SCHOLARS CONFERENCES

6th Edition

World Heart Congress

23-24, (25th Virtual) October 2023
Tokyo, Japan

Hosted By:
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Heart Congress 2023
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Scientific Program

Day 01 | October 23, 2023 | Hall: Matsu | Tokyo, Japan

08:30-09:30 **Registrations**

09:30-09:45 **Opening Ceremony**

Keynote Forum

09:45-10:20
Title: Novel holistic approach to conception- It might truly be all in your head!
Jennifer Coady Murphy, A Healing Guide To Having A Baby, Ireland

10:20-10:55
Title: UAE Women's knowledge and attitudes towards physical activity during pregnancy
Sharifa Alblooshi, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

Refreshments Break @ 10:55-11:10 | Foyer

11:10-11:45
Title: The role of histone mutations in human disease
Kui Ming Chan, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

11:45-12:25
Title: p38γ MAPK inflammatory and metabolic signaling in GI cancers
Guan Chen, Medical College of Wisconsin, USA

Speaker Session

Session Chair: Jennifer Coady Murphy, A Healing Guide To Having A Baby, Ireland

12:25-12:50
Title: Primary Abdominal ectopic pregnancy: Diagnosis and management
Fehmida Qur, Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, UK

Lunch and Networking Break @ 12:50-13:30 | Terrace Restaurant

13:30-13:55
Title: The impact of exercise relate miRNAs regulation change for cancer prevention between exercise and non-exercise in Rheumatoid Arthritis condition
Vimolmas Tansathitaya, Mahidol University, Thailand

13:55-14:20
Title: Outcomes of Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and No Disease Progression Who Continue Immunotherapy
Blake McKinley, Mayo Clinic, USA

14:20-14:45
Title: Stromal CLIC4 in colorectal cancer: A digital and spatial observational study in primaries and metastases
Declan Sculthorpe, University of Nottingham, UK

14:45-15:10
Title: The Association between Longitudinal Changes in Depressive Symptoms and Cognitive Decline among Middle-Aged and Older Chinese Adults
Na Zhang, Southeast University, China

15:10-15:35
Title: TMEM200A is a potential prognostic biomarker and correlated with immune infiltrates in gastric cancer
Fujin Fang, Southeast University, China

15:35-16:00
Title: Molecular profiling of follicular fluid miRNAs in young women affected by Hodgkin Lymphoma
Angela Caponnetto, University of Catania, Italy

16:00-16:25
Title: Management of Infertility in Low AMH Females with Ayurvedic Medicine – A Clinical Study
Truptibahen Barot, Shachyartham, India

Refreshments Break @ 16:25-16:45

Poster Presentaions @ 16:45-17:15	
P0101	**Title: Transcriptomic analysis of esophageal tissues and potential biomarkers for differential diagnostics of Barrett´s mucosa and esophageal adenocarcinoma** **Petra Borilova Linhartova,** Recetox, Masaryk University, Czech Republic
P0102	**Title: Induction of Labour- An Audit Evaluating Outcomes Following Second Round of Prostin Gel** **Fehmida Qur,** Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, UK
Panel Discussions | Day 01 End	

Day 02 | October 24, 2023 | Hall: Matsu | Tokyo, Japan	
09:30-09:45	**Introduction**
Keynote Forum	
09:45-10:20	**Title: Apolipoprotein(a)/Lipoprotein(a)-Induced Oxidative-Inflammatory α7-nAChR/p38 MAPK/IL-6/RhoA-GTP signaling axis and M1 Macrophage Polarization modulate inflammation-associated development of coronary artery spasm** **Ming-Yow Hung,** Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
10:20-10:55	**Title: The effect of educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model to reduce the anxiety of nurses in the hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences** **Davoud Shojaeizadeh,** Islamic Azad University/Sciences and Research Branch, Iran
Refreshments Break @ 10:55-11:15 | Foyer	
Speaker Session	
Session Chair: Ming-Yow Hung, Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan	
11:15-11:40	**Title: Longitudinal Association between Muscle Strength and Depression in Middle-Aged and Older Adults: A 7-Year Prospective Cohort Study in China** **Min Bao,** Southeast University, China
11:40-12:05	**Title: A Comprehensive Pilot Study on the User Experience of Professional Caregivers Utilizing a Screen-Based Social Robot in Dementia Care** **Dorothy Bai,** Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
12:05-12:30	**Title: Clinical Case of Complex Treatment of Deep Sternal Wound Infection after Coronary Bypass Surgery In A Patient With Diabetes Mellitus** **Giurikhan Magomedova,** Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution "Petrovsky National Research Centre Of Surgery", Russia
12:30-12:55	**Title: Transformative Learning Theory and Digitalization (Tltd) To Improve Nurse Competence in Hospital** **Domingos Soares,** Instituto Nacional de Saude Publica Timor-Leste (INSP-TL) · Research and Training Department, East Timer
Lunch and Networking Break @ 12:55-13:35 | Terrace Restaurant	
13:35-13:55	**Title: Randomized, Double-Blind, Controlled Trial of Monolaurin Ointment versus Mupirocin Ointment of Bacterial Skin Infections among Pediatric Patients Ages 5 to 18 in a Community-Based Setting.** **Wenzyl Jean Etor,** Victoriano Luna Medical Center, Philippines
13:55-14:15	**Title: Association Between C-reactive Protein-To-Albumin Ratio And 6-month Neurological Outcome In In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patients Who Underwent targeted temperature management** **Donghun Lee,** Chonnam National University Medical School, South Korea
14:15-14:35	**Title: The Association between Troponin-I Clearance after the Return of Spontaneous Circulation and outcomes in Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patients** **Wan Young Heo,** Chonnam National University Hospital, South Korea
Panel Discussions | Day 02 End | Closing Ceremony	

Day 03 | October 25, 2023 | Virtual | GMT+2	
08:30-09:00	**Registrations**
09:00-09:30	**Opening Ceremony**
Keynote Forum	
09:30-9:55	**Title: The possibility neglected case detection of COVID-19 in a Boarding School** **Dewi Sussanna,** University Indonesia, Indonesia
9:55-10:20	**Title: Transforming Clinical Skills in Nurse Education and Assessment Utilising a Blended Teaching and Learning Approach** **Mary Moylan,** South East Technological University, Ireland
10:20-10:45	**Title: Pain Management Satisfaction among Oncology Patients after the Introduction of nursing in-service pain management program: Mixed Method Design-Experimental Four Solomon Group and Instrument Development** **Nijmeh Al-Atiyyat,** Hashemite University, Jordan
Refreshments Break @ 10:45-11:00	
Speaker Session	
Session Chair: Ming-Yow Hung, Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan	
11:00-11:20	**Title: The importance of the environmental sustainability of hospital buildings** **Daniel Teixeira da Silva,** University of Evora, Portugal
11:20-11:40	**Title: Challenges faced by nurses and the nursing empowerment** **Mary Anbarasi Johnson,** CMC Vellore, India
11:40-12:00	**Title: Critical Thinking in Nursing** **Gizem Acikgoz,** Istanbul Kent University, Turkey
12:00-12:20	**Title: Surgical Management of Renal Cell Carcinoma Extending to the Right Atrium** **Abir Tazim Chowdhury,** Evercare Hospital Dhaka, Bangladesh
12:20-12:40	**Title: Building Confidence Through Online Healthcare Simulations to Promote Innovation** **Anthony Basiel,** Solent University, United Kingdom
12:40-13:00	**Title: An Overview Of The Relationship Between Ovarian Hyper Stimulation Syndrome And Hypotension Her** **Fatemeh Rahimianfar,** Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Iran
Networking Break @ 13:00-13:10	
Keynote Forum	
13:10-13:35	**Title: Effect of Video Assisted-Teaching on level of knowledge, Anxiety and Pain among Women Undergoing Colposcopy** **Amel Dawod Kamel,** King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University for Health Sciences, KSA
13:35-14:00	**Title: Exploring the relationship between grandparenting styles and grandparents' quality of life and its association with depression** **Baljit Kaur Gill,** Metropolitan University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Speaker Session	
14:00-14:20	**Title: Nutritional culture in breastfeeding women during the postpartum period** **Asli Eker,Mersin University Icel Health School Midwifery, Turkey**
14:20-14-40	**Title: Prevalence And Practices Of Self-Medication With Antibiotics Among Nursing Students At A Training Institution In Western Uganda** **Nankya Shanitah,** Mbarara University of Science and Technology Mbarara Uganda, Uganda
14:40-15-00	**Title: Case Report And Analysis Of The Literature On Sarcomatous Mesothelioma Of The Left Atrium** **Wissal Rouabeh,** Sahloul University Hospital, Tunisia
15:00-15-20	**Title: Needle stick and sharp injuries and its associated factors among health care workers in Southern Ethiopia.** **Shegaw Tesfa,** Wolkite University, Ethiopia
Panel Discussions | Day 03 End | Closing Ceremony	

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Day 1

Jennifer Coady Murphy
A Healing Guide To Having A Baby, Ireland

Biography

Jennifer Coady Murphy has helped thousands of women conceive and overcome an array of diagnosed conditions. She has guided them through safe, healthy, happy pregnancies and deliveries for the last 13 years with her proprietary, holistic approach to healing women and helping them conceive. She is the award-winning author of A Healing Guide to Having a Baby: Infertility, Emotional Wounds and Taking Back Your Power. Jennifer is based in Ireland.

Novel Holistic Approach to Conception – It might truly be all in your head!

Introduction: Infertility is common, affecting approximately one in eight couples (Cox et al, 2022), and associated with high rates of stress, anxiety and depression. It is unclear if pre-morbid mental health issues increase infertility risk, although recent evidence suggests that psychological intervention improves conception rates (Dube et al, 2023). Complementary therapies (CT) may reduce anxiety in sub fertile women (Nayak et al, 2022), it is showing great promise that CT leads to increased conception rates.

Methods: This is a description of a CT intervention for infertility. The proprietary intervention is a combination of reflex therapy, profound visualization techniques, meditation, and psychological discovery. A short case series will be presented to illustrate the interventional process involved.

Results: Of 1301 clients attending the clinic over a 13-year period, there have been 1226 conceptions and 1212 healthy live births (93.2%), including five sets of natural twins. Fourteen clients are currently pregnant. All births to date have been normal vaginal deliveries. Three cases will be discussed, each of whom had unsuccessfully been trying to conceive for 6 to 12 years with multiple rounds of invitro fertilization. Each of these clients had successful deliveries of healthy babies after less than a year of utilising this CT approach, including imagery use, visualization techniques, post graduate level reflexology and mental rehearsal.

Conclusion: This description of a reflex therapy-based CT approach to infertility has thusfar had a high live birth rate and shows promise as a novel approach to infertility. This technique is increasingly proving reliable.

Sharifa Alblooshi
Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

Biography

Sharifa Alblooshi is an Assistant Professor of Public Health and Nutrition at Zayed University, UAE. She received her Ph.D. in Public Health from the UAE University- College of Medicine and Health Sciences in the UAE in 2017. She has around 20 years of leadership and 5 years of academic experience in Public Health and Nutrition in the UAE. Her research areas are mainly in Public Health and Nutrition: Vitamin D, Physical Activity, Diabetes Mellitus, and Obesity.

UAE Women's Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Physical Activity during Pregnancy

The benefits of being physically active during pregnancy are widely acknowledged. It is important for the prevention of chronic diseases and the promotion of good health for mothers and children. However, physical activity by women in the UAE is notoriously low and reduced further during pregnancy. The same can be said regarding research about the knowledge and understanding of the benefits and risks associated with exercise as a predictor of behavior. We aimed to assess knowledge and attitudes towards physical activity during pregnancy amongst Emirati women. A cross-sectional digital survey was designed to assess knowledge and attitudes and distributed to women, aged 18–40 years, using non-randomized, purposeful snowball sampling. A total of 1538 women were recruited. Most participants were aged 20–29 years (53.5%), were Emiratis (88.9%), and had no history of chronic disease (68.6%). The participants self-reported very low levels of PA (75.5%) and had a below-average level of knowledge overall (40.6 ± 20). Younger ages ($p < 0.001$), lower educational levels ($p = 0.004$), being employed ($p = 0.014$), and having a history of chronic disease ($p = 0.016$) were significantly associated with lower mean knowledge scores, while being married ($p = 0.003$) was significantly associated with higher scores. The participants also exhibited a positive attitude towards physical activity during pregnancy by selecting answers that they supported it. To encourage physical activity, women living in the UAE could benefit from clear advice about safe physical activity during pregnancy.

Kui Ming Chan
City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Biography

K. M. CHAN graduated with BSc and received his PhD at the department of Biochemistry, the University of Hong Kong (HKU). He then moved to Mayo Clinic (Rochester MN, USA) for postdoctoral training and obtained the Edward C. Kendall Research Fellowship in Biochemistry before rejoining HKU as Research Assistant Professor in June 2013. In February 2015 he joined the Department of Biomedical Sciences (BMS), City University of Hong Kong as a tenure-track Assistant Professor and was promoted to Associate Professor in 2021. Chan is interested in understanding the role of epigenetics in regulating gene expression under physiological and pathological conditions. His group is currently focusing on 1) identifying new cancer driving histone mutations and developing therapeutics for these diseases using different animal models [1,2,3] and 2) the role of novel protein factors and RNA binding proteins in X Chromosome inactivation.

The role of histone mutations in human disease

Histones are small nuclear proteins essential for DNA packaging and epigenetic gene regulation. Recent studies on the various cancer associated-histone mutations have revealed the significance of oncohistones in driving different types of cancers. Others and work done by us have previously revealed the identification and characterization of the first oncogenic mutations in genes encode histone H3 (H3K27-to-M and H3G34-to-V/R in diffuse intrinsic pontine gliomas “DIPG” and pediatric glioblastomas “GBM”). The H3K27M mutation occurs in the N-terminal tail domain and affect gene expression via inhibiting PRC2/EZH2 activity and modulating histone post-translational modifications.

In addition to the onco-mutations found in histone H3, we have recently identified three oncogenic mutations in genes encode histone H2B in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma “PDAC” and breast cancer. The H2B-G53D mutation weakens the interaction between the histone octamer and the nucleosomal DNA. Through analyzing the ATAC-seq, PRO-seq, CUT&RUN and RNA-seq on the CRISPR-Cas9 generated H2BG53D knockin PDAC cells, our data demonstrated that the G53D mutant H2B elevated the transcription of genes involved in cancer properties including cell migration and the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway. Depletion of one of the target genes ANXA3 reduced the oncogenic properties in H2BG53D mutant cells, revealing the significance of the H2BG53D mutation in PDAC development. The H2BE76K mutation alters the interaction between Histone H2B and H4, destabilizes the nucleosomes and affects the expression of genes in multiple cancer pathways. The knockdown of one of the H2BE76K target genes, ADAM19, reduced the colony formation ability of the H2BE76K mutant breast cancer cells, indicating the importance of the H2BE76K mutation in breast cancer progression. In this meeting, I will present our ongoing work of the above two mutations and the current findings of the third H2B onco-mutation (H2BE113K) in breast and lung cancer development.

Guan Chen
Medical College of Wisconsin, USA

Biography

Guan Chen, MD, PhD, Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College of Wisconsin, studies cancer signaling and targeted therapies. Specifically, Dr. Chen has focused on study p38 MAPK signaling and Ras oncogenesis as well as p38γ phosphatase PTPH1 and nuclear receptors. Dr. Chen's work has been funded by NIH, VA, and DOD for 22 years and has yielded more than 60 peer-reviewed publications.

p38 γ MAPK inflammatory and metabolic signaling in GI cancers

p38γ MAPK (also called ERK6 or SAPK3) is a family member of stress-activated kinases and has common and specific roles as compared to other p38 proteins in signal transduction. Recent studies showed that in addition to inflammation, p38γ metabolic signaling is involved in pathogenesis of GI cancer, indicating its potential as a therapeutic target. This effect may derive from epithelial p38γwhich is activated by inflammation and oncogenic KRAS. Activated p38γ then increases expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and phosphorylates key proliferative proteins involved in metabolism and proliferative response. Conditional knockout of p38γ from epithelial cells reduces inflammation-induced colon cancer and KRAS-induced pancreatic cancer. These results can be reproduced by systemic application of p38γ inhibitor pirfenidone (PFD). Thus, targeting p38γ may be a novel approach against GI cancer.

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SPEAKERS
Day 1

Fehmida Qur
Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, UK

Biography

Fehmida Qur, Obstetrics and Gynaecology specialist. Fehmida Qur is a renowned Obstetrics and Gynaecology specialist dedicated to providing exceptional care to women. With a commitment to up-to-date specialist services in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to excel in the care of patients, Qur aims to contribute to medical care for society.

Qur completed her Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) degree from Mumbai University. She completed her residency in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Almana General Hospital in Saudi Arabia, gaining clinical expertise and mastering the intricacies of women's health.

Inspired by her fascination with the complexity of women's health and disease, she pursued a master's in Research degree from the prestigious University of Manchester in the UK. Qur is an active member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, UK (MRCOG) and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Ireland (MRCP I).

Primary Abdominal Ectopic Pregnancy: Diagnosis and Management

Introduction: Abdominal pregnancy is an extremely rare type of ectopic pregnancy, representing 1% of all ectopic pregnancies. It is potentially life-threatening, and the mortality risk is higher than for uncomplicated ectopic pregnancies. Symptoms are non-specific and usually resemble the other types of ectopic pregnancies. A high index of suspicion is essential for diagnosing and its timely management.

Presentation of case: We report a primary abdominal ectopic pregnancy in a 36-year-old primigravidae at seven weeks gestation. This patient presented with a sudden onset of severe lower abdominal pain with shooting shoulder tip pain and haemorrhagic shock due to the spontaneous separation of the gestational sac from the implantation site. She had persistent hypotension despite fluid resuscitation and significant free fluid seen on ultrasound.

Laparoscopic exploration revealed a haemoperitoneum of 1.5 L with evident clots. Bilateral fallopian tubes and ovaries were healthy. An ensac fetus of 6-7 weeks was seen adherent to the utero vesical fold, separate from fallopian tubes, with active bleeding through extrusion of placental tissues. The procedure was converted to Laparotomy. Ectopic and placental tissues were removed digitally with ease. The oozing uterovesical fold at the implantation site was repaired. Further bladder inspection by a urologist found an intact bladder. The patient was transfused with blood and discharged satisfactorily on 3rd postoperative day.

Discussion: The most common treatment option for abdominal ectopic pregnancy is surgery. Laparotomy is preferred to laparoscopic surgery in cases of intractable haemorrhage.

Conclusion: An early diagnosis provides a better prognosis. In most cases of abdominal ectopic pregnancy, management recommendations focus on timely intervention and sound surgical examination to determine the extent of placental attachment to the surrounding tissues. By creating an excellent clinical judgment regarding whether to leave the placenta in situ or remove it, the goal is to avoid massive haemorrhage and organ damage.

Vimolmas Tansathitaya
Mahidol University, Thailand

Biography

His current role, he serve as a lecturer at Thailand's Mahidol University's College of Sports Science and Technology. His primary research interests concern miRNA and chronic illnesses, as well as fitness. He is also interested in studies on the microbiome in chronic illnesses and exercise, which was presented in an article in 2022. One of his significant study topics concentrated on illnesses and their effects on birth abnormalities acquired by the second and third generations of descendants. MiRNAs and target genes were employed as biomarkers in the research. Tinarathpatra Co Ltd., Thai Health Promotion Foundation, and Mahidol University have all provided his with financial support to study the BDNF gene expressions in amphetamine drug users as part of my ongoing research. This research focused on BDNF gene expression, single nucleotide polymorphism(SNP), mRNAs, miRNAs, and the microbiota to modify miRNAs and target gene expression. After He received his Ph.D. in Health Promotion and Human Services from the University of Cincinnati in the United States, He was inspired to act on another idea. One of his initial thoughts was to look at how genotypes could potentially evolve as lifestyles shifted and how exercise could help mitigate diseases. Since then, He have been motivated to begin examining genetic causes by performing in-depth studies in epigenetics, with a focus on miRNAs and target genes as major indicators.

The impact of exercise relate miRNAs regulation change for cancer prevention between exercise and non-exercise in Rheumatoid Arthritis condition

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is classified as an autoimmune inflammatory condition characterized by pain, swelling, and inflammation of the joints, along with stiffness which can reduce function and impair the overall quality of life. Rheumatoid arthritis initiated from chronic inflammatory disorder that can affect not only just the joints but it also damages a wide variety of body systems, including the skin, eyes, lungs, heart and blood vessels. Some patient cases in post-rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis develop cancer later. Moreover, a total of 138 cases of lung and prostate solid tumors were recorded within 12 months of RA diagnosis. Furthermore, those patients diagnosed with RA experienced cancer of greater severity than was the case for patients who did not have RA. Exercise may represent a novel means of mitigating the suffering of RA and cancer patients. A number of studies have sought to examine the application of exercise as a means of inhibiting tumorigenesis. Methods: The effects of exercise interventions on serum microRNAs were investigated in pristane-induced arthritis (PIA) rat models. Twelve Sprague-Dawley male rats were divided into 4 groups including non-exercise without PIA (N-EX), non-exercise with PIA (N-EX + PIA), exercise without PIA (EX) and exercise with PIA (EX + PIA). Blood samples were collected at the end of the study period to analyze miRNA biomarkers and target cancer gene predictions. Results: Four significant Rattus norvegicus (rno-microRNAs) may purpose as tumor suppressors were identified as potential target cancer gene candidate expressions within the 4 comparative interventional exercise groups. One rno-microRNA and target cancer gene candidate was up-regulated and 3 rno-microRNAs and their target cancer genes were down-regulated. Conclusions: Exercise interventions affected rno-miRNAs regulated target cancer gene candidates ITPR3, SOCS6, ITGA6, and NKX2-1 as biomarkers for cancer prognosis in rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis.

Blake McKinley
Mayo Clinic, USA

Biography

Blake McKinley, D.O. is a 2nd year internal medicine resident at Mayo Clinic, Florida. He plans to apply for fellowship in hematology/oncology. This project was supervised by Yanyan Lou, M.D., Ph.D.

Outcomes of Patients with Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and No Disease Progression Who Continue Immunotherapy

Background: For patients who stop IO (immunotherapy) for reasons other than progression of disease (POD), such as immune-related adverse event (irAE), there is limited data that compare PFS and OS when IO is continued vs. stopped.

Body: We conducted a retrospective study of patients with mNSCLC (stage IV) who discontinued IO for reasons other than POD (including irAE) prior to 12 months (m) vs. those that continued IO > 12m. Among these patients, 23 discontinued IO before 12m, and 40 patients continued IO beyond 12m. irAE, of any grade, occurred in 37.5% of IO continued group vs 42.9% of IO stopped group with 60.0% and 16.7%, respectively, that continued IO despite irAE. Patients who continued treatment beyond 12m had a longer duration of PFS (27.9m vs 14.8m, p= 5.77E-05) with a significant increase in OS (39.7m vs 18.0m, p= 1.99E-07).

Conclusion: Patients with no POD who continued IO beyond 12m, including those with irAE, experienced a significant increase in PFS and OS compared to those who discontinued IO. This is clinically meaningful as the data supports physicians helping patients continue IO in circumstances other than POD. These findings need to be verified in a larger cohort.

Declan Sculthorpe
University of Nottingham, UK

Biography

Sculthorpe is a final year PhD Oncology student funded by Bowel Research UK and is based in the Pathology Research Group at the Biodiscovery Institute, University of Nottingham. Before undertaking his PhD, he spent several years as a research associate funded by both UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and the Medical Research Council (MRC) at the University of Nottingham. Prior to his research roles he obtained both an MSc in Molecular Cell Biology and a BSc (Hons) in Biomedical Sciences at Nottingham Trent University. He holds several peer-reviewed publications and has presented his research at National and International Conferences.

Stromal CLIC4 in colorectal cancer: A digital and spatial observational study in primaries and metastases

Chloride Intracellular Channel 4 (CLIC4), has been shown to play a critical role in regulating cellular proliferation, differentiation, and angiogenesis. The role of the protein in the growth and development of colorectal cancer (CRC) including metastases to distant organs have not been well defined. This study aimed to explore CLIC4 expression in primary and metastatic CRCs and explore whether stromal CLIC4 and its spatial distribution could provide insight into clinicopathological correlations.

Initially CRC tissue microarrays (n= 1000) were stained with CLIC4; later a small cohort (n=20) of whole slide sections from paired primary and metastatic CRC were stained. Digitised images were annotated, and algorithms constructed to assess CLIC4 staining.

CLIC4 staining was observed predominantly in the stroma. Loss of CLIC4 expression being associated with later stage ($p=0.002$), vascular invasion (VI) ($p=0.005$), high grade ($p<0.001$), right sided tumours ($p=0.003$), and MMR deficiency ($p=0.003$). CLIC4 stromal staining pattern in the intratumoural and peri-tumoural compartments of the primary matched those of the respective compartments in the metastases. The intratumoral staining appeared higher than the peripheral (primary, $p=0.057$; mets, $p=0.035$). Portal tracts immediately adjacent to metastases showed higher CLIC4 staining compared to distant portal tracts ($p=0.002$).

CLIC4, seems to be associated with stromal remodelling not only in CRC primaries but also in distant metastases. Positive CLIC4 in portal tract stroma only adjacent to metastases indicates a tumorigenic milieu created by CLIC4 at the metastatic site. Further studies are required to understand whether this serves to potentiate vascular and bile duct invasion within the liver..

Na Zhang
Southeast University, China

Biography

Na Zhang studied at Southeast University in China in 2020 and she did medicine in Tianjin University of Chinese Medicine up to 2014. She also Received National Inspirational Scholarship, University-level Scholarship, Henan University Outstanding Graduate Student Scholarship and 14th Chinese Society of Critical Care Medicine Anti-epidemic Academic Pioneer.

The Association between Longitudinal Changes in Depressive Symptoms and Cognitive Decline among Middle-Aged and Older Chinese Adults

Objective: Depression is associated with cognitive impairment and dementia, but few studies have been done on Chinese adults. This study evaluates the relationship between depressive symptoms status and cognitive function in middle-aged and elderly Chinese adults.

Methods: We included 7,968 participants from the Chinese Health and Retirement Longitudinal Survey (CHRALS) with a follow-up of 4 years. Using the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale to measure depressive symptoms, with a score of 12 or more indicating elevated depressive symptoms. Adjust covariance analysis and generalized linear analysis were used to investigate the relationship between depressive symptoms status (never, new-onset, remission and persistence) and cognitive decline. Restricted cubic spline regression was used to performed the potential nonlinear associations between depressive symptoms and the change scores of cognitive functions.

Results: During the 4-year follow-up, 1148 participants (14.41%) reported persistent depressive symptoms. The participants who have persistent depressive symptoms with more declines in total cognitive scores (least-square mean = -1.99, 95% CI: -3.70 to -0.27). Compared with never depressive symptoms, participants with persistent depressive symptoms experienced a faster decline in cognitive scores (β = -0.68, 95%CI: -0.98 to -0.38), and small difference (d=0.29) at follow-up. But females with new-onset depression had more cognitive decline than those with persistent depression (least-square mean new-onset - least-square mean persistent=-0.10), its differences in males (least-square mean new-onset - least-square mean persistent=0.03).

Conclusions: Participants with persistent depressive symptoms experienced a faster decline in cognitive function, but differently in men and women.

Fujin Fang
Southeast University, China

Biography

Fujin Fang is a Doctoral candidate in Prevent Medicine at Southeast University in 2021, He did Master's degree in Basic Medicine at Nanjing Medical University also Bachelor of Science in Life Sciences and Technology at Yunnan University in 2011, He has published more than 10 research articles in SCI (E) journals.

TMEM200A is a potential prognostic biomarker and correlated with immune infiltrates in gastric cancer

Background: Gastric Cancer (GC) is one of the most common malignant tumors in the digestive system. Several trans membrane (TMEM) proteins are defined as tumor suppressors or oncogenes. However, the role and underlying mechanism of TMEM200A in GC remain unclear.

Methods: We analyzed the expression of TMEM200A in GC. Furthermore, the influence of TMEM200A on survival of GC patients was evaluated. The correlations between the clinical information and TMEM200A expression were analyzed using chi-square test and logistic regression. Relevant prognostic factors were identified performing univariate and multivariate analysis. Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) was performed based on the TCGA dataset. Finally, we explore the relationship between TMEM200A expression and cancer immune infiltrates using CIBERSORT.

Results: TMEM200A was up-regulated in GC tissues than that in adjacent non-tumor tissues based on TCGA database. Meta-analysis and RT-qPCR validated the difference in TMEM200A expression.

Kaplan-Meier curves suggested the increased TMEM200A had a poor prognosis in GC patients. The chi-square test and logistic regression analyses showed that the TMEM200A expression correlates significantly with T stage. Multivariate analysis showed that TMEM200A expression might be an important independent predictor of poor overall survival in GC patients. GSEA identified 5 immune- related signaling pathways and 5 tumor-related signaling pathways significantly enriched in the high TMEM200A expression phenotype pathway. Finally, we found CD8+ T cells are apparently decreased in high TMEM200A expression group. Conversely, eosinophils are increased in high expression group compared with low expression group.

Conclusion: TMEM200A is a potential prognostic biomarker and correlated with immune infiltrates in GC.

Angela Caponnetto
University of Catania, Italy

Biography

Angela Caponnetto is a PhD at the Department of Biomedical and Biotechnological Sciences of University of Catania. She works in the research group of Prof. Cinzia Di Pietro where she studies the expression patterns of non-coding RNAs in ovarian follicles, in cumulus cells and in blastocoel fluid, their association with oocyte and embryo quality and their correlation with reproductive aging, in order to understand their biological role in female gametogenesis and preimplantation embryo.

Down-regulation of long non-coding RNAs in reproductive aging and analysis of the lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA networks in human cumulus cells

Therapies for Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL) have improved in the last few years but one of their common effects is gonadal toxicity that contributes to fertility damage of patients inducing temporary or irreversible loss of fertility. In this study, we investigated by NanoString technology miRNA expression profile in follicular fluid (FF) samples from young women affected by HL and found 13 miRNAs dysregulated in HL samples with respect to controls. These miRNAs are involved in molecular signaling pathways related to cancer, gametogenesis and embryogenesis, as shown by functional enrichment analysis. In addition, gene ontology data revealed that let-7b-5p, miR-423-5p, miR-503-5p, miR-574-5p and miR-1303 are involved in biological processes related to follicle development and oocyte maturation. Let-7b-5p holds the central position in the regulatory network of miRNA-mRNA interactions, has the highest number of mRNA target genes shared with the other DE miRNAs and is significantly down-regulated in HL FF samples. These data represent the first molecular analysis on FF of young women with HL and led us to wonder about the potential influence of miRNA deregulation on oocyte quality. Further studies are needed to verify the reproductive potential of young patients with HL before starting chemotherapy protocols and provide them a guarantee of an adequate protocol of fertility preservation.

Truptibahen Barot
Shachyartham, India

Biography

Trupti Barot (B.A.M.S) (M.D – Infertility TM) Managing director of Shachyartham Ayurvedic Infertility Research Centre, Surat, India. Founder of Shachyartham Pitamah Foundation Trust - NGO (Surat, India). International Ayurveda Physician and expert in infertility (Female & Male Infertility) practicing over last 23 years.

Management of Infertility in Low AMH Females with Ayurvedic Medicine – A Clinical Study

Objective: The objective of this study on infertility is to improve vitality, develop good quality ovum, purify ovum, naturally balance hormones, prepare reproductive system for fertilization, conceive naturally, delay menopause, bless healthy child to infertile couple and to make our society healthy.

Causes: Low AMH suggests low fertility, poor quality of ovum, fetus abortion, unhealthy child with low birth weight or with abnormalities. Factors leading to infertility includes age, pathology, improper diet, unhealthy lifestyle, stress, and pollution.

Method: According to ayurveda, 5000 years old ancient science. Imbalance of three dosha - vatta, pita and kapha make deformities in reproductive tissues (ovum and sperm) which is responsible for infertility.

Treatments-
a. Tab. Gynostrong
b. Shachyartham (herbal powder)
c. Cap. Sperman

a & b are useful to increase AMH level and develop good quality of ovum naturally. Whereas b & c are useful to increase sperm count, improve in sperm motility and sperm morphology responsible to treat oligospermia, asthanospermia, even some azoospermia cases along with proper food habits, yoga, meditation, proper lifestyle, garbhadhan sanskar (preconceive counselling), garbhasanskar (post pregnancy counselling - medicine, lifestyle, food habits)

Result: Achieved positive results by conceiving naturally to several hundreds of couples including IVF failure cases. Success rate of over 50% in cases with AMH <1..

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Posters Day 1

Petra Borilova Linhartova
Recetox, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

Biography

Petra Borilova Linhartova is associate professor at the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University working as a Head of the Environmental Genomics Research Group as well as a Head of the Microbiome Analytical Laboratories, RECETOX Research Infrastructure. She is molecular geneticist and her research focuses on the study of the etiopathogenesis of complex diseases. Her publication portfolio includes 45 WoS articles and her h-index is currently 13. She is the principal investigator several projects and leader of task in the ongoing HORIZON EUROPE project „Discovering the causes of three poorly understood cancers in Europe.

Transcriptomic analysis of esophageal tissues and potential biomarkers for differential diagnostics of Barrett´s mucosa and esophageal adenocarcinoma

Barrett's esophagus (BE) is considered a precancerous condition increasing the risk of esophageal adenocarcinoma (EAC) development. This study aimed to find biomarkers with the potential for differential diagnostics of BE and EAC.

This pilot study comprised 24 endoscopically examined subjects, namely 12 patients with BE and 12 with EAC. Paired esophageal tissue samples (with the main pathology and adjacent tissue, paraffin-embedded) were histopathologically examined and the presence of CDX2, a diagnostic biomarker for BE// EAC, was immunohistochemically determined using a specific antibody. RNA was isolated from the paired fresh-frozen esophageal tissues, RNAseq library was prepared, and a single-read RNAseq (1x75) was conducted using an Illumina NovaSeq 6000 System.

After rRNA removal and mapping to human reference, we obtained 2x 27.5-184 mil. reads per sample. Compared to EAC tissues, we observed a downregulation of the hallmark pathway for angiogenesis and an upregulated hallmark pathway for bile acid metabolism in BE ($p<0.01$). CDX2 protein and CDX2 gene were highly expressed in tissues with the main pathology in comparison to the adjacent tissue from both BE and EAC patients ($p<0.001$). On the other hand, the expression of MUC2 (mucin 2) as well as ACER2 (alkaline ceramidase 2) were upregulated in the BE tissue, and among others, TFPI2 (tissue factor pathway inhibitor 2) was downregulated in BE vs EAC tissues ($p<0.001$).

In line with the literature, we confirmed that MUC2 is expressed in BE but not in EAC tissues. It has, therefore, the potential to serve as a biomarker of both differential diagnosis and/or prognosis.

Fehmida Qur
Princess Royal Maternity Hospital, UK

Biography

Fehmida Qur, Obstetrics and Gynaecology specialist. Fehmida Qur is a renowned Obstetrics and Gynaecology specialist dedicated to providing exceptional care to women. With a commitment to up-to-date specialist services in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to excel in the care of patients, Dr Qur aims to contribute to medical care for society.

Qur completed her Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) degree from Mumbai University. She completed her residency in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Almana General Hospital in Saudi Arabia, gaining clinical expertise and mastering the intricacies of women's health.

Inspired by her fascination with the complexity of women's health and disease, she pursued a master's in Research degree from the prestigious University of Manchester in the UK. Qur is an active member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, UK (MRCOG) and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Ireland (MRCP I).

Induction of Labour- An Audit Evaluating Outcomes Following Second Round of Prostin Gel

Objectives: To assess the effectiveness and safety of second round of intravaginal Prostin gel for induction of labour.

Patients and methods: This is a retrospective study conducted in the maternity ward at Princess Royal Maternity Hospital in singleton pregnancies who underwent induction of labour (IOL) with Prostin gel between July and September 2022. The selected population concerned patients to benefit from cervical ripening by second round of Prostin gel. The outcomes studied were the progress of labour, success rate, mode of delivery and maternal and neonatal morbidity.

Results: A total of 502 patients underwent IOL using Prostin gel. Thirty-four patients underwent IOL with second round of Prostin gel. The main indications for IOL were post-term pregnancy, reduced fetal movements and large for gestational age. Planned Caesarean births who declined to continue second round of IOL were 6/34 (18%). Twenty-eight patients completed the second round of IOL. The vaginal birth rate was 19/28 (68%). The emergency Caesarean birth rate was 9/28 (32%). The indication for Caesarean birth was 5/34 (14%) foetal heart rate abnormalities on CTG, failure to progress in first stage 2/34 (6%) and second stage of labour 2/34 (6%). 1/28 (3.5%) patients had Caesarean birth for fetal distress without labour. The remaining 27/28 patients progressed successfully into labour.

Discussion and conclusion: In over half of the cases (68%), the use of second round of Prostin gel for IOL resulted in a vaginal birth without a significant increase in emergency Caesarean birth (32%) compared to first round of IOL (27%). This practice does not appear to increase maternal or neonatal morbidity. The use of second round of Prostin gel could be considered a safe and effective method of IOL.

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Keynote Day 2

Ming-Yow Hung
Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Biography

Ming-Yow Hung is a professor of medicine at shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei medical university. He has studied CAS for more than 15 years, during which time he has authored more than 50 peer-reviewed articles. Ming-Yow Hung is a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association, and has served on review committees for 27 prestigious journals, including Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions, and International Journal of Molecular Sciences. He is now guest leading Special Issues for 2 journals, Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity and Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine.

Apolipoprotein(a)/Lipoprotein(a)-Induced Oxidative-Inflammatory α7-nAChR/p38 MAPK/IL-6/RhoA-GTP Signaling Axis And M1 Macrophage Polarization Modulate Inflammation-Associated Development Of Coronary Artery Spasm

Objective: Apolipoprotein(a)/Lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)], a major carrier of oxidized phospholipids, and α7-nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (α7-nAChR) may play an important role in the development of coronary artery spasm (CAS). In CAS, the association between Lp(a) and the α7-nAChR-modulated inflammatory macrophage polarization and activation, and smooth muscle cell dysfunction remain unknown.

Methods: We investigated the relevance of Lp(a)/α7-nAChR signaling in patient monocyte-derived macrophages and human coronary artery smooth muscle cells (HCASMCs) using expression profile correlation analyses, fluorescence-assisted cell sorting flow cytometry, immunoblotting, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, and clinicopathological analyses.

Results: There are increased serum Lp(a) levels (3.98-fold, p = 0.011) and macrophage population (3.30-fold, p = 0.013) in patients with CAS compared with patients without CAS. Serum Lp(a) level was positively correlated with high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (r2 =0.48, p <0.01), IL-6 (r2 =0.38, p = 0.03), and α7-nAChR (r2 =0.45, p <0.01) in patients with CAS, but not in patients without CAS. Compared with untreated or low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-treated macrophages, Lp(a)-treated macrophages exhibited markedly enhanced α7-nAChR mRNA expression (p <0.01) and activity (p <0.01), in vitro and ex vivo. Lp(a) but not LDL preferentially induced CD80+ macrophage (M1) polarization, and reduced the inducible nitric oxide synthase expression and the subsequent NO production. While shRNA-mediated loss of α7-nAChR function reduced the Lp(a)-induced CD80+ macrophage pool, both shRNA and anti-IL-6 receptor Tocilizumab suppressed Lp(a)-upregulated α7-nAChR, p-p38 MAPK, IL-6 and RhoA-GTP protein expression levels in cultures of patient monocyte-derived macrophages and HCASMCs.

Conclusions: Elevated Lp(a) levels upregulate α7-nAChR/IL-6/p38 MAPK signaling in macrophages of CAS patients and HCASMC, suggesting that Lp(a)-triggered inflammation mediates CAS through α7-nAChR/p38 MAPK/IL-6/RhoA-GTP signaling induction, macrophage M1 polarization and HCASMC activation.

Davoud Shojaeizadeh
Tehran University of Medical Sciences, School of Public Health, Iran

Biography

Davoud Shojaeizadeh has completed his PhD at the age of 35 years from Liverpool University, School of Tropical Medicine in UK. He is a faculty member of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and full professor in health education and health promotion. He published more than 55 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute. He also published 37 books.

The effect of educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model to reduce the anxiety of nurses in the hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences

People who work in hospitals such as nurses have many stress and they are exposed to anxiety disorders. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of applied relaxation based of PRECEDE Model to reduce anxiety of nurses.

In this interventional study, 40 nurses as control group and 40 nurses as experimental group were randomly selected. To measure the rate of anxiety the questioner of Eshpiel Bergerand for intervention a questioner based on PRECEDE Model were used. For intervention there was 7 sessions and each session took between 60 to 90 minutes. Date collected before and after the intervention. Data analyzed by statistical techniques such as SPSS version 20.

The findings of the study indicated that there is no difference between the mean of anxiety before the intervention in the control and experimental groups (P=0/3). The results of the study showed that there is significant difference between the mean of the anxiety in experimental group and control group after intervention (P<0/001). The findings of the study also indicated that six months after the intervention there is significant difference between predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors and behavior to reduce anxiety in control group and experimental group (P<0/001).

The PRECEDE Model had an effect on reducing the anxiety of nurses. It is concluded that using educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model is applicable on specific population to promote health.

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SPEAKERS
Day 2

Min Bao
Southeast University, China

Biography

She is from Nanjing, China. She is a PhD candidate in Southeast University. She is 27 years old. Her current research direction is the health management of the elderly, and her has published two SCI papers and won the advanced individual of academic innovation at the university level.

Longitudinal Association between Muscle Strength and Depression in Middle-Aged and Older Adults: A 7-Year Prospective Cohort Study in China

Background: Evidence regarding the associations between muscle strength in different parts of the body and depression is lacking. This study examined whether poor muscle strength is associated with a higher incidence of depression in a large cohort of middle-aged and older adults.

Methods: In total, 5,228 middle-aged and older adults from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study without depression at baseline were followed for 7 years. Their demographic characteristics, chronic diseases and lifestyle behaviors were assessed. After adjusting for relevant variables, a Cox regression was used to determine the relationship between muscle strength and incident depression.

Results: Over 32,544 person-years of follow-up, 1,490 participants developed depression. Low muscle strength at baseline was associated with a higher 7-year incident of depression, even after excluding those who developed depression within 2 years. After adjusting for confounding factors, it was found that a higher baseline relative handgrip strength was a protective factor against depression (HR [95% CI]=0.575 [0.430-0.768] for the lowest quartile vs. the highest quartile; p<0.001). Longer times on the 5TSTS test were a risk factor for depression (HR [95% CI]=1.321 [1.077-1.621] for the lowest quartile vs. the highest quartile; p=0.007). When the strengths of the upper and lower limbs were considered together, the hazard ratio for depression in people with relatively greater muscle strength was 0.463 (95% CI=0.307–0.699; p<0.001).

Conclusions: Muscle strength could be predictive of depression, and the combined measurement of upper and lower limb muscle strength can improve the predictive ability.

Dorothy Bai
Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

A Comprehensive Pilot Study on the User Experience of Professional Caregivers Utilizing a Screen-Based Social Robot in Dementia Care

Dementia represents a paramount public health challenge. While the incorporation of social robots into dementia care has gained traction globally, the comprehensive understanding of their acceptance and the ensuing experience among care providers remains under-researched. This study probes the user experience of professional dementia caregivers interacting with a screen-based social robot.

Methods: Utilizing a cross-sectional design, a select group of professional caregivers from a specialized care institution in Northern Taiwan were recruited. The study's focal instrument, a screen-based social robot, emulated a humanoid child with a screen-face. It stood at approximately thirty centimeters in both height and width and weighed around 2.5 kilograms. Key functionalities intended for dementia care included telecommunication, singing and dancing, and programmed activities. Participants underwent a two-hour activity segment, commencing with a researcher-led demonstration followed by an unguided interaction with the robot. The collected data encompassed demographic details, a User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ), and a System Usability Scale (SUS). Primarily descriptive analysis was employed to delineate the receptivity and experience associated with this technological integration into dementia care.

Results: Among the 23 participants (average age: 45.4; 87% female), the mean tenure as a professional caregiver stood at 18 years, with an average of 4.4 years dedicated to dementia care. While 87% were previously aware of social robots, a mere 13% had prior hands-on experience. The UEQ, ranging from -3 (highly unfavorable) to +3 (exceptionally favorable), revealed notably positive scores across its six dimensions. The scores spanned from 1.185 (efficiency) to 1.935 (attractiveness). However, the converted SUS score registered at 68, indicating that the robot's usability only met the basic acceptance threshold, thus signaling the need for enhancement.

Discussion: Professional caregivers exhibited significant enthusiasm towards the incorporation of screen-based social robots in dementia care, predominantly driven by the allure of the technology. Nevertheless, system usability concerns emerged. Future endeavors should delve deeper into both formal and informal caregivers' experiences with such robots and endeavor to refine the systems for optimal alignment with dementia care needs.

Giurikhan Magomedova
Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution "Petrovsky National Research Centre Of Surgery", Russia

Biography

Magomedova Giurikhan a cardiovascular surgeon. Education: Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Sechenov University) graduated in 2017. Cardiovascular residency: Petrovsky National Research Centre of Surgery (The Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations) from 2017 to 2019, had an active surgical experience. Postgraduate: Petrovsky National Research Centre of Surgery (The Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations) from 2019 to 2022, in June 2022 was awarded the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences. From 2020 to nowadays working in Petrovsky National Research Centre of Surgery (The Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations), as cardiovascular surgeon.

Clinical Case Of Complex Treatment of Deep Sternal Wound Infection After Coronary Bypass Surgery In A Patient With Diabetes Mellitus

Background: A deep sternal wound infection is a life-threatening complication accompanied by high mortality rates in cases of late diagnosis and inadequate treatment. following case report shows how a plastic surgical approach associated to the adoption of specific therapy has integrated and optimized treatment of a very complex clinical case.

Aim: How to treat a complication in a patient with diabetes

Case Report: A 64-year-old man was diagnosed with a four-vessel coronary artery disease. The patient had a clinical background hypertension, a body mass index of 29.78 kg/ m, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes mellitus 2 types. Clinical mediastinitis manifestation presented on 6th pod.On the 9th pod, a sternum restabilization, secondary sutures and an irrigation-aspiration system was performed with no clinical improvements. The wound started left open to allow time an infection to clear with daily dressings with antiseptics and levomekol ointment on the 27th pod. After microbiological examination of wound discharge was treated with a range of antibiotics and antifungal therapy was started. On the 87th pod the wound was cleaned and granulation tissue was formed, a first step to close the sternum defect-necrectomy and sequestrectomy of dead tissue,fragmented areas of the left half of the sternum , cartilaginous processes of the ribs , tissue between the body and the manubrium of the sternum were removed . The second reconstructive surgery-necrosequestrectomy, resection of cartilaginous processes of 3-10 left ribs, reconstruction with pectoralismajor myocutaneous flap was performed on 168th postoperative day. He had clinical improvement and, after several exams, was released from the hospital.

These pictures are for the jury, as they truly show our experience

Domingos Soares
National Institute of Public Health Timor-Leste (INSP-TL), Research and Training Department,
East Timer

Biography

Domingos Soares has a nurse background with years of experience in teaching, training, and managing health services. He hold a double Master Degree in management (MM) and Nursing (M.Enf) and Doctoral degree by Research at University Airlangga, Indonesia. He was the Head of department Quality Control of National Hospital Guido Valadares since 2006 to February 2007. He was the Academic Director of Institute Ciencias de Saúde (ICS) MoH Timor-Leste from 2008 to September 2012 and Training Director of Instituto Nacional de Saúde MoH Timor-Leste since 2013 to February 2016. He was acting as part-time lectures at private universities in Dili since 2005 until now.

Development of Interpersonal Soft Skills Learning Model (SSIP) Based on Transformative Learning Theory and Digitalization (TLTD) To Improve Nurse Competence In Hospital

Background: The actual condition of nursing shows that the nurse's ability to conduct assessments, formulate dignoses, plan, implementation, evaluation and communication still lacking. The purpose of the research was to develop a TLTD-based SSIP learning model to improve nurse's competencies.

Method: The research was conducted through 3 stages. Stage 1: Design: cross sectional; Subject: 190 nurse. Variables: individu characteristics, facilities, social environment support, TLTD, SSIP and nurse competence, data collection using instruments start on 6 June-10 August 2022 at HNGV Dili, HoREX Baucau and HR Maliana Timor-Leste. Analysis descriptive and inferential using SEM-PLS. Stage 2: module development based on phase 1, FGD and expert consultation. Stage 3: Design: quasy experiment with SSIP module training, Subject: 60 nurses (30 interventions group HoREX Baucau and 30 control group HR Maliana). Analysis: Wilcoxon and Mann Withney was used.

Results: stage 1 research shows that individual characteristic, facility factors, social environment support, TLTD, SSIP and nurse competence with a T-Statistic value of > 1.96 formed a new learning model. Stage 2 of the development of TLTD-based SSIP learning modules based on new findings, FGDs and expert consultations then formed a new module containing SSIP material. Stage 3: module implementation affects nurse competence with p value of ethical and legal practice: 0,000, professional nursing practice: 0,000, leadership and management: 0,000, education and research: 0,001 and professional, personal and quality development: 0,000. All five indicators were significantly smaller than apla (α) 0,05 in the intervention group.

Conclusion: This study found that in the form of a learning model by 5 variables including facility factors, social environment support, TLTD, SSIP learning and nurse competence has positive implication for improving the competence of hospital nurses.

Wenzyl Jean Etor

Victoriano Luna Medical Center, Armed Forces of the Philippines Health Service Command, Philippines

Biography

Wenzyl Jean Etor Born in the province of Southern Philippines and She graduated with her Bachelor of Science in Nursing at the University of Southern Philippines Foundation in 2010. her graduation with her Doctor in Medicine from Southwestern University School of Medicine, Cebu City, Philippines. She had her post-graduate internship at Victoriano Luna Medical Center (previously Armed Forces of the Philippines Medical Center). Being in a military institution since post graduate internship, influenced her to a part of the armed forces. She graduated from her Military Training Course last 2020.

Randomized, Double-Blind, Controlled Trial of Monolaurin Ointment versus Mupirocin Ointment of Bacterial Skin Infections among Pediatric Patients Ages 5 to 18 in a Community-Based Setting

Objective: The objective of the study is to determine the clinical efficacy of monolaurin ointment versus mupirocin ointment in the treatment of skin infections of children in the community-based setting

Study Design: Double-Blind, Randomized Clinical Trial

Setting: Community-Based Setting

Subjects: A total of 57 children with skin infections were screened for eligibility. 17 subjects were not eligible, and 40 satisfied the eligibility criteria. A total of 40 subjects underwent randomization for the treatment groups

Interventions: Subjects were randomly assigned to monolaurin ointment (twice daily) for 7 days and mupirocin ointment (twice daily) for 7 days

Statistical Analysis: Mann-Whitney U Test was used for non-parametric analysis (SIRS). T-test was used for parametric analysis (Wound size) and Chi-Square was used to compare two frequencies of non-parametric analysis (Gram Stain). All statistics tests are two-sided and performed using a 5% significance level and 95% confidence intervals (CI). p-values of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Main Outcome Measures: The primary outcome measures of clinical efficacy were the responses of subjects to the treatment by assessment of the post-treatment using the Skin Infection Rating Scale (SIRS). The secondary outcome measures were the wound size, microbiologic post-treatment gram stain, and culture.

Results: Monolaurin ointment was as effective as mupirocin ointment in terms of Skin Infection Rating Scale (SIRS): Blistering (p=0.49601), Exudate (p=0.49601), Crust (p=0.14231), Erythema (p=0.29806), Pain/Itch (p=0.39743). In terms of wound size (p=0.42945) and terms of microbiologic results (p=0.882553). No adverse drug reactions were noted for both monolaurin and mupirocin ointment.

Conclusion: The use of monolaurin ointment in the treatment of skin infections in children is equivalent to mupirocin based on the post-treatment assessment of the Skin Infection Rating Scale (SIRS), wound size, and gram stain and culture. Keywords: Monolaurin ointment, Mupirocin ointment, Bacterial Skin Infection

Donghun Lee
Chonnam National University Medical School, South Korea

Association between C-reactive Protein-To-Albumin Ratio And 6-month Neurological Outcome in In-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patients Who Underwent targeted temperature management

Background: The inflammatory response that occurs following cardiac arrest can determine the long-term prognosis in in-hospital cardiac arrest (IHCA) patients who underwent targeted temperature management (TTM). We investigated the C-reactive protein to albumin ratio (CAR) after cardiac arrest to determine long-term outcome in IHCA patients treated with TTM.

Methods: The current retrospective observational study examined IHCA patients treated with TTM at a single tertiary care hospital between January 2017 and December 2021. We measured CAR immediately after return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC). We performed area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) analyses to investigate the relationship between CAR and neurological outcome. Primary outcome was neurological outcome at 6 months.

Results: Among the 95 patients, 71 (74.7%) had a poor neurological outcome at 6 months. The CARs of poor outcomes group had significantly higher than those of good outcomes group (0.47 [0.10–2.86] vs. 0.03 [0.01–0.15], P-value < 0.001). The AUCs of CAR for predicting 6-month neurological outcome was 0.783 (95 confidence interval, 0.687–0.861).

Conclusion: CAR immediately after ROSC can help predict the long-term prognosis of IHCA patients treated with TTM.

Wan Young Heo
Chonnam National University Hospital, South Korea

The Association between Troponin-I Clearance after the Return of Spontaneous Circulation and outcomes in Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Patients

Background: Elevated levels of troponin-I (TnI) are common in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) patients. However, studies evaluating the prognostic value of troponin clearance in OHCA patients are lacking. We aimed to examine how TnI clearance differed according to neurological outcome group and mortality group at 6 months.

Methods: This retrospective observational study included adults (age ≥18 years) who were treated for an OHCA between February 2019 and December 2022. Peak TnI levels were expressed based on the time from ROSC: less than 24 h, TnI1st; 24 h to 48 h, TnI2nd; and 48 h to 72 h, TnI3rd. TnI clearances (TnI-C) were calculated as ([TnI1st − TnI2nd]/TnI1st) × 100, and they were expressed as TnI-C1st and TnI-C2nd. The primary outcome was a poor neurological outcome at 6 months, defined by cerebral performance categories 3, 4, and 5. The secondary outcome was 6-month mortality.

Results: A total of 227 patients were included. A poor neurological outcome at 6 months and 6-month mortality were reported in 150 (66.1%) and 118 (52.0%) patients, respectively. TnI-C1st was significantly lower in poor outcome groups than in good outcome groups (neurological outcome at 6 months, 54.4% vs 42.3%; 6-month mortality, 52.1% vs 42.7%). In multivariable analyses, TnI-C1st < 50% was independently associated with a poor neurological outcome (odds ratio [OR] 2.078, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.080–3.995, P = 0.028) and mortality (OR 2.131, 95% CI 1.114–4.078, P = 0.022) at 6 months.

Conclusions: After ROSC, TnI-C1st < 50% was associated with a poor neurological outcome and mortality at 6 months in OHCA patients.

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Keynote Day 3

Dewi Susanna
University Indonesia, Indonesia

Biography

Dewi Susanna has been a lecturer in the Faculty of Public Health University Indonesia since 1988 graduated from Doctoral Degree from Faculty of Public Health University Indonesia in 2005. Her research interests are malaria, dengue fever, filariasis, food safety, hygiene and sanitation, and reproductive health. She assigned as an editor in chief in Makara Journal of Health Sciences 2010-2015, Kesmas: National Public Health Journal 2014-2023, and as a member of editorial Board Berita Kedokteran Masyarakat 2017-now.

The possibility neglected case detection of COVID-19 in a Boarding School

Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) are similar to the symptoms of COVID-19, although most people exposed to this virus will experience mild to severe symptoms. This symptom is similar to ARI symptoms often experienced by children, including Islamic boarding school students or 'pesantren'. This study aimed to identify symptoms of respiratory infection that can be used to predict COVID-19 infection.

The method used was a survey with a cross-sectional approach in a male Islamic boarding school in TAPAN, Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia in August with interviews using a self-administered questionnaire containing the description of the Islamic boarding school, the environmental condition of the 'pesantren'. Symptoms of respiratory problems experienced by male students, types of examinations that have been carried out, and healthy living habits in washing hands. The minimum samples was calculated using the Slovin formula, with a prevalence of 0.5, then a 97 was obtained, but the total samples used were 100 students. The interviews were conducted with the assistance of teachers whom the researcher had given prior explanations. The analyzed descriptively showing the frequency and percentage of each variable.

Signs and symptoms experienced by students mainly were sneezing (90%), headache (68%), nasal congestion (64%), colds (55%), and muscle or body aches (50%). The other symptoms were sore throat, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chill, and nausea or vomit.

The most symptom of COVID-19 experienced by the student were headache, nasal congestion, muscle or body aches, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chill, and nausea or vomit. Some students might have COVID-19. Surveillance is needed to tracing and follow up the condition of the students and their families using swab PCR tests. It needed research to identify the symptoms of COVID-19 conducted in female Islamic boarding schools and any other schools.

Mary Moylan
South East Technological University
Waterford campus, Ireland

Biography

Mary Moylan is a Register Nurse and an accomplished nurse lecturer in SETU since 2020 and has over 25 years' experience in healthcare, dedicating herself to shaping the future of healthcare professionals. Grounded in nursing expertise, she seamlessly transitioned to academia, imparting practical insights to aspiring nurses. Her pedagogical approach emphasizes critical thinking and clinical competence, underpinned by her real-world experience. Mary's interactive teaching methods make intricate medical concepts accessible, while her mentorship extends beyond the classroom, guiding students toward successful healthcare careers. Her commitment to advancing nursing is evident in her research contributions, reflecting her dedication to staying current in the field. Mary's impact as a nurse lecturer resonates in her students' growth and the future of nursing, exemplifying a passionate educator shaping competent and compassionate healthcare professionals.

Transforming Clinical Skills in Nurse Education and Assessment Utilising a Blended Teaching and Learning Approach

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a transformative effect on teaching and facilitating clinical skills within undergraduate nursing programmes. Traditionally, clinical nursing skills have been taught face to face in the Department of Nursing and Health Care in South East Technological University (SETU), however, due to the pandemic, skills content has had to be taught through a blended format, predominantly on-line. The curriculum remained unchanged, with clinical skill content to be delivered, and learning outcomes which were required to be met. There was significant pressure to deliver skills teaching in an effective way despite the enforced change due to the pandemic restrictions on face-to- face teaching.

On-line student engagement was a priority for the working group as active engagement has been shown to enhance students' motivation to learn and increase students' satisfaction in achieving their educational goals. Furthermore, positive student engagement can reduce the sense of isolation and lend itself to improved students' performance.

This paper provides an overview of how some of the academic team of a higher institute of technology, in the Republic of Ireland, creatively met these challenges, through on-line delivery and a blended learning approach. The module teams utilised the application of Problem Based Learning (PBL), underpinned with a philosophical framework based on Critical Social Theory (CST) principles. In order to achieve this, an acronym was devised namely RAPID (Recognise, Assessment, Plan, Interventions and Discuss). The students were supported to develop a Portfolio of Clinical Scenarios, to enhance their learning which empowered the students to further develop their critical thinking skills.

Recommendations include a problem based learning and interdisciplinary structured nursing approach to patient assessment using the acronym RAPID. This enabled students to develop their problem- solving skills. Therefore, applying it to real world problem-based patient case scenarios, which can enhance student motivation and engagement.

Nijmeh AL-Atiyyat
Hashemite University, Jordan

Biography

Nijmeh Al-Atiyyat is a Associate Professor Adult Health Department, and Advanced Nurse Specialist–Oncology/Nursing Education also Mentor of Oncology in Nursing Master Program. She is the member of Faculty of Nursing at Hashemite University in Jordan, She also worked as a UNESCO- Vice-Chairperson IBC, Co-editor of IBC/UNESCO Newsletter Nesco Chairholder.

Pain Management Satisfaction among Oncology Patients after the Introduction of nursing in-service pain management program: Mixed Method Design-Experimental Four Solomon Group and Instrument Development

Introduction: Many patients suffer from unrelieved pain in hospital settings. Nurses have a pivotal role in pain management. Hence, a nurse-based pain management program may influence how hospitalized patients experience pain. Ineffective pain management among hospital patients can be attributed to several factors, including the difficulties in performing pain assessments, the lack of a standardized pain management protocol, and the insufficient knowledge of pain management among nurses in hospital settings. Objectives: The main goal of this study is to assess the satisfaction of oncology patients toward pain management after introducing a nursing in-service pain management program. Also, to compare and contrast nurses' knowledge and attitudes toward pain management before and after the educational intervention. Methods: This is a mixed design study of Experimental Four Solomon Group, and descriptive, correlational, cross-sectional study design took place in Dubai Hospital, Dubai Health Authority (DHA), in the United Arab Emirates, between September 2020 and December 2020. Result: The current study consisted of 300 patients. Paired t-test revealed that nurses' knowledge and attitudes towards pain have shifted after receiving pain education $p<0.05$. Post-in-service education program patient satisfaction increased significantly (4.71±1.33) when compared to pre-in-service education program patient satisfaction (3.31±1.23), (-1.405, $p<0.005$). ANOVA test showed that the length of stay and level of education were statistically significant with satisfaction ($p<0.05$). Internal consistency reliability of the Pain Care Quality Survey (PainCQ) was established (alpha $r>.923$) for the English version and (alpha $r>.966$) for the Arabic version (APainCQ). Conclusion: The study found that after receiving pain education, nurses' knowledge and attitudes toward pain increased significantly, maintaining that higher level over time. Most importantly, patients' satisfaction significantly increased when nurses were introduced to a pain management program. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the pain management program in improving nurses' knowledge and attitude toward pain control, which impacts patient outcomes and increases patient satisfaction.

What will audience learn from your presentation?

- To improve pain assessment and management practices and provide timely and optimal pain management
- Introduce valid and reliable tool in both languages to assess patient satisfaction toward the pain assessment and management provided by nurses and healthcare providers.
- The work focused primarily on steps to establish the validity and factor structure of the Pain CQ

Amel Dawod Kamel Gouda
King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University for Health Sciences, KSA

Biography

Amel Dawod Kamel Gouda is a Assistance professor of Maternal and New born health nursing, Collage of Nursing, King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University for Health Sciences. She is also Master Program Coordinator (Midwifery Master) at Collage of Nursing -King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University for Health Sciences - Ministry of the National Guard –Riyadh _Central Region Saudi Arabia and the Member in Scientific Committee and Keynote speaker of many International Medical and Nursing Conferences.

Effect of Video Assisted-Teaching on level of knowledge, Anxiety and Pain among Women Undergoing Colposcopy

Colposcopy is considered a stressful and painful procedure. High anxiety levels stem from a lack of knowledge about the procedure and fear of pain. One of the best ways to relieve anxiety is to provide women with knowledge to improve awareness, cooperation during procedures and compliance. Video assisted-teaching is considered as an effective method to provide accurate practical knowledge, decrease anxiety levels and reduce the pain experience among women undergoing colposcopy.

Aim of the study: is to evaluate the effect of video assisted-teaching on level of knowledge, anxiety and pain among women undergoing colposcopy.

Research design: A quasi-experimental research design was utilized.

Setting: The study was conducted at the colposcopy outpatient clinics at Obstetrics and Gynecology outpatient department at El Kaser Aliniy University Hospital, Cairo University, Egypt.

Sample: A purposive sample of 70 women was recruited for the study.

Tools: Five tools were used for data collection 1) Women structured interviewing questionnaire; 2) Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) scale; 3) Numerical Pain Rating Scale (NPRS); 4) Knowledge Assessment Questionnaires and 5) Video assisted-teaching and booklet.

Results: The mean age of the women was 38.90±11.21years old. The most frequent indication for colposcopy was abnormal Pap smear, persistent vaginal discharge, unhealthy cervix, unexplained vaginal bleeding and post-menopausal bleeding. There was statistically significant difference in the total mean score of knowledge, anxiety and pain among women after receiving video assisted-teaching.

Conclusion: The study concluded that video assisted-teaching was found to have a positive effect on level of knowledge, reducing anxiety and pain among studied women.

Recommendations: The result of this study should bolster the value of including video assisted-teaching as an integral part by nurses who have a key role in the management of women undergoing colposcopy and care can make it more modulated.

Baljit Kaur Gill
Metropolitan University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Biography

Baljit Kaur Gill is an Associate Professor at Hong Kong Metropolitan University. She have over 13 years of higher education teaching and research experience. Her research interest includes Gerontology and Gerontechnology, Simulation and Technology Based Education, Nurse Competence and Education, Long-term Care, Race and Ethnicity, Transcultural Care, Bioethics. She is also interested on how incorporation of technology enhances psychological and physical health of older adults. Dr. Gill have a rich cultural experience in different countries. She is also an active simulationalist and nurse education, focusing on using different technology to enhance teaching and learning and development of competence.

Exploring the relationship between Grand Parenting styles and grandparents' quality of life and its association with depression

Introduction: Grand parenting means those grandparents involve a dyadic relationship with one or multiple grandchildren (Arber & Timonen, 2012). However, those experiences of caring grandchildren led to the influence on grandparents' psychological health, like depression, stress level and also their quality of life (Yalcin et al., 2018). At present, most of the literatures examines, the relationship of the sociodemographic factors and culture influences on grand parenting and how it affects the quality of life and depressive symptoms of grandparents. There is no study done that evaluates on how different grand parenting styles impacts the quality of life and association with depressive symptoms.

Aim: This study aim to explore the relationship between grand parenting styles and grandparents' quality of life and its association with depression.

Method: A cross-sectional study was carried out. Two hundred grandparents (n=200) completed a set of self-administrated questionnaires. Demographic data was collected and the participants were asked to determine their grand parenting styles according to the Neugarten and Weinstein (1964) grand parenting styles. Participants' quality of life was assessed using WHO Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) and depressive symptoms assessed using The Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D).

Results: Parent surrogate grandparent style was the most common (n = 97, 48.5%), wisdom and formal are the least (n = 40, 20%). 25.5% (n = 51) and 6% (n = 12) of respondents are using fun-seeking and distant figure grandparenting style respectively. Distant figure style has the highest level of depressive symptoms and respondents, and vice versa in fun-seeking style. Fun-seeker grandparenting style experience the most fruitful quality of life and distant figure style has the poorest quality of life.

6th Edition World Heart Congress

23-24 (25th Virtual) October 2023 | Tokyo, Japan

Speakers Day 3

Daniel Teixeira da Silva
University of Evora (CEFAGE), Portugal

Biography

Daniel Teixeira da Silva is a manager of innovation projects in the area of information systems, PhD candidate and member of the research center of the University of Évora (CEFAGE). He has carried out research in the areas of sustainability, management of health organizations and information systems. Daniel believes that sustainability in the various vertices, including hospital buildings, is essential to help organizations improve their management.

The importance of the environmental sustainability of hospital buildings

Context: The present study intends to make an important contribution, with special acuity for the Portuguese case, which is still on a path of evolution in this area. The theme of sustainability emerged strongly in the 21st century, given the growing concerns of the international community with the environment, which is reflected in Health, Management and Accounting, and which produces effects, for what is currently relevant, in the construction of hospital buildings. The originality of our work consists, therefore, in this holistic and synergistic view of Health, Management, Accounting and even Engineering.

Methodology: A systematic review of the literature is presented, focusing on empirical studies, published in the period 2003-2020, on environmental sustainability in hospital buildings. In this sense, we defined an action protocol and raised a research question, gathering data from the Google of Scholar, ProQuest, B-on databases, along with bibliographic sources available in university libraries. The research was organised around 4 (four) central themes, which we defined through keywords: environmental sustainability, hospital buildings, environmental accounting, hospital management, quality assessment in Health, with their respective synonyms. After analysing the bibliographic sources and carrying out the inclusion/exclusion process, 21 bibliographic sources (monographs, scientific articles, published records of conferences, reports and doctoral theses), in Portuguese, English and Spanish, were selected for the systematic review of the literature.

Results: The results found in the analysis performed showed the answer to the research question initially formulated and the feasibility of the systematic literature review structure implemented.

Discussion: This literature review aims to identify and systematise the research published in the context of the sustainability of hospital buildings, namely, to know the literature that analyses the impact of the construction of sustainable hospital buildings on the environment, on operating costs (water, energy, gas and waste) and the well-being of patients and health professionals, and how the sustainability of buildings should be considered in the assessment of quality in Health.

Mary Anbarasi Johnson
College of Nursing CMC Vellore, India

Biography

Mary Anbarasi Johnson working as a professor and Head in pediatric nursing department, CMC Vellore. She worked as Clinical Nurse Specialist in PICU for a year and as Assist Professor in USA for two years. US faculty &friends went out of their ways to help her. She also worked as Assist Director of Nursing in Saudi Arabia Defence Sector, (Kamis Mushayt Armed Forces Hospitals for the Southern Saudi Arabia Region), she have learnt much about military from the excellent and amicable team there.

Challenges faced by nurses and the nursing empowerment

Nurses play a crucial role in healthcare systems worldwide, but they also face various challenges in their profession. Empowering nurses is essential to address these challenges and ensure they can provide high-quality patient care. Here are some common challenges faced by nurses and strategies for nursing empowerment, Challenges faced by nurses:

Shortages of Staff: Many healthcare facilities experience a shortage of nurses, leading to increased workloads and burnout among existing staff.

Workplace Violence: Nurses are at risk of encountering violence from patients, families, or even colleagues, which can have a significant impact on their physical and mental well-being.

Emotional Stress: Dealing with patient suffering, death, and high-stress situations can lead to emotional burnout and compassion fatigue.

Long Hours and Shift Work: Nursing often involves irregular and long working hours, which can affect sleep patterns and work-life balance.

Limited Autonomy: Nurses may face challenges in decision-making and may not always have the authority to implement necessary changes in patient care. Technological Challenges: The increasing use of complex healthcare technologies requires nurses to continuously update their skills and adapt to new tools and systems.

Bureaucracy and Paperwork: Administrative tasks and paperwork can be time-consuming, taking nurses away from patient care.

Nursing empowerment strategies: Education and Training: Continuous education and training programs can empower nurses by keeping them up-to-date with the latest healthcare practices and technologies.

Advocacy: Nurses should be encouraged to advocate for themselves, their colleagues, and their patients. Strong nursing organizations can provide a platform for collective advocacy.

Mentorship and Support: Providing mentorship programs and support systems can help nurses navigate challenges and build resilience.

Workplace Safety: Healthcare institutions should prioritize staff safety, implement security measures, and provide training in conflict resolution to address workplace violence.

Flexible Scheduling: Offering more flexible scheduling options can help nurses achieve a better work-life balance and reduce burnout. Empowerment in **Decision-Making:** Encouraging nurses to actively participate in clinical decision-making and quality improvement processes can enhance their sense of empowerment.

Reducing Administrative Burden: Streamlining administrative tasks and documentation can free up nurses' time for patient care.

Emotional Support: Offering counseling and mental health support services for nurses can help them

cope with the emotional stress of their profession.

Fair Compensation: Fair and competitive salaries, along with benefits, are crucial for recognizing the value of nursing and retaining experienced professionals.

Professional Recognition: Acknowledging and celebrating the contributions of nurses through awards and recognition programs can boost their morale and sense of empowerment.

Leadership Opportunities: Encouraging nurses to take on leadership roles within healthcare organizations can empower them to influence policy and practice. Empowering nurses is essential not only for their well-being but also for maintaining the quality and effectiveness of healthcare systems. Addressing these challenges and implementing strategies for nursing empowerment can lead to improved patient outcomes and a more sustainable healthcare workforce.

Gizem Acikgoz
Istanbul Kent University, Turkey

Biography

Gizem Acıkgoz studied Nursing at the Gulhane Military Medical Academy, Ankara, Turkey and graduated in 2008. She got Phd degree on nursing management at İstanbul University Cerrahpaşa Graduate Education Institute in 2023. She worked as a intensive care nurse in cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit of Haydarpaşa Educational and Research Hospital, İstanbul. She studies on nursing management, nursing professionalism and autonomy, critical thinking, quality and patient safety in health care. She has two ERASMUS Staff Teaching Mobility experiences at University of Politecnico de Portalegre She has published on SCI, e-SCI, international and national ındex. She also has more than 30 presentations at international congress and conferences.

Critical Thinking in Nursing

Critical thinking is the ability to objectively judge, based on logical reasons, the research, beliefs and actions that contradict that information, while evaluating an evidence or suggestion, while questioning and monitoring the way of thinking while doing this. Critical thinking requires rationally the plausibility of certain claims, the ability to judge, weigh the evidence, logically put forward implicit things, and put forward opposing ideas and alternative hypotheses. It is based on the ability to observe our own thoughts and make sense of them, enabling them to solve problems more consciously and make effective decisions. Critical thinking is also a process that include describing, establishing a hypothesis, data collection, interpretation and generalization, reasoning, evaluation, application steps. Critical thinking has an very important role on nursing education and nursing care. Nurses have to carry out the professional decision-making process effectively and quickly in the delivery of qualified health care. The most important determinant of the effective decision-making process is to have sufficient professional knowledge and the ability to interpret this information. For this reason, the strategies and processes that nurses should use most frequently in patient care management; problem solving, decision making and critical thinking processes. Developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills of nurses is of great importance in making the profession a discipline that researches and applies scientific facts and practices based on evidence.

Abir Tazim Chowdhury
Evercare Hospital Dhaka, Bangladesh

Biography

Abir Tazim Chowdhury is a highly skilled Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgeon with extensive experience in both government and private institutions. He graduated MBBS with Honors in Medicine from SUST in 2011 and obtained a Master of Surgery (MS) in Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery (CTVS) from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University in Dhaka in 2020.

Throughout his career, he has attended over 1500 general surgeries and more than 2000 cardiac, vascular, and thoracic surgeries. He is known for his meticulous approach to treating every part of the patient's body during procedures, ensuring excellent results.

He is a respected researcher with published articles in national and international journals. He frequently participates in scientific conferences, presenting his research findings. He is a member of prestigious surgical societies, both locally and internationally.

Currently, Chowdhury works as a Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgeon at Evercare Hospital in Dhaka, Bangladesh. His dedication, expertise, and vast experience make him a sought-after surgeon in the country's CTVS field.

Surgical Management of Renal Cell Carcinoma Extending to the Right Atrium

Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is a highly aggressive tumour that can spread to other body parts. In some cases, RCC can extend into the inferior vena cava (IVC) and even the right atrium. RCC is often discovered by chance during other medical tests, and around 25% of patients have advanced disease when diagnosed. Our team recently treated two cases of RCC extending into the right atrium using cardiopulmonary bypass with total circulatory arrest (TCA) in collaboration with the urological team. This presentation discusses our approach to treatment, surgical techniques, and post-operative care. If a right atrial mass is found during echocardiography, this could be a sign of atypical RCC and should be evaluated further. Treating RCC that involves the IVC and right atrium can be challenging, but patients can achieve excellent outcomes with careful patient selection, precise surgical techniques, and attentive post-operative care.

Anthony 'Skip' Basiel
Solent University, United Kingdom

Biography

Anthony 'Skip' Basiel has been recognized as a thought leader in blended learning research and development. As an Adobe International Education Leader, he consulted a range of organizations such as the Natural History Museum London and Oxford University. He has contributed to projects totalling over £15M in funding.

Building Confidence Through Online Healthcare Simulations to Promote Innovation

How can we impact on the confidence level of healthcare workers using learning simulations? The purpose of this study was to explore how learning technology could impact on the confidence of healthcare stakeholders. The debriefing stage of a medical simulation is arguably the most important part of the learning process. Through technology facilitators and peer-reviewers can help to build confidence in the student's skills and knowledge.

The pilot case study done with nursing and computing science students at Solent University, UK examined the use of online healthcare learning simulations. Evidence was generated on the nurses' experience through computing usability design testing. This qualitative and quantitative data informed improvements made to the simulation interface.

Another stage of the project explored how a debriefing event could use a Socratic discussion circle. This discourse was captured using a 360* augmented reality camera in the centre to provide an immersive experience. Our goal is to develop a blended learning webinar model to solve open-ended scenarios.

This research is important as it provides an evidence base to inform the synthesis of learning simulation pedagogy and appropriate video conferencing technology. The conclusions of these preliminary studies suggest that there is a positive impact on stakeholder confidence using blended medical learning simulations. More work is needed to increase the research sample size and refine the blended debriefing model. The author offers webinar workshops promoting immersive learning to build confidence in healthcare students and workers.

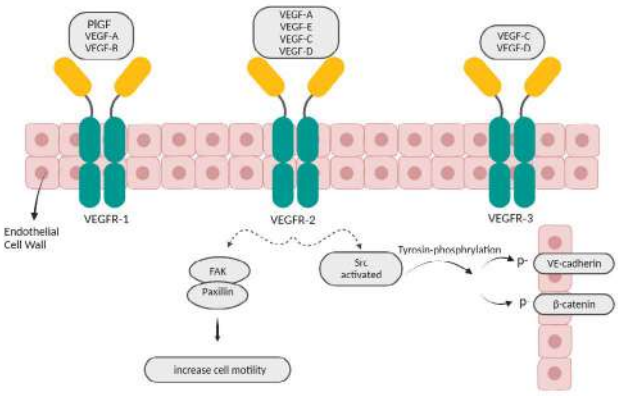
Fatemeh Rahimianfar
Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Biography

Fatemeh Rahimianfar entered the University of Medical Sciences on September 22nd, 2012. She received her Doctorate degree in the field of Medicine, from Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran, on July 30th, 2020 and also works as a general practitioner in Yazd Reproductive Sciences Institute, affiliated with this university. She has written chapter 9 of the book "Olive Cultivation" on the topic of "The effect of olive leaf extract on systolic and diastolic blood pressure in adults: a systemic review and meta-analysis" published on July 20th, 2022. Also, she is invited as a speaker at "international conference on cardiology and cardiovascular research" during May 18-19, 2023 at Dubai, UAE.

An Overview Of The Relationship Between Ovarian Hyper Stimulation Syndrome And Hypotension

Infertility has been a global main healthcare issue in the twenty-first century. So, assistant reproductive technologies (ARTs) are used to help infertile couples in order to conceive. The most common type of ARTs is in-vitro fertilization (IVF). Besides, IVF might yield some complications such as ovarian hyper-stimulation syndrome (OHSS). OHSS represents with various clinical presentations based on severity, including hemoconcentration, abdominal distension, pericardial effusion, thromboembolism, hypotension, and so on. In this lecture, we focused on hypotension as one of the important manifestations in OHSS. Indeed, hypotension appears in severe form of OHSS. The mechanism in which hypotension takes place is regarded as shifting of intravascular fluid into extravascular compartment which is known as third space. The reason comes from several proinflammatory factors and vasoactive mediators like vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), cytokines, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, etc. Among these vasoactive mediators, VEGF is considered as the main factor resulting in vascular permeability increase. In order to achieve this goal, VEGF binds to its receptor (VEGFR) generating a cell signaling which leads to adherens junctional proteins (AJ proteins) phosphorylation and thereby underlying the vascular barrier breakdown. Therefore, vascular permeability increases and intravascular fluid simply shifts into third space. Patients with severe OHSS should receive therapy in-patiently as well as being monitored carefully. If we intend to manage hypotension in OHSS, we should maintain the fluid volume of blood vessels. Therefore, there are two main approaches for management of hypotension; 1) IV isotonic fluid infusion (the dosage varies from 1/5 L/day to 3L/day or acoording to other research, with the dose of 125-150 ml/h), and 2) IV colloid infusion (in treating hypoalbuminemia). If the treatment does not benefit the patients, they should receive more complicated therapies in intensive care unit.



VEGFRs and cell signaling; after binding VEGF-A to VEGFR-2, a special cell signaling sets out to degrade AJ proteins between endothelial cells so that yields increased vascular permeability.

Asli Eker
Mersin University Icel Health School Midwifery, Turkey

Biography

Asli Eker received her MSN degree from Mersin University, Department of Midwifery, and her doctorate from Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty, Department of Women's Health and Diseases Nursing. She struggles to empower women, protect their health and increase the level of social well-being. She has articles, verbal/poster presentation, book chapters and is a referee in journals. She is the layout editor of Mersin University Health Sciences Journal. She also teaches undergraduate and graduate level courses. She developed the "Lactation Management Model" and was awarded an international congress (verbal presentation). She has also been providing breastfeeding counseling for a long time.

Nutritional culture in breastfeeding women during the postpartum period

Background: There are many factors that affect the nutritional status and habits of the mother during the postpartum period. Mothers' malnutrition knowledge level, environmental factors and traditional practices may be related to poor eating habits. In order to develop intervention programs that will improve the nutrition of breastfeeding women, it is necessary to determine the factors related to nutrition.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the level of knowledge about nutrition and the factors affecting the nutritional status of women in the postpartum period living in Turkey.

Material and Method: In Turkey, 264 women who were breastfeeding in the first 6 months postpartum were reached through social media. Participant introduction form, lactating mother's nutrition knowledge level measurement form, and the factors affecting nutrition form were applied to the women.

Results: Mothers eat 2 main and 2 snacks on average daily, and 34.8% of them skip the main meal and 64.4% of them skip the snack. Women stated that they did not have enough time as the reason for skipping meals. Most of the mothers (60.2%) did not receive information about nutrition during puerperium. 40.9% of women receive support for shopping to meet their daily nutritional needs, and 44.7% of mothers receive support for daily meal preparation, cooking and table preparation. Mothers find the support they receive sufficient for both shopping (4.19±0.88) and food preparation, cooking and table preparation (4.15±0.96). More than half of the mothers (67.6%) state that the sleep problem they experience affects their diet and mostly causes skipping meals (35.4%). 44.7% of women also reported that home visits affect their diet.

Conclusion: In the postpartum period, more nutrition education should be given about maternal nutrition, and various and effective nutrition education programs should be developed that not only transfer information but also consider environmental factors.

Shanitah Nankya
Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda

Biography

Shanitah Nankya is a graduate BSN nurse who is currently doing my internship at Kawempe national referral hospital in Uganda . she is a millenium fellow , AMR Champion , leeager and a young researcher who is passionate about global health. She currently serving as the vice president Federation of Uganda Medical Interns and aswell as the site team lead for itech project Kawempe site. she is a very hardworking and committed lady.

Prevalence And Practices Of Self-Medication With Antibiotics Among Nursing Students At A Training Institution In Western Uganda.

Background: Self-medication is one of the leading causes of inappropriate antibiotic use practices. This leads to antimicrobial resistance which results into anti-microbial related deaths. The aim of the study was to determine the self-medication practices and their prevalence among nursing students at certificate and diploma level at a health training institution in south western Uganda.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study design was used. Data was collected using self-administered questionnaires among certificate and diploma nursing students. A total of 358 nursing students participated in the study.

Results: More than half of the nursing students, 85.7% (307) reported to have practiced self-medication. It was also noted that 91.5 % (237) and 69.5% (66) of certificate nursing students diploma nursing students respectively practiced self-medication. Most students, 50.8% (182) based their choice of the antibiotic to use on own experience with the antibiotic used before. Also 39.9% (143) students reported to have been getting their antibiotics mainly from the community pharmacist and 31.4% (112) from drug shop. The most commonly used antibiotics for self-medication included amoxyl and metronidazole. Change of dosage during course of treatment and switching of antibiotics during course of treatment were some of the self-medication was reported.

Recommendation: More emphasis should be put on teaching the nursing students about proper antibiotic use practices and the dangers of self-medication. There is need to study the knowledge of Nursing students in relation to antibiotic use practices

Conclusion: Self-medication practices are very common among nursing students. It is a major public health problem as it is associated with inappropriate antibiotic use practices, antimicrobial resistance and related deaths.

Shegaw Tesfa Mengist
Wolkite University, Ethiopia

Biography

Shegaw Tesfa Mengist (BSc, MSc in AHN) working as an academician at Wolkite University, one of higher educational institution in Ethiopia as the role of fined new ideas and concepts through researches, capacity building in academicals area to the learners, searching the community problem and addressing through a community service.

Needle stick and sharp injuries and its associated factors among health care workers in Southern Ethiopia.

Needle sticks and sharp injuries are occupational hazards to healthcare workers that resulted from the accidental piercing of the skin of healthcare workers. Needle stick injuries expose healthcare workers to blood and body fluids that may be infected and can be transmitted to them and healthcare workers have been exposed to blood-borne pathogens through contaminated needles and other sharp materials every day. Around twenty blood-borne diseases can be transmitted through casual needle sticks and sharp injuries.

Objective: To assess needle stick and sharp injuries and its associated factors among health care workers in Southern Ethiopia, 2021.

Methods: Hospital-based cross-sectional study design was conducted among 341 health care workers in Worabe comprehensive specialized hospital from June 10 to July 6, 2021. A stratified sampling technique was used and data were collected using standardized structural questionnaires by BSc nursing professionals. The collected data were checked for completeness and consistency by the investigator. The completed questionnaire was given an identification number and entered into Epi Data version 3.5.1. The data were coded and analyzed using SPSS version 26 using binary logistic regression model and presented with text, table, and graph.

Results: The finding revealed that 30.6% of healthcare workers had experienced needle-stick and sharp injuries within their working area. Health care workers not trained on safety measures of needle sticks and sharp injury (AOR:7.179(3.494-14.749)), working in the delivery unit (AOR; 6.528(3.171-11.834)), being older age (AOR; 3.394(1.775-7.126)), working inpatient unit 3.278(1.804-5.231)), working in an emergency unit (AOR; 5.718(4.326-6.398)), working in ORT (AOR; 2.359(1.781-4.430)), a medical laboratory profession (AOR: 1.070 (1.432-3.304)), working in pediatrics unit (AOR; 1.063(1.431-2.843)), cleaners (AOR: 0.018(0.002-0.195)), working <40 hours per week (AOR; 0.036(.004-0.345)), and seldom needle recapping (AOR; 0.043(0.015-0.125)) were statistically associated with needle-stick and sharp injury.

Conclusions: In this study, there is a high magnitude of needle stick or sharp injury among healthcare workers. Lack of training on work-related safety measures, working in delivery, being elder age, working inpatient unit, emergency, operation theater room, and pediatrics units, being laboratory technicians, cleaners, working hours per week, and seldom needle recapping were significant predictors of needle stick sharp injury.

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E-Poster Day 3

Wissal Rouabeh
Sahloul University Hospital, Tunisia

Biography

Wissal Rouabeh obtained PhD medicine in 2017, followed by successful completion of residency examination in 2019. For the past five years, She have been engaged in the practice of cardiac surgery at Sahloul Hospital. Additionally, She serve as a reviewer for many indexed journals.

Case Report And Analysis Of The Literature On Sarcomatous Mesothelioma Of The Left Atrium

Introduction and importance: Primary intracardiac malignant mesothelioma is an extremely uncommon condition with a terrible prognosis. Because of its rarity, there have been extremely few examples described in the literature.

Case presentation: We are reporting the instance of a 44-year-old lady who was referred to the department of cardiology for worsening dyspnea, palpitations, and a recent syncopal episode. On examination, the patient had signs of global heart failure. Cardiac imaging showed a tissue mass infiltrating the atrioventricular sulcus at the mitral valve level, responsible for severe mitral stenosis. Pleural effusion without an intrapleural mass was also noted. Urgent surgery was performed, including excision of the tumor mass, mechanical replacement of the mitral valve, and tricuspid plasty. The anatomo-pathological study concluded in cardiac mesothelioma. The patient was transferred back to the cardiology department 9 months after surgery due to severe left heart failure. TTE and TOE were performed and revealed tumor recurrence responsible for severe mitral stenosis. The course was marked by the onset of cardiogenic shock refractory to treatment, followed by the death of the patient.

The case we are reporting seems to be the initial instance documented as exclusively primary intracardiac mesothelioma especially its lack of association with any other pleural sarcomatoid mesothelioma or asbestos exposure

Clinical Discussion: In cases where a large atrial tumor is present, prompt surgical intervention is recommended to mitigate the risk of catastrophic embolization or valve orifice obstruction. The objective of surgical intervention is to excise the entire neoplasm with sufficient surrounding tissue, a feat that is infrequently achievable.

Palliative debulking may be a beneficial intervention for patients who do not necessitate complete resection, particularly those experiencing relevant or rapidly escalating symptoms. Cardiac transplantation remains a viable option in the event of an unresectable malignant tumor.

Conclusion: The short-term prognosis is poor. Surgical treatment remains the best treatment for this type of tumor. Total excision should be considered, but may not be feasible in all cases. Adjuvant chemotherapy may be considered.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

3rd Edition International Conference on **Optics, Photonics and Lasers** March 25-26, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/optics-photonics-lasers/ david@scholarsevents.org
3rd Edition International Conference on **Physics and Quantum Physics** March 25-26, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/physics/ david@scmeetings.org
3rd Edition World Congress on **Nanoscience and Nanotechnology** March 25-26, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/nanoscience-nanotechnology/ nanotek@scmeet.org
6th Edition World Congress on **Advanced Chemistry** March 25-26, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/chemistry-frontiers/ dileep@scholarsconferences.com
5th Edition International Conference on **Catalysis and Chemical Engineering** March 25-26, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/catalysis-frontiers/ catalysis@scmeetings.org
Global Summit on **Oil, Gas, Petroleum Science and Engineering** March 25-26, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://petroleumscienceconference.com/ organizer@petroleumscienceconference.com
5th Edition International **Neuroscience and Brain Disorders Forum** March 27-28, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/neuroscience/ neuroscience@scholarscongress.org
World Congress on **Advances in Mental Health and Psychiatry** March 27-28, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://mentalhealth.scholarsconferences.com/ mentalhealth@scholarconferences.org
International Women's Forum March 27-28, 2024 | Barcelona, Spain https://scholarsconferences.com/womens-forum/ womensforum@scholarsevents.org
World Congress on **Otology, Rhinology & Laryngology** June 24-25, 2024 | Rome, Italy https://otorhinolaryngology.scholarsconferences.com/ otorhino@scholarconferences.org
World Congress on **Nursing and Advanced Healthcare** June 24-25, 2024 | Rome, Italy https://nursingworld.scholarsconferences.com/ nursing@scholarconferences.org
Global Summit on **Breast and Women's Cancer** June 24-25, 2024 | Rome, Italy https://breast-womens-cancer.scholarsconferences.com/ breastcancer@scmeetings.org