7th Edition World Congress on

Cancer Research, Oncology & Breast and Women's Cancer

October 27-28, 2025 | Bali, Indonesia

Hosted By:
Scholars Conferences Limited
45 Willowford Place, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Tyne And Wear England, United Kingdom, NE15 6DZ
info@scholarsconferences.com
+447426060443
https://www.scholarsconferences.com

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Day 01 | October 27, 2025 | Vanilla | Bali, Indonesia	
08:30-09:00	Registrations
09:00-09:15	Opening Ceremony
Keynote Forum	
09:15-09:50	Title: Family-Friendly Work Practices in Selangor: Action Study on Flexible Working Arrangement and Shared Parental Leave for Talent Retention **Rabiah Aminudin**, International Islamic University, Malaysia & Rusni Tajari, Selangor Women Empowerment Agency, Malaysia
09:50-10:25	Title: Women in Power and Decision-Making: Power Awareness and Enactment on Non-profit Boards in South and Southeast Asia **Rani Pramesti**, Wedu, Indonesia
10:25-10:55	Title: From Conflict Zones to World Stages: How Struggle, Leadership, and Advocacy Empower Women Rising beyond Borders **Leena Khaled Al-Mujahed**, ALFA University College, Malaysia
Networking and Refreshments Break 10:55-11:15 @ Foyer	
11:15-11:50	Title: A Biomechanical Hypothesis for Labor Onset and Progression: Myometrial Shortening Stimulates Contractility **William Hurd**, University of Alabama School of Medicine, USA
11:50-12:25	Title: Developing a Global Nursing Network for Rare Diseases to Enhance Patient Care and Support **Jasmyn Coleman**, Perth Children's Hospital, Australia
12:25-13:00	Title: A Very Rare Case of Spontaneous Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome Presenting During Early Labor at Term Pregnancy **Mayada Mohammed Ahmed Aldankali**, AL-Rajhi University, Saudi Arabia
Group Photo	
Lunch and Networking Break 13:00-13:50 @ Palms Restaurant	
Speaker Session:	
Session Chair: Mayada Mohammed Ahmed Aldankali, AL-Rajhi University, Saudi Arabia	
13:50-14:15	Title: Surgical Interventions for Endometriosis: Long-term Outcomes and Recurrence Rates **Avantika Dhakre**, D.Y. Patil hospital, India
14:15-14:40	Title: Why is Audiological Monitoring Crucial for Patients with Cervical Cancer? **Jessica Paken**, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
14:40-15:05	Title: Advancing Reproductive Medicine through Integrated AI Solutions **Sergei Sergeev**, GGRC, Georgia & Iullia Diakova, ART-IVF Clinic, Moscow
15:05-15:30	Title: Effect of Supplementing Standard Infertility Treatment with Indian Traditional Poongar Rice on Pregnancy Outcomes: Interim Analysis of a Prospective Study in Perambalur district, Tamil Nadu, India **Aparna Rajendran**, Aparna Hospital, India
15:30-15:55	Title: The Role of Gut Microbiome Alterations in the Pathophysiology and Management of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome **Sana Shaukat**, Dy Patil Kolhapur, India

Networking and Refreshments Break 15:55-16:15 @ Foyer

Poster Session @ 16:15-17:15

P1001	Title: Steatosis Induced by Nonylphenol In HepG2 Cells and the Intervention Effect of Curcumin **Dandan Shan,** Southeast University, China
P1002	Title: m6A Contributes to a Pro-survival State in GC-2 Cells by Facilitating DNA damage repair: Novel Perspectives on the Mechanism Underlying DEHP Genotoxicity in Male Germ Cells **Haowei Fu,** Southeast University, China
P1003	Title: MiR-10a-5p Mediates Paternal Pre-pregnancy DEHP Exposure-induced Abnormal Glycometabolism in Male Offspring Rats **Jiahui Sun,** Southeast University, China
P1004	Title: Serum Metabolomics for the Identification of Diagnostic Biomarkers of Major Depressive Disorder and Bipolar Disorder **Yingshu Tang,** Southeast University, China
P1005	Title: Single-cell Sequencing and Bulk Transcriptome Reveal Gastric Cancer C1QA+ TAMs as a Tumor-Promoting Cell Subpopulation **Sai Sai Gong,** Southeast University, China
P1006	Title: Association of Brominated Flame Retardant Exposure with Lipid Abnormalities and Diabetes Risk: A Comparative Analysis of Traditional Models and Interpretable Machine Learning Approaches **Yifei Fang,** Southeast University, China
P1007	Title: Autotaxin (ATX) Overexpression in Luminal Breast Cancer: A New Prognostic Clue **Hyemi Ko,** Chungnam National University Hospital, South Korea
P1008	Title: From Conflict Zones to World Stages: How Struggle, Leadership, and Advocacy Empower Women Rising beyond Borders **Leena Khaled Al-Mujahed,** ALFA University College, Malaysia

Panel Discussions & B2B Meeting

Day 01 End | Closing Ceremony

Day 02 | October 28, 2025 | Vanilla | Bali, Indonesia

Keynote Forum

09:15-09:50	Title: Empowering Girls- A Women Led Initiative **Lopa Gandhi,** Ugam Education Foundation, India
09:50-10:25	Title: Case Presentation: A Case of F01 Vascular Dementia with BTC **Mohan Gondhalekar,** Psychcare Solutions, UK
10:25-11:00	Title: Women and Philanthropy: Women Movement in Supporting Youth Education **Misbah Zulfa Elizabeth,** State Islamic University of Walisongo, Indonesia

Networking and Refreshments Break 11:00-11:20 @ Foyer

Speaker Session

Session Chair: Rabiah Aminudin, International Islamic University, Malaysia

11:20-11:45	Title: Efficacy of Theory-Based Physical Activity Interventions Targeting Childhood Obesity: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials **Jinxia Yu, Southeast University, China**
11:45-12:10	Title: Remaking Africa through Economically Empowering Her Women: The Case of BRAC Credit Facilities in Kabarole district Uganda **Nestor Basemera, Makerere University, Uganda**
12:10-12:35	Title: Remove or Not Remove: Surgical Decision and Its Effect on Ovarian Function **Doaa Shohait, Arab board Jordan, Yemen**
12:35-13:00	Title: Towards a Gender-Inclusive Approach for Female Representation in AI Innovation in South Africa **Lebogang Mosupye-Semenya, University of Johannesburg, South Africa**

Lunch and Networking Break 12:50-13:50 @ Palms Restaurant

Panel Discussions & B2B Meetings

Day 02 End | Closing Ceremony

Day 02 | October 28, 2025 | Virtual | GMT +1

09:00-09:15: Introduction

Keynote Forum

09:00-09:25	Title: The Principle of the Child's Welfare in the Context of Minor Parenthood **Magdalena Rzewuska,** UWM in Olsztyn, Poland
09:25-09:50	Title: The Right of the Fiancée to Inherit after the Future Spouse **Maciej Rzewuski,** University of Warmia and Mazury, Poland
09:50-10:15	Title: Breaking the Cycle: Women, Poverty and Empowerment in Nepali Society **Surendra Rajaura,** Kathmandu School of Law, Nepal
10:15-10:40	Title: Empowering Women in a Modern World of Entrepreneurship **Agnieszka Wojcik-Czerniawska,** SGH- Warsaw School of Economics, Poland
10:40-11:05	Title: Obesity and Endometrial Cancer **Aboubakr Mohamed Elnashar,** Benha University Hospital, Egypt

Break @ 11:05-11:15

11:15-11:40	Title: Establishing Knowledge-Based Integration and Interoperability in Intelligent and Ethical Transformed Health and Social Care Ecosystems **Bernd Blobel,** University of Regensburg, Germany
11:40-12:05	Title: Painless Visible Hematuria in Elderly! Investigate for Early Bladder Cancer **Suresh Kishanrao,** Public Health Mentor, India

Speaker Session

Session Chair: Kshitija Patil, Boston University, United States

12:05-12:25	Title: Unlocking Team Creativity through Inclusive Leadership: The Roles of Relational Energy, Imprisoned Mindset, and Gender Dynamics **Mariam Ayub,** Xian Jiaotong University, China
12:25:12:45	Title: Open Abdomen and Negative Pressure Wound Therapy for Acute Peritonitis Especially in the Presence of Anastomoses and Ostomies **Orestis Ioannidis,** Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
12:45-13:05	Title: Navigating Pitfalls and Failure Mode Greenfield Hospital Start-ups **Hadeel Daqeeq,** Masharef Hospital, Saudi Arabia

Break @ 13:05-13:25

13:25-13:55	Title: Teenage pregnancy in 2024 in Glasgow Hospitals & Heterotopic pregnancy Case report poster **Aisha Babikir Taha,** Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, UK

E-Posters

13:55-14:05	Title: Relationship Between Interleukin 8 Levels ,Obese, And Non Obese Patients With Endometrial Cancer **Vincentius Julio Halimputera,** UNHAS, Indonesia
14:05:14:15	Title: A Case of Secondary Infertility with Ovarian Endometriotic Cysts: Successful Pregnancy and Management of Suspected Partial Hydatidiform Mole **Shaomin Yu,** The People's Hospital of Yubei District of Chongqing, Chongqing, China
14:15-14:25	Title: Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd): Assessing the Potential of Antibody-Drug Conjugates in Shaping the Treatment Landscape of HER2+ Advanced Breast Cancer **Aprizal Satria,** Mohammad Hoesin Hospital, Indonesia
14:25-14:35	Title: Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) in a Postnatal Patient: A Case Report **Gokhularam Gunasekaren,** Govt Medical College Hospital, India
14:35-14:55	Title: Missed Small for Gestational Age Fetuses during Pregnancy & Pregnancy with Massive Uterine Fibroid: A Clinical Case Report **Yougeeta Mohan Talreja,** South West Acute Hospital, UK

14:55-15:05	Title: Evaluating and Enhancing Clinical Decision-Making for Induction of Labor in Low-Risk Patients: A Quality Improvement Initiative at a Tertiary Care Center in the Middle East **Jacqueline John**, Tawam Hospital, AlAin, UAE
	Keynote Forum
15:05-15:30	Title: Role of Herbal Medicines In Women's Health **Mohammad Kamil**, Lotus Holistic Institute Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
15:30-15:55	Title: Saffron and the Gut Microbiome: Possibilities for Glioblastoma Treatment and Prevention **Negin Taghehchian**, Cancer Research Scientist, Biotech IP Company, Canada
15:55-16:20	Title: The Power of Storytelling for Nepalese Women **Lauren Yanks**, Blue Butterfly Foundation, USA
	Break @ 16:20-16:30
	Speaker Session
16:30-16:50	Title: Empowering Women in Tech through Community-Driven Learning **Mariya Harizanova, Brandmovers, USA**
16:50-17:10	Title: Presearch: Changing the Cancer Story Before It Starts **Michael Herman, CAREs International, USA**
17:10-17:30	Title: Effects of Levonorgestrel IUS and Dienogest on Quality of Life in Deep Endometriosis: Results from a Randomized Clinical Trial **Beatriz Porto, Santa Casa De Sao Paulo, Brazil**
17:30-17:50	Title: Predictors of Dysplasia in Oral Submucous Fibrosis: A Retrospective Observational Study **Kshitija Patil, Boston University, United States**
	Panel Discussions
	Day 02 Virtual End | Closing Ceremony

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Day 1

Rabiah Aminudin
International Islamic University, Malaysia

Biography

Rabi'ah Aminudin is an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). Her research and teaching focus on institutional dimension of governance, gender and politics, and identity politics and public policy. She has led and contributed to research projects on women leadership, institutional reform, environmental democracy, and identity-based extremism in multicultural societies. Actively involved in university governance, she is currently the president of the university's Academic Staff Association. Through her scholarship and leadership, Rabi'ah is dedicated to advancing knowledge and fostering critical engagement on issues related to good governance and societal transformation.

Rusni Tajari
Selangor Women Empowerment Agency, Malaysia

Biography

Rusni Tajari serves as a Senior Manager at the Selangor Women's Empowerment Agency in Malaysia, where she leads the formation of key initiatives like the Selangor Women's Policy and Action Plan 2024-2026 and the Selangor Care Economy Policy 2024-2030. She has extensive experience in public policy, program management, advocacy, and research, collaborating with a wide range of stakeholders including government officials, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Throughout her career, she has made significant contributions to research, policy advocacy, and community development across all levels of government. Her work is focused on crucial themes like good governance, women's empowerment, and gender equality. Rusni is known for her insightful analysis and commentary, which she shares through policy briefs, press statements, and parliamentary engagements. Her passion lies in the fields of gender and development, women's empowerment and leadership, human rights and democracy, and various socio-economic issues.

Family-Friendly Work Practices in Selangor: Action Study on Flexible Working Arrangement and Shared Parental Leave for Talent Retention

This study investigates the implementation of family-friendly employment practices in Selangor, focusing on flexible work arrangement and shared parental leave as strategies for talent retention. While Malaysia has made significant legislative progress such as extending maternity leave to 98 days and 7 days for paternity leave, the uptake of flexible arrangements remains uneven, and gender-based disparities persist.

Using a mixed-methods design, the research combined a survey of 165 employees from Selangor state-owned companies with focus group discussions involving management and staff. Findings show strong support for flexible work arrangement, with nearly 80% of respondents linking them directly to job satisfaction, productivity, and mental health. Similarly, 74% agreed that shared parental leave is critical for workplace gender equality, though cultural norms still constrain its acceptance.

The thematic and sentiment analyses highlighted challenges such as inconsistent implementation, managerial discretion, and lingering stereotypes about gender roles. Nonetheless, employees overwhelmingly viewed family-friendly policies as essential for work-life balance, fairness, and long-term retention.

The report concludes with several policy recommendations: standardizing flexible work arrangements across agencies, extending shared parental leave to normalize caregiving responsibilities, shifting performance evaluations towards output-based measures, and expanding childcare support. Together, these reforms can strengthen gender equity, organizational trust, and competitiveness, positioning Selangor as a leader in inclusive and sustainable employment practices.

Rani Pramesti
Wedu, Indonesia

Biography

Rani Pramesti is a researcher, social designer, and advocate for gender-equitable leadership. As Executive Director of Wedu, they support women leaders across South and Southeast Asia, advancing inclusive and power-literate governance.

With 18+ years of experience working with systemically marginalised communities, Rani brings a systems-thinking approach to leadership, co-designing learning experiences and storytelling initiatives that centre excluded voices.

Currently completing a Master of Design Futures at RMIT University, Rani's research explores power dynamics among nonprofit board directors in South and Southeast Asia, challenging Global North-centric governance models.

Rani also serves on the Impact and Influence Advisory Committee for Plan International Australia and is a Board Member of a community organisation supporting diverse SOGIESC communities in Indonesia. Connect on LinkedIn.

Women in Power and Decision-Making: Power Awareness and Enactment on Nonprofit Boards in South and Southeast Asia

Nonprofit boards in South and Southeast Asia operate within deeply ingrained power structures that often remain unexamined. Existing governance literature, largely shaped by Global North perspectives, overlooks the nuances of power in these regions. This study explores how board directors understand, construct, and enact power within governance and decision-making processes.

Specifically, this research investigates:

- To what extent are nonprofit board directors aware of different types of power?
- What types of power exist within nonprofit boards in South and Southeast Asia?
- How do directors navigate power dynamics in governance structures?

Using a mixed-methods approach, this study combines quantitative surveys with qualitative methods, including interviews, non-participant direct observation, and action research.

A conceptual framework integrating Goodwill's (2020) power literacy framework, VeneKlasen and Miller's (2007) expressions of power, and French & Raven's (1959) power typology serves as a foundation for analysing power awareness and its impact on governance practices.

This presentation will share initial findings from the research, offering insights into how power is understood and enacted within nonprofit boards in the region. By making power structures more visible, this study aims to contribute to governance strategies that foster accountability, equity, and more inclusive decision-making.

Leena Khaled Al-Mujahed
ALFA University College, Malaysia

Biography

Leena Al-Mujahed shares her personal journey from surviving war to leading global platforms for women's empowerment. As a medical doctor, entrepreneur, and international advocate, she weaves a compelling narrative of how struggle can be transformed into purpose.

Dr. Leena will explore how women from conflict-affected backgrounds can become leaders, policymakers, and change-makers breaking stereotypes and rewriting their own futures.

Through real-world examples in leadership, advocacy, and economic empowerment, this session will showcase how women are not just surviving, they are rising beyond borders to build futures for themselves and their communities.

From Conflict Zones to World Stages: How Struggle, Leadership, and Advocacy Empower Women Rising Beyond Borders

This paper examines how women from conflict zones transcend borders to become influential leaders and advocates on the global stage. Despite facing extreme challenges—such as war, displacement, gender-based violence, and political marginalization—many women emerge as powerful agents of change. Through resilience, leadership, and advocacy, they navigate complex sociopolitical landscapes to challenge oppressive systems and elevate voices from their communities.Drawing on qualitative data and case studies from regions including Afghanistan, Syria, Sudan, and Palestine, the study explores how women transform personal and collective struggle into platforms for peacebuilding, human rights, and gender equality. These women, ranging from grassroots organizers to internationally recognized diplomats and activists, often harness trauma and lived experience to engage in transnational movements, influence policymaking, and inspire others.The paper applies a feminist theoretical lens to understand how intersecting factors—such as identity, community solidarity, and access to global networks—support women's transition from local actors to global change-makers. It highlights how leadership emerges not only from formal positions of power but also through storytelling, advocacy, education, and community mobilization.Key findings suggest that women's empowerment in conflict and post-conflict settings is deeply rooted in their ability to form alliances, reframe victimhood into agency, and challenge structural inequalities. These efforts often lead to the creation of inclusive spaces and long-lasting social reforms.By shedding light on the journeys of these women, the paper emphasizes the need for global institutions to invest in inclusive leadership pipelines, amplify marginalized voices, and support grassroots initiatives. Ultimately, it contributes to broader discussions on gender, peace, and transformative leadership, showing that women rising from conflict zones are not only survivors—but leaders who shape more just and peaceful futures across borders.

William Hurd
University of Alabama School of Medicine, USA

Biography

William Hurd is Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Alabama School of Medicine and Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Duke University. He maintained a nationally funded basic science laboratory for more than two decades studying the physiology of myometrial contractility. He has published over 200 scholarly articles and book chapters, and is the co-editor of the textbook, 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, as well as Chief Medical Officer of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine.

A Biomechanical Hypothesis for Labor Onset and Progression: Myometrial Shortening Stimulates Contractility

The mechanisms responsible for initiation and sustainment of labor remain uncertain. Throughout pregnancy, uterine contractility increases secondary to changes in both cellular signaling pathways and hormonal stimulation. This gradual rise in uterine activity is believed to contribute to the onset of labor. At the same time, the cervix softens, shortens (effaces), and begins to dilate - a process known as cervical ripening. Currently, signs of cervical ripening are the only physical changes that have been found to predict labor onset. It seems likely that the coordination between increasing uterine contractions and cervical ripening plays a critical role in triggering and maintaining labor. This novel biomechanical hypothesis proposes that labor begins and progresses as a result of a positive feedback loop involving uterine contractions, myometrial shortening, and increased release of prostaglandin F2? (PGF2?) from myometrium. This prostaglandin release continues as long as uterine contractions are strong enough to overcome resistance to myometrial shortening. Just before labor onset and continuing throughout early labor, the cervix effaces and dilates, allowing it to retract over the fetal presenting part. These mechanical changes reduce the cervical contribution to the uterine circumference, enabling the myometrium to shorten with each contraction. After the cervix is fully dilated, continued myometrial shortening is allowed by reduction in uterine volume as the fetus exits the uterus, culminating in uterine emptying at delivery. Because uterine contractions promote myometrial shortening and shortening further increases PGF2? production, a positive feedback loop results that is responsible for both the initiation and progression of labor. When this process starts prior to term, whether due to decreased cervical resistance or unusually strong contractions, preterm labor occurs. The presentation will delve deeper into the proposed biomechanical hypothesis and examine both laboratory and clinical findings that support or challenge its validity.

Jasmyn Coleman
Perth Children's Hospital, Australia

Biography

Jasmyn Coleman is a Clinical Nurse Consultant at the Rare Care Centre, Perth Children's Hospital (Western Australia) and leads the Global Nursing Network for Rare Diseases (GNNRD). With 20 years of nursing experience across pediatrics, pediatric emergency, nurse education, leadership, service delivery and project roles, she is committed to empowering nurses to provide exceptional care. Jasmyn holds postgraduate qualifications in Pediatrics and Nursing Leadership and Management, and has extensive expertise in program coordination, curriculum development, clinical training, mentorship and building collaborative partnerships both nationally and internationally. She is passionate about organisational culture, leadership development and advancing the nursing profession globally. Outside of her clinical role, Jasmyn enjoys exploring diverse cultures, learning from international healthcare systems and pursuing nursing innovation and collaboration opportunities.

Developing a Global Nursing Network for Rare Diseases to Enhance Patient Care and Support

Rare and Undiagnosed Diseases (RUDs) whilst individually rare, are collectively common, affecting over 300 million people worldwide. With more than 7000 conditions identified, most beginning in childhood, RUDs present a profound health challenge. People living with RUD often experience a protracted diagnostic journey, fragmented care, lack of treatment options, increased mental health burden, stigma and isolation. As the world's largest and most accessible health workforce, nurses are central to improving rare disease care - supporting patients and families throughout the lifespan, often acting as navigators of care and services. Despite this vital role, they have historically lacked access to education in RUD and had limited representation at strategic levels of policy, practice and leadership in this field.

To address this gap, the Global Nursing Network for Rare Diseases (GNNRD) was established in 2023, powered by the Rare Care Centre (Perth, Western Australia) and co-founded with Curtin University Singapore and the SingHealth Duke-NUS Genomic Medicine Centre. Now recognised as a pioneering global initiative, the GNNRD brings together more than 700 nurses from 63 countries, across every continent and field of practice, united in their commitment to improving outcomes for people living with RUD.

The GNNRD empowers nurses and midwives to lead change through connectedness, education, leadership and advocacy. Guided by its 2024–2027 Strategic Framework and an active, globally representative committee structure (including lived experience representatives) the network has launched an online platform, a growing suite of free educational resources and a regular webinar series, tailored to meet the needs of a multilingual, global audience. Recognised internationally as a trusted partner and credible voice in rare disease nursing, the GNNRD collaborates with leading organisations and contributes to global advocacy, education and research initiatives.

This presentation will outline the development, impact and future directions of the GNNRD, highlighting how a united global nursing and midwifery voice can transform outcomes for people living with RUD worldwide.

Mayada Mohammed Ahmed Aldankali
AL-Rajhi University, KSA

Biography

Mayada Mohammed Ahmed Aldankali is a Consultant in Obstetrics and Gynecology and Assistant Professor at Sulaiman AlRajhi university in Saudi Arabia. she has over 25 years of clinical and academic experience, she specializes in high-risk pregnancy, aesthetic gynecology, infertility, and advanced obstetric ultrasound. She holds an Arab Board in Obstetrics and Gynecology and is an Associate Member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (RCOG). She has published peer-reviewed research, presented at international conferences, and authored a book on critical care in COVID-19. She is recognized among pioneering Arab women leaders in health and medical education.

A Very Rare Case of Spontaneous Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome Presenting During Early Labor at Term Pregnancy

Background: Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome (OHSS) is typically an iatrogenic complication of infertility treatment involving ovulation induction drugs. Spontaneous Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome "Spontaneous OHSS" which occurs without ovulation induction and may or may not be associated with pregnancy is a rare condition with very few cases reported in the literature. It usually presents in the first trimester and resolves by the second trimester. The occurrence of spontaneous OHSS at a term pregnancy is extremely rare. The aim of this study is to present a rare instance of spontaneous (OHSS) occurring during early labor at term.

Case presentation: A 20-years-old primigravida at 38weeks of gestation, presented to the clinic with complaint of abdominal distention, pain, and discomfort accompanied with nausea. The pregnancy was spontaneous, with an uneventful medical and antenatal history up to three weeks prior to presentation. At that time, her ovaries appeared normal on ultrasound

On presentation Ultrasound showed a viable fetus at 36 weeks of gestation (by measurements) and bilaterally enlarged ovaries with multiple cysts. The patient was clinically stable and pelvic examination revealed signs of early labor. she delivered a healthy male infant weighing 2700 grams. via uncomplicated spontaneous vaginal delivery. Postpartum follow-up demonstrated gradual regression of ovarian size to near-normal within four weeks. To the best of our knowledge, this is only the second reported case of spontaneous OHSS. at term in the medical literature.

Conclusion: Spontaneous OHSS in term pregnancy is an exceptionally rare condition. This case underscores the importance of considering spontaneous OHSS in the differential diagnosis of ovarian enlargement in late pregnancy, even in the absence of fertility treatment. To the best of our knowledge, this is only the second such case reported in the literature.

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SPEAKERS Day 1

Avantika Dhakre
D.Y. Patil hospital,Kolhapur, India

Biography

Avantika Dhakre is a final-year resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology at D.Y. Patil Hospital & Research Centre, Kolhapur, India. She has developed a strong clinical foundation in managing diverse obstetric & gynecological conditions, with a focused interest in infertility and minimally invasive surgery. Her paper titled "Surgical Interventions for Endometriosis: Long-term Outcomes and Recurrence Rates" reflects her dedication to evidence-based research and improving patient outcomes in chronic gynecological disorders. She has actively participated in academic forums, departmental audits, and teaching sessions and she remains committed to continuous learning and clinical excellence. In addition to her hospital responsibilities, she has engaged in community health initiatives, particularly in promoting awareness of menstrual and reproductive health. With a compassionate approach and keen academic insight, She aspires to pursue a fellowship in advanced gynecological endoscopy and contribute meaningfully to the advancement of women's healthcare.

Surgical Interventions for Endometriosis: Long-term Outcomes and Recurrence Rates

Background: Endometriosis affects up to 10 % of women of reproductive age; long-term data comparing contemporary surgical approaches remain limited

Objective: To evaluate ten-year pain relief, recurrence, fertility, quality of life, and re-operation rates after laparoscopic conservative excision, laparoscopic ablation/fulguration, and definitive total hysterectomy with bilateral salphingo-oophrectomy (TLH-BSO).

Methods: In a Multispecialty hospital prospective cohort, we followed 948 consecutively enrolled women for ?10 years. Participants were assigned to excision (n = 318), ablation (n = 316), or TLH-BSO (n = 314) according to planned surgery. Primary outcome was symptomatic recurrence (pelvic pain? 40 mm on a 100-mm visual-analogue scale persisting ?3 months). Secondary outcomes included imaging-confirmed relapse, spontaneous pregnancy within 24 months, EHP-30 quality-of-life scores, and re-operation-free survival. Kaplan–Meier methods and multivariable Cox models (robust variance for center clustering) estimated time-to-event outcomes and independent predictors.

Results: Baseline characteristics were comparable between excision and ablation cohorts (mean age? 32 y; stage III/IV disease? 66 %). TLH-BSO patients were older (38 ± 5 y) and more advanced (stage III/IV = 93 %). At 12 months median pain fell by 48 mm after excision, 38 mm after ablation, and 65 mm after TLH-BSO. Ten-year symptomatic recurrence was 33.0 % for excision, 56.3 % for ablation, and 8.3 % for TLH-BSO; corresponding imaging relapse rates were 28.9 %, 47.1 %, and 4.8 %. Spontaneous pregnancy occurred in 61.7 % of excision versus 43.6 % of ablation patients desiring fertility. Major 30-day complications were ?3.5 % across groups. Independent predictors of recurrence were incomplete excision (adjusted HR 2.3), stage IV disease (HR 1.8), and smoking (HR 1.5), whereas continuous hormonal suppression was protective (HR 0.6).

Conclusions: Surgical radicality dictated long-term success. TLH-BSO offered the most durable pain relief with minimal recurrence but eliminated fertility. Laparoscopic excision achieved superior durability and fertility outcomes compared with ablation, with acceptable morbidity. Ablation should be reserved for carefully selected low-burden cases or resource-limited settings; all patients benefit from postoperative hormonal suppression and lifestyle optimization.

Jessica Paken
University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Biography

Jessica Paken is currently a senior lecturer and Head of Department at the Discipline of Audiology at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. With expertise in audiology, specifically electrophysiology, hearing aids and ototoxicity, she has contributed to the scientific community through numerous national and international publications and conferences. She is the recipient of research accolades, namely, the Archbishop Denis Hurley Scholarship and the South African Medical Research Council National Health Scholarship. Her research interests include ototoxicity and patient quality of life. She has won the UKZN College of Health Science Research Colloqium Best Poster Presentation (2013), the Discovery Best Poster Presentation (2015) and the Discovery Best Oral Presenter (2019).

Why is Audiological Monitoring Crucial for Patients with Cervical Cancer?

Concomitant chemoradiotherapy using cisplatin is the standard treatment for locally advanced cervical cancer. However, cisplatin affects the auditory system, potentially placing exposed patients at risk of developing ototoxic hearing loss, thus negatively impacting their quality of life. Given the paucity of information on ototoxicity among cervical cancer patients, the findings of a study that investigated the extent of cisplatin-associated ototoxicity and the feasibility of an ototoxicity monitoring programme (OMP) among this cohort will be presented. This concurrent embedded mixed-methods study, conducted at a hospital in South Africa, revealed that whilst the audiologist was considered a part of the oncology team, provision for ototoxicity monitoring in the chemotherapy protocols was not evident, nor was any OMP in place. Prospective recruitment of cervical cancer cases and regular audiological assessments revealed a 98% incidence of ototoxicity (cumulative cisplatin dose 150 mg/m2). HIV-seropositivity (53.7%) was significantly associated with the NCI-CTCAE Grading Scale at three- ($p=0.022$) and six-months ($p=0.023$) post-treatment. Feasibility assessment revealed that key stakeholders found the OMP beneficial. Costs to the service provider (equipment, personnel) and patient (transport, daily loss of income) were paramount to successfully implement and continue the programme. This study highlights cisplatin's ototoxic effect and provides clear evidence for the need for an OMP. Through meaningful engagements with- and considerations from- patients and service providers regarding planning, delineation of responsibilities, and cost implications, such a program is feasible and will positively impact the quality of life of the affected patients.

Sergei Sergeev
GGRC, Georgia

Biography

Sergey Sergeev holds a PhD in Embryology and Developmental Biology from Moscow State University and is an ESHRE Senior Clinical Embryologist. Since 2008, he has served as the Embryologist and Laboratory Director at the IVF and Reproductive Genetics Center in Moscow, Russia. In 2023, he expanded his expertise to Georgia, where he became the Embryology Laboratory Director at the Georgia German Reproductive Center (GGRC) in Tbilisi.

Additionally, Sergeev supervises embryology laboratories at LLC "Indigo Invitro" in Tbilisi, Georgia, and LLC "Persona-Clinic" in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

A leading expert in IVF laboratory innovation, he has played a pivotal role in the development of hardware and software systems for laboratory identification and witnessing, automated key performance indicator (KPI) calculations, data processing, internal and external quality control, and risk management. His work also includes expert external audits and data analytics, ensuring laboratory excellence and regulatory compliance.

Advancing Reproductive Medicine through Integrated AI Solutions

The integration of Kolmogorov-Arnold neural networks (KAN) architectures with transformer models presents a cutting-edge approach for complex decision-making tasks, in in vitro fertilization (IVF) treatment. By incorporate domain-specific rules and key performance indicators (KPIs) alongside the powerful representation learning capabilities of transformers, which utilize attention mechanisms and long-range dependencies, this approach offers an accurate and explainable framework for IVF outcome prediction with conformal calibration to obtain real success probabilities in individual treatment cycle.

We conducted a retrospective analysis of 15,779 IVF protocols. The neural network pipeline was designed in Data Spell 2024.2.1 IDE with TensorFlow 2.15.0 and Keras 2.14.0 libraries with 580000 learning parameters for transformer classifier. An analysis of prediction errors was conducted using area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC), precision-recall curve (PRC), Brier score, Expected calibration error (ECE), and Maximum calibration error (MCE).

Our new predictive pipeline demonstrated AUC = 0.73 ± 0,02, PRC = 0.68, Brier score = 0,20 with ECE = 0,06 and MCE = 0,12 after calibration in patient's subpopulations from 6 different countries. Its combination with the KPI assessment system not only provides a real probability of pregnancy based on laboratory data but also explains which factors from the patient's history or laboratory indicators contributed most to the prediction. Our new augmented intelligence shows similar performance to ultra-precise neural networks designed for static image analysis (AUC = 0.74), including next-generation neural networks based on genetic algorithms (AUC = 0.77), and complex CNN+MLP models (AUC = 0.75–0.79) but with lower errors in predictions.

Iullia Diakova
ART-IVF Clinic, Moscow

Biography

Iullia Diakova is a highly skilled Clinical Embryologist with extensive experience in Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) and In Vitro Fertilization (IVF). Since 2020, she has been an integral part of the ART-IVF Clinic in Moscow, where she has successfully performed over 4,000 IVF procedures, achieving remarkable success rates.

Beyond her clinical expertise, Iullia is an Expert and Traveling Embryologist, specializing in embryo biopsy for Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT) across various IVF clinics in Russia and internationally. She holds a key role as a PGT specialist at First Genetics Lab and the Genetics and Reproductive Center "Genetico" in Moscow, contributing to advancements in genetic testing and reproductive medicine.

In addition to her hands-on work, Iullia actively consults and provides technical support to embryologists, guiding them in embryo biopsy and IVF techniques as a laboratory supervisor. She is also involved in external audits to ensure laboratory compliance with regulatory standards and maintain the highest level of testing accuracy and consistency.

Her dedication to the field is further demonstrated through her contributions to scientific conferences and training courses, particularly in collaboration with Cooper Surgical Corporation, where she shares her expertise to enhance the skills of fellow professionals in reproductive medicine.

Advancing Reproductive Medicine through Integrated AI Solutions

The integration of Kolmogorov-Arnold neural networks (KAN) architectures with transformer models presents a cutting-edge approach for complex decision-making tasks, in in vitro fertilization (IVF) treatment. By incorporate domain-specific rules and key performance indicators (KPIs) alongside the powerful representation learning capabilities of transformers, which utilize attention mechanisms and long-range dependencies, this approach offers an accurate and explainable framework for IVF outcome prediction with conformal calibration to obtain real success probabilities in individual treatment cycle.

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Aparna Rajendran
Aparna hospital, India

Biography

Aparna Rajendran completed her M.B.B.S. (2009) and M.S. in Obstetrics and Gynecology (2014) from Stanley Medical College, Tamil Nadu, India. She later pursued a Diploma in Acupuncture (2016, Tamil Nadu) and further enhanced her surgical expertise by earning FMAS and DMAS credentials in 2022 from Gurugram, India. Additionally, she holds a Fellowship in Reproductive Medicine (FCRM) and a Diploma in Cosmetic Gynecology (DCG), 2025, India.

Her area of special interest lies in Spiritual Gynecology, where she explores the integration of yoga, meditation, natural lifestyle, and modern medical science. Her work focuses on promoting holistic well-being and bridging traditional healing philosophies with contemporary gynecological practice.

Effect of Supplementing Standard Infertility Treatment with Indian Traditional Poongar Rice on Pregnancy Outcomes: Interim Analysis of a Prospective Study in Perambalur District, Tamil Nadu, India

Introduction: Infertility affects 15–20% of couples worldwide and up to 16.8% in India, with profound social and psychological impact. Poongar rice, a traditional Tamil Nadu variety rich in antioxidants, phenolic acids, iron, and zinc, may reduce oxidative stress, regulate blood sugar, and support ovulation. This study evaluates whether supplementing standard infertility treatments with Poongar rice improves pregnancy outcomes in women aged 20–40 years.

Methods: A single-arm prospective study was conducted at a private infertility center in Perambalur, Tamil Nadu, recruiting 70 infertile women aged 20–40 years over 18 months. All received standard infertility treatments with ovulation-inducing drugs, alongside daily dietary supplementation of standardized Poongar rice, monitored through food diaries with nutritional counseling. Pregnancy was confirmed by urine card test and ultrasound. The data was entered in MS excel and analysed using Python

Results: Seventy women participated, with a mean age of 27 (4.1) years and a BMI of 20.4 (4.1). Most had experienced more than 3 years of infertility, with prior treatments averaging 2.5 (1.7) years. Around 68.4% had polycystic ovarian disease and 86.7% had thyroid disorders. Regular menstrual cycles were noted in 68.2% of participants. Around 87% of participants consumed the poongar rice daily, and 5.2% consumed it 4-5 times per week and 93.3% found it easy to integrate into their diet with no serious adverse effects were observed. By the end of the study, 40 women (57.1%) had successfully conceived and the mean (SD) time for conception was 6.2 (1.2) months

Conclusion: Poongar rice supplementation improves pregnancy outcomes by reducing oxidative stress and supporting ovulation through its antioxidant and nutrient-rich profile. As a culturally appropriate and affordable intervention, it shows promise for infertility management in resource-limited settings, meriting further research.

Sana Shaukat
Dy Patil Kolhapur, India

The Role of Gut Microbiome Alterations in the Pathophysiology and Management of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

Background: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a multifactorial endocrine disorder linked to hormonal imbalance, metabolic dysfunction, and low-grade inflammation. Emerging evidence implicates gut microbiota alterations in its pathogenesis.

Objectives: To assess the impact of dietary fiber intake and physical activity on gut microbiota diversity and related hormonal and metabolic outcomes in women with PCOS.

Methods: A prospective observational study was conducted over 12 months involving 54 women (18–35 years) with PCOS. Participants were stratified post hoc into low/high fiber (<15 g/day, ≥25 g/day) and low/high activity (<150, ≥150 min/week) groups. Clinical, dietary, physical activity, and microbiota data (16S rRNA sequencing) were collected at baseline and six months. Statistical analyses included t-tests, chi-square tests, correlations, and multivariate regression.

Results: High-fiber intake was associated with greater microbial diversity (Shannon Index: 3.6 vs. 2.8; p=0.001), lower testosterone (64 vs. 72 ng/dL; p=0.04), and reduced HOMA-IR (2.5 vs. 3.2; p=0.02). Higher activity correlated with reduced BMI (27.8 vs. 30.1 kg/m²; p=0.01), lower waist circumference (86.5 vs. 91.3 cm; p=0.03), and improved menstrual regularity (54% vs. 30%; p=0.045). Both fiber and activity independently predicted microbial diversity.

Conclusions: Dietary fiber and physical activity independently and synergistically improve gut microbiota diversity and metabolic-hormonal profiles in PCOS, supporting their role as non-pharmacological management strategies.

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Posters Day 1

Dandan Shan
Southeast University, China

Biography

Dandan Shan is a PhD candidate at the School of Public Health, Southeast University, working under the joint supervision of Professors Xu Qian and Ding Xiong. Their research focuses on innovating molecular diagnostic technologies, particularly through isothermal amplification and CRISPR-Cas systems, to enhance rapid and precise disease detection for public health applications.

Steatosis Induced by Nonylphenol in HepG2 Cells and the Intervention Effect of Curcumin

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has increasingly become a serious public health problem. There is growing evidence that nonylphenol (NP) exposure may cause steatosis, but the underlying mechanism is not fully understood. Curcumin (CUR) improves NAFLD-related lipid metabolism disorders and oxidative stress, but its preventive and therapeutic effects on NP-induced steatosis have not been reported. The objective of this investigation was to determine the capability and potential mechanism of NP to induce steatosis in vitro and the intervention of curcumin. HepG2 cells were treated with 0 μM, 20 μM, 30 μM, 40 μM NP for 24 h. Lipid droplets accumulated significantly in HepG2 cells after NP treatment, and the concentration of triglyceride (TG) and total cholesterol (T-CHO) increased significantly. Simultaneously, lipogenesis gene expression was up-regulated significantly, fatty acid oxidation (FAO) gene expression was significantly down-regulated, and reactive oxygen species (ROS) were overproduced. Meanwhile, the expression of p-AMPK/AMPK in the AMPK/mTOR signaling pathway was significantly down-regulated and the expression of p-mTOR/mTOR was markedly up-regulated. However, blocking ROS production with N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) can reverse these phenomena. In addition, our study found that curcumin effectively ameliorated the effects of NP-induced steatosis. Our study indicates that NP can induce steatosis in HepG2 cells, and may be implicated in inhibiting the ROS-dependent AMPK/mTOR pathway, and that curcumin ameliorates the NAFLD-like changes induced by NP in HepG2 cells.

Haowei Fu
Southeast University, China

Biography

Haowei Fu is a PhD candidate at the School of Public Health, Southeast University, under the supervision of Professors Xu Qian and Ding Xiong. His research centers on developing novel isothermal amplification and CRISPR-Cas-based molecular diagnostic technologies, aiming to advance rapid and accurate disease detection in public health.

m6A Contributes to A Pro-Survival State in GC-2 Cells by Facilitating DNA Damage Repair: Novel Perspectives on the Mechanism Underlying DEHP Genotoxicity in Male Germ Cells

Di(2-ethyl-hexyl) Phthalate (DEHP), an environmental endocrine disruptor, can destroy the sperm genomic integrity and impairs spermatogenesis. N6-methyladenosine (m6A) is involved in the cellular effects of DEHP. However, the genotoxic effect of DEHP on spermatocytes and the possible role of m6A in this process remain unclear. This study demonstrated that m6A alleviates DEHP genotoxicity in GC-2 cells. In DEHP-treated mice, DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) were induced in the testis and spermatocytes. To further explore the molecular mechanism of DEHP genotoxicity on spermatocytes, GC-2 cells were exposed to DEHP. DEHP produced distinct genotoxicity and caused DSBs, which led to the inhibition of DNA synthesis and cell cycle arrest. The DNA damage response (DDR) was initiated to repair the DSBs induced by environmentally relevant levels of DEHP (100 μM and 200 μM). During this process, METTL3 upregulated m6A, which facilitated the DDR via stabilizing the DNA damage repair factors (Rad51 and Xrcc5) mRNA to maintain the pro-survival state. Moreover, Mettl3 knockdown partially inhibited DDR. Interestingly, high-dose DEHP (400 μM and 600 μM) directly induced apoptosis rather than the pro-survival state. Altogether: METTL3-mediated m6A participates in maintaining the pro-survival state by upregulating DDR, providing guidance for mitigating the genotoxicity of environment-related level DEHP exposure.

Jiahui Sun
Southeast University, China

Biography

Jiahui Sun is a PhD candidate at the School of Public Health, Southeast University, conducting research within the group led by Professor Xu Qian. Their research primarily focuses on the health risks induced by environmental toxicants, with a particular emphasis on elucidating the epigenetic mechanisms at the molecular level. This work provides crucial evidence for understanding the risks of environment-associated diseases.

MiR-10a-5p Mediates Paternal Pre-Pregnancy DEHP Exposure-Induced Abnormal Glycometabolism in Male Offspring Rats

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) is one of the common endocrine disruptors. Studies have shown that DEHP exposure is associated with an increased incidence rate of diabetes, and perinatal maternal DEHP exposure has a negative impact on glucose homeostasis in offspring. However, the effects and mechanisms of paternal pre-pregnancy DEHP exposure on glycometabolism in offspring have not yet been explored. The aim of this study is to reveal the epigenetic mechanism and potential intervention targets of DEHP-induced abnormal glycometabolism in offspring. In this study, male rats were subjected to daily DEHP exposure (0.1, 0.5, and 1.0 mg/kg/d) via oral gavage for 15 weeks, and then mated with unexposed females to produce offspring. The direct binding interactions between molecules were verified by dual-luciferase reporter assay and chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) in the study of mechanisms. The results indicated that the disorder of glycometabolism with transgenerational genetic effects occurred in the adult offspring of exposed male F0 rats, and similar effects were also observed in rat pancreatic islet β cells after exposure to DEHP. Mechanistically, the reduction of miR-10a-5p in sperm and offspring islets was related to the occurrence of glycometabolism disorders, characterized by increased Klf11 leading to dysfunction of β-cells and decreased insulin synthesis. The evidence suggested that miR-10a-5p could affect the expression of Klf11 mRNA by binding to its 3'-UTR,but miR-10a-5p decreased while Klf11 increasedafter exposure treatment. Nevertheless, Klf11 could act as a transcriptional inhibitor to affect the expression of Kit and Ins2, thereby exacerbating the occurrence of glucose metabolism disorders. In summary, this study provides important evidence for transgenerational inheritance of abnormal glycometabolism in male offspring caused by DEHP exposure and reveals the potential molecular mechanism.

Yingshu Tang
Southeast University, China

Biography

Yingshu Tang is a PhD candidate at the School of Public Health, Southeast University, conducting research within the group led by Professor Xu Qian. Their research primarily focuses on elucidating the metabolic biomarkers associated with the development of depression-related disorders. Specifically, Yingshu Tang works on constructing robust diagnostic and predictive frameworks that integrate metabolomic profiling with advanced machine learning algorithms. This approach provides critical insights into the pathophysiological mechanisms and facilitates a more precise assessment of the onset risk for psychiatric disorders.

Serum Metabolomics for the Identification of Diagnostic Biomarkers of Major Depressive Disorder and Bipolar Disorder

Evidence has supported metabolic distinctions between major depressive disorder (MDD) and bipolar disorder (BD), but diagnostic metabolites have not been identified. Machine learning (ML) on metabolomics has provided new possibilities for differentiating MDD and BD, preventing inefficient treatment and worsening prognosis resulting from prolonged misdiagnosis. We employed untargeted metabolomics on 49 MDD, 54 BD, and 55 healthy controls (HC). To distinguish MDD from BD, the Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO) regression analysis was used to identify potentially diagnostic metabolites and compare them to other features (kynurenine, uric acid, tryptophan, age, sex, body mass index (BMI)). Afterwards, ML algorithms like Random Forest (RF), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) were implemented to select the best diagnosis model. Compared to the HC, MDD and BD showed significant metabolic alterations, specifically in the biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids, linoleic acid metabolism, tryptophan metabolism, α-linolenic acid metabolism, and histidine metabolism. To differentiate between BD and MDD, 8 potential diagnostic metabolites (L-Carnitine, LysoPC(18:1(11Z)/0:0), (4E,15E)-Bilirubin, Perlargonic acid, alpha-Linolenic acid, LysoPE(0:0/18:1(11Z)), and Hyocholic acid) were chosen for their superior diagnostic ability compared to other features. The XGBoost algorithm provides the best differentiation between BD and MDD, with L-Carnitine as the strongest biomarker. Collectively, our study presents a potential biomarker panel for distinguishing MDD from BD, and the XGBoost model is a reliable tool to facilitate accurate diagnosis in psychiatry.

Sai Sai Gong
Southeast University, China

Biography

Sai Sai Gong, graduated from Bengbu Medical College, majoring in biotechnology, and graduated from the Academy of Military Science, majoring in microbiology, and received her PhD from the School of Public Health, Southeast University. He main research interests are the pathogenesis of gastric cancer, and immune modulation.

Single-Cell Sequencing and Bulk Transcriptome Reveal Gastric Cancer C1QA+ TAMs as a Tumor-Promoting Cell Subpopulation

Background: The tumour microenvironment (TME) profoundly affects cancer progression and overall patient survival. However, the complexity of tumour cell-TME interactions and their molecular basis in gastric cancer (GC) remain to be systematically elucidated.

Methods: In this study, single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) was performed on paired tumours and paracancerous tissues from three untreated gastric cancer patients. Based on the constructed single-cell transcriptome profiles, we delved into the cellular composition and molecular features of GC TME, with a focus on the subpopulation of tumour-associated macrophages (TAMs) and their mediated intercellular communication (ligand-receptor interactions).

Results: Through transcriptome analysis of 56,151 single cells, we identified a keysubpopulation of TAMs, C1QA$^+$ TAMs(Figure 1). This subpopulation characteristically expresses high levels of C1QA, C1QB, C1QC, MRC1, APOE and FN1 genes, showing a significant M2-type macrophage phenotype(Figure 2). Cellular communication analysis revealed that C1QA$^+$ TAMs were actively involved in shaping immunosuppressive TME by releasing pro-carcinogenic signaling molecules. More importantly, combined with TCGA-STAD and GEO public transcriptome data analysis, we found that the high infiltration level of C1QA$^+$ TAMs was significantly correlated. In vitro functional assays further confirmed that C1q (the major product of C1QA) directly promotes the malignant phenotype of gastric cancer cells, including significant enhancement of proliferation, migration, and invasion.

Conclusion: In this study, we systematically mapped the heterogeneity of the immune microenvironment of gastric cancer and its complex network of cellular interactions at single-cell resolution using scRNA-seq technology. For the first time, we identified and functionally validated a subpopulation of C1QA$^+$ TAMs with adverse prognostic significance and cancer-promoting functions, and elucidated the mechanism of action of its key effector molecule C1q. These findings not only deepen the understanding of gastric cancer pathogenesis, but also provide an important experimental basis for the development of novel immunotherapeutic strategies and prognostic markers targeting TME.

Yifei Fang
Southeast University, China

Biography

Yifei Fang is a direct-track PhD candidate in Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Southeast University, I specialize in applying New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) to toxicology and public health. Building on a foundation in Preventive Medicine and early first-author publications, my interdisciplinary research integrates computational toxicology, PBPK/PBTK modeling, and organ-on-a-chip technology with AI.

My doctoral project focuses on emerging pollutants like microplastics and PFAS, developing a PBTK model for microplastics by integrating in vitro and exposomics data to elucidate chronic toxicity pathways. My ultimate goal is to create a comprehensive, animal-free toxicological assessment framework for regulatory use by synergizing AI with diverse NAM data, including IVIVE, QSAR, and organ-on-a-chip outputs.

Association of Brominated Flame-Retardant Exposure with Lipid Abnormalities and Diabetes Risk: A Comparative Analysis of Traditional Models and Interpretable Machine Learning Approaches

Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs) may disrupt metabolic pathways, yet comprehensive analyses of dyslipidemia and diabetes, including their subcomponents and emerging lipid markers, remain limited. We utilized data from 2,885 U.S. adults in the 2007–2016 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) to investigate associations between BFRs and metabolic outcomes using advanced methods: weighted logistic regression, restricted cubic splines, quantile g-computation, mediation analysis, and an interpretable machine learning model (XGBoost with SHAP values). Two major outcomes, dyslipidemia and diabetes, were analyzed alongside their components and emerging metabolic indicators, including residual cholesterol, TG/HDL-C ratio, and lipid accumulation product. PBB153 and PBDE209 were significantly associated with elevated dyslipidemia risk. Multiple BFRs demonstrated nonlinear relationships with lipid metabolism indicators, while PBDE153 showed a nonlinear association with diabetes and fasting glucose levels. Central obesity played an important mediating role between BFR exposure and metabolic outcomes. Mixture analyses revealed positive correlations between BFRs and triglycerides, residual cholesterol, TG/HDL-C ratio, and lipid accumulation product. The interpretable machine learning approach corroborated these findings and illuminated potential interactions among BFRs and metabolic markers. These findings highlight the importance of reducing BFR exposure to mitigate dyslipidemia and related metabolic disturbances, providing a multi-indicator, multi-level perspective on environmental pollutant impacts.

Hyemi Ko
Chungnam National University Hospital, South Korea

Biography

HyemiKo is a breast surgeon specializing in translational oncology, with research focused on molecular diagnostics and tumor microenvironment in breast cancer.

Autotaxin (ATX) Overexpression in Luminal Breast Cancer: A New Prognostic Clue

Background: Autotaxin (ATX) is a lysophospholipase D that generates lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), a bioactive lipid mediator implicated in cancer progression. While ATX expression has been primarily associated with aggressive subtypes such as triple-negative breast cancer, its clinical relevance in hormone receptor–positive breast cancer remains unclear.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed ATX expression via immunohistochemistry in 120 breast cancer specimensfrom patients who underwent surgical resection at Chungnam National University Hospital (CNUH), Republic of Korea, between 2008 and 2012. The study population included 30 patients per subtype: luminal A, luminal B, HER2-positive, and triple-negative breast cancer. ATX expression was semi-quantitatively assessed using H-score methodology, and its association with clinicopathologic features and disease-free survival (DFS) was evaluated.

Results: Contrary to expectations, ATX expression was more frequently observed in luminal A and Bsubtypes than in triple-negative tumors. High ATX expression was significantly associated with favorable prognostic indicators including ER/PR positivity, low Ki-67 index, low histologic grade (grade 1–2), early stage (stage I), and no recurrence. Disease-free survival analysis revealed longer DFS in patients with high ATX expression ($p = 0.033$). However, due to the small number of recurrences (n=14), a definitive prognostic conclusion requires further investigation.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that ATX expression is enriched in luminal breast cancer and correlates with favorable clinicopathologic features, challenging previous assumptions that linked ATX to aggressive disease. Further studies including larger cohorts with recurrent disease are warranted to clarify the prognostic and therapeutic relevance of ATX and its potential as a biomarker for ATX inhibitor (ATXi)–based therapies.

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Keynote Speakers Day 2

Lopa Gandhi
Ugam Education Foundation, India

Biography

Lopa has over 25 years' experience in the not-for-profit space. She is the Founder of Ugam EducationFoundation. Ugam works in collaboration with the state government, for the education andempowerment of marginalized adolescent girls in Jharkhand. Currently, Ugam works across 260residential girl's schools in Jharkhand. Ugam's work facilitates the development of learning, healthand gender education and voice and agency among girls, through local women leaders.

Lopa has significant expertise in program/curriculum design, teaching, training, facilitation andevaluation methods.

She has worked in various senior positions with Akanksha Foundation, Kaivalya, Muktangan Antarang Foundation, Transform Initiative, Catalysts for Social Action etc.

Empowering Girls- a Women Led Initiative

Education and empowerment of adolescent girls are pivotal to transforming individuals, families, andsocieties, directly contributing to five UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Zero Hunger,Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, and Reduced Inequalities. InJharkhand, challenges remain acute: nearly 32.2% of women are married before the age of 18 farabove the national average. Among adolescents (10–14 years), 89% are enrolled in school, but thisdrops sharply to 46% by ages 15–19. NFHS -5 data indicates that 30% women face gender-based violence. While Jharkhand has made gains in female literacy (70.6%) and achieved a maternalmortality ratio of 56 per 100,000 live births (better than the national average of 97), genderdisparities and disempowering socialization continue to restrict opportunities for girls.

To achieve gender equality and empowerment of girls, three critical steps are essential: ensuringcompletion of secondary education, fostering empowering school and institutional cultures, andcreating role models, support systems, and safe community spaces for girls. To address these systemicchallenges, Ugam complements government initiatives such as Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas(KGBVs) and Anganwadi's through three interlinked programs: developing local womenchangemakers (Sashakti Fellowship), who facilitate the creation of model KGBVs and strengtheningcommunity girl's engagement through government run Anganwadi's.

The Sashakti Fellowship, pioneered by the Ugam Education Foundation, is a youth-led, gender transformativemodel designed to address systemic gaps in girls' education and empowerment inJharkhand, India. Every Sashakti Fellow demonstrates enhanced critical thinking, voice and agencyalong with financial independence, and leadership. The program has significantly enhanced fellowspersonal growth, with 97% overcoming limiting self-beliefs, 93% reporting improved leadershipskills, and 100% adopting structured decision-making approaches. Independent travel, oncepossible for only 15%, is now achieved by 98%, while 93% have developed effective stressmanagement strategies.

This young woman led model is facilitating empowerment of girls in schools and communities. It iscausing personal change leading to inter-generational shifts in attitudes and is scalable since it isembedded in existing government institutions (schools and Anganwadi's).

Mohan Gondhalekar
Psychcare Solutions, UK

Biography

Mohan Rajendra Gondhalekar is a Consultant in General Adult and Old Age Psychiatry at North East London NHS Foundation Trust, UK. With extensive experience in dementia and geriatric mental health, his clinical focus is on optimizing multidisciplinary interventions for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia. He has contributed to developing innovative non-pharmacological strategies and person-centred care models for elderly patients in both inpatient and community settings. Dr. Gondhalekar is actively involved in teaching, clinical supervision, and research aimed at improving the quality of life of individuals affected by neurocognitive disorders.

Case Presentation: A Case of F01 Vascular Dementia with BTC

Vascular dementia is a common neurocognitive disorder resulting from cerebrovascular pathology. Behaviour that challenges (BTC) in dementia frequently arises from unmet physical or psychological needs and can significantly impact patient safety and caregiver well-being. This case highlights the clinical complexity and multidisciplinary management of a 67-year-old female with vascular dementia exhibiting severe self-injurious behaviour.

The patient, a care-home resident diagnosed with vascular dementia in 2022, presented with repetitive self-picking of the left periorbital skin, leading to soft-tissue exposure and MRSA-positive wound infection. Additional symptoms included anxiety, depression, disturbed sleep, verbal aggression, and refusal of personal care. Her medical history comprised type 2 diabetes mellitus, left-hip fracture, and cerebrovascular accident.

A formulation-led multidisciplinary intervention was implemented involving psychiatry, nursing, occupational therapy, and physiotherapy. The management plan combined non-pharmacological strategies (structured environment, behavioural redirection, therapeutic communication) with pharmacological treatment for mood and anxiety stabilization. Local wound care with topical and systemic antibiotics was provided.

Following these interventions, the patient showed a reduction in self-injurious behaviour, improved emotional stability, and better engagement with carers. This case underscores the importance of individualized, holistic approaches that integrate psychological, medical, and social care components. Non-pharmacological interventions, combined with coordinated multidisciplinary input, remain vital for enhancing quality of life in patients with vascular dementia exhibiting BTC.

Misbah Zulfa Elizabeth
State Islamic University of Walisongo, Indonesia

Biography

Misbah Zulfa Elizabeth is a Professor of Anthropology at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, State Islamic University (UIN) Walisongo Semarang. She served as the Dean of the faculty from 2019 to 2024. She completed her undergraduate, master's, and PhD in Anthropology at Gadjah Mada University.

She has participated in various international short courses in the US, the Netherlands, Australia, and Romania, focusing on conflict resolution, gender studies, academic writing, and journal management. She is currently the Editor-in-Chief of Jurnal Sosiologi Walisongo (JSW).

Women and Philanthropy: Women Movement in Supporting Youth Education

Women have various activities. Women's concern for others has given rise to philanthropic activities. One of the concerns that women taken is on the youth education. Appling qualitative methods and a case study approach, this research aims to find out what women do in their philanthropic activities, what are the reasons for the activities that they carried out and what impact they have on the communities that receive the program. The results of the study found that the women provided educational assistance both directly to the beneficiaries and indirectly through other institution managed by the women. The option of giving the aids directly or indirectly is based on considerations of accuracy and benefits for the recipient. The impact of the activities carried out by the women group are the increasing level of the education and the economics and welfare of the beneficiary. This study shows that social problems like youth education can be approached with philanthropic movements carried out by women. The concern and sensitivity inherent in women as the characteristics that are instilled according to gender value have provided enthusiasm to carry out major programs that determine the future of the nation through educational assistance programs for the youth.

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Speakers Day 2

Jinxia Yu
Southeast University, China

Biography

Jinxia Yu is a fourth-year Ph.D. candidate at the School of Public Health, Southeast University. She has been awarded the Outstanding Presentation Award at the Global Doctoral Academic Forum and has repeatedly received the Southeast University Excellence Scholarship. Her research is dedicated to improving healthcare for vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on child health and well-being. Her paper, "Efficacy of Theory-Based Physical Activity Interventions Targeting Childhood Obesity: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials," represents her latest research achievement, offering a theory-driven perspective for addressing childhood obesity.

Efficacy of Theory-Based Physical Activity Interventions Targeting Childhood Obesity: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

Objective: Physical activity interventions (PAIs) are often recommended to ameliorate childhood obesity, but theeffectiveness of theory-based PAIs remains unclear. This study aimed to synthesize evidence and quantify the impact of theory-based PAIs on body mass index (BMI) and BMI z-score in this

population.

Methods: Literature published between January 2009 and August 2025 was searched from five databases (Medline, Scopus, Cochrane, Embase, and Web of Science). The quality of articles was assessed with the Jadad scale, and Meta-analysis was performed using RevMan 5.3. Random-effects models were used to estimate the combined effect size (standardized mean difference [SMD]), and subgroup analyses were conducted along different dimensions (age, intervention duration, family engagement approach, and theory type).

Results: 19 studies met the research criteria. there were 15 studies based on 1 theory, whereas 4 studies werebased on multiple theories, with social-cognitive theory being the most commonly practiced. The quality of articles included in this review was generally moderate, and significant improvements in theory-based PAIs were found for SMD by -0.15% (95% confidence interval [CI] = -0.26, -0.04; P = 0.008). Moreover, subgroup analyses revealed that younger participant age, longer intervention duration, deeper family engagement roles, and application of the theory of planned behavior may have more positive effects.

Conclusion: Theory-based PAIs are associated with improvements in childhood obesity, and we recommend thatfavorable elements of interventions and integration of theoretical frameworks should be fullyleveraged in future research to improve the health and well-being of children and adolescents.

Nestor Basemera
Makerere University, Uganda

Biography

Nestor Basemera holds a Bachelor's Degree in Education, a Master's Degree in Gender Studies and a PhD in Gender studies obtained at Makerere University, Uganda. Nestor previously taught at Mountains of The Moon University and now she is a principal investigator under Makerere University Research and Innovation Fund (MAKRIF). She is passionate about the economic empowerment of low-income women particularly in the urban spaces for micro-entrepreneurship, the impact of microfinance on poor women livelihoods, as well as care roles that disproportionately affect women's productivity as a whole.

Remaking Africa through Economically Empowering Her Women: The Case of BRAC Credit Facilities in Kabarole District Uganda

The study examined the experiences of poor women borrowers involved in BRAC microfinance initiatives in Kabarole District. The study was grounded on Kabeer's model of empowerment theory which was key in explaining women's participation, agency as well as decision making from the point of their access to, navigation and the use of urban spaces for microenterprises. A cross-sectional study design was employed, with data collection conducted through interviews, observation and key informant interviews. Information was obtained from women borrowers who were selected through none-probability sampling whereas interview guides were used to obtain key information from four group leaders and BRAC officials who were purposively selected. The findings indicated that, although BRAC loans largely benefited women borrowers with multiple income sources, the expansion of accessibility to loans for women in far flung districts like Kabarole is economically empowering to women borrowers and increases women's economic agency and productivity by providing highly needed capital for expansion. Access to the BRAC credit facility has also improved women's array of choices, improved their participation in decision making, expanded their businesses and increased their appetite for individual loans which were previously seen as a masculine attribute. However, several challenges impeded the successful utilization of BRAC microfinance services by women. These included negative group dynamics, high interest rates short repayment periods, and increased workloads for women, and lack of support from men as well as their fear of economically empowered women which reduced productivity. Additionally, some women misallocated their loans to address household needs, such as children's school fees and house renovations. In light of these findings, it is recommended that BRAC bank evaluates these challenges and develops mitigation strategies to fully empower women.

Doaa Mosaed Shohait
Arab board Jordan, Yemen

Biography

Doaa Mosaed Shohait is a Senior Consultant in Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Infertility with extensive experience in reproductive medicine. She holds the Arab Board in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Jordan) and specializes in ICSI and IVF treatments. She has been involved in advanced fertility care, including ovulation induction, assisted reproductive techniques, and fertility preservation. She currently practices at a specialized IVF and Reproductive Medicine Center, and serves as an Assistant Professor at University 21 Faculty of Medicine. Passionate about patient-centered care and medical education, she has presented in numerous national conferences, focusing on improving women's reproductive health and fertility outcomes.

Remove or Not Remove: Surgical Decision and Its Effect on Ovarian Function

Incidental ovarian cysts are frequently discovered during gynecological and non-gynecological surgeries. The decision to remove or preserve these cysts can significantly influence ovarian reserve and future fertility outcomes. This presentation highlights clinical case scenarios where unnecessary cystectomy or oophorectomy resulted in reduced ovarian function. Current evidence and international guidelines will be reviewed to emphasize when ovarian cyst removal is indicated and when conservative management is preferable. The discussion will also address the impact of surgical techniques—including hemostasis methods and the use of energy—on ovarian tissue preservation. The goal is to provide practical recommendations for optimizing surgical decision-making, avoiding unnecessary ovarian damage, and protecting fertility potential in reproductive-age women.

Lebogang Mosupye-Semenya
University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Biography

Lebogang Mosupye-Semenya is the Research Lead at the WOMANDLA Foundation, an organisation dedicated to empowering young women to pursue careers in STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) through mentorship, digital literacy, and research-driven advocacy. She is also the Acting Academic Director and a Senior Lecturer in Digital Technologies at the Johannesburg Business School, University of Johannesburg. Dr Mosupye-Semenya holds a PhD in Business Management, an MBA, and a BSc in Chemical Engineering. Her research focuses on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and emerging technologies, particularly in relation to digital transformation, innovation systems, and inclusive participation. She spent 15 years in the water sector as a chemical engineer, leading complex infrastructure projects. She is an active scholar with publications in journals, books, and conference proceedings, and serves on several academic committees. She is a member of the Scientific Committee of the Future of Education Conference (Italy), advocating for equitable, context-aware digital transformation across Africa.

Towards a Gender-Inclusive Approach for Female Representation in AI Innovation in South Africa

This study examines the extent of women's inclusion in Artificial Intelligence (AI) innovation in South Africa, drawing on Heeks et al.'s (2013) Ladder of Inclusive Innovation as its theoretical foundation. The framework evaluates six interrelated dimensions—intention, consumption, impact, process, structure, and post-structure—providing a holistic perspective on how women participate in, benefit from, and influence AI systems across their lifecycle.

A quantitative research design was adopted, with primary data collected through a structured online questionnaire administered to South African women, both those directly involved in AI-related professions and those indirectly affected by AI technologies. Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to examine levels of awareness, adoption, participation in development, and perceptions of structural enablers and barriers.

The findings indicate that while there is widespread interest in AI among women, meaningful inclusion remains constrained by several factors. These include limited access to targeted training and mentorship opportunities, insufficient institutional frameworks to support career progression in AI fields, and a perceived lack of intentionality in designing AI systems that address women's specific socio-economic and safety-related needs. Respondents further highlighted concerns about algorithmic bias and the underrepresentation of women in AI leadership and policy spaces.

To advance women's participation in AI innovation, the study calls for coordinated interventions across education, industry, and government. These include embedding AI and digital skills development into educational curricula, establishing mentorship and sponsorship initiatives, promoting inclusive organisational practices, and formulating policy mechanisms that prioritise equity in technology innovation. Such measures are essential not only to broaden participation but to ensure that AI systems reflect diverse lived experiences and contribute meaningfully to inclusive socio-technical development in South Africa.

The study contributes empirical evidence to national and global discourses on inclusive digital transformation and offers a foundation for future research and policy reform.

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Virtual Keynote Speakers Day 2

Magdalena Rzewuska
UWM in Olsztyn, Poland

Biography

Magdalena Rzewuska is a professor at the University of Warmia and Mazury (UWM) and a distinguished scholar with numerous publications specializing in substantive and procedural civil law.

The Principle of the Child's Welfare in the Context of Minor Parenthood

The subject of this paper is the principle of the child's welfare in the context of minor parenthood. The child's welfare is the guiding principle of Polish family law. This paper will introduce the concept of a child and the principle of the child's welfare. In the matter under discussion, the approach to the principle of the child's welfare will be two-dimensional. On the one hand, this principle will be applied to children whose parents are minors. On the other hand, to the parents themselves, who, due to their minorities, are also treated as children in the Polish legal system. The considerations will also cover the issue of a 16-year-old mother, who, as a minor, usually does not have parental authority over her children, except when she has entered into a marriage with the permission of the family court. In the latter case, she is entitled to parental authority over the children, because in the light of the law she is an adult.

Maciej Rzewuski
University of Warmia and Mazury, Poland

Biography

Maciej Rzewuski is the Head of the Department of Civil Procedure and Legal Protection at the Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. He is also a judge at the District Court in Olsztyn and a lecturer in training programs for attorneys and legal advisers. He has authored over 300 scholarly publications on civil law and civil procedure. His areas of specialization include inheritance law, family law, and private international law. By working both as an academic and a judge, he skillfully combines legal theory with practical application. In his role at the Court of Appeal, he regularly adjudicates cases related to the subject matter of this study.

The Right of the Fiancée to Inherit After the Future Spouse

The subject of the presentation is an extremely important issue from the border of inheritance and family law. Although many European laws regulate the statutory inheritance of spouses after each other, the issue of inheritance between fiancées is usually omitted. This omission creates many practical problems that the surviving fiancé must deal with. The aim of the presentation will be to present the institution of the fiancée's inheritance after her future spouse.

Surendra Rajaura
Kathmandu School of Law, Nepal

Biography

Surendra Rajaura is an Assistant Professor at Kathmandu School of Law. Mr. Rajaura carries a Master's Degree in Law (LLM) in Human Rights and Gender Justice from the Purbanchal University, Nepal. He completed his integrated Bachelor in Law (LLB Five years) Degree from the same University in Business law. He is teaching subjects including procedural law, Law of Evidence, Agrarian Law, and clinical legal education. He is also engaged in various Clinical law department activities including the E-Education clinic. He has also been engaged in various academic research.

Breaking the Cycle: Women, Poverty and Empowerment in Nepali Society

Poverty in Nepal is deeply intertwined with gender inequality, disproportionately affecting women due to systemic barriers such as limited access to education, economic resources, and decision-making power. This keynote presentation aims to explore the complex relationship between women, poverty, and empowerment within the Nepali societal framework, emphasizing the need for transformative change. The primary objective is to identify the root causes of women's poverty, evaluate existing interventions, and propose sustainable strategies for empowerment. The scope of this work spans urban and rural areas, focusing on marginalized groups, including Dalits, indigenous women, and single mothers, who face compounded vulnerabilities. This study employs a data-driven approach, utilizing secondary data from authoritative sources and reports to provide a comprehensive overview of gender disparities in income, education, health, and political participation. Additionally, qualitative methods are used to contextualize the data and highlight lived experiences.Data is sourced from reputable organizations and government bodies to analyze systemic issues contributing to women's poverty and empowerment. Key findings reveal that entrenched patriarchal norms, lack of land ownership, and inadequate legal protections perpetuate women's economic marginalization. However, targeted initiatives—such as microfinance programs, vocational training, and policy reforms promoting gender equality—have shown potential in reducing these disparities. For instance, government-led cash transfer programs and NGO-driven skill development workshops have improved livelihoods among rural women. In conclusion, addressing women's poverty requires a multi-sectorial approach, integrating policy reform, grassroots mobilization, and international collaboration. Empowering women through education, economic opportunities, and legal rights is not only a moral imperative but also a catalyst for societal progress. By fostering an inclusive environment, Nepal can break the cycle of poverty and pave the way for equitable development.

Agnieszka Wojcik-Czerniawska
SGH- Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

Biography

Agnieszka Wojcik-Czerniawska at SGH- Warsaw School of Economics; Department of Management and Finance. The PhD of Economics field- Management based on the thesis" Development strategies of enterprises in the biofuel sector"; MBA in Spanish- ICEX-CECO- Madrid, DBA (Doctor of Business Administration,), LLD (Doctor of Laws), DPH (Doctor of Public Health). She has got as well academic diploma of: anthropology, political studies and international trade. Visiting Professor at many foreign Universities in Europe (Italy, Spain, France) and World (Peru, Kenya, Turkey, Georgia). The area of research is connected with: modern finance, finance technology, digital currency, financial isolation, silver generation, circular economy, innovative marketing, society in digitalization world. The participant in many international conferences in all around the world. The keynote speak in world conferences in: Milan, Turkey, Republic of South Africa, Ireland, Bahrain, London. Thepolyglot with more than twelve languages.

Empowering Women in a Modern World of Entrepreneurship

One of the particularly main objectives of the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 for all intents and purposes is the economic empowerment of women. The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on the Economic Empowerment of Women's 2016 Report states that when it comes to product ownership, size, and financing accessibility, women trail behind males (UN Secretary-General's for all intents and purposes High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment, 2016, p. 2), which is quite significant. There are not many statistics on women who are entrepreneurs in a big way. To fully comprehend its impact on both the economy and society, it is crucial to quantify (World Bank, 2017).

Our overall objective is to empower women through the rise of entrepreneurship and the provision of the revenue, information, and training compulsory to establish and enlarge their own businesses. Our aim is to actually deliver a welcoming atmosphere in which females may, for the most part, breakthrough community barriers, become monetarily independent, and, in specific, make substantial offerings to the economy. By encouraging female leadership and resourcefulness, we hope to nurture a culture that embraces and inspires female entrepreneurs, which will finally result in a culture that is more prosperous and equitable.

Research Objectives

- To demonstrate the connection between entrepreneurship and women's empowerment
- To determine how entrepreneurship affects women's empowerment;
- To offer some potential remedies for promoting, advancing, and enhancing women's empowerment in nations.

The standing and place of women in society are important determinants for growth success. This implies that excluding women from the growth of a nation process is an inefficient use of human resources. According to this theory, any nation that ignores its female population in its economic growth endeavors is doing itself harm. Consequently, the job of any governing body should be to involve women in the process of taking a firm and steady step toward economic progress. According to Faleye (1999), female growth encompasses not only the empowerment and liberation of women but also the reduction of poverty through enhanced productivity. A woman's progress in all three categories is what is referred to as real growth. These consist of (1) Personal; (2) Community; and (3) economic growth (Rodney, 1972).

Women's Belief in Their Own Ability: Women who developed their businesses had a good future due to their increased self-confidence.

Financial Stability: The most significant adjustments are brought about by a rise in income, which not only improves a person's life but also raises her level of living and brings financial stability to the family. Her increased income also means that the family's income has increased, giving them access to a better lifestyle that includes better family health and child education.

Capital Structure: Because of their financial success, women are able to grow their businesses and buy new equipment, supplies, extras, and other essentials. Their financial and social standing is raised by modernizing the workplace, introducing new technologies to boost output, hiring more personnel, and increasing their ability to spend.

Role patriarchal Status: Women's involvement with family money is said to have altered certain components of decision-making in the home. Nowadays, the majority of men confer with their spouses on significant family issues. Their financial status has given them more decision-making ability. Women can readily lend money, both small and large, to businesses and other people without requesting their husbands' consent because they still have authority over what they make. Women believe that having a business has indirectly boosted their ability to bargain within their own families. Women's standing in the home and in society has steadily evolved.

Aboubakr Mohamed Elnashar
Benha University Hospital, Egypt

Biography

Aboubakr Mohamed Elnashar is the President of the Clinical Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a distinguished member of the Egyptian Board of the Fertility and Sterility Society. He serves as the Editor of the Middle East Fertility Society Journal and the Egyptian Fertility and Sterility Journal.

He is an international reviewer for eight ESHRE (European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology) guidelines and has authored 41 international publications in leading journals including The Lancet, Human Reproduction, BJOG, Fertility and Sterility, Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics, International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica, and Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

He has been an invited speaker at numerous prestigious international conferences such as ESHRE (five times), RCOG, the European Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Society of Endometriosis and Uterine Disorders (SEUD), and the Middle East Fertility Society (MEFS), where he contributes annually.

Obesity and Endometrial Cancer

30% of the global population, now classified as overweight or obese. There is a direct correlation between increasing BMI and EC incidence in pre-and post-menopausal women. Mechanisms linking obesity and endometrial cancer patient

- Increased Estrogen Exposure
- Insulin Resistance and Hyperinsulinemia
- Chronic Inflammation
- Adipokines Imbalance

Obesity significantly influences the efficacy, safety, and feasibility of EC TT. A statistically significant association between obesity and both overall mortality and cancer recurrence. Improvements in the incidence & all-cause mortality associated with EC can be expected by preventing& treating obesity. High suspicion for EC in abnormal uterine bleeding in obese perimenopausal/postmenopausal women.

Bernd Blobel
University of Regensburg, Germany

Biography

Blobel studied Mathematics, Technical Cybernetics and Electronics, Theoretical Physics, Biocybernetics, Informatics, and Medicine at different universities in East Germany. He received the PhD degree in Physics, a habilitation in Medicine, and a habilitation in Medical Informatics. He was Head of the Physical Laboratory in Environmental Medicine at the Medical University Magdeburg and thereafter Head of the Medical Informatics Department and then Director of the Institute For Biometrics and Medical Informatics at the Medical Faculty of the Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg. In 2004, he became Founder and Head of the Health Telematics Project Group at Fraunhofer Society, Institute of Integrated Circuits (IIS), Erlangen, and thereafter Head of the German National eHealth Competence Center (eHCC) at the University of Regensburg. He is author of more than 600 scientific publications. An overview can be found at https://epub.uni-regensburg.de/view/people/Blobel=3ABernd=3A=3A.html

Establishing Knowledge-Based Integration and Interoperability in Intelligent and Ethical Transformed Health and Social Care Ecosystems

Health and social care systems currently undergo a transformation from phenomenological through evidence-based, person-centered, and personalized care towards personalized, preventive, predictive, participative precision medicine (5PM), supported by technology. 5PM considers individual health status, conditions, genetic and genomic dispositions in personal social, occupational, environmental and behavioral context, that way understanding the pathology of diseases and turning health and social care from reactive to proactive. Thereby, we have to enable communication and cooperation between all actors of the ecosystem, participating in different knowledge spaces, representing different disciplines, using different methodologies, perspectives, intentions, languages, etc. Therefore, the knowledge-based, multidisciplinary, highly complex and dynamic 5PM ecosystem must be consistently and formally represented. Beside integrating different domains, we must also enable integration and interoperability for all components used in the different viewpoints of the IT system development process up to its implementation. The meanwhile mandatory way for realizing this challenge is the deployment of the ISO 23903 Interoperability and Integration Reference Architecture Model and Framework, developed by the author. The deployed technologies offer chances and inherit risks. The latter must be managed through an ethical design. The outcome is a system-theoretical, architecture-centric, ontology-based, policy-driven approach for designing and managing intelligent and sustainable 5PM ecosystems.

Suresh. Kishanrao
Public Health Consultant, India

Biography

Suresh Kishanrao holds an MBBS, MD in Preventive and Social Medicine, and a Postgraduate Diploma in Industrial Health. He began his career with the Health Department of Karnataka on 7th July 1968, and by 1985, had risen to the position of State Immunization Officer. In recognition of his significant contributions to the Universal Immunization Program as State EPI Officer, Dr. Kishanrao was selected as an Epidemiologist and joined UNICEF in September 1989.

Following his retirement from UNICEF in January 2006, he practiced as a Family Physician with a special focus on Diabetes Care at the Diabetic Foundation India, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, until March 2018. He subsequently relocated to Bengaluru in April 2018.

At present, Kishanrao serves as a Visiting Professor of Practice in Public Health at the Karnataka (Mahatma Gandhi) State Rural Development University and several other academic institutions. As a Freelance Public Health (Child Health) Consultant, he has led numerous community-based health review and evaluation missions for organizations such as the WHO, World Bank, UNICEF, PwC, KPMG, Amalta India, and Development Facilitator, across India, Bhutan, Nepal, Ethiopia, and Azerbaijan.

Painless visible Hematuria in Elderly! Investigate for Early Bladder Cancer

Bladder cancer is one of the most common cancers Globally and in India too! It accounts for 3% of all cancer cases in the nation. The incidence of bladder cancer is greater in males than in females, at a ratio being 4:1. Reported age-adjusted gender desegregated incidence rates are of 31.2 and 7.7 per 100,000, respectively among men and women, from 2018-2022. This disparity is attributed to higher smoking prevalence & increased occupational exposure to carcinogens of men.

Blood in the urine, painful urination, frequent urination, and a constant need to urinate are the key symptoms of bladder cancer. These symptoms could also indicate other urinary tract infections. While the exact cause of bladder cancer is unknown, certain factors like smoking (50%), a leading cause, exposure to certain chemicals, chronic bladder inflammation, a family history of bladder cancer, and genetic mutations can increase the risk of developing it. This condition is characterized by a high rate of recurrence, particularly among patients with non-muscle-invasive disease, and often requires lifelong surveillance.

Bladder cancer has different stages, stage 0 being the earliest stage where cancer hasn't spread beyond the bladder lining and stage 4 is the most advanced stage where cancer has spread to other parts of the body. Most bladder cancers originate in the inner lining of the bladder, and urothelial carcinoma accounts for more than 90% of cases in India.

Diagnosis typically involves cystoscopy, urine cytology, and cross-sectional imaging such as CT or MRI to assess tumor burden and identify local or distant spread. A biopsy obtained during cystoscopy confirms malignancy & provides critical information for tumor staging, and treatment decisions.

Management options range from transurethral resection and intravesical therapy for non-muscle-invasive disease to radical cystectomy and systemic therapies like immune checkpoint inhibitors (pembrolizumab) and fibroblast growth factor receptor-targeted agents (erdafitinib) for more advanced cases.

Mohammad Kamil
Lotus Holistic Health Institute, United Arab Emirates

Biography

Mohammad Kamil is the Director General of the Lotus Holistic Institute, Abu Dhabi, UAE, and a globally recognized expert in herbal medicine and pharmacognosy. He has previously served as In-Charge of the Drug Lab (CCRUM), Ministry of Health, India; Professor at Hamdard University, India; and Head of Pharmacognostic Science & TCAM Research at ZCHRTM (1996–2020).

Recipient of prestigious honors including the Sheikh Zayed International Award in Herbal Research (2020), Commonwealth Award (London), and Global Award on Unani Medicine, He has authored over 580 research papers and presented widely at international conferences, making significant contributions to integrative and women's health.

Role of Herbal Medicine in Women's Health

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.

Negin Taghehchian[1], Ariyo Shahin Jafari[2], Aida Abbasi[3], Hakimeh Karami[4]

[1-2]Biotech IP Company, Canada
[3]Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
[4]Microbiologist, UAE

Biography

NeginTaghehchian is an accomplished research scientist with over a decade of experience in molecular and cancer biology. She earned her PhD in Biochemistry and completed postdoctoral training, focusing on cancer biomarkers, tumor signaling pathways, therapeutic resistance, and precision oncology. Her career includes roles as a Lecturer in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology and a Technical Supervisor in human genetics, where she led innovative projects, mentored graduate students, and advanced laboratory capabilities.

Currently based in Toronto as a Laboratory Assistant at Purphorm, a pioneering and dynamic laboratory/ Inc., Dr. Taghehchian integrates wet-lab experimentation, bioinformatics, and analytical biochemistry to drive translational research. She is proficient in RNA-seq data analysis, statistical modeling, and leveraging large-scale genomic databases such as TCGA and GEO. With over 30peer-reviewed publications in international journals and active peer-review experience for Springer Nature and Elsevier, she has made significant contributions to gene regulation, molecular targets, and innovative therapeutic frameworks. Her research also explores the potential of natural compounds, such as saffron, in cancer biology and integrative therapeutic strategies. Her significant contributions to the field include a pivotal role in developing novel project for the 7th Edition World Congress on Cancer Research and Oncology, underscoring her dedication to impactful scientific discovery.

Saffron and the Gut Microbiome: Possibilities for Glioblastoma Treatment and Prevention

Glioblastoma (GBM), among the most aggressive brain malignancies, affects 3–6.4 per 100,000 individuals annually and accounts for roughly 23% of central nervous system tumors and 78% of malignant brain tumors. Prognosis remains dismal, with a five-year survival rate comparable only to pancreatic and lung cancers. Given its severity and potential familial predisposition, innovative prevention and treatment strategies are urgently needed.

Recent studies highlight the gut microbiome—a complex ecosystem with genomic capacity far exceeding that of humans—as a critical regulator of metabolism, immunity, and tumor progression. Distinct microbial signatures have been observed in GBM patients and their relatives, including depletion of protective species and dominance of harmful or atypical strains.

Concurrently, saffron (Crocus sativus), a spice rooted in Persian and traditional medicine, has shown promise in cancer research. Its bioactive compounds, particularly crocetin, exhibit antitumor activity and modulate gut microbial composition. Integrating evidence from network pharmacology, bioinformatics, and preclinical studies, this work proposes that saffron-mediated microbiome modulation may reduce GBM incidence and improve therapeutic outcomes.

By bridging traditional medicinal wisdom with modern science, saffron and microbiome-targeted strategies represent an innovative framework for integrative glioblastoma management, advancing both prevention and precision therapy.

Lauren Yanks
Blue Butterfly Foundation, USA

Biography

Lauren Yanks holds a Master of Divinity degree from Yale University and a Master's in Fine Arts in Writing from New York University. She also holds a certification from Harvard Medical School in Global Mental Health: Trauma and Recovery. Lauren is the founder and executive director of the Blue Butterfly Foundation. A professor and writer, Lauren first travelled to Nepal in 2008 to write about girls trafficked into sex slavery. She has since opened a variety of schools and run numerous programs for impoverished women and children, including the first school with a trauma-centred curriculum for trafficked girls. She also started Samriddhi college, emphasizing critical thinking, humanities, and gender research. Additionally, she runs numerous workshops to uplift and empower those in need, including workshops in language skills, public speaking, teacher training, citizen reporting, arts, human rights, and more. She conducts various research teams on societal norms and gender throughout Nepal.

The Power of Storytelling for Nepalese Women

Women in Nepal are subject to vast discrimination and violence. These violations come from entrenched socio-cultural norms, practices, and traditions. Aspects of gender inequality include violence against women, child marriage, menstrual alienation, and accusations of witchcraft.

Objective and Scope: This paper measures the utilization of storytelling initiatives on a group of 50 women in select communities throughout Nepalas a way to fight harmful discriminatory practices. Storytelling is essential to humanity, and these initiatives seek to empower women through sharing their lived experiences, feelings, and opinionswith each other over a 3-month period. The women use their voicesfreely. This research also examines the process of storytelling as a tool for personal and societal development, advocacy, and community building.

Methods Used: The research methodology is centered on storytelling processes for measuring societal norms and transforming consciousnessto find what helps change societal norms. The research process places female storytellers at the center of their own research based on their lived experiences and uses agender analytical framework utilized by UN Women. The research teams also include peers selected from various community organizations.

Results: The findings highlighted the resiliency of women survivors and emphasizes the roles of relatives, friends, and peer networks. The storytelling initiatives strengthened these roles significantly and enabled women to help each other through challenges with greater significance. The women reported a greater power dynamicin their relationship with the men in their lives. A few women began local programs with the support of their storytelling group, creatinggreater community building.

Conclusion: While the research did not find acrossthe-board evidence that each womanwas freed from harmful practices, sufficient evidence showed bringing women together to share their stories transforms personal relationships between women and men both individually and communally, empowering more women to speak out about harm and take leadership roles.

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Mariam Ayub
Xian Jiaotong University, China

Biography

Mariam Ayub is a PhD candidate at the School of Management, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China. Her research focuses human resource management, organizational behaviour, leadership, bottom-line mentality, consumer behaviour, and creativity. She employs SPSS, and AMOS tools proficiently. Her work was published in Academy of Management Annual Meeting Proceedings, Current Psychology Journal and Acta Psychologica.

Unlocking Team Creativity through Inclusive Leadership:The Roles of Relational Energy, Imprisoned Mindset, and Gender Dynamics

Purpose: Addressing the pervasive issue of gender bias and its profound impact on leadership roles is not just vital—it is essential to promoting gender equality and creating an environment where both men and women thrive. Modern organizations, such as Apple, profoundly consider gender as not binary and believe in the power of gender equality. However, there is a gap in the puzzle of leadership science, and the underrepresentation of women's advancement into leadership roles remains a significant issue. Using the Componential Theory of Creativity (CTC) developed by Amabile as a foundation, the present study investigates how Inclusive Leadership (IL) instigates team-level creativity (TC), uncovering the pivotal roles of Team Relational Energy (TRE) and team bottom-line mentality (TBLM) as parallel mediators. We further explore how Team Leader Gender (TLG), as a dichotomous variable, acts as a boundary condition on the baseline association.

Methodology: We collected team-level multisource and multi-wave data through survey questionnaires, targeting 181 dyads in Pakistan. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to test the hypothesis.

Findings: We predict that through team relational energy, inclusive leadership accelerates team creativity; in contrast, team bottom-line mentality negatively relates to the relationship between inclusive leadership and team creativity. We also find that male leaders tend to have a stronger culture of inclusivity and bottom-line mentality than female leaders. In contrast, female leaders are likely to foster interpersonal relationships among employees.

Originality/Value: This study contributes to leadership, gender, and innovation literature by demonstrating the indirect effect of inclusive leadership on team-level creativity through team relational energy and bottom-line mentality. It also highlights the moderating role of team leaders gender, offering insights into how male and female gender alter the relationship with main contructs, as well as in the relationship between team relational energy and bottom-line mentality with team creativity.

Orestis Ioannidis
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Biography

Ioannidis is currently an Assistant Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He studied medicine in the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and graduated at 2005. He received his MSC in "Medical Research Methodology" in 2008 from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and in "Surgery of Liver, Biliary Tree and Pancreas" from the Democritus University of Thrace in 2016. He received his PhD degree in 2014 from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki as valedictorian for his thesis "The effect of combined administration of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in ulcerative colitis. Experimental study in rats." He is a General Surgeon with special interest in laparoscopic surgery and surgical oncology and also in surgical infections, acute care surgery, nutrition and ERAS and vascular access. He has received fellowships for EAES, ESSO, EPC, ESCP and ACS and has published more than 180 articles with more than 3000 citations and an H-index of 28

Open Abdomen and Negative Pressure Wound Therapy for Acute Peritonitis Especially in the Presence of Anastomoses and Ostomies

Acute peritonitis is a relatively common intra-abdominal infection that a general surgeon will have to manage many times in his surgical carrier. Usually it is a secondary peritonitis caused either by direct peritoneal invasion from an inflamed infected viscera or by gastrointestinal tract integrity loss. The mainstay of treatment is source control of the infection which is in most cases surgical. In the physiologically deranged patient there is indication for source control surgery in order to restore the patient's physiology and not the patient anatomy utilizing a step approach and allowing the patient to resuscitate in the intensive care unit. In such cases there is a clear indication for relaparotomy and the most common strategy applied is open abdomen. In the open abdomen technique, the fascial edges are not approximated and a temporarily closure technique is used. In such cases the negative pressure wound therapy seems to be the most favourable technique, as especially in combination with fascial traction either by sutures or by mesh gives the best results regarding delayed definite fascial closure, and morbidity and mortality. In our surgical practice we utilize in most cases the use of negative pressure wound therapy with a temporary mesh placement. In the initial laparotomy the mesh is placed to approximate the fascial edges as much as possible without whoever causing abdominal hypertension and in every relaparotomy the mesh is divided in the middle and, after the end of the relaparotomy and dressing change, is approximated as much as possible in order for the fascial edges to be further approximated. In every relaparotomy the mesh is further reduced to finally allow definite closure of the aponeurosis. In the presence of ostomies, the negative pressure wound therapy can be applied as usual taking care just to place the dressing around the stoma and the negative pressure can be the standard of -125 mmHg. However, in the presence of anastomosis the available date are scarce and the possible strategies are to differ the anastomosis for the relaparotomy with definitive closure and no further need of negative pressure wound therapy, to low the pressure to -25 mmHg in order to protect the anastomosis and to place the anastomosis with omentum in order to avoid direct contact to the dressing. The objective should be early closure, within 7 days, of the open abdomen to reduce mortality and complications.

Hadeel Daqeeq
Masharef Hospital, KSA

Biography

Innovative healthcare leader with over 26 years of expertise in greenfield commissioning, nursing, and quality assurance, Training &development Proven success in launching healthcare facilities, driven by ethics morality& excellence, and securing evidence base practices. Skilled in strategic planning, business development, and staff empowerment to achieve sustainable growth and patient-centered outcomes

Nursing is very complex profession that requires highly skillful leaders to provide awareness and guidance and to adapt to the huge changes in the mentality and market to ensure healthy sustainable nursing.

Navigating Pitfalls and Failure Mode Greenfield Hospital Startups

The phenomenon of "failure mood" in startup hospitals is a critical yet underexplored aspect of healthcare entrepreneurship. This paper investigates the psychological and operational impacts of failure mood among healthcare startups, characterized by a pervasive sense of defeat and discouragement among founders and staff when faced with the inherent challenges of establishing new medical facilities. Drawing on qualitative interviews with healthcare entrepreneurs and case studies of failing and thriving startup hospitals, we identify key factors contributing to failure mood, including financial instability, regulatory hurdles, and competition from established healthcare providers. Our findings highlight the interplay between emotional resilience and organizational culture, suggesting that a positive, adaptive mindset can mitigate the adverse effects of failure mood. We propose strategies for fostering a supportive environment that encourages innovation and collaboration, ultimately enhancing the sustainability and success rates of startup hospitals. This research underscores the need for targeted interventions to address the emotional and psychological dimensions of entrepreneurship in the healthcare sector, paving the way for more resilient and effective healthcare delivery systems.

Aisha Babikir Taha
Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, Uk

Biography

Aisha Babikir Taha is currently serving as a Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the United Kingdom. She graduated with distinction from Sudan International University in 2013 and has been dedicated to the field of Obstetrics and Gynaecology since 2017.

She holds a Doctorate in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (MD) and has successfully completed her specialist training in the discipline. She is a full member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), UK, underscoring her clinical expertise and commitment to women's health.

With a strong foundation in both academic excellence and hands-on clinical practice, she continues to contribute meaningfully to the advancement of maternal and reproductive health.

Teenage pregnancy in 2024 in Glasgow Hospitals

World health organization defines Teenage Pregnancy as any pregnancy from a girl who is 10-19 years of age. There are many factors contributing to teenage conception. There are many obstetrical and psychosocial risks for the pregnant teenager, maternal/ fetal as well as higher perinatal mortality rate among infants born of teenaged mothers. We must ensure that teenage mothers receive supportive care and are directed towards the social support they need. They need to have MDT special care and support all through pregnancy. After the child is born, follow up should be directed towards health care, nutrition, education, employment, financial counselling or support, and family and community support. It was thought that Gynaecological immaturity predisposes adolescent girls to poor pregnancy. However, teenage patient had good percentage of uncomplicated vaginal delivery. It is important to recognize that teenage pregnancy can be a positive life choice for some young women, particularly those from certain ethnic or social groups. Ethnicity and culture play a role and are an important consideration for healthcare professionals and for statistical purposes.

Mariya Harizanova
Brandmovers, USA

Biography

Mariya Harizanova is a frontend developer and co-founder of Frontend Queens, an organization empowering women in tech through free learning sessions, mentorship, and community events. With a non-traditional background and nearly four years of experience working with Fortune 500 companies, she specializes in JavaScript, Vue.js, Quasar, Laravel, and email development. Passionate about accessible tech education, she speaks at conferences to share her journey and inspire others breaking into the industry.

Empowering Women in Tech Through Community-Driven Learning

As a frontend developer and co-founder of Frontend Queens, I have seen firsthand how a strong, supportive community can transform women's careers in technology. Frontend Queens was created to uplift, support, and empower women in tech through mentorship, hands-on learning, and networking opportunities.

In this presentation, I will discuss:

- My journey from a career outside of tech to becoming a frontend developer.
- How Frontend Queens helps women gain confidence in JavaScript, frontend frameworks, and industry best practices.
- The impact of mentorship and community-driven learning on career success.
- Real success stories of women who transitioned into tech through our community support.
- How companies and individuals can help bridge the gender gap by fostering inclusive learning spaces.

This talk will highlight practical strategies that tech leaders, educators, and aspiring developers can implement to build a more diverse and inclusive frontend development ecosystem.

Michael Herman
CAREs International, United States

Biography

Michael Herman is the Executive Director of CAREs International, a nonprofit dedicated to Educating Towards a Cancer-Free Tomorrow. A 12-year survivor of multiple myeloma, Michael has transformed his personal journey into a global mission of advocacy, awareness, and education. He serves on advisory boards for major pharmaceutical companies, is an alumnus of the American Association for Cancer Research's prestigious Scientist–Survivor Program, and was featured as the cover story in Cancer Today magazine.

Through CAREs International, Michael leads innovative prevention initiatives—including an Alexa Skill reaching over 400 million homes worldwide—designed to make cancer education engaging, accessible, and scalable.

Presearch: Changing the Cancer Story Before It Starts

While researchers are doing the critical job of advancing treatments and cures, there is an equally urgent frontier in prevention—what we call presearch. CAREs International (Cancer Advocacy & Resiliency Education) will present an innovative approach to cancer education designed to reduce incidence rates by making prevention knowledge accessible, engaging, and family-centered.

Our session will explore how digital platforms such as an Alexa Skill (already in over 400 million homes worldwide) can transform learning into fun, interactive experiences through myth-busting, gamification, and family participation. We will also highlight future expansions into mobile apps, web platforms, and classroom-ready programs to broaden access across diverse cultures and regions.

Expected outcomes for attendees include:

- Understanding how proactive cancer education can complement ongoing research.
- Seeing concrete examples of how technology and gamification can improve awareness and health literacy.
- Exploring scalable, cost-effective models for global cancer prevention initiatives.

Beatriz Porto
Santa Casa de Misericordia de Sao Paulo, Brazil

Biography

Beatriz da Costa Porto is a gynecologist and obstetrician with expertise in laparoscopy and hysteroscopy. She graduated from the University of Marilia, with a master's and doctorate from the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Santa Casa de Sao Paulo. She is currently a partner at the "Misclinica" clinic, a volunteer doctor and assistant at Santa Casa de Sao Paulo, and a doctor on the clinical staff at Albert Einstein Hospital.

Effects of Levonorgestrel IUS and Dienogest on Quality of Life in Deep Endometriosis: Results from a Randomized Clinical Trial

Objectives: To evaluate whether the Levonorgestrel-Releasing Intrauterine System (LNG-IUS) is non-inferior to oral dienogest (DNG) in improving the Quality Of Life (QoL) of women with deep infiltrating endometriosis (DIE).

Scope: This study focuses on women with DIE who have not undergone prior surgical treatment and who do not have an indication or wish to undergo surgery immediately. The study investigates the therapeutic impact of two progestin-based interventions (LNG-IUS and DNG) on Quality Of Life (QoL) outcomes over a six-month period.

Methods: A randomized, open-label clinical trial was conducted with forty women with DIE, as confirmed by clinical history, physical examination, transvaginal ultrasonography and pelvic magnetic resonance imaging. Participants underwent a three-month washout period from hormonal treatments before being assigned to receive either LNG-IUS or DNG for six months. Quality of life was assessed at baseline and after treatment using the SF-36 and EHP-30 questionnaires.

Results: Significant improvement was observed in all SF-36 domains in both treatment groups ($p < .001$), with no statistically significant difference between LNG-IUS and DNG ($p > .05$ for all domains). Similarly, both interventions improved all EHP-30 domains ($p < .001$), except for 'relationship with children' and 'feelings about pregnancy'. Again, no significant differences were found between the two groups in any section scores ($p > .05$).

Conclusions: Treatment with either LNG-IUS or dienogest is associated with a significant improvement in quality of life (QoL) among women with deep infiltrating endometriosis who have not undergone surgical intervention. Both therapies appear to be equally effective, which supports the use of LNG-IUS as an alternative to oral dienogest.

Kshitija J Patil
A.C.P.M DC, USA

Biography

Kshitija J. Patil is an Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon with specialized training in Head and Neck Surgical Oncology. A University Topper from V.S. Dental College & KIMS Hospital, Bangalore, she pursued advanced oncology training at Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, including a European Union–funded research fellowship on artificial intelligence in cancer diagnosis. She has served as Assistant Professor and Staff Surgeon at ACPM Dental College, performing complex oral surgeries and mentoring dental trainees. A published researcher in leading journals, Dr. Patil co-holds two patents—the Thermoplastic Dental Extruder and Smart Biopsy Punch. Recognized as Outstanding Dentist of the Year 2025 (FAMDENT), she is a Fellow of the Pierre Fauchard Academy and a member of ASCO, AOMSI, and IDA. Passionate about implantology, digital dentistry, and cancer awareness, Dr. Patil combines clinical innovation with a commitment to community health and global advancement in oral oncology.

Predictors of Dysplasia in Oral Submucous Fibrosis: A Retrospective Observational Study

Background: Oral submucous fibrosis (OSMF) is a chronic, progressive, and potentially malignant disorder predominantly associated with areca nut and tobacco use. Dysplasia in OSMF serves as a key indicator of malignant transformation, but its predictors remain insufficiently understood.

Aim: To identify the clinical and histopathological predictors of dysplasia in OSMF for improved diagnostic accuracy and risk assessment.

Methods: This retrospective observational study analyzed 120 histopathologically confirmed OSMF cases from 2015 to 2024. Clinical parameters such as mouth opening, clinical stage, lesion site, and history of tobacco, smoking, and alcohol consumption were recorded. Histopathological variables including epithelial keratinization, epithelial thickness, and dysplasia were evaluated. Statistical analyses, including logistic regression and discriminant analysis, were conducted to determine significant predictors.

Results: Dysplasia was identified in 40% of cases. Alcohol consumption was the strongest predictor ($p = 0.0001$), followed by epithelial thinning ($p = 0.001$) and smoking ($p = 0.012$). Reduced mouth opening was also significantly associated with dysplasia ($p = 0.001$). Keratinization and burning sensation showed minimal predictive relevance.

Conclusion: Alcohol consumption, epithelial thinning, and smoking are major predictors of dysplasia in OSMF. Regular histopathological evaluation and targeted interventions addressing modifiable risk factors are essential to mitigate the risk of malignant transformation.

7th Edition World Congress on

Cancer Research, Oncology & Breast and Women's Cancer

October 27-28, 2025 | Bali, Indonesia

Virtual Posters Day 2

Vincentius Julio Halimputera
Unhas, Indonesia

Biography

Vincentius Julio Halimputera is a distinguished medical professional specializing in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Hasanuddin University (UNHAS), Indonesia. He is actively involved in advancing women's health and reproductive medicine and has been recognized by the Indonesian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology (PAOGI) for his contributions through a poster presentation.

Relationship Between Interleukin 8 Levels, Obese, and Non-Obese Patients with Endometrial Cancer

Introduction: Increased Body Mass Index (BMI) is one of the risk factors for endometriosis cancer associated with chronic inflammatory processes that can be confirmed by increased inflammatory markers in obese patients such as interleukin 8 (IL-8). This study aims to evaluate the relationship between IL-8 levels to body mass index and clinicopathological characteristics of patients with endometrial carcinoma.

Methods: This was cross-sectional study that conducted from November 2022 to February 2023 in Endometrial Cancer. Demographic and clinicopathological data were collected. BMI and IL-8 serum were measured. Data were analyzed with SPSS 27.0, using the Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal Wallis test and Spearman correlation test.

Results: Lymphovascular Space Invasion (LVSI) and stage were not significantly associated with IL-8 levels ($p>0.05$). IL-8 levels were higher in obese patients than in non-obese patients but not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). Endometrial carcinoma type was significantly associated with IL-8 levels ($p<0.05$). Higher age was significantly associated with higher IL-8 levels ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Obesity was not correlated to IL-8 levels in endometrial carcinoma patients, but IL-8 levels are influenced by age and type of endometrial carcinoma.

Shaomin Yu
The People's Hospital of Yubei District of Chongqing, China

Biography

Shaomin Yu is a dedicated Obstetrician-Gynecologist at Yubei District People's Hospital in Chongqing, specializing in reproductive endocrine disorders. She has extensive experience in the diagnosis and management of a wide range of conditions, including infertility, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), menstrual irregularities, diminished ovarian reserve, and perimenopausal syndrome.

A Case of Secondary Infertility with Ovarian Endometriotic Cysts: Successful Pregnancy and Management of Suspected Partial Hydatidiform Mole

Case Description: A 33-year-old female patient, diagnosed with secondary infertility and ovarian endometriotic cysts, achieved a successful pregnancy following ovulation induction therapy using Human Menopausal Gonadotropin (HMG). At five weeks of gestation, ultrasound examination showed multiple small anechoic areas near the gestational sac, suspected to be partial hydatidiform mole (PHM). Due to the pregnancy's preciousness, close observation was recommended.

At eighteen weeks of gestation, amniocentesis karyotype analysis revealed 46,X?, indicating a normal chromosome. This genetic confirmation played a crucial role in reassuring the patient and guiding decisions.

Outcome: The patient delivered a 2880g healthy baby girl via cesarean section at 37+6 weeks. Both the mother and infant were discharged in good condition.

Conclusion: This case emphasizes that for complex early pregnancy ultrasound findings, a cautious, evidence-based approach with genetic testing is crucial. It helps avoid misdiagnosis and preserves valuable pregnancies. This case provides valuable experience for the management of endometriosis combined with rare ultrasound abnormalities during pregnancy.

Aprizal Satria
General Hospital Mohammad Hoesin, Indonesia

Biography

Aprizal Satria is an internist and trainee in hematology-oncology and translational medicine. He completed his medical degree at Sriwijaya University Palembang, Indonesia and is currently affiliated with General Hospital Mohammad Hoesin Palembang, Indonesia. His research focuses on the role of hematological biomarkers, particularly lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio, in predicting treatment response and prognosis among patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Aprizal Satria has been actively involved in both clinical practice and academic research, with several publications and presentations at national conferences. In addition to his scientific work, he also serves as a mentor for medical students, aiming to strengthen evidence-based medicine and promote early involvement in clinical research. His long-term goal is to bridge the gap between laboratory findings and patient care, ensuring that novel discoveries can be translated into effective therapeutic strategies to improve cancer outcomes.

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd): Assessing the Potential of Antibody-Drug Conjugates in Shaping the Treatment Landscape of HER2+ Advanced Breast Cancer

Breast Cancer (BC) remains a leading cause of cancer-related morbidity and mortality among women worldwide, with HER2+ subtypes accounting for approximately 20–25% of all cases. HER2 overexpression is strongly associated with aggressive tumor behavior, high recurrence, metastatic potential, and poor prognosis. Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs) which is Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) has been shown to significantly improve progression-free survival (PFS) and Overall Survival (OS) in patients with HER2-positive advanced or metastatic breast cancer. However, comprehensive evaluation of its overall effectiveness, efficacy, and safety profile across diverse patient populations remains critical to guide clinical decision-making and optimize therapeutic strategies.

Methods: A comprehensive literature search following the PRISMA-guidelines was conducted on PubMed, Science Direct, Springer Link, and Cochrane. The search method used the Boolean operator and only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) from the last ten years were included in this study. A critical appraisal was performed using Cochrane RoB 2.0. Pooled hazard ratio (HR), and p-value (P) were analyzed in RevMan 5.4.

Results and Discussion: Four RCTs with 3133 of HER2+ BC patients. All RCTs had low risks of bias. The T-DXd showed a significant reduction in PFS (HR: 0.78 [0.70–0.87]; P <0.00001) and OS score (HR: 0.70 [0.52, 0.94]; P = 0.02) compared to the conventional anti-HER2+.

Conclusion: Trastuzumab deruxtecan were associated with a significant benefit for HER2+ BC patients in PFS and OS.

Gokhularam Gunasekaren
Government Medical College Hospital, India

Biography

Gokhularam Gunasekaren is a medical graduate from Yerevan State Medical University, Armenia, where he completed his undergraduate studies in 2023 and recently finished his internship at the Government Medical College Hospital, Virudhunagar, India. During his academic journey, he developed a strong interest in uric acid therapeutics, the impact of emotional stress on the human body, and holistic approaches to disease management. His field of interest lies in Surgical Diseases and Pediatrics, where he aspired to integrate clinical practice with research to improve patient care. He has presented and published work in related areas, which has strengthened his vision of contributing to both specialty care and community health.

Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) in a Postnatal Patient: A Case Report

Introduction: Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT) is a significant complication in the postnatal period. It occurs due to venous stasis, hypercoagulability, and vascular injury (Virchow's triad). Pregnancy and the puerperium are hypercoagulable states, placing postnatal women at increased risk. If unrecognized, DVT may progress to Pulmonary Embolism (PE), a leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality.

Case Presentation: A 38-year-old G2P2L2 woman was referred from a nearby PHC (Primary Health Center) with complaints of pain and swelling in her left leg for the past 3 days. She is on postoperative day 28 following a lower segment caesarean section. On examination, swelling, tenderness, warmth, and a positive Homan's sign were noted in the left leg. There was no history of chest pain, palpitations, or breathlessness. No history of trauma, fever, or external bleeding was reported. There was no family history of VTE.

Past History: Not a known case of T2DM, systemic hypertension, COPD, CAD, thyroid disorders, or epilepsy.

Personal History: Mixed diet, normal bowel and bladder habits, no sleep disturbances. Obstetric History: P2L2 with permanent sterilization done. Regular menstrual cycles (4/30 days), normal flow. Attained menarche at 14 years of age.

Risk Factors

- Age >35 years, elderly gravida
- Recent caesarean section with intraoperative blood loss >1L
- Postpartum hypercoagulable state
- Decreased ambulation
- Poor hydration

Investigations

- D-Dimer: Elevated
- Doppler USG: Thrombus in left femoral and popliteal veins
- FBC: Normal
- Coagulation profile: Normal
- Echocardiogram: No evidence of intracardiac clot; normal biventricular function

Management

- Anticoagulation: Therapeutic Low molecular weight heparin prescribed for 2 weeks, followed by referral to Hematology clinic where in she was prescribed for a total 6 weeks followed by oral anticoagulants.
- Supportive care: Leg elevation, compression stockings, hydration, ambulation.
- Monitoring: Watch for signs of pulmonary embolism; serial Doppler studies.

Discussion: Postnatal women are highly vulnerable to thromboembolic events due to increased clotting factors, reduced fibrinolysis, and venous compression. Caesarean delivery increases the risk further. Early diagnosis with Doppler ultrasound and prompt initiation of anticoagulation are crucial to prevent pulmonary embolism.

Conclusion: This case emphasizes the need for a high index of suspicion for DVT/VTE in postnatal women with risk factors. Timely Doppler imaging and initiation of anticoagulation therapy significantly reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.

Prognosis and Future Risk: This patient remains at high risk of thromboembolism in future pregnancies and during any postoperative period. In subsequent pregnancies, once confirmed, prophylactic low molecular weight heparin should be initiated early and continued throughout pregnancy, extending up to 6 weeks postpartum. This is essential to prevent venous thromboembolism and maternal death.

Yougeeta Mohan Talreja
South West Acute Hospital, United Kingdom

Biography

Yougeeta Mohan Talreja is a Specialty Doctor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Southwest Acute Hospital under the Western Health and Social Care Trust in Northern Ireland, UK. She brings over 10 years of experience in the field, having worked in various countries. She is a Member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), London. She also holds a Fellowship from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan, and a Diploma in Women's Health from RCOG, Ireland. Her diverse clinical background and strong academic foundation support her commitment to providing high-quality women's healthcare across all levels of.

Missed Small for Gestational Age Fetuses During Pregnancy

A retrospective audit was conducted in South West Acute Hospital from 01-01-2023 to 01-06-2023 to identify missed cases for babies born Small for Gestational Age (SGA) but not recognized to be small antenatally. The aim of the audit was to determine reasons for missed SGA and thus improve the detection rate of SGA babies antenatally.

The standard used was RCOG Screening and Management of SGA fetuses guidelines.

Data were collected from the records. Customised growth charts based on maternal characteristics and obstetric history were manually assessed. A total of 46 patients were identified, and 42 were included in the audit after getting complete records.

Results showed 55% detection rate (23 out of 42) of risk factors for SGA at booking visit. Total number of cases having risk factors were 27 out of 42, and 14 out of 42 were missed despite having no risk factors or no risk identified antenatally. 40 out of 42 women were having growth scans; 14 were initially for SFH. 17 women out of 42 had their scans plotted below the 10th centile before birth. After delivery: 11 cases were below 3rd centile,30 cases were below 10th centile, and 2 cases were between 10–25th centile.

It was concluded that appropriate referral for growth scan was made after identifying risk factors at booking.

- Accurate assessment and frequency of growth scans in most cases were observed. Customized growth charts are used correctly.
- Need periodic training on fetal biometry for all staff involved in fetal weight estimation.
- Re-audit in 2024–2025

Yougeeta Mohan Talreja
South West Acute Hospital, United Kingdom

Biography

Yougeeta Mohan Talreja is a Specialty Doctor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Southwest Acute Hospital under the Western Health and Social Care Trust in Northern Ireland, UK. She brings over 10 years of experience in the field, having worked in various countries. She is a Member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), London. She also holds a Fellowship from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan, and a Diploma in Women's Health from RCOG, Ireland. Her diverse clinical background and strong academic foundation support her commitment to providing high-quality women's healthcare across all levels of.

Pregnancy with Massive Uterine Fibroid: A Clinical Case Report

Introduction: Leiomyoma is the most common benign tumour of the female reproductive tract. It is prevalent among women in the age group of 30–50 years, seen in 5–10% of pregnancies. Fibroids in pregnancy are usually asymptomatic, with complications occurring in 10–30% of cases, as per case report surveys.

Case Summary: The current case report is about a 32-year-old prim gravida with pregnancy and a huge uterine fibroid, presenting with severe pain, massive abdominal distention and complications of pressure Symptoms. At 14 weeks of pregnancy, the fibroid measured up to 34–36 cm. It was extremely difficult for her to continue the pregnancy due to severe pain, presses symptoms and massive size. All options were discussed, the option which was really helpful for her was myomectomy with the possibility of miscarriage. She had detailed discussion and was agreed for surgery after counselling, fully understanding all risks involved, including loss of pregnancy or further complications. At surgery, the team proceeded with the Mid-line laparotomy followed by myomectomy of subserosal Smooth fibroid removal with preservation of pregnancy was achieved. Fortunately, she continued the pregnancy and delivered by elective caesarean section at 37–38 weeks.

Conclusion: It was not the ideal treatment option in case of fibroid in pregnancy but some time we have to take risks and tailored the treatment according to patient needs and with severity of symptoms, fortunately it worked in this case.

Jacqueline John
Tawam Hospital, United Arab Emirates

Biography

Jacqueline John is currently a Fellow in Robotic Gynecology at Aster Medcity, Kerala, India. She holds prestigious qualifications including MRCOG (UK), MRCPI-ObGyn (Ireland), and the Emirati Board of Health Specialization in Obstetrics and Gynecology (UAE). She is also GMC registered in the UK. She completed her residency at Tawam Hospital, Abu Dhabi, UAE, where she served as Chief Resident and earned multiple accolades for her academic presentations and leadership. With a strong passion for minimally invasive gynecology, she is committed to advancing surgical care through innovation and precision. In addition to her clinical work, she is pursuing a Master's in Leadership in Healthcare from the University of Warwick, UK. She is deeply invested in healthcare quality improvement and actively leads initiatives aimed at optimizing patient care and system efficiency. Her dedication and multifaceted expertise make her a promising leader in the future of women's health.

Evaluating and Enhancing Clinical Decision-Making for Induction of Labor in Low-Risk Patients: A Quality Improvement Initiative at a Tertiary Care Center in the Middle East

Introduction: Induction of labour (IOL) is a frequently performed obstetric intervention, but inappropriate use in low-risk pregnancies can lead to avoidable complications and poor maternal experience. To ensure evidence-based and safe practice, standards for this project were established in line with the Department of Health Abu Dhabi intrapartum care guidelines (2022) and the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines (2021). This Quality Improvement (QI) project was conducted in a tertiary maternity unit to evaluate existing practice, identify gaps, and implement sustainable improvements in the management of IOL in low-risk women.

Scope: The project ran from December 2022 to July 2024, with an initial audit (July–December 2022), a re-audit (January–June 2024), and final presentation in July 2024.

Methods: A multidisciplinary QI team applied the Model for Improvement and Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles. Interventions included departmental meetings, structured education sessions for junior and senior obstetricians, enhanced patient counselling, and standardised care pathways supported by electronic documentation.

Results: The baseline audit (2022) revealed that 34% of IOL cases were unindicated, with several not aligned to national or international guidelines. The caesarean section rate was 24%, maternal dissatisfaction stood at 59% (due to prolonged labour and inadequate information), and 18% of women experienced complications including hyperstimulation and prolonged hospital stay (>48 hours).

Following interventions, the re-audit (2024) demonstrated significant improvements: unindicated IOL reduced to 7%, adherence to guidelines increased to 91%, caesarean section rate decreased to 17%, maternal satisfaction rose to 82%, and complications reduced to 6%. Staff awareness of protocols increased from 55% to 92%.

Conclusion: This project highlights that embedding evidence-based standards from the Department of Health Abu Dhabi and NICE, supported by education and multidisciplinary engagement, can substantially improve IOL outcomes. Comparable studies (Boulvain et al., 2016; Grobman et al., 2018) confirm that guideline-driven induction enhances maternal safety and satisfaction without adversely affecting the neonatal outcomes.

Aisha Babikir Taha
Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, UK

Biography

Aisha Babikir Taha is currently serving as a Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the United Kingdom. She graduated with distinction from Sudan International University in 2013 and has been dedicated to the field of Obstetrics and Gynaecology since 2017.

She holds a Doctorate in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (MD) and has successfully completed her specialist training in the discipline. She is a full member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), UK, underscoring her clinical expertise and commitment to women's health.

With a strong foundation in both academic excellence and hands-on clinical practice, she continues to contribute meaningfully to the advancement of maternal and reproductive health.

Heterotopic pregnancy Case report poster

Introduction: Heterotopic Pregnancy (HP) is presence of multiple gestations, one being present in the uterine cavity and the other extra-uterine, commonly in the fallopian tube and uncommonly in the cervix or ovary. It is rare but potentially life-threatening.

Incidence: The spontaneous incidence in the general population is < 1/30,000. It accounts for 0.08% of all pregnancies. Its frequency has increased to 1/100 - 1/500 with assisted reproduction technology.

Clinical Presentation and Diagnosis: We reported heterotopic pregnancy in a 39yo primigravida with spontaneous pregnancy. The patient presented with brownish vaginal discharge and mild abdominal pain. This patient had risks of x2 laparoscopic cystectomies (one on each side), and blocked Left tube on recent HSG. Her abdomen was tender on examination with voluntary guarding. Tender adnexa, but no adnexal masses or cervical excitation. TVUSS showed viable IUP and another viable Left tubal ectopic pregnancy of 11wks+6days. She was stable. Had normal HB and bloods. She underwent left laparoscopic surgery where small amount of bleeding seen in the left adnexa, and ectopic mass in Left adnexa, thus mass removed using Ligasure. Procedure was uncomplicated, 100mls blood loss. Had bedside USS post op which confirmed viable IUP.

Treatment: The treatment is tailored to the site of implantation and should utilize the least invasive therapy in order to preserve the intrauterine pregnancy. Salpingectomy should be the first line of treatment in patients with hemodynamic instability or other signs of tubal rupture. Medical management by KCL injection and expectant management can be adopted in some cases.

Upcoming Conferences

World Congress on Advances in Mental Health and Psychiatry
March 23-24, 2026 | London, UK
entalhealth@scholarconferences.org
https://mentalhealth.scholarsconferences.com/

International Women's Forum
March 23-24, 2026 | London, UK
womensforum@scholarsevents.org
https://womens-forum.scholarsconferences.com/

World Congress on Addiction Medicine, Behavioral Health and Psychiatry
March 23-24, 2026 | London, UK
https://addiction.scholarsconferences.com/

2nd Edition World Congress on Advances in Preventive Medicine and Public Health
July 20-21, 2026 | Vienna, Austria
preventivemedicine@frontiersmeetings.org
https://preventive-medicine-healthcare.scholarsconferences.**com/**

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

2nd Global Physiotherapy, Physical Rehabilitation & Sports Medicine Summit
September 21-22, 2026 | Lisbon, Portugal
physiotherapy@frontiersevents.com
https://physiotherapy.scholarsconferences.com/

World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics & Women's Health
November 23-24, 2026 | Bangkok, Thailand
gynecology@frontiersevents.com
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