseries.com

Immunology

Infectious Diseases




9th Molecular Immunology & Immunogenetics Congress
March 08-09, 2018 London, UK
E: molecularimmunology@immunologyconferences.org
W: molecularimmunology.conferenceseries.com

5th International Congress on
Infectious Diseases
March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: infectioncongress@infectiousconferences.com
W: infectioncongress.conferenceseries.com

9th European Immunology Conference
June 14-16, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: euroimmunology@conferenceseries.net
W: immunology.conferenceseries.com/europe

4th World Congress on
Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs
June 11-12, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: rarediseasecongress@infectiousconferences.com
W: rarediseases.conferenceseries.com/europe

5th International Conference on
Parasitology
July 12-13, 2018 Paris, France
E: parasitology@immunologyconferences.org
W: parasitology.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on
Influenza and Zoonotic Diseases
July 02-03, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: influenza@infectiousconferences.com
W: influenza.conferenceseries.com

10th International Conference on
Clinical and Cellular Immunology
August 06-07, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: immunologyworld@annualconferences.org
W: immunology.immunologyconferences.org

9th International Conference on
Emerging Infectious Diseases
August 27-28, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: emerginginfections@annualconferences.org
W: emerging-diseases.infectiousconferences.com

11th Annual Congress on
Immunology & Immunotechnology
September 13-14, 2018 Zurich, Swtizerland
E: immunologycongress@annualconferences.org
W: immunologycongress.immunologyconferences.org

6th World Congress on
Control and Prevention of HIV/AIDS, STDs & STIs
August 27-29, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: std@infectiousconferences.com
W: globalhiv-aids-std.infectiousconferences.com

12th International Conference on
Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology
October 01-02, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: allergy@immunologyconferences.org
W: allergy.conferenceseries.com

10th Euro-Global Conference on Infectious Diseases
September 27-29, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: europe@infectiousconferences.com
W: infection.conferenceseries.com/europe






13th World Congress on
Infection Prevention and Control
October 11-12, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: ipcc@infectiousconferences.com
W: infectionprevention.conferenceseries.com

7th International Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Conference
October 22-23, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: copdconferences@annualconferences.org
W: copd.conferenceseries.com/europe

Materials Science





3rd Annual Conference and Expo on
Biomaterials
March 05-06, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: biomaterials@materialsconferences.org
W: biomaterials.conferenceseries.com

16th International Conference on
Emerging Materials and Nanotechnology
March 22-23, 2018 London, UK
E: emergingmaterialscongress@materialsconferences.org
W: emergingmaterials.materialsconferences.com

4th International Conference and Expo on
Ceramics and Composite Materials
May 14-15, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: ceramics@materialsconferences.org
W: ceramics.conferenceseries.com

19th World Congress on
Materials Science and Engineering
June 11-13, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: materialscongress@materialsconferences.org
W: materialsscience.conferenceseries.com/europe

7th International conference on
Smart Materials and Structures
July 02-03, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: smartmaterialscongress@annualconferences.org
W: smartmaterials.materialsconferences.com

20th International Conference on
Advanced Energy Materials and research
August 13-14, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: advancedenergymaterials@annualconferences.org
W: energymaterials.materialsconferences.com

21st International Conference on
Advanced Materials & Nanotechnology
September 04-06, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: materials@materialsconferences.org
W: materials.conferenceseries.com

International Conference on
Advanced Materials and Simulations
September 11-12, 2018 University of Derby, UK
E: materialssimulation@materialsconferences.org
W: advanced-materials-simulation.materialsconferences.com

3rd International Conference on
Graphene, Carbon Nanotubes, and Nanostructures
September 17-18, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: carboncongress@materialsconferences.org
W: carbon.materialsconferences.com

Microbiology





16th International Pharmaceutical Microbiology and Biotechnology Conference
May 21-23, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: pharmaceutical@microbiologyconferences.org
W: pharmaceuticalmicrobiology.conferenceseries.com/europe

10th International Virology Congress and Expo
July 02-04, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: eurovirology@microbiologyconferences.org
W: virology.conferenceseries.com/europe

13th International Congress on
Microbial Interactions and Microbial Ecology
July 19-20, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: microbialinteraction@microbiologyconferences.org
W: microbialinteraction.conferenceseries.com

47th World Congress on Microbiology
September 10-11, 2018 London, UK
E: microbiology@microbiologyconferences.org
W: microbiology.conferenceseries.com/europe

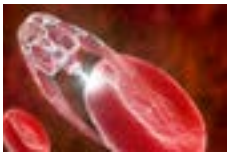





9th international summit on
Clinical Microbiology
October 08-09, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: microbiologysummit@microbiologyconferences.org
W: clinicalmicrobiology.conferenceseries.com/europe

5th World Congress and Expo on
Applied Microbiology
November 15-16, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: appliedmicrobiology@microbiologyconferences.org
W: microbiology.conferenceseries.com

Nanotechnology


23rd International Conference on
Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology
March 15-16, 2018 London, UK
E: nanomaterials@nanotechconferences.org
W: nanomaterials.conferenceseries.com

24th World Nano Conference
May 07-08 | 2018 Rome, Italy
E: nano@nanotechconferences.org
W: nano.conferenceseries.com

25th Nano Congress for Future Advancements
August 16-17, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: nanocongress@nanotechconferences.org
W: nanocongress.conferenceseries.com

26th International Conference on
Advanced Nanotechnology
October 04-05, 2018 Moscow Russia
E: advancednano@nanotechconferences.org
W: advancednano.nanotechconferences.org

3rd World Congress and Expo on
Graphene and 2D Materials
November 26-28, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: graphene@nanotechconferences.org
W: graphene.conferenceseries.com/europe

28th International Conference on
Nanosciences and Nanotechnology
November 26-28, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: nanoscience@nanotechconferences.org
W: nanotechnology.conferenceseries.com

Nephrology





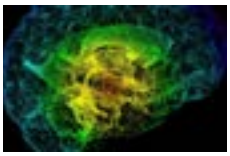
17th International Conference on
Nephrology & Urology
March 12-13, 2018 London, UK
E: nephrology-urology@annualconferences.org
W: nephrology-urology.nephroconferences.com

19th Global Nephrologists Annual Meeting
May 14-15, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: nephrologists@nephroconferences.com
W: annualmeeting.conferenceseries.com/nephrologists/

22nd European Nephrology Conference
October 15-16, 2018 Warsaw, Poland
E: euronephrology@nephroconferences.com
W: nephrology.conferenceseries.com/europe

Neuroscience





21st World Congress on Neurology and Therapeutics
March 15-17, 2018 London, UK
E: neurology@neuroconferences.com
W: neurologyconference.com






22nd International Conference on
Neurology & Neurophysiology
April 23-24, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: neurophysiology@neuroconferences.com
W: neurophysiology.conferenceseries.com

23rd International Conference on
Neurology and Neurosurgery
April 23-24, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: neurosurgery@neuroconferences.org
W: neurosurgery.conferenceseries.com

24th International Conference on
Neuroscience and Neurochemistry
May 21-22, 2018 Birmingham, UK
E: neurochemistry@neuroconferences.com
W: neurochemistry.conferenceseries.com

11th International Conference on
Alzheimers Disease & Dementia
May 24-25, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: dementiacongress@neuroconferences.com
W: alzheimers-dementia.neurologyconference.com

3rd International Conference on Spine and Spinal Disorders
June 11-12, 2018 London, UK
E: spine@neuroconferences.com
W: spine.conferenceseries.com

25th World Congress on Neurology & Neuroscience
June 18-19, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: neurosciencecongress@neuroconferences.com
W: neuroscience.neurologyconference.com

27th Euro-Global Neurologists Meeting
July 23-25, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: neurologistsconference@neuroconferences.com
W: neurologists.neurologyconference.com

11th International Conference on Vascular Dementia
July 23-25, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: vasculardementiacongress@neuroconferences.com
W: vasculardementia.neurologyconference.com

7th World Congress on
Addictive Disorders & Addiction Therapy
July 16-18, 2018 London, UK
E: addiction@neuroconferences.com
W: addictiontherapy.conferenceseries.com/europe

26th European Neurology Congress
August 6-8, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: neurologycongress@neuroconferences.com
W: neurologyconference.com/europe

4th International Conference on Epilepsy & Treatment
August 29-30, 2018 Zurich, Swtizerland
E: epilepsy@neuroconferences.com
W: epilepsytreatment.conferenceseries.com

4th World Congress on Parkinsons & Huntington Disease
August 29-30, 2018 Zurich, Swtizerland
E: parkinson@neuroconferences.com
W: parkinsons.neurologyconference.com

6th International Conference on
Brain Disorders and Therapeutics
September13-15, 2018 Copenhagen, Denmark
E: braindisorders@neuroconferences.com
W: braindisorders.conferenceseries.com

7th International Conference on Neurological Disorders & Stroke
September 20-21, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: strokecongress@neuroconferences.com
W: stroke.neurologyconference.com

27th International Conference on
Neurology and Cognitive Neuroscience
October 18-19, 2018 Warsaw, Poland
E: neurocognitive@neuroconferences.com
W: neurocognitivedisorders.conferenceseries.com

12th International Conference on
Alzheimer's Disease & Dementia
October 29-31, 2018 Valencia, Spain
E: dementia@neuroconferences.com
W: alzheimers-dementia.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on Spine Surgery
November 1-2, 2018 Brussels, Belgium
E: spinesurgeryconference@neuroconferences.com
W: spinalsurgery.neurologyconference.com

28th Global Neurologists Annual Meeting on
Neurology and Neurosurgery
November 1-3, 2018 Brussels, Belgium
E: neurologists@neuroconferences.com
W: annualmeeting.conferenceseries.com/neurologists






4th International Conference on Spine and Spinal Disorders
November 12-13, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: spinecongress@neuroconferences.com
W: spine.conferenceseries.com/europe

4th International Conference on
Central Nervous System Disorders & Therapeutics
November 12-14, 2018 Edinburgh, Scotland
E: cns@neuroconferences.com
W: cns.conferenceseries.com

Nursing





47th Global Nursing & Healthcare Conference
March 01-03, 2018 London, UK
E: nursingglobal@nursingconference.com
W: global.nursingconference.com/europe

7th World Congress on Breast Cancer
May 10-11, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: breastcancer@conferenceseries.net
W: breastcancer.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Reproductive Health and Medicine
May 21-22, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: reproductivemedicine@healthconferences.org
W: reproductivehealth.conferenceseries.com/europe

48th World Congress on
Advanced Nursing Research
June 14-15, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: nursingresearch@annualconferences.org
W: nursingresearch.nursingmeetings.com

2nd World Congress on
Patient Safety & Quality Healthcare
June 21-22, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: patientsafety@healthconferences.org
W: patientsafety.conferenceseries.com

49th International Congress on
Nursing Care Plan and Health
16 -18 July 2018 Rome, Italy
E: nursingcareplan@annualconferences.org
W: nursingcareplan.nursingmeetings.com

50th World Congress On Men in Nursing
July 16-17, 2018 Rome, Italy
mennursing@annualconferences.org
W: men.nursingmeetings.com

5th Annual Congress on
Emergency Nursing & Critical Care
July 16-17, 2018 London, UK
E: emergencynursing@annualconferences.org
W: emergency.nursingmeetings.com

26th Cancer Nursing & Nurse Practitioners Conference
July 16-17, 2018 London, UK
E: cancernursing@nursingconference.com
W: cancernursing.nursingconference.com

31st World Congress on
Advanced Nursing Practice
August 16-18, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: nursingpractice@nursingconference.com
W: nursingpractice.nursingconference.com

29th International Conference on
Pediatric Nursing & Healthcare
August 16-17, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: pediatricnursing@nursingconference.com
W: pediatric.nursingconference.com

17th World Congress on
Clinical Nursing and Practice
August 29-30, 2018 Zurich, Swtizerland
E: clinicalnursing@annualconferences.org
W: clinical.nursingmeetings.com

5th World Congress on
Midwifery & Women's Health
September 13-14, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: euromidwifery@nursingconference.com
W: midwifery.conferenceseries.com/europe

24th World Nursing and Healthcare Conference
September 13-15, 2018 Copenhagen, Denmark
E: worldnursing@annualconferences.org
W: world.nursingconference.com






51st World Nursing Leadership & Management Conference
October 04-05, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: nursingleadership@annualconferences.org
W: nursingleadership.nursingmeetings.com

5th International Conference on
Gynecology and Obstetrics
October 8-10, 2018- Zurich, Switzerland
E: gynecology@nursingconference.com
W: gynecology.conferenceseries.com

33rd Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit
October 8-10, 2018 Edinburgh, Scotland
E: euronursing@nursingconference.com
W: europe.nursingconference.com

27th World Nursing Education Conference
November 12-14, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: nursingeducation@nursingconference.com
W: nursingeducation.nursingconference.com

Nutrition





15th International Conference on Clinical Nutrition
May 24-26, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: clinicalnutrition@nutritionalconference.com
W: clinicalnutrition.conferenceseries.com

21st European Nutrition and Dietetics Conference
June 11-13, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: nutritioncongress@nutritionalconference.com
W: nutritionalconference.com/europe

14th International Congress on Advances in Natural Medicines, Nutraceuticals & Neurocognition
July 19-20, 2018 London, UK
E: nutraceuticals@nutritionalconference.com
W: nutraceuticals.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

6th International Conference on
Sports Nutrition & Fitness
August 16-17, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: sports-nutrition@annualconferences.org
W: sportsnutrition.nutritionalconference.com

17th World Congress on
Nutrition and Food Chemistry
September 13-15, 2018 London, UK
E: nutri-foodchemistry@nutritionalconference.com
W: nutrition-foodchemistry.conferenceseries.com

22nd European Nutritional Science Congress
November 26-27, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: nutritionalscience@nutritionalconference.com
W: nutritionalscience.nutritionalconference.com

Obesity





11th International Conference on
Childhood Obesity and Nutrition
March 15-16, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: childhoodobesity@annualconferences.org
W: childhoodobesity.conferenceseries.com

14th Euro Obesity and Endocrinology Congress
September 13-14, 2018 London, UK
E: euroobesity@obesityconference.org
W: obesity.nutritionalconference.com

Oncology & Cancer





12th World Hematologists Congress
March 15-16, 2018 London, UK
E: hematologists@oncologymeet.com
W: hematology.conferenceseries.com/europe

6th International Congress on
Gynecology & Gynecologic Oncology
July 23-24, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: gynecologyconference@annualconferences.org
W: gynecologyconference.annualcongress.com






29th Euro-Global Summit on
Cancer Therapy & Radiation Oncology
July 23-25, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: eurocancer@oncologyseries.com
W: cancer-radiationoncology.conferenceseries.com

28th Euro Congress on Cancer Science & Therapy
August 09-10, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: cancerscience@oncologyseries.com
W: cancerscience.conferenceseries.com

4th World Congress on
Medical Imaging and Clinical Research
September 03-04, 2018 London, UK
E: medicalimaging@oncologyseries.com
W: clinical-medicalimaging.conferenceseries.com

4th International Congress on
Epigenetics and Chromatin
September 03-04, 2018 London, UK
E: epigenetics@oncologyseries.com
W: epigenetics.conferenceseries.com

3rd Cancer Diagnostics Conference & Expo
September 20-21, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: cancerdiagnotics@oncologyseries.com
W: cancerdiagnostics.conferenceseries.com

36th World Cancer Conference
October 11-13, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: worldcancer@annualconferences.org
W: cancer.global-summit.com

13th World Biomarkers Congress
November 29-30, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: worldbiomarkers@oncologyseries.com
W: molecular-cancer-biomarkers.conferenceseries.com

Ophthalmology





19th Ophthalmology Summit
Feb 26-27, 2018 Berlin Germany
E: ophthalmologysummit@ophthalmologyconferences.com
W: ophthalmologysummit.conferenceseries.com

3rd Global Pediatric Ophthalmology Congress
March 22-23, 2018 London, UK
E: pediatricophthalmology@ophthalmologyconferences.com
W: pediatricophthalmology.conferenceseries.com

2nd International Conference on
Cataract and Advanced Eye Care
June 14-16, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: cataract@ophthalmologyconferences.com
W: cataract.conferenceseries.com

2nd Global Meeting and Expo on
Vision Science & Eye
August 29-30, 2018 Zurich, Swizeland
E: visionscience@ophthalmologyconferences.com
W: visionscience.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference and Expo on
Optometry and Vision Science
October 8-9, 2018 Edinburg, Scotland
E: optometry@ophthalmologyconferences.com
W: optometry.conferenceseries.com

17th International Conference on
Clinical & Experimental Ophthalmology
October 1-3, 2018 Moscow, Russia
E: ophthalmology@ophthalmologyconferences.org
W: ophthalmology.conferenceseries.com

28th European Ophthalmology Congress
November 26-28, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: ophthalmologycongress@ophthalmologyconferences.com
W: ophthalmology.conferenceseries.com/europe

Pathology





13th International Conference on
Laboratory Medicine and Pathology
June 25-26, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: laboratorymedicine@pathologyconferences.org
W: laboratorymedicine.conferenceseries.com

14th International Conference on
Surgical Pathology & Cancer Diagnosis
May 17-18, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: surgicalpathology@annualconferences.org
W: surgicalpathology.conferenceseries.com






8th European Conference on Predictive, Preventive, Personalized Medicine & Molecular Diagnostics
August 20-21, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: europersonalizedmedicine@confernceseries.net
W: personalizedmedicine.conferenceseries.com/europe

Pediatrics





3rd International Conference on Pediatric Surgery
May 7-8, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: pediatricsurgery@annualconferences.org
W: pediatricsurgery.conferenceseries.com

17th International Conference on Clinical Pediatrics
June 14-16, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: clinicalpediatrics@pediatricsconferences.org
W: clinicalpediatrics.conferenceseries.com

Advances in Neonatal and Pediatric Nutrition
July 19-21, 2018 London, UK
E: neonatalnutrition@annualconferences.org
W: pediatricnutrition.pediatricsconference.com

20th International Conference on
Pediatrics Primary Care
September 03-04 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: pediatricprimarycare@annualconferences.org
W: primarycare.pediatricsconferences.com

18th International Conference on
Pediatrics Health
August 06-07, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: pediatricshealth@annualconferences.org
W: health.pediatricsconferences.com

24th European Pediatrics Conference
September 10-12, 2018 Copenhagen, Denmark
E: europediatrics@pediatricsconferences.org
W: pediatrics.conferenceseries.com/europe

24th World Pediatrics Conference
October 18-20, 2018 Warsaw, Poland
E: worldpediatrics@annualconferences.org
W: worldpediatrics.pediatricsconferences.org




26th International Conference on
Neonatology and Perinatology
November 15-17 2018 Edinburgh, Scotland
E: neonatology@pediatricsconferences.com
W: neonatology.conferenceseries.com

Petroleum





9th International Conference and Expo on
Oil and Gas
August 9-10, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: petroleum@oilgasconferences.org
W: oil-gas.conferenceseries.com

Physical Therapy & Rehabilitation





5th International Conference and Expo on
Novel Physiotherapies
March 19-20, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: novelphysiotherapies@annualconferences.org
W: novelphysiotherapies.conferenceseries.com

6th International Conference & Exhibition on
Physiotherapy & Physical Rehabilitation
August 13-14, 2018 London, UK
E: physiotherapy@annualconferences.org
W: physiotherapy.annualcongress.com

Pharma





12th World Congress on
Pharmaceutical Sciences and Innovations in Pharma Industry
February 26- 27, 2018 London, UK
E: pharmaindustry@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: industry.pharmaceuticalconferences.com




16th International Conference and Exhibition on
Pharmaceutics & Novel Drug Delivery Systems
March 19-21, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: pharmaceutica@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: novel-drugdelivery-systems.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

11th European Biosimilars Congress
April 26-27, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: eurobiosimilars@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: biosimilars-biologics.pharmaceuticalconferences.com/europe

15th Annual European Pharma Congress
May 07-09, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: pharmaeurope@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: europe.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

4th World Congress and Exhibition on
Antibiotics and Antibiotic Resistance
June 14-15, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: antibiotics@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: antibiotics.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

9th International Conference and Exhibition on
Pharmacovigilance
June 21-22, 2018 London, UK
E: pharmacovigilance@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: pharmacovigilance.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

4th International Conference and Exhibition on
Natural Products, Medicinal Plants & Marine Drugs
June 11-12, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: naturalproducts@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: naturalproducts.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

16th International Conference and Exhibition on
Pharmaceutical Formulations
July 26-27, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: formulations@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: formulation.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

10th World Congress on Pharmacology
July 30-Aug 01, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: pharmacology@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: pharmacology.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

4th International Conference and Expo on
Drug Discovery, Designing & Development
September 06-07, 2018 London, UK
E: drugdiscovery@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: drug-discovery.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

6th International Conference on
Advanced Clinical Research and Clinical Trials
September 10-11, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: clinicalresearch@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: clinicalresearch.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

18th World Pharma Congress
October 18-19, 2018 Warsaw, Poland
E: pharmacongress@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: world.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

18th Annual Pharmaceutical and Chemical Analysis Congress
November 05-06, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: analysis@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: analysis.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

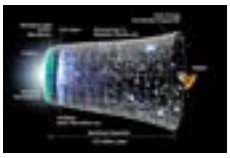
3rd International Conference on
Generics Drugs and Biosimilars
November 15-17, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: genericpharma@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: generic-market.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

9th Global Experts Meeting on
Neuropharmacology
November 15-16, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: neuro@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: neuro.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

23rd International Conference on
Pharmaceutical Biotechnology
December 10-11, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: pharmabiotech@pharmaceuticalconferences.org
W: biotech.pharmaceuticalconferences.com

Physics



3rd International Conference on Nuclear and Plasma Physics
June 07-08, 2018 London, UK
E: plasmaphysics@annualconferences.org
W: plasmaphysics.physicsmeeting.com

5th International Conference on
Theoretical and Applied Physics
July 02-03, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: appliedphysics@annualconferences.org
W: appliedphysics.physicsmeeting.com






9th International Conference on
Optics, Photonics & Lasers
July 02-04, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: eurooptics@annualconferences.org
W: optics.physicsmeeting.com

4th International Conference on
Condensed Matter and Materials Physics
August 16-17, 2018 London, UK
E: materialsphysics@annualconferences.org
W: materialsphysics.physicsmeeting.com

3rd International Conference on
Quantum Optics and Quantum Computing
September 10-11, 2018 London, UK
E: quantumoptics@annualconferences.org
W: quantumoptics.physicsmeeting.com

4th International Conference on Physics
September 17-18, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: physics@physicsconferences.org
W: physics.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on
Quantum Physics and Quantum Technology
October 18-19, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: quantumphysics@physicsconferences.org
W: quantumphysics.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on
Astronomy and Space Science
October 18-19, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: astrospace@physicsconferences.org
W: astronomy-space.physicsmeeting.com

3rd International Conference on
Magnetism and Magnetic Materials
October 22-23, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: magneticmaterials@annualconferences.org
W: magneticmaterials.physicsmeeting.com

4th International Conference on
High Energy & Particle Physics
December 03-04, 2018 Valencia, Spain
E: highenergy@physicsconferences.org
W: highenergyphysics.conferenceseries.com

Psychiatry





4th International Conference on
Mental Health & Human Resilience
April 26-27, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: mentalhealth@conferenceseries.net
W: mentalhealth.conferenceseries.com

4th International Conference on
Depression, Anxiety and Stress Management
May 10-11, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: stress@psychiatrycongress.com
W: stressmanagement.global-summit.com

27th World Congress on
Psychiatry & Psychological Syndromes
June 21-23, 2018 London, UK
E: psychiatrycongress.com

28th Euro Congress on
Psychiatrists and Psychologists
July 05-06, 2018 Vienna, Austria
E: europsychiatry@psychiatrycongress.com
W: psychiatry.global-summit.com/europe

29th International Conference on
Psychiatry & Psychology Health
July 09-10, 2018 Paris, France
E: psychologyhealth@annualconferences.org
W: psychologyhealth.conferenceseries.com

33rd International Conference on
Adolescent Medicine & Child Psychology
Sep 04-05, 2018 Zurich, Switzerland
E: childpsychology@conferenceseries.net
W: childpsychology.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Congress on
Forensic Science and Psychology
October 22-23, 2018 Athens, Greece
E: forensiccongress@psychiatrycongress.com
W: forensic.conferenceseries.com






35th International Conference on
Psychiatry & Psychosomatic Medicine
November 01-03, 2018 Brussels, Belgium
E: psychosomaticmedicine@psychiatrycongress.com
W: psychosomatic.conferenceseries.com

Surgery





3rd International Conference on
Metabolic and Bariatric Surgery
March 15-16, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: bariatricsurgery@annualconferences.org
W: bariatricsurgery.conferenceseries.com

7th International Conference and Exhibition on Surgery
June 21-23, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: surgery@surgeryconferences.org
W: sugery.conferenceseries.com

3rd International Conference on Anesthesia
June 21-22, 2018 Dublin, Ireland
E: anesthesia@annualconferences.org
W: anesthesia.conferenceseries.com

13th International Conference on
Arthroplasty and Orthopedics
August 08-09, 2018 Rome, Italy
E: arthroplasty@annualconferences.org
W: orthopedics.surgeryconferences.com

8th International Conference and Expo on
Cosmetology, Trichology & Aesthetic Practices
August 13-14, 2018 Madrid, Spain
E: cosmetologycongress@surgeryconferences.org
W: cosmetology.surgeryconferences.com

World Congress on
Neurology and Neuromuscular Disorders
September 13-14, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany
E: neuromuscular@annualconferences.org
W: neuromuscular.neuroconferences.com

3rd European Otolaryngology-ENT Surgery Conference
October 08-10, 2018 London, UK
E: ent@surgeryconferences.org
W: ent.conferenceseries.com

2nd International Conference on
Craniofacial Surgery
October 08-09, 2018 London, UK
E: craniofacial@annualconferences.org
W: craniofacial.surgeryconferences.com

9th European Congress of Rheumatology,
Autoimmunity and Orthopedics
October 16-17, 2018 Warsaw, Poland
E: rheumatology@annualconferences.org
W: rheumatology.conferenceseries.com

Toxicology





15th Euro-Global Summit on
Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology
July 02-04, 2018 Berlin, Germany
E: eurotoxicology@annualconferences.org
W: toxicology.global-summit.com/europe

16th Annual Meeting on
Environmental Toxicology and Life Sciences
August 13-14, 2018 London, UK
E: euroenvitox@annualconferences.org
W: environmentaltoxicology.toxicologyconferences.com

Vaccines





29th International Conference on
Vaccines and Immunization
March 19-20, 2018 London, UK
E: vaccinessummit@immunologyconferences.org
W: vaccines-immunization.conferenceseries.com

31st Euro Global Summit and Expo on
Vaccines & Vaccination
June 14-16, 2018 Barcelona, Spain
E: eurovaccines@vaccineconference.com
W: europe.vaccineconferences.com












5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Keynote Forum

Day 1

Peter Timms, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-037



Peter Timms

University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

Development of a chlamydial vaccine for koalas: Protection against infection as well as disease

Wild koala populations continue to experience serious declines as a result of several threatening factors including: loss of habitat; motor vehicle trauma; dog attacks and; chlamydial disease. Chlamydial infections are associated with diseases ranging from ocular disease leading to blindness, as well as urinary and genital tract disease, leading to female infertility. Modeling shows that targeting chlamydial disease would have a major impact on stabilizing population decline. Our previous studies have demonstrated that koalas can be safely immunized with a vaccine containing a mixture of chlamydial major outer membrane protein (MOMP) antigens combined with a single or three-dose subcutaneous regime. In our most recent, large scale, field trial of the vaccine, we vaccinated 30 koalas that were outwardly clinically healthy but either chlamydia PCR negative or chlamydia PCR positive, and followed them for 1-2 years to assess the protective effect of the vaccine (compared to a control group of unvaccinated koalas). We observed strong, specific and long-lasting immune responses in the vaccinated koalas; high titer antibody responses (as measured by ELISA and also in vitro neutralization) as well as chlamydia-specific cytokine responses (interferon-gamma and IL-17 in particular). For animals which were chlamydia PCR positive at the time of vaccination, we observed a significant reduction in their infection PCR load (at both the ocular and urogenital tract sites). We also observed protection from progression to clinical disease in the vaccinated animals. We have also conducted a small trial to vaccinate animals which already have clinical signs of ocular disease. Instead of the normal practice of administering antibiotics (chloramphenicol, daily for 28 days, which severely disrupts the animal's gut microbiome) we vaccinated four animals with a single dose, 3-MOMP vaccine. For all vaccinated animals, their chlamydia PCR load decreased, often to zero, and in two animals at least, we observed a decrease in their clinical disease score. These results are promising for the future development of an effective chlamydial vaccine for use in captive as well as wild koalas.

Recent publications

1. Timms P (2017) Novel strategies for developing vaccines bring encouraging progress. Pathogens and Disease 29:75.
2. Desclozeaux M, Robbins A, Jelocnik M, Khan S, Hanger J, Gerdts V, Potter A, Polkinghorne A and Timms P (2017) Immunization of a wild koala population with a recombinant Chlamydia pecorum Major Outer Membrane Protein (MOMP) or Polymorphic Membrane Protein (PMP) based vaccine: New insights on immune response, protection and clearance. PLoS One 12(6):e0178786.
3. Desclozeaux M, Jelocnik M, Timms P, Whitting K, Saifzadeh S, Bommana S, Potter A, Gerdts V and Polkinghorne A (2017) Safety and immunogenicity of a prototype anti-chlamydia pecorum recombinant protein vaccine in lambs and pregnant ewes. Vaccine 35: 3461–3465.
4. Marsh J, Ong V, Lott W, Tyndall J, Timms P and Huston W (2017) Chlamydia trachomatis HtrA: the lynch pin of the chlamydial surface and a promising therapeutic agent. Future Microbiology 12:817–829.
5. Lau A, Kong F, Fairley C, Donovan B, Chen M, Bradshaw C, Boyd M, Amin J, Timms P, Tabrizi S, Regan D, McNulty A and Hocking J (2017) Treatment efficacy of azithromycin 1g single dose versus doxycycline 100mg twice daily for 7 days for the treatment of rectal chlamydia among men who have sex with men - a double blind randomised controlled trial protocol. BMC Infectious Diseases 17:35.

Biography

Peter Timms is Professor of Microbiology at the University of Sunshine Coast in Queensland, Australia. He is a nationally and internationally renowned microbiologist with specific expertise in the area of Chlamydia. His laboratory is acknowledged as the leading Australian laboratory and one of the leading groups internationally working on all aspects of chlamydial infections. His research group of 12 staff and students is developing vaccines and new diagnostics for chlamydial diseases in humans and animals as well as an improved understanding of chlamydial genomics, cell biology and pathogenicity. The group is widely acknowledged for its major contributions to chlamydial infections in koalas and other wildlife, including the development of a vaccine for koalas. He has published over 250 papers, reviews and book chapters in peer-reviewed international scientific journals.

ptimms@usc.edu.au

Notes:

Zlatko Dembic, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-037



Zlatko Dembic
University of Oslo, Norway

Tuberculosis risk is spread within the hallmarks of the disease

Statement of the Problem: Heritable susceptibility to tuberculosis (TB) is complex and polygenic in nature. Only five to ten percent of humans that come in contact with the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mt) will manifest the disease, provided no acquired- or congenital immunodeficiency were present. We still lack a viable explanation for the observed epidemiologic fact.

Method: Activation of macrophages via proinflammatory cytokines IFN-v and interleukin (IL)-17 can kill intracellular bacteria such as Mt. Instead, macrophages stimulated by the Toll-like receptor (TLR)-10 agonists show an anti-inflammatory effect. The TLR-10 acts by inhibiting the TLR-2 signaling from the cell membrane. The TLR-2 is the Mt-binding protein by which activated macrophages can internalize (and kill) Mt. Inactivation of the TLR-2 protein might convey a risk for developing the disease. This was supported by our finding that TLR2 gene polymorphisms, which either inactivate the TLR2 gene product or have a dominant-negative role in TLR-2-signaling, associated with elevated risk for tuberculosis in the Croatian Caucasian population.

Findings: The genome-wide study found that three single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within the HLA class II loci were significantly associated with TB; suggesting that adaptive immunity is of paramount importance for defense against TB. In our studied population, SNP in the TLR10 gene was associated with risk for TB, analyzed by the dominant model of inheritance. However, this was contrasted by the fact that SNPs in the IL17A&F genes were not.

Conclusion & Significance: Studying genetic risk by association analyses or genome-wide screening led us to propose that clinical manifestation of TB is a state above certain risk-threshold. Threshold is reached by accumulation of seemingly minor susceptibilities divided between the hallmarks of the disease (Fig 1). The model suggests that every human population has its own mosaic of genetic risks for TB.

Recent publications

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2. Sveinbjornsson G. et al. (2016) HLA class II sequence variants influence tuberculosis risk in populations of European ancestry. Nature genetics 48:318-322.
3. Vrbanec J et al. (2016) Genetic risk of tuberculosis is spread within the hallmarks of the disease. Immunother Open Acc 2:117.
4. Bulat-Kardum L. et al. (2015) Genetic polymorphisms in the toll-like receptor 10, interleukin (IL)17A and IL17F genes differently affect the risk for tuberculosis in Croatian population. Scand J Immunol 82:63-9.
5. Etokebe G E et al. (2010) Toll-like receptor 2 (P631H) mutant impairs membrane internalization and is a dominant negative allele. Scand J Immunol. 71:369-381 (2010).

Biography

Zlatko Dembic is a Professor of Immunology, Cell-Biology and Microbiology at University of Oslo. He has been working in science at various institutions in Academia (Medical Faculty, Zagreb, Croatia; Max-Planck Institute for Immunogenetics, Tubingen, Germany; Basel Institute for Immunology, Switzerland; Institute of Immunology, Oslo, Norway) and industry (Roche, Switzerland). He has his expertise in molecular biology shown by over 100 publications to date and a monograph about cytokines in immunology. He is co-inventor of the US patent (Roche) covering the production and use of etanercept (Enbrel), which is a successful (anti-TNF) biological used to treat several autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis. He was the president of the Norwegian Society for Immunology and Editor-in-chief of the *Scand J Immunol* (at present, Associate Editor). He is a Visiting Professor of Medicine at medical school in his hometown Rijeka (Croatia).

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Notes:







5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

Sessions:

Day 1 March 01, 2018

Sessions: Host and Pathogen Interactions | Infection pathogen Biology | Infection prevention & Control | Healthcare Infectious Diseases | Epidemiology - Infectious Diseases

Session Chair
Peter Timms
University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

Session Co-Chair
Zlatko Dembic
Norway

Session Introduction

Title: **Knowing to design: Costs of and benefits from nosocomial infections for hospitals**
Jean-Pierre Marissal, Cathollic University of LIlle Faculté de Gestion, France

Title: **Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease) is probably caused by Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease) is probably caused by Acinetobacter bacteria and not by prions**
Alan Ebringer, King's College London, UK

Title: **Consequences of *H. pylori* infection and its VacA cytotoxin on mitochondria and mitochondrial DNA: Impact on gastric pathogenesis**
Eliette Touati, Institut Pasteur, France

Title: **State of the art antimicrobial stewardship in immunocompromized hosts**
Alla Paskovaty, Memorial Sloan Ketterning Cancer Center, USA

Title: **Pharmacoproteomics of *Aspergillus fumigatus* for identification of novel molecular targets having application immunodiagnosis and therapy**
Rambir Singh, Bundelkhand University, India

Title: **Title: Knowledge and practices concerning multi-drug resistance tuberculosis among health workers and TB patients in Enugu, South-East, Nigeria**
Omotowo Babatunde, University of Nigeria, Nigeria

Title: **Pharmacoproteomics of *Aspergillus fumigatus* for identification of novel molecular targets having application immunodiagnosis and therapy**
Rambir Singh, Bundelkhand University, India

Title: **Epidemiological studies on tuberculosis and ethnopharmacological methods of its control among tribals of Anuppur district, Madhya Pradesh, India**
Poonam Sharma, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India

Title: **YRF: Prevention of cholera outbreak in chorkor, Accra-Ghana.**
Seth Omari Mensah, Kharkov national Medical University, Ukraine

Jean-Pierre Marissal, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Knowing to design: Costs of and benefits from nosocomial infections for hospitals

Jean-Pierre Marissal
Institut Catholique de Lille, France

Background: The basic conditions for any process of financial incentives or penalties to favor the investment of hospitals in the prevention of nosocomial infections are accuracy and fairness, because these two conditions have a strong influence on the acceptability and the effectiveness of such a process. Accuracy and fairness mostly refer to the methods used to assess the economic impact of nosocomial infections for hospitals, which concern both the measurement of the prolongation of stay and the estimation of the costs or benefits induced by nosocomial infections.

Objective: We present a framework owing to assess major aspects of the costs and benefits related to the existence of episodes of nosocomial infection for hospitals. This framework is used to compute the costs and benefits of nosocomial infections by *Clostridium difficile* for two hospital structures, to help thinking systems of financial rewards and penalties to reduce nosocomial infections.

Data & Methods: We use the properties of DRG-based payment systems to derive indicators of cost for hospitals, including an estimation of the productivity losses due to a nosocomial infection. The empirical test is based on a multi-state modelling based on Markov processes and bootstrapping aimed at estimating individual prolongation of stay at hospital due to *Clostridium difficile* infections.

Results: We show that the definition of economic indicators of costs or benefits for hospitals is made possible in the context of DRG-based payment systems. We point out potential inefficiencies of the current payment systems that a relevant reward/payment system should overcome. Finally, we show how the statistical methods used in the measurement of the prolongation of the hospital stay due to nosocomial infections pose potential problems in terms of fairness of rewards/penalties systems.

Conclusion: We analyse the existence of productivity gains in the case of deaths as a proof of the incompleteness of the DRG-related payment systems, and discuss the methodological issues associated with the statistical methods used to control for temporality bias.

Biography

Jean-Pierre Marissal completed his PhD in Microeconomics and works as a Health Economist at Catholic Institute of Lille, and the depending hospital structures. He gives lectures on microeconomics at the same academic institution.

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Alan Ebringer, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease) is probably caused by *Acinetobacter* bacteria and not by prions

Alan Ebringer
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Previous studies have shown that there is molecular mimicry between *Streptococcus* and cardiac collagens in rheumatic fever. In early 1990's the British government asked whether there was a role for molecular mimicry in bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as mad cow disease. A cursory review of the literature showed that molecular mimicry was present between the soil and nasal microbe *Acinetobacter* and myelin, the covering of nerves. The government, through DEFRA (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) then gave a £250,000 grant to King's College and access to BSE materials to investigate this problem. A pilot study showed that elevated levels of antibodies to the soil and nasal microbe *Acinetobacter* was found in 29 BSE animals compared to sera from 76 control animals ($p<0.001$). A second larger study involving 128 BSE compared to 127 controls, confirmed that elevated levels of antibodies to *Acinetobacter* were present in BSE animals ($p<0.001$) but not to 6 other bacteria. It appeared that feeding cattle with abattoir materials (meat-and bone meal) caused either contamination with *Acinetobacter* or with prions and the government banned the use of meat-and-bone meal supplements which led to the disappearance of BSE in British cattle. However a review of the definition of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) revealed that the Pasteur Effect, namely the production of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE) in experimental animals had not been considered when injecting saline brain homogenates in BSE research studies. The bio-assay is based on a wrong assumption that injecting saline brain homogenates will not cause damage to the healthy, test experimental animals. The concept that prions are infectious particles may require revision.

Biography

Alan Ebringer is Professor of Immunology at King's College London and has published over 300 papers in scientific literature. His main interests are immunology of ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE "mad cow disease"). His group has suggested that BSE is caused by *Acinetobacter* bacteria.

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Eliette Touati, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Consequences of *H. pylori* infection and its VacA cytotoxin on mitochondria and mitochondrial DNA: Impact on gastric pathogenesis

Eliette Touati
Institut Pasteur, France

Statement of the Problem: Mitochondria alterations and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) instabilities are a hallmark of cancer. Mitochondria represent strategic targets for pathogens also including *Helicobacter pylori.* This bacterium is a major risk factor for gastric cancer. Up to now, the cytotoxin VacA is the only one *H. pylori* factor known to target and damage mitochondria.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: By in vitro infection of gastric epithelial cells with wild-type and VacA-deficient *H. pylori* strains, treatment of cells with purified VacA proteins and infection of a mouse model, we show that *H. pylori* deregulates mitochondria by two novel mechanisms, both rather associated with host cell survival. First, early upon infection VacA induces transient increase of mitochondrial translocases and a dramatic accumulation of the mitochondrial DNA replication and maintenance factors POLG and TFAM. These events occur when VacA is not detected intracellularly, therefore do not require the direct interaction of the cytotoxin with the organelle. They occur independently of the VacA vacuolating activity. In vivo, these alterations coincide with the evolution of gastric lesions towards severity, concomitantly with the induction of mtDNA mutations and depletion of mtDNA content. Second, H. pylorus also induces VacA-independent alteration of mitochondrial replication and import components, suggesting the involvement of additional *H. pylori* activities in mitochondria-mediated effects.

Conclusions & Significance: Our findings reveal a novel and early inducer effect of *H. pylori* infection on mitochondrial translocases and the mtDNA replication/transcription machinery components POLG and TFAM. Moreover, we show that VacA does not account for all consequences of *H. pylori* infection at mitochondria, pointing to the involvement of other bacterial activities, yet to be determined. These effects of *H. pylori* infection are also relevant in vivo, suggesting that mitochondrial alterations impact H. pylori-induced gastric inflammation and pathogenicity.

Recent Publications

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2. Majlessi L, Fadel Sayes F, Bureau JF, et al (2017) Colonization with *Helicobacter* is concomitant with modified gut microbiota and drastic failure of the immune control of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Mucosal Immunology 10:1178-1189.
3. Matak P, Heinis M, Mathieu J, et al (2015) Myeloid HIF-1 is protective in *H. pylori* mediated gastritis. J of Immunology 194:3259-3266.
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5. Correia M, Casal S, Vinagre J, Seruca R, Figueiredo C, Touati E and Machado J C (2014) *H. pylori* cholesterol uptake impacts resistance to docosahexaenoic acid. Int. J of Medical Microbiology, 304: 314-320

Biography

Eliette Touati is currently working as a Senior Researcher at the Institut Pasteur in Paris. Her present work is dedicated to the study of the relationships between *H. pylori* infection and gastric cancer, focusing on the regulation of the host DNA damage and repair response. She works on translational projects to characterize gastric cancer biomarkers with the goal to develop non-invasive tests for the early detection/prevention of patients.

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Alla Paskovaty, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

State of the art antimicrobial stewardship in immunocompromized hosts

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Infections cause significant morbidity and mortality in patients with hematologic or solid tumor malignancies. Susceptibility to infection can occur from the malignancy itself, but the primary risk factor is immunosuppression from cancer treatment (e.g., cytotoxic chemotherapy, radiation, combined modality). Administration of broad antimicrobial therapy for empertic treatment of febrile neutropenia is recommended by national guidelines.. This strategy however needs to be balanced against the desire to continue broad-spectrum therapy for prolonged durations during the patient's hospitalization. Overuse of anitibiotics leads to antimicroibal resistance, higher healthcare costs, and poor health oucomes due to antimicrobial side effects. Immunocompromized paitents are at high risk for being colonized with multidrug resistant organisms, and are at high risk for morbidity and mortality due to such organisms. In addition, cancer patients are at higher risk for drug-related toxicity, due to drug-drug interactions between certain antimicrobials, cancer chemotherapy and supportive therapy.

To mitigate the overuse of antibiotics, multidisciplinary approach to atimicriboal steardship needs to be employed. Modern antimicrobial stewardship programs use tactics such as, pre-prescribing review and approval and/or de-escalation: either by changing the antimicrobial agent to something narrower or by stopping an antimicrobial combination or both. To aid in the process, successful stewardship allows collaboration between several departments: Hospital administration, Microbiology, Pharmacy, Departments of Medicine, Oncology and Infection control, Information Technology among a few. Innovative approaches in molecular diagnostics allow antimicrobial stewardship to intevene earlier and with higher success rate. Current technology allows for allerts during prescribing process, allowing for real-time antimicrobial stewardship interventions.

Immunocopromized patients present unique challenges for antimicrobial stewardship. This lecture identifies those challenges and presents various strategies that employ up-todate technology and diagnostics to aid in the endavor.

Biography

Dr. Paskovaty, holds Doctror of Pharmacy degree from a prestigious Americal Univercity, Albany College of Pharmacy and has been employed for over 15 years as an antimicrobial stewardship coordinator at a world renown cancer center in NYC: Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. She has been invited lecturer at numerous local and international meetings, has published papers and book chapters on topic of Antimicrobial Stweardship.

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Notes:

Rambir Singh et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Pharmacoproteomics of *Aspergillus fumigatus* for identification of novel molecular targets having application immuno diagnosis and therapy

Rambir Singh and **Poonam Sharma**
[1]Bundelkhand University, India
[2]Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India

Aspergillosis has emerged as threat to public health in recent past. Early stage diagnosis of aspergillosis has been difficult. There are limited options of effective drugs for treatment and invasive infections are always fatal. Importantly, clinical symptoms of aspergillosis overlap with those of TB. This often leads to misdiagnosis of aspergillosis as TB and wrong treatment. Hence, early diagnosis of aspergillosis is essentially needed. Currently, available late stage antigen based serological tests have limited diagnostic efficacy. Hence, there is urgent need for identification of novel molecules of diagnostic and therapeutic relevance. While working with Indian (ITCC-6604) and German (DAYA) strains of *A. fumigatus*, we were able to identify 111 cytosolic proteins spots from 2D gels. Out of these 111 protein spots, 66 proteins have been identified on comparison with available protein databases. Immuno-proteomics studies on these cytosolic proteins showed the presence of highly immuno-dominant IgG and IgE reactive proteins. Characterizations of these proteins have immense application in immuno-diagnosis and therapy of aspergillosis.

Biography

Rambir Singh completed his PhD in Biomedical Sciences (Infection Biology) from University of Delhi, India in 2004. After completing PhD, he joined Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, India, as an Assistant Professor in Biochemistry where currently he is working as Associate Professor in Biomedical Sciences. He is teaching microbiology, biochemical techniques and natural plant product based drug discovery at undergraduate and postgraduate level. He is working in the research area of 'Bioactive molecules from Ayurvedic medicinal plants, health effects of probiotics and proteomics of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

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Notes:

Omotowo Babatunde et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Knowledge and practices concerning multi-drug resistance tuberculosis among health workers and TB patients in Enugu, South-East, Nigeria

Omotowo Babatunde[1, 2], Ibeziako Vivian[2], Ndu Anne C[1, 2] and Ezeoke Uchechukwu E[1]
[1]University of Nigeria Enugu Campus, Nigeria
[2]University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Nigeria
[3]Institute of Human Virology, Nigeria

Introduction: Inadequate knowledge and practices of health workers and TB patients concerning MDR-TB may have serious health consequences and significant negative impact in the control of TB.

Objective: The purpose of the study was to ascertain the knowledge, and practices of health care workers and TB patients concerning MDR-TB.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive survey was conducted by questionnaire designed precisely for the study. Data was collected from 115 health workers at the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital Enugu, and 120 patients from DOTS centers. Data collected included sociodemographic and professional categories, knowledge and practices concerning MDR-TB. Data was analysed using SPSS version 21. Statistical significance of association between variables was assessed using Chi-square test at $p<0.05$. Ethical clearance was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of UNTH and consent was obtained from TB patients.

Results: All 115 and 120 respondents among health workers and TB patients respectively returned the completed questionnaires. Among health workers, 60 (52.2%) were females, 55 (47.8%) were males, and mean age was 38.7±11.8 years. Majority of TB patients were females 54.6%, with mean age of 32±12.6. A higher percentage 64.3% had tertiary education among health workers while only 13.5% among TB patients had tertiary education. Majority of TB patients 87.6% had no knowledge of MDR-TB, while only 35.6% of health workers had good knowledge. Category of health workers and knowledge of MDR-TB relationship was not statistically significant ($X^2=8.296$, df=4, p=0.081), but the relationship with their practices concerning MDR-TB was statistically significant ($X^2=13.426$, P=0.001). Practices of both health workers and TB patients towards MDR-TB were poor.

Conclusion: Both knowledge and practices of health care workers and TB patients concerning MDR-TB were poor. Training on MDR-TB for health care workers and health education for TB patients should be intensified for good treatment outcomes and improvement in TB control programs generally.

Biography

Omotowo Babatunde Ishola is currently working as an expertise chief in department of community health medicine at University of Nigeria, Teaching hospital, Enugu Nigeria.

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Notes:

Adeyemi Adeniyi Abati, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Hepatitis C virus testing and treatment among persons receiving buprenorphine in an office-based program for opioid use disorders in Nigeria

Adeyemi Adeniyi Abati
Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria

Aim: In Nigeria, Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is primarily spread through injection drug use. There is an urgent need to improve access to care for HCV among persons with opioid use disorders who inject drugs. The purpose of our study is to determine the prevalence of HCV, patient characteristics, and receipt of appropriate care in a sample of patients treated with buprenorphine for their opioid use disorders in a primary care setting.

Methods: This study used retrospective clinical data from the electronic medical record. The study population included patients receiving buprenorphine in the office based opioid treatment (OBOT) clinic within the adult primary medicine clinic at Lagos Medical Center between October 2008 and August 2015 who received a conclusive HCV antibody AB test within a year of clinic entry. We compared characteristics by HCV serostatus using Pearson's Chi-square and provided numbers/percentages receiving appropriate care.

Results: The sample comprised 300 patients slightly less than half of all patients (N=134, 27.7%) were HCV AB positive, and were significantly more likely to be older Hausas and Yoruba's, have diagnoses of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and bipolar disorder, have prior heroin or cocaine use, and be HIV- infected. Among the 134 HCV AB positive patients, 126 (67.7%) had detectable HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) indicating chronic HCV infection; only eight patients (2.21%) with chronic HCV infection ever initiated treatment.

Conclusions: Nearly half of patients (47.7%) receiving office-based treatment with buprenorphine for their opioid use disorder had a positive Hepatitis C virus antibody screening test, although initiation of HCV treatment was nearly non-existent (2.21%).

Biography

Adeyemi Adeniyi Abati completed his MBBS in 2004 at Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria. He was trained in the Department of Infectious Diseases during his Residency. He was able to provide several superior care and consultation that resulted in overall improvement of department patient's satisfaction quotient. He focused on patient's treatment and re-evaluated several methods of therapy management dependent on infection types tailored to patient's individual history and efficacy of previous treatments. He has been practicing in Department of Infectious Disease at Lagos University Teaching Hospital, one of the top three infection disease hospital in Nigeria and also pursuing his PhD.

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Notes:

Poonam Sharma et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Epidemiological studies on tuberculosis and ethnopharmacological methods of its control among tribals of Anuppur district, Madhya Pradesh, India

Poonam Sharma[1] and **Rambir Singh**[2]
[1]Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, India
[2]Bundelkhand University, India

Currently, one third of the world population is infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the causative organism of Tuberculosis (TB), and new cases are being reported every year. In 2013, World Health Organization (WHO) reported 9 million new cases of TB and 1.5 million deaths, worldwide. India is having the highest burden of TB in the world, accounting for nearly one third of all TB cases. WHO statistics showed the incidence of 2.1 million new TB cases in India, in 2013. Madhya Pradesh accounts for highest population (14.7%) of scheduled tribes (ST) among Indian states. According to the 2011 population census, 25.7% of the state population is ST. Anuppur district is among the least developed districts in the state. All tehseels of the Anuppur district are having significant number of ST population. The main ST populations in Amarkantak area of Anuppur district are Baiga, Gond, Panika, Kamars, Birhor, Bharias and Hill Korbas. Due to lack of awareness, illiteracy and poverty, sizable number of tribals are suffering from TB. The present paper focuses on the socio-economic, nutritional and health status of tribal population in Annupur district of MP. The possible reasons for TB prevalence and seasonal indices of TB have been explored. We have also explored the ethno-medicinal practices for healthcare management among the tribal population, especially the use of medicinal plants for the control of TB.

Biography

Poonam Sharma completed her PhD in Zoology from Dr. B R Ambedkar University, Agra, India in 2002. Her research interests include "Toxicology, natural antioxidant in prevention of toxicity and infection biology". She has published over 40 research papers in reputed and peer reviewed journals. He has completed three research projects funded by various funding agencies of Government of India. Presently, she is working as an Associate Professor of Zoology at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Madhya Pradesh, India.

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Notes:

Seth Omari Mensah et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Prevention of cholera outbreak in Chorkor, Accra-Ghana

Seth Omari Mensah[1], Mary Oderba Ashley[2], Hitesh Toor[3], Rhodaline Yayra Odoi[4], Benjamin Abrokwa-Ansah[1] and **Nlend Michel Pharrel[1]**
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[2]Deputy Director of Nursing Service Korle-bu, Ukraine
[3]Hitesh Impex Ghana-Limited, Ghana
[4]Dnipropertrovsk Medical Institute, Ukraine

Statement of the Problem: Chorkor is a fishing community in Accra, Ghana. It has a population of about 3000 people. Chorkor like many other communities close to the capitals of many West African countries suffers from overcrowding and pollution due to the inability of town planning activities to catch up with rural urban migration. Cholera is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Chorkor. The incidence of cholera tends to increase during the rainy season and cholera is responsible for about 30% of the total deaths in Chorkor. A close second is tuberculosis which is responsible for 15% of the total deaths and can easily be attributed to overcrowding.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: We carried out a descriptive cross sectional study to investigate the epidemiological link of the cholera outbreak in Chorkor Greater Accra region of Ghana. Index cases were identified with the help of line lists. Univariate analyses were expressed as frequency distributions, percentages, mean±standard deviation, and rates (attack rates, case-fatality rates etc.) as appropriate. Maps were drawn using Arc GIS and Epi info software to describe the pattern of transmission.

Findings: We found 1733 cases with 20 deaths (CFR=1.2%) with an overall attack rate of approximately 25 per 3000 population with sex specific attack rates of 24% and 18% for males and females respectively. 90 stool samples yielded *V. cholerae* O1 Ogawa with ciprofloxacin and tetracycline being sensitive to the cholera strains.

Conclusions & Significance: The lack of personal hygiene, safe drinking water, open defecation, poor sanitation and food were some of the causes of the cholera outbreak in Chorkor. We recommend the Ministries of Local Government and Rural Development, Works and Housing and Water Resources to ensure proper liquid and solid waste disposal systems and provide adequate potable water to the populace and also our research with the help of sustainable medical missions helped curb cholera in Chorkor with the distribution of fliers which educated them more on how cholera could be prevented.

Recent Publications

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3. Shears P (2001) Recent developments in cholera. Curr Opin Infect Dis.14(5):553–8.

Biography

Seth Omari Mensah is a 5th year Medical Student of Kharkov National Medical University of Ghanaian Nationality. He has attended numerous conferences held in Ukraine, Denmark and Netherlands regarding various topics of healthcare to share and obtain ideas to assist the public in developing countries with a focus on his Nation of Origin, Ghana, to improve their health conditions.

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5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 2

Infection Congress 2018

Sessions:

Sessions @ Bismarck: Infection and Immune System | Microbes and Infections | Infection pathogen Biology | Infection prevention & Control | Healthcare Infectious Diseases | Vector borne Infectious diseases | Microbes and Infections

Session Chair
Zlatko Dembic
University of Oslo, Norway

Session Introduction

Title: **Can herbal treatment be better than the leading drugs? A comparison of Gene-Eden-VIR/ Novirin, acyclovir and valacyclovir in oral herpes**
Hanan Polansky, The Center for the Biology of Chronic Disease (CBCD), USA

Title: **Study of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strain antibiotic sensitivity profiles (collected in Yaoundé from 2009 to 2014) and determination of reference laboratory (Centre Pasteur, Cameroun) role in the surveillance of bacterial resistance to antibiotics.**
Tayimetha Carolle Yanique, Catholic University of Central Africa, Cameroon.

Title: **Patient support group in MDR-TB treatment: a study at Moewardi Hospital Surakarta Central Java, Indonesia**
Cri Sajjana Prajna Wekadigunawan, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

Title: **HIV-1 Tat up-regulates Secretory Leukocyte Protease Inhibitor (SLPI) expression in African Green Monkey (AGM) cells and leads to the suppression of HIV-LTR promoter**
Selcuk Özdemir, Izmir Institute of Technology, Turkey

Title: **Life conditions and infectious diseases: A correlation analysis from mega clinic 2017**
Alfonso Magaña-Méndez, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Mexico

Hanan Polansky et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Can herbal treatment be better than the leading drugs? A comparison of Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin, acyclovir and valacyclovir in oral herpes

Hanan Polansky, Adrian Javaherian and **Edan Itzkovitz**
Center for the Biology of Chronic Disease, USA

Background: Our previous papers showed that suppressive or preventive treatment with the herbal Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin reduced the number and duration of genital herpes outbreaks with no adverse effects. These studies also revealed that the herbal Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin is mostly superior to acyclovir, valacyclovir, and famciclovir drugs in genital herpes. This study tested the effect of Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin in oral herpes (also called cold sores and fever blisters).

Methods: The framework of the study was a retrospective chart review. The study included 68 participants. The participants took 1-4 capsules per day over a period of 2-36 months. The study included two FDA recommended controls: baseline and a no-treatment.

Results: Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin was effective in 89.3% of participants. The treatment reduced the mean number of outbreaks per year from 6.0 and 3.6 in the control groups to 2.0 in the treatment group ($P<0.0001$ and $P=0.07$, respectively). Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin reduced the mean duration of outbreaks from 9.8 and 5.8 days in the control groups to 3.2 days in the treatment group ($P<0.0001$ and $P=0.02$, respectively). There were no reports of adverse experiences. Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin was compared to acyclovir and valacyclovir in six tests. In all tests, Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin showed higher efficacy. Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin also showed superior safety.

Conclusions: This clinical study showed that suppressive or preventive treatment with the herbal Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin reduced the number and duration of outbreaks in oral herpes without any adverse effects. The study also showed that the herbal Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin had better clinical effects than acyclovir and valacyclovir, the leading drugs in the category. Based on these results, we recommend using the herbal Gene-Eden-VIR/Novirin as preventive treatment for oral herpes, and specifically, as an alternative to the acyclovir and valacyclovir drugs.

Biography

Hanan Polansky is the Director of the Center for the Biology of Chronic Disease (CBCD). He is also developer of Computer Intuition, a psycholinguistic-based data-mining program that analyzes scientific text and assigns a rating to all ideas found in the text.

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Notes:

C Y Tayimetha et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Study of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strain antibiotic sensitivity profiles (collected in Yaoundé from 2009 to 2014) and determination of reference laboratory (Centre Pasteur, Cameroun) role in the surveillance of bacterial resistance to antibiotics

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The resistance of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* to antibiotics as recommended by WHO, poses a real public health problem. Thus, a study of the sensitivity profiles and the determination of the role of the reference laboratory in the surveillance of this resistance were carried out in Yaoundé. The aims of this study were to contribute to the therapeutic management of infected patients with appropriate antibiotics; monitor the resistance of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* to antibiotics; limit its emergence in order to preserve the recommended antibiotics. Objectives of the study were to study the susceptibility profiles of Neisseria gonorrhoeae to antibiotics and to determine the role of the laboratory in monitoring this resistance. This retrospective and prospective study was carried out at Centre Pasteur of Cameroon from 1st January 2009 to 30th September 2014. It consisted of isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* strains from the human genital specimens, identification and determination of their resistance phenotypes to antibiotics by the diffusion method in agar medium. This highlighted the role of the reference laboratory in resistance monitoring. A total of 193 strains of gonococci were isolated and identified. The most infected age classes were 20-29 and 30-39. Men were more infected than women (sex ratio 2.01). Several phenotypes of resistance have been described. High resistance to penicillin G (93.3%), tetracycline (58.5%) and nalidixic acid (17.6%) were observed. Ceftriaxone, azithromycin, spectinomycin, and chloramphenicol were effective at resistance rates of 1.0%, 2.6%, 3.1% and 7.2%, respectively. The overall percentage of strains producing penicillinase is 81.1%. Only ceftriaxone is still effective among the two WHO recommended molecules in Cameroon. The other (ciprofloxacin) should be monitored. As resistances to nalidixic acid (quinolone marker) have been observed since 2010 and continue to grow up exponentially (25% in 2013 and 50% in 2014). Monitoring *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* resistances to antibiotics is one of the best strategies to prevent resistances in order to preserve the recommended molecules. Centre Pasteur of Cameroon is the reference laboratory chosen by the WHO for monitoring the resistance of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* to antibiotics in Central Africa.

Biography

C Y Tayimetha is currently working as a expertise in microbes and infection biology, at Catholic University of Central Africa, Cameroon.

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Wekadigunawan C S P et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Patient support group in MDR-TB treatment: A study at Moewardi Hospital Surakarta Central Java, Indonesia

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Background: Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) have been an applied strategy in Indonesia for years. But, still, Indonesia has challenge to decrease number of patients who decided drop out from treatment. The number of patients with MDR TB increases year to year. The study was carried out in Moewardi Hospital in Surakarta to explore a patient support group in term of contributing patient awareness to complete their treatment course.

Methods: A focus group discussion was conducted in a room at Faculty of Medicine Sebelas Maret University. The respondents are former MDR-TB patients who have been declared as totally cured after two years. Interviews, notes, and then transcript were analyzed using coding to identify emerging patterns and themes. Ethics approval was received from the Health Research Committee of Moewardi Hospital.

Result: Adherence to taking medication for six to nine months or more is very challenging especially for MDR-TB patients who have to take medication for 18 months and more. The themes are: I have been declared as cured after six months of treatment, but why I got the disease again?; the side effects of treatment made me tired; I need a more patient and pleasant health worker and; I am very excited to hear of patients who have successfully recovered from MDR-TB. Most of former MDR-TB patients stated that the patient support group is very important to help them in achieving recovery.

Conclusion: Patient support groups have very important role in MDR-TB patients to achieve their recovery.

Biography

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Selcuk Ozdemir et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

HIV-1 Tat up-regulates Secretory Leukocyte Protease Inhibitor (SLPI) expression in African Green Monkey (AGM) cells and leads to the suppression of HIV-LTR promoter

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Statement of the Problem: Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) leads to AIDS in humans by reducing CD4(+) T lymphocytes which are crucial for proper adaptive cellular and humoral immune responses. Old World Monkeys (OWM) on the other hand is resistant to HIV-1 infection. Although these monkeys can be successfully infected by monkey adapted HIV-1 strains, they eventually clear the infection and virus numbers drop to undetectable levels unless the animals are immune-compromised by CD8 cell depletion during and after experimental infections. These results indicate the possibility of the presence of yet unidentified factor(s) that restrict HIV-1 in OWM cells after integration of the viral genome into the host cell. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether any anti-HIV factors were expressed in AGM cells in the presence of HIV-1 Tat protein. Tat is among the first viral proteins produced in infected cells and is known to affect the expression of many human host genes as well as HIV's own gene expression.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: SLPI was identified by 2D-PAGE and mass spectrometry using MALDI TOF. Over expression of SLPI gene was investigated by qRT-PCR on mRNA, and by western blot on protein level, using anti SLPI antibodies. SLPI's effect on NF-kB and HIV-LTR promoter was investigated through the luciferase reporter gene expression.

Findings: We identified that SLPI expression was highly upregulated in presence of HIV-1 Tat in AGM but not in human cells. Furthermore, we showed that SLPI decreased both NF-kB and HIV-LTR promoter driven luciferase reporter gene expressions.

Conclusion & Significance: SLPI is a potential HIV-1 restricting protein. It leads to reduced viral replication in infected cells and should be further investigated. In such case, SLPI can open new avenues in the treatment of HIV-1 infection.

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Biography

Selcuk Ozdemir has expertise in mammalian gene expression analysis, environmental toxicology and animal genetics. He currently works as Assistant Professor at Ataturk University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

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Alfonso Magaña et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Life conditions and infectious diseases: A correlation analysis from mega clinic 2017

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Life conditions are considered by the World Health Organization, and the Pan-American Health Organization, as determinants of health, associated with the emergence of diseases. We discovered in Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California, conditions of sub-developed countries with dirt floors, absent of public services, among others; it is a population highly susceptible to diseases, and a wide outcome of clinical manifestations. They present a higher prevalence on chronic-degenerative illness as rich countries. That is why Mexico is in an epidemiological transition, showing health problems, because poverty is highly prevalent (43.6% of population), and significant prevalence of contagious diseases, but, also non-transmissible, like cardiovascular disease as the first cause of death. We realized a descriptive-analytical and transversal study, with a random population of 29 subjects from nearly 400 patients in our data bank who attended a medical program (Clinica Movil) from July 13-16 of 2017. Inclusion criteria: patients would have filled a questionnaire (from INEGI: ENGASTO 2012) for evaluate economic conditions, and medical history. We analyzed the data on Excel software, and made a correlational analysis through odds ratio (OR). Our results showed the highest frequency of diseases on: Chronic-degenerative, musculoskeletal and Infectious. Population in overcrowding has an OR=2 for infectious diseases, those without medical attention has an OR=3.5 to have a second disease; and OR=2.77 for a lack of money to eat in the last three months. We conclude there is a relationship between health determinants and disease, perhaps not the main etiology, but, improve life conditions, it is essential in the attempt of decrease prevalence and control diseases.

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Biography

Alfonso Magaña is on his last year medical student in School of Medicine from Universidad Autonoma de Baja California. He has been part of multiple researches in molecular biology, histology and public health and epidemiology. He has been in a few institutes in research residence in: Laboratorio de Epidemiologia y Ecologia Molecular from Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Center for Health and the Environment in University of California Davis and Instituto Nacional de Neurologia y Neurocirugia, Dr. Manuel Velasco Suarez, Mexico.

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5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Posters

Lee Jun Jun, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Clinical characteristics and therapeutic outcomes of postneurosurgical bacterial meningitis in elderly patients over 65: A hospital-based study

Lee Jun Jun
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We collected 540 patients with adult bacterial meningitis (ABM) from 1986-2015, of whom 167 were ≥65 years. Of these 167 elderly patients, 82 had post-neurosurgical infections and 85 had spontaneous infections. The 82 elderly ABM patients with post-neurosurgical infections included 48 men and 34 women with a median age of 71 years (range: 65-84 years). The major clinical presentations were fever (80.5%), altered consciousness (50.0%), hydrocephalus (43.9%), seizure (24.4%) and septic shock (15.9%). Of the implicated pathogens, staphylococcal species (spp.) were the most common (31.7%), followed by *Acinetobacter* spp. (12.2%), *Enterobacter* spp. (7.3%), *Pseudomonas* spp. (7.3%), *Enterococcus faecalis* (7.3%) and *Escherichia coli* (6.1%). The implicated *staphylococcal* spp. had a high rate of non-susceptibility to methicillin (84.6%), and the implicated *Acinetobacter* spp. and *Enterobacter* spp. had non-susceptible rates to ceftazidime of 60% and 50%, respectively. The mortality rate was 28.1%, and septic shock was the most significant prognostic factor. As the conclusion, elderly patients accounted for 30.9% of all cases of ABM, of whom 49.1% had post-neurosurgical ABM. The clinical characteristics of the elderly patients with post-neurosurgical ABM were non-specific, and cerebrospinal fluid studies were needed to confirm the diagnosis. The mortality rate of this group of patients was high, and septic shock was an important prognostic factor. The clinical and laboratory features and therapeutic outcomes were different between the elderly patients with post-neurosurgical and spontaneous ABM.

Biography

Lee Jun Jun has completed her Medical Training at Tapei Medical University and Resident Training at Kaohsiung Chung Gung Memorial Hospital.

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Notes:

Hsieh Yuan Kuei, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Atypical clinical presentation in young, healthy women with pyogenic spondylodiscitis: Case report

Hsieh Yuan Kuei
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Adult patients with spontaneous spondylodiscitis usually present in elderly population with diabetes mellitus or systemic infection. This 29 years old women, previously healthy, reported chronic low back pain with acute exacerbation in five days prior to her visit. The severe pain radiated to right leg and made her disability in walking. There was no fever, no travel history, no contact history, and no wound. Neurologic examination revealed right L4/5 dermatome paresthesia and her muscle power was full over four extremities. The lab data showed leukocytosis and elevated C reactive protein level. The dynamic plain film of lumbar spine showed L4/5 spondylolisthesis. The Magnetic Resonance Imaging of lumbar spine showed mild L4/5 degenerative spondylolisthesis and diffuse posterior herniated disc, with right lateral ruptured sequestrum compromising L4 foramino-outlet nerve root. She was admitted to general ward and she received laminectomy and facetectomy then. During operation, purulent material was collected. The lumbar spine specimen and blood culture both identified methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. She received vancomycin then. Trace back her history, she worked as a nurse and denied any Intravenous drug abuse. The survey for HIV and autoimmune disease were also negative finding. There was no evidence of infective endocarditis by transthoracic echocardiography. The clinical presentation in this case was atypical in two aspects. First, the relative young age was not fit in bimodal distribution in spondylodiscitis; second, she did not have any related comorbities.

Biography

Hsieh Yuan Kuei has completed his Medical Training at Taipei Medical University and Resident Training as Neurosurgeon at Chi Mei Hospital. He got his Master degree at Taipei Medical University.

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Vineet Jain, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Correlation between abscess size and liver function tests in cases of liver abscess

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Background: Liver abscess has shown a major change in demographics, etiology, diagnosis, and treatment over the past 100 years. The modern diagnostics like ultrasound and computed tomography to locate and drain the abscess have reduced the mortality to 2-12%. However, due to the complications of liver abscess especially the amebic ones the morbidity is still high. This study aims to study the correlation of various LFT parameters with abscess volume for early detection of high risk patients and early treatment thus reducing morbidity.

Methods: The study was conducted over a period of six months on 50 patients of liver abscess. History and physical examination was done. All patients were subjected to complete hemogram, liver function test, coagulation profile (PT/INR) and USG abdomen. The data was recorded and compiled in excel sheets and analyzed using correlation coefficient (R) method.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 41.2 years with male preponderance. Amoebic liver abscess (88%) was predominant over pyogenic liver abscess (12%). Alcoholism (48%), smoking (42%) and diabetes mellitus (18%) are main predisposing factors in case of liver abscess. Hepatomegaly was found in 88% cases. Elevated ALP, low albumin, increased PT INR points to the diagnosis of liver abscess. Complications seen were pleural effusion (10%) and ascites (4%). On analysis, liver abscess size is significantly positively correlated with INR, ALP, liver enzymes, and negatively correlated with serum albumin level.

Conclusions: Liver abscess size was found to be positively correlated with INR and alkaline phosphatase (ALP), liver enzymes (SGOT, SGPT) and negatively correlated with serum albumin levels. There was no correlation of abscess size and bilirubin levels. Hence, LFT can be used to estimate the liver abscess size and predict the severity and prognosis of patient.

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Biography

Vineet Jain is an Associate Professor at Hamdard Medical College, New Delhi, India. He has an experience of eight years post MD. His special interest has always been towards Infectious Diseases. He believes that all infectious disease if diagnosed in time and managed appropriately can lead to a drop in mortality. So lot of my research work is focused on understanding various aspects of infections.

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Notes:

Soraya J Kaewpitoon, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Prevention and control for a carcinogenic liver fluke in rural communities of Thailand through inter- and trans-disciplinary university

Soraya J Kaewpitoon
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Liver fluke is an endemic in Southeast Asia particularly in Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Cambodia. The infection is associated to cholangiocarcinoma; bile duct cancer. Prevention and control is required to decrease the liver fluke incident. Here, we described the liver fluke prevention and control program (LFPCP) through Inter- and Trans-disciplinary University (ITU). LFPCP was constructed among the rural communities in northeast Thailand during November 2016 and July 2017. ITU was integrated in LFPCP; briefly, ITU is comprised the partnership, scholarship, mutual benefit, and social impact. ITU is established by teachers and student (medical, nursing, public health, engineering, and business computer) from Suranaree University of Technology, Vongchavalitkul University, and Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, local government officers, and villagers, to solve the health problem in the rural community particularly liver fluke disease and cholangiocarcinoma. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected by questionnaires, group and individual feedback, consequently. Of 120 participants were included. Participants (89%) had a high level of satisfaction regarding LFPCP particularly in the steps of sharing ideas, decision making, and planning step. They could improve their knowledge, attitude and their practice regarding liver fluke prevention and control. LFPCP is an integrative activity that improves knowledge, attitude, skill, and practice for students and villagers. Therefore, LFPCP toward ITU is highly potential mutual benefit among university, students, teachers, and communities.

Biography

Soraya J Kaewpitoon has completed her MD at Khon Kaen University in Thailand and FCFPT at Royal College of Family Physicians of Thailand. She is the Vice Dean in Research Affair, and Head of Parasitic Disease Research Center, Institute of Medicine, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand. She has published more than 60 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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Gladys Makuta et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Proof-of-concept study to determine the feasibility of measuring bacterial load in exhaled breath of children with pneumonia and empyema using a novel point-of-care test

Gladys Makuta, Colin Powell, Bastiaan Hoogendoorn, Clive Gregory, Jenna Bowen and **Rhiannon Phillips**
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Background: Pneumonia is a leading cause of death in children. Approximately 75% of patients with acute respiratory tract infections (ARTI) receive antibiotics despite most of these infections having viral origin. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment is essential. There is no point-of-care (POC) test, available to diagnose bacterial pneumonia. This study aims to investigate the feasibility of developing a POC device that will measure bacterial load in breath from children with pneumonia and empyema. The purpose is to find a diagnostic POC test capable of isolating bacterial pneumonia.

Methods: This study is designed to show that a POC breath test can detect the difference in bacterial load (through assay of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and peptidoglycan) in exhaled breath of children with pneumonia/empyema and those without a chest infection (controls). It comprises of development of a breath sampler, laboratory and clinical testing. Three prototypes of the breath sampler were produced in phases with refinement. Each prototype underwent laboratory testing using a known concentration of endotoxin which was nebulized thorough the prototype incorporating a sampling surface (SS). Subsequently, a sample of endotoxin impinged on the SS was extracted and tested using limulus amebocyte lysate (LAL) assay. Clinical testing involves collecting breath samples from 48 children between 5 to 15 years with pneumonia/empyema and well matched controls. Semi-structured qualitative interviews will be conducted with participants, parents and clinicians to examine the acceptability of the test.

Results: A breath sampler, suitable for clinical testing has been developed. Results from laboratory testing show that it is possible to detect nebulized endotoxins (comparable to levels detectable in breath) using the LAL assay.

Discussion & Conclusion: The study will demonstrate the potential of using a POC test to identify children with pneumonia or empyema who may benefit from antibiotics.

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Biography

Gladys Makuta completed her MSc in International Health and Management and BA in Health Sciences and Social Services. She is currently a PhD student in the Division of Population Medicine at Cardiff University, United Kingdom, working on the balloon study. She has strong research interest in infection detection, prevention and management in a global health context. She has significant experience in commercial and non-commercial clinical research and teaching gained from both developed and resource limited areas, prior to her current role.

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Arash Heidari, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Medical students' knowledge and professional practice for prevention of nosocomial infections

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Nosocomial infections are a serious problem in health care centers and dramatically increase the morbidity and mortality of patients and pose costs on patients and health care. One of the most common causes of these infections is medical and therapeutically interventions, therefore, the role of doctors and medical students in the prevention of nosocomial infections is of particular importance. This study was carried out to assess medical students' knowledge and practice of nosocomial infection in hospitals affiliated to Tehran Medical Science Universities (Tehran, Iran and Shahid Beheshti Medical Science Universities). In this descriptive study, 150 medical students (externship period) were selected randomly from three universities. Data were collected by self-reported questionnaire including questions on awareness of nosocomial infection and prevention, demographic characteristics and practice. Data was analyzed by SPSS software using descriptive and analytical statistical methods and Pearson correlation. Results showed that the mean scores of knowledge and practice were 58.22±13.66 (moderate) and 48.41±5.62 (poor) respectively. Results showed that there was no statistically significant relationship between medical students' knowledge and their practice (p=0.10).There was a significant relationship between knowledge and academic year (P=0.01) and practice and clinical unit (P=0.04). There was no significant difference between knowledge level with age, sex, marital status, history of needle steak, history of hospitalization and relative's hospitalization (p>0.05). The results showed that although the level of knowledge of medical students regarding to prevention of nosocomial infections is moderate but their practice is poor, therefore the practical training of students should be emphasized more than before.

Biography

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Manijeh Nourian, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Healing touch on death rate and physiological criteria of premature infant with septicemia

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Septicemia is one of the major causes of infant mortality. Premature infants are more at risk of septicemia due to the lack of development of the defense system, the acquisition of aggressive care and long hospitalization time. The application of therapeutic touch in neonatal intensive care unit is expanding to implement developmental and holistic care. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of healing touch (HT) on death rate and physiological criteria in neonates with septicemia. This is a randomized clinical trial, in which 50 premature infants with septicemia admitted to NICUs of hospitals affiliated with Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences of Iran were selected through convenience sampling and assigned randomly in two groups. In the HT group, the procedure was conducted twice a day (morning and evening) for 15 minutes over 10 days. The physiologic variables (O2 saturation, respiration rate, heart rate) were recorded 10 minutes prior to HT, during 15 minutes of HT (7th minute) and 10 minutes after HT. The number of deaths was recorded in both groups. Data were analyzed with SPSS 21 using repeated measurements analysis. The death rate in the HT group was significantly lower than the control group during intervention (P=0.001). The mean heart rate in HT group in evening record was lower compared to control group, but statistically was not significant (P=0.07). There was statistically significant difference in the respiratory rate of the neonates in morning and evening record between the groups (P=0.009, P=0.005)). Results showed significant difference in the mean of O2 saturation in morning record in the HT group was higher than control group (P=0.006). Repeated measurements test showed that the trend of changes in all physiological criteria were not significantly different during the intervention period (p>0.05). The death rate in the HT group was significantly lower than the control group and healing touch may have a positive effect on reducing respiration rate, and could be effective in increasing O2 saturation in premature infants with septicemia.

Biography

Manijeh Nourian has completed his PhD in Nursing at University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences and he is Scientific Member and Director of Pediatric & NICU Nursing department, Nursing & Midwifery School, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

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Catherine Hsu et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Magnesium in tetanus: A systematic review of the literature 1980-2017

Catherine Hsu and **Su Ling Yeoh**
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Tetanus remains a dangerous problem in many low to middle-income countries, despite the availability of an effective vaccine. Death usually arises from autonomic dysfunction and spasm-related respiratory failure. Heavy sedation with benzodiazepines therefore forms the cornerstone of treatment. However, this necessitates mechanical ventilation, often unavailable where tetanus burden is highest, and may explain why tetanus mortality has remained >40% in the last 50 years. Magnesium sulphate has been suggested as a promising therapeutic alternative, but only one inconclusive meta-analysis has been published on its use in tetanus. We therefore performed an up-to-date systematic literature review of all primary studies examining the effects of magnesium sulphate on mortality, length of stay, spasm and autonomic control and potential toxicity in tetanus patients. Two independent reviewers carried out a set search on PubMed and Web of Knowledge. Identified texts underwent abstract and full text review, with further review of relevant reference lists. Data was then extracted for comparison. No study showed a mortality benefit. However, magnesium was demonstrated to significantly shorten duration of hospital stay, reduce muscle spasms, lower maximum systolic blood pressure and heart rate, and reduce the need for additional drugs such as benzodiazepines and inotropes. Magnesium at therapeutic serum levels was not associated with any clinically significant side effect, though disagreement exists as to whether magnesium causes hypoventilation. Magnesium appears both safe and effective in managing tetanus. Future work should establish regimens preserving respiratory muscle function, to allow widespread use of magnesium in units without access to ventilatory support.

Biography

Catherine Hsu is final-year medical students at the University of Cambridge with an interest in infectious disease medicine and global health. They undertook their elective at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU) in Vietnam, under the guidance of Dr Louise Thwaites (senior clinical research fellow and member of the Emerging Infections group at OUCRU). Catherine completed a BA researching the oncogenic potential of human herpesvirus-8 and has also presented her work on neglected tropical diseases at a national level. Su Ling completed her BA in neuroscience and is particularly interested in neurological infections.

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Jack Vojak, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

The influence of mucus on *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and how this impacts bacterial colonisation of the human nasopharynx

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Morbidity and mortality caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is a global issue affecting all age groups from every walk of life. Disproportionately high levels of pneumococcal disease are associated with abnormalities of nasopharyngeal mucus production. Additionally, an association between viral co-infection and increased pneumococcal pathogenicity has been observed. Pneumococcal disease requires the bacterial colonisation of the human nasopharynx; without which colonisation and disease cannot occur. Despite this, colonisation does not inevitably result in disease. In order to understand why this may be, it is essential to understand the roles of immune factors at the epithelial barrier with regards to colonisation and how this progresses to invasive disease. Using an experimental human pneumococcal carriage model, colonisation in the nasopharynx of human volunteers was studied to elucidate the dynamic relationship between pneumococcus and the immune responses present at the epithelial barrier. To achieve this, quantification of MUC5AC, a key glycoprotein found in the mucus of the nasopharynx, was performed. This was done in the presence of attenuated viral co-infection in participants who were carriage positive or negative for pneumococcus. Additionally, the direct killing effect of secretory mucus was measured on pneumococcal colonies. Finally, we assessed the impact of secretory mucus on pneumococcal adherence to a living population of cells. We found there no killing effect of mucus on pneumococcus ($p=0.20$) and instead found the mucus to significantly increase bacterial replication. Secretory mucus was also found to possess barrier properties. These properties significantly reduced the proportion of pneumococcus in an environment from adhering to a living cell layer ($P<0.001$). Finally, our study indicated no relationship between raised MUC5AC levels and pneumococcal carriage with attenuated viral co-infection ($P>0.05$). Mucins role in pneumococcal colonisation is not yet well characterized. The study concluded that further investigation into the effect of mucus will be vital in fully understanding the immunological processes at play. Only then therapies can better target invasive pneumococcal disease and reduce the impact of this globally significant pathogen.

Biography

Jack Vojak is medical student pursuing his final year in medical school at University of Liverpool. He completed his MSc at Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine where he studied biology and control of parasites and disease vectors. During his time at the school, he undertook research into the host pathogen relationship between the infectious bacterial pathogen *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and the human nasopharynx.

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Notes:

Trisha Patel et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP) eliminates *Clostridium difficile* infections in an oncology hospital

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Clostridium difficile is not only the most common organism to cause hospital acquired infections in the US but the incidence in cancer patients is increasing significantly. Their risk factors for acquiring *Clostridium difficile* infections (CDI) are prolonged hospitalization, chemotherapy, and changes in bowel environment. However, the most common risk is frequent exposure to antibiotics. The centers for disease control and prevention showed the risk of CDI among those exposed to high-risk antibiotics was three times higher compared to persons with low-risk or no antibiotic exposure. This emphasizes the crucial role of ASPs which have created a positive impact on CDI rates in several studies. At a private oncology hospital, ASP and infection control use several strategies to retain low rates of CDI. ASP reviews all patients on antibiotics daily to identify opportunities to optimize therapy. Prospective audit and feedback is then provided to clinicians on any necessary interventions. Educational in-services are also performed for nurses and the medical staff on a regular basis. Additionally, infection control enforces strict hand hygiene for which compliance has consistently been greater than 98%. Due to oncology patients having a higher incidence of baseline diarrhea, a three-component C. difficile test is used at this institution to reduce false positive results. The glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) antigen and enzyme immunoassay tests for toxins A and B are obtained on all samples. If there is discordance between the tests, then only is a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test performed. With these combined efforts, there were 0 incidences of CDI over a period of 10 months in 2017 and no more than one incidence per month since January of 2016. However, both incidences in August and September 2017 were false positive results. Therefore, without any clinical infections, the institution had 0 incidences of CDI for one year (table 1).

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Biography

Trisha Patel is the Infectious Diseases/Critical Care Pharmacist at Cancer Treatment Centers of America (CTCA). She completed her Pharmacy Residency with a specialty in critical care at University of Alabama Hospital in Birmingham (UAB). After working at UAB for four years as the Medical ICU Pharmacist, she moved to Philadelphia to work at CTCA. Since acquiring this position, she has assisted Dr. Mashiul Chowdhury in managing all patients on antibiotics as well as to lead their Antimicrobial Stewardship Program.

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Sundus Ahmed et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Vector-borne diseases and public health: 1986-2010

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Vector-borne diseases (VBDs) remain a prominent threat to human health, and research in this field has increased dramatically in recent decades. This study examines the published literature on VBDs and public health over a 25-year time period (1986-2010) and identifies important trends, hypothesizes their underlying factors, and makes predictions for future trends. Not only does this provide a historical snapshot for future researchers, but by identifying where significant focuses and neglects have been thus far, it can potentially influence future research decisions such as the allocation of funding and resources.

A systematic literature review was conducted from May-June 2017 using Web of Science and Google Scholar. A random sampling method was used to review publications for inclusion. Each publication was classified into a sub-theme based on its main purpose and further into 1 of 6 overarching themes. The prevalence (proportion of times a theme appeared) over the entire study period and rates for individual years were calculated and plotted appropriately.

A total of 632 publications were reviewed, the majority being peer-reviewed journal articles. A sharp increase in total publications was observed over the study period. Vector Pathogen Characteristics + Epidemiology was the most prevalent theme overall (28%) followed by Biotechnology Advancements (21%). Environmental Factors/Human Impact exhibited a strong positive trend overall (R = 0.53) due to an increasing number of publications on climate change.

Many important trends were identified and discussed. Some of the most important include associations between an increase in the popularity of climate change and the dramatic increase in Lyme disease incidence in the U.S. (both in the 1980's) with subsequent increases in publications. Moreover, the much higher prevalence of themes on vector behavior and control/prevention methods compared to clinical management of diseases shows that population-level approaches to prevention remain the dominant focus in combating VBDs.

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Biography

Satesh Bidaisee is a Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and Assistant Dean for Graduate Studies at St. George's University. He is a graduate of the University of the West Indies, Faculty of Medical Sciences, St. Augustine, Trinidad, St. George's University, School of Medicine, School of Graduate Studies and the University of Sheffield, UK. As a research investigator, Prof. Bidaisee supports community based participatory research and service activities in the fields of Emerging Infectious Diseases, Zoonoses, Food Safety and Security and One Health One Medicine. His research projects include Human Behavior, Climate Change and Viral Infections, Zoonoses and One Health and Vector Borne Disease outbreak investigation. Prof. Bidaisee is board certified by the U.S. National Board of Public Health Examiners, and holds Fellowships to the Royal Society of Public Health (FRSPH), Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (FRSTMH), International Society on Infectious Diseases and the Society of Biology.

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Nuryuziliana Dolmat et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Toxic-shock syndrome of *Streptococcus pyogenes* (group A streptococcus) in pregnancy – A rare entity

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Group A streptococcus (GAS)-induced toxic shock syndrome (TSS) in pregnancy is rare, but its clinical course is fulminant. Mortality of GAS-induced toxic-shock syndrome is high as 50%. Here, we report two obstetrics cases from South-East Coast of Sabah, Malaysia. The first case was 23 year old lady presented with preterm labour at 24 weeks. She was in severe septic shock at presentation that requires three inotropes support. Her condition deteriorate very fast despite broad spectrum antibiotic and metronidazole, she succumbed within 24 hours from admission. Post mortem was done for her showed tissue culture from multiple organs grew GAS. While in other case, 23 year old lady at 34 weeks initially presented with shortness of breath with elevated blood pressure which been treated as acute pulmonary oedema secondary to severe pre-eclampsia. Her chest X-ray also suggestive of pneumonia was treated with ceftriaxone and azithromycin. An emergency lower segment caesarean section was done as her condition was worsening, severe metabolic acidosis requiring haemodialysis, difficulty in maintaining ventilation and needing inotropes to support her blood pressure. Post operatively, she was monitored in intensive care unit and antibiotics were changed to C-Penicillin and Clindamycin as her blood culture grew GAS which was sensitive to both. She had good recovery period after completion of antibiotics for 10 days and discharged well home. Unfortunately, both baby for these two women did not survive. The clinical manifestation is varied thus it is challenging in making diagnosis and subsequently delivering early management.

Biography

Nuryuziliana Dolmat (Yuzi) is currently working as Obstetrician and Gynecologist at Tawau General Hospital, Tawau Sabah. She completed her Masters of Obstetrics & Gynaecology from the University of Malaya. She worked at Sabah Women and Children Hospital as a Specialist and then promoted as Head of Department in Obstetric Department in Tawau General Hospital. She had involved with many teaching session for post graduate student in O&G.

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Notes:

Fikreslasie Samuel, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Soil transmitted helminthiasis and associated risk factors among elementary school children in Ambo town, Western Ethiopia

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Background: Soil-transmitted helminths (STHs) are widespread in underdeveloped countries. In Ethiopia, the prevalence and distribution of helminth infection varies by different exposing risk factors. We therefore investigated the prevalence of and risk factors of STHs infection in school children living in Ambo town, west Shoa Ethiopia.

Methods: In 2014/15, among 375 school children planned to be included in this study, only 321 school children were recruited in the study. Data onto school children from different schools were collected, including stool samples for qualitative STHs analysis. Questionnaire data on various demographic, housing and lifestyle variables were also available.

Results: Prevalence of any STHs infection was 12.6%. The respective prevalence of major soil-transmitted helminths is Ascaris (7.8%), hookworm (2.8%) and Trichuris (2.2%). This study result shows STHs prevalence varies regards to age, sex, latrine use, family size and nail trimming.

Conclusion: The results of the present study indicated that the percentage of positive finding for STHs in Ambo area is low. Besides, large family size, not nail trimming and unavailability of improved latrine were identified as predisposing factor for STHs infections. All school children enrolled and not enrolled in this study should be treated twice a year until the prevalence falls below the level of public health importance.

Biography

Fikreslasie Samuel is currently working as expert in public health, Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Ethiopia.

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Han Naung Tun, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Review of the screening and treatment of CMV retinitis in HIV patients

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This abstract is to review the demographic results, complication and treatment outcomes of CMV eye program. A retrospective review of patients' register based on our under-care patients at HIV clinic and the period of treatment was started from March 2016 to December 2017. 914 patients whose CD4 is less than 100 were eligible for the study. Mean age was 30.37 +/- 10.7 year. Among those patients with active CMV lesion, 50% of them were already on any kind of first line ART (NNRTI and NRTI) but 38.9% of the newly diagnosed patients with HIV infection were also co-infected with active CMV lesion. Only 5.6% of the patients were already on second line ART (with PI) or another special regimen of ART. On one month after the treatment according to our WHO CMV protocol, 73.3% of the lesions became improved with appropriate treatment and 26.7% of the lesions became inactive. Here, 16.7% of the patients did not reach to one month. On three months, 53.8% of the lesions became inactive and 23.1% of the lesions become improved well on the treatment but another 23.1% of the patients suffered again with relapsed. The reason of relapse was not due to inefficiency of the treatment but mainly due to loss of follow up for weeks or months. Here also 27.8% of the patients did not reach to three months. On six months, 60% of the lesions became inactive and 40% of the lesions improved well. There was low incidence of complications (5 cases in 914). The cause of death was due to occurrence of new OIs who were also loss to follow up. The cause of death is not totally associated with side effect of injection (Ganciclovir) and oral (Valganciclovir). The study showed that even low CD4 (<100) with CMV retinitis was effectively cured with very low side effect and achieved better outcome with least of adverse reaction.

Recent Publications and Papers.

1. Linkage Between AGT M235T Gene Polymorphism and Essential Hypertension in Myanmar. (2017)
2. Beautiful Nature, Peaceful Hope and Infectious Diseases in Treasure Land of East Asia - Experiences on Eastern Shan State. (2017)
3. Clinically Significant Association of Microalbuminuria, Creatinine Clearance and High hs-CRP level for early detection of Diabetes Nephropathy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
4. Localization of Different Culprit Arteries in Patients with Acute Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarct Along with Dead deviation in aVr (BAOJ Cellular & Molecular Cardiology, 2017, 3:20;015)
5. Increased plasma angiotensinogen level, BMI and its association with the AGT M235T gene polymorphism and essential hypertension

Biography

Han Naung Tun is a Physician in Internal medicine, Tropical Medicine and Cardiology, has been working at Pun Hlaing Siloam Hospital. He got MBBS from University of Medicine (2), Yangon. He is also an International Active Member of American Academy of Family Medicine and Australia College of Tropical Medicine and Professional Member of European Society of Cardiology and Working Groups. He has him expertise in Tropical Medicine and Cardiology in both clinical and Research. He has been still working in new Treatment outcomes and Molecular Topical Medicine research join with University of Medicine, Yangon and Zurich University.

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Natthawut Kaewpitoon, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Effectiveness of SUT-OVCCA-Mobile application for risk group screening of a carcinogenic liver fluke among rural population in Thailand

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Liver fluke caused by Opisthorchis viverrini is an endemic in Southeast Asia particularly in Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and central Vietnam. The infection is associated to cholangiocarcinoma; bile duct cancer. Active surveillance in rural communities with an appropriate low-cost screening tool is required to facilitate early detection. Previously, we developed verbal screening test and then created for smartphone. In addition, mini-parasep sf parasite faecal concentrator is a new technique that increased the sensitivity and specificity for helminthic infection. This study aimed to screen the risk group for liver fluke infection among participants from rural communities northeast areas of Thailand where has been reported the highly incident of cholangiocarcinoma, by using OVCCA mobile application (verbal screening test), and determine the liver fluke infection in the high risk group by using mini-parasep sf parasite faecal concentrator (mpfc). A cross-sectional survey was performed among 560 participants from Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaphum, and Khon Kaen province, northeast Thailand during October 2016 and February 2017. All participants were self-screened test through OVCCA mobile application and then reported the result for themselves and data retrieved. The high risk group was asked for faecal collected and parasitic examined by using mpfc. The majorities of participants were female (58.3%), age group 41-50 years old (37.3%), primary school (61.0%), and agriculture (84.4%). The data demonstrated OVCCA application had a very good intra-class correlation coefficients =0.895 and could clearly distinguish the risk group of liver fluke infection. The item analysis was weighted and found that cyprinoid fish consumption had an important weight for liver fluke infection screened (β=0.427, t=409.892, p=0001), and partial correlation=0.967. Participants had scores with the low risk; however, the high risk was found 3.1%. In the high risk group found that the liver fluke infection rate was 2.8%, found frequently in male, primary school, and agriculture group. In conclusion, liver fluke is still a serious problem in community level of Thailand. OVCCA application is a valid and reliable method for assessing liver fluke risk among community populations therefore it may be useful for early detection in other epidemic areas of Thailand.

Biography

Natthawut Kaewpitoon completed his PhD from Khon Kaen University in Thailand and molecular biology practicum performed at Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, Australia. He is the committee member of Parasitic Disease Research Center, Institute of Medicine, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand. He has published more than 60 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute Natthawut Kaewpitoon completed his PhD from Khon Kaen University in Thailand and molecular biology practicum performed at Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, Australia. He is the committee member of Parasitic Disease Research Center, Institute of Medicine, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand. He has published more than 60 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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Soraya J Kaewpitoon, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Prevention and control for a carcinogenic liver fluke in rural communities of Thailand through inter- and trans-disciplinary university

Soraya J Kaewpitoon
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Liver fluke is an endemic in Southeast Asia particularly in Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Cambodia. The infection is associated to cholangiocarcinoma; bile duct cancer. Prevention and control is required to decrease the liver fluke incident. Here, we described the liver fluke prevention and control program (LFPCP) through Inter- and Trans-disciplinary University (ITU). LFPCP was constructed among the rural communities in northeast Thailand during November 2016 and July 2017. ITU was integrated in LFPCP; briefly, ITU is comprised the partnership, scholarship, mutual benefit, and social impact. ITU is established by teachers and student (medical, nursing, public health, engineering, and business computer) from Suranaree University of Technology, Vongchavalitkul University, and Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, local government officers, and villagers, to solve the health problem in the rural community particularly liver fluke disease and cholangiocarcinoma. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected by questionnaires, group and individual feedback, consequently. Of 120 participants were included. Participants (89%) had a high level of satisfaction regarding LFPCP particularly in the steps of sharing ideas, decision making, and planning step. They could improve their knowledge, attitude and their practice regarding liver fluke prevention and control. LFPCP is an integrative activity that improves knowledge, attitude, skill, and practice for students and villagers. Therefore, LFPCP toward ITU is highly potential mutual benefit among university, students, teachers, and communities.

Biography

Soraya J Kaewpitoon has completed her MD at Khon Kaen University in Thailand and FCFPT at Royal College of Family Physicians of Thailand. She is the Vice Dean in Research Affair, and Head of Parasitic Disease Research Center, Institute of Medicine, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand. She has published more than 60 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of repute.

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Përparim Kadriaj et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Seroepidemiology of CCHF in domestic animals in endemic areas in Albania

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Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is an arboviral zoonotic infection which is endemic in some areas of the country. The aim of this study was to assess the seroprevalence of CCHFV in previous and recent endemic areas of the country. This cross sectional serologic study was conducted in period 2010-2014 by the Institute of Public Health in Tirana, Albania. A total of 152 serum samples from domestic animals were included in the survey. All samples were collected randomly from seven districts in Albania and were examined for anti-CCHFV IgG. Of the total of 152 samples examined, 102 (67.1%) were positive to IgG ELISA. The highest positivity rate was among cows (88.3%) and in recent endemic areas of Has and Kukes, 89.7% and 82.9% respectively. The scientific data presented in this study indicated that humans are at risk of World Health Organization.

Recent Publications

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2. Kampen H, Poltz W, Hartelt K, Wölfel R, Faulde M. Detection of a questing Hyalomma marginatum marginatum adult female (Acari, Ixodidae) in southern Germany. Exp Appl Acarol 2007;43:227–31.
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Biography

Perparim Kadriaj is currently working as a expertise in Control of Vector Diseases in Institute of Public Health, Albania. He has been conducting field trips in the framework of different research projects and emergencies in case of disease outbreaks; representing Institute of Public Health, Tirana, Albania at national and international events, congresses and workshops.

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Brigitta Zana et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

First genetic characterization of *Usutu virus* from Culex pipiens mosquitoes Serbia, 2014

Brigitta Zana[1], **Gábor Kemenesi**[1], **Dóra Buzás**[1], **Kornélia Kurucz**[1], **Bosiljka Krtinic**[2], **Anett Kepner**[3], **Fanni Földes**[1] and **Ferenc Jakab**[1]
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Since its first appearance in Europe, *Usutu virus* (USUV) diverged to several different genetic lineages. The virus was reported to date from multiple countries across Europe (Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, Czech Republic and Belgium). Considering the more frequently published impact of the virus on humans it is crucial to investigate locally circulating genetic variants and trace its evolution. We retrospectively analyzed mosquito samples from Serbia Vojvodina region, collected during 2014. In this study, we report the results of the screening of 23753 female mosquitoes (753 pools) for USUV-specific nucleic-acid. Based on phylogenetic analysis the Serbian USUV sequence was most closely related to the virus that emerged in Austria in 2001, in Hungary in 2005 and was circulating until 2015 in Hungary. This data presents a wider geographic distribution of this genetic variant and provides the first genetic data from this region.

Recent Publications

1. Zana B (2016) Genomic characterization of West Nile virus strains derived from mosquito samples obtained during 2013 Serbian outbreak. Journal of Vector Borne Diseases 53:379.
2. Zana B (2017) Molecular traces of a putative novel insect flavi virus from *Anopheles hyrcanus* mosquito species in Hungary. Acta Virologica 61:127-129.
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Biography

Brigitta Zana is a PhD student at University of Pécs, Hungary. Her PhD program is focusing on the description and genetic characterization of viral pathogens distributed by different vector organisms such as bats, mosquitoes and ticks. Her findings give detailed genetic characterization and phylo-geographic information about human pathogenic viruses circulating in Central Europe and Asia.

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Notes:

Radwa Hussein Mohamed Ghoraba et al., J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Quantitative analysis of *Human herpes virus 6* DNA in patients treated for acute leukemia

Radwa Hussein Mohamed Ghoraba, Ghada F Helaly, Nadia E Zaki and **Dalia E Metwally**
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Viral infections are important causes of morbidity and mortality for patients with a hematological malignancy, but the true incidence and consequences of viral infections for these patients who undergo conventional non transplant therapy are inadequately defined. The significance of estimating the prevalence of HHV-6 in cancer patients does not actually get its importance from morbidity of the disease itself but from further interference of the outcome in bone marrow transplant patients; where it may be associated with serious life threatening complications. Thus, screening of patients with hematological malignancies for HHV-6 might be considered mandatory. The aim of this study was to evaluate a possible association between HHV-6 infection and acute leukemia in adults after receiving chemotherapy treatment for acute leukemia. The patients were divided into two main groups according to the type of leukemia: Group I; 36 patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and group II; 27 patients with newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL); 21 patients with B-ALL and six patients with T-ALL. All 63 studied adult patients with newly diagnosed acute leukemia were subjected to history taking, complete clinical examination for the presence of organomegaly and routine laboratory investigations. Peripheral blood samples were collected from all patients for quantitative determination of HHV6 viral load by Taqman probe technique (real time PCR) at day 0 and day 100 of induction chemotherapy. The results argued against an etiological relationship between HHV-6 infection and the genesis of acute leukemia in adults, however, it supports the hypothesis of viral latency and the possibility of virus reactivation in immunocompromised hosts. The possible presence of HHV-6 as an associated or a putative causative agent in leukemia should however be considered. Recommendations include screening of patients with hematological malignancies for HHV-6 might be considered among the routine initial laboratory work-up.

Recent Publications

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2. Pellett P E, Ablashi D V, Ambros P F, Agut H, Caserta M T, Descamps V, et al. (2012) Chromosomally integrated human herpesvirus 6: questions and answers. Rev Med Virol 22(3):144-55.
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Biography

Radwa Hussein Mohamed Ghoraba is a Pharmacist, graduated from Faculty of Pharmacy and Drug Manufacturing, Pharos University, Alexandria, Egypt in 2012. She completed her Master's degree in Diagnostic and Molecular Microbiology at Medical Research Institute (MRI), Alexandria University in 2017. Her involvement in research has given her first-hand exposure to the process of active scientific research, resulted in incredible research experiences, and instilled in her a passion for science and exploration. She is interested in improving public health through research.

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Zeghbib Safia, J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-038

Genetic and evolutionary characterization of a novel picornavirus in Algerian *Miniopterus schreibersii* bats

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Despite the fact that bats are reservoir hosts of numerous viruses with zoonotic potential, the presence of the Picornaviridae family members in these flying mammals remains little known, however they may have the potential to cross species barriers. Picornaviruses are non-enveloped small positive sense-single stranded-RNA viruses, which evolve very fast: 80 species are counted to date. In order to be prepared to face newly emerging viral diseases our knowledge about the viruses circulating in animals of high zoonotic potential, is highly important in order to rapidly detect zoonotic spillovers. For this purpose, we accomplished co-phylogenetic analyses of host–virus relationship on *Miniopterus schreibersii* bat guano samples collected in Algeria in 2017, through both metagenomic and phylogenetic analyses. In this study, we report the first molecular data and genomic characterization of a novel picornavirus from the bat species *M. schreibersii* in Algeria. Phylogenetic analyses showed that this novel picornavirus belongs to Mischivirus genus and is closely related to *Mischivirus B,* also within the Mischivirus group there is no host jumping phenomenon observed comparing to other members of Picornaviruses.

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Biography

Zeghbib Safia is a PhD student at University of Pécs in the virological research group. She completed her MSc in Genetics from U.S.T.H.B University in Algeria. She worked as a medical representative for three years, then joined Pasteur institute in Tunisia for six months where she worked on congenital deafness, after that she had been awarded a Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship and started her work on zoonosis in Algeria.

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5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

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Infection Congress 2018

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Establishing national malaria slide bank: Key strategy for implementing reliable proficiency testing external quality assessment and microscopy training programs

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Background: Despite the provision of microscopy trainings for health workers and implementation of proficiency testing (PT) external quality assurance (EQA) programs implemented in most countries, few countries have the capacity to produce and use validated blood film slides to ensure the sustained reliability of the trainings and EQA programs. Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) has partnered with ICAP and Malaria Care for mass production of validated malaria blood film slides with the aim of establishing the nation's first malaria slide bank.

Methods: *Plasmodium falciparum (Pf)* and *Plasmodium vivax* (Pv) positive slides were prepared at Adama Malaria Control Center from blood specimens collected from consented adult patients. Negative slides were prepared from blood collected from volunteer visitors from non-malaria endemic countries with no history of malaria and travel to malarious areas. Between 200-400 blood film slides were prepared from each donor. The blood film slides were examined by WHO-certified expert microscopists for species identification and then characterized and validated by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The slides were archived using a custom-made slide bank database and storage cabinets with capacity for 10,000 slides.

Results: A total of 10,742 (9,045 Pf and Pv positive; 1,697 negative) validated blood film slides were collected from 35 donors. Validated malaria slides sets containing blood films slides of negative, Pf, Pv, mixed Pf/Pv and Borrelia spp will be used during in-service and pre-service malaria microscopy trainings at regional reference laboratory training centers and pre-service laboratory teaching universities, respectively. In addition, 995 facilities that are currently enrolled in regional PT EQA programs in five regions will receive the validated malaria PT slides.

Conclusion: Establishment of the slide bank enabled the national malaria program to use standardized and validated slides for quality in-service and pre-service malaria microscopy trainings, competency assessment of microscopists, laboratory mentorship programs, and regional malaria microscopy proficiency testing EQA programs.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Comparative study on factors associated with voluntary HIV counselling and testing uptake and accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS among adults in Sub-Saharan Africa countries: A cross-sectional survey

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Background & Aim: As the global HIV/AIDS epicenter, the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region has been conducting the national HIV voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) campaign to control HIV infection. To explore a puzzle about why high-level VCT is related inconsistently to low-high HIV infection, we performed an integrative structure analysis to identify and characterize the path model of VCT uptake on three main influential factors, HIV-related comprehensive knowledge, attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and risky sexual behaviour, among adults.

Methods & Findings: Adjusted by the demographic and socio-economic covariates, complex sample logistic regression was employed to build the path model of VCT uptake at the individual level in a nationally representative dataset from the demographic and health survey of seven SSA countries. We identified a tight structure of path connections among VCT uptake and the three influential factors for the countries with lower HIV incidence (e.g., Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia) and a loose structure for those with the highest HIV incidence (e.g., Namibia and Lesotho). Using a mediation analysis, we detected the strongest direct positive effect of highly risky sexual behaviour on VCT uptake, the adjusted odds ratio (aOR) ranged from 1.883 to 5.540 and all p-values <0.001 in the sampled SSA countries. But the other direct and indirect paths of HIV-related knowledge and attitude towards PLWHA to VCT uptake did not have consistent significance. With controlling the effect of covariates, a partial contingency coefficient for measuring the degree of association between two categorical variables was developed as a partial correlation coefficient for two continuous variables. The partial contingency coefficients of the direct and indirect paths of the three factors to VCT uptake were adopted as partial least squares (PLS) regressors on the logit transformation of 2013-2016 HIV incidence rates at the country level. According to World's criterion, we determined two critical paths to VCT uptake, the direct path of risky sexual behaviour and the indirect path of HIV-related comprehensive knowledge through risky sexual behaviour, in affecting population HIV incidence. Their standardized PLS coefficients range from 0.52 to 0.57 as well as from -0.61 to -0.60, respectively, suggesting that population HIV incidence was affected positive by the former path but negatively by the latter. Our study's limitations are that HIV testing status is subject to information bias, and that further work is needed to validate these findings using a prospective study.

Conclusions: The work identifies the opposite effect on population HIV incidence from the two critical paths to VCT uptake, the direct path of risky sexual behaviour and the indirect path of HIV-related knowledge to VCT uptake, and provides evidence for future studies of an HIV/AIDS health education system based on a balanced bidirectional model of knowledge, attitudes and behaviour to prevent and control HIV/AIDS.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Life conditions and infectious diseases: A correlation analysis from mega clinic 2017

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Life conditions are considered by the World Health Organization, and the Pan-American Health Organization, as determinants of health, associated with the emergence of diseases. We discovered in Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California, conditions of sub-developed countries with dirt floors, absent of public services, among others; it is a population highly susceptible to diseases, and a wide outcome of clinical manifestations. They present a higher prevalence on chronic-degenerative illness as rich countries. That is why Mexico is in an epidemiological transition, showing health problems, because poverty is highly prevalent (43.6% of population), and significant prevalence of contagious diseases, but, also non-transmissible, like cardiovascular disease as the first cause of death. We realized a descriptive-analytical and transversal study, with a random population of 29 subjects from nearly 400 patients in our data bank who attended a medical program (Clinica Movil) from July 13-16 of 2017. Inclusion criteria: patients would have filled a questionnaire (from INEGI: ENGASTO 2012) for evaluate economic conditions, and medical history. We analyzed the data on Excel software, and made a correlational analysis through odds ratio (OR). Our results showed the highest frequency of diseases on: Chronic-degenerative, musculoskeletal and Infectious. Population in overcrowding has an OR=2 for infectious diseases, those without medical attention has an OR=3.5 to have a second disease; and OR=2.77 for a lack of money to eat in the last three months. We conclude there is a relationship between health determinants and disease, perhaps not the main etiology, but, improve life conditions, it is essential in the attempt of decrease prevalence and control diseases.

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Plasmodium vivax population structure in malaria endemic area of southern Iran

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Malaria is an important parasitic disease that consider as a threat of public health in worldwide. *Plasmodium vivax* causes malaria infection mainly in Asia, South America and Oceania. In Iran, as member of east Mediterranean region office (EMRO), *Plasmodium vivax* and Plasmodium falciparum are responsible of malaria that occur mainly in south and southeast of the country. This area has common borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan. *Plasmodium vivax* accounts as agent of more than 90% of malaria cases in Iran. The access to enough information about population structure of *Plasmodium vivax* is necessary for developing malaria vaccine and epidemiological studies. The present study was conducted to determine population genetic diversity of *Plasmodium vivax* in southeast of Iran. Blood was taken from symptomatic malaria patients. The nested PCR were performed to amplify the two merozoite antigens of *Plasmodium vivax*. The products of PCR were sequenced. The MEGA 5 and DNASP software were used for the genetic analysis. The nucleotide sequences were deposited in world gene bank. The findings of present study showed genetic diversity in *Plasmodium vivax* population in the hypo-endemic area for malaria in Iran.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

A constructed porcine teschovirus with deleted highly conserved "RNNQIPQDF" epitope of VP1 has potential to serve as DIVA vector

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Differentiation of infected from vaccinated animals (DIVA) is an important strategy for disease control. Development of a specific epitope-erased marker vector and accompanying diagnostic serum may improve the efficiency of DIVA. Porcine teschovirus (PTV) is well suited for serving as an immunization vector due to its: Fecal-oral or intranasal route of infection; pantropism in swine host; generally low virulence and minor epidemic impact on swine herds worldwide and; DIVA purpose as proposed above. Here, a mono-specific antibody was found to recognize conserved "RNNQIPQDF" epitope spanning amino acids 188–196 of capsid protein VP1 of PTV1/PS 34 strain. The epitope was deleted and replaced by a reverse genetics procedure. The ability of this mono-specific antiserum to differentiate the epitope-erased marker PTV from parental virus shows its potential to serve as an immunization vector for swine diseases. This is the first report of a DIVA possibility based on an anti-structural protein antibody of PTV. In general, recombined picornaviruses have DIVA potential on using as vector-based vaccines.

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Successful control of two simultaneous outbreaks of OXA-48-carbapenemase producing Enterobacteriaceae and multi-resistant *Acinetobacter* baumannii in an intensive care unit

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Background: Enterobacteriaceae producing OXA-48-carbapenemase and multi-resistant *Acinetobacter* baumannii (MRAB) have a high capacity for colonization in individuals and on surfaces. Moreover, they are difficult to eradicate from the environment. This report describes a double outbreak of OXA-48–producing Enterobacteriaceae (OXA-48-PE) and MRAB in an intensive care unit (ICU) and the effectiveness of measures implemented, including decontamination with vaporized hydrogen peroxide (VHP).

Methods: Affected patients were isolated in a confined area and cared for by dedicated personnel. Four percent chlorhexidine soap was used for patient daily hygiene. All patients are subjected to contact precautions. Training on hand hygiene and random samples of hands were taken to evaluate staff hand hygiene. An in-depth cleaning of the ICU was performed with a chlorine solution, followed by decontamination with VHP. Environmental samples were taken before and after the decontamination.

Results: From July-October 2015, 13 patients were colonized or infected by OXA-48-PE and 18 by MRAB in the ICU. The cumulative incidence of OXA-48-PE and MRAB was 3.48% and 4.81%, respectively. In the period after the intervention, they were 0.8% and 0%, respectively (P<.001). The compliance of hand hygiene was 62.2%. Before the VHP bio-decontamination, 4.5% of environmental samples were positive for OXA-48-PE and none for MRAB. After bio-decontamination, 1.4% of samples were positive for OXA-48-PE.

Conclusions: This study emphasizes the importance of environmental hygiene in the control of outbreaks caused by microorganisms of high environmental impact. When an outbreak is sustained after the implementation of the usual control measures and a high level of adherence to hand hygiene, there may be environmental reservoirs that need to be eliminated. The rapid effect after the VHP treatment suggests an influence of this measure in eradication.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Bilharzial urinary bladder carcinoma in Egyptian population: Epidemiological trending changing traditional management

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Background: The objective of this study is to validate the new clinicopathological features of bilharzial and non-bilharzial urinary bladder carcinoma in Egyptian population. These features are caused by altered epidemiology, and proposed to have reflection on management.

Patients & Methods: Timely contributions of leading Egyptian experts in domicile post-Bilharzial bladder cancer (last 4 decades) were reviewed. Additionally, 102 patients were studied in two subsets A&B based on a preplanned treatment modality: cystectomy facing transurethral resection plus radiotherapy. Observation on gross and microscopic features and their reflection on treatment decision are recorded.

Results: An overview of the aforementioned studies is given, demonstrating a striking change in the characteristic features of bladder carcinoma in Egypt, more obvious in 2007 and after. In the present work, 65% of patients had their tumors in a bilharzial bladder where walls demonstrated the classical cystoscopy features of the disease, while 35% had their tumors in a non bilharzial one. Group A patients were treated by cystectomy carrying 7.7% perioperative mortality, whereas patients in group B received sensitized radiotherapy preceded by transurethral resection.

Conclusion: Bladder cancer in Egyptian patients has lost its peculiar features imposed by chronic bilharzial cystitis, shifting towards traditional types suitable for organ preserving management.

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Diagnosis of toxocariasis in patients with allergic diseases

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Toxocariasis is a disease of humans caused by larvae (immature worms) of either the dog roundworm (Toxocara canis) or the cat roundworm (Toxocara cati). Toxocariasis is often called visceral larva migrans. 30 patients aged 21 to 55 years (men-17, women-13) were under our supervision. 19 of them were in the in-patient department of the specialized allergological center, 11 patients were treated in outpatient clinics allergological center and republic infectious diseases clinic. Collecting epidemiological history, we asked about the presence of an animal in the house, especially the dogs and the presence of pietism (geophagia). Clinical and laboratory examination were carried out. Serological testing for toxocariasis was performed at the laboratory of immunology of parasites, by using ELISA test system toxocara-strip. Positive results were received in six (20.0%) patients from 30 examined patients. The frequency of major clinical manifestations of toxocariasis was presented as follows: manifestations of allergic skin rash - three (50.0%), astheno-vegetative syndrome - in four (66.6%), intoxication syndrome - in five (82.3%), pulmonary syndrome in one (16.6%), enlargement of lymph nodes - two (33.3%). In peripheral blood eosinophilia were found in five (82.3%) patients. Based on epidemiological analysis it was established that the key risk factors for infection with T. canis are existence of geophagia and/or contact with a dog (79%). These data coincide with the literature data. The most frequently toxocariasis was diagnosed in patients with allergic skin rash (50.0%), astheno-vegetative syndrome (66.6%), intoxication syndrome (82.5%) and high titers of antibodies to T. canis.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Atypical clinical presentation in young, healthy women with pyogenic spondylodiscitis: Case report

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Adult patients with spontaneous spondylodiscitis usually present in elderly population with diabetes mellitus or systemic infection. This 29 years old women, previously healthy, reported chronic low back pain with acute exacerbation in five days prior to her visit. The severe pain radiated to right leg and made her disability in walking. There was no fever, no travel history, no contact history, and no wound. Neurologic examination revealed right L4/5 dermatome paresthesia and her muscle power was full over four extremities. The lab data showed leukocytosis and elevated C reactive protein level. The dynamic plain film of lumbar spine showed L4/5 spondylolisthesis. The Magnetic Resonance Imaging of lumbar spine showed mild L4/5 degenerative spondylolisthesis and diffuse posterior herniated disc, with right lateral ruptured sequestrum compromising L4 foramino-outlet nerve root. She was admitted to general ward and she received laminectomy and facetectomy then. During operation, purulent material was collected. The lumbar spine specimen and blood culture both identified methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* aureus. She received vancomycin then. Trace back her history, she worked as a nurse and denied any Intravenous drug abuse. The survey for HIV and autoimmune disease were also negative finding. There was no evidence of infective endocarditis by transthoracic echocardiography. The clinical presentation in this case was atypical in two aspects. First, the relative young age was not fit in bimodal distribution in spondylodiscitis; second, she did not have any related comorbities.

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The efficiency of good and clear communication between the radiology technologist and patient with infectious disease prior the radiology procedure in improving the infectious disease diagnostic and infection control

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Introduction: Through good and clear communication with patients of infectious diseases before they undergo radiology procedures, the rate of spread of an infection can be reduced significantly or further spread prevented. Communication allows the patients to understand and appreciate the precautions they need to take to prevent the spread of the infection to others.

Purpose: The purpose of communication is to make patients understand the seriousness of the infections they have. It should allow the patient an opportunity to participate in the campaign against the virus by equipping them with information on how to prevent the spread. It should additionally help them familiarize with the diagnostic procedure.

Method: Qualified and tested people should give appropriate explanations of prevention methods and radiology procedures. Radiology should be employed in their treatment. The essential elements in the process include radiology personnel, radiology equipment, and the patient. The method of radiology depends on the machine used and includes X-ray, CT-scan, SPECT-scan among others.

Results: The results of the effective communication with infectious disease patients get to understand the radiology process and learn techniques and practices that help them prevent the spread of the infection.

Conclusion: Effective communication with infectious disease patients is the key towards reducing the rate of the infections' spread. Communication assists patients to understand how to cope with the infection and its progression or otherwise. The method is through radiology and involves personnel to explain prevention techniques, and radiology equipment and personnel for diagnosis. It results in reduced infection rates.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Promastigote existence in infected lesions of cutaneous leishmaniasis

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Leishmaniasis is an endemic parasitic disease in 88 countries. It is widely distributed throughout the world, caused by vector-borne, obligate, intracellular hemoflagellates of the genus Leishmania. The parasite continues its life cycle transforming to promastigote in the mid gut of the sand fly vector and is transmitted to the human host in the form of promastigote via the bite of the sand fly. Other less encountered forms of transmission are because of a laboratory accident, direct person-to-person transmission, organ transplant and blood transfusion. There is evidence that leishmaniasis may be transmitted either in utero or during the peripartum period. The promastigote form is considered the primary organism of disease transmission between the vector and the host. By not having a chance to continue its life cycle and transform into promastigote within the vector sand fly when considering the many different routes of transmission other than the sand fly bites, it is reasonable to assume an alternative possible existence of the promastigote form of the parasite in the infected lesion of cutaneous leishmaniasis in human host. The information presented indicates that a real transformation of amastigote to promastigote form occurs within the human host cutaneous lesion in the extracellular fluid after the macrophage membrane eruption and the amastigote release. New techniques are recommended for future studies to confirm these findings including real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and applying the immunohistochemistry techniques using a novel monoclonal antibody (mAb) against the parasite flagellate (promastigote form) cell wall component.

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Role of the hepcidin-ferroportin axis in controlling the iron content of the cytosol and *Salmonella*-containing vacuoles in infected macrophages

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Iron plays a dual-role in bacterial infection: first, it is a critical micronutrient required for the proliferation of infecting bacteria, and second, it acts as a cofactor in the generation of bactericidal free radicals. Macrophages provide a major source of serum iron by releasing cytoplasmic iron via the membrane bound iron export protein, ferroportin (FPN), degradation of which is triggered by hepcidin produced by hepatocytes upon bacterial infection. *Salmonella typhimurium* is an intracellular pathogen capable of invading macrophages and proliferating in the membranous *Salmonella*-containing vacuole (SCV). In this study, we first demonstrate that FPN is localized on the SCV and plays a role in iron transport into the SCV. To measure iron content in the SCV, a biosensor was constructed by fusing the iron responsive iroB promoter of *Salmonella* to a mutant GFP with a short half-life (gfpOVA). Using this construct, we estimated the iron levels in macrophages in animals as well as in in vitro cultured macrophages in the presence and absence of hepcidin. In contrast to the generally accepted opinion, the iron level in the SCV in the presence of the iron transporter (FPN) was higher than in its absence (+hepcidin). In general, host defense against pathogens relies on the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in phagocytic cells, especially during the early stage of infection. Thus, we examined for the generation of bactericidal ROS in the SCV using another biosensor composed of the ROS-responsive katG promoter of *Salmonella* fused to gfpOVA. To our surprise, ROS generation in the SCV was higher in the presence of FPN than in its absence. The relatively high level of iron in the SCV increased the generation of bactericidal ROS, which in turn decreased the number of intra-macrophage *Salmonella* and extended infected animal survival. Thus, this study reveals the mechanism via which a block in the hepcidin-FPN circuit controls intra-macrophage *Salmonella* infection.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Occurrence of *Yersinia enterocolitica* in diarrhoeic pigs and humans in selected farms and hospitals in Ogun state, Southwestern Nigeria

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Yersinia enterocolitica is a food-borne enterotoxigenic microorganism associated with human gastroenteritis and septicaemia especially among children. Pigs constitute a major source of infection for man. The increase in pig farms and pork consumption in Southwestern Nigeria necessitated investigation into the occurrence of *Yersinia enterocolitica* in diarrhoeic pigs and humans in selected farms and hospitals in Ogun state, Nigeria. 700 diarrhoeic samples were collected: 300 from pigs rose in three selected farms, 120 from children aged 1-7 years and 280 adults (22-50 years) in medical wards of two selected hospitals located in the study areas. *Yersinia enterocolitica* was isolated from faecal samples and identified biochemically by standard bacteriological methods. Antisera were raised in rabbits to serotype the *Yersinia enterocolitica* isolates into groups A, B, C and D using slide agglutination technique. The serotypes were further identified with Commercial Latex Agglutination Kit (CLAK). Susceptibility of *Yersinia enterocolitica* to antibiotics was determined by disc diffusion method. Minimum inhibitory concentrations of some antibiotics were determined for the resistant isolates. Plasmid transfer of R-determinants to E. coli 356 k12 resistant to 200 µg/mL streptomycin was performed. The kinetics of phenotypic expression of ampicillin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline and amoxicillin were determined. Heat-stable enterotoxin of *Yersinia enterocolitica* isolates was assayed using rabbit ileal loop test. Sereny-test for invasiveness of isolates was performed by instilling 2.0x1010 cfu/mL/animal into the right eyes of guinea pigs while 1.0 mL sterile tryptose-soy broth was instilled into the left eyes as control. Histopathology of the eyes was carried out. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and ANOVA at $p<0.05$. 90 *Yersinia enterocolitica* isolates comprising 30 from humans: 16 and 14 from the two selected hospitals and 60 from pigs: 20, 16 and 24 from the three selected farms were identified. There was significant difference between the occurrence of human and pig isolates. Slide agglutination technique yielded serotype occurrence of *Yersinia enterocolitica* as A(5), B(63), C(8) and D(14), while CLAK gave serotypes A(0:3), B(0:5), C(0:8) and two of the 14 D isolates were serotype 0:9. *Yersinia enterocolitica* isolates were identified as biotypes 1A (77), 2(8), 4(5), serotypes 0:3, 0:5, 0:8 and 0:9 while 12(E) were non-typeable. 11 and 13 antibiotic resistant patterns were observed in humans and pig isolates, respectively. R-determinants were transferred to the recipient en bloc. However, segregation was observed indicating chromosomal transfer. Ampicillin and chloramphenicol had the highest kinetics of phenotypic expression for the trans-conjugants for human and pig isolates respectively. The isolates induced accumulation of fluid in ileal loops of rabbits, corneal oedema and hemorrhagic keratoconjunctivitis in guinea pigs. Invasive, enterotoxigenic and multi-resistant *Yersinia enterocolitica* that harboured transferable R-plasmid were isolated in humans and pigs. These organisms may constitute great public health hazard, hence proper piggery hygiene and disposal of waste is advocated to prevent contamination of water and food of humans. Legislation on misuse and abuse of antibiotics should be enforced to prevent drug resistance.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

5th International Congress on

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

March 01-02, 2018 Berlin, Germany

PCR array profiling of antiviral genes in human embryonic kidney cells expressing *Human coronavirus OC43* structural and accessory proteins

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Background & Aim: *Human coronavirus OC43* (HCoV-OC43) causes common cold, and is associated with severe respiratory symptoms in infants, elderly and immunocompromised patients. HCoV-OC43 is a member of Betacoronavirus genus that includes also the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) coronaviruses. Both SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV were shown to express proteins with the potential to evade early innate immune responses. However, the ability of HCoV-OC43 to antagonise the intracellular antiviral defenses has not yet been investigated. The objective of this study was to investigate the role of HCoV-OC43 structural (membrane and nucleocapsid) and accessory (ns5a and ns2a) proteins in the modulation of antiviral gene expression profile in human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK-293) cells using PCR array analysis.

Methods: HCoV-OC43 membrane (M), nucleocapsid (N), ns5a and ns2a mRNA were amplified and cloned into the pAcGFP1-N expression vector (Clontech), followed by transfection in HEK-293 cells. Expressions of M, N, ns5a and ns2a proteins were confirmed by indirect immunofluorescence test. Three days post-transfection, the cells were challenged by Sendai virus. The human antiviral response PCR array system (Qiagen) was used to profile the antiviral gene expression in HEK-293 cells, using the fold regulation comparison and the manual normalization methods.

Results: Around 50-60 genes were down-regulated by HCoV-OC43 proteins, the most prominent genes being those critical for the activation of transcription factors involved in the antiviral response like interferon regulatory factors (IRFs) and activator protein 1 (AP-1). Among the most important down-regulated genes were those coding for interferons (IFNs) mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPKs), pro-apoptotic and pyroptotic proteins (caspases, cathepsins, and tumor necrosis factor), pro-inflammatory cytokines (interleukins), pattern recognition receptors (PRRs; toll-like receptors and NOD-like receptors) and their signaling transduction proteins (TICAM1, MAVS).

Conclusion: This study shows for the first time that similarly to SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, HCoV-OC43 has the ability to down-regulate the transcription of genes critical for the activation of different antiviral signaling pathways.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Antibiotic resistance profile among gram-negative bacterial pathogens from a teaching hospital in Ghana

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Infections caused by antibiotic resistant gram-negative bacteria have become a major challenge to healthcare delivery in Ghana. Production of beta-lactamase mediated-hydrolytic enzymes such as extended spectrum beta lactamases (ESBLs) or combined with other mechanisms confers resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics (penicillins, cephalosporins and carbapenems) as well as non-beta-lactams in gram-negative bacteria. The study aimed to assess the prevalence of antibiotic resistance among gram-negative bacteria in the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in the Ashanti region of Ghana. Bacterial cultures were collected and identified using standard microbiological techniques and Vitek-2 automated systems. Of 200 isolates collected, 192 (96%) showed resistant to multiple antibiotics classes tested. The isolates *(Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Enterobacter spp, E. coli, Citrobacter koseri, Pantoea spp, Serratia marcescen, Providencia rettgeri and Sphingomonas paucimobilis)* showed high resistance to ampicillin (95%), trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (84%), cefuroxime/axetil (82%), cefuroxime (81%), cefotaxime (73.5%), amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (52.50), ciprofloxacin (41.0%) and piperacillin- tazobactam (13.00%), but highly sensitive to ertapenem (98.48%), meropenem (96.98%), imipenem (96.5%), amikacin (87%) and colistin (81.9%). The high resistance to beta-lactam/beta-lactamases inhibitor combination antibiotic therapy and aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones, poses serious healthcare threat in Ghana, due to their use as an empirical antibiotic of choice for treatment of common infections. This study revealed a high prevalence of multidrug resistant pathogens in Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, is rife and a wakeup call for constant review of antibiotic guideline protocol for treatment is recommended. Finally the outcome of the study provides a baseline for further and extensive research into the underlying molecular factors of the evolving resistance in Ghana.

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Emerging drug resistance *Salmonella* strains from chicken meat

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This work was carried out to study the occurrence of salmonella infections in chicken and human suffering from gastroenteritis in Egypt. A total of 349 chicken meat and 40 stool specimens of children were collected, samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and identified biochemically as salmonella then subjected to serological identification, also were tested for their antibiotic susceptibility by disc diffusion method. Also, genotyping by PCR to detect salmonella enterotoxin gene *(stn)* and their expression by infant mouse assay. The study revealed that 14 (4.01%) and two (5%) were positive for Salmonella species in chicken meat and children respectively and serological identification were *(Salmonella infantis, Salmonella typhi, Salmonella kentucky, Salmonella rubislaw, Salmonella poona, Salmonella typhimurium, Salmonella virginia, Salmonella enteritidis and Salmonella montevideo) and (Salmonella kentucky and Salmonella enteritidis)* in chicken meat and children isolates respectively. Disc diffusion method showed that three (21.4%) in chicken meat isolates and two (100%) in children isolates were multidrug resistant in which S. Kentucky have resistance to ciprofloxacin, the drug of choice for treating salmonellosis in children. Also, genotyping showed that nine (64.28%) and two (100%) isolates confirmed to be enterotoxigenic strains in chicken meat and children respectively and this (stn) gene have been expressed (100%) by infant mouse assay. Sequencing and phylogentic tree of four studied isolates resulted in assessment of the relations between different isolation sources. Special attention must be paid to antibiotics that are used exclusively in poultry farms, appropriate measures must be taken to control the spread of resistant bacteria to human.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Enteric pathogens and potential risk factors for acute bloody diarrhea in Kisumu west and Kisumu Central sub counties

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Diarrhea is preventable and treatable by early recognition of dehydration and timely treatment. Despite the advances shigellosis is a major cause of diarrhoea-related morbidity and mortality. Kenya experienced a significant increase in acute bloody diarrhoea cases in Coast, Western, Nyanza and Nairobi regions in 2009 (48,272 cases) and 2010 (64,107 cases). Therefore, it was necessary to determine the epidemiological, clinical and laboratory characteristics of acute bloody diarrhoea cases occurring in the urban and rural populations in Kenya. The study enrolled 600 participants between the period of January and December 2016. The main presenting clinical features for bloody diarrhoea cases were: blood in stool (100%) abdominal pain (50%), mucous in stool (50%), loose stools (50%) and anorexia (50%). Pathogen isolation rate from stool was 32.5% with bacterial and protozoal pathogens accounting for 20% and 10%, respectively. The isolation rate among the rural population (Kisumu west) was 18% while among the urban population (Kisumu Central) it was 45%. Shigella was the most prevalent bacterial pathogen isolated in 25% of the cases while Entamoeba histolytica was the most prevalent protozoal pathogen isolated in 12% of the cases. High levels of multidrug resistance to three or more antimicrobial agents were observed 62.5% of all bacterial pathogens with resistance in Shigella being 50.9%. There was a positive correlation between bloody diarrhoea and long term mean rainfall both in rural (Pearson's r=0.55) and urban (Pearson's r=0.65) populations. There was also a positive correlation between bloody diarrhoea and long term mean minimum and maximum temp but the correlation with minimum temp was stronger in rural (Pearson's r=0.32) and urban (Pearson's r=0.56). Shigella dysenteriae type 1 which is an epidemic strain is not the cause of increase in cases of acute bloody diarrhoea in Kenya in both settings, high levels of antibiotic resistance as well as multidrug resistance.

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Quantitative PCR system for detection of clinically relevant CMV infections in patients with inflammatory bowel disease

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Several lines of evidence indicate that cytomegalovirus infection can be substantially associated with onset of inflammatory bowel disease, especially in patients who are refractory to immunosuppressive treatment. As cytomegalovirus is widely spread in the population a quantitative detection system was generated which is suitable to differentiate clinically relevant cytomegalovirus infection of the intestine from common latent cytomegalovirus. By using a quantitative real-time PCR approach, cytomegalovirus viral load was evaluated in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded colon biopsy samples of 136 patients diagnosed with inflammatory bowel disease. Besides initial cytomegalovirus testing, the PCR system was also used to monitor therapy response after antiviral treatment. Cytomegalovirus DNA was detected in 27% patients with varying viral loads. Thereof, 13 patients (35%) received an antiviral treatment with 12 of them going into remission (92%). Later, five patients displayed a relapse and three patients who agreed to restart antiviral treatment again showed positive therapy response. A retrospective comparison of viral loads with antiviral therapy response revealed a threshold of 600 cytomegalovirus copies/105 cells as indicative for clinically relevant infection. Interestingly, we found that sensitivity of cytomegalovirus detection by immunohistochemistry was insufficient to reliably identify antiviral therapy responders. In summary, quantitative real-time PCR using formalin fixed biopsy samples is suitable for detection of cytomegalovirus infection in tissue samples of patients with inflammatory bowel disease. Moreover, it allows the definition of a viral load threshold, predictive for clinical relevance concerning antiviral therapy response.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Changing *Plasmodium falciparum* genotypes during long term and short time culture in drug free media

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Parasite culture assay is an important tool for malaria drug resistance surveillance. This assay usually leads to the large-scale production of cultured parasites. Consequently, the nature and longevity of parasite genotypes are monitored without influence from the host factors. Here, we set out to study the genotypic and phenotypic dynamics and stability of field isolates adapted in continuous cultures. Three field isolates collected from patients presenting with uncomplicated malaria in high transmission area were maintained in drug-free continuous culture media period spanning 90 days. Aliquots picked at intervals of 24-48 hours gave 56 samples from each of the isolate within the 90 days period. Each aliquot was regarded as a separate parasite sample and genotyped using 12 microsatellite (MS) markers. Further, single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analyses of 23 drug resistance markers were done. The 50% inhibitory concentrations (IC50) against four antimalarial drugs were estimated in some of the samples at aliquoting time-points that coincided with parasitemia levels greater than 3%. Samples from each patient (parasite-line) were compared as they were passed through the continuous culture. Data revealed genotypic and phenotypic profiles for the three parasite-lines fluctuated from one generation to the next with no specific pattern or periodicity. Multilocus analysis revealed that of the three parasite-lines showed genetic diversity and structure. SNP/MS changes occurred simultaneously in the parasite generation. The mean IC50 for the four drugs tested in the three parasite lines changed significantly from generation to generation. Our study revealed parasite genetic and phenotypic characteristics fluctuates in short-and long-term cultures, which indicates that parasite genetic information obtained even in short cultures is likely to be different from that of the natural infection parasites. These findings endorse ex vivo analyses of parasites in real-time is important in formulation of anti-malaria drug policies.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Burden of acute gastrointestinal infections in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

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Gastrointestinal infections are one of the major health problems in developing countries. The present study aims to estimate the prevalence of gastrointestinal infections in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. A door-to-door survey of selected residents in Ouagadougou city was conducted. Of the Ouagadougou's 30 districts, nine most populated ones were selected to the study. The residents of these districts have middle incomes as those of the secondary site of Burkina Faso. The overall prevalence of gastrointestinal infections in the 30 days prior to the interview was 77/491 (15.7%): among children 44/223 (19.7%) and among adults 33/268 (12.3%). Diarrhea and abdominal pain were the most common symptoms among 33 adult cases while diarrhea and vomiting were the most common among children. None of the cases were hospitalized and a stool sample was taken in three of 77 cases. Medication for gastrointestinal infections was received by 55% of adults and 77% of children. Our results shown that antibiotics with and without prescription were the most common medicine used. Washing hands before meals and boiling milk before drinking had a protective effect against gastrointestinal infections.

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Towards universal health coverage: An example of malaria intervention in Nepal

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A comprehensive and more integrated assessment of health system functioning requires to measure the universal health coverage (UHC) for the diseases specific interventions. This paper aims to contribute measurement of the UHC by utilizing the locally available data related to Malaria in Nepal. This paper utilizes the elements of UHC as outlined by WHO report 2010: population coverage, service coverage and financial coverage. The concept of UHC represents both improvements in health outcomes and protection people from poverty induced by health-care costs. Measuring UHC focusing on tropical disease highlights the progress made towards elimination of diseases and exhibits health system bottlenecks to achieve the goal of elimination of diseases. Several bottlenecks are found from the results in the Nepalese health system which strongly suggests focusing on health system strengthening to shift the health production function of Malaria intervention. The disaggregated data clearly shows the inequality of service coverage among sub groups of the population. Effective coverage of the Malaria intervention indicates the insufficient quality of intervention. None of households faced catastrophic impact due to payment for malaria care in Nepal; however, it doesn't capture the hospital based care of malaria. The paper provides current status of UHC for malaria intervention and system bottlenecks to where policy makers and stakeholders should give focus to improve the malaria control strategy of Nepal.

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J Infect Dis Ther 2018, Volume 6
DOI: 10.4172/2332-0877-C1-039

Tuberculosis control in Armenia

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Tuberculosis (TB) control is a challenging task in Armenia. Lack of domestic job opportunities and low income have driven Armenians to work in neighboring Russia and other countries, where the TB incidence is high and Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is rampant. With the technical and financial support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and several international agencies, Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) and DOTS-Plus pilot projects have been implemented to lower the TB burden in Armenia. Despite recent improvements in TB control, the rise of MDR-TB has become a new threat for Armenia. To further control TB in Armenia, cooperation between Armenia's health department and other host countries is necessary for monitoring and treating TB. Additional resources are required to continue vaccination programs, strengthen TB diagnosis, and provide DOTS for all TB patients. This review examines the effects of frequent traveling and migrant workers on TB, discusses the spread of TB, and compares research studies performed on migrant workers in Armenia.

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Identification of genes in biofilm of slow and fast growing mycobacteria by using microarray and other molecular tools including electron microscopy

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Electron microscopy used to investigate the detailed structure and configuration of the mycobacteria which may lead to an understanding the role of infections and in transmitting the diseases. Many Mycobacteria can develop biofilm, a multicellular structure largely combining bacteria and their extracellular polymeric substances (EPS). The formation of biofilm results in an alternative existence in which microbes ensure their survival in adverse environments. Bacterial biofilms are often associated with infections especially with medical implants such as catheters and other medical devices. In the natural world more than 99% of bacteria exist as biofilms and according to NIH report more than 75% of all human infections are associated with biofilms formation. Biofilms are slimy, glue-like substance that excreted by bacteria and aggregate on living surface. Biofilms are formed to protect the bacteria from host defenses, antibiotics and from harsh environmental conditions. Biofilms are found almost everywhere in nature, including soil, water pipes, and even inside the human body. Attachment of mycobacteria involved in biofilm formation in the liquid air interface is a complex process, with many variables such as pH, nutrient levels, iron, oxygen, ionic strength and temperature, affecting the outcome. We had taken four mycobacterial species for study of mycobacterial biofilm. The isolates were sub-cultured and characterized biochemically and molecularly. The large quantity of biofilm was produced by M. smegmatis at temperature 37oC and 42oC as compared to 30oC. M. fortuitum developed more amount of biofilm at 30oC as compared to 37oC and 42oC. M. avium developed strong amount of biofilm at 30oC and 42oC as compared to 370C. M tuberculosis (H37Rv) developed strong biofilm at 37oC and no biofilm at 300C and 420C in MB 7H9 media and Sauton's media. The selected non tuberculosis mycobacteria and H37Rv developed strong biofilm in the presence of OADC enrichment in MB7H9 as well as Sauton's medium. Antibiotic susceptibility of biofilms at ultra-structural level was also studied in fast growing clinical isolates M. smegmatis in presence of streptomycin, isoniazid rifampicin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide. Electron microscopy revealed that control (no drug) biofilms consisted primarily of bacterial clusters a mid fibrillar elements. Isoniazid showed strong inhibited biofilm in fast grower and sensitive isolates. However, pyrazinamide and isoniazid inhibited biofilm of M. tuberculosis (H37Rv) and in MDR isolates ethionamide and moxifloxacin inhibited biofilm in slow grower and fast grower mycobacteria. However, many mycobacterial species are known to form biofilms, little is known about either the genetic requirements, patterns of gene expression. In micro array hybridization, we have found that six genes were expressed in M. avium. In M. tuberculosis, MDR isolates seven genes were expressed and two genes Rv0359 and Rv3526 were homologous as earlier reported in P. aeruginosa and M. avium which might be responsible for biofilm formation.

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