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World Congress on

Pediatrics

2023

November 16th, 2023, Dubai, UAE

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71-75 Shelton Street,
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Sudhir Joshi
District Ayurveda Officer, Gujarat, India

Title: Treatment of malnourished children by Ayurvedic principles w.s .r to Charakokta dashemani

Malnutrition in children is a serious threat to any civilization. The causes of this condition are manifold. Tremendous efforts are being carried out for resolving this problem. In this situation Ayurved can play a definitive role and henceforth a project was conceived. Charak samhita- a mainstay for treatment purpose in Ayurved has decribed several group of ten medicinal plants, known as dashemaani that are highly specific, condition oriented. In the present study malnourished children were considered in Kaarshya condition/ maansa dhatu kshaya described in Ayurved and treated in that congruence.T en children were selected for the study. To rectify it Vidarikand-Ipomoea digitata indicated in Brimhaniya-(drugs which increase weight of body) and Snehopag dashemani and Yashtimadhu- Glychrhizza glabra indicated in Jivniya(which increase vitality of body) and Snehopag dashemani were selected. The results obtained were quite encouraging . Five children were upgraded weight wise and other children too showed moderate weight gain. Improvement in subjective criteria showed holistic effects of drugs. Details would be given in full paper.

Biography

Dr Sudhir Joshi is MD-Ayurved (Ras shastra branch) from renowned IPGT &RA- Jamnagar. He worked as Medical Officer at ESIS-Government of Gujarat for several years and currently is District Ayurved Officer at Vadodara district,Gujarat state. He is controlling officer of 54 dispensaries of the district and he monitors and guides Ayurved and Homeopathy services given at these dispensaries. He has guided various projects on malnutrition,worm infestation,diabetes,etc. He is active in propagation of Ayurved services at grass root level.

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Hasna Bashir Albandar

Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Title: Radiation Protection of Occupational Nuclear Medicine

Introduction: The radionuclides and Generators have been used in diagnosis and treatment to improve health services in nuclear medicine. The control of occupational exposure in nuclear medicine is effectively utilized by numerous actions as: design of facilities, designation of workplaces in control and supervised areas, individual monitoring arrangement, area monitoring, monitoring for contamination, use of personal protective devices and protective tools as appropriate, following the local rules and procedures for safe handling of radiopharmaceuticals and appropriate education and training.

Biography

Hasna AL Bandar is a Saudi physicist, who graduated from King Saud University, Riyadh, with a Bachelor's degree in Science in Physics. She obtained a diploma in Nuclear medicine of Technologist (Msc. Equivalent) at the Center for Health Studies, Riyadh in the Military Hospital, as well as she had master's Degree in Medical Physics from the University of Jourdan -in Amman. she has been qualified by Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Commission & Technology Riyadh, to have a license of Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) from Nuclear and Radiological Regulatory Commission . She has been registered and categorized by the Saudi Commission for Health Specialists. Currently, she has been working as a Senior Medical Physicist in the medical physics department in the nuclear medicine section at Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Riyadh, K.S.A for more than 15 years. She is a member of Saudi Medical Physics society as well as a member of the Middle East Committee of Medical Physics. She has participated in publishing different chapters, research, and posters related to medical physics on several sites, magazines, and platforms locally and internationally

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Seyed Reza Khatibi
Torbat Heydariyeh University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Title: Suicide and risk-taking behaviors

A systematic review was made of national and international databases. Lists of relevant articles were checked to increase sensitivity of the search reference. Also, access to unpublished articles and documents were accessed by negotiation with related individuals and research centers. These published epidemiological studies (cross-sectional, case-control and cohort studies) were used for comparisons to determine whether GDM was associated with macrosomia. Finally, the Mantel-Haenszel method and the fixed and random-effect models based on heterogeneity of the primary studies were used according to pool results and estimate the odds ratio of macrosomia among women with GDM.

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Xin Ding
Children's Hospital of Soochow University, China

Title: Single-cell atlas of the pineal gland during postnatal development

The pineal gland, a small neuroendocrine organ, is known to synthesize melatonin, a hormone that regulates circadian rhythm. To achieve its functional maturation, the pineal gland undergoes significant postnatal development. Here, by applying 10x single cell RNA sequencing, we investigated transcriptome changes of individual subtypes of the pineal gland at distinct postnatal developmental stages. First, we discovered that the predominance of pinealocytes in adult pineal gland is gradually established during postnatal development, mostly through the postnatal proliferation of b, but not a, pinealocytes. Second, we revealed a regulon transition from heterogeneity to homogeneity in pinealocytes during postnatal pineal development. Third, we identified key regulons, along with molecular markers that represent distinct cell types of the pineal gland at different postnatal stages. Mechanistically, we revealed that developmental knockdown of pineal Gngt1, a transducing subunit, compromised the maintenance of circadian rhythm. By delineating the dynamics of molecular and cellular events during postnatal pineal development, our study provided novel insights into the mechanisms of pineal gland development. It thus also shed lights into the identification of potential therapeutic targets for treating circadian rhythm disorders caused by diseases or traumatic brain injuries.

Biography

Ding Xin, graduated from Soochow University with a Ph.D. at the age of 35, has presided over more than ten scientific research projects in the past ten years, including 4 national-level papers, published more than 20 journal papers, including 18 SCI papers, and served as a number of provincial academic posts and one national academic post.

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Hissa Mohammed

University of Doha for Science and Technology, Qatar

Title: Building a Culture of Lifelong Learning: Strategies for Successful Knowledge Exchange in Radiography

Radiography plays a crucial role in primary healthcare, contributing to accurate diagnoses, treatment planning, and improved patient outcomes. To optimize radiographic practices and keep pace with advancements in the field, it is essential to establish a culture of lifelong learning among radiographers. This abstract aims to present strategies and approaches for successful knowledge exchange, fostering continuous professional development and building a culture of lifelong learning in radiography within primary healthcare settings.

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Bayan Imasheva
Kazakhstan Medical University, Kazakhstan

Title: Analysis of hospitalized incidence of endometrial hyperplastic processes in Almaty for 2012-2022

This article analyzes the rate of hospitalized incidence of endometrial hyperplastic processes in the city of Almaty for 2012-2022. During this period, there was an increase in the level of hospitalized incidence of endometrial hyperplastic processes. High prevalence rates of this pathology, which requires special monitoring by medical institutions, noted in the age group of 45-49 years.

Biography

Imasheva Bayan Imashkyzy is a doctoral student at the Kazakhstan Medical University “Higher School of Public Health” with a degree in public health.She regularly takes part in various international scientific conferences. Conducts scientific research on gynecological diseases in women of reproductive and menopausal age. He has 10 years of clinical work experience and 4 years of scientific and pedagogical experience.

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Amina AQUIL
Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco

Title: Comparison of the scales performance: Moca and MMSE in the detection of cognitive disorders in patients with ischemic stroke in the neurology department of UHC IBN SINA, Morocco

The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) are commonly used tools for screening post-stroke cognitive impairment without dementia, but their sensitivity differs. However, the precision of these scales in relation to hemispheric lateralization is rarely discussed. Criticisms have been raised regarding their ability to screen for post-stroke cognitive impairment in the right hemisphere compared to the left hemisphere due to verbal bias. The objective of this study is to compare the performance of MMSE to that of MoCA in screening for cognitive impairment when it comes to the patients with ischemic stroke according to hemispheric lateralization. Participants were selected among confirmed first-time unilateral ischemic stroke patients. A prospective study was conducted in Neurology Services A and B at Ibn Sina University Hospital in Rabat over a period of 3 months. Results: The results indicate a significant predominance of left-hemisphere ischemic strokes among the studied sample, representing 54% of the participants. There is no significant correlation between hemispheric lateralization (right/left) and cognitive performance measured by MMSE and MoCA in our studied sample. The lower average score of MoCA suggests a possible increased sensitivity of this tool in detecting cognitive deficits compared to MMSE. The results of MMSE and MoCA highlight contrasting performances in different domains of cognitive functions among the participants. According to MMSE, high scores were observed in the areas of registration/learning and language, while difficulties were noted in orientation, visuoconstructive skills, and calculation/attention. Conversely, according to MoCA, difficulties were observed in executive function/visuoconstructive skills, attention, verbal fluency, abstraction, and short-term memory. This study sheds light on the differences in the performance of MMSE and MoCA in screening for post-stroke cognitive impairment, particularly regarding hemispheric lateralization. MoCA appears to have higher sensitivity in detecting cognitive deficits

Biography

Amina AQUIL has completed his PhD at the age of 27 years from Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco. She is responsible for the nursing care center of the simulation center at the Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Hassan I University, Settat, Morocco. She has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer of repute.

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Sergey Suchkov

RosBioTech National University, Russia

Title: Personalized and Precision Medicine as a Unique Healthcare Model to Be Set Up via Genomics-based Innovations, Big Data Resources and Translational Applications to Secure the Human Wellness and Biosafety

A new systems approach to diseased states and wellness result in a new branch in the healthcare services, namely, personalized and precision medicine (PPM). To achieve the implementation of PPM concept, it is necessary to create a fundamentally new strategy based upon the subclinical recognition of biomarkers of hidden abnormalities long before the disease clinically manifests itself.

Each decision-maker values the impact of their decision to use PPM on their own budget and well-being, which may not necessarily be optimal for society as a whole. It would be extremely useful to integrate data harvesting from different databanks for applications such as prediction and personalization of further treatment to thus provide more tailored measures for the patients resulting in improved patient outcomes, reduced adverse events, and more cost effective use of the latest health care resources including diagnostic (companion ones), preventive and therapeutic (targeted molecular and cellular) etc. A lack of medical guidelines has been identified by responders as the predominant barrier for adoption, indicating a need for the development of best practices and guidelines to support the implementation of PPM! Implementation of PPM requires a lot before the current model “physician-patient” could be gradually displaced by a new model “medical advisor-healthy person-at-risk”. This is the reason for developing global scientific, clinical, social, and educational projects in the area of PPM to elicit the content of the new branch.

Biography

Sergey Suchkov was born in the City of Astrakhan, Russia, in a family of dynasty medical doctors. In 1980, graduated from Astrakhan State Medical University and was awarded with MD. In 1985, Suchkov maintained his PhD as a PhD student of the I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy and Institute of Medical Enzymology. In 2001, Suchkov maintained his Doctor Degree at the National Institute of Immunology, Russia.

From 1989 through 1995, Dr Suchkov was being a Head of the Lab of Clinical Immunology, Helmholtz Eye Research Institute in Moscow. From 1995 through 2004 - a Chair of the Dept for Clinical Immunology, Moscow Clinical Research Institute (MONIKI). In 1993-1996, Dr Suchkov was a Secretary-in-Chief of the Editorial Board, Biomedical Science, an international journal published jointly by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.

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Mary Anbarasi Johnson

Pediatric Nursing Department,College of Nursing, India

Title: Mind battle and Psychosocial Issues of Hospitalized Children

Hospitalized children often face a variety of psychosocial challenges, and the experience can be particularly challenging for them. These psychosocial issues can vary depending on the child's age, the nature and length of their hospital stay, and their individual personality and coping mechanisms. Here are some common psychosocial issues that hospitalized children may face:Fear and Anxiety: Hospital environments can be intimidating and frightening for children. They may fear the unknown, medical procedures, or being separated from their parents. Child life specialists and healthcare providers often work to alleviate these fears by providing age-appropriate information and support. Emotional Distress: Children may experience a range of emotions, including sadness, anger, frustration, and even depression. Hospitalization can disrupt their daily routines and social lives, which can be emotionally distressing.Separation from Family: Being separated from parents or caregivers can be emotionally challenging for children, especially younger ones. Hospital policies vary, but many hospitals aim to allow family members to stay with the child as much as possible to provide comfort and support.Loss of Control: Hospitalization can make children feel like they've lost control over their lives. They may feel helpless or powerless in the face of medical procedures and decisions. Involving children in decision-making to the extent possible can help mitigate this issue. Pediatric nurses need to be aware of the psychosocial issues that can be faced by the hospitalized children, must cater to their psychosocial needs to make hospitalization a pleasant experience.

Biography

Dr.Mary Anbarasi Johnson,Professor and Head,Pediatric Nursing Department,College of Nursing,CMC Vellore

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Mokgadi Matlakala

University of South Africa, South Africa

Title: Private health facilities' participation in comprehensive health service delivery: contribution to primary care

Primary care, as the first point of entry to the health system is reliant on access to healthcare services required by populations. This presentation provides a reflection on health service delivery by private health practitioners and their contribution to the country's district-based primary health care. The health care providers included doctors (general and specialist practitioners), nurse specialists, and allied health professionals who provide primary and continued care to diverse populations in both rural and urban areas. Private health facilities were mainly doctors private rooms in their own buildings that were constructed for that purpose while others work in rented rooms within the private hospitals or in houses built for residence. Private health providers are mainly engaged in profit driven and curative services while their participation in primary care and the promotive and preventive services like family planning, antenatal care, HIV testing, general assessment, chronic care, Tuberculosis and malaria prevention and control. It is noteworthy that the practitioners provide services for extended hours out of normal working time such as evening home visits, weekends, and holidays. Service consumers were urban and rural residents. who may visit both public and private health facilities for current medical condition using medical aid services or out of pocket payments. Due to the high demand of healthcare services in public institutions, clients opt to attend primary care at private healthcare facilities. The contribution of private health sector in the health service delivery complements the efforts undertaken to attain health goals through primary healthcare in the province.

Keywords: comprehensive health service delivery, primary care, primary health care, private health facilities

Biography

Dr MC Matlakala holds a PhD in Nursing form University of South Africa and is currently the Academic Chairperson of the Department of Health Studies at Unisa, in the College of Human Sciences Dr MS Lekhuleni is a medical doctor and holds a Medical Degree from the Sefako Makgato Health Sciences University. He is currently running a private Practice in the rural areas of Mpumalanga and has contributed immensely to primary healthcare goals in the province.

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Elpidoforos Soteriades

Open University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

Title: Principles and Values of Public Health in the Post Pandemic Era

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, while whole health is defined as the “physical, behavioral, spiritual, and socioeconomic well-being of individuals, families, and communities”. To achieve this, whole healthcare becomes an inter-professional, team-based approach anchored in trusted longitudinal relationships to promote resilience, prevent disease, and restore health. Public Health is an umbrella term under which we usually include two main pillars; namely prevention and healthcare services. Public health is the art and science of incorporating all evidence-based organized efforts of the society aiming to protect and promote health, prevent disease, prolong life and improve quality of life of the population as a whole. Public health is a contested field combining theory and practice and leading to important challenges with respect to the principles of Public Health, namely the general rules and guidelines guiding public health practice. However, public health cannot be appreciated without its values serving as a driving force in policy making and ethical decision-making. There is no common ground on universally recognized values of public health around the world. Nevertheless most public health professionals agree on a set of such values (justice, respect, beneficence, non-maleficence) and principles of practice (accessible, effective, participatory) that pave the pathway of a successful realization. Both public health values and principles were put under tremendous pressure during the pandemic and questions remain as to whether these have been significantly impacted in the end. In this talk we will review a number of values and principles of public health through the lenses of the recent pandemic.

Biography

Dr. Soteriades is an Occupational Medicine Physician by training and an Associate Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health. He has completed his doctoral degree at the age of 35 years from Harvard University, T.H. Chan School of Public Health in the field of Environmental and Occupational Health. He is now serving as the academic coordinator of Healthcare Management Program at the Open University of Cyprus. He has published more than 100 scientific articles in peer-reviewed international journals and has received more than 7,000 international citations

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Manju Shrestha

Kathmandu University, Nepal

Title: Study of the Emergence of Early Behavioral Signs among Nepalese children with Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) – An institutional Cross-Sectional Study

Autism spectrum disorder is characterized by impairment in social interaction and communication along with repetitive, restricted, and stereotyped behaviors, interests and activities. Early detection of this condition and prompt targeted treatments have shown improvements among the children. This study aims to report on age at onset, early signs, and mode at onset among patients with autism spectrum disorder in Nepalese community. Methods: This prospective cross-sectional study conducted based on five categories of symptoms at onset: Social interaction and relationships, language, stereotyped behavior and activities, motor skills, and feeding regulation. The age at onset, the category of clinical features, and the mode at onset were considered which was followed by categorization of level of ASD based on Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS -2). Statistical analysis was performed utilizing Fisher Exact test and Chi Square test. Ethical approval was taken from NHRC prior to the conduction of the study.

Biography

Dr. Manju Shrestha has completed her MBBS at the age of 23 years from Zhengzhou University, Henan and postdoctoral studies (MD in Pediatrics) from Kathmandu University School of Medicine, Nepal. She is the medical director of Centre For Autism, a premier non- profit organization and also a founder and chairperson of Bhaktapur Neo clinic. She also works at Annapurna Neuro hospital one of the best Neuro hospitals in Kathmandu. She has finished her observership in pediatric neurology from Kanti Children's Hospital, Nepal. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals.

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Anil Batta

MM Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, India

Title: Novel Glycan Biomarkers for the Detection of Lung Cancer

Lung cancer has a poor prognosis and a 5-year survival rate of 15%. Therefore, early detection is vital. Diagnostic testing of serum for cancer-associated biomarkers is a noninvasive detection method. Glycosylation is the most frequent post-translational modification of proteins and it has been shown to be altered in cancer. In this paper, high-throughput HILIC technology was applied to serum samples from 100 lung cancer patients, alongside 84 age-matched controls and significant alterations in N-linked glycosylation were identified. Increases were detected in glycans containing Sialyl Lewis X, monoantennary glycans, highly sialylated glycans and decreases were observed in core-fucosylated biantennary glycans, with some being detectable as early as in Stage I. The N-linked glycan profile of haptoglobin demonstrated similar alterations to those elucidated in the total serum glycome. The most significantly altered HILIC peak in lung cancer samples includes predominantly disialylated and tri- and tetra-antennary glycans. This potential disease marker is significantly increased across all disease groups compared to controls and a strong disease effect is visible even after the effect of smoking is accounted for. The combination of all glyco-biomarkers had the highest sensitivity and specificity. This study identifies candidates for further study as potential biomarkers for the disease.

Biography

Prof. Dr. Anil Batta is presently professor & Head with senior consultant in Govt. Medical College, Amritsar. He did his M.B.B.S. and M.D. in Medical Biochemistry from Govt. Medical College, Patiala in 1984 and 1991, respectively. His research interest is mainly in clinical application especially cancer and drug de-addiction. He has supervised more than 25 M.D., M.Sc. and Doctorate researches and published more than 130 international research papers. He is the chief editor of America's Journal of Biochemistry. He is also working as advisor to the editorial board of International Journal of Biological and Medical Research. He has been deputed member Editorial Board of numerous International & National Medical Journals of Biochemistry. He has also been attached as technical advisor to various national and international conferences in Biochemistry. He has been attached as hi-tech endocrinal, genetics and automated labs of Baba Farid Univ. of Health Sciences, Faridkot. He has chaired various sessions in the Biochemistry meets. He has been designated as member Editorial Board of various in US and other European Countries. He is also involved in various research projects at Govt. Medical, Amritsar. He has done superspecialisation in Drug-de-addiction from PGIMER, Chandigarh.

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Hamzeh Awad

Health Informatics Research Chair, HCT-UAE

Title: Digital Health for Diabetes Type 2 Prevention in Primary Care Settings": The Role of AI and Tele-screening in Prevention

The digitization of healthcare and its usage in the delivery of healthcare have experienced exponential growth across the world in recent times. India's fast-growing diabetes population has been exerting immense pressure on the country's healthcare infrastructure. Various innovative and evolving technologies are converging to impact the trajectory of digital health in diabetes. The diabetes community has been adopting various technologies such as connected glucose meters, continuous glucose monitoring systems, continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion, closed-loop systems, digitalization of health data, and diabetes-related apps for the prevention and management of the condition. India has provided some excellent examples in exploiting the potential of digital transformation in revamping the diabetes ecosystem. Yet, there are still various hurdles in technology development, healthcare delivery, as well as concerns related to data privacy, digital divide, policies by the government, role of stakeholders, attitude, and absorption by healthcare professionals, and hospitals. This article provides an overview of the digital diabetes technologies currently practiced in India and recommends the need for strong technology adaptation and policy interventions for an ideal roadmap of digitalization of diabetes care in the Indian milieu.

Biography

Senior Academician and Research Strategist in Higher Education and Digital Health Consultant. Dr. Awad, has wide range of academic and industry experience with emphasis on healthcare teaching, consultation and research in GCC and Europe. Dr. Awad, completed his higher education in UK and Germany and his experience and expertise in Healthcare Clinical Operation and System, Planning and Development, Health Informatics, Rehabilitation, Diabetes and eHealth/Digital Health services. He has several publications in ISI journals, Book and keynote guest speaker in several international conferences. He is member and fellow with higher education academy, UK (HEA), certified higher education technology expert by Blackboard, USA and has several international collaborations with different research groups in Health Science Education Technology, Rehabilitation, Public Health Informatics, Health Management, Digital Health

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Yacob Mathai

Marma Health Centre, India

Title: The definition, diagnosis and treatment of fever are against modern science in the world today! Why?

There is no uniform definition, test, or treatment for fever alone. Today, the diagnosis and treatment of fever are similar to the diagnosis and treatment of its opposite, destructive hyperthermia.T he essence of today's fever treatment is fever can be cured by using fever-creating substances. No science or technology exists anywhere in the world that claims to cure fever with fever-causing substances. A claim to cure fever by using fever-creating substances is not called a treatment. It is a murderous attempt.

Biography

A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 35 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published Ten books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines.

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Said Hussain Shah

MD Kabal Homeopathic Clinic Kabal SWAT, Pakistan

Title: The Role of Pummaria Indica and Ajuga Bracteosa in the Treatment of Scabies

The objective of the Research paper is to identify the treatment of Scabies in homeopathic. The research Project is experimental and descriptive. The population in the research is the patients of scabies. The researcher selected twenty patients of scabies in Tehsil Kabal of district Swat as a sample. The sample was kept under controlled observation. Primary and secondary data was collected about the scabies and its treatment. Different medicines were prescribed to a group of the sample consisting of 10 patients. The second group consisting of 10 patients of the sample was prescribed the mixture of PUMMARIA INDICA and AJUGA BRACTEOSA Both the groups were interviewed and observed by the researcher. The research finds out that the mixture of PUMMARIA INDICA and AJUGA BRACTEOSA is more effective treatment of scabies than the treatment prescribed by the previous research works

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Alzahraa Khalifa Alsaidi

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital

Title: Claustrum Hyperintensities: Is It A Sign for Autoimmune Epilepsy?

Autoimmune encephalitis (AE) is a common cause of encephalitis in pediatric population. It can present with a wide spectrum of symptoms ranging from psychiatric manifestations, neuroregression, seizures, movement disorders, altered mental status and autonomic instability. Magnetic resonance imaging usually shows abnormalities especially in T2/FLAIR sequence. Recently, claustrum hyperintensities have been described as a neuroimaging finding that could be associated with seronegative AE.

Objectives: A retrospective observational study aiming to look for underlying clinical features, biochemical markers, and response to immunomodulation in two patients presenting with intractable seizures and found to have claustrum hyperintensities on MRI.

Design/Methods: Two patients meeting the diagnostic criteria for seronegative autoimmune encephalitis and have distinctive neuroimaging features including claustrum hyperintensities in T2/FLAIR sequences. All the clinical data, biochemical markers, response to immunotherapy and long-term outcome were reviewed from patients' charts.

Biography

Al-Zahraa is currently working in College of Medicine, Sultan in the Department of Radiology and Molecular imaging, Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman and also in Pediatric Neurology Unit, Child Health Department, Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman

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Andrea Gonzalez

Co-founder and president of Women of Science, Spain

Title: Role of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging in the detection and follow-up of gynecological cancers

The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics has recognized the benefits of using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging in the detection, stage evaluation and follow-up of gynecological cancers. However, conventional state-of-the-art PET scanners offer low sensitivity and insufficient spatial resolutions for the correct diagnosis of onco-gynecological lesions. Extending the use of PET in gynecological practice therefore requires the development of a patient-adaptable scanner with time-of-flight (TOF) capabilities and high sensitivity. In addition, the equipment must achieve homogeneous spatial resolutions < 2 mm in the entire field-of-view (FOV), better image contrast and be affordable. The inclusion of dedicated PET equipment in gynecological oncology will impact the sociohealth field since better image quality enables better diagnoses, which is a key factor in the recovery and life expectancy of patients. In this presentation, each of these points is reviewed, delving into the impact of PET imaging in gynecological oncology and how it contributes improving diagnostic and therefore patient recuperation.

Biography

During my 9-year academic career, I have been working on the study and improvement of PET technology. From 2014 to 2019, I worked at the i3M designing and building pre-clinical and clinical PET prototypes. Some of the developed devices were successfully transferred to the industry. In March 2019, I joined Stanford University as a Postdoctoral Fellow for implementing TOF-PET. In 2023 I got a postdoctoral fellowship at the i3M-CSIC. I am the co-founder and president of Women of Science, an association developed with the Spanish Foundation: Royal Academy of Sciences to promote the presence of women in science.

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Adeleh Khodabakhshi

Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Title: Investigating the effect of diabetes risk reduction diet (DRRD) on breast cancer risk reduction: A Review study

Osteoporosis is a health complication worldwide, especially in developing countries. The prevalence was reported to be 18.3% globally. While the effect of biochemical factors on fracture risk/odds has been documented, the association/correlation between serum 25(OH)D levels, vitamin D dietary intake, and sun exposure with bone mineral density (BMD) remains controversial. This study aimed to evaluate the association and correlation between vitamin D status, including serum levels, dietary intakes, and sun exposure with BMD. We hypothesized that vitamin D-related factors would have different correlations/associations with BMD, which would help better evaluate future studies' results.

Biography

Adeleh Khodabakhshi, was born in Iran. She received her Ph.D degrees in nutrition from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in 2019. She is currently working at the nutrition department, Kerman University of Medical Sciences as an assistant professor. Her research interests include nutrition and cancer. She published 40 articles, in clinical nutrition journal with impact factor 7 , European Journal of Clinical Nutrition IF= 4, nutrition journal IF= 3.3 , nutrition and cancer journal IF= 2.6. and ets. Accord scopus index, Her publication h-index is 7. She has been serving as a reviewer board member of several reputed journals such as nutrition and cancer journal. And was invited as a speaker to many international congresses. Adeleh Khodabakhshi, was born in Iran. She received her Ph.D degrees in nutrition from Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in 2019. She is currently working at the nutrition department, Kerman University of Medical Sciences as an assistant professor. Her research interests include nutrition and cancer. She published 40 articles, in clinical nutrition journal with impact factor 7 , European Journal of Clinical Nutrition IF= 4, nutrition journal IF= 3.3 , nutrition and cancer journal IF= 2.6. and ets. Accord scopus index, Her publication h-index is 7. She has been serving as a reviewer board member of several reputed journals such as nutrition and cancer journal. And was invited as a speaker to many international congresses.

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Aishwarya Raghuraman

Kasturba Medical College Mangalore, India

Title: Role of Gene Therapy in Sickle Cell Disease

Gene therapy is an emerging treatment for sickle cell disease that works by replacing a defective gene with a healthy gene, allowing the body to produce normal red blood cells. This form of treatment has shown promising results in clinical trials, and is a promising alternative to traditional treatments.

Gene therapy involves introducing a healthy gene into the body to replace a defective gene. The new gene can be delivered using a viral vector, which is a modified virus that carries the gene. The vector, carrying the healthy gene, is injected into the bloodstream. The healthy gene then enters the patient's cells and begins to produce normal hemoglobin, the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout the body.

Biography

Dr.Aishwarya Raghuraman, a graduate of Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore (MAHE), India is a future US Pediatric Residency Applicant, passionate about the medical sciences. Having volunteered at non profit organisations in India like the Genesis Foundation and CRY, she is an advocate for children and is devoted to lifelong learning.

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Ananya Manit
King Narai Hospital, Thailnd

Title: Personal engagement, job satisfaction, happiness of Nursing Staff

Personal engagement, job satisfaction, happiness are affected productivity of Nursing Staff Organization (NSO), King Narai Hospital. The purpose of this descriptive study was to evaluate personal engagment, job satisfaction, and happiness of NSO personnel, King Narai Hospital. Methodology: the participants who answered were 82.69 percentage of NSO, King Narai Hospital. The instruments were Personal engagement, job satisfaction, and happinometer questionnaire. Findings: personal engagment scores were 58.14 percentage (Min 42.47, Max 58.81). Job satisfaction scores were 70.12 percentage (Min 56.78, Max 75.24). Furthermore, total happinometer scores were 58.42 percentage, the highest scores were happy soul of 69.11 percentage, later, work life balance were 65.10 percentage, the lowest scores of happy relax were 52.64 percentage. Conclusion & Significance: Personal engagement, job satisfaction, happiness of NSO, King Narai Hospital were under goal (70, 85, and 70 percentage, respectively). Recommendation: administrator committee of NSO, King Narai Hospital should promote personal engagement, job satisfaction, and relaxation methods of NSO personnel for personal engagement, job satisfaction, and happiness improvement. However, personal engagement and job satisfaction also contribute to the individual's happiness at work, and finally, it will be influenced effective NSO, King Narai Hospital. Personal engagement, job satisfaction, happiness are affected productivity of Nursing Staff Organization (NSO), King Narai Hospital. The purpose of this descriptive study was to evaluate personal engagment, job satisfaction, and happiness of NSO personnel, King Narai Hospital. Methodology: the participants who answered were 82.69 percentage of NSO, King Narai Hospital. The instruments were Personal engagement, job satisfaction, and happinometer questionnaire. Findings: personal engagment scores were 58.14 percentage (Min 42.47, Max 58.81). Job satisfaction scores were 70.12 percentage (Min 56.78, Max 75.24). Furthermore, total happinometer scores were 58.42 percentage, the highest scores were happy soul of 69.11 percentage, later, work life balance were 65.10 percentage, the lowest scores of happy relax were 52.64 percentage. Conclusion & Significance: Personal engagement, job satisfaction, happiness of NSO, King Narai Hospital were under goal (70, 85, and 70 percentage, respectively). Recommendation: administrator committee of NSO, King Narai Hospital should promote personal engagement, job satisfaction, and relaxation methods of NSO personnel for personal engagement, job satisfaction, and happiness improvement. However, personal engagement and job satisfaction also contribute to the individual's happiness at work, and finally, it will be influenced effective NSO, King Narai Hospital.

Biography

Ananya Manit has completed PhD from College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She is a registered nurse and head of medicine ward since 1986 and 2006, King Narai Hospital, Lop Buri, Thailand. Furthermore, she worked as Diabetes nurse case manager before studying in Doctoral degree. Currently, she is working as system manager of non-communicable disease in Mueang Lop Buri contracting unit of primary care therefore. She is an expert in field of Diabetes and noncommunicable disease. Ananya Manit has completed PhD from College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She is a registered nurse and head of medicine ward since 1986 and 2006, King Narai Hospital, Lop Buri, Thailand. Furthermore, she worked as Diabetes nurse case manager before studying in Doctoral degree. Currently, she is working as system manager of non-communicable disease in Mueang Lop Buri contracting unit of primary care therefore. She is an expert in field of Diabetes and noncommunicable disease of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. I am a registered nurse, head of male medicine ward, and head of department of medicine, vice director of nurse in administration, Nursing staff organization (NSO), King Narai Hospital, Lop Buri, Thailand.

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