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23-24 Nov 2026

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 01

MONDAY

November 23, 2026 | Bangkok | In-Person	
08:30-09:00	**Registrations**
09:00-09:10	**Opening Ceremony**
KEYNOTE FORUM	
09:10-09:40	Title: Contemporary Evidence and Clinical Practice for Menopausal Hormone Therapy **William W Hurd,** *Cleveland Clinic Lerner Cleveland Clinic College of Medicine, USA*
09:40-10:10	Title: Beyond Human Capital: Women Governing Intelligent Systems **Agnieszka Wójcik-Czerniawska,** *SGH- Warsaw School of Economics, Poland*
10:10-10:40	Title: Empowering Women Living with HIV: Resilience Strategies and Psychosocial Adjustment in a Resource-Constrained Community in South Africa **Mambo Trevor Masevhege,** *University of South Africa, South Africa*
NETWORKING AND REFRESHMENTS BREAK @ 10:40-11:00	
11:00-11:30	Title: She Builds The Future **Sonali Semwal,** *The House of Mosaic, India*
11:30-12:00	Title: Women's Leadership Begins with Safety: Insights from Sexual Harassment and Safeguarding Interventions in Nigeria **Joy Ngozi Ezeilo,** *University of Nigeria, Nigeria* **Jane Ezirigwe,** *Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Nigeria*
12:00-12:30	Title: Machine Learning Algorithm Enabled Thyroid Nodule Cytopathology: Detecting Cancer in Resource Limited Settings **Walter Lee,** *Duke University School of Medicine, United States*
Speaker Session	
Session Chair: Walter Lee, Duke University School of Medicine, United States	
12:30-12:55	Title: Advancing Health Equity: Operationalizing the WHO Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer Through a Shared Care Network **Sani Sipai,** *Kanti Children's Hospital, Nepal*

GROUP PHOTO	
LUNCH AND NETWORKING BREAK @ 12:55-13:40	
13:40-14:05	Title: Cervical Cancer Research: Unveiling Trends, Gaps, and Global Contributions Through Bibliometric Insights
	Ahora Chehri, *Medico Chem GmbH, Germany*
14:05-14:30	Title: Atractylenolide I Alleviates Renal Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury Via HIF 1α/LDHA/NLRP3 Axis by Regulating Macrophage Polarization
	Rui Cao, *Southeast University, China*
14:30-14:55	Title: SPP1+ Macrophage-Induced CD74+ Tumor Cells Promote Adrenocortical Carcinoma Tumor Thrombosis Via the SPP1/CD44/JAK/STAT Signalling
	Houliang Zhang, *Southeast University, China*
14:55-15:20	Title: Acetyl- CoA Carboxylase 1 Down regulation Promotes Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Metastasis by Activating the CXCL8–Neutrophil Extracellular Trap Axis
	Jiaping Tang, *Medical School of Southeast University, China*
15:20-15:45	Title: From Principal to Prisoner to Professor: Lived Experience as Transformational Leadership in Education and Justice Reform
	Kenyetta Snapp, *Eastern Michigan University, USA*
NETWORKING AND REFRESHMENTS BREAK @ 15:45-16:05	
16:05-16:25	Title: From Reproduction to Self-Production: A Comparative Reading of Imperfect Womanhood in Han Kang's The Vegetarian and Kawakami Mieko's Breasts and Eggs
	Jingyi Wan, *University of Amsterdam, Netherlands*
16:25-16:45	Title: GASPING FOR TWO: A Race Against Time in Managing Partial Upper Airway Obstruction from Thyroid Carcinoma in A 31-Week Multigravida with Preeclampsia
	Christianne May Jao, *University of Cebu Medical Center, Philippines*
16:45-17:05	Title: Red Cell, Glucose, and a Single Kidney: A Rare Triad in Reproductive Medicine
	Blanche Lin, *University of Cebu Medical Center, Philippines*
PANEL DISCUSSIONS & B2B MEETING	

Day 01 | Closing Ceremony

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

DAY 02

TUESDAY

November 24, 2026 | Virtual	
08:45-09:00	**Introduction**
Presentations	
09:00-09:25	Title: Beyond Hard Work Empowering Women Leaders to Build Profitable Futures
	Mosongo Moukwa, *Profit Coach, USA*
09:25-09:50	Title: Leveraging Nursing Skills for Entrepreneurship: Expanding Professional Opportunities Beyond Traditional Roles
	Maya Green, *Bushels & Co Consulting, USA*
09:50-10:15	Title: Addressing Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence: A Systemic Approach from the Trinidadian Perspective
	Mandesa Crevelle, *Magnolia Advocacy and Charity Foundation Inc, Trinidad and Tobago*
10:15-10:40	Title: Guiding Adolescents and Young People Intentionally: Building Safe Spaces, Mentorship, and Leadership Pathways for Adolescent Girls and Young Women
	Georgina Mabezere, *Mwaka Nawila Foundation, Zambia*
10:40-11:05	Title: Practical Diagnosis and Management of Anorectal Disorders: An Essential Guide for Gynecologists
	Sushma Peruri, *Precise Hospital, India*
BREAK @ 11:05-11:15	
11:15-11:35	Title: Integrated Characterization of Carboplatin-Induced Persister Cells Reveals Organelle Remodeling and UPR Dependency in High-Grade Serous Ovarian Cancer
	Meirong Liang, *Jiangxi Maternal and Child Health Hospital, China*
11:35-11:55	Title: Beyond Pressure: Evolving Concepts and Practical Approaches to Medical Management of Raised Intracranial Pressure in Stroke
	Atul Phillips, *Christian Medical College, India*
11:55-12:15	Title: Highlighting Berberine's Potential as a Multifunctional Adjuvant
	Nedime Serakinci, *Cyprus International University, Turkey*

12:15-12:35	Title: Phytopharmaceuticals For Women's Health with Special Reference to Gynecological Issues
	Mohammad Kamil, *Lotus Holistic Health Institute, UAE*
12:35-12:55	Title: Optimizing Hemodialysis Operational Efficiency and Patient Outcomes: A Public Health and Clinical Systems Approach in Resource-Limited Settings
	Sintayehu Asrat, *Flow Specialized Dialysis Clinic, Ethiopia*
BREAK @ 12:55-13:15	
13:15-13:25	Title: Sleep Duration and Incident Liver Cancer: Evidence Consistent with a Marker of Hepatic Vulnerability in UK Biobank
	Yuzi You, *Tsinghua University, China*
13:25-13:50	Title: Digital Finance and Inclusive Leadership for the Economic Empowerment of Women
	Hubert Gasinski, *VIZJA University, Poland*
13:50-14:10	Title: Beyond Recurrence Site: Molecular Profile Determines Prognosis After Relapse in Endometrial Cancer
	Eloi Sirvent Mestres, *Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Spain*
14:10-14:30	Title: MATERNITY MEWS AUDIT: Modified Early Obstetric Warning Score
	Aqsa Mandvia, *Grh, United Kingdom*
PANEL DISCUSSIONS & B2B MEETING	

Day 02 Virtual End | Closing Ceremony

SCHOLARS CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 23-24, 2026 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

Keynote Speakers Day 1



Contemporary Evidence and Clinical Practice for Menopausal Hormone Therapy

William W Hurd

Cleveland Clinic Lerner Cleveland Clinic College of Medicine, USA

Menopausal hormone therapy (HT) remains the most effective treatment for vasomotor symptoms and genitourinary syndrome of menopause and is also an important option for preservation of bone density in appropriately selected women. Since publication of the Women's Health Initiative more than two decades ago, continued research has clarified that the risks and benefits of HT vary substantially according to patient age, time since menopause, baseline cardiovascular and thrombotic risk, and the specific hormone regimen used. Contemporary evidence supports a favorable benefit-risk profile for many healthy women younger than 60 years or within 10 years of menopause onset. In addition, risk may be further minimized through appropriate selection of hormone formulation, dose, and route of administration. This presentation will review current evidence and provide practical guidance regarding patient selection, contraindications, hormone formulation and route selection, dose titration, monitoring, and long-term management. Initial evaluation should include assessment for contraindications such as estrogen-dependent malignancy, cardiovascular disease, thromboembolic events, inherited thrombophilia, and liver disease. Transdermal estradiol is associated with lower venous thromboembolism risk than oral estrogen because it avoids first-pass hepatic effects on coagulation factors. Micronized progesterone may also offer a more favorable thrombotic and breast safety profile than synthetic progestins. Genitourinary symptoms may be effectively treated with either systemic HT or low-dose vaginal estrogen preparations, the latter of which have minimal systemic absorption and may be appropriate for some higher-risk women. Irregular bleeding during HT requires evaluation to exclude underlying pathology and can often be managed by modification of progestogen therapy. Safe and effective HT prescribing requires an individualized approach that balances symptom relief, quality of life, and long-term cardiovascular, thrombotic, skeletal, and breast health risks.

Biography

Hurd is Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Biology at Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine of Case Western Reserve University and Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Duke University. He has authored more than 200 scholarly articles and book chapters and is co-editor of Clinical Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, now in its 4th edition. He has served as President of the Society of Reproductive Surgeons and the Council for Gynecologic Excellence, and as Chief Medical Officer of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine.



Beyond Human Capital: Women Governing Intelligent Systems

Agnieszka Wójcik-Czerniawska

SGH- Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

The accelerating integration of artificial intelligence and data-driven technologies is transforming how decisions are made, power is exercised, and value is created within contemporary economies. While research on women's leadership has traditionally emphasized human capital, representation, and skills acquisition, considerably less attention has been paid to women's roles in the governance of intelligent systems themselves. The objective of this paper is to reframe the discourse from inclusion toward authority, examining how women participate in the oversight, regulation, and ethical steering of AI-enabled systems.

The scope of the study spans organizational, market, and policy dimensions of the digital economy. It draws on interdisciplinary perspectives from management studies, digital governance, financial economics, and ethical AI scholarship. Methodologically, the paper adopts a conceptual-analytical approach, supported by a structured literature review and comparative analysis of existing governance frameworks. Selected illustrative cases from finance, platform-based business models, and algorithmic management are used to contextualize theoretical insights. As part of the analysis, a governance framework is proposed that distinguishes between operational use of AI and higher-level decision rights related to system design, accountability, and risk control.

The results indicate that women's leadership exerts the greatest systemic impact at the governance layer of intelligent systems rather than at the level of technical implementation. Female participation in oversight and decision-making structures is associated with greater emphasis on transparency, ethical accountability, long-term risk assessment, and societal impact. These findings suggest that conventional diversity metrics focused on workforce participation fail to capture where power in AI-driven systems is actually exercised.

The paper concludes that advancing women's leadership in the age of intelligent systems requires moving beyond human capital narratives toward systemic governance and control. Ensuring women's access to decision rights over algorithms, data infrastructures, and AI-driven economic mechanisms is essential for building responsible, accountable, and sustainable digital economies.

Biography

Agnieszka Wójcik-Czerniawska is an academic researcher and lecturer specializing in the digital economy, financial and managerial governance, and the ethical dimensions of intelligent systems. Her research explores how artificial intelligence, algorithmic management, and data-driven decision-making reshape economic power structures, leadership authority, and accountability. A central focus of her work is the role of women in the economy—not only as participants in digital transformation, but as decision-makers governing intelligent systems, markets, and institutions. She is the author of research on human resource innovations in the e-economy and on synthetic intelligence and ethical economic systems, emphasizing governance beyond traditional human capital frameworks. Her interdisciplinary interests connect management, finance, technology ethics, and gender-aware economic governance, addressing how women's leadership contributes to responsible innovation, long-term value creation, and inclusive yet authoritative economic systems. PhD Agnieszka Wójcik-Czerniawska actively participates in international research initiatives and conferences on digital governance and the future of work.



Empowering Women Living with HIV: Resilience Strategies and Psychosocial Adjustment in a Resource-Constrained Community in South Africa

Mambo Trevor Masevhege

University of South Africa, South Africa

Despite significant advances in HIV prevention and treatment, women living with HIV (WLHIV) in South Africa continue to face psychosocial, socioeconomic, and gender-related challenges that undermine their well-being, agency, and participation in family and community life. Although biomedical advances have improved treatment outcomes and increased life expectancy, less attention has been paid to understanding how women draw on personal, family, and community resources to rebuild their lives, strengthen their resilience, and regain a sense of agency after an HIV-positive diagnosis. Strengthening psychosocial resilience is an important component of comprehensive HIV care and a critical pathway to empowering women to make informed decisions, actively manage their health, and improve their quality of life, particularly in resource-constrained communities.

This study examined the resilience strategies used by women living with HIV and the factors that influence their psychosocial adjustment in a public health and social work context. A qualitative hermeneutic phenomenological design was used to explore the lived experiences of purposively sampled women living with HIV in the Winnie Mandela informal settlement in Gauteng Province, South Africa. Data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews until saturation was reached and then analyzed using Tesch's method of qualitative data analysis.

The findings showed that resilience was shaped by the interplay of individual, family, community, and structural influences rather than by individual coping alone. Participants described an initial period of emotional distress after diagnosis, followed by gradual psychosocial adjustment supported by voluntary disclosure of HIV status, family acceptance strengthened through HIV education, healthy lifestyle practices, and participation in peer support groups. These strategies strengthened women's confidence, self-efficacy, decision-making capacity, and ability to actively manage their health, while fostering a renewed sense of purpose, dignity, and social belonging. However, prolonged clinic waiting times, limited access to psychosocial support services, persistent stigma, and ongoing socioeconomic challenges constrained resilience and hindered access to comprehensive care.

The findings demonstrate that resilience extends beyond psychological adaptation and serves as an important foundation for women's empowerment by strengthening agency, self-efficacy, and meaningful social participation. The study highlights the important role of public health and social work in creating supportive environments that enable women living with HIV to rebuild their lives and navigate HIV-related challenges. Integrating psychosocial support, family-centered interventions, and accessible community-based services into existing HIV programs can strengthen resilience, promote women's empowerment, and contribute to more equitable, gender-responsive, and person-centered public health systems.

Biography

Masevhege Mambo Trevor is a Public Health and Social Work professional with research interests in HIV/AIDS, Public Health, and Social Work. He is highly experienced in higher education, teaching, and academic research, and has contributed articles to reputable international peer-reviewed journals. Mr. Mambo holds qualifications in Social Work and Public Health from the University of Venda, the University of Pretoria, and the University of South Africa. He is currently pursuing his PhD in Social Work at the University of South Africa. Founder and Chief Executive Officer of The Philanthropists (Nonprofit Organization), a community-based organization uplifting communities through development.



She Builds The Future

Sonali Semwal

The House of Mosaic, India

'She Builds The Future' is the publication authored by Sonali Semwal, an initiative of House of Mosaic, under the aegis of Marian Foundation. The book titled, She Builds The Future is a compilation of journeys, impact and work of women leaders, CEOs, founders and innovators making sustainable impact in India. The book is a narration of their work and contribution, achievements and challenges documented in an inspiring and impactful tone, with candid moments and real facts. The author has interviewed sixteen women leaders from various regions of India and learnt about their impact across diverse sectors from green tech, green energy, sustainable fashion, sports, heritage and culture, policies, impact fund-raising, green brands and more. The book aims to inspire aspiring women to lead and to contribute to sustainable development. The book is aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals from; goal 5 - gender equality, goal 8 - decent work and economic growth, goal 10 - reduced inequalities, goal 11 - sustainable communities, goal 12 - responsible consumption, goal 13 - climate action, goal 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions and goal 17 - partnerships for the goals. The book will read as strong women stories beyond the PR profie - as honest, heartfelt, real-time conversations, anecdotes, triumphs, failures and challenges of women leading and working for a better world for us all. The outcome of the book is to take the narrative of women, leadership and sustainable future beyond a region, and make it an international dialogue.

Biography

Sonali Semwal is the CEO of House of MOSAIC - an SDG ecosystem builder working across education, society, businesses, and institutions to promote awareness and action on the UN SDGs. Her role at House of MOSAIC, is to work across systems, platforms and various programmes and publications to propel SDG impact in schools, youth and society, in India and internationally. Sonali is also an editor at MOSAIC, India's only sustainable lifestyle magazine, and have previously authored InWoke - a poetry book, written 'India's Emerging Climate Superheroes', working on 'Climate Heroes, United Kingdom Edition' and multiple sustainability and SDG-focused articles and learning series for students and schools.

Sonali is also a podcaster with her YouTube channel, 'Voice of Mosaic'; bringing together leaders championing sustainability and highlighting their stories and ideas. Her strength is in projects, publications, strategy and alliances focused on sustainable living and promotion of the sustainable development goals for a better future for all of us.



Women's Leadership Begins with Safety: Insights from Sexual Harassment and Safeguarding Interventions in Nigeria

Joy Ngozi Ezeilo

University of Nigeria, Nigeria

Recent high-profile incidents in Nigeria have intensified scrutiny on sexual harassment and gender-based violence, exposing the deep systemic barriers that undermine women's safety and limit their access to leadership. Public allegations involving senior officials, alongside persistent cases within educational institutions and workplaces, demonstrate that sexual harassment is not merely a private harm but a governance challenge that restricts women's participation in political, economic, and social life.

This paper presents a qualitative analysis of three pivotal safeguarding interventions led by the Women's Aid Collective (WACOL), illustrating the complex relationship between gender based violence and women's empowerment in Nigeria. Particular attention is given to the politically sensitive case of Senator Natasha Akpoti Uduaghan, who has accused the Senate President of sexual harassment. The paper also reviews emerging legal frameworks and judicial precedents shaping Nigeria's evolving response to sexual harassment.

Findings show that although public awareness and advocacy have increased, accountability mechanisms and access to justice remain weak. Safe, confidential reporting systems are scarce, and where they exist, they often fail to address entrenched power imbalances, stigma, and fear, especially among students and young women who lack trust in institutional responses.

To drive meaningful change, the paper argues for a shift from reactive responses to a comprehensive, prevention oriented safeguarding framework. This includes strengthening institutional accountability, integrating survivor centered reporting and support mechanisms, and cultivating leadership cultures that reject impunity. Creating safe, inclusive environments is essential for enabling women to lead without fear of harassment or retaliation.

In conclusion, sustainable progress in advancing women's leadership in Nigeria depends on a collective commitment to transforming socio political and institutional cultures. Prioritizing women's safety and dignity is foundational to unlocking their leadership potential. The paper calls for coordinated action by government, civil society, and educational institutions to implement policies that safeguard women's rights and foster environments where women can thrive and lead.

Biography

Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, SAN, OON, is a distinguished legal scholar, human rights advocate, and Emeritus Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria. A globally recognized expert on the rights of women and children, she served as the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2008–2014), and was appointed in 2023 as an Expert Member of the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan. She is the founder of the Women Aid Collective and the Tamar Sexual Assault Referral Centre, pioneering initiatives that have shaped gender justice and survivor support in Nigeria. Professor Ezeilo introduced the pioneering course Women, Children and the Law in Nigerian universities and has developed influential policies on human rights and sexual harassment. Her outstanding contributions earned numerous national and international honours, including the Officer of the Order of the Niger (OON), the National Human Rights Award, and recognition by the BBC as one of the world's 100 most influential women.



Women's Leadership Begins with Safety: Insights from Sexual Harassment and Safeguarding Interventions in Nigeria

Jane Ezirigwe

Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Nigeria

Recent high-profile incidents in Nigeria have intensified scrutiny on sexual harassment and gender-based violence, exposing the deep systemic barriers that undermine women's safety and limit their access to leadership. Public allegations involving senior officials, alongside persistent cases within educational institutions and workplaces, demonstrate that sexual harassment is not merely a private harm but a governance challenge that restricts women's participation in political, economic, and social life.

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Biography

Jane Ezirigwe is an Associate Professor at the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies with over 20 years of experience in law practice, legal research, advocacy, education, and knowledge mobilization across five continents. She employs socio-legal methods to develop evidence-based solutions at the intersections of human-technology-environment partnerships, particularly while mainstreaming gender and racial justice. She has published over 50 scholarly works in esteemed outlets such as Law, Technology and Humans, Journal of African Law, Law and Development Review, and The Conversation. Dr. Ezirigwe has led over 20 research projects that have informed policy and addressed societal issues, working closely with vulnerable communities to advance social justice. She is a member of the AfCFTA Advisory Council and has served as a legal and policy consultant to several governments and international organisations.



Machine Learning Algorithm Enabled Thyroid Nodule Cytopathology: Detecting Cancer in Resource Limited Settings

Walter Lee

Duke University School of Medicine, USA

Objectives: This study aims to prospectively implement and validate a machine learning algorithm (MLA) for analysis of smartphone captured fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) images of thyroid nodules in tertiary centers in Tanzania and Vietnam, correlating MLA assessment with cytopathology to determine diagnostic performance in low and middle income country (LMIC) settings.

Scope: Images were collected at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center (Tanzania) and the National Otolaryngology Hospital (Vietnam) using Redmi Note 10S smartphone cameras mounted on optical microscopes. A total of 3,167 smartphone captured ROI images were obtained: 1,119 images from 100 patients in Tanzania and 2,048 images from 132 patients in Vietnam. One non-pathologist at each site was trained by the local pathologist to identify and photograph regions of interest.

Methods Used: Fine-tuning a MobileNet-v2 model, originally trained on Duke data, on the Tanzania and Vietnam datasets produced an approximate 10% drop in accuracy, attributed to differences in staining and imaging equipment across sites. Site-specific EfficientNet-b0 models were then trained directly on each dataset using surgical histopathology diagnosis as the ground truth label. Predictions from multiple images per patient were combined by majority voting, and explainable AI heatmaps were generated to highlight regions driving each prediction.

Results: On the Tanzania test set (20 patients), the model achieved 90% accuracy, 91% F1-score, 100% sensitivity, and 89% specificity. On the Vietnam test set (40 patients), it achieved 95% accuracy, 95% F1-score, 97% sensitivity, and 89% specificity. Heatmaps largely localized to diagnostically relevant cellular regions, supporting model explainability.

Conclusion: Site-specific model training overcame image heterogeneity between LMIC sites, yielding strong diagnostic performance, while demonstrating that non-pathologists can be trained to capture adequate smartphone images for AI-assisted thyroid cytology in resource-limited settings.

Biography

Walter T. Lee, MD, MHS, is a Professor in the Department of Head and Neck Surgery & Communication Sciences at Duke University, where he serves as Department Chief of Staff and Co-Director of the Head and Neck Program at the Duke Cancer Institute. He also holds a joint appointment at Duke–National University of Singapore and is affiliated with the Duke Global Health Institute. His research focuses on improving the diagnosis and treatment of head and neck cancers in low-resource settings through technology development, nanotechnology, and early cancer detection. He leads NIH-funded collaborative research initiatives with partners in Vietnam, Tanzania, and Singapore. Additionally, he is dedicated to professional formation and leadership development and co-created a virtue-based approach to leadership and professional growth.

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SCHOLARS CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 23-24, 2026 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

Speaker Sessions Day 1



Advancing Health Equity: Operationalizing the WHO Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer Through a Shared Care Network

Sani Sipai

National Academy of Health Sciences (NAMS), Kanti Children's Hospital, Nepal

Background: Approximately 400,000 children develop cancer annually, with nearly 90% living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) where survival rates drop below 30%. To combat this disparity, Nepal joined the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer (GICC) to achieve at least 60% survival rate by 2030. Achieving this target requires overcoming fragmented healthcare systems that cause delays in diagnosis and high treatment abandonment rates. Nepal implemented a decentralized Shared Care Network Model to integrate specialized pediatric oncology hubs with regional community healthcare facilities aiming to bridge systemic gaps, expand service delivery, and support the global target.

Methods: A multi-center operational framework formed to integrate primary pediatric oncology centers with regional Shared Care Centers across participating regional facilities. Specialized hubs handled complex diagnostics, risk stratification, and intensive therapeutic interventions. Regional shared care nodes managed localized supportive care, routine laboratory monitoring, and low-risk chemotherapy delivery. Network infrastructure was sustained through harmonized, region-specific clinical protocols to ensure safety across all sites, shared training and telemedicine consult for rapid referral and real-time toxicity review and structured family support networks to mitigate financial and logistical barriers.

Results: The deployment of the Shared Care Network significantly improved the continuity and safety of pediatric oncological care. Treatment abandonment rates decreased by an average of 24% due to the proximity of supportive care. Patient travel times to access routine follow-up care dropped significantly lessening family financial and social burdens. Furthermore, local clinician confidence in identifying and managing early signs of toxicity rose by 40% following network-wide standardization.

Conclusion: The Shared Care Network provides a highly effective framework for pediatric cancer care in resource-constrained environments. By shifting low-risk care closer to patients' homes while maintaining centralized oversight, this model directly supports the WHO GICC objectives by reducing treatment abandonment and safely expanding access to life-saving childhood cancer therapies.

Biography

Sani Sipai is a pediatric hematologist-oncologist from Kathmandu, Nepal, serving as the Oncology Unit In-Charge at Kanti Children's Hospital. He completed his fellowship in Pediatric Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation (BMT) at Sir Ganga Ram Hospital (GRIPMER), New Delhi, in 2023. His clinical expertise includes managing pediatric malignancies and benign hematological disorders through multidisciplinary care. He is actively involved in strengthening pediatric oncology services and infrastructure in Nepal. His professional interests include cost-effective supportive care, adapting international treatment guidelines to resource-limited settings, and improving treatment outcomes. He is also committed to collaborative research, medical education, and evidence-based practices to improve pediatric cancer care in developing countries.



Cervical Cancer Research: Unveiling Trends, Gaps, and Global Contributions Through Bibliometric Insights

Ahora Chehri

Medico Chem Gmbh, Germany

Cervical cancer remains a major global health challenge, particularly in low- and middle-income countries where incidence and mortality rates remain alarmingly high. This bibliometric review aims to identify and analyze research gaps in the cervical cancer literature, focusing on advances in prevention, treatment, and understanding epidemiological trends. The study leverages more than 600 data from the Scopus database and uses bibliometric methods to map the intellectual structure of cervical cancer research and uncover key contributors, publication trends and thematic concentrations. The results indicate a significant increase in publications related to HPV vaccination and immunotherapy. However, critical gaps remain in understanding the long-term effectiveness of these interventions in various socioeconomic contexts. Furthermore, the differences in research performance between developed and developing countries highlight the urgent need for joint efforts to improve knowledge sharing and resource allocation. The analysis highlights the role of inflammation in cervical cancer progression and emphasizes the importance of examining sociocultural factors that influence screening uptake and treatment adherence. By synthesizing existing literature and identifying under-researched areas, this review provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of cervical cancer research. It highlights the need for targeted studies that address epidemiological differences, prognostic factors in different populations, barriers to HPV vaccination, and sociocultural influences on screening behavior. Ultimately, this bibliometric analysis serves to inform public health policies and clinical practices aimed at improving outcomes for cervical cancer patients worldwide.

Methods: The methodology employed in this study focuses on conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of cervical cancer research, utilizing data from reputable databases such as Scopus. This approach is vital for understanding the landscape of scientific output in this field, identifying trends, key contributors, and thematic concentrations that can inform future research directions. Bibliometric analysis serves as a crucial tool for assessing the scientific output related to cervical cancer. It allows researchers to:

Map the Intellectual Structure: By analyzing publications, authors, and journals, bibliometric methods help illustrate the relationships and interactions within the research community. Donthu et.al (2021) points out mapping is essential for understanding how knowledge evolves over time and identifying emerging trends and gaps in the literature [4].

Identify Key Contributors: Through citation analysis and co-authorship networks, bibliometric studies can pinpoint influential authors and institutions that significantly contribute to cervical cancer research. This identification aids in fostering collaborations and enhancing research productivity [5].

Evaluate Publication Trends: Kang et al. (2023) explain that The analysis of publication trends over time provides insights into how research focus shifts in response to clinical needs or scientific advancements. For instance, a notable increase in publications can indicate rising interest or advancements in treatment methodologies [6].

This study primarily utilizes data extracted from:

Scopus Database, chosen for its comprehensive coverage of peer-reviewed literature, Scopus provides a robust dataset for bibliometric analysis. It includes metadata such as publication year, authorship, citation counts, and journal impact factors.

Bibliometrix R Package and Biblioshiny: According to Aria & Cuccurullo study (2017), These tools facilitate data analysis and visualization. They allow researchers to perform various bibliometric analyses including citation analysis, keyword co-occurrence mapping, and collaboration networks [7].

Data Collection Process was based on Search Strategy with following query order and with this search query, 649 articles were obtained:

Results: Using R program and Biblioshiny running, analysis of primary data showed that except for Most Local Cited Sources and Most Local Cited Authors, which was not needed in this research, the rest can be performed.

Biography

Ahora Chehri completed his MBBS and Doctor of Medicine (MD) at Uppsala University, Sweden, followed by a General Surgery Residency (PGY1–PGY5) and board certification as a Facharzt. He is currently pursuing a Breast Surgical Oncology (BSO) Fellowship at the Institute of Oncology and Medico Cancer Center in Spain and Germany, focusing on advanced surgical care, clinical practice, and research in breast oncology.



Atractylenolide I Alleviates Renal Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury *via* HIF 1α/LDHA/NLRP3 Axis by Regulating Macrophage Polarization

Rui Cao

Southeast University, China

Renal ischemia-reperfusion injury (RIRI) is a common and severe clinical renal disorder with limited therapeutic options. Atractylenolide I (ATL-I), a key bioactive component of *Atractylodes macrocephala*, possesses potent anti-inflammatory and organ-protective activities. Macrophage M1 pro-inflammatory polarization exacerbates RIRI progression, but whether ATL-I protects against RIRI via regulating macrophage polarization remains unclear. We investigated ATL-I's renoprotective effects in a mouse RIRI model and explored mechanisms in bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs). Molecular docking and cellular thermal shift assay (CETSA) identified HIF-1α as ATL-I's direct binding target, and HIF-1α knockout confirmed its functional role. ATL-I pretreatment significantly attenuated RIRI-induced renal dysfunction and histopathological injury. It suppressed M1 macrophage polarization by directly binding HIF-1α, inhibiting its nuclear translocation and promoting degradation. HIF-1α knockdown inhibited LDHA/NLRP3 inflammasome activation, while HIF-1α stabilization abrogated ATL-I's protective effects. To our knowledge, this is the first study demonstrating that ATL-I protects against RIRI via the HIF-1α/LDHA/NLRP3 axis, providing a promising therapeutic candidate.

Biography

Rui Cao is a doctoral candidate in Urology whose research focuses on the role of macrophages in acute and chronic kidney injury. Rui Cao is proficient in animal disease modeling, cell functional assays and molecular target validation experiments related to renal injury



SPP1+ Macrophage-Induced CD74+ Tumor Cells Promote Adrenocortical Carcinoma Tumor Thrombosis Via the SPP1/CD44/JAK/STAT Signaling

Houliang Zhang

Southeast University, China

Adrenocortical carcinoma (ACC) is a rare and aggressive endocrine malignancy with limited treatment options and poor prognosis, especially when complicated by venous tumor thrombus (VTT). Using integrated multiomics analysis of an ACC patient with VTT, we performed single- cell RNA sequencing (scRNA- seq), spatial transcriptomics (ST), and functional assays on primary tumor, VTT tail, and VTT head regions. scRNA- seq and ST revealed marked enrichment of $CD74^+$ tumor cells in the VTT head. Functional experiments showed that CD74 overexpression significantly enhanced the migration, invasion, and proliferation of ACC cell lines (SW- 13 and H295R) both in vitro and in vivo, and activated the JAK- STAT signaling pathway. Spatial and cellular interaction analyses further identified that $SPP1^+$ macrophages closely juxtaposed with $CD74^+$ tumor cells in the VTT head, and the SPP1-CD44 ligand- receptor axis mediated this crosstalk. Neutralizing CD44 abrogated CD74- induced malignant phenotypes, while SPP1 overexpression potentiated CD74- driven JAK2/STAT3 activation and ACC progression. Our findings uncover a novel mechanism by which $SPP1^+$ macrophages promote ACC tumor thrombosis through the SPP1/CD44/JAK/STAT axis targeting $CD74^+$ tumor cells. This study provides potential therapeutic targets and highlights CD74 as a promising candidate for future immunotherapy in ACC.

Biography

Houliang Zhang, Ph.D. Candidate in Urology, Zhongda Hospital, Southeast University, Nanjing, China. His research focuses on the tumor microenvironment and metastatic mechanisms of urological cancers, particularly adrenocortical carcinoma and renal cell carcinoma. He has published first-author research in high-impact journals, including Advanced Science and Advanced Functional Materials. His work integrates multiomics approaches, including single-cell RNA sequencing and spatial transcriptomics, to identify novel therapeutic targets



Acetyl- CoA Carboxylase 1 Down regulation Promotes Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Metastasis by Activating the CXCL8–Neutrophil Extracellular Trap Axis

Jiaping Tang

Medical School of Southeast University, China

Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) metastasis remains a major cause of poor prognosis. Acetyl- CoA carboxylase 1 (ACC1), a rate- limiting enzyme in fatty acid synthesis, has been implicated in tumor progression but its role in ESCC is unclear. This study investigated whether and how ACC1 downregulation drives ESCC metastasis.

ACC1 expression was examined in 98 ESCC patient tissues by RT- qPCR and in a 91- sample tissue microarray by immunohistochemistry. ACC1 knockdown and overexpression were established in KYSE-450, KYSE- 150 and KYSE- 140 cells. Cell migration and invasion were assessed by Transwell assays. RNA- seq, chromatin immunoprecipitation, and dual- luciferase reporter assays were used to identify downstream targets. Neutrophil recruitment and neutrophil extracellular trap (NET) formation were evaluated in vitro using human peripheral blood neutrophils. A tail- vein lung metastasis model in BALB/c nude mice was used for in vivo validation, with or without the PAD4 inhibitor (NET inhibitor).

Low ACC1 expression correlated significantly with lymph node metastasis and shorter overall survival in ESCC patients. ACC1 knockdown did not alter fatty acid levels or proliferation but markedly enhanced ESCC cell migration and invasion. Mechanistically, ACC1 knockdown increased intracellular acetyl- CoA, leading to p300- dependent histone H3 acetylation, which upregulated c- Fos and consequently CXCL8 transcription. CXCL8 activated PI3K/AKT and MEK/ERK signaling via CXCR1/2, induced epithelial- mesenchymal transition, and promoted autocrine migration/invasion. Paracrinally, CXCL8 recruited neutrophils and induced NET formation, further facilitating ESCC cell migration. In vivo, ACC1 knockdown increased lung metastasis, which was suppressed by PAD4 inhibitor treatment. Clinically, high CXCL8 levels and abundant NETs in ESCC tissues were associated with poor prognosis.

ACC1 downregulation promotes ESCC metastasis through a dual autocrine and paracrine mechanism involving the CXCL8–NET axis. Targeting this axis may offer a therapeutic strategy for ESCC patients with low ACC1 expression.

Biography

Jiaping Tang is a PhD candidate at Southeast University, specializing in tumor metastasis and perineural invasion, with a strong commitment to translational cancer research and healthcare. Tang has contributed to three SCI-indexed publications, including research on breast cancer angiogenesis, cancer stem cell properties, and tumor immunotherapy. Tang is also involved in five research projects investigating cancer metastasis, immune responses, and therapeutic strategies, including serving as the principal investigator of a project on esophageal cancer. Through this work, Tang aims to advance cancer research and contribute to improved patient care.



From Principal to Prisoner to Professor: Lived Experience as Transformational Leadership in Education and Justice Reform

Kenyetta Snapp

Eastern Michigan University, USA

This presentation explores the transformative power of lived experience as a framework for leadership, educational reform, and justice system advocacy. Grounded in a critical autobiographical methodology, this work examines the journey of a former urban school principal whose career trajectory shifted dramatically through incarceration and subsequent reentry into academia and community leadership. The study investigates how personal narrative, when critically analyzed, becomes a legitimate scholarly lens for understanding systemic inequities in education, criminal justice, and community reentry structures.

The objectives of this work are threefold: (1) to examine the intersection of race, gender, leadership, and punishment; (2) to analyze how carceral experiences reshape professional identity and public service; and (3) to propose a lived-experience leadership model that bridges schools, correctional systems, and community-based organizations. Methods include critical autobiography, narrative inquiry, and policy reflection grounded in educational leadership and justice reform scholarship.

Findings suggest that individuals with justice-involved backgrounds possess unique leadership competencies, including crisis navigation, relational resilience, and culturally grounded advocacy. These competencies challenge traditional deficit narratives and instead position returning citizens as credible system reform partners. The study concludes that integrating lived experience into institutional leadership pipelines—particularly in education and reentry programming—can improve equity-driven outcomes, reduce recidivism, and strengthen community trust.

This work contributes to interdisciplinary dialogue across education, criminology, and public leadership while advocating for structural shifts that recognize experiential knowledge as expertise.

Biography

K.C. Wilbourn Snapp is an educator, justice reform advocate, and scholar-practitioner whose work bridges education, leadership, and lived experience research. Once one of Detroit's youngest high school principals, her career evolved through personal adversity into a mission centered on redemption, systemic reform, and community empowerment. She now serves as a doctoral scholar at Eastern Michigan University, focusing on critical autobiography, leadership identity, and justice-involved populations. Dr. Snapp works extensively with reentry initiatives, incarcerated individuals, and underserved communities, translating lived experience into policy-informed practice. Her scholarship and community leadership emphasize resilience, restorative pathways, and the transformative potential of narrative as both research and reform tool.



From Reproduction to Self-Production: A Comparative Reading of Imperfect Womanhood in Han Kang's The Vegetarian and Kawakami Mieko's Breasts and Eggs

Jingyi Wan

University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Both Han Kang's The Vegetarian (2007) and Kawakami Mieko's Breasts and Eggs (2019) feature a shift towards imperfect womanhood which aligns a shift towards self-production. Contemporary perfect womanhood demands that women become not only perfect wives and mothers but also paid workers (Bueskens 2018). The two novels I examine in this talk, however, seem to provide examples of resistance towards perfect womanhood. Becoming an imperfect woman involves a mode of producing oneself that cuts back space for reproductive duties and commitments. In both novels, the desire to become imperfect is manifest in communication that goes beyond human languages. In The Vegetarian, the younger sister – Yeong-hye – tries to make the older sister – In-hye – see that In-hye devotes herself to a perfect womanhood that she herself cannot sustain, by stopping first being a woman and second being a human. Yeong-hye, in a sense, embodies a withdrawal from both the process of reification and that of de-reification as theorized by Timothy Bewes in Reification, or the Anxiety of Late Capitalism (2002). Reification transforms the relation between human and their labour and that between humans into things that seem to assume a phantom-like objectivity. In-hye, through her sister's radical withdrawal, sees that imperfection is fundamental to the production of her self beyond a wife, a mother and a paid worker. In Breasts and Eggs, the daughter – Midoriko – resorts to gestures in place of spoken words, to communicate with her mother – Makiko, – and to reconcile self-production with reproduction. In a way, the daughter appeals to a self-production through becoming abstract, that the mother, fully committed to reproduction and concreteness, cannot understand. Nevertheless, they come together in the gesture of cracking eggs, thus embodying a more capacious self that goes beyond merely being the reproductive means of the patrilineal society.

Biography

Jingyi Wan is a PhD candidate at the University of Amsterdam specializing in contemporary East Asian literature and modernization. Her work has been published in journals such as Pólemos and Cogent Arts & Humanities. Her forthcoming work will appear in the edited volume Women in World Literature (Liverpool University Press, 2026). She has presented her research at international conferences including the Women in World(-)Literature Conferences (Warwick, 2022 and 2026) and the Critical Legal Conference (Lund, 2024). She holds a BA in Journalism from Fudan University (2018) and an RMA in Literary Studies from the University of Amsterdam (2021).



GASPING FOR TWO: A Race Against Time in Managing Partial Upper Airway Obstruction from Thyroid Carcinoma in A 31-Week Multigravida with Preeclampsia

Christianne May Jao

University of Cebu Medical Center, Philippines

Background: Airway obstruction during pregnancy secondary to thyroid malignancy is an exceedingly rare but potentially fatal condition that poses significant challenges to both maternal and fetal management. Rapid disease progression, delayed diagnosis, and the physiologic changes of pregnancy may exacerbate airway compromise, necessitating urgent and highly coordinated multidisciplinary intervention.

Objective: To present a case of advanced metastatic thyroid malignancy in pregnancy complicated by impending airway obstruction and superimposed severe preeclampsia, highlighting the critical role of multidisciplinary planning and timely intervention in optimizing maternal and neonatal outcomes.

Case: A 40-year-old gravida at 31 weeks' gestation presented with progressive dyspnea, dizziness, and blurred vision. She had a long-standing thyroid mass previously considered benign but was lost to follow-up. During pregnancy, the mass enlarged significantly and was associated with worsening hoarseness and dysphagia to solid foods. Imaging demonstrated a large right thyroid lobe mass measuring 10.4 × 4.2 × 5.9 cm causing significant compression of the trachea and pharynx, with metastatic involvement of cervical lymph nodes and both lungs. Concurrently, she developed chronic hypertension with superimposed severe preeclampsia. Given the complexity of her condition, a multidisciplinary conference was convened to formulate a comprehensive management plan. The patient received magnesium sulfate, intravenous antihypertensives, and antenatal corticosteroids. Due to impending airway compromise, awake fiberoptic intubation was successfully performed, followed by emergency cesarean delivery under general anesthesia, definitive airway management via tracheostomy, and tissue biopsy. Both mother and neonate achieved postoperative stabilization. Histopathologic examination confirmed metastatic papillary thyroid carcinoma deemed unresectable, and the patient was subsequently referred for postpartum radioactive iodine therapy.

Conclusion: This case underscores the importance of early recognition, meticulous airway planning, and multidisciplinary collaboration in managing rare, high-risk obstetric emergencies. Structured multidisciplinary decision-making facilitated timely intervention and contributed to favorable maternal and neonatal outcomes despite advanced malignancy and severe preeclampsia.

Biography

Christianne May Jao is a second-year Obstetrics and Gynecology resident at the University of Cebu Medical Center in Cebu, Philippines. Her clinical training has fostered a strong interest in Maternal-Fetal Medicine, particularly in the management of high-risk pregnancies and complex obstetric conditions. She is committed to advancing women's health through clinical excellence, continuous professional development, and meaningful research aimed at improving maternal and neonatal outcomes. She values opportunities to integrate clinical practice with academic research, especially in exploring cases that highlight the importance of collaborative decision-making in obstetric care.



Red Cell, Glucose, and a Single Kidney: A Rare Triad in Reproductive Medicine

Blanche Lin

University of Cebu Medical Center, Philippines

Background: The coexistence of polycythemia vera (PV), unilateral renal agenesis, and overt diabetes mellitus (ODM) is extremely rare leading to considerable difficulties to maternal-fetal management. These conditions collectively increase the risk of thromboembolic events, hypertensive disorders, renal impairment, poor glycemic control, fetal growth abnormalities, and adverse perinatal outcomes. Optimal management requires a coordinated multidisciplinary approach to minimize complications and improve both maternal and neonatal outcomes.

Case: A 34-year-old with an obstetric score of Gravida 2 Para 1 (1001) with a JAK-2 negative PV, left renal agenesis, and overt diabetes mellitus was managed throughout pregnancy by a multidisciplinary team composed of specialists in obstetrics, maternal-fetal medicine, hematology, nephrology, and endocrinology, and for comprehensive care. Therapeutic phlebotomy was performed to maintain hematocrit levels within target range and reduce thrombotic risk associated with polycythemia vera. Insulin therapy was initiated and closely adjusted to achieve strict glycemic control. Serial monitoring of renal function, hematologic parameters, and blood pressure was carried out during antenatal visits. Regular fetal surveillance, including serial ultrasonography, fetal growth monitoring, and fetal well-being assessments, was also conducted to evaluate fetal status and identify potential complications early. The pregnancy progressed without major maternal or fetal complications. At 38 weeks, she delivered a healthy neonate via elective cesarean section with a good outcome. The maternal postpartum course was stable.

Outcome: Both maternal and neonatal conditions remained stable postpartum with continued multidisciplinary follow-up and management. This case highlights the importance of individualized and collaborative care in achieving favorable pregnancy outcomes in patients with multiple complex medical comorbidities.

Biography

Blanche Lin is a second-year Obstetrics and Gynecology resident at the University of Cebu Medical Center, with a growing interest in reproductive medicine and women's health. As a first-time research presenter, she is enthusiastic about sharing an intriguing case report that highlights rare clinical findings and complex management approaches in reproductive medicine. She is dedicated to continuous professional development, evidence-based medical practice, and advancing patient care through clinical training and research.

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6th World Congress on Gynecology Obstetrics & Women's Health

November 15-16, 2027 | Dubai, UAE

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SCHOLARS CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 23-24, 2026 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

Virtual Keynote Speakers Day 2



Beyond Hard Work Empowering Women Leaders to Build Profitable Futures

Mosongo Moukwa
Profit Coach, USA

Women entrepreneurs and leaders play a critical role in shaping resilient economies and future ready organizations. Yet many are encouraged to work harder rather than lead more strategically. In this session, Dr. Mosongo Moukwa explores how women leaders can strengthen profitability, leadership clarity, and sustainable growth through better decision making and operational discipline. Drawing on executive and coaching experience, this talk offers practical insights that empower women to lead businesses that support both economic impact and long-term viability.

Biography

Mosongo Moukwa helps small business owners transform their companies from “busy but stuck” to clear, purposeful, and revenue-driven.

Most of the small business owners he works with aren’t struggling—they have solid revenue and real traction. Yet their businesses often feel heavier than they should: busy but unclear, profitable but stalled.

Drawing on over 20 years of international business and leadership experience across multiple markets, combined with his own entrepreneurial journey, Mosongo helps capable business owners redesign their operations around what truly drives growth—and the life the business is meant to support.

He believes that growth alone doesn’t fix stagnation; clarity does. Mosongo is open to thoughtful conversations and aligned partnerships.



Guiding Adolescents and Young People Intentionally: Building Safe Spaces, Mentorship, and Leadership Pathways for Adolescent Girls and Young Women

Georgina Mabezere

Mwaka Nawila Foundation, Zambia

Adolescent girls and young women continue to experience preventable setbacks during one of the most formative stages of life, often not because potential is absent, but because consistent systems of guidance, protection, and structured support are missing. Across many communities, intervention begins when vulnerability has already deepened, after school disengagement, weakened confidence, social pressure, or health risk have already altered direction. This work examines how intentional support introduced early can change developmental outcomes for adolescent girls and young women.

Drawing from community based practice implemented through Mwaka Nawila Foundation in Zambia, this presentation reflects on structured interventions delivered in Lusaka, Kitwe, Chililabombwe, and Lufwanyama, where adolescent girls and young women face overlapping pressures linked to HIV exposure, interrupted education, weak mentorship structures, and limited protective spaces. The intervention model integrates youth friendly safe spaces, relational mentorship, life skills strengthening, leadership exposure, and linkage to health and psychosocial support.

Observed results show improved self-confidence, stronger decision making, increased participation in leadership platforms, greater openness toward health seeking behaviour, and improved ability among girls to navigate social pressure while remaining connected to future goals.

The work concludes that adolescent outcomes improve when communities stop responding only to visible crisis and begin building systems that strengthen girls before vulnerability becomes defining. Women's development becomes more sustainable when adolescence is treated as a deliberate stage for shaping future leadership, responsibility, and contribution.

Biography

Georgina Mwaka Nawila is Executive Director of Mwaka Nawila Foundation, a Zambia based grassroots organization founded in 2020 and focused on strengthening the lives of adolescents and young people through health access, mentorship, education support, leadership development, and protection systems. Her work centers on adolescent girls and young women, HIV prevention and treatment access, youth safe spaces, and practical community grounded approaches that strengthen resilience and decision making. She has led youth focused interventions across multiple districts in Zambia and continues to advance models that position adolescents and young people as active contributors to stronger communities, healthier futures, and leadership.



Digital Finance and Inclusive Leadership for the Economic Empowerment of Women

Hubert Gąsiński
VIZJA University, Poland

Digital financial services can expand women's access to capital, yet access alone does not establish economic independence or leadership. This conceptual presentation examines how financial institutions can connect inclusion with women's ability to manage resources, develop enterprises and influence economic decisions. It identifies institutional practices that support this progression while addressing risks associated with digital exclusion and automated lending.

The approach combines a desk analysis of published financial inclusion evidence, including the World Bank's Global Findex 2025, with research on gender bias in algorithmic credit decisions. It organises the discussion around four dimensions: affordable access, effective use of services, control over financial resources, and opportunities for entrepreneurial leadership. These dimensions provide a structure for assessing mobile banking, digital payments and credit products alongside financial education and mentoring.

The resulting framework proposes that institutions evaluate empowerment through outcomes beyond account ownership. Suggested indicators include women's control over business income, access to suitable finance, capacity to respond to financial shocks, and participation in business decisions. Recommended practices include transparent lending criteria, checks for discriminatory algorithmic outcomes, accessible complaint procedures and cooperation with networks of women entrepreneurs. Inclusive leadership is treated as an organisational responsibility, with managers accountable for product accessibility and the representation of women in service design.

Digital innovation can support women's economic empowerment when institutions combine useful financial products with safeguards and opportunities to exercise decision-making authority. The framework offers banks, policymakers and entrepreneurship programmes a basis for evaluating interventions. Further research should test whether improvements in financial access translate into greater economic agency across institutional contexts.

Biography

Hubert Gąsiński, PhD, is an economist, academic lecturer and banking practitioner in Poland. He is affiliated with VIZJA University in Warsaw and has more than 25 years of professional experience in banking, including managerial responsibilities in the Polish banking sector. His research interests include retail and corporate banking, digital financial services, financial risk management and the assessment of investment projects. His publications also address organisational climate, human resource management and the implications of artificial intelligence for consumer decisions. He combines academic analysis with practical knowledge of banking operations and customer needs. His contribution to this summit examines how financial institutions and inclusive management practices can support the economic agency and entrepreneurial opportunities of women.



Phytopharmaceuticals For Women's Health with Special Reference to Gynecological Issues

Mohammad Kamil

Lotus Holistic Institute, United Arab Emirates

Women's health issues can be many and varied, to name a few: pregnancy, female infertility, urinary tract infection, gynecological cancer, hormonal imbalance, autoimmune disease, diabetes, anxiety, interstitial cystitis, PCOS, iron deficiency, breastfeeding, osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease, thyroid, and many others. Using various botanicals has become a useful tool for women's health management among the existing treatment options. Women use medicinal herbs all around the world due to their great benefits and low side effects. They greatly influence plant evolution as essential components of vital physiological activities like reproduction, symbiotic relationships, and interactions with other species and the environment. Herbal medicine can assist in controlling hormones and lessen these symptoms. For instance, studies have demonstrated that the popular herbal medicine Black cohosh (Cimicifuga racemosa) helps menopausal women sleep better and experience fewer hot flashes. It promotes the reproductive health of women, can be used when weaning off HRT. Paeonia (Paeonia lactiflora) regulates menstrual irregularities, spasmodic dysmenorrhea, PCOS and is also used in combination with licorice to reduce androgen excess. Similarly, a wide number of botanicals will be discussed in detail, along with their phytochemistry and pharmacology for controlling the aforesaid women's health issues.

Biography

Professor Dr. Mohammad Kamil, M.Sc.; M.Phil.; Ph.D.; D.Sc.; Chartered Chemist(U.K.) and Fellow Royal Society of Chemistry (London), has worked in various capacities. As In-charge -Drug Standardization lab. CCRUM, Ministry of Health -India, Associate Professor at Hamdard University, India; Professor & Head Department of Pharmacognostic Science, Zayed Complex for Herbal Research & Traditional. Medicine, Ministry of Health, UAE (1996-2010); Head TCAM Research at Department of Health, Abu Dhabi (2010-2020). Presently working as Director General, Lotus Holistic Healthcare Institute, Abu Dhabi, UAE since 2021. He is heading the Scientific Committee for the Sheikh Zayed International TCAM Awards.

Recipient of many honours and awards lastly received Sheikh Zayed International Award in Traditional Herbal Research in 2020.Produced 20 Ph. D. and M.Phil. students besides guiding a huge number of M. Sc. dissertations and 40 Interns. More than 800 research papers with more than 8000 citations.



Highlighting Berberine's Potential as a Multifunctional Adjuvant

Nedime Serakinci

Cyprus International University, Turkey

Multidrug resistance (MDR) and chemotherapy-associated toxicity pose significant challenges in cancer treatment, hindering the effectiveness of anticancer therapies. Berberine (BBR), an isoquinoline alkaloid derived from the barberry plant, has emerged as a promising adjuvant to enhance chemotherapy efficacy while potentially alleviating adverse effects. Berberine demonstrates multiple mechanisms of action, including the reversal of MDR, induction of apoptosis, regulation of the cell cycle, and inhibition of cellular signaling pathways linked to tumor progression. Notably, BBR enhances the therapeutic effects of drugs such as doxorubicin, cisplatin, tamoxifen, and 5-fluorouracil by inhibiting ABC transporters, modulating autophagy, and increasing reactive oxygen species generation. Advanced pharmaceutical formulations—such as nanoparticles, liposomes, and chitosan-based systems—have significantly improved berberine's oral bioavailability, with increases reported up to 3.88-fold. However, challenges remain in determining optimal dosages, assessing safety in combination therapies, and validating efficacy in large-scale clinical trials. Berberine has great potential as a multifunctional adjuvant but also, we still need for further research to address existing knowledge gaps and optimize its application in clinical cancer treatment protocols.

Biography

Nedime Serainci is a distinguished expert in Medical Genetics, Stem Cell Biology, Cancer Biology, and Telomerase Biology, holding a Ph.D. in Medical Biology and Genetics from Marmara University. She conducted pioneering research at Aarhus University, Denmark, and has since established key academic departments, research centres, and genetic diagnostic laboratories at Near East University. Her research focuses on stem cells, gene therapy, regenerative medicine, and cancer genetics, with over 72 peer-reviewed publications and 15 book chapters. Recognized internationally for her scientific contributions, she has received prestigious awards and was ranked first in her field nationally by the AD Scientific Index 2023. Since 2021, she has also served as Health Advisor to the President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

SCHOLARS CONFERENCE

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Addressing Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence: A Systemic Approach from the Trinidadian Perspective

Mandesa Crevelle

Magnolia Advocacy and Charity Foundation Inc, Trinidad and Tobago

Sexual harassment remains a pervasive barrier to the economic and professional advancement of women in the Caribbean. Despite legislative efforts, cultural nuances and systemic gaps continue to impede effective prevention and victim support. This work explores the landscape of sexual harassment in Trinidad and Tobago, examining how cultural norms and existing institutional frameworks influence the prevalence of workplace and community-based harassment.

Representing the work of the Magnolia Advocacy & Charity Foundation Inc., this project highlights a community-led model for intervention. By shifting the focus from reactive policy to proactive, systemic advocacy, we outline a framework that empowers women to navigate these challenges safely. The project details the role of local advocacy in fostering institutional accountability and provides a roadmap for developing support systems that are culturally resonant and sustainable.

Key findings suggest that integrating grassroots advocacy with targeted policy reform is essential for dismantling the normalization of harassment. Our strategies demonstrate how community-centered approaches ensure safe and equitable environments for women, ultimately fostering a landscape where female entrepreneurs and leaders can thrive. By implementing these localized frameworks, organizations can create safer institutional spaces that protect women's rights and encourage active participation in leadership and business development.

Biography

Mandesa Crevelle Born in Trinidad and Tobago with strong Grenadian ties, Mandesa Eva Crevelle deeply roots her identity and advocacy in the Southern Caribbean pipeline. Navigating both islands has granted her a unique regional perspective on community vulnerability, local ecology, and public health, laying the vital groundwork for a lifelong commitment to protecting marginalized communities and ecosystems As a dedicated champion of human rights, animal welfare, environmental preservation, and empowering women, her impactful work is built upon a diverse academic and professional foundation featuring two core pillars: Nursing, which provides her with a deep understanding of public health, sanitation, hygiene, and community care, and Information Technology (IT), which equips her with the technical literacy needed for digital resource mobilization, transnational outreach, and public advocacy campaign management.

In 2017, she channeled these passions into founding the Magnolia Advocacy & Charity Foundation Inc., a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that strategically bridges the gap between technology and community advocacy to achieve lasting social impact. Under her leadership, the foundation drives prominent signature initiatives such as the Young and Outstanding Stewardship Award (YOSA)—a flagship youth program designed to honor, empower, and inspire the next generation of environmental stewards through digital literacy and community-led resilience alongside critical Spay and Neuter Drives aimed at addressing stray animal crises through low-cost and free veterinary clinics.

Crevelle's extensive footprint in community development and international philanthropy has earned her widespread recognition, including the prestigious Golan Impact Award celebrating her visionary leadership and tangible, positive footprint on vulnerable communities. Beyond her structural charity work, she is a published author of Magnolia Soulful Sanctuary: 40 Days of Prayers for the Empowered Woman, a book dedicated to spiritual grounding, mental resilience, and female empowerment. She continues to stand as a vocal advocate for regional legal reform, frequently engaging with media and governing bodies to push for human rights, gender equity, ecological sustainability, and the ethical treatment and humane custody of animals across the Caribbean.



Practical Diagnosis and Management of Anorectal Disorders: An Essential Guide for Gynecologists

Sushma Peruri

Precise Hospital, India

Objectives: Obstetric trauma and pelvic floor dysfunction frequently lead to co-existing anorectal pathology in women, yet gynecologists often receive limited formal clinical training in evaluating and treating lower gastrointestinal conditions. This workshop aims to equip practicing gynecologists with practical skills to accurately diagnose, risk-stratify, and manage common anorectal disorders—including hemorrhoids, anal fissures, rectoceles, anal fistulas, pelvic organ prolapse involving the posterior compartment, and Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS).

Methods: The interactive workshop utilizes a mixed-methods educational structure. Participants will engage in case-based discussions, step-by-step diagnostic algorithms, and hands-on simulation modules. Focus areas include clinical history taking, specialized physical examination (endovaginal and anorectal palpation), office-based diagnostic tools (such as digital rectal exams and endoanal ultrasound), and perioperative management strategies.

Results: Participants will learn to differentiate benign pelvic pain from complex anorectal conditions, execute appropriate non-surgical and first-line medical therapies, and identify clinical indicators requiring multidisciplinary referral to specialized colorectal surgery.

Table 1. Core Curriculum and Skill Modules

Module	Focus Topics	Key Skill Outcome
1. Anatomy & Evaluation	Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS), posterior compartment defects	Targeted anorectal examination and grading
2. Common & Complex Pathologies	Fissures, hemorrhoids, rectoceles, anal fistulas, pruritus ani	First-line conservative therapy, rectocele repair strategies, & fistula identification
3. Functional Disorders	Fecal incontinence, dyssynergic defecation	Interpretation of baseline diagnostic testing.

Conclusion: Enhancing gynecologists' diagnostic confidence and management protocols for anorectal disorders improves overall pelvic health outcomes and bridges the gap between gynecological and colorectal patient care.

Biography

Sushma Peruri is an accomplished General, Laparoscopic, and Colorectal Surgeon with over 12 years of clinical expertise. She currently serves as the Head of the Department of Colorectal Surgery at Precise Hospital, Hyderabad, and as a Visiting Consultant at Apollo Hospitals, Apollo Cradle, Ankura Hospitals, and Medicover Hospitals, Hyderabad. Having completed her MBBS, MS in General Surgery, and FISCP fellowship in Colorectal Surgery from Apollo Hospitals, Dr. Peruri has specialized training in sphincter repair for fecal incontinence, complex fistula management, rectoceles, and post-partum pelvic floor reconstruction (OASIS). A recipient of prestigious honors including the Vaidya Ratna Award, Top 10 gastroenterologists of Hyderabad award and the Sthree Shakthi Award, Dr. Peruri is an active member of the Association of Colorectal Surgeons of India and the International Society of Coloproctologists.



Beyond Recurrence: Site and Molecular Profile Determine Prognosis After Relapse in Endometrial Cancer

Eloi Sirvent

Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Spain

Background: Molecular classification is a well-established independent prognostic factor in endometrial cancer (EC). While molecular subgroups have been associated with distinct recurrence patterns, their prognostic impact after a first recurrence remains poorly understood. This study aims to evaluate whether molecular profile remains an independent prognostic factor after relapse, regardless of recurrence location.

Objectives: To determine whether molecular classification retains its prognostic value after first recurrence of endometrial cancer, regardless of the anatomical site of recurrence, and to evaluate oncological outcomes according to molecular subtype.

Methods: This was a single-centre retrospective study including patients with stage I–IVB EC treated with primary surgery between 1994 and 2025. Only patients with complete molecular classification and a first recurrence were included. Molecular profiling was performed retrospectively using mismatch repair immunohistochemistry, p53 immunohistochemistry, and POLE hotspot mutation analysis on endometrial biopsy or hysterectomy specimens. Recurrences were categorised as locoregional (vaginal, pelvic, or nodal—pelvic or para-aortic) or non-locoregional (carcinomatosis or distant metastases or extra abdominal nodal disease). When both types coexisted, patients were classified in the non-locoregional group. Overall survival (OS) after first recurrence was analysed according to molecular subgroup and recurrence site.

Results: Among 851 patients with complete molecular classification, 164 (19%) developed a first recurrence. Of these, 68 (41.4%) had p53abn tumors, 58 (35.4%) had NSMP tumors, and 38 (23.2%) had MMRd tumors; only one recurrence was identified in a POLEmut tumor, which was excluded from subgroup analyses. Most patients were diagnosed at early stages (59.1%) and received adjuvant treatment after surgery (73.8%). Recurrence patterns differed significantly according to molecular profile: non-locoregional recurrences were more frequent in p53abn (82.4%) and NSMP tumors (70.7%), whereas MMRd tumors showed a similar proportion of locoregional and distant recurrences (40%; p=0.006). Of the 164 patients, 143 (87.2%) received oncological treatment for recurrence. Local treatments were administered in 65.1% of patients: approximately 30% were treated with surgery or radiotherapy, with no significant differences between molecular subgroups, whereas brachytherapy was administered in 9.1% and was more frequent among MMRd tumors (13.5%; p=0.041). Chemotherapy was administered in 60% of cases, with a higher frequency among p53abn tumors (73.8%; p=0.005). Hormonal therapy was more frequently used in the NSMP group (45.4%), although this difference did not reach statistical significance (p=0.255). Overall, 50 patients (30.5%) developed a second recurrence after achieving a complete response to treatment for their first recurrence, with no differences among the four molecular subgroups in either the frequency or location of second recurrence. Of these, 41 (83.7%) received oncological treatment, with a high proportion receiving local treatment (35.3%), even after a second recurrence. After a median follow-up of 5.9 years (3.6–10.1), median overall survival (OS) was 2.6 years (1.0–7.4) after first recurrence, while median disease-free survival (DFS)

was 1.4 years (0.7–3.6). Significant differences in survival after recurrence were observed according to molecular profile. Median OS was 4.2 years (1.6–15.0) for NSMP, 2.9 years (1.2–NA) for MMRd, and 1.5 years (0.8–3.6) for p53abn tumors (p=0.01). Similarly, median DFS was significantly longer in the NSMP group (2.3 years) and shorter in the p53abn group (1.1 years; p=0.009). Molecular profile retained its prognostic value after stratification by recurrence pattern, whereas recurrence location lost statistical significance after multivariable adjustment. In the Cox regression analysis, the p53abn subtype was independently associated with worse OS compared with NSMP (adjusted HR [aHR] 2.1; 95% CI: 1.3–3.5; p=0.002), whereas recurrence location was not independently associated with survival (aHR 1.5; 95% CI: 0.9–2.5; p=0.137).

Conclusions: Molecular profile remains an independent prognostic factor after first recurrence of endometrial cancer. Although the different molecular subgroups exhibit distinct patterns of recurrence, prognosis after recurrence appears to be primarily determined by tumor biology rather than by the anatomical location of recurrence. These findings support the incorporation of molecular classification into prognostic assessment, patient counseling, and the development of therapeutic strategies after recurrence

Biography

Eloi Sirvent Mestres is a specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Vall d'Hebron University Hospital in Barcelona, Spain, a tertiary referral center for complex gynecological and obstetric care. He completed his residency training in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Vall d'Hebron University Hospital. During his training, he developed a particular interest in Gynecologic Oncology and minimally invasive surgery. His main academic and clinical interests focus on Gynecologic Oncology, particularly endometrial cancer. He is currently developing his doctoral research project in this field, focusing on improving the understanding and management of endometrial cancer. He is committed to clinical and surgical excellence, research, continuous professional development, and medical education.



Leveraging Nursing Skills for Entrepreneurship: Expanding Professional Opportunities Beyond Traditional Roles

Maya Green

Bushels & Co Consulting, USA

Nurses seeking additional income are often pointed to picking up extra shifts, getting a PRN job, or seeking a new (higher paying) job. This is because these methods are the traditional way to increase income. However, nursing expertise is comprised of specialized knowledge, teaching, communication, clinical judgment, care coordination, advocacy, and coaching people through complex situations. These abilities transfer to different settings beyond healthcare. This work helps nurses identify what they know and do well, consider who might value that expertise, and choose a practical option to explore for additional income. Examples include showing how nursing skills and experience translate into education, services, digital or physical products, projects, and/or partnerships. Participants will discover where their expertise may be useful, learn what people or organizations need, and what next step is worth testing. Nurses don't have to restrict themselves to picking up extra shifts or seeking a new job; they can start with what they already know how to do and explore the next step.

Biography

Maya Green is a Registered Nurse with experience in cardiology, critical care nursing, nurse entrepreneurship, and study skills education. Her work focuses on identifying and translating nursing skills to economic market value, validating income pathways, and choosing next steps that fit a nurse's income goals and capacity. She created Pass the Floor to support nursing students with study strategy and clinical judgment and developed The Options Accelerator to help nurses explore ways to use their skills in new career and income paths.



Beyond Pressure: Evolving Concepts and Practical Approaches to Medical Management of Raised Intracranial Pressure in Stroke

Atul Phillips

Christian Medical College, India

Raised intracranial pressure (ICP) in acute stroke has traditionally been understood through the framework of the Monro–Kellie doctrine, emphasizing fixed intracranial volume and pressure dynamics. However, evolving evidence highlights ICP as a dynamic, multifactorial process involving cerebral blood flow, autoregulation, glymphatic pathways, and intracranial compliance. Even modest ICP elevations may worsen outcomes through mechanisms such as impaired collateral circulation and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) redistribution, expanding the concept of intracranial compartment syndrome beyond malignant infarction.

This session aims to: (1) revisit the evolving pathophysiology of raised ICP in stroke beyond traditional paradigms; (2) highlight clinically relevant tools for early recognition, including imaging biomarkers and bedside neuromonitoring; and (3) provide a structured, physiology-driven approach to medical management applicable across varied resource settings.

The talk will emphasize multimodal assessment strategies, integrating clinical examination with radiological indicators such as net water uptake, CSF shifts, and predictors of malignant edema. The utility of ICP waveform interpretation and non-invasive monitoring techniques in assessing intracranial compliance will also be discussed, particularly in environments where invasive monitoring is not feasible.

A tiered management framework will be presented, focusing on optimizing cerebral perfusion while minimizing secondary brain injury. Key elements include tailored ventilation strategies, avoidance of extremes of carbon dioxide levels, sedation optimization, glycemic control, seizure management, and attention to extracranial factors influencing cerebral venous return. The physiological rationale and practical use of hyperosmolar therapies will also be reviewed. By integrating evolving concepts with bedside applicability, this session seeks to move beyond reactive ICP control toward proactive, individualized neurocritical care in stroke.

Biography

Atul Phillips is an Assistant Professor and In-charge of the Intensive Care Unit in the Department of Anaesthesia and Critical Care at Christian Medical College, Ludhiana. A specialist in critical care medicine, he completed his FNB in Critical Care Medicine from Fortis Escorts Hospital, Faridabad, following his MD in Anaesthesiology from CMC Ludhiana. With extensive experience in managing medical and surgical ICU patients, Dr. Phillips has a strong academic and research interest in ventilator-associated pneumonia, neurocritical care, and infection control. He has multiple peer-reviewed publications and has presented award-winning research at national and international platforms.

He has authored several peer-reviewed publications in reputed journals such as Lung India and the Journal of Infection and Public Health, with research focusing on ICU infections and critical care outcomes. His work has been recognized with awards at national and international conferences, including the World Sepsis Congress and APSO.

An active educator, Dr. Phillips frequently serves as faculty for workshops on mechanical ventilation, infection control, and critical care practices, contributing to capacity building and training of healthcare professionals across India.



Optimizing Hemodialysis Operational Efficiency and Patient Outcomes: A Public Health and Clinical Systems Approach in Resource-Limited Settings

Sintayehu Asrat

Flow Specialzed Dialysis Clinic, Ethiopia

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and end-stage renal disease represent a growing public health crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, where access to safe and sustainable renal replacement therapy remains severely constrained. This study evaluates the integration of technical maintenance frameworks, clinical workflow optimization, and public health supply chain strategies to improve hemodialysis service delivery in specialized clinics. The primary objective was to assess how systematic preventive maintenance of Fresenius 4008S hemodialysis machines combined with structured patient wellness tracking impacts treatment efficiency and clinical outcomes. Using a mixed-methods operational research design, quantitative data on machine downtime, hydraulic component failure rates, and consumable distribution bottlenecks were collected across multiple dialysis centers over a six-month operational cycle. Qualitative assessments evaluated clinical staff workflows and patient adherence metrics. Results demonstrate a 35% reduction in unplanned machine downtime following the implementation of a rigorous 90-day technical maintenance protocol and standardized hydraulic calibration. Furthermore, streamlined distribution of dialysis consumables mitigated critical supply shortages, directly improving operational continuity. The integration of structured patient wellness logging enhanced clinical monitoring and patient engagement. In conclusion, combining rigorous biomedical engineering maintenance protocols with public health supply chain management significantly optimizes dialysis unit performance, reduces operational costs, and improves patient care quality in resource-constrained environments.

Biography

Sintayehu Asrat is a public health researcher, doctoral student, and clinical operations specialist based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Holding a Master's degree in Public Health and extensive professional expertise as a dialysis nurse and Business Development Coordinator for Medequip Trading PLC and Flow Dialysis Specialized Clinic, his work bridges clinical care, biomedical engineering maintenance, and public health systems research. His core research interests include health systems strengthening, the application of data analytics in clinical workflows, and optimizing renal care infrastructure in developing economies. He is actively involved in clinical training, technical maintenance of hemodialysis equipment, and authoring literature focused on improving healthcare delivery and patient outcomes.



Integrated Characterization of Carboplatin-Induced Persister Cells Reveals Organelle Remodeling and UPR Dependency in High-Grade Serous Ovarian Cancer

Meirong Liang

Jiangxi Maternal and Child Health Hospital, China

Background: High-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC) is characterized by high initial response rates to platinum-based chemotherapy yet frequent relapse. Emerging evidence suggests that drug-tolerant persister (DTP) cells contribute to early therapeutic failure; however, their biological features and therapeutic vulnerabilities in HGSOC remain incompletely defined.

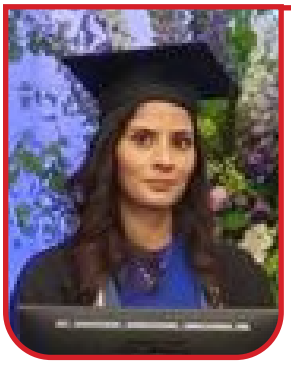
Methods: We established carboplatin-induced persister models in OVCAR3 and OVSAHO HGSOC cell lines using optimized, single-dose exposure conditions. DTP cells were characterized through integrated phenotypic, functional, and transcriptomic analyses. Organelle dynamics were assessed using fluorescence-based imaging, mitochondrial function by Seahorse metabolic assays, and proliferative capacity by CFSE dilution and cell cycle analysis. Therapeutic vulnerabilities were evaluated using targeted inhibition and an unbiased drug screen.

Results: A single carboplatin exposure induced a transient and reversible drug-tolerant state, marked by survival of a small cell population that exhibited enlarged morphology and regained proliferative capacity upon drug withdrawal. DTP cells displayed pronounced organellar remodeling, including expansion of lysosomal and mitochondrial compartments, without evidence of robust senescence or sustained endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress. Despite increased mitochondrial mass, DTP cells exhibited impaired mitochondrial respiration, indicating a functional decoupling between mitochondrial content and bioenergetic capacity. Proliferation assays demonstrated that DTP cells retain comparable proliferative potential to parental cells under drug-free conditions, while cell cycle analysis revealed altered distribution with accumulation in G2/M phase. Transcriptomic profiling identified enrichment of unfolded protein response (UPR)-related pathways. Functionally, DTP cells showed increased sensitivity to pharmacological perturbation of proteostasis, including inhibition of ER-associated degradation via VCP/p97 blockade and induction of ER stress by toyocamycin, as well as additional candidate compounds identified through drug screening.

Conclusions: These findings provide a systematic characterization of carboplatin-induced persistence in HGSOC, revealing a transient adaptive state associated with organelle remodeling, metabolic dysfunction, and increased sensitivity to disruption of proteostasis. Targeting proteostasis-related pathways may represent a potential strategy to eliminate persister cells and reduce ovarian cancer recurrence.

Biography

Meirong Liang is Chief Physician in the Department of Oncology at Jiangxi Maternal and Child Health Hospital, specializing in gynecologic oncology, particularly cervical and ovarian cancers. Her clinical and research interests include tumor progression, metastasis, treatment resistance, surgical management, and molecular biomarkers. She has authored numerous peer-reviewed publications exploring cancer biology, including FoxM1, FBXW7 mutations, microRNA biomarkers, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, and chemoresistance. With extensive experience in clinical care and translational research, she contributes to advancing cervical cancer management, surgical innovation, and personalized treatment strategies for gynecologic malignancies.



MATERNITY MEWS AUDIT: Modified Early Obstetric Warning Score

Aqsa Mandvia

Gloucestershire hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Introduction: Modified Early Obstetric Warning Scores (MEWS) are designed to facilitate the early recognition and escalation of maternal deterioration, thereby reducing maternal morbidity and mortality. National reports, including MBRRACE-UK, have repeatedly highlighted failures in the recognition and escalation of deteriorating patients as contributory factors in preventable maternal deaths.

Aim: To evaluate compliance with MEWS documentation, escalation practices, and clinical response within maternity services at Gloucestershire Royal Hospital against local and national standards.

Methods: A retrospective audit of 120 consecutive inpatient maternity records from January to December 2024 was undertaken. Records were randomly sampled from ward admission logs. Data were collected from inpatient observation charts, MEWS documentation, escalation records, and clinical notes. Audit standards were based on Trust MEWS policy, NICE guidance, RCOG recommendations, and NHS maternity safety standards.

Results: MEWS charts were present in 90% (108/120) of records, while complete documentation at every observation set was achieved in 74% (89/120). Sixty-three patients triggered a MEWS score of ≥3. Of these, 83% (52/63) had documented escalation, 73% (46/63) were escalated at the correct level, and only 60% (38/63) had documented time-to-review. Handover documentation included MEWS scores in 59% (71/120) of cases, and management plans following escalation were documented in 70% (44/63). Tachycardia was the most common trigger for escalation.

Conclusion: While MEWS chart availability and escalation rates were generally satisfactory, significant deficiencies were identified in documentation consistency, escalation compliance, time-to-review recording, and handover communication. These findings highlight opportunities for targeted education, system-level improvements, and standardisation of escalation processes. A structured action plan has been developed, including mandatory MEWS training, incorporation of MEWS into handover tools, improved documentation processes, and re-audit following implementation of recommendations.

Biography

Dr Aqsa Mandvia is a vibrant Obstetrics and Gynaecologist, working in United Kingdom. She completed her medical degree and O&G specialisation through the Royal College of O & G(UK), and her Obstetric Gynaecology training via College of Physician and Surgeon Pakistan (CPSP). She has been practicing O&G since 2015.

Dr . Mandvia practice offers an extensive range of services designed to provide compassionate care throughout the stages of pregnancy and postpartum, ensuring the optimal health of mothers and newborns. Her expertise lies in the management of pregnancy, childbirth, and diverse gynaecological conditions, offering personalized treatment plans and ongoing support to his patients. Beyond his clinical practice, Dr. Mandvia plays an active role in research and education, providing mentorship to aspiring healthcare professionals.

SCHOLARS CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 23-24, 2026 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

E-Poster Presentations Day 2



Sleep Duration and Incident Liver Cancer: Evidence Consistent with a Marker of Hepatic Vulnerability in UK Biobank

Yuzi You

Tsinghua University, China

Background: Sleep duration has been associated with liver cancer, but such associations may reflect reverse causation from pre-existing hepatic, alcohol-related, or cardiometabolic disease. We examined self-reported and accelerometer-derived sleep duration in relation to incident liver cancer in the UK Biobank.

Methods: We analysed 497,917 participants with self-reported sleep duration and 99,136 with wrist accelerometry. Sleep was classified as short (<7 h/day), normal (7-8 h/day, reference), or long (>8 h/day). Incident liver cancer was ascertained by national cancer-registry linkage (ICD-10 C22); hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) used C22.0. Cox models estimated hazard ratios (HRs), with prespecified 5-year lag, multiple-imputation, competing-risk, HCC-restricted, type 2 diabetes (T2D) interaction, E-value, and cumulative morbidity-exclusion analyses.

Results: Over a median 12.5 years, 594 liver-cancer events occurred in the self-reported cohort and 62 (over 9.1 years) in the accelerometry cohort. Self-reported short and long sleep were weakly associated with liver cancer (short HR 1.21, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.00-1.45; long HR 1.26, 0.97-1.63), with modest E-values (1.71 and 1.83). T2D was strongly associated (HR 2.91, 2.42-3.51; E-value 5.27) but did not modify sleep associations (P for interaction = 0.481). Short-sleep estimates attenuated after 5-year lag (HR 1.06) and multiple imputation (HR 1.07), approaching the null after cumulative exclusion of baseline liver and alcohol-related morbidity (HR 1.03 and 1.01); accelerometer-derived estimates were directionally similar but imprecise.

Conclusions: Abnormal sleep duration was not robustly associated with incident liver cancer after accounting for reverse causation and baseline morbidity, and is better interpreted as a marker of hepatic, alcohol-related, and cardiometabolic vulnerability than an independent risk factor.

Biography

Yuzi You is a researcher at the School of Clinical Medicine, Tsinghua University, with research experience in cell biology and aging-related diseases. Her previous work has focused on the biological functions of sirtuins, including SIRT1, SIRT3, and SIRT6, and their roles in aging and age-related disorders. She has published research in peer-reviewed journals such as Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, International Journal of Biological Sciences, and JMIR Aging. Her current research focuses on liver cancer and related risk factors. In the present study, she investigates the association between sleep duration and incident liver cancer using data from the UK Biobank, with particular attention to reverse causation, hepatic vulnerability, and cardiometabolic factors.

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Upcoming Conferences

5th World Congress on Otology, Rhinology & Laryngology
March 15-16, 2027 | London, UK
otorhino@scholarconferences.org | https://otorhinocongress.org/

2nd International Summit on Advanced ENT, Head & Neck Surgery
March 15-16, 2027 | London, UK
ent@investigatorsmeet.com | https://scholarsconferences.com/ent/

11th Edition World Heart Congress
March 15-16, 2027 | London, UK
heartcongress@frontiersevents.com | https://heartcongress.scholarsconferences.com/

5th World Congress on Advances in Mental Health and Psychiatry
March 22-23, 2027 | Paris, France
mentalhealth@scholarconferences.org | https://mentalhealth.scholarsconferences.com/

Global Autism Research & Innovation Summit
March 22-23, 2027 | Paris, France
autism@frontiersmeetings.org | https://autism.scholarsconferences.com/

4th World Congress on Addiction Medicine, Behavioral Health and Psychiatry
March 22-23, 2027 | Paris, France
info@addictionsummit.org | https://addiction.scholarsconferences.com/

7th International Women's Forum
March 22-23, 2027 | Paris, France
womensforum@scholarsevents.org | https://womens-forum.scholarsconferences.com/

