

10TH GLOBAL SUMMIT ON

CARDIOLOGY AND CATH LAB INNOVATIONS

**JULY
20-21**

2026



VIENNA
AUSTRIA

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 01

MONDAY | VIENNA, AUSTRIA

08:30-09:00	Registrations
09:00-09:15	Inaugural Ceremony
KEYNOTE FORUM	
09:15-09:50	Title: The Death of Death: The Scientific Possibility of Physical Immortality and Its Moral Defense
	Jose Luis Cordeiro , <i>International Longevity Alliance, Spain</i>
09:50-10:25	Title: BlakAbility: Decolonising Disability and Health - Reawakening Indigenous Knowledges for Futures of Social and Emotional Wellbeing
	Sheelagh Daniels Mayes , <i>University of Melbourne, Australia</i>
10:25-11:00	Title: Epigenetic and Chromatin Regulation of Aging in Mammalian Stem Cells
	Weiwei Dang , <i>Baylor College of Medicine, United States</i>
REFRESHMENTS BREAK 11:00-11:20 @ FOYER	
11:20-11:55	Title: Next Generation Probiotics to Expand Healthy Human Longevity
	Roberto Ricardo Grau , <i>Parque Científico de Madrid, Spain</i>
11:55-12:30	Title: Spaceflight-Informed Neuroprotection: Nutraceutical and Lifestyle Medicine Strategies for Healthy Brain Aging
	Jacinda Cottee , <i>Swinburne University of Technology, Australia</i>
12:30-13:05	Title: Social Belonging as a Predictor of Depressive Symptoms: Findings from a Community-Based Sample
	Aly Vredenburg , <i>WeBelong Institute, United States</i>
GROUP PHOTO	
LUNCH AND NETWORKING BREAK @ 13:05-13:50	
Speaker Sessions	
Session Chair	Konstantinos , <i>Bader Medical Institute of London, United Kingdom</i>
13:50-14:15	Title: Nutritional Supplement Effect on Facial Skin and Oxidative Stress Indicators: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study
	Aurelija Radzeviciene , <i>Kauno kolegija Higher Education Institution, Lithuania</i>

14:15-14:40	Title: Lifestyle, Health, and Socio-Demographic Predictors of Functional Decline in Older Adults: Longitudinal Evidence from easySHARE Mariia Trofimova, <i>Saint - Petersburg University, Germany</i>
14:40-15:05	Title: Longevity and Cancer: Who You Are, Where You Live, How You Live Irina Noskova, <i>Athens Medical Center, Greece</i>
15:05-15:30	Title: Modulation of Facial Skin Biomarkers Through a Targeted Antioxidant Nutritional Intervention: A 12-Week Randomized Placebo-Controlled Study Sandrija Capkauskiene, <i>Kauno Kolegija Higher Education Institution, Lithuania</i>
15:30-15:55	Title: From Burnout Prevention to Biological Age Navigation: A Preventive Medicine Framework for Resilience and Longevity Yevgen Shagov, <i>Kyiv Medical University, Ukraine</i>
NETWORKING AND REFRESHMENTS BREAK @ 15:55-16:15	
16:15-16:40	Title: The Role of Stress Echocardiography and Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing in The Management of Heart Valve Disease Sveeta Badiani, <i>Barts Health NHS Trust, United Kingdom</i>
16:40-17:05	Title: Leveraging the Ageing Workforce for Economic Growth: What Predicts Productivity? Renuga Nagarajan, <i>University Canada West, Canada</i>
17:05-17:30	Title: Using Genetic Information for Personalized Medicine, Nutrition and Longevity Daniel Wallerstorfer, <i>Novogenia GmbH, Austria</i>
17:30-17:55	Title: Community Based Mobile Eye and Oral Health Care to Improve Access in Underserved Populations in Cameroon Eyenga Otok Estelle Georgina, <i>Orbite Cameroun, Cameroon</i>
Poster Presentations	
EP001	Title: Fucoxanthin Promotes Longevity and Neuroprotection in Caenorhabditis Elegans via DAF-16 and Autophagy Pathways Sang Kyu Park, <i>Soonchunhyang University, Republic of Korea</i>
EP002	Title: Reactivation of the Effect of Antibiotics Hutas Istvan, <i>Pharmatéka Preventíve Kft, Hungary</i>
NETWORKING	

End of Day 1

09:30-09:45	Opening Ceremony
KEYNOTE FORUM	
09:45-10:15	Title: The Relationship of Feeding Route (Oral Versus Tube) To Patient Outcomes Amid Dysphagia and Critical Illness Jennifer Hanners Gutierrez, <i>Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, United States</i>
10:15-10:45	Title: Harmonization of Nutrition Legislation using Software Tool for Foods Nutrition Profiling Iuliana Vintila, <i>University Dunarea de Jos Galati, Romania</i>
10:45-11:15	Title: Child Development Leading to the Pursuit of Virtues and the Avoidance of Vices Gerald Katzman, <i>Wayne State University, USA</i>
11:15-11:45	Title: Neuroarchitecture and Sensory Urbanism: Built Environment as Preventive Infrastructure for Global Health Leticia Schuwartz Deps, <i>Global Neuro Nest, Brazil</i>
REFRESHMENTS BREAK @ 11:45-12:00	
12:00-12:30	Title: Immortality in Our Grasp David John Wortley, <i>WLMES, United Kingdom</i>
12:30-13:00	Title: COVID-19 is "Airborne AIDS": Provocative Oversimplification, Emerging Science, or Something in Between? Spela Salamon, <i>LKH Hochsteiermark, Austria</i>
Speaker Sessions	
13:00-13:25	Title: The Role of Lifestyle Medicine in Occupational Health and Wellbeing Lucia Batty, <i>Wellbeing Medicine Ltd, United Kingdom</i>
13:25-13:50	Title: Technical and Fundamental Analysis for Forecasting the Future Growth of Epidemics Carlos Oscar Rodriguez Leal, <i>Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico</i>
13:50-14:15	Title: Deprescribing Potentially Inappropriate Medications in Frail Older Adults with Limited Life Expectancy: An Integrative Review of Clinicians Perspective Jomy Kuriakose, <i>NSW Health, Australia</i>

REFRESHMENTS BREAK @ 14:15-14:30

Speaker Sessions

14:30-15:05	Title: Echo Role in Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation Safeah Almaghrabi, <i>Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Saudi Arabia</i>
15:05-15:30	Title: Quantifying Human Growth Using Quantile Regression Percentiles for Body Surface Area (BSA): A Case Study of Pakistan Waqas Ghulam Hussain, <i>Higher Education Department, Pakistan</i>
15:30-15:55	Title: Geraniol Protects Against Proteotoxicity and Neurodegeneration in C. Elegans Parkinson's Diseases Models Through SKN-1/Nrf2 and DAF-16/FOXO Activation Maria Jose De Rosa, <i>Institute of Biochemical Research of Bahía Blanca, Argentina</i>
15:55-16:20	Title: Managing Knowledge Based Integration and Interoperability in Personalized, Preventive, Predictive, Participative Precision Medicine Ecosystems Habil Bernd Blobel, <i>University of Regensburg, Germany</i>

PANEL DISCUSSIONS & B2B MEETING

Day 02 Virtual End | Closing Ceremony

10th Global Summit on

Cardiology and Cath Lab Innovations

20-21 July 2026 | Vienna, Austria

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**Keynote
Speakers
Day 1**





The Death of Death: The Scientific Possibility of Physical Immortality and Its Moral Defense

Jose Luis Cordeiro

International Longevity Alliance, Spain

Advances in biogerontology, regenerative medicine, and artificial intelligence are converging toward the radical extension of healthy human lifespan and the theoretical possibility of physical immortality. Aging is increasingly understood not as an immutable fate but as a multifactorial, modifiable biological process characterized by genomic instability, telomere attrition, epigenetic alterations, proteostasis loss, mitochondrial dysfunction, cellular senescence, and stem cell exhaustion. Interventions targeting these hallmarks have demonstrated promising results in preclinical and early clinical studies. Senolytics selectively eliminate senescent cells to restore tissue function; partial cellular reprogramming using Yamanaka factors has reversed epigenetic age in animal models; gene-editing technologies such as CRISPR-based systems are correcting pathogenic mutations; and advanced mRNA platforms enable rapid therapeutic development.

In parallel, progress in tissue engineering, 3D bioprinting, organoids, and xenotransplantation is addressing organ failure, while AI-driven drug discovery accelerates identification of geroprotective compounds. Epigenetic clocks provide quantitative biomarkers to measure biological age and intervention efficacy. Caloric restriction mimetics, NAD⁺ boosters, rapalogs, and metformin analogs continue to be evaluated for systemic lifespan extension. The emerging paradigm of “longevity escape velocity” posits that medical advances may outpace biological deterioration, enabling successive rejuvenation cycles.

Beyond scientific feasibility, the moral dimension of life extension warrants rigorous analysis. If aging is a form of progressive pathology, then preventing or reversing it aligns with foundational principles of medicine: alleviating suffering and preserving life. Ethical objections grounded in resource scarcity, overpopulation, or social stagnation are increasingly challenged by demographic data, technological scalability, and historical precedents of health-driven prosperity. Extending healthy lifespan could enhance human flourishing, intergenerational continuity, and cumulative wisdom.

While full physical immortality remains hypothetical, the trajectory of biomedical innovation suggests that substantial lifespan extension is scientifically plausible within this century. The “death of death” is no longer purely mythological aspiration but a research program grounded in empirical science and supported by a growing moral consensus that combating involuntary death is both technologically attainable and ethically defensible.

Biography

José Cordeiro, PhD José is an international fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science, vicechair of HumanityPlus, director of The Millennium Project, founding faculty at Singularity University in NASA Research Park, Silicon Valley, and former director of the Club of Rome (Venezuela Chapter). He has also been invited faculty at the Institute of Developing Economies IDE – JETRO in Tokyo, Japan, the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT) and the Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Russia. José studied engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Cambridge, MA, economics at Georgetown University in Washington, DC, management at INSEAD in Fontainebleau, France. He has published more

than 10 books in 15 languages and appeared in programs with the BBC, CNN, Discovery Channel and History Channel. He is a member of the Sigma Xi ($\Sigma\Xi$) and Tau Beta Pi ($\text{TB}\Pi$) honor societies, and has received several prizes, including the Spanish Health Award by Instituto Europeo for promoting research on longevity and life extension. He has been Spanish candidate to the European Parliament in 2019, when he proposed the creation of the European Anti-Aging Agency.



BlakAbility: Decolonising Disability and Health - Reawakening Indigenous Knowledges for Futures of Social and Emotional Wellbeing

Sheelagh Daniels Mayes

University of Melbourne, Australia

Globally, Indigenous peoples experience significant health and disability disparities compared with non-Indigenous populations. Whilst health outcomes for First Nations people in Australia have improved in some areas over the past decade, many remain stagnant or have deteriorated. First Nations people are twice as likely to live with disability. Yet focusing exclusively on these disparities risks perpetuating a colonial narrative: one that positions mainstream health as the universal standard against which all First Nations peoples' health and ability are measured.

Measuring progress solely through pathology and deficit perpetuates colonisation itself. This presentation offers an alternative: a decolonial vision grounded in Indigenous Knowledges held within our Stories; Knowledges that have sustained our peoples for at least 65,000 years. These sophisticated systems offer a radically different framework for understanding health and disability, one where social and emotional wellbeing, alongside cultural strength, are the measures by which all human diversity is assessed.

BlakAbility, an Indigenous-led and governed framework that reawakens these ancestral knowledges to advance a culture of genuine inclusion, where all First Nations people, and disabled people more broadly, can succeed. This presentation explores how centring First Nations Knowledges and practices offers pathways toward equity that move beyond deficit-focused narratives and toward futures grounded in our own ways of knowing, being, and doing. In doing so, I aim to demonstrate how public and preventative health can be reimagined to meet the needs of all people.

Biography

Associate Professor Sheelagh Daniels-Mayes is a Gomeroi woman with low vision who lectures in Indigenous Studies at the University of Melbourne, where she served as the inaugural Deputy Associate Dean, Diversity and Inclusion, Disability, at the Faculty of Arts. As Chief Investigator of a Discovery Indigenous Australian Research Council grant titled Improving Life Outcomes for Indigenous People Living with a Disability: Lessons from Australia's Universities, she leads a multidisciplinary team investigating the lived experiences of First Nations staff and students with disability across Australian universities. Sheelagh is developing BlakAbility, a culturally safe and disability-confident framework to inform institutional policy and practice. Her research expertise encompasses Critical Indigenous Studies, Critical Disability Studies, sociology of racism, intersectionality, and climate justice, drawing on interdisciplinary scholarship in education, psychology, sociology, and criminology. Prior to entering academia, she worked for and with government and community agencies addressing diverse human rights issues.



Epigenetic and Chromatin Regulation of Aging in Mammalian Stem Cells

Weiwei Dang

Baylor College of Medicine, USA

Functional decline and dysregulation of stem cells contribute to tissue and organismal aging. Significant changes in transcriptome during aging, from altered gene expression to aberrant transcription, have been observed in various tissues and cell types, even at the single-cell level. These changes are linked to decline in stem cell function and loss of stem cell identity. However, the molecular mechanisms that underlie these changes remain poorly understood. In this meeting, I will discuss profound chromatin changes we discovered during mammalian aging and describe how these chromatin changes drive transcriptomic changes observed in aged stem cells and tissues.

Biography

Weiwei Dang, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor in the Department of Molecular and Human Genetics and the Huffington Center on Aging at Baylor College of Medicine. A CPRIT Scholar in Cancer Research, Dr. Dang earned his Ph.D. in Molecular Biology, Microbiology, and Biochemistry from Southern Illinois University School of Medicine. He completed his postdoctoral training under Dr. Shelley Berger at the Wistar Institute and the Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dang has authored more than 40 peer-reviewed publications in high-impact journals, such as Nature, Cell, Science, PNAS, etc. He serves on the editorial boards of eLife, Aging Cell, Journal of Gerontology, Frontiers in Aging, and Life Medicine. Additionally, he is an elected board member and the Assistant Secretary of the American Aging Association (AGE) and an elected council member of the Society of Chinese Bioscientists in America (SCBA).



Next Generation Probiotics to Expand Healthy Human Longevity

Roberto Ricardo Grau

Parque Científico de Madrid, Spain

Hippocrates proposed that all diseases originate in the intestine, and the Russian scientist Elie Metchnikoff proposed that human aging was caused by the “intestine putrefaction” (i.e., “gut dysbiosis”). Today, we are beginning to understand the genetic and molecular basis of how the intestinal microbiota (the trillions of microorganisms that inhabit the intestine), and in particular certain probiotics, could play a fundamental role in how slowly or how quickly a person ages (biological age versus chronological age). Our paradigm to prevent human aging and natural death itself is through the selection of key probiotic bacteria with anti-aging properties. Our model of study during the last 20 years is the probiotic bacteria of Japanese origin *Bacillus subtilis* natto DG101 (i.e., Kyojin Probiotic[®]). This probiotic has proven properties in the prevention of non-communicable diseases (diabetes, obesity) in addition to anti-aging and healthy longevity effects in human beings. In the *Caenorhabditis elegans* animal model, *B. subtilis* natto DG101 extends the animal's life expectancy by 40 to 50% without showing signs of animal aging. The extension of life expectancy occurred concomitantly with the maintenance of the animal's cognitive, neurological and locomotor capacities. In transgenic strains of *C. elegans* used as genetic models of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases (strains that produce alpha-synuclein or with accelerated death of dopaminergic neurons, for Parkinson's; or that express the Beta-amyloid peptide, for Alzheimer's, PD and AD, respectively) the diseases did not manifest when the intestines were colonized with *B. subtilis* natto DG101, unlike the PD and AD animals in whose intestines *B. subtilis* natto DG101 was absent, which quickly became ill and died. Significantly, the longevity and neuroprotective effect of *B. subtilis* natto DG101 is primarily due to a FOXO- and Nrf2-dependent downregulation of the insulin-like signaling system (ILS) that precisely is a key player in the extended and healthy longevity of many human centenarians. Overall, the incorporation of *B. subtilis* natto DG101 (i.e., Kyojin Probiotic[®]) and other friendly gut bacteria (i.e., other *Bacillus* with live biotherapeutic properties) to the human diet represents a promising, non-genetic and safe intervention to slowdown, prevent or revert human aging.

Biography

Roberto Ricardo Grau is an Biochemist (Faculty of Biochemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, National University of Rosario, UNR); PhD in Biological Sciences (UNR); International Master's in Human Microbiota (Technological University of Spain); Professor of the Diploma Program in Microbiota and Nutrigenomics at the University of Mendoza; advanced studies in Philosophy (Faculty of Humanities and Arts, UNR). Postdoctoral Fellow in Molecular Biology of Signal Transduction in Bacteria (The Scripps Research Institute, Department of Molecular and Experimental Medicine, San Diego, California, USA). University professor and researcher, Latin American Fellow of the Pew Charitable Trust in Biological Sciences (San Francisco, USA); Fulbright International Scholar (Washington, DC, USA). With 43 years of experience in scientific research; recipient of more than 20 national and international awards for his teaching and scientific career; director of more than 40 scientific research projects funded by national and international government agencies and private companies. He has published over 50 original articles in prestigious journals and given over 150 presentations at scientific conferences, supervised dozens of postgraduate and doctoral theses, trained over 50 professionals in science, been a visiting professor at more than 15 universities and research institutes worldwide (France, Spain, Germany, India, Japan, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, USA, UK), and founded and/or catalyzed the creation of half a dozen biotechnology companies, including Kyojin S.A. in Argentina and Juventas 4life SL in Spain. Current Research Topics of Interest: Role of Microbiota and Probiotics in Neuroprotection, Antitumor Therapies and Healthy Longevity.



Spaceflight - Informed Neuroprotection: Nutraceutical and Lifestyle Medicine Strategies for Healthy Brain Aging

Jacinda Cottee

Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

Objectives: The objective of this work is to examine how spaceflight-induced neurophysiological stressors can inform preventative strategies for brain aging, and to propose an integrated nutraceutical and lifestyle medicine framework for preserving cognitive resilience across the lifespan.

Scope: Human spaceflight represents an accelerated model of brain aging, exposing individuals to microgravity, ionising radiation, circadian disruption, confinement, and psychosocial stress. These stressors activate biological pathways—neuroinflammation, oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, vascular impairment, and synaptic dysregulation—that closely mirror mechanisms implicated in age-related cognitive decline and neurodegenerative disease on Earth.

Methods: This work synthesises evidence from space neuroscience, astronaut behavioural medicine, nutritional biochemistry, and terrestrial aging literature. A translational framework was developed integrating targeted nutraceutical countermeasures (including omega-3 fatty acids, polyphenols, adaptogens, and mitochondrial support compounds) with lifestyle medicine pillars such as nutrition, physical activity, sleep and circadian alignment, stress resilience, and social connection. Mechanistic pathways and intervention targets are mapped across spaceflight and aging contexts.

Results: The analysis demonstrates substantial mechanistic overlap between spaceflight-induced cognitive stress and terrestrial brain aging. Evidence supports the potential for targeted nutraceutical and lifestyle interventions to mitigate neuroinflammatory load, preserve synaptic and mitochondrial function, and support cognitive performance under extreme conditions. A space-derived neuroprotection framework is presented to illustrate how biomarker-informed, preventative strategies may be operationalised.

Conclusion: Spaceflight provides a powerful translational testbed for redefining brain aging prevention. Applying spaceinformed nutraceutical and lifestyle medicine strategies offers a scalable approach to extending cognitive healthspan, shifting aging care from reactive disease management toward proactive neuroprotection and resilience preservation.

Biography

Jacinda Cottee is a space health and performance researcher specialising in cognitive resilience, brain aging, and nutraceutical countermeasures for extreme environments (PhD Candidate, Swinburne University of Technology). She holds a Bachelor of Aviation, a Master's of Space Science, and Graduate Diploma Nutrition, with a research focus on translating spaceflight neuroscience into preventative strategies for healthy brain aging on Earth. A retired airline pilot with over 8,000 flight hours, she brings rare operational insight into human performance under high-risk, cognitively demanding conditions. Jacinda's work integrates space neuroscience, lifestyle medicine, and precision nutraceuticals to mitigate neuroinflammation, cognitive decline, and performance degradation. She has presented internationally on astronaut cognition, space nutrition, and lifestyle-based neuroprotection, including at NASA-HRP IWS. Her current work advances a space-derived neuroprotection framework aimed at extending cognitive healthspan and redefining aging through proactive brain resilience rather than reactive disease management.



Social Belonging as a Predictor of Depressive Symptoms: Findings from a Community-Based Sample

Aly N Vredenburg

WeBelong Institute, United States

Depressive symptoms remain highly prevalent despite expanded access to individual-level mental health interventions, suggesting the importance of examining broader social determinants of psychological distress. Social belonging has been theorized as a fundamental human need, yet its relative contribution to depressive symptoms remains understudied compared to friendship quality and material stressors. The objective of this pilot study was to examine social belonging as a multidimensional construct and to evaluate its association with depressive symptoms alongside friendship quality and financial stress in a community-based sample. Participants (N = 175) completed an anonymous survey assessing depressive symptoms, social belonging, friendship experiences, and financial stress. Depressive symptoms were measured using the Patient Health Questionnaire-8 (PHQ-8). Belonging was operationalized across multiple dimensions, including chronic belonging frequency, recent social exclusion, and friendship quality. Financial stress was measured as the frequency of worry about meeting basic needs over the past six months. Pearson correlations and multiple linear regression analyses were conducted. Belonging frequency demonstrated a significant negative association ($p < .05$) with depressive symptoms, exceeding associations observed for friendship quality and financial stress. In multivariate regression models, belonging frequency emerged as the strongest independent predictor of depressive symptoms, while financial stress remained a significant risk factor.

Friendship quality did not remain statistically significant after accounting for belonging. These findings suggest that experiences of social inclusion and belonging may represent a central protective factor for mental health, independent of friendship quality and material stressors.

Results highlight the potential value of community and relationship-focused approaches to depression prevention and intervention.

Biography

Aly Vredenburg is an author, researcher, and filmmaker whose work focuses on the systemic and preventative determinants of youth mental health. Her research examines how structural inequality, social fragmentation, economic precarity, and institutional design contribute to rising rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide among Generation Z. She is the author of *Out of Focus: Why Gen Z's Mental Health Crisis Is More Complex Than You Think* (2024), which integrates sociological theory, public health frameworks, and population-level analysis to challenge individual-level and therapy-centric models of care.

Vredenburg has published and presented her research internationally, including at the 10th International Conference on Public Health (ICOPH 2024) in Bangkok, Thailand, and the World Congress on Advances in Preventive Medicine and Public Health (2025) in Prague, Czech Republic, where her work, *Advancing Generation Z's Mental Health: The Spectrum of Systemic Root Causes of the Mental Health Crisis and Innovative Solutions*, examined prevention-oriented approaches aligned with global health and equity goals. She holds a B.A. in Sociology and an

M.A. in Social Innovation from the University of San Diego. Her work advances a central thesis: effective mental health prevention requires structural and social redesign, not solely clinical intervention.

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**Scientific
Abstracts
Day 1**





Nutritional Supplement Effect on Facial Skin and Oxidative Stress Indicators: A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study

Aurelija Radzeviciene

Kauno Kolegija Higher Education Institution, Lithuania

Nutrition and dietary supplements have been used to promote a youthful appearance for millennialia. Despite high public demand for these products, evidence supporting their efficacy is limited and often inconsistent. We have performed the study evaluating of nutritional food supplement impact on women face skin condition as moisture, elasticity and oxidative stress.

Food supplement consists of compounds (coenzyme Q10, vitamins A, C, D and E, herbal extracts etc.) highly studied for the skin health, protection of the environmental factors and aging.

Methods: The study was randomized placebo-controlled, included 70 women (35-45 years) without botulinum toxin or tissue filler injections at least 6 months before the study. Skin parameter measurements were conducted using the non-invasive diagnostic device DermaLab Combo (Cortex Technology). Oxidative stress was evaluated by analysing MDA, hs-CRP and IL-6 levels in the blood.

Results: Improvement of the women face skin condition was noticed after 5 days and significant improvement after 15 days of food supplement usage. Facial skin elasticity, resilience/tension increased by 2.67 percent, moisture by 20.25 percent, erythema decreased by 12.96 percent in Food supplement group after 15 days of usage.

Testing of oxidative stress showed that women using Food supplement had 2.3 percent higher MDA level than the Placebo group. Although all C-reactive protein values were within the normal range, the initial C-reactive protein results revealed a 30.3 percent lower C-reactive protein level in the women taking Food supplement. Both the Placebo and Food supplement groups had similar levels of IL-6.

Conclusions: The usage of Food supplement positively impacts viscoelasticity, resilience/tension, and moisture of the facial skin within the first positive changes observed in 5 weeks and a significant improvement noticeable after 15 weeks; effectively reduces microinflammatory processes, especially erythema, speeds up the recovery of the hs-CRB index, reduces MDA level and has an antioxidant effect.

Biography

Aurelija Radzeviciene, Ph.D., is a biomedical scientist and assoc. prof. at the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences and Kauno kolegija. She specializes in pharmacology, physiology, and pharmacokinetic modeling, with a strong focus on individualized immunosuppressive therapy and translational research. Her doctoral work applied Bayesian models to assess immunosuppressant pharmacokinetics in kidney transplant recipients. Over the past decade, she has contributed to projects on pulmonary hypertension, COVID-19-related cardiovascular dysfunction, and regenerative medicine. She is internationally trained in PBPK modeling, she collaborates through COST Action TEATIME and reviews for leading journals. Recent works include several articles on antimicrobial resistance mechanisms and strategies, and innovation in skin health solutions, aligning with global trends in advanced dermatological formulations. A member of British pharmacology society, she also serves as an ethics expert and evaluator for the Lithuanian Research Council, advancing pharmacotherapy and biomedical ethics in Lithuania and beyond.



Lifestyle, Health, and Socio-demographic Predictors of Functional Decline in Older Adults: Longitudinal Evidence from EasySHARE

Mariia Trofimova

Saint Petersburg University, Germany

Maintaining functional independence is a major challenge in ageing populations and an important determinant of quality of life in later years. Using longitudinal data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we examined whether demographic, educational, health and lifestyle characteristics measured in Wave 5 predicted subsequent decline in Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) between Waves 6 and 7 among older adults with and without chronic diseases.

The risk of subsequent IADL deterioration increased markedly with age and rose sharply after age 75, including among participants without chronic diseases. In this group, individuals who never engaged in vigorous physical activity showed substantially higher odds of functional decline than regularly active participants. Higher educational attainment demonstrated a consistent protective effect. Similar trends were observed among participants with chronic diseases.

These findings suggest that functional independence in later life is influenced not only by disease status but also by behavioural, educational and health-related factors. The results support the importance of physical activity and educational attainment as potentially modifiable contributors to healthy ageing and the preservation of functional independence.

Harmonized SHARE data available through EasySHARE were analysed and visualized in RStudio using descriptive statistics, age-stratified comparisons, graphical trend analysis, subgroup analysis and multivariable logistic regression models.

Biography

Mariia Trofimova is a molecular biologist, geneticist, and Tai Chi master with a diverse background spanning scientific research, international business, and wellness practices. She earned her degree from Saint Petersburg University, where she worked as a staff researcher. Her academic work focused on DNA recombination between bacterial transposons and yeast, as well as the regulation of translation suppressor genes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Over the years, she has built extensive experience in both the scientific and business sectors. In addition to her scientific career, she has pursued interdisciplinary education with certifications in Digital Marketing (Udacity), Paleontology (University of Alberta), Sociology (University of Amsterdam), and Data Science with Python and SQL (IBM). A dedicated practitioner of Tai Chi, she specializes in the Old Yang style and was awarded a gold medal at the 2025 China National Championship in Xi'an. Currently based in Germany, she leads a Tai Chi and Qigong group in Munich, promoting holistic health and well-being.



Longevity and Cancer: Who You Are, Where You Live, How You Live

Irina Noskova

Athens Medical Center, Greece

Background: Cancer is increasingly recognized not as an invariably fatal disease but as a manageable chronic condition for a growing proportion of patients. The present narrative review addresses cancer risk and longevity through a tripartite framework: Who You Are (genetic and epigenetic constitution), Where You Live (environmental exposures), and How You Live (lifestyle behaviors and psychological state).

Methods: Narrative review of PubMed, Scopus and Cochrane Library (2000–2026), encompassing molecular oncology, environmental epidemiology, lifestyle medicine, psycho-neuroendocrinology, and modern therapeutics.

Key Results: (1) Carcinogenesis is driven by oncogene activation, tumor suppressor inactivation, and epigenetic dysregulation amplified by aging. Telomere shortening links longevity biology to tumor development. (2) Ionizing radiation, dioxins, asbestos, agricultural nitrates, air pollution, and circadian disruption through night-shift work constitute documented environmental carcinogens with population-level impact. (3) Mediterranean dietary adherence is associated with up to 12% reduction in cancer incidence and improved survival across multiple tumor types. Obesity and type 2 diabetes share carcinogenic pathways — hyperinsulinemia, chronic inflammation, oxidative stress — creating a 2–3-fold excess risk for hepatic, pancreatic and uterine cancers. (4) Chronic psychological stress activates the HPA axis and sympathetic nervous system, suppressing NK-cell cytotoxicity, promoting tumor angiogenesis via VEGF, and remodeling the tumor microenvironment. Psychosocial interventions (CBT, MBSR) significantly reduce cortisol and improve immune function in cancer patients. (5) Modern immunotherapy (anti-PD-1/CTLA-4) has raised five-year melanoma survival from 16% to ~50%; CAR-T therapy yields decade-long remissions in hematological malignancies; BCR::ABL1 inhibitors grant near-normal life expectancy in CML — collectively establishing cancer as a chronic disease comparable to diabetes.

Conclusion: A comprehensive longevity strategy must integrate genetic awareness, environmental risk reduction, Mediterranean lifestyle principles, stress management, and access to modern oncological therapies. Cancer is no longer synonymous with death — it demands long-term management, empowered patients, and health systems redesigned around chronic care.

Biography

Irina Noskova, RN, MSc, is Oncology Board Secretary at Athens Medical Center – Palaio Faliro (Athens Medical Group) and Founder & Director of HealthSupport Greece, a home-nursing and medical support service. She holds a BSc in Nursing and an MSc in Nursing & Economic Sciences from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and is currently pursuing a PhD in Health Tourism Economics at the University of Piraeus. With 20+ peer-reviewed publications in surgical oncology and peritoneal surface malignancies, she has presented at PSOGI congresses in Venice and Barcelona and speaks sRussian, Greek, and English at C2 level.



Modulation of Facial Skin Biomarkers Through a Targeted Antioxidant Nutritional Intervention: A 12-Week Randomized Placebo-Controlled Study

Sandrija Capkauskiene

Kauno Kolegija Higher Education Institution, Lithuania

Background: Contemporary longevity science increasingly recognizes skin as a sensitive peripheral biomarker of systemic ageing, reflecting oxidative stress, chronic low-grade inflammation (inflammaging), and impaired barrier function. Nutritional strategies targeting these pathways may support skin resilience and delay visible manifestations of biological ageing. Glofix is a multi-component antioxidant formulation combining DracoBelle™ Nu, astaxanthin, vitamins C and E, biotin, zinc, selenium, copper, amino acids, and botanical compounds, designed to support redox balance, collagen metabolism, epidermal barrier integrity, and inflammatory homeostasis.

Objective: To evaluate the effects of a targeted antioxidant nutritional intervention on objective facial skin biomarkers associated with ageing, barrier function, pigmentation, and inflammation.

Methods: In this 12-week randomized, placebo-controlled, single-blind study, 70 healthy women aged 35–50 years were allocated to receive either Glofix or placebo. Primary endpoints included facial skin hydration, firmness/elasticity, viscoelasticity, transepidermal water loss (TEWL), melanin index, and erythema. Objective assessments were conducted using DermaLab Combo and VisioFace RD systems. Visual imaging and structured self-assessment questionnaires complemented instrumental measurements.

Results: After 12 weeks, the Glofix group demonstrated significant improvements compared to placebo: viscoelasticity increased by 6.6%, firmness/elasticity by 5.8%, hydration by 7.5%, while TEWL decreased by 16.9%, melanin index by 8.0%, and erythema by 14.6%. Imaging analyses confirmed reduced facial redness, improved pigmentation uniformity, and enhanced skin texture. Participants also reported improved skin smoothness, elasticity, and reduced sensitivity.

Conclusions: This targeted antioxidant nutritional intervention significantly improved key facial skin biomarkers linked to oxidative stress, epidermal barrier function, and inflammaging. These findings suggest that multi-component nutritional strategies may represent a relevant adjunct approach within longevity-oriented interventions aimed at preserving skin integrity and biological resilience during midlife ageing.

Biography

Dr. Sandrija Capkauskiene is an Associate Professor at Kauno kolegija: Higher Education Institution, Department of Cosmetology, and holds a PhD in Biomedical Sciences. Her academic work focuses on nutricosmetics and lifestyle factors influencing skin health. She is actively involved in research and academic activities, contributing to the advancement of biomedical science through teaching and scientific publications.



From Burnout Prevention to Biological Age Navigation: A Preventive Medicine Framework for Resilience and Longevity

Yevgen Shagov

Kyiv Medical University, Ukraine

Chronic stress, professional overload, sleep disruption, metabolic imbalance, hormonal dysregulation, inflammation, and insufficient recovery are increasingly shaping the health trajectory of modern professionals, including physicians. These factors may accelerate biological aging long before classical disease becomes clinically visible.

This presentation proposes a preventive medicine framework that connects burnout prevention, biological age assessment, and personalized resilience navigation. The approach integrates clinical evaluation, laboratory biomarkers, body composition analysis, lifestyle factors, stress and recovery assessment, and individualized intervention strategies.

Special attention is given to the physician as both a healthcare provider and a high-risk professional exposed to chronic cognitive, emotional, and physiological load. The presentation reflects educational and clinical experience from Ukraine, including work as an Associate Professor at Kyiv Medical University and the development of educational programs on overcoming and preventing professional burnout for medical interns.

The key idea is that biological age should not be viewed only as a longevity metric, but as a practical decision-making tool. It can help identify limiting factors, assess functional reserve, and guide personalized strategies for maintaining energy, resilience, health, and long-term functional capacity.

This direction may contribute to the development of personalized preventive medicine, physician resilience programs, and future healthcare models focused not only on disease treatment, but also on managing the biological trajectory of a person under the pressure of modern life.

Biography

Dr. Yevgen Shagov is a medical doctor, PhD, entrepreneur, Associate Professor at Kyiv Medical University, and one of the pioneers of Age Management and preventive medicine in Ukraine. He is the founder and architect of the AM System ecosystem, focused on biological age, resilience, longevity, and personalized health navigation.

For more than 15 years, Dr. Shagov has been developing an integrated approach to human health, performance, biological age management, and longevity. His work combines clinical practice, preventive medicine, laboratory diagnostics, body composition analysis, lifestyle medicine, metabolic and hormonal optimization, and data-driven decision systems for personalized health strategies.

He is also developing AMAI — a human resilience and longevity navigation system designed to assess biological age, identify key limiting factors, and build personalized strategies for maintaining energy, health, and functional capacity under the pressure of modern life.



The Role of Stress Echocardiography and Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing in the Management of Heart Valve Disease

Sveeta Badiani

Barts Health NHS Trust, United Kingdom

Exercise stress echocardiography (ESE) may reveal symptoms and objective deterioration in patients with aortic regurgitation (AR). An additional objective measure of exercise capacity can be provided by cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET).

Aim: To identify CPET and ESE parameters associated with increased risk of events in patients with moderate and severe AR.

Methods: Patients with moderate or severe AR and preserved left ventricular ejection fraction underwent CPET and stress echocardiography. Patients were divided into groups according to peak VO_2 and contractile reserve.

Results: Seventy-one patients were included. Peak VO_2 and oxygen uptake efficiency slope (OUES) were higher in patients with severe compared with moderate AR. Patients with preserved VO_2 and good contractile reserve had a significantly higher freedom from events compared with patients in the other groups.

In conclusion, AI is not merely a technological advancement but a practical clinical ally in modern cardiology. By strengthening diagnostic pathways and supporting early detection, AI has the potential to transform imaging from a descriptive tool into a predictive engine. This presentation will equip clinicians with an up-to-date understanding of how to safely and effectively implement AI in their imaging practice, and where the next breakthroughs are likely to occur.

Biography

Badiani is an experienced Consultant Cardiologist at Barts Health NHS Trust. She graduated from the University of Glasgow in 2003 and completed her cardiology specialty training in 2021. Her clinical expertise includes advanced echocardiography, such as bubble and stress echocardiography and transoesophageal echocardiography, cardiopulmonary exercise testing, heart valve disease, and heart failure. She completed a PhD on "Novel Biomarkers in the Assessment of Aortic Stenosis", has authored multiple peer-reviewed publications, and has presented her research at national and international conferences. In addition to her clinical and research work, Dr. Badiani is dedicated to teaching and regularly organizes educational courses in cardiology. She also holds several leadership roles, most recently being elected President of the Cardiology Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.



Leveraging the Ageing Workforce for Economic Growth: What Predicts Productivity?

Renuga Nagarajan

University Canada West, Canada

Developed countries are rapidly transitioning into ageing societies, with individuals aged 65 and above becoming an increasingly large share of the population. Unlike in previous decades, economic systems are now more dependent on the ageing population for overall sustainability. Their active participation as citizens, consumers, and workers has become essential for maintaining national growth and economic stability. Given that population ageing is unprecedented in scale and speed, it is critical to understand the factors that shape older adults' productivity in the labor market.

This study examines whether age-appropriate training, perceived discrimination, working for family and friends, comfort with artificial intelligence, and additional income influence Canadian ageing workers' perceptions of their productivity. Using binary logistic regression, the analysis identifies several significant predictors of higher productivity. Workers engaged in family or friend employment and those with additional income reported significantly higher levels of self-perceived productivity. Workers reporting higher levels of comfort with artificial intelligence also showed significantly greater odds of perceiving themselves as more productive. Individuals who experienced discrimination likewise demonstrated higher productivity perceptions, which may reflect compensatory behaviour in response to biased treatment.

In contrast, age-appropriate training demonstrated a statistically significant negative relationship with perceived productivity. This suggests that such training may often be remedial rather than developmental, provided to workers already experiencing performance challenges or skill gaps.

These findings highlight the multifaceted nature of productivity in later life and reveal both enabling and constraining factors that influence older adults' work performance. The results add to growing evidence that the ageing workforce is not homogenous and that targeted workplace strategies, including technology support, inclusive practices, and equitable training opportunities, are essential for sustaining productivity among older workers.

Biography

Dr. Nagarajan specializes in labour economics and workforce inclusion. Her research explores the challenges faced by underprivileged employee groups, including ageing workers, women, and individuals in substance use recovery, in accessing and sustaining meaningful employment. She has published extensively on workforce participation, demographic change, and equity-focused labour policies in journals such as *Ageing International* and *Population Research and Policy Review*. Dr. Nagarajan's work integrates economic analysis with social policy perspectives to identify structural barriers and propose inclusive labour market strategies. Her ongoing scholarship seeks to advance equitable employment systems that foster social and economic resilience among diverse populations.



Using Genetic Information for Personalized Medicine, Nutrition and Longevity

Daniel Wallerstorfer

Novogenia GmbH, Austria

Every person carries a genetic blueprint that shapes how they metabolize nutrients, respond to medications, and age. This talk shows how that blueprint can be read and, more importantly, translated into concrete, everyday decisions.

It begins with personalized medicine: how pharmacogenetic markers predict whether a drug will work, fail, or cause side effects at standard doses, and how genetic risk variants let us shift from reactive treatment to early, targeted prevention.

It then turns to nutrition. Genetic variation explains why no single diet or supplement works for everyone, shaping how efficiently we process different nutrients as well as our individual antioxidant and detoxification capacity. The talk demonstrates how these insights drive genuinely personalized nutrition and precisely formulated supplementation rather than one-size-fits-all advice.

The central message: Genetic information is no longer an academic curiosity but a usable tool, already actionable today, for making better decisions about how we treat, feed and care for the individual body.

Biography

Daniel Wallerstorfer studied Molecular Biology (Bsc) and Biotechnology (PhD) at the University of Manchester and founded his first Biotech Startup, Novogenia in 2009. Novogenia built a high tech medical genetic laboratory and developed new technologies in the field of personalization of Supplements and cosmetics. With more than 180 employees, Novogenia became Austria's largest COVID PCR laboratory during the COVID-Pandemic.

In 2018, he co-founded the american Startup Routine Vitamins, that was accepted into the Techstars accelerator Program in New York. Routine is a rapidly growing B2C company that provides genetic, blood and Lifestyle Analyses coupled with personalized Supplements to American customers.

In 2021, his first Book on Nutrigenetics and preventive genetics is published by the BASTEI LÜBBE Publisher.

His interests are Medical genetics, Nutrigenetics, Biotech, Personalization of nutritional supplements and cosmetics, Life extension, Paleontology, Genetic engineering and (preimplantation) genetic testing.



Community Based Mobile Eye and Oral Health Care to Improve Access in Underserved Populations in Cameroon

Eyenga Otok Estelle Georgina

Orbite Cameroun, Cameroon

Background: Limited access to eye and oral health services remains a major public health challenge in underserved and remote communities in Cameroon, contributing to avoidable blindness, oral diseases, and reduced quality of life.

Aims/Objectives: This project aimed to improve access to basic ophthalmological and oral health services through mobile, community-based care integrated within the primary health care approach.

Methods: ORBITE Cameroun implemented mobile outreach activities delivering prevention, screening, basic treatment, and health education in vulnerable communities. The project emphasized community participation, health education sessions, strengthening human resources, and collaboration with existing health structures. Information, education, and awareness sessions promoted oral hygiene practices and early care-seeking behavior.

Results: The intervention increased service coverage in hard-to-reach areas, improved early detection of eye and oral conditions, and strengthened community awareness of hygiene and preventive practices. The approach helped reduce barriers related to distance, cost, and lack of information while reinforcing links between communities and formal health services.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Mobile community-based eye and oral health care is a practical strategy to reduce inequalities in access to care. Strengthening political commitment, workforce training, infrastructure, and supply systems is essential to sustain and scale up such initiatives in low-resource settings.

Biography

Eyenga Otok Estelle Georgina, born on 30 January 1994 in Douala, Cameroon, she has built her career around one guiding principle: using her knowledge and experience to serve others.

She holds a Bachelor of Science in Macroeconomics and a Master's degree in Investment Banking and Finance. In 2013, she expanded her professional path by earning a Higher National Diploma (BTS) as a Physician Assistant, allowing her to contribute directly to healthcare initiatives for underserved communities.

Alongside managing her farm and fine grocery business, she serves as Vice President and an active member of Orbite Cameroon, where she regularly takes part in medical outreach and community health programs in remote areas of the country.

By bringing together expertise in finance, healthcare, and entrepreneurship, Eyenga Otok Estelle Georgina continues to support initiatives that improve the lives of vulnerable communities across Cameroon.

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Poster
Presentations
Day 1



Fucoxanthin Promotes Longevity and Neuroprotection in *Caenorhabditis elegans* via DAF-16 and Autophagy Pathways

Sang Kyu Park

Soonchunhyang University, Republic of Korea

Identification of natural compounds that delay aging and prevent age-related neurodegeneration is a key goal in gerontology. Fucoxanthin, a marine-derived xanthophyll, exhibits potent antioxidant properties, yet its effects on organismal aging and specific molecular mechanisms remain under-explored. Here, we investigated the pro-longevity and neuroprotective effects of fucoxanthin using *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Fucoxanthin supplementation significantly extended the mean lifespan of wild-type nematodes by 12.1% and improved healthspan, as evidenced by delayed age-related motility decline and enhanced resistance to oxidative stress. Notably, this lifespan extension occurred without compromising reproductive fitness. Genetic analysis revealed that the beneficial effects of fucoxanthin require the FOXO transcription factor DAF-16 and the autophagy-essential gene BEC-1. Furthermore, fucoxanthin treatment increased autophagic flux and upregulated the expression of SKN-1/Nrf2-dependent detoxification genes, hsp-16.2 and gst-4. In nematode models of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, fucoxanthin significantly ameliorated A β -induced paralysis and protected against dopaminergic neurodegeneration and α -synuclein accumulation in a DAF-16-dependent manner. Collectively, our findings demonstrate that fucoxanthin acts as a multi-target geroprotector that promotes healthy aging through the coordinate activation of DAF-16 and autophagy, suggesting its potential as a therapeutic intervention for age-related decline.

Biography

Sang Kyu Park, a Professor in the Department of Medical Biotechnology of the College of Medical Sciences at Soonchunhyang University. He received his Ph.D. in Genetics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and completed my postdoctoral training at the Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado at Boulder.

His research focuses on the molecular mechanisms of aging, longevity, and oxidative stress, primarily using the *Caenorhabditis elegans* model. He is particularly interested in identifying how dietary restriction and natural compounds, such as plant-derived flavonoids and ginsenosides, modulate lifespan and age-related diseases like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's. To date, he has authored over 60 peer-reviewed publications and registered numerous patents for anti-aging compositions. His goal is to translate these genetic insights into practical interventions for healthy aging.



Reactivation of the Effect of Antibiotics

Istvan Hutas

Pharmateka Preventive Kft, Hungary

We are seeking a partner for our preventive medical development, which we have already applied against partially resistant pathogenic bacteria at animals!

Pathogens also require certain biological factors to reproduce. If we remove or inactivate these factors, their reproduction is halted for a time. This brief window of time allows us to launch a targeted attack against the unwanted pathogens.

The time factor plays a significant role in the development of any infection, especially when pathogens multiply exponentially. There is little time to identify the pathogen, but we can make an educated guess based on symptoms. If infections spread as an epidemic, we can protect ourselves with a vaccine as a preventive measure.

In cases where the pathogen enters from the outside through contact, the body's defense mechanisms are activated, and depending on the initial bacterial count, virulence, and time, a disease develops.

It takes time for the body to produce a sufficient quantity of specific antibodies. This timeframe is also critical when applying preventive medicine. Substances that inhibit the proliferation of pathogenic bacteria already present in the body and/or bind to them must be administered in a timely manner.

Therefore, when symptoms worsen, immune boosters, as well as physiologically active substances and growth inhibitors that exert a synergistic effect against G⁺ and G⁻ pathogenic bacteria, must be administered. If we act in time, in most cases the infection can be stopped even without antibiotics.

If pathogens have already formed colonies and we are faced with antibiotic resistance, treatment must be supplemented with an active ingredient that penetrates the colonies and makes them permeable to antibiotics. This allows the antibiotics to regain their effectiveness.

Benefits:

Drug-free prevention against pathogenic bacteria can be achieved through the use of physiologically active substances.

The recommended procedure allows us to reduce and justify the use of antibiotics.

We offer a way to prevent antibiotic resistance or, if it has already developed, to eliminate it.

An opportunity to make antibiotic-free animal husbandry a practical reality.

Biography

Dr. Istvan Hutas is a Hungarian pharmacist with a distinguished career in pharmaceutical development. Beginning as an assistant at SOTE University in 1967, he has held leadership roles at OGYI, Phylaxia, BCR, Reanal, and currently serves as General Manager of Pharmateka Co. Ltd. He holds a pharmacist doctorate from SOTE, a specialist engineer degree from BME, and is a recognized innovator with over 50 patents. His work has been honored with multiple innovation awards and national recognitions.

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**Keynote
Speakers
Day 2**





The Relationship of Feeding Route (Oral Versus Tube) to Patient Outcomes Amid Dysphagia and Critical Illness

Jennifer Hanners Gutierrez

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine, USA

Background: Dysphagia is common in patients with life-limiting illness, yet nutritional decisions at the end of life often default to tube feeding under the assumption that it offers superior protection against aspiration and related complications. Existing evidence does not support this practice. This is the first prospective study to examine the impact of feeding route on clinical outcomes across diverse terminal diagnoses. This pilot study was designed to address the gap in research by prospectively evaluating whether oral versus tube feeding influences pneumonia, depression, or mortality in hospitalized adults who desired nutrition and had dysphagia.

Objective: To determine whether feeding route (oral vs. tube) is associated with pneumonia, depression, and mortality among patients with dysphagia and serious or terminal illness.

Methods: Sixty-five adults admitted to a tertiary care center between 2020 and 2024 were prospectively enrolled. All participants had dysphagia, a life-limiting diagnosis, and chose a feeding route through informed autonomous consent. Outcomes included pneumonia, depression, and mortality. Logistic regression analyses evaluated the association between feeding route and each outcome, first unadjusted and then adjusted for age and mortality risk. A propensity score matching analysis (n=30; 15 oral, 15 tube) further assessed associations within balanced groups.

Biography

Jennifer Hanners Gutierrez completed her Ph.D. at the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) in 2019. Gutierrez is currently a medical speech-language pathologist at University Medical Center in Lubbock, Texas and serves as a Clinical Assistant Professor for the TTUHSC School of Medicine. In 2016, Gutierrez was the keynote speaker for the Nutrition in Palliative Care Symposium (China, Hong Kong). Gutierrez taught on oral feeding amid critical illness and dysphagia in Lucknow, India (2018-2020). Gutierrez led international training on least risk oral feeding amid life-limiting illness (2019) and conducts associated research, publishing seminal work in 2024.



Harmonization of Nutrition Legislation Using Software Tool for Foods Nutrition Profiling

Iuliana Vintila

Dunarea de Jos University, Romania

The growing demand for personalized nutrition and healthy eating requires digitally meal planning tools able of meeting the daily nutrient requirements while maintaining variety of nutrients sources. Current studies often optimize the macronutrients DRV content and a limited set of micronutrients, without enforcing restrictions to prevent repetition of key nutrient sources or meals recipes in a pre-planified cycle of 14 or 28 days. While previous studies have addressed nutrient optimization, meal variety, or ingredient quantity optimization, none have combined all the following features in a single model:

1. Full DRV adherence for all set of key- nutrients.
2. Non-repetition of nutrient sources across a 30-day period.
3. Non-repetition of meal recipes across a 30-day period.
4. Optimization of ingredient quantities for precise nutrient coverage.

This scientific research aims to fill this gap by developing a harmonised, comprehensive, software application for generating 30-day nutritionally complete and diverse meal plans, using USDA nutrient database and both linear and combinatorial optimization techniques for problem solving.

Biography

Vintila Iuliana is actually Associate Professor, PhD in Food Science and Engineering. She is author of 23 books and book chapters in international and national publishing houses (Elsevier, Wiley, Lambert, etc.), first author and co-author for 19 articles in ISI journals and relevant ISI proceedings, 107 BDI scientific papers indexed in recognized international databases, articles presented in national & international conferences and published articles reviews. Also, she is member of prestigious international organization such European Federation of Food Science and Technology (2009), Co-Chair (since 2013) and Chair (since 2022) of Nutrition WG in Global Harmonization Initiative, International Society of Food Engineering (2010), Balkan Environmental Association (2008), Global Environmental Standard (GES) Community of Interest (2011), European Academy for Education and Social Research (2012). She acts as international projects Expert for European Science Foundation, Eurostar Program, EC « Expert area in the Participant Portal » and « Connecting Europe Facility », Horizon Europe Program, EU TALEX, COST, EACEA, Erasmus Mundus (2010). She is Guest Associate Editor and Research Topic Editor for "Frontiers in Food Science and Technology", Regional Editor "Advance Journal of Food Science and Technology", Academic Editor "European Journal of Nutrition & Food Safety", Editorial Board Member SciEdTech, Editorial Board Member "African Journal of Water Conservation and Sustainability", "EC Nutrition" Editorial Board, Editorial board "Clinical Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics", Editorial Board "Discoveries in Food Technology and Nutrition Sciences", etc.



Child Development Leading to the Pursuit of Virtues and the Avoidance of Vices

Gerald H Katzman

Wayne State University School of Medicine, USA

Optimizing the social, emotional, moral and cognitive development of children will support pro-social behavior and peaceful societies. To accomplish these goals, efforts need to start from birth with authoritative parenting to achieve secure attuned attachment between caregiver and child. Such parenting should eliminate the toxic stress associated with the authoritarian approach and the lack of direction seen with permissive or uninvolved parenting. Early literacy is the key to building character using the vehicles of modeled behaviors, reading stories with a moral and that teach a lesson and Human Relations Programs for Children. Benevolent mindfulness characterized by emotional empathy, compassion and helping behaviors will result from proper parenting and successful character education. The resultant ability to think in a complex fashion where virtues are pursued and vices avoided should facilitate resistance to false narratives and non-violent conflict resolution. Avoiding Adverse Child Experiences has been shown to minimize depression, violence perpetration and other problem behaviors and disorders. When there are educational and professional resources in play to support the development of children in communities, a responsible, caring citizenry can be anticipated.

Biography

Dr. Katzman served his pediatric residency at the University of Chicago and Children's Hospital of Michigan. After spending two years in the Navy, he entered a fellowship in Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine at Temple University Hospital. He is board certified in Pediatrics and Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine. He is also certified by the American College of Physician Executives as a Physician Executive. Over the years, he has published a number of papers in both Neonatology and Pediatrics, an initial interest in Human Relations Programs for Children in the 1980s evolved into an effort to understand the ways children are taught to hate and how such indoctrinations can be prevented.



Neuroarchitecture and Sensory Urbanism: Built Environment as Preventive Infrastructure for Global Health

Leticia Schuwartz Deps

Global Neuro Nest, Brazil

As global health challenges become increasingly complex, the role of the built environment in preventing non-communicable diseases and promoting mental well-being has never been more critical. This presentation explores the integration of Neuroarchitecture and Urban Sensory Design as fundamental “human performance infrastructures.” By understanding how environmental stressors—such as inadequate lighting, noise pollution, and fragmented urban layouts—impact the central nervous system, we can design spaces that act as biological and cognitive regulators.

Drawing on the methodology developed through the Global Neuro NEST™, this session will discuss the application of “Neuro-Urbanism” in creating health-supportive environments. Special emphasis will be placed on child-friendly urban planning and the use of light as a zeitgeber (time-giver) to regulate circadian rhythms and metabolic health. The presentation aims to demonstrate that evidence-based sensory design is an innovative and scalable strategy for public health, moving beyond aesthetics to foster resilience, cognitive performance, and long-term health equity in global cities.

Biography

A specialist in Neuroarchitecture and Urban Planning, Leticia Schuwartz Deps focuses on transforming built environments into strategic infrastructures for human health and cognitive performance. As the founder of Global Neuro Nest, the practice involves high-level consultancy and professional training, bridging the gap between neuroscience and the spatial design of cities and buildings.

The core of this work examines the sensory impact of the environment—specifically how light, acoustics, and spatial geometry act as biological and behavioral regulators. The development of the Global Neuro NEST™ methodology has established a robust framework for “Child-Friendly” urban planning, creating strategic guides that promote independent mobility and healthy developmental milestones within urban contexts.

Active in international research and global speaking engagements, the focus remains on collaborating with experts to advance the field of evidence-based design. Recent research initiatives include sensory urbanism studies in Scandinavia and Japan, exploring innovative strategies to enhance public health through neuro-informed architectural practices.



Immortality in Our Grasp

David John Wortley

WLMES, United Kingdom

The pursuit of immortality, once confined to mythology and philosophy, is increasingly becoming a subject of serious scientific and technological inquiry. This presentation explores two emerging pathways towards extending human existence: physical immortality, which seeks to rejuvenate and preserve the biological body, and digital immortality, which aims to preserve identity and consciousness through artificial intelligence and digital technologies. Drawing on advances in the Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence (SENS), senolytic therapies, and regenerative stem cell research, the biological approach reframes ageing as a treatable condition rather than an inevitable consequence of life. At the same time, developments in large language models, digital avatars, griefbots, and the creation of digital estates raise the prospect of preserving aspects of personality and memory beyond biological death.

The presentation examines the scientific foundations underpinning these developments, while also addressing the profound philosophical, psychological, and ethical questions they provoke. Can an AI trained on a person's digital footprint truly represent the individual, or merely simulate them? Does extending life indefinitely enhance human flourishing, or risk deepening social inequalities and commercial exploitation? Through the lens of the Ship of Theseus paradox and contemporary debates surrounding grief technologies, the discussion highlights the tension between technological possibility and human meaning.

Ultimately, the convergence of biological rejuvenation and digital preservation may redefine what it means to be human. As society approaches unprecedented control over lifespan and legacy, the challenge will be ensuring that the pursuit of immortality preserves not only life itself, but also the values, dignity, and humanity that give life meaning.

Biography

David Wortley is a Non-Executive Director of the World Lifestyle Medicine Education Services (WLMES), a VP of the International Society of Digital Medicine (ISDM) and CEO & Founder of 360in360 Immersive Experiences. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Commerce and a global thought leader and innovator on enabling technologies for health, education and motivational speaking. He is an Associate Member of the Royal Society of Medicine, a Visiting Lecturer at the Global Business School for Health at UCL and a Visiting Fellow at the Faculty of Health and Social Sciences at Bournemouth University.



COVID-19 Is “Airborne AIDS”: Provocative Oversimplification, Emerging Science, Or Something in Between?

Spela Salamon

LKH Hochsteiermark, Austria

Immune dysfunction and systemic effects in HIV and SARS-CoV-2 infections are distinct, but share relevant similarities and downstream consequences. We compare and contrast observations of the immunological impacts of COVID-19 and HIV infections. By examining shared and distinct mechanisms, such as immune dysfunction, vulnerability to opportunistic infections, accelerated aging and neurocognitive disorders, we highlight critical parallels and their implications. We review the extensive scientific evidence showing that SARS-CoV-2 infections result in immune cell depletion, dysfunction, and exhaustion, with impacts on several immune system cell types. Higher rates of individual susceptibility to infections lead to population-wide increases in diverse infectious diseases, including those that are signatures of immunodeficiency. Finally, we characterize societal responses to both pandemics, providing insights into public health strategies and lessons for improving current and future research, treatment, preparedness and mitigation efforts.

Biography

Spela Salamon is a Board-Certified Nuclear Medicine Specialist, biomedical scientist with a Ph.D. in complex disease genetics and an international Long COVID expert. Her interdisciplinary research bridges molecular pathways to clinical diagnostics, with a focus on aging, longevity, and degenerative processes. Her latest publications, the award-winning “Vascular Pathogenesis in Acute and Long COVID: Current Insights and Therapeutic Outlook,” and the landmark “COVID-19 is “Airborne AIDS”: provocative oversimplification, emerging science, or something in between?” have sparked intense global debates, reframing the postacute COVID-19 pathology as a model of accelerated vascular, neurological, metabolic and immune aging. Her work aims to decipher the pathophysiology of chronic conditions to improve patient outcomes and advance diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.



Managing Knowledge Based Integration and Interoperability in Personalized, Preventive, Predictive, Participative Precision Medicine Ecosystems

Habil Bernd Blobel

University of Regensburg, Germany

For realizing pervasive and ubiquitous health and social care services, health and social care system have to undergo an organizational, methodological and technological transformation towards personalized, participative, preventive, predictive precision medicine. For designing and managing the resulting highly complex, distributed and dynamic ecosystem, we must consistently and formally represent the system and its components from the perspective of all actors from different domains including the subject of care, using different methodologies, knowledge, language and having experiences. The challenge is the consistent, correct and formalized representation of the transformed health ecosystem from the perspectives of all domains involved including the legal and ethical ones, representing and managing them based on related ontologies. The resulting business view of the real-world ecosystem must be interrelated using the ISO/IEC 21838 Top Level Ontologies standard. The granularity level of the considered components may range from elementary particles up to the society and the universe. The solution is a system-theoretical, architecture-centered, ontology-based and policy-driven approach. Over the last 30 years, the author developed the necessary model and framework, which is meanwhile standardized as ISO 23903 Interoperability and Integration Reference Architecture. The approach has been defined as mandatory for any specification or project at ISO, CEN, IEEE, etc. addressing more than one domain. The presented approach enables design, implementation and management of intelligent and ethical health and social care systems as well as knowledge-based communication and cooperation of all actors involved. Thereby, it manages also security, privacy and trust in detail. The Keynote introduces necessary standards and methodologies for designing and managing 5P medicine ecosystems as well as practical examples.

Biography

Dr. Bernd Blobel studied Mathematics, Technical Cybernetics and Electronics, Bio-Cybernetics, Physics, Medicine and Informatics at the University of Magdeburg and other universities in the former GDR. He received his PhD in Physics with a neurophysiological study. Furthermore, he performed the Habilitation (qualification as university professor) in Medicine and Informatics. He was Head of the Institute for Biometrics and Medical Informatics at the University of Magdeburg, and thereafter Head of the Health Telematics Project Group at the Fraunhofer IIS in Erlangen. Thereafter, he acted until his retirement as Head of the German National eHealth Competence Center at the University of Regensburg as well as Head of the globally unique International Interdisciplinary PhD and PostDoc College. He was and is still leadingly involved in many countries health digitalization as well as electronic health record strategy. He published more than 600 papers, published/edited many books and supervised a big number of PhD students from all around the world. He was German Representative to many SDOs such as HL7, ISO, CEN, OMG, IEEE, ASTM, SNOMED, etc., also chairing the national mirror groups. Furthermore, he still engaged in international higher education. He is Fellow of several international academies and played specific roles in global organizations such as WHO, European Commission, UNESCO, etc.

His extended publication list is available at <https://epub.uni-regensburg.de/view/people/Blobel=3ABernd=3A=3A.html>.

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**Scientific
Abstracts
Day 2**



The Role of Lifestyle Medicine in Occupational Health and Wellbeing

Lucia Batty

Wellbeing Medicine Ltd, United Kingdom

Chronic diseases lead to sickness absence, as well as a loss of productivity and wellbeing. Their exponential rise threatens the integrity of NHS and its ability to cope, turning occupational health (OH) services to reactive rather than preventive - with focus on wellbeing. Diseases are not genetic, but a 'lifestyle and food-caused and environment and genetics-influenced phenomenon'. Awareness of evidence-based Lifestyle Medicine (LM) is rising among doctors, with LM becoming part of any modern, forward-thinking healthcare service.

LM is designed to prevent, slow down and even arrest these conditions and is based on transforming lifestyle factors such as physical activity, sleep, stress and mental wellbeing, nutrition and the reduction of harmful substance use (tobacco, drugs and alcohol).

My passion is in preventative, lifestyle and functional medicine, educating patients and companies on how to create health and wellbeing and minimise health risks. I would welcome an opportunity to share the key LM studies, personal experience and success in rehabilitating health care workers and the concept of a fast, state-of-the art non-invasive wellness scanning, combined with effective LM interventions

Biography

Dr. Batty is an experienced physician with nearly 30 years of medical practice in London, including more than 23 years in private and NHS occupational medicine. She has held several leadership roles, including Clinical Lead of one of London's largest multidisciplinary occupational health training departments and Chief Medical Examiner for Workplace-Based Assessments at the Faculty of Occupational Medicine since 2006.

With specialist training in Functional Medicine and Lifestyle Medicine, Dr. Batty focuses on identifying and addressing the root causes of chronic disease, particularly autoimmune conditions, gut health, and preventive healthcare. She is among the first accredited Lifestyle Medicine physicians in the UK and is dedicated to helping individuals improve long-term health through evidence-based, personalized approaches.

Dr. Batty is the Founder and Director of Wellbeing Medicine Ltd, a company specializing in preventive, predictive, and integrative medicine. She is also recognized for her work with innovative wellness technologies and for prescribing Low Dose Naltrexone (LDN) in the management of chronic inflammatory and autoimmune conditions. In 2020, her healthcare innovation company, BS360, was selected among the UK's top 10 most innovative healthcare solutions to be showcased at Expo 2020 Dubai. She recently contributed to the book New Horizons – Celebrating 20 Years (2024), highlighting advances in LDN therapy.



Technical and Fundamental Analysis for Forecasting the Future Growth of Epidemics

Carlos Oscar Rodriguez Leal

Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

Carlos Rodríguez holds a master's degree in physics and mathematics and a PhD in physics. He has published several papers and books on mathematics and physics, and has participated in conferences on mathematics, physics, and philosophy.

Biography

This work presents a comprehensive analysis of various epidemiological systems through both fundamental and technical approaches. Particular emphasis is placed on technical analysis using inverse problem methodologies to investigate and model the dynamics of infectious diseases. Numerical and analytical techniques are employed to solve differential equations associated with a range of epidemiological models, including both original formulations and models developed by other researchers. The study further examines the mathematical properties of these methods, including existence, uniqueness, convergence, consistency, and stability. In addition, machine learning techniques are integrated to enhance predictive capabilities. By combining mathematical modeling, numerical analysis, inverse problem approaches, and data-driven methods, this research aims to improve the prediction of epidemic and pandemic growth based on historical and current disease behavior.



Deprescribing Potentially Inappropriate Medications in Frail Older Adults with Limited Life Expectancy: An Integrative Review of Clinician's Perspective

Jomy Kuriakose
 NSW Health, Australia

Polypharmacy is a common and growing issue in the care of frail older adults and is often associated with medication-related harm, functional decline, and reduced quality of life, particularly for those with limited life expectancy. Although deprescribing is widely recognised as an important part of person-centred and forward-looking aging care, it is not consistently applied in everyday clinical practice. This integrative review explored clinicians' perspectives on deprescribing potentially inappropriate medications (PIMs) in frail older adults with limited life expectancy and examined the factors that influence deprescribing decisions. Systematic searches of major health databases identified qualitative and mixed-methods studies published between 2014 and 2024 that examined clinicians' experiences and views on deprescribing. Study quality was assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme tool, and findings were analysed using thematic analysis. Twenty studies met the criteria. Four key themes were identified: (1) clinician experiences and challenges, including prognostic uncertainty, time pressures, and fear of adverse outcomes; (2) patient-centred deprescribing, emphasising quality of life, functional goals, and shared decision-making; (3) collaborative deprescribing, highlighting the importance of interdisciplinary communication and specialist involvement; and (4) monitoring and follow-up after deprescribing, reflecting concerns related to safety, responsibility, and continuity of care. In conclusion, while clinicians generally support deprescribing, ongoing practical and systemic barriers continue to limit its consistent application. Strengthening structured, collaborative deprescribing approaches may reduce treatment burden, improve quality of life, and better align care with the goals of frail older adults.

Biography

Jomy Kuriakose, a Transitional Nurse Practitioner working across Emergency Department and Aged Care Services in Australia, with clinical experience in caring for older adults with complex and multimorbid conditions. She has strong interest in medication optimization, deprescribing and person-centred care for frail older adults. Her work focuses on improving quality of life, reducing polypharmacy-related harm, and supporting sustainable models of aging care through clinical practice, quality improvement and research.



Echo Role in Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation

Safeah Almaghrabi

Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Saudi Arabia

Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation (TAVI) is a procedure when the stenotic aortic valve is replaced by a prosthetic tissue valve without the need for open heart surgery to relieve the stenosis symptoms and protect the patients from aortic stenosis complications. Echocardiography is essential pre-TAVI, during, and post-TAVI. Pre-TAVI Echo assessments include aortic stenosis severity, aortic valve complex and morphology, LV function, and RV function. The patients need follow up echo after valve deployment to assess aortic valve function, mitral valve function, and LV function.

Biography

Safeah Almaghrabi is a registered cardiac sonographer with over three years of experience. She graduated in 2021 from King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences with a Bachelor's degree in Echo Cardiovascular Technology and holds the RCS certification from Cardiovascular Credentialing International (CCI). She has participated in numerous local and international conferences and seminars, contributing to her ongoing professional development in cardiovascular imaging.



Quantifying Human Growth Using Quantile Regression Percentiles for Body Surface Area (BSA): A Case Study of Pakistan

Waqas Ghulam Hussain

Higher Education Department, Pakistan

Establishing growth charts is one of the most important steps in establishing normal development standards and identifying possible patterns in human growth. The purpose of this study is to examine how well Body Surface Area (BSA) and Quantile Regression (QR) percentiles perform in a Pakistani population. Using a dataset of 9906 adult Pakistani citizens from Multan and Bahawalpur, we established BSA growth charts by plotting QR percentiles versus age. The mean BSA is 0.00709 ± 0.00003 (standard deviation). The 85th to 95th percentiles of the QR percentiles showed a diminishing trend in the age range of 5- to 25-year, followed by strong increases in the 25- to 40-year age range and a subsequent decline up to 55-year. BSA rises throughout early adulthood, stabilizes in the Middle Ages, and then declines in old age. The study's conclusions have a big impact on how growth percentile curves are made for different physiological and pathological conditions. It is possible to create more precise continuous BSA QR percentile curves versus specified ages. Building growth reference curves for the majority of physiological and medical issues affecting children and adolescents may be accomplished using this study. With these curves at their disposal, practitioners will be better equipped to identify deviations from the typical development pattern and comprehend normal growth patterns. The findings of this study emphasize how crucial it is to use QR percentiles when creating BSA growth charts in Pakistani communities. This helps to create growth charts that are more precise and trustworthy for Pakistani children.

Recent Publications:

Hussain, W. G., Fareed, F., & Shareef, F. (2026). Urban-rural disparities and gender dynamics in obesity: Pioneering strategies for tailored prevention and treatment. *International Journal of Aging and Geriatric Medicine*, 2(1), 94–107. <https://urfpublishers.com/journal/gerontology-geriatric-medicine>

Akbar, A., & Hussain, W. G. (2026). From wallets to waistlines: Exploring the link between family income (wage distribution) and obesity indices in Pakistani populations. *New Insights in Obesity: Gene and Beyond*, 10(1), 001–014. <https://dx.doi.org/10.29328/journal.niobg.1001024>

Hussain, W. G. (2026). Development of gender- and age-specific ponderal index (PI) percentile curves using quantile regression (QR) in Pakistan. *Journal of Surgery & Anesthesia Research*, Article SRC-JSAR-26-306. <https://srcpublishers.com/surgery-anesthesia-research/article/view/7421/7745>

Biography

Dr. Waqas Ghulam Hussain is a Lecturer in Statistics at Govt. Associate College, Tiba Sultanpur. He holds a Ph.D. in Statistics from The Islamia University Bahawalpur and an M.Phil. and B.S. from Bahauddin Zakariya University. His research focuses on quantile regression, growth charts, and biostatistics, with experience in teaching, research, and statistical modeling using R, SPSS, and Python.



Geraniol Protects Against Proteotoxicity and Neurodegeneration in *C. elegans* Parkinson's Diseases Models Through SKN-1/Nrf2 and DAF-16/FOXO Activation

Maria Jose De Rosa

Instituto de Investigaciones Bioquímicas de Bahía Blanca, Argentina

As life expectancy rises, age-related disorders such as neurodegenerative diseases (ND) are increasing. Oxidative stress (OS) accelerates ND progression; in Parkinson's disease (PD), impaired free radical scavenging promotes α -synuclein (α -syn) aggregation and protein damage.

Geraniol (GER), a plant-derived compound with antioxidant properties, has been proposed as a potential therapeutic agent against ND.

Caenorhabditis elegans is a valuable model in biomedical research due to its genetic homology with mammals. Here, we evaluated the biological effects of GER in *C. elegans* PD models and explored the molecular mechanisms involved.

We first confirmed its *in vivo* antioxidant activity: wild-type animals pre-exposed to GER showed increased survival under OS.

To elucidate the underlying mechanisms, we analyzed null mutants in key stress-response pathways, finding that SKN-1/Nrf2 mediates GER's protective effect. Moreover, GER exposure enhanced DAF-16/FOXO nuclear translocation, suggesting activation of additional cytoprotective pathways.

Considering the link between OS and PD, we next assessed GER in an α -syn muscular PD model, where it improved locomotion impairments and reduced intracellular aggregation. In an α -syn neuronal PD model, GER promoted significant neuroprotection of dopaminergic neuron morphology and function.

Finally, to determine whether SKN-1 and DAF-16 are required for these effects, we evaluated double mutants (α -syn muscular $\times$ *skn-1*; α -syn muscular $\times$ *daf-16*). In both cases, GER failed to improve locomotion defects, indicating that both transcription factors are essential for the beneficial effects of GER on the PD phenotype.

Overall, these findings indicate that GER exerts antioxidant, antiproteotoxic, and neuroprotective effects in *C. elegans* PD models, supporting its potential as a therapeutic candidate for neurodegenerative diseases.

Biography

Dr. De Rosa has led the Invertebrate Neurobiology Laboratory at the Institute of Biochemical Research of Bahía Blanca, Argentina, since 2014, where she also earned her PhD. She completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Massachusetts, USA. She is currently a researcher at CONICET and a professor at the University of the South. Dr. De Rosa has authored more than 20 publications in prestigious international journals. Her research focuses on neurobiology and neuropharmacology, particularly the molecular mechanisms underlying these processes, using the invertebrate *Caenorhabditis elegans* as a model organism.

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Upcoming Conferences

7th Singapore Public Health & Nursing Leadership Conference
Sep 14-15, 2026 | Singapore
publichealth@scholarevents.org
<https://scholarsconferences.com/public-health/>

8th World Nursing Education and Practice Congress
Sep 21-22, 2026 | Lisbon, Portugal
nursing@scholarconferences.org
<https://nursingworldcongress.com/>

9th World Nursing and Healthcare Summit
November 23-24, 2026 | Bangkok, Thailand
healthcare@scholarevents.org
<https://scholarsconferences.com/nursing-healthcare/>

6th Global Women's Empowerment & Leadership Summit
November 23-24, 2026 | Bangkok, Thailand
gwf@scholarevents.org
<https://women-forum.com/>

5th World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics & Women's Health
November 23-24, 2026 | Bangkok, Thailand
info@worldgynecologyconference.com
<https://scholarsconferences.com/gynecology-obstetrics/>

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March 15-16, 2027 | London, UK
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<https://heartcongress.scholarsconferences.com/>

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March 22-23, 2027 | Paris, France
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<https://mentalhealth.scholarsconferences.com/>

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