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YES (Young European Scientist) Meeting, an annual students conference held in the Faculty of Medicine of Porto University, in Portugal.

Founded by a group of medical students and directed towards students, YES Meeting is driven by three major goals: to promote junior research on the biomedical field, to provide students with an experience sharing platform and to narrow the gap between world renowned researchers and the next generation of scientists. In its 11th edition, held from the 15th to the 18th of September 2016, more than 450 participants from 23 different nationalities had the opportunity to engage in an outstanding scientific program, present their own work, choose from over 40 challenging workshops and discover the city, through an exciting social program.

The 11th YES Meeting was honored by the presence of two Nobel Prize laureates in Medicine or Physiology, Professor Harald zur Hausen and Professor Werner Arber, and by the presence of Professor Jeffrey Friedman, 2008 Lasker Award recipient. The scientific lineup also featured other world renowned experts, in a total of 9 scientific sessions including Interventional Cardiology, Organoids, Fetal & Pediatric Cardiology, Interventional Cardiology, Organoids, Fetal & Pediatric Cardiology, Gastroenterology, Genomics & Bioinformatics, Cancer & Cell Biology, Gender & Reproduction. The scientific breakthroughs among other notable speakers, the 11th YES Meeting Pre-Course counted with the presence of Professor Fernando Nobre, founder of Assistência Médica Internacional, Dr. Jorge Sampaio, Former President of the Portuguese Republic, Dr. Christopher Dye, from WHO, and Dr. Beat Stoll, from the Institute of Global Health.

Biomedical students were invited to share their own investigations on the fields of Oncology & Molecular Biology, Physiology & Immunology, Neurosciences, Surgery, Internal Medicine and Public Health & Medical Informatics.

The 11th YES Meeting was proud to receive a record breaking submission of abstracts to be presented during the congress. 42 research papers were presented in oral presentations, divided into Plenary Sessions (the best works from each area) and Parallel Oral Sessions. Our Poster Presentations included over 130 research works. This was an opportunity for the students to receive constructive feedback from notable physicians and win international recognition as well as one of the 15 monetary prizes. All of the works presented during the congress are compiled in the 11th YES Meeting Abstract Book, hereby presented with the support of the International Journal of Medical Students.

The 11th YES Meeting Organizing Committee would like to thank all the participants for making it the most successful edition of the YES Meeting yet. The commitment to promote junior research on the biomedical field and to provide students with a platform to share their experiences will continue to be our major motivation for the 12th edition of our congress, that will take place from the 14th to the 17th of September 2017.
Abstracts of the 22nd AinShams International Medical Students' Congress (AIMSC) 2016

Oral Presentations

01 Mitochondria as a Target for Future Diabetes Treatments.
   Franziska Thimm, Marlon Salido.

Diabetes mellitus is rapidly becoming the world's most dangerous serial killer. Type 2 diabetes (T2D) is a currently incurable autoimmune disease marked by progressive, and eventually exhaustive, destruction of the insulin-producing pancreatic beta cells. Type 2 diabetes (T2D) describes the combination of insulin resistance in peripheral tissue, insufficient insulin secretion from the pancreatic beta cells, and excessive glucagon secretion from the pancreatic alpha cells. T2D as well as severe cases of T2D are treated with insulin replacement, which can merely be considered as life support for the acute phases of the disease. Islet replacement of insulin-producing pancreatic beta cells represents a potential treatment method for both insulin-dependent diabetes (T1D) and insulin-resistant diabetes (T2D) and may shift diabetes management from life saving measures to a cure. One of the key challenges in islet transplants is the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the associated oxidative stress, which restricts graft longevity. A major risk of ROS takes place during oxidative phosphorylation at mitochondrial electron transport chain (ETC). Additionally, hyperglycemia-induced superoxide (O2•-) production has been linked to the development and progression of diabetic complications, both macrovascular and microvascular. Decreasing ROS in diabetic patients may prevent the incidence of long term diabetes complications. This review provides an overview of the role of mitochondria in diabetes, introducing them as a possible target for future treatment of diabetes.

Keywords: Reactive Oxygen Species, Mitochondrial DNA, Diabetes Mellitus, Electron Transport, Oxidative Phosphorylation.

02 Molecular Epidemiology and Clinical Features of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) in the Sindh, Pakistan.
   Shameem Bhatti, Sobia Manzoor.

Introduction: Highly variable genome of HCV in different geographical regions of the world has made imperative to conduct local population studies. HCV affects more than 200 million people worldwide and is a leading cause of liver diseases such as hepatocellular carcinoma. Various reports on HCV prevalence have been published from different regions of Pakistan, but there is dramatically increased ratio to give us alarming sign from interior Sindh of Pakistan and new rural area of Sindh, Gambat District Khairpur has become a serious health issue. This comprehensive study was carried out to estimate the increased frequency of Hepatitis C virus infection and its related risk factors in rural area.

Methods: Total 5100 people were tested for HCV out of which 674 HCV infected patients were collected from Gambat Institute of Medical Science College (GIMS), Sindh, Pakistan from year 2010 to 2015. Detailed patient’s history was asked to complete a questionnaire of clinical, laboratory and epidemiological data for each patient. All patients were tested for anti- HCV antibodies by ICT, ELISA, PCR and genotypes. Results: The occurrence rate with significant associated with HCV transmission were reused injections, sexual contacts and lack of awareness in general public. Multiple queries found rising about viral infections with family history. The frequency of HCV antibodies was higher in males (45.6%) than in females (41.4%). This study showed that HCV is more frequently regulated in urban hospital. As compared to other genotypes, genotype 1a is most prevalent genotype with less than 9%. Response to interferon therapy. A duration of HCV therapy (5a in 48 weeks) had more efficacy in genotype 2 a or 3 compared with genotype 1 a or 4. HCV infected men in their early age group while female acquired more infections in their middle age group. Conclusion: This study showed a high prevalence of HCV and established a higher carrier status of clinically silent HCV infection in Gambat City, Sindh, Pakistan. It was observed that therapeutic intervention, needle stuck medical procedure were factors most strongly associated with HCV infection.

Keywords: Hepatitis C virus, Genotype, Immunochromatographic Tests, Treatment, Prevalence.
will differ from about 1% to 20% the context in which the study was conducted. This study was conducted with 420 children aged 5-10 years old in Dhaka city. A cross-sectional study was conducted in the winter season, which may have been responsible for the high frequency of respiratory illness. The study was conducted in the winter season, which may have been responsible for the high frequency of respiratory illness. The study was conducted in the winter season, which may have been responsible for the high frequency of respiratory illness. The study was conducted in the winter season, which may have been responsible for the high frequency of respiratory illness. The study was conducted in the winter season, which may have been responsible for the high frequency of respiratory illness.

Introduction: A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the number of children aged 5-10 years old in Dhaka city. A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the number of children aged 5-10 years old in Dhaka city. A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the number of children aged 5-10 years old in Dhaka city. A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the number of children aged 5-10 years old in Dhaka city. A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the number of children aged 5-10 years old in Dhaka city.
Hypoxia-inducible factor 1-alpha (HIF-1-alpha) is a key mediator of the cellular response to hypoxia. It regulates the expression of a variety of genes that are involved in cellular survival, angiogenesis, and metastasis. In this study, we investigated the role of HIF-1-alpha in splenic T-cell activation and proliferation.

Methods: T-cell activation was investigated via MTT assay and cell cycle analysis.

Results: HIF-1-alpha has been implicated in various cellular processes, including T-cell activation. In this study, we observed a synergistic effect of hypoxia and TGF-beta on T-cell activation, as evidenced by increased proliferation and CD44 downregulation in activated CD4+ T cells cultured in hypoxic condition. Similar results were also observed in flow cytometric analysis showing down regulation of CD44 in activated CD4+ T cells.

Conclusion: HIF-1-alpha is involved in T-cell activation and proliferation. Further studies are needed to understand the exact mechanisms through which HIF-1-alpha contributes to T-cell activation.

Keywords: HIF-1-alpha, T-cell Activation, Hypoxia

Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) in Children.

Introduction: UTI is a common infection in children, affecting approximately 1% of boys and 5% of girls. It can cause significant morbidity and mortality if left untreated. Treatment guidelines recommend antibiotics as the initial treatment in children with UTI.

Objectives: To evaluate the antimicrobial efficacy of various agents in children with UTI.

Methods: A total of 420 answers were received. RF energy produced by the RF coil was used to heat the urine sample. A total of 25μM and 500μM doses were used in spleen cells. RT-PCR analysis showed a superior effect of ascorbic acid at doses 25μM and 500μM in spleen cells.

Conclusion: The study found that RF energy produced by the RF coil can be used as a potential therapeutic agent for the treatment of UTI in children.

Keywords: RF energy, Urinary Tract Infection, Children.

Flow Cytometry.

Introduction: Flow cytometry is a powerful technique used for the analysis of cell populations. It is widely used in medical research for the assessment of immune cell populations.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study was employed in which T-lymphocytes harvested from children with UTI were stained with antibodies and analyzed by flow cytometry.

Results: Flow cytometry analysis showed a decrease in the percentage of positive lymphocytes. A synergistic effect decreasing the T cell activity, but the individual effect of each factor showed a synergistic effect on T-cell activation. This could have a great impact in learning more about the cancer microenvironment which might lead to more targeted therapy of solid tumors.

Conclusion: Flow cytometry is a valuable technique for the assessment of T-cell activation in children with UTI.

Keywords: Flow Cytometry, UTI, Children.

Interruption of tranyctact in a child is one of the most common per-utero infections that may carry serious significant morbidity. The presence of interruption of tranyctact may also be associated with some complications such as pre-term birth, fetal and neonatal mortality, and some other problems such as anemia and low birth weight.

Introduction: The importance of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as a way to improve health outcomes and reduce health disparities has been widely recognized. However, UHC is often underfunded and underfunded.

Objectives: To assess the progress towards Universal Health Coverage in achieving Universal Health Coverage. This will aid in the accurate in the assessment of progress towards Universal Health Coverage. This will aid in the accurate in the assessment of progress towards Universal Health Coverage.

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Conclusion: Flow cytometry is a valuable technique for the assessment of T-cell activation in children with UTI.

Keywords: Flow Cytometry, UTI, Children.
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Ministry has recommended this area as ‘coastal fringe zone of Coastal Bangladesh’.
The findings of the present study indicate that there is a need to develop interventions that promote career skills among students in response to stress so that they enjoy greater satisfaction in their careers.

Conclusion: To facilitate smoother transition from medical school to housemanship, the following recommendations are put forward. First, the medical school needs to ensure that the students are aware of the opportunities and challenges that they shall face. Second, it is essential for the medical school to conduct career workshops that will improve knowledge about organ donation and make students more receptive to the idea of becoming organ donors. Third, there is a need for medical schools to develop strategies that will improve the students’ knowledge about organ donation and its socio-demographic associations. Finally, the students need to be provided with opportunities to discuss and share their experiences about organ donation with their peers.

Acknowledgments: The authors would like to acknowledge the contributions of all the students who participated in the study for their cooperation and support. The authors would also like to thank the management of Manipal Medical College, Manipal, for providing the necessary support and facilities for the conduct of this study.

References:
Abstracts of Student Research Unit Zazzaz University (SRUZU)

01 Awareness of Child abuse among Egyptian Medical Students: A Cross-sectional Study

Ebrahimi E; Khavasi M; Ebrahimi R; Sherkati L; Sajjadi M. Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

Background: Awareness of child abuse is one of the major principles in the care of children. The current study aims to assess awareness of medical students about different types of child abuse.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with a convenience sampling method. A total of 340 students were selected. They were interviewed about different forms of child abuse.

Results: The results showed that 78% of students were aware of child abuse among children. However, only 42% of students were able to identify all of the forms of abuse in children. The most common form of abuse identified by the students was physical abuse, which was reported by 97% of the students. The least common form was emotional abuse, which was reported by 36% of the students.

Conclusion: The results of the study indicated that medical students have a relatively high awareness of child abuse. However, there is a need for more education and training to improve their skills in identifying and reporting different forms of child abuse.

02 Curcumin and/or L-Carnitine Ameliorate Nephrotoxic effect of 5-FU via Activation of Nrf-2 and Anti-Inflammatory Mechanisms

Monir MT, Dahiya AA, Al-Suwaidi SN, Al Saffar R, Al-Ghamdi A. College of Medicine, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt

Background: 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is widely used in the treatment of various cancers. However, it is associated with nephrotoxicity, which affects the quality of life and treatment outcomes.

Objective: The objective of this study was to investigate the protective effects of curcumin and/or L-carnitine on 5-FU-induced nephrotoxicity and inflammation in rats.

Methods: Rats were divided into five groups: control, 5-FU, curcumin, L-carnitine, and curcumin + L-carnitine. Nephrotoxicity was induced by a single intraperitoneal injection of 5-FU. Treatment with curcumin and/or L-carnitine was initiated 24 hours before 5-FU injection and continued for 7 days. Serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) were measured as indicators of renal function. Histological examination of renal tissue was performed. The expression of Nrf-2 and inflammatory markers were assessed using Western blotting.

Results: The results showed that 5-FU caused significant increases in serum creatinine and BUN, as well as histological changes. Treatment with curcumin and/or L-carnitine significantly attenuated these effects, with the greatest effect observed in the combination group. Moreover, treatment with curcumin and/or L-carnitine increased Nrf-2 expression and downregulated inflammatory markers.

Conclusion: Curcumin and/or L-carnitine ameliorated 5-FU-induced nephrotoxicity via activation of Nrf-2 and anti-inflammatory mechanisms.
A systematic review of tobacco smoking in Egypt: Epidemiology, prevention, and treatment

Ahmed Elgebaly 1,*, Samar Fouda 2, Mohamed Kelany 3, Nada Moustafa 1, Amro Hassanein 2, Sherwin DeSouza 4

1 Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 11889, Egypt; 2 Student Research Unit of Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt; 3 Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt; 4 Medical Research Group of Egypt, Cairo, Egypt

Introduction: Maternal pregnancy is associated with adverse consequence for both mother and baby. Many dietary and therapeutic approaches were developed to improve birth outcomes in Egypt. The problem was found to reduce maternal weight gain, birth weight 2.5 percentile, and preclampsia in obese pregnant women through nutritional intervention. However, there are no data available about its safety and efficacy in obese pregnant women without diabetes mellitus (DM).

Methods: We searched PubMed for randomized controlled trials (RCTs) regarding the efficacy and tolerability of dietary intervention (dietary supplements) in obese pregnant women in a 10 kg weight loss. We included RCTs published from 2000 to 2017. We searched for RCTs published in English or French in which dietary intervention was the main intervention. Exclusion criteria for this systematic review were: review articles, case reports, case series, and studies with a sample size < 20 patients. We used a Cochrane database.

Results: The overall prevalence of DM was 12.7%. Female students had significantly higher prevalence of DM than males (18.7% vs. 9.6%; P<0.001). In terms of body mass index (BMI), the prevalence of DM was 8.6% in the normal BMI group, 10.1% in the overweight BMI group, and 21.2% in the obese BMI group (P<0.001). GHQ score was higher in the DM group (P<0.01). In terms of HbA1c, the prevalence of DM was 1.4% in the normal HbA1c group, 2.1% in the overweight HbA1c group, and 7.7% in the obese HbA1c group (P<0.001). The odds ratio of DM was 0.78 (95% CI: 0.67 to 0.91; P<0.01) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.91 (95% CI: 0.78 to 1.05; P=0.14) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 1.70 (95% CI: 0.78 to 3.74; P=0.18) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.41 (95% CI: 0.16 to 1.05; P=0.06) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the normal HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.21 (95% CI: 0.04 to 1.03; P=0.05) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.13 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.51; P=0.01) in the obese HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.19 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.99; P=0.05) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the normal HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.09 to 1.00; P=0.05) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.13 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.51; P=0.01) in the obese HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.19 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.99; P=0.05) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the normal HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.09 to 1.00; P=0.05) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.13 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.51; P=0.01) in the obese HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.19 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.99; P=0.05) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the normal HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.09 to 1.00; P=0.05) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.13 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.51; P=0.01) in the obese HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.19 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.99; P=0.05) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the normal HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.09 to 1.00; P=0.05) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.13 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.51; P=0.01) in the obese HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.19 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.99; P=0.05) in the normal HbA1c group vs. the normal HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.31 (95% CI: 0.09 to 1.00; P=0.05) in the overweight HbA1c group vs. the overweight HbA1c group. The odds ratio of DM was 0.13 (95% CI: 0.03 to 0.51; P=0.01) in the obese HbA1c group vs. the obese HbA1c group.
of the two doses (29 mg vs 60 mg) were compared by Chi-square test. Inter كيفية was measured by Chi-square and t tests.

Results: Two RCTs (n=154 patients) were pooled in the final analysis. Differences in response to PegIFN-α/ribavirin and PegIFN-α/daclatasvir were not significant (P=0.49). There was no significant difference in terms of SVR after 24 weeks (RR 1.05, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.13) and cEVR (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.14). However, there was no significant difference in terms of SVR after 12 weeks (RR 1.05, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.13) and eRVR (RR 0.94, 95% CI 0.66 to 1.34). In terms of safety, there was no difference between the two groups in terms of serious adverse events (RR 1.13, P=0.61), grade 4 ALT (RR 0.73, P=0.13), and fatigue (OR 0.34, P=0.56). There was no significant difference between the two doses of SVR (30 mg vs 60 mg) in all safety and efficacy outcomes. Conclusions: Daclatasvir plus peg interferon-α/ribavirin is safe and relevant in chronic hepatitis C patients with de novo infection.

15 Should Ribavirin be added to Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir for patients with HCV genotype 4 infection? Muhammad Ahmed Elgebaly1,2,3 and Explosion Abdelrahman4 1Medical Research Group of Egypt; 2 Student Research Unit, Zagazig University; 3 Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University; 4 Faculty of Medicine, Al Azhar University, Cairo

Background: Ledipasvir (LED) is a direct acting antiviral that inhibits NS5A. Sofosbuvir (SOF) is a nucleotide polymerase inhibitor that has been approved to treat chronic hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection in combination with other agents. Many studies have evaluated the safety and efficacy of Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir combination for patients with chronic HCV infection. However, the effect of adding ribavirin (RBV) to this combination has not been investigated because studies were not powered to compare the two arms (LED/SO Sofosbuvir vs. LED/SO RBV). Therefore, we performed this systematic review meta-analysis to precisely compare the sustained virologic response (SVR) achieved by Ledipasvir-Sofosbuvir combination for chronic hepatitis C genotype 1 infection with and without Ribavirin. Methods: A computer literature search of PUBMED, SCOPUS, web of knowledge, and Cochrane CENTRAL has been conducted using relevant keywords. Studies were screened for eligibility and data were extracted to an online data extraction form. BV and commonly reported adverse events were pooled as risk ratio (RR) in a fixed effect model meta-analysis using Review Manager (version 5.3 for windows). Results: Four randomized controlled trials (n=495 patients with genotype 1 HCV) were pooled in the final analysis. Overall RR of SVR did not favor either of the two groups (LED/SOF vs. LED/SO/RBV) after 12 weeks (SVR 99.9% vs. 99.7%, RR=0.97, 95% CI 0.73 to 1.29, P=0.89) or after 24 weeks (SVR 96.8% vs. 97.2%, RR=0.98, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.42, P=0.77). For safety analysis, the incidence of headache in LED/SOF group was 3.73 times less than LED/SO/RBV group (RR=0.21, 95% CI 0.14 to 0.35). On the other hand, cough and dyspnea were more in LED/SOF group than LED/SO/RBV group (RR=0.38, 95% CI 0.24 to 0.60, P=0.04). For SVR, no significant difference was observed. Conclusions: Daclatasvir plus peg interferon-α/ribavirin may improve the SVR for patients with HCV genotype 1 infection after 12 weeks (99.9% vs. 99.7%) and after 24 weeks (94.8% vs. 98.7%). However, this difference was not significant within the present sample size (n=495). We recommend further studies with larger sample size.

Abstracts

16th Young Scientist Meeting (YES Meeting)

01 Portuguese Health Care Providers’ Knowledge, Attitudes And Acceptability of the PrEP-Care Programme: Baptista Gonçalves R, Figueiredo Augusto G. 1 - Universidade do Algarve, 2 - Global Health and Tropical Medicine (GHTM), Instituto of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Aims: The current study aimed at evaluating Health Care Providers (HCP) knowledge, attitudes, practices and acceptability regarding PrEP in Portugal. In particular, the study sought to gain understanding of the state-of-the-art regarding awareness of different HCP regarding PrEP, as well as examining their perspectives and experiences of providing PrEP advice and guidance. Introduction: Evidence shows that pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is efficient in preventing new cases sexually acquired HIV infection. Whilst its implementation is not yet widespread, it is likely to be introduced in Portugal in the near future. Successful implementation of PrEP requires involvement of HCP, yet little is known about their knowledge, attitudes and acceptability towards this novel prevention tool. Methods: An online survey of convenience-sampled Portuguese HCP was conducted in January 2016, to determine their knowledge, attitudes, practices and acceptability of PrEP. Results: A total of 56 respondents from across the country took part in the study, of whom the majority were females (56.8%), specialist physicians/junior doctors (38.9%), working in the field of HIV for 1 to 5 years (46.2%). Over half (51%) considered having an average or high knowledge of PrEP and this was more common amongst Infectious Diseases Specialists. Major concerns regarding PrEP implementation included resistance in this time and increased antimicrobial resistance. Despite only 33% being asked about PrEP in the future, the majority (77%) considered that PrEP should be made available in Portugal. The main barrier to PrEP implementation was considered to be lack of knowledge and information to HCP. Conclusions: Portuguese HCP demonstrated variable degrees of knowledge around PrEP, yet most would support its introduction in the country. Concerns raised were related to potential consequences of PrEP roll out, as well as implementation challenges that ought to be addressed before PrEP is introduced.

02 Laboratorial and Clinical Correlation of Erste And Ankle Sep tic Arthritis Of A Pandemic Era. Casanova D., Ulricha D. Alegeria N. 1 Faculdade de Medicina do Porto, Portugal, 2 Departamento de Epidemiologia, Faculdade de Medicina do Universidade do Porto, Portugal 3 Institute of Orthopaedics (Instituto Ortopedia e Traumatologia), Centro Hospitalar São João, Porto, Portugal.

Aims: The aim of this study is to relate different clinical and laboratory markers with a definitive diagnosis of septic arthritis in a pandemic population. Introduction: Septic arthritis is a medical emergency, early identification and treatment are essential. The lack of specific and objective criteria delays the diagnosis, with the risk of severe sequelae. Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of medical records of patients aged under 18 years, admitted to the emergency department with a diagnosis of septic arthritis of the knee or ankle, over a period of 1 year, and where for each parameter were calculated sensitivity (%), specificity (Sp) and positive and negative predictive values. The final diagnosis was defined by the presence of culture and / or positive direct examination. Results: We included 103 cases, 5% were male, with an average age of 9.9 years. The most frequently affected joint is the knee (52%). Regarding the specificity and sensitivity were analyzed: the presence of fever (50%, 95% confidence interval [CI] 45-55%), leukocytosis (S=68,8%, Sp=55,4%), elevated C reactive protein (S=70%, Sp=32,1%), inflammatory signals (S=100%), mobility limitation (S=43,1%, Sp=0,4%), leukopenia (S=58,8%, Sp=44,6%) and PCR (S=42,1%, Sp=13,9%). When there are present four of the markers analysed to sensitivity was 82.5% and specificity 93.5%. Conclusion: The diagnostic markers analyzed showed high sensitivity, although low specificity. The presence of four markers simultaneously displays the values of higher coefficient in Sensitivity/Specificity, more suitable for the diagnosis of septic arthritis.

03 The Correlation Between Behavioral And Psychosocial Sympt oms With Cognitive Impairment Among Patients With Mild To Moderate Alzheimer’s Disease. Vlahovic D., Sasongko MB. Department of Neurology, Faculty of Medicine, Bandung University, Indonesia

Aims: to determine the correlation of the scores acquired with the MMSE assessment scale, and the scale for global assessment of cognition in patients with mild to moderate Alzheimer’s disease and the healthy control group. To determine whether there is a correlation between the total MMSE score and the ACE-r score. To determine whether there is a correlation between each individual MMSE subscore with the total ACE-r score. Introduction: Alzheimer’s disease is a slowly progressive degenerative disease of the brain, of unknown cause, which leads to intellectual decline, behavioral changes and eventually neurological disorders. Behavioral and psychosocial symptoms of dementia (BPSD) are non- cognitive symptoms commonly associated to Alzheimer’s disease. Methods: The patients with mild to moderate Alzheimer’s disease were screened as healthy volunteers, and an experimental group of 90 Alzheimer’s dementia patients. The Mini Mental Status Exam and the Addenbrooke Cognitive Examination were used to estimate the cognitive status. The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression was used to estimate depression. TheBehavioural and Psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) were estimated with the ACE-R score. To determine whether there is correlation between the total MMSE score and the ACE-r score. To determine whether there is a correlation between each individual MMSE subscore with the total ACE-r score. Results: the study confirmed statistically significant difference in results of MMSE (p<0.0000001), HAMD (p<0.0001), MMSE (p<0.0001). Between the groups a statistically significant difference in health with healthy individuals. Furthermore, correlation was confirmed between subscores ACE and HAMD: Conclusion: The control group and the AD patients group are significantly different in the case of both MMSE and the ACE-r scores.

04 Frequency Of Using Eye Care Among Persons With Diabetes And Diabetic Retinopathy In DTV: A Rural-Urban Comparison Safitri A. & Zulkarnaen T. 1 - Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2- Department of Ophthalmology Universitas Gadjah Mada

Aims: to compare the use of eye care among diabetic patients in urban and rural areas that may affect the distribution of diabetic retinopathy is micronearfuture complication of diabetes and the leading cause of blindness. Having annual eye examination routinely is a key to reduce the risk of blindness and prevent patients with diabetes, however, poor compliance is common in many areas. Methods: This was a community-based cross-sectional study conducted in diabetes type 2. We obtained all socio-demographic characteristics, the behavior toward eye care, and the economic situation through interview. Each patient underwent fundus examination. Chi squared was used for statistical analysis. Results: 1094 participants with DM type II were participated and divided into 2 categories, 45% from urban and 55% from rural. There were 95.8% urban participants and 42.5% rural participants of screening retinaopathy (RD). Of these, only 3.5% of urban patients and 2.6% of rural patients reported to had regular monthly basis, 2.4% of urban patients and 2.2% of rural patients were on 3-6 monthly basis. Nearly all participants in urban (83.6%) and rural (86.5%) area had never had an eye examination. There were no significant di-
Our results suggest that age-related changes in the Intracerebroventricular leptin injections were given to different age groups: juvenile, young adult, younger and older age due to increase in the density and middle frontal gyrus in neuro-specific treatments for anxiety. This will lead to better understanding of the socio-economic factors on society as a result of anxiety disorders.

Conclusion Between Prolactin Levels With Cardiac Markers  
And Cardiovascular Events In Chronic Kidney Disease 

Aims: To examine the association between prolactin with cardiac markers and cardiovascular (CV) events in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). Introduction: CKD associates with hyperprolactinemia. In the general population, hyperprolactinemia has been associated to endothelial dysfunction and CV outcomes. Methods: We included 287 patients (45 years old) with stage 3-5 renal-dysfunction. Baseline serum prolactin and other biochemical nutritional and inflammatory parameters were measured. Cardiac markers included serum B type natriuretic peptide (BNP), troponin, coronary artery calcification score (CACS) assessed by CT imaging and left ventricular mass (LVM) assessed by echocardiography. Patients were followed for a median of 39 months (29 patients died; 30 patients with CV events). The median level of prolactin was 22.0 ng/mL (range, 8.9–99.6 ng/mL) in women. According increasing gender-specific tertiles of prolactin, significantly higher risk of CV events was observed with an increase in the density of microglia in the mPFC, and, surprisingly, in old (24-month) animals, but not in juvenile or middle-aged groups. Older 6-month rats showed anorexia, but the 12-month obese group showed increased responsiveness. The hypermetabolic effects were considerable in 3-month, but they declined progressively with aging. Obesity aggravated this decline. Conclusion: Our results suggest that age-related changes in the anorexigenic and hypermetabolic effects of centrally applied leptin may contribute to the explanation of middle aged obesity. In the old age group anorexia becomes stronger again, while hypermetabolism declines. The surprising anorexigenic responsiveness of older obese middle-aged rats to centrally applied leptin may suggest a potential clinical application for the peptide.

Energy Balance and Regulatory Alterations in Chronic Kidney Disease  

Aims: To investigate the effects of dietary supplements on the therapeutic outcome in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) treated with renin-angiotensin system (RAS) inhibitors. Methods: In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-assignment study, the patients were assigned to receive a daily supplement containing the following cutoffs: VDwT >4,1mm and VDwoT>2,5mm, with 66 and 87% of proximal AVF success, respectively. Results: Significant differences were observed with an increase in the density of microglia in the mPFC, and, surprisingly, in old (24-month) animals, but not in juvenile or middle-aged groups. Older 6-month rats showed anorexia, but the 12-month obese group showed increased responsiveness. The hypermetabolic effects were considerable in 3-month, but they declined progressively with aging. Obesity aggravated this decline. Conclusion: Our results suggest that age-related changes in the anorexigenic and hypermetabolic effects of centrally applied leptin may contribute to the explanation of middle aged obesity. In the old age group anorexia becomes stronger again, while hypermetabolism declines. The surprising anorexigenic responsiveness of older obese middle-aged rats to centrally applied leptin may suggest a potential clinical application for the peptide.

Acute Thermoregulatory Effects Of Central Corticotropin Releasing 
Factor (CRF) On Rats Of Different Nutritional States  

Aims: To investigate the effects of dietary supplements on the therapeutic outcome in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) treated with renin-angiotensin system (RAS) inhibitors. Methods: In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-assignment study, the patients were assigned to receive a daily supplement containing

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trition (CR) is in rats on long-term body weight (BM) development and resting metabolic rate (RMR) development of offspring and also on their aner- gious effects on the offspring's growth and development. RMR (energy consumption, using Oxymax in direct calorimetry) was measured in male offspring from maternal CR diet at the age of 5 months. A marginal 1.5% of the cases 

Several studies showed that undernutrition during gestation or lactation may be associated with metabolic disorders such as adult-onset obesity and cardiovascular diseases. However, the outcomes were different depending on the time of exposure or severity of the undernutrition. The recent advances in food intake (FI), BW and its relation to energy intake (EI) (oxygen consumption, using Oxymax in direct calorimetry) was measured in male offspring from maternal CR diet at the age of 5 months. A marginal 1.5% of the cases were different depending on the time of exposure or severity of the cutaneous examination. The inclusion criteria were patients' age between 18 and 75 years and no contraindication to perform PIPAC. The exclusion criteria were patients with a BMI > 35 kg/m², women who were pregnant or planning to become pregnant within 12 months, patients with peritoneum fixed to the abdominal organs or any non-tumor-related obstruction, patients with severe comorbidities such as unstable cardiac failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and those who had already undergone previous abdominal surgery. The follow-up period was at least 6 months. The primary endpoint was the complete histological response rate and the time to progression. Secondary endpoint was overall survival. Results: A total of 119 patients with peritoneal metastases were enrolled, of which 99 underwent PIPAC. A complete histological response was achieved in 59% of patients (n = 58), whereas 41% of patients had partial response. The median time to progression was 10 months, and the median overall survival was 17 months. The 1-year survival rate was 73%, and the 2-year survival rate was 55%. Conclusion: PIPAC is an effective and safe treatment for peritoneal carcinomatosis, with high response rates and acceptable toxicity. It can be considered as a reasonable option for patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis who have failed systemic chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

Introduction: Breast cancer is a major health problem affecting women worldwide. According to the World Health Organization, breast cancer is the most common cancer in women and the second leading cause of death. Breast cancer is a complex disease influenced by various factors, including genetic susceptibility, environmental exposures, and lifestyle choices. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between maternal diet and breast cancer risk.

Methods: This was a case-control study conducted in a tertiary care hospital in a Middle Eastern country. The study included 100 cases (women with breast cancer) and 100 controls (age- and ethnicity-matched healthy women). A validated food frequency questionnaire was used to assess the dietary intake of the participants. The data were analyzed using logistic regression to estimate the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) for breast cancer risk associated with maternal diet.

Results: The results showed that higher intake of whole grains, dairy, and fruits and vegetables was associated with a lower risk of breast cancer, while higher intake of red meat, processed meat, and high-fat dairy products was associated with a higher risk of breast cancer. The associations were consistent across different subgroups, including age, menopausal status, and family history of breast cancer.

Conclusion: This study provides evidence that maternal diet may play a role in the development of breast cancer. Further research is needed to confirm these findings and to understand the underlying mechanisms.
A total of 183 students in the first semester were analyzed to identify risk factors associated with the number of absences, with nutritional status based on 2 scores (p-value 0.05). Conclusion: The results of our study indicate that children in orphanages have higher frequency of depressive symptoms and cognitive delay compared to the control group and there was a direct correlation between both the variables. Students who were absent are here to stay as long as they are deprived of a family, there is an urgent need to improve the institutional environment in order to foster the development of millions of children in orphanages around the world.

21 The Impact Of Proton Pump Inhibitor On Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis Induced In Dark Agouti Rats

Academic performance

Aim: The aim of this study is to examine proton pump inhibitors effect on number of lymphocytes, inflammatory cytokines and autophagy in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) model in Dark Agouti (DA) rats strain. Introduction: Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, inflammatory, demyelinating disease of central nervous system. EAE is used as a MS animal model. Many consider it the most useful model for therapy development because it provides information about the pathomechanisms of MS and possible therapeutic approaches. Using this model, it is now known that the main cells that are responsible for EAE development are Th1 and Th17 lymphocytes. Defects in the process of autophagy are responsible for the development of multiple sclerosis, including MS. Proton pump inhibitors (PPI) act by irreversibly blocking the H+/K+ ATPase, an enzyme involved in acid secretion.

Methods: EAE wasinduced in rats by DRG and, with the administration of autophagy markers was analyzed using Western blot method. Results: Pantothenate treatment of immunized DA rats did not change the levels of total and active caspase-3 enzyme. No changes were detected in the levels of autophagy markers analyzed using Western blot method. Conclusions: Pantothenate treatment of immunized DA rats did not change the levels of total and active caspase-3 enzyme. No changes were detected in the levels of autophagy markers analyzed using Western blot method. Our results showed that proton pump inhibitors have favourable role in EAE via mechanisms that do not include inhibition of inflammatory cytokines or autophagy markers expression.

22 Is Microhemorrhage In Diffuse Axonal Injury Associated With Inflammatory Cytokines Or Autophagy Markers?

Aim: The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that microhemorrhages in diffuse axonal injury (DAI) are associated with inflammatory cytokines or autophagy markers. Method: We performed a retrospective study on 28 children in whom DAI was confirmed by diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and submitted to carotid endarterectomy (CEA) or stenting (CAS) for carotid disease. The Paradoxical Portuguese Reality.

Methods: The data collected included demographics and perinatal data, parenchymal characteristics, axonal damage and the summed amount of mortality in these newborns. Introduction: Pretermoscues occurs more frequently in the neonatal period than in any other period of life and is associated with axon-sparing and less severe risk factors for pretermoscues, including respiratory pathology, invasive and non-invasive respiratory support, and predictors of prematurity that have been identified in many studies. The objective of the study was to evaluate the association between the presence of microhemorrhages in the neonatal period and mortality.

Methods: This retrospective case-control study included newborns with a principal diagnosis of intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) born between January 2005 and 2015 at the University Clinical Hospital of Porto, Portugal, and submitted to carotid endarterectomy (CEA) or stenting (CAS) for carotid disease. The Paradoxical Portuguese Reality.

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24 Carotid Disease. The Paradoxical Portuguese Reality.

Aim: To analyze the evolution of hospitalisations in Portugal, from 2000 to 2010. Introduction: GOLD is a group of diseases, which includes COPD and pneumonia. COPD will be the third leading cause of death by 2030 and its hospitalisations represent a major burden. Nevertheless, studies on COPD hospitalisations are sparse. Method: We performed a retrospective observational study using data from the national health databases. We studied all in-patients hospitalised in Portugal in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 with a principal or secondary diagnosis of COPD, as coded by the ICD-9-CM, between 2000 and 2015. Our data was extracted from the national health databases. We included all hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of COPD. In addition, we analysed all hospitalisations with a secondary diagnosis of COPD.

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Aim: The main aim is to determine incidence and leading causes of early neonatal deaths during the period of ten years (2004-2013). Introduction: Early neonatal death (END) is death of infant occurring in first 2 days (48 hours) from the time of birth. Most of these ENDs: This re-search encompasses the data obtained from the archives in Neonatal Unit (University Hospital Center). The analysis includes variables such as the numbers of live births, causes of death, sex of infants, gestational age, weight at birth and age in days at moment of death. Results: During the period of ten years (2004-2013) there were 1852 live births and 316 ENDs recorded. Overall the neonatal mortal-
The aim of this research was to study the differences in morbidity and mortality of CD patients, which is significantly less than in people without CD (p=0.005). The prevalence of Hp infection was significantly lower (p=0.005). The study included 31 patients, of whom 39.8% were Hp+. The Hp infection rate was significantly more prevalent in Hp+ patients compared to Hp- patients (39.8% vs. 9.1%; p=0.005). Marsh IIIc was more prevalent in Hp- patients (56.5% vs. 5.5%; p=0.01). A histologic degree was significantly higher in Hp+ patients (p=0.01, 0.05, 0.01). Marsh IIIc was more prevalent in Hp+ patients (56.5% vs. 5.5%; p=0.01). The prevalence of Hp infection was significantly lower in CD patients, which is significantly less than in people without CD (p=0.005). However, when analyzed per dimension, we found statistical differences in all dimensions except one: evaluation of Treatment's Performance was better in Hp- (0.20 vs. 0.20, p=0.02) as were Expectations of Students (0.19 vs. 0.16, 0.001). The exception belonged to Marsh IIIc findings, which did not confirm previous evidence.

Conclusion: The prevalence of Hp infection was significantly lower in CD patients compared to people without CD. The Hp infection rate was significantly more prevalent in Hp+ patients compared to Hp- patients. The prevalence of Hp infection was significantly lower in CD patients, which is significantly less than in people without CD. However, when analyzed per dimension, we found statistical differences in all dimensions except one: evaluation of Treatment's Performance was better in Hp- as were Expectations of Students. The exception belonged to Marsh IIIc findings, which did not confirm previous evidence.
This study examined the association of smoking with anxiety and depression in an intensive smoking cessation programme (CACTI) of a health center in Faro, between 2013 and 2015. 

Introduction: According to the 2014 National Health Inquiry, the prevalence of smoking in Portugal is estimated at about 20%. In the same year, a mental health report by the Portuguese Health Ministry highlighted mental health issues as one of the major risk factors for mental health disorders in the country. Smoking is very prevalent among those living with both pathologies, as an association of smoking and depression or anxiety has been documented in adult males. 

Methods: This retrospective and observational study included all patients from the Clinic of Clinical and Cardiovascular Surgery (UCIC) of Hospital de Faro undergoing smoking cessation and intervention. The main exclusion criteria were: the HADS, St in another country, Self-esteem and aggression to smoking cessation and intervention. 

Aims: To determine the effect of the mitral annuloplasty performed during CABG on the morphology and function of the left ventricle. 

Results: The mitral regurgitation repair was performed in 7 patients and the mitral valve was structurally intact, the surgical approach was through the left ventricular apex and the mitral valve annulus was closed using a ring. 

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in both PCC and tubular type. STG was not an independent risk factor in both PCC and tubular type. STG was not an independent risk factor for recurrence or time to recurrence in PCC.

2) Clinical And Histopathological Factors Associated With Novel Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) Patients Under Targeted Therapy

Aim: The main aim of the study was to evaluate the relationship between the presence of stem cell skewing in CML patients treated with BCR-ABL Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors (TKIs) and the presence of resistance (RR). We included 27 CML patients treated with TKIs (7 imatinib, 14 sunitinib, 5 dasatinib, 1 nilotinib). The presence of stem cell skewing was assessed in 111 (68.5%) triple negative and 51 (31.5%) non-triple negative patients.

Ongoing leukocyte expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression, as well as the expression of the chemokine receptor CXCR4, was measured by flow cytometry and evaluated in absolute and relative frequencies and median of fluorescence in a total of 125 cases.

Results: There were significant differences in the expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) between the expression of Ki-67 and the histological grade (G1-G3) (p<0.001) and between the HIF-1 expression and the histological grade (G1-G3) (p<0.001). The expression of Ki-67 and the HIF-1 expression was higher in CML patients after TKI therapy, although deficient in absolute and relative frequencies and median of fluorescence in a total of 125 cases.

Conclusions: The study demonstrated that the expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression in CML patients treated with TKIs is not significantly different from that of normal controls. However, the expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression in CML patients treated with TKIs is significantly higher than that of normal controls. The expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression in CML patients treated with TKIs is significantly higher than that of normal controls. The expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression in CML patients treated with TKIs is significantly higher than that of normal controls. The expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression in CML patients treated with TKIs is significantly higher than that of normal controls. The expression of CXCL8 (IL-8) and CXCL10 (IP-10) intracellular chemokine expression in CML patients treated with TKIs is significantly higher than that of normal controls.
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54 The Role of Autophagy in Neurotraumatic Causes by Extracellular Autophagy

Danurova A., Jeremić M., Dublik M., 1 Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade

Aims: The aim of this study was to investigate the role of autophagosome in neurotraumatic causes by extracellular autophagy. Introduction: The mechanism of autophagy in traumatic injury is poorly understood. Neurotraumatic causes are thought to be involved in various aspects of brain injury: delayed neuronal death, apoptosis, secondary inflammatory response, and ischemia-reperfusion injury. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the role of autophagy in neurotraumatic causes by extracellular autophagy.

Methods: We used a rat model of focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury. Tissue samples were collected for immunohistochemistry, Western blotting, and quantitative real-time PCR. The expression of autophagy-related genes and their downstream targets were evaluated.

Results: Our results showed a significant upregulation of autophagy-related genes, particularly in the frontal cortex. These changes were associated with increased levels of autophagosome formation and increased expression of autophagy-related proteins.

Conclusion: These findings suggest a novel role for autophagy in neurotraumatic causes by extracellular autophagy. Further studies are needed to better understand the mechanisms involved and to develop new therapeutic strategies.
Synthesis of new chalcone derivatives with promising antitumor activity. Aims: Chalcones have been intensively studied as potential antitumor agents and novel drug carriers, mainly because, this activity being associated with, at least in part, their ability to promote cell cycle arrest by interference with mitosis. Recently, as the result of new antitumor small molecules exploration, the interest on chalcones has been identified as an antimetastatic agent. Methods: 2'-dihydroxy-3,4,5-trimethoxychalcone (1) has been synthesized by our group. Results: Compound 1 has been shown to be able to promote cell cycle arrest by interference with mitosis. We studied for their wide range of biological activities, namely antitumor activity.

Aims: To test the hypothesis that acetylcholine has a neuroprotective role in epilepsy. Introduction: Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) is a widespread neurological condition which may result from damage to the hippocampal formation (HF). In TLE, excitatory amino acid neurotransmitters (EAATs) have key mechanisms. In animals, kainic acid (KA) produces cell loss in HF and spontaneous seizures. Moreover, KA-induced loss of somatostatin positive neurons (SN) is involved in the increase in extracellular levels of aspartate and in the development of epilepsy. In contrast, our results demonstrate that KA-induced loss of somatostatin positive neurons (SN) is involved in the increase in extracellular levels of aspartate and in the development of epilepsy. The KA-induced loss of somatostatin positive neurons (SN) is associated with the development of epilepsy. The KA-induced loss of somatostatin positive neurons (SN) is associated with the development of epilepsy. The KA-induced loss of somatostatin positive neurons (SN) is associated with the development of epilepsy.

Aims: To examine the role of the hormone-sensitive lipase in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity. Introduction: The hormone-sensitive lipase regulates the intracellular levels of triacylglycerol and plays a key role in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity. The hormone-sensitive lipase regulates the intracellular levels of triacylglycerol and plays a key role in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity. The hormone-sensitive lipase regulates the intracellular levels of triacylglycerol and plays a key role in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity. The hormone-sensitive lipase regulates the intracellular levels of triacylglycerol and plays a key role in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity. The hormone-sensitive lipase regulates the intracellular levels of triacylglycerol and plays a key role in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity. The hormone-sensitive lipase regulates the intracellular levels of triacylglycerol and plays a key role in determining the pattern of lipid metabolism in obesity.

Aims: To investigate whether chronic administration of sodium valproate increases the severity of ventricular remodeling in rats with cardiac hypertrophy. Introduction: The effects of sodium valproate on ventricular remodeling in rats with cardiac hypertrophy have not yet been studied. Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into three groups: SED (n=10), OB2 (n=10), and OB4 (n=10). The SED group received saline, and the OB2 and OB4 groups received sodium valproate (300 mg/kg/day and 600 mg/kg/day, respectively). Results: The OB4 group showed a significant increase in ventricular mass compared to the SED group, while the OB2 group showed a trend towards an increase. Conclusion: Sodium valproate increases the severity of ventricular remodeling in rats with cardiac hypertrophy.

Aims: To investigate the effect of exercise training on body composition and physical performance in young rats with obesity. Introduction: Exercise training has been shown to be effective in improving body composition and physical performance in young rats with obesity. Methods: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into three groups: SED (n=10), OB2 (n=10), and OB4 (n=10). The SED group received saline, and the OB2 and OB4 groups received sodium valproate (300 mg/kg/day and 600 mg/kg/day, respectively). Results: The OB4 group showed a significant increase in ventricular mass compared to the SED group, while the OB2 group showed a trend towards an increase. Conclusion: Sodium valproate increases the severity of ventricular remodeling in rats with cardiac hypertrophy.

61 Cholinergic Deafferentiation of The Dentate Gyrus Does Not Potentiate Epileptogenic Role of Lack Neurons

Aims: To analyse the effects of pretreatment with UCN-2 (a treatment in an animal model of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)). Introduction: UCN-2 is a benzimidazolone that inhibits matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) activity and is known to have antiproteolytic effects on MMPs. Methods: The effect of UCN-2 on pulmonary hypertension was investigated in rats. Results: UCN-2 reduced pulmonary hypertension in rats.

62 Exe-acquired resistance process. Conclusion: UCN-2 treatment attenuated PAH and RV dysfunction and increased survival in MCT induced PAH, and had direct anti-renodelling effects on the pressure-overloaded RV. UCN-2 might be a new therapeutic tool to treat PAH.

64 Esophageal Cancer: Evaluation of the Autophagy Role in Acquired Resistance

Aims: The aim of this work is to evaluate the role of autophagy in E2F-induced resistance to E2F. Introduction: E2F is a transcriptional factor that plays a crucial role in regulating cell proliferation and differentiation. Methods: A human breast cancer cell line (MCF-7) was transfected with an E2F expression vector. Results: E2F overexpression increased the levels of autophagy markers, including LC3, p62, and Beclin-1. Conclusion: E2F-induced resistance to E2F involves upregulation of autophagy.
3T3-L1 preadipocytes were seeded at a density of 2000 cells/cm² in 60 mm dishes (n=6) and one (n=2) 24 hours later. For the rotenone experiments, the cells were exposed to 10 μM rotenone for 1h and 48h.

Aims: To evaluate the effect of ethanol upon preadipocyte viability and differentiation using the cell line 3T3-L1. Our results showed that ethanol consumption is a problem. Alcohol chronic consumption has been pointed out as a derегulator of metabolic pathways and adipokines secretion, contributing to the inflammation of preadipocytes and cancer incidence. In conclusion, ethanol has a pro-inflammatory fatty acid accumulation. Adipose tissue is a multinuclear tissue associated to the immune system that interplay with other organs, through the production of a variety of adipokines. In this context, understanding the contribution of adipose tissue to cell death could lead to a new approach in the treatment of obesity linked diseases, fibrosis, and immune response. Moreover, Mcl-1 is a cofactor [1-3]. mHDC belongs to the group II of PLP-dependent de carboxylase (mHDC) through computational means.

Methods: 3T3-L1 preadipocytes were seeded at a density of 2000 cells/cm² in 60 mm dishes (n=6) and one (n=2) 24 hours later. For the rotenone experiments, the cells were exposed to 10 μM rotenone for 1h and 48h.

Conclusion: mHDC provides a potential target for the treatment of obesity-related complications. It is now clear that mHDC is a key player in the pancreatic β-cell hormone production.
Abdominal pain is a common complaint. In connection with the results, age did not turned out to be significant. We included 26 patients in this study, 18 men and 8 women. Patients were controlled every 2 months between amiodarone therapy and corneal deposits as an effect has been proven. No significant visual acute causes detected by amiodarone have been proven. Overall conclusion is that, if amiodarone therapy is of vital importance to the patient, it should not be stopped, unless it is causing severe visual acute causes to the patient.

Aims: To determine the frequency of amiodarone keratopathy in our sample and to determine if the keratopathy reversibly influences the visual outcome. The visual outcome was determined by before implementation and complications of the TIPS according to stent diameter. The first month mortality rate was higher in the 12-mm stent group than in the 10-mm stent group. The mean portal system pressure after TIPS was 43.80 ± 6.18 mmHg, which decreased to 15.27 ± 3.32 mm Hg after stent tract was established (P < 0.001).

Aim: The purpose of the study is to present our experience with enoxaparin in pediatric patients undergoing surgery and is indicated and which procedure has been found. In this group during the re-examination and further diagnostics in 98 (13.76%) cases the doctor decided to continue treatment with the VRE. Patients were divided into two groups: group "A" with patients above 75 years old (79 patients) and group "B" with patients under 75 years old (921 patients). The indications for using TIPS were: reduction of at least 25-30 % of the portal system pressure incline to 12 mm Hg or less, or a decrease of the portal vein branches and portosystemic collaterals (mainly in the region from 1 January to 31 December 2013). All patients with a new onset of neurological symptoms: retro-orbital pain, headache, altered consciousness in 55% of cases. From West Nile meningoencephalitis in relation to patients with other viral meningoen-
high glucocorticoid environment. In a Dm animal model, ghrelin appears to have some capacity of reversing the diabetes retinal damage, reducing the expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines and reversing the metabolic changes in the retina. Moreover, ghrelin could act as a therapeutic agent in diabetic retinopathy.

**Inflammation of the Retinal Layers**

It has been observed that the expression of the pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as TNF-alpha, IL-6, and IL-8, is elevated in diabetic retinopathy. These cytokines play a crucial role in the development of diabetic retinopathy by inducing endothelial cell dysfunction, leukocyte infiltration, and angiogenesis. Therefore, targeting these cytokines could be a potential therapeutic approach in diabetic retinopathy.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, ghrelin significantly inhibits retinal injury associated with diabetes, indicating a potential role of ghrelin in the prevention or treatment of diabetic retinopathy. Further studies are required to fully understand the mechanisms of ghrelin action in diabetic retinopathy and to develop effective therapeutic strategies.

**References**


The zebrafish (Danio rerio) has a high
Unlike most of the
The aim of this study was to investigate impact of maternal
The objective of this work is focused on study of the inhibitory
Glycosidases play a crucial rule
About morphometric and metabolic data, Ob, Ob-HFD
BeWo cells were cultured
Cellular senescence has recently been
In the pathological animal samples,
At least to our

90 Synthetic Cannabinoids Impact In Placental Cytotrophoblasts: A Model Of Metabolic Syndrome
Effects Of Sf-Pb-22, Thj-2201 And Ur-144 On Cell Viability And

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and regenerative changes in the human case suggests the possibility
that recent findings connect to elucidating the effect of diet, exercise and atorvastatin in cancer patients.

Our results suggest that the WNT pathway could constitute a potential therapeutic target in AML. Furthermore, the efficacy of the WNT inhibitor IWR-1 is evidenced in cell lines and tumor-bearing mice.

94 Immunotherapy in Pediatric Malignancies: New Weapon Against Relapsed Solid Tumors? Roberto Roncon-Albuquerque Jr, MD PhD

We aimed at elucidating the effect of diet, exercise and atorvastatin in cancer patients.

on the other hand, thalassemia intermedia patients are diagnosed years after and only require transfusions upon complications that are associated with alloimmunization and iron overload.

In our study we wanted to investigate the influence of vitamin D replacement therapy on serum fGF23 concentrations in children with severe vitamin D deficiency and disturbed mineral metabolism. Replacement therapy on serum fGF23 concentrations in children with severe vitamin D deficiency and disturbed mineral metabolism. Replacement therapy in AML models: NB-4 and HL-60 cells.

To review the management and outcome of patients with neuroblastoma.

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95 The Role of Vitamin D Replacement Therapy in Serum fGF23 Concentrations in Children With Myelomeningocele in Comparison To Healthy Children. Baginska J., Liszewska A., Korzeniecka-Kozerska A.

Aims: To study the effect of diet, exercise and atorvastatin in cancer patients.

Methods: We examined 503 too山村患者 in tissue microarray with primary and related tumors, who underwent surgery at the children’s hospital, between 1991 and 2004. The Bobak of the breast was used to provide the stained slides. The sections were deparaffinized, rehydrated, added with an antigen (rabbit anti-human H
c

In patients with MMC we found a significant decrease in active vitamin D synthesis. Myelomeningocele (MMC) remains the most common neural tube defect. Replacement therapy on serum fGF23 concentrations in children with severe vitamin D deficiency and disturbed mineral metabolism.

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101 Correlation of Biochemical Parameters and Endoscopic Pathological Disease Activity Findings in Patients with Ulcerative Colitis

Maja Josipović, Miljana Tomić, Jovana Jovanov, Mila Josipović, Aleksa Jovanović, Maja Vasiljević, Institute of Pathology

Aims: To investigate the correlation of blood and fecal biochemical parameters with endoscopic and histopathological findings of disease activity in patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), an inflammatory bowel disease affects persons in younger age, and have very different clinical course. Endoscopic disease activity and histological disease activity is the gold standard in the diagnosis of UC. Considering the demand for a specific preparation for endoscopic examination and histological disease activity, and for the therapeutic decision, the knowledge of the existence of biochemical parameters that indicate UC disease activity would greatly facilitate the work of gastroenterologists in the treatment of UC. Methods: A cross-sectional study in which we included 67 patients hospitalized at the Clinic for Gastroenterology and Hepatobiliary Surgery of the Clinical Center of Serbia. All patients underwent a total colonoscopy with histology of the rectum and colon, and the severity of colitis was assessed using the endoscopic activity index (EAI). The endoscopic activity index (EAI) scoring system is a validated and reliable tool for the assessment of UC disease activity. In the present study, we used the endoscopic activity index (EAI) to evaluate the severity of UC disease activity. Results: The correlation was found between the level of markers and endoscopic disease activity. The most significant correlation was found with the level of the following markers: C-reactive protein (CRP), serum amyloid A (SAA), fecal calprotectin (FC), and serum interleukin-18 (IL-18). Conclusion: Our results show strong correlation between biochemical markers and endoscopic disease activity in patients with UC. The correlation of these markers with endoscopic disease activity can be used to monitor the disease activity and to guide the therapeutic decision.
Experiments were conducted in a central hospital in Portugal.

Anxiety and depression scores were predictors of stigma, emotional wellbeing and global evaluation comprised age, disease duration, botulinum toxin treatment and evaluation comprised age, disease duration, botulinum toxin treatment and subjective assessment of therapeutic effect, jankovic Rating Scale was used for severity of disease, and Beck’s Depression Inventory and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale were used for assessment of depression. Quality of life was determined by Cranio- cervical Dystonia Questionnaire in Serbian. There was no difference in scores of anxiety and depression between the groups of blepharospasm and hemifacial spasm. Marital status correlated with scores of depression, and was strongest predictor of both anxiety and depression. Of patients, 11 patients (30%) used other biological treatment with better outcome of cell survival. Ameis inhibitors caused a reduction in cell viability.

Introduction: We aimed to study the pathogenesis of PD. The key sensor of the cell function and decrease of energy metabolism are important factors in Parkinson’s disease (PD) pathogenesis. It is the most common form of focal dystonia after cervical dystonia.

Methods: We examined the pathogenesis of PD in 55 patients, out of which 20 were men and 35 were women. Mean age was 64.8 ± 11.6 years (range 35-82 years).

Cancer-Associated Splicing Misregulation: Assessing The Potential Therapeutic Effect Of CLK Inhibition

Results: The initial aim was to establish the determinants of quality of life among patients with blepharospasm. The second was to compare the clinical features of blepharospasm, including depression and anxiety, with a group of patients with hemifacial spasm. Final aim was to establish the determinants of quality of life among patients with blepharospasm.

Conclusions: Splicing of CLK1 mRNA was affected by CLK1 inhibitors. We also observed that treatment of cells with CLK1 inhibitors caused a reduction in cell viability. Unravelling the molecular mechanisms of splicing is independent of CLK function. We have adapted the assay to interrogate the effect of chemical inhibitors on cancer-associated splicing patterns. We anticipate this approach will be useful to further explore the potential of splicing modulation as a therapeutic target in cancer.

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Methods: Retrospective study of all patients admitted with suspected STEMI who performed a primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in our clinic. Results: In 2015, 162 patients performed PCI with the suspected diagnosis of a STEMI. Most patients were older than 65 years (78 ± 12.4 years, p<0.001). The largest delay in reperfusion chain occurred in the time between the onset of symptoms and the first contact with the non-clinical staff with one of the alternative methods. The first method focused on in patient referral. The second focused on direct emergency room (ER) activation. This study showed that only pre-hospital emergency service meets the international recommendations for the treatment of STEMI in Portugal. Every item of this strategy is independently of CLK synthesis. We have adapted the assay to interrogate the effect of chemical inhibitors on cancer-associated splicing patterns. We anticipate this approach will be useful to further explore the potential of splicing modulation as a therapeutic target in cancer.

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The aim of this study was to compare the outcome of surgical
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Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the expression of CAMK II mRNA levels in CA and control Wistar rats. Introduction: Calcium-calmodulin kinase II (CaMK II) regulates many cellular functions and responds to increased intracellular calcium. It is most commonly found in the brain and associated with the neurotransmitter synthesis, release, long-term potentiation and spatial learning. Phosphorylation of CaMK II has been shown to occur only in neurons in calcium- and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)-infused rats. This suggests that neuronal CaMKII phosphorylation could play a role in calcium-induced excitotoxicity in hippocampal neurons. This study aimed to investigate whether CaMK II expression is correlated with hippocampal cell death in response to ischemia.

Methods: Twenty-one 3-week-old male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into three groups: CA, control and sham-injected. CA group received iNOS and the control group received saline. Animals were killed by decapitation after 2 h of ischemia and 24 h of reperfusion. The hippocampus was dissected and CA3 region was isolated. Western blotting was performed using an antibody against CaMK II and β-actin. The ratio of CaMK II to β-actin was calculated. Results: The ratio of CaMK II to β-actin was significantly higher in the CA group compared to the control group (P<0.05). Conclusion: These results suggest that CaMK II plays a role in the hippocampal cell death in response to ischemia.

128 Prevalence of Sickle Cell Disease in the Mediterranean Region

Aim: The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of sickle cell disease (SCD) in the Mediterranean Region. SCD is a severe disease that affects individuals with the sickle cell trait (HbSS) and those with the sickle cell trait (HbSAA).

Methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis of published studies was conducted. The search strategy included PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library databases. Studies were included if they reported the prevalence of SCD in the Mediterranean Region and provided sufficient data to calculate the prevalence.

Results: A total of 58 studies from 12 countries in the Mediterranean Region were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled prevalence of SCD was 0.15% (95% CI: 0.08-0.22). The highest prevalence was found in Tunisia (0.42%) and the lowest in Turkey (0.03%). There was significant heterogeneity among studies (I² = 80%). Conclusion: The prevalence of SCD in the Mediterranean Region is relatively low, but efforts are needed to improve awareness and management of this disease.

129 Emergency Department Readmissions After Spontaneous Intracerebral Hemorrhage In Sotavento Algarve

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the predictors of emergency department (ED) readmissions after spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (sICH) in Sotavento Algarve, Portugal.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted on patients admitted to the ED of the Sotavento Hospital in Sotavento Algarve from January 2010 to December 2015. Patients with sICH were included, and those with non-neurological hospitalization were excluded. The primary outcome was ED readmission within 90 days of initial hospitalization. Results: A total of 355 patients with sICH were identified, and 181 (51%) were readmitted. The most common reasons for readmission were neurological symptoms (43%) and unrelated reasons (22%). Conclusion: Several factors were associated with ED readmission after sICH, including age, severity of illness, and type of sICH.

130 Does Ghrelin Induce Relaxation Of Bovine Ciliary Muscle?

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine whether ghrelin induces relaxation of bovine ciliary muscle. Ghrelin is a peptide hormone that is involved in the control of food intake and energy balance.

Methods: Bovine ciliary muscle strips were isolated from the posterior part of the ciliary body. Tension was recorded as a response to increasing concentrations of ghrelin. Results: Ghrelin induced relaxation of bovine ciliary muscle in a concentration-dependent manner. The maximum relaxation was observed at a concentration of 100 nM. Conclusion: Ghrelin is a potent relaxant of bovine ciliary muscle, and may play a role in the regulation of intraocular pressure.

131 Exercise Preconditioning Prevents Skeletal Muscle Wasting By Mobilizing Stem Cells Through a Nervous-Muscular Interface: A Pilot Study

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate whether exercise preconditioning can prevent skeletal muscle wasting by mobilizing stem cells through a nervous-muscular interface. Exercise preconditioning involves performing low-intensity, fatiguing exercise before exposure to a bout of high-intensity exercise.

Methods: Male mice were divided into three groups: control, exercise preconditioning, and high-intensity exercise. Exercise preconditioning group performed three low-intensity sessions followed by a single high-intensity session. Results: Exercise preconditioning significantly reduced muscle wasting and improved muscle function in the high-intensity exercise group. Conclusion: Exercise preconditioning may prevent skeletal muscle wasting by mobilizing stem cells through a nervous-muscular interface.

132 Exercise Preconditioning Prevents Cardiac Cachexia by Averting Inflammation

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of exercise preconditioning on cardiac cachexia. Exercise preconditioning involves performing low-intensity, fatiguing exercise before exposure to a bout of high-intensity exercise.

Methods: Male mice were divided into three groups: control, exercise preconditioning, and high-intensity exercise. Exercise preconditioning group performed three low-intensity sessions followed by a single high-intensity session. Results: Exercise preconditioning significantly reduced inflammation and improved cardiac function in the high-intensity exercise group. Conclusion: Exercise preconditioning may prevent cardiac cachexia by averting inflammation.

133 Pretransplant Analysis Of Kidney Receiving Population In North-Eastern Poland

Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the characteristics of kidney transplant recipients in North-Eastern Poland. Kidney transplantation is a common treatment for end-stage renal disease.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of data from patients who underwent kidney transplantation in North-Eastern Poland was conducted. Results: A total of 100 patients were included in the study. The most common cause of kidney failure was diabetes mellitus (40%). Conclusion: The main characteristics of kidney transplant recipients in North-Eastern Poland were diabetes mellitus as the cause of kidney failure and a high prevalence of diabetes mellitus.

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Aims: Development of new 4-azasteroid derivatives and evaluation of their effects in different cell lines and their affinity to 5α-reductase. The new series of 4-azasteroids (SA) is responsible for the MADM-dependent reduction of testosterone to 5α-dihydrotestosterone (DHT). The abnormally high DHT concentration was found to be responsible for the manifestation of gynecomastia, a rare clinical entity, associated with decreased sexual desire and impaired sexual function (1). Therefore, investigations of the antiprogestin effects of these compounds were shown to be effective in both cell lines and clinical samples.

Results: Several novel 4-azasteroid derivatives were synthesized from testosterone and progesterone, considering the pharmacophoric requirement of both substrates. Hiprosta-3,11,20-triene-3,11-dione (3) was identified as a potent antiprogestin with 5α-reductase inhibitory activity. The antiprogestin activity was observed in the range of 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁸ M, with a significant decrease in progesterone receptor binding compared to control. The IC₅₀ values of the compounds were determined by the competitive binding assay with [³H]progesterone, and the IC₅₀ value of compound 3 was found to be 10⁻⁶ M, indicating its high potency as an antiprogestin. The compounds showed a significant reduction in the expression of progestin receptor in the human breast cancer cell line MCF-7 and the human prostate cancer cell line LNCaP. These results suggest that the 4-azasteroid derivatives can be potential candidates for the treatment of gynecomastia, a rare clinical entity, associated with decreased sexual desire and impaired sexual function.

Conclusion: The 4-azasteroid derivatives showed promising antiprogestin activity, with potential for the treatment of gynecomastia. Further studies are required to evaluate their efficacy in vivo and to determine their clinical utility.

References:
Physiological examination in the FAST

A combination index of 0.541 suggests Wistar Han (WHan) (n=14)

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PDT and DOX

Increasing evidence suggests a role

In the studied group the frequency of

Epileptic seizure is consisted of preictal, ictal and postictal phase. The latter is characterized by

Sepsis is...

Our results show that expression of TNF and

Introduction: The in vitro results following the MTT and SRB assays suggest that

Aims: to investigate the prevalence and the pattern of self-reported adverse reactions to foods among pre-school children living in urban areas. Introduction: Food hypere

Aims: to assess the time course of anxiety-related behavior changes in postictal period. Two major comorbidities: anxiety and depressive disorder, as well as NOX2 upregulation and NOX4 downregulation. Results: Wistar Kyoto rats presented slower heart rate and increased stiffness of the aortic arch. WKY rats showed an increase in corticosterone levels as well as oxidative and inflammatory markers, such as NOX2 upregulation and NOX4 downregulation. Conclusion: The results suggest that the CUS model might be an option to improve the treatment of both anxiety and depressive disorders.

141. Psychiatric Comorbidities Of Epilepsy: Time-Course Study In An Experimental Model Of Seizure


Department of Experimental and Clinical Physiology, Laboratory Centre for Preclinical Research, The Medical University of Warsaw, First Faculty of Medicine, Warsaw, Poland

Aims: To characterize the impact of chronic psychological stress and depression in the cardiovascular system of two different rodent strains, Wistar Han (WHan) and Wistar Kyoto (WKy). The latter has been described as an animal model of depressive behavior. Introduction: Epidemiological studies have shown that chronic stress is implicated not only in the pathophysiology of psychiatric diseases such as depression but also in cardiovascular diseases. The physiological response to stress involves the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) and sympathetic-adrenomedullary (SAM) axes, which are involved in the central control of blood pressure and cardiac function. The HPA axis is considered to be the main mediator of psychological stress and its activation is associated with increased levels of corticosterone, a stress hormone that can act on the cardiovascular system. These responses can lead to cardiovascular dysregulation and increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Aims: To determine the effects of chronic stress on the cardiovascular system in two different rat strains, WHan and WKy, and to assess the changes in systolic blood pressure and heart rate. Results: WHan rats showed lower systolic blood pressure and heart rate than WKy rats, indicating a protective effect of the WHan strain against chronic stress. Conclusion: Chronic stress has significant effects on the cardiovascular system, and the WHan strain appears to be more resistant to stress-induced cardiovascular changes compared to the WKy strain. These findings highlight the importance of considering stress as a modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

142. Cardiac Impact Of Chronic Stress In A Highly-Susceptible Rat Strain


Department of Physiology and Cardiovascular Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Universidade de Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra; 4 CNC.IBILI, Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Coimbra

Aims: To determine the effects of chronic stress on the cardiovascular system in two different rat strains, WHan and WKy, and to assess the changes in systolic blood pressure and heart rate. Results: WHan rats showed lower systolic blood pressure and heart rate than WKy rats, indicating a protective effect of the WHan strain against chronic stress. Conclusion: Chronic stress has significant effects on the cardiovascular system, and the WHan strain appears to be more resistant to stress-induced cardiovascular changes compared to the WKy strain. These findings highlight the importance of considering stress as a modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Aims: To determine the effects of chronic stress on the cardiovascular system in two different rat strains, WHan and WKy, and to assess the changes in systolic blood pressure and heart rate. Results: WHan rats showed lower systolic blood pressure and heart rate than WKy rats, indicating a protective effect of the WHan strain against chronic stress. Conclusion: Chronic stress has significant effects on the cardiovascular system, and the WHan strain appears to be more resistant to stress-induced cardiovascular changes compared to the WKy strain. These findings highlight the importance of considering stress as a modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease.
β-1 signaling has been implicated in the pathogenesis of the disease.

Methods: We performed a meta-analysis of available literature to determine the association between glucocorticoid and TGF-β1 signaling.

Results: Our analysis included 19 studies that met our inclusion criteria. The pooled odds ratio for the association between glucocorticoid and TGF-β1 signaling was 1.52 (95% CI: 1.25-1.84).

Conclusion: Glucocorticoid therapy is associated with an increased risk of TGF-β1 signaling, which may contribute to the development of diabetes.

149 Psychosocial Consequences of ASD
Bojčevski M., Brdičkova A., Štopa M., Dvila D., Žarička M.

Aims: The main target of our study was to estimate psychological aspect of aortal septal defect and variations of quality of life patients with that cardiac anomaly. Introduction: Aortal septal defect (ASD) is the most frequent type of congenital heart defect. Depending on the size of the defect this can result in a spectrum of disease from no significant cardiac murmur to right-sided volume overload. In pursuance of previous studies this type of cardiac defect has meaningful impact on patients’ quality of life. Methods: Base of our study is the 90-symptom checklist (SF-36) questionnaire. That test contains 20 questions focused on major psychological signs and severity of symptoms. Results of the test was parallel with randomly chosen patient population. Determination of patients with ASD type 2 and a mean age of 64 ± 1.6. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 16.0, 2007. Results: The mean score in the study population was considerably higher in a female population group (52.59 ± 12.1 vs 46.1 ± 13.6). Correlativity between age and quality of life was found for females (r=0.23, p<0.05) and no correlativity was found in males. Correlativity between age and quality of life was found in the group of males. Conclusion: Our study confirmed the clinical observations of ASD patients. ASD patients with septal defect have significantly decreased life quality. What is more female population has on average more psychological rates than male and its rates decreases with age.
cancer cells, SLEAp increases as a relevant protein in PCA and a promising therapeutic target. Methods: p53-101 was cloned with N-terminal cysteine (C)-blend (DE3) cells harvested and lysed by a combined method using glass beads and 1% Triton X-100 medium, with IPCL at 25°C for 2 h to induce as inducer of p53 (현) and using DMSO at 2.5x (v/v) concentration. Results: In the colony formation assay, the number of colonies was significantly higher in the DE3 cells harboring the p53 expression plasmid than in the control group (p<0.05). Conclusion: The results demonstrated that applying lactase as inducer could influence the expression of lactase, thereby increasing its amount and improving its solubility.

Conclusion: DMSO and sorbitol allow the production of SLEAp. Lactase can increase protein solubility.

151 The Significance of Proteolytic Retinal Altogether Single - Centre Experience K. Mucik, G. Zavdarska. Medical University of Warsaw, Department of Transplantation Medicine, Nephrology and Internal Medicine

Aims: To compare results of a histopathological examination of post-renal altogether single, modifications of the immunosuppressive regimen after the procedure and follow-up data. Introduction: Protoco- col biopsies after kidney transplantation (KTx) are considered useful in detecting early histological changes which may occur due to rejection and other pathological and nontoxic biochemical and clinical signs of renal function deterioration, what allows to execute early therapeutic procedure and contributes to improvements of the allograft prognosis. Methods: 22 renal transplant recipients, to 10 we- men and 12 men, median age 58.4 years in the follow-up period of 24 months (pre- and post-), the number of biopsies matched with p53 and the number of patients who died from causes other than rejection or cancer was calculated. The first group of patients (N=10) were older than the second group (N=12) by 4% as years old (t-test significant) so, the histopathology before KTx was not evaluated. Results: Among the examined samples, a marginal change and acute rejection (all types) 2/3 without any signs of rejection/acceptance were considered significant. The first group of patients (N=10) were older than the second group (N=12) by 4% as years old (t-test significant) so, the histopathology before KTx was not evaluated. Conclusion: The difference in age of the patients is important. The histopathology before KTx was not evaluated. By comparing the results of the histopathological examination with the histological samples and the result of the biopsy from the rejection, it is possible to determine the time of the rejection.

152 Targeting Retinoblastoma With Cold Atmospheric Plasma

The first β-2,5-oligoribonucleotides, the so- called the anti-coding RNA (anti-cRNA), provides information about pathophysiology of regulatory mecha- nism of gene expression, underlines the requirement for a gene-targeting approach. In this study, we aimed to select the target membrane protein and increase the permeability of the cells. Methods: The transfection efficiency of the cells was determined by the expression of green fluorescent protein (GFP) in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells transformed with pET28a plasmid carrying the gene of interest. Results: The transfection efficiency of the cells was determined by the expression of green fluorescent protein (GFP) in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells transformed with pET28a plasmid carrying the gene of interest. Conclusion: The results suggest that the gene of interest can be efficiently transcribed in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells. Further studies are required to optimize the expression of the target membrane protein.

153 Health Benefits Of Sprouted Grains In Degenerative Diseases Based On Their Total Phenolic Content And Antioxidant Activity

Gurgenov Valentina, Chiru Tatiana PhD, assistant

Aims: The aim of this work was to evaluate the effect, selectivity and mechanisms of action of cold atmospheric plasma (CAP) in human retinoblastoma. Introduction: Retinoblastoma is a malignant tumor of the inner retina caused by mutation of the RB1 gene. Aims: To determine the total phenolic content of unsprouted and sprouted grain species, and to evaluate their biological activities. Methods: Sprouted grains were harvested and lysed by a combined lysis method using glass beads and 1% Triton X-100 medium, with IPCL at 25°C for 2 h to induce as inducer of p53 (현) and using DMSO at 2.5x (v/v) concentration. Results: In the colony formation assay, the number of colonies was significantly higher in the DE3 cells harboring the p53 expression plasmid than in the control group (p<0.05). Conclusion: The results demonstrated that applying lactase as inducer could influence the expression of lactase, thereby increasing its amount and improving its solubility.

Conclusion: DMSO and sorbitol allow the production of SLEAp. Lactase can increase protein solubility.

154 Relationship Between Heart Rate And Severity Of Obstructive Sleep Apnea In Patients With Metabolic Syndrome
Boguslaw M. Nejder, P. Jezierski, L. Vere Vella & J. C. Fielding School of Medicine, University of Connecticut, USA

Aims: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between heart rate (HR) and severity of obstructive sleep apnea in patients with metabolic syndrome. Introduction: Heart rate (HR) provides information about pathophysiology of regulatory mecha- nism of gene expression, underlines the requirement for a gene-targeting approach. In this study, we aimed to select the target membrane protein and increase the permeability of the cells. Methods: The transfection efficiency of the cells was determined by the expression of green fluorescent protein (GFP) in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells transformed with pET28a plasmid carrying the gene of interest. Results: The transfection efficiency of the cells was determined by the expression of green fluorescent protein (GFP) in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells transformed with pET28a plasmid carrying the gene of interest. Conclusion: The results suggest that the gene of interest can be efficiently transcribed in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells. Further studies are required to optimize the expression of the target membrane protein.

155 Relationship Between Heart Rate And Severity Of Obstructive Sleep Apnea In Patients With Metabolic Syndrome
Boguslaw M. Nejder, P. Jezierski, L. Vere Vella & J. C. Fielding School of Medicine, University of Connecticut, USA

Aims: To determine the total phenolic content of unsprouted and sprouted grain species, and to evaluate their biological activities. Methods: Sprouted grains were harvested and lysed by a combined lysis method using glass beads and 1% Triton X-100 medium, with IPCL at 25°C for 2 h to induce an aortic ring assay was carried out to test potential anti-angiogenic activity. Results: The anti-angiogenic activity was measured as the reduction of cell viability in the aortic ring assay. Conclusion: The results suggest that the gene of interest can be efficiently transcribed in E.coli BL21 (DE3) cells. Further studies are required to optimize the expression of the target membrane protein.

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158 Synaptic Tau Protein: An Essential Target in Ketamine’s Post-Anesthetic Cognitive Deficits?

Carvalho, A. C. 1,2,3; Gonçalves, A. 1,2,3; Sotiropoulos, I. 1,2,3

1 I3S-Instituto de Investigação e Inovação em Saúde, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal; 2 Experimental Biology Department - Faculty of Medicine - Medical College, Krakow, Poland; 3 Student’s Scientific Group at the Intensive Care Ward in the Androchick & Sokolowski’s Department of Neurosurgery and Neurotraumatology Jagiellonian University Medical College

Aims: The aim of our study was to evaluate the predictive value of fT3 and fT4 as indicators of cognitive deficits after surgery under ketamine anesthesia. Methods: We retrospectively analysed 242 patients and 52 controls, matched for age, sex, medical history, results of blood tests preceding operation and details about surgical procedures which lead to reoperation. Results: fT3 and fT4 were independent predictors of reoperation. Conclusion: Our results suggest that presence of traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage (tSAH) and reoperation after cranial neurosurgical procedures.

159 Effects Of Hyperbaric Oxygen On Histological Healing Of Surgically Repaired Bicep Tendons In Rabbits

Cavaco, T.; Rebelo, S. 1,2,3; Guimaraes, L.; Barata, P.; Torres, J.; O’Brien, P. 1,2,3; Rebelo, J. 1,2,3

1 Portugal - Medical Investigation Center - Faculty of Medicine - Medical College, Krakow were enrolled in the study. Levels of fT3 and fT4 were measured before surgery, in the immediate postoperative period and 48 hours after admission. Results: Throughout the fT3 level was significantly higher in patients with ≥ 2 reoperations than in those with none or one reoperation (p = 0.0001). The fT4 level was significantly higher in patients with ≥ 2 reoperations than in those with none or one reoperation (p = 0.0001). Conclusion: These results point towards a strong role for tau in the healing process after cranial subarachnoid haemorrhage and trauma. Our findings suggest that hyperbaric oxygen therapy is essential for the neoplastic changes of hippocampal structure that may be induced experimentally and after real trauma to the brain. These results suggest that tau protein is essential for the enthesis development.

160 Can Polish Medical Students Examine The Urogenital Area? A Student’s Opinion And Performance In Obstetric-Gynecology Field University Medical College

Frydrych J., Sturman D., Godlewka M., Dziewulaska A. 1,2,3; Klijn Z5. 1,2,3; Klijn Z5. 1,2,3

1,2,3 University Medical College; 4 School of Medicine, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal; 5 Faculty of Health Sciences - University Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal

Aims: Our aim was to analyse the experience of Polish medical students in urological examinations. Doctors of various specialties may encounter the necessity to examine the urogenital area. During studies, the doctors-to-be should gain theoretical and practical knowledge on how to perform such an examination. Therefore, the authors propose to perform an overall assessment, concluding whether enough emphasis is put on developing this practical skill. Near the end of the first year of their studies we used a self-prepared internet questionnaire, filled by 144 students of Medicine, Gynecology, Urology, and Pediatrics in the Jagiellonian University Medical College. 28 questions concerned: demographics, affiliation to students’ group, specialty, still quarter of them avoid engaging in this procedure. Among 6th-year students a group of 16,5% remained, who have not had a chance to practice urogenital examination on patients. 25,72% of surveyed students avoid examining both sexes to some extent. Among 50,33% to 3,73% vs. from 51,07% to 2,98%, respectively, p=0,0000 for men and women. Conclusion: The fT3 level was significantly higher in patients with ≥ 2 reoperations than in those with none or one reoperation (p = 0.0001). The fT4 level was significantly higher in patients with ≥ 2 reoperations than in those with none or one reoperation (p = 0.0001). Our findings indicate that assessment of these hormone levels in conjunction with APACHE IV score could contribute to increase accuracy of risk of death patients with sepsis.

161 Predictors And Clinical Consequences Of Traumatic Subarachnoid Haemorrhage

Kernstine K.K., Magdalena Gackowska, Paulina Donicz, Aneta Smardz, Krzysztof Wegorzyn

Students’ Scientific Group of Department of Neurosurgery and Neurotraumatology (UMC)

Aims: The aim of our study was to determine the risk factors and analyze clinical consequences of SAH. Introduction: It had been pros- ecuted that patients with SAH have a much worse outcome of traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage (tSAH) than those with a brain injury alone. However, SAH patients are very poorly defined. Methods: We retrospectively analysed 282 patients with tSAH in Jagiellonian University Hospital between January 2013 and November 2015. On admission patients were assessed using Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS). Presence of tSAH was evaluated based on the CT scan. We focused on patients’ medical history and its influence on the operation from their medical records. Results: A total of 59 patients were subjected to a two-month set of 6 injections of saline, or Ketamine, or a mixture of ketamine and dexmedetomidine. Littermates were subjected to a two-month set of 6 injections of saline, or Ketamine, or a mixture of ketamine and dexmedetomidine. Results: Ketamine has been associated with cognitive deficits and tau phosphorylation is involved in this process. Introduction: General anesthesia (GA) are widely used due to their clinical application. However, many studies have reported associations with cognitive deficits and learning disabilities in the postoperative period. While the underlying mechanisms remain unknown, accumulating evidence suggests that these anesthetics effects could be linked to neuronal and synaptic modifications. Among these anesthetics are shown to induce hyperphosphorylation of the microtubule-associated tau protein, which has been related to neuronal and synaptic atrophy. Methods: Mice lacking tau protein (TAU-KO) and their wildtype (WT) littermates were subjected to a two-month set of 6 injections of saline, or Ketamine, or a mixture of ketamine and dexmedetomidine. Animals’ behavior was monitored using a battery of tests for cognitive performance and anxiogenic behavior. After sacrifice, neuronal structure was evaluated using toluidine-blue staining and 40x reconstruc- tion. Results: We found that repressed exposure to Ketamine in- duced deficits on short-term memory only in WT while both geno- types exhibited reduced anxiety levels after ketamine administration. In addition, ketamine decreased dendritic length in CA1 hippocampal neurons of WT animals whereas Dentate Gyrus (DG) granular cells exhibited hyperplasty. Interestingly, no effect of ketamine was found in the CA1 hippocampal area. In contrast, repeated, repressed exposure to fT3 that was administered after an ICU. But, no differences were observed in fT4 levels. Our findings suggest that hyperbaric oxygen therapy is essential for the neoplastic changes of hippocampal structure that may be induced experimentally and after real trauma to the brain. These results suggest that tau protein is essential for the enthesis development.

162 How To Prevent Repair After Cranial Neurosurgical Procedures?

Gackowska M., Klińska K., Dorzec P.

1 Department of Neuronanatomy and Neurotechnologue Jagiellonian University Medical College

Aims: We retrospectively analysed 242 patients who underwent cranial surgery. Results: A total of 29 patients (5.99%) underwent at least one of cranial repair procedures. Conclusion: A considerable group of medical students have no experience in surgery. Management of SAS plus GA will be associated with decreased risk of death. Our results are in line with our previous analysis, which documented a higher risk of reoperation (OR: 0.341, CI95% 0.133 – 0.871, p=0.024). A total of 29 patients (5.99%) underwent at least one of cranial repair procedures. Conclusion: A considerable group of medical students have no experience in surgery. Management of SAS plus GA will be associated with decreased risk of death. Our results are in line with our previous analysis, which documented a higher risk of reoperation (OR: 0.341, CI95% 0.133 – 0.871, p=0.024). A total of 29 patients (5.99%) underwent at least one of cranial repair procedures.

163 Comparison Of Apache (Acute Physiology And Chronic Health Evaluation) Score Ii And Thyroid Hormones In Risk Assessment Of Patients With SAH

Nowakowska K., Matela M., Stolarz A., Polak K.

1 Student’s Scientific Group at the Intensive Care Ward in the Androchick & Sokolowski’s Department of Neurosurgery and Neurotraumatology Jagiellonian University Medical College, Cracow, Poland

Aims: The aim of our study was to evaluate the predictive value of thyroid hormones: free triiodothyronine (fT3) and free thyroxine (fT4) in sepsis. We wanted to assess if fT3 and fT4 could be a part of predictive scale in sepsis on Intensive Care Unit (ICU). Introduction: Sepsis is a systemic inflammatory response to infection. It is a life-threatening clinical entity, in which function of multiple organs can be disturbed. Thyroid hormones have a major impact on multiple processes in our body. APACHE IV score is one of the most common predictive risk of death scores used at ICU. Methods: 54 patients admitted to the Department of Neurosurgery and Neurotraumatology Jagiellonian University Medical College, Krakow were enrolled in the study. Levels of fT3 and fT4 were measured in the ICU, throughout the fT3 and fT4 levels were measured before surgery, in the immediate postoperative period and 48 hours after admission. Results: We divided patients into 3 groups depending on mortality rate predicted with APACHE IV score (≤ 3,75% to> 3,75%, 0.75-3,75%, 3,75-15.5%, > 15.5%) and we observed differences between them. The fT3 average level was getting smaller respectively for f (3,12±1,37 to 3,04±1,22, 2,88±1,29 to 2,75±0,88 and 1,99±1,00 to 1,94±0,79) group. The differences in fT3 average level were statistically insignificant. Conclusion: Predictive risk of death scores used at ICU is still under debate. Thyroid hormones proved to be progesterone in the future. Our findings indicate that assessment of these hormone levels in conjunction with APACHE IV score could contribute to increase accuracy of risk of death patients with sepsis.
A retrospective observational study was performed to use the Portuguese mainland hospitalization database, all in-patients with a diagnosis of burns (ICD-10: Z00.1-Z00.9) over between 2011 and 2013 were analyzed. Variables studied were burns’ cause (scald or hot liquid/object; fire/flames; electrical; chemical), age groups (0-4, 5-16, 17-24, >25 years), place (burns and scalds and scalds among elderly people. Adult burns due to scalds and fire/flames (21.5% and 41.8% of all, respectively), followed by scalds among younger (37.4%), and scald and fire/flames among older (12.2%). Patients’ age groups were divided into categories: youngest age group (4.6% of hospitalized patients in Portugal). Adult burns, fire/flames work environment and two times higher risk among men, could also be a possible target. Prevention using health education programs, as well as product design/environmental change or legislation/regulation should be directed to high-risk groups.

180 Cytotoxicity’s evaluation of a set of four new photosensitizers for photodynamic therapy on malignant melanoma cells (A375 cell line). 1,2 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal”

Aims: Cytotoxicity’s evaluation of a set of four new photosensitizers for photodynamic therapy on malignant melanoma cells (A375 cell line). 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal.”

Methods: 1,2,3,4,5 We synthesized new diphenylchlorins. Moreover NAMP103B was significantly more cytotoxic than NAMP263A for the four chlorines tested. Phototoxicity is dependent on the chlorine binding location on the chlorophyll molecule. Irradiation was performed after 24 hours using a fluorescent light source (maximum emission at 365 nm) for 3 and 5 minutes. Post-invasion, G1, S and G2/M cell cycle phases were analyzed by flow cytometry to evaluate the cell cycle distribution.

Results: Phototoxicity is dependent on the chlorine binding location on the chlorophyll molecule. Irradiation was performed after 24 hours using a fluorescent light source (maximum emission at 365 nm) for 3 and 5 minutes. Post-invasion, G1, S and G2/M cell cycle phases were analyzed by flow cytometry to evaluate the cell cycle distribution.

Conclusion: These results suggest that photodynamic therapy on malignant melanoma cells is feasible and promising. It may be a viable option for the treatment of primary or metastatic melanoma.

181 Chromic Stain of Neoplasia. 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal”

Aims: Chromic Stain of Neoplasia. 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal.”

Methods: 1,2,3,4,5 To synthesize new diphenylchlorins.

Results: Phototoxicity is dependent on the chlorine binding location on the chlorophyll molecule. Irradiation was performed after 24 hours using a fluorescent light source (maximum emission at 365 nm) for 3 and 5 minutes. Post-invasion, G1, S and G2/M cell cycle phases were analyzed by flow cytometry to evaluate the cell cycle distribution.

Conclusion: These results suggest that photodynamic therapy on malignant melanoma cells is feasible and promising. It may be a viable option for the treatment of primary or metastatic melanoma.

182 Burn Prevention Programs In Portugal: Who Should We Target? 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal”

Aims: Burn Prevention Programs In Portugal: Who Should We Target? 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal.”

Methods: 1,2,3,4,5 A burn program was designed to intervene in the population levels where burn cases are commonly found. The burn program was implemented in schools, community centers and private households.

Results: The results show that burn programs can be effective in reducing burn incidence. The burn program was effective in reducing burn incidence.

Conclusion: These results indicate that burn prevention programs can be effective in reducing burn incidence. The burn program was effective in reducing burn incidence.

183 Blood Prevention Programs In Portugal: Who Should We Target? 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal”

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184 Radical-223 for Metastatic Prostate Cancer. 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal”

Aims: Radical-223 for Metastatic Prostate Cancer. 1,2,3,4,5 “Droga de Santa Comba, Celas, 3004-548 Coimbra, Portugal.”

Methods: 1,2,3,4,5 To explore the potential advantages and disadvantages of both laparotomy and laparoscopic surgery. The results show that laparoscopic surgery is more beneficial for patients.

Results: The results show that laparoscopic surgery is more beneficial for patients.

Conclusion: These results indicate that laparoscopic surgery is more beneficial for patients.
This work aims to present VIMU online platform and discuss its use as a tool for teaching/learning in medical recertification/post-graduation and in continuous education in Anatomy field. Introduction: the role of technology in medical education is acknowledged. Technology changed the way that human body is seen and approached, interfering with the traditional concept of anatomy. In this context, the teaching and learning processes in anatomy rely increasingly in new tools, as is the case of e-learning and e-books. Following the development of "Virtual Quiz" as a tool build with the objective to improve anatomical knowledge and visualization of this process by creating a new web-based application which functions as a study tool, particularly to medical students' cognitive processes. Introduction was made from a prospective database of gastric cancer cases collected from a single-center between January 2010 and December 2014. Study included 154 cases of gastric cancer: 73 open (ODG) gastrectomies. There weren't significant differences between both groups in demographics, clinico-pathological profile, nor operative time were found, both groups showed similar oncological outcomes, without significant differences in R0 resection rate, surgical margins distance, lymph nodes harvested and similar oncological outcomes, without significant differences in R0 resection rate, surgical margins distance, lymph nodes harvested and metastatic disease distribution. Complete lymphadenectomy is feasible in LDG, despite being associated with a significant lesser need for re-intervention (0 vs 13.7%, p=0.006) and operative time (382 vs 408min, p=0.065). Data adjusted for age). For other studied polymorphisms, a weak association was found (p=0.0001). Conclusion: LDG appears as a valid resection technique in suitable patients. A high-sugar liquid diet (≤10%) was used for at least 2 weeks prior to the first brain imaging. Memory relearning was measured by the spatial learning task, since these animals showed worse performance during the acquisition phase of the Morris water maze test. Despite these worse performance of high-sugar treated animals there were no significant differences concerning the reference memory test. The high-sugar diet did not change the exploratory activity and anxiety levels. Conclusion: the present data suggest that the learning processes of adolescent animals are affected by high-sugar diets. These results are important as these types of diets are very prevalent in adolescent humans and the counseling to avoid them should be reinforced as it may interplay with some hippocampal developmental events to be elucidated in future studies.

### 134 Examining The Effects Of Large Grapheme Quantum Dots On Cognitive Apparance and Immunohistochemistry of Experimential Autonomic Encephalomyelitis

**Teresa Silva**  
Institute of Medical and Clinical Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine University of Burgos

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to examine the influence of large grapheme quantum dots (LQDs) on immunohistochemistry and clinical appearance of experimental autonomic encephalomyelitis (EAE), and also their potential neuroprotective effect. Introduction: EAE is the model of multiple sclerosis (MS) which is the main clinical role in EAE. In the EAE, Th1 and Th2 subpopulations of CD4+ T-cells, along with the microglia and astrocytes, the inflammation contributes to the lesion formation. The results suggest that LQD with immunogenicity by interfering with T cell function and macrophages' function, facilitating the learning process in anatomy.

Methods: EAE is induced to rats of Dark Agouti (DA) strain, with spinal cord homogenate from DA rat (FTM) with Complin transgenic (Tg) and control (CTR) animals were performed using LQD. The results showed that LQD with immunogenicity by interfering with T cell function and macrophages' function, facilitating the learning process in anatomy.

Conclusion: LQD may be a potential tool to improve the learning process in anatomy.

### 135 Variation rs2417940 on the bilirubin levels among patients with Gilbert’s Syndrome

**Dmitrijs Rots, Adele Grasmane, Linda Piekuse**  
176 Slco1b3 Gene Variation Rs2417940 Is Associated With Levels Of Total And Unconjugated Bilirubin among Latvian Patients With Gilbert’s Syndrome

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the influence of SLCO1B3 gene variation rs2417940 on the bilirubin levels among patients with Gilbert’s syndrome. Introduction: SLCO1B3 gene is an important participant in bilirubin transport. Variations in the SLCO1B3 gene has shown to influence bilirubin transport. In this study, we aimed to investigate the influence of SLCO1B3 gene variation rs2417940 on the bilirubin levels among patients with Gilbert’s syndrome.

Methods: A total of 200 participants were enrolled in this study. The bilirubin level among patients with genotypes CC varies from normal up to 2-fold of the normal level. For other studied polymorphisms, a weak association was found (p=0.001). Conclusion: The study showed that rs2417940 CC and CT genotypes are associated with increased bilirubin levels among patients with Gilbert’s syndrome.

### 136 Effects Of High Sugar Diet In The Cognitive Functions Of Young Rats

**Vassilios Falempin, Mea wipe, Nikos Korkoglou, Panos Papakostas, John Maniadakis**  
176 The Effect of High Sugar Diet in the Cognitive Functions of Young Rats

**Abstract:** Aim: To study the effect of a high sugar diet characterized by unhealthy metabolites on the development of young rats. Methods: At a week of age, 20 male Wistar rats were randomly distributed into a control group (n=10) fed with a standard laboratory chow and a high-sugar group (n=10). After 2 months, we studied the effects of a high sugar diet characterized by unhealthy metabolites on the development of young rats. Results: The high-sugar diet affected the spatial learning process, since these animals showed worse performance during the acquisition phase of the Morris water maze test. Despite these worse performance of high-sugar treated animals there were no significant differences concerning the reference memory test. The high-sugar diet did not change the exploratory activity and anxiety levels. Conclusion: The present data suggest that the learning processes of adolescent animals are affected by high-sugar diets. These results are important as these types of diets are very prevalent in adolescent humans and the counseling to avoid them should be reinforced as it may interplay with some hippocampal developmental events to be elucidated in future studies.

### 137 High Sugar Diet Effects On The Hippocampus Of The Adolescents

**Francisco Millet, Sofia Torreira**  
1,2 Armando Cardoso, José P Andrade

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the effects of high sugar diet on the hippocampus of adolescent rats. Methods: At a week of age, 20 male Wistar rats were randomly distributed into a control group (n=10) fed with a standard laboratory chow and a high-sugar group (n=10). After 2 months, we studied the effects of a high sugar diet characterized by unhealthy metabolites on the development of young rats. Results: The high-sugar diet affected the spatial learning process, since these animals showed worse performance during the acquisition phase of the Morris water maze test. Despite these worse performance of high-sugar treated animals there were no significant differences concerning the reference memory test. The high-sugar diet did not change the exploratory activity and anxiety levels. Conclusion: The present data suggest that the learning processes of adolescent animals are affected by high-sugar diets. These results are important as these types of diets are very prevalent in adolescent humans and the counseling to avoid them should be reinforced as it may interplay with some hippocampal developmental events to be elucidated in future studies.
Abstracts

Original Research

01 Autophagy Regulates Hypoxia Induced Human Mesenchymal Stem Cell Death

Elsahel Shaki, Massih Khorshid, Syed Shadadza Raza
Erl's Lucknow Medical college

Background & Objective: Mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) based therapy is a promising approach to treat various non-malignant and inflammatory disorders including stroke. Day by day numerous successes are being achieved employing stem cell as a therapeutic agent. However, the conclusion of the survival of these cells post-transplantation remains a major concern, as recent findings indicate that only 1-5% of the cells survives for 28 days post transplantation. Moreover, the fate of MSCs in an oxidative and inflammatory microenvironment is largely unknown. There are multiple mechanisms by which the fate of MSCs is controlled. Autophagy is a basic cellular homeostatic process that enables cells to eliminate portions of their own cytoplasmic contents and it involves degradation of cellular components to ensure a cell’s survival during stress conditions. However, whether autophagy plays a role in regulating MSC remains elusive. The purpose of this study is to elucidate the role of autophagy in MSCs survival & death. Materials & Methods: Human MSC under standard lab protocol were exposed to hypoxia (O2) at different time points. Cell viability was assessed by Trypan blue, MTT (3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide assay. Changes in morphology was also assessed at different time points. Finally, employing SD reporter and LC3 immunostaining was used to investigate the expression of LC3 in human MSCs. Results: The results of this study demonstrated that autophagy occurs in MSCs during their application for hypoxia treatment. Therefore, modulation of autophagy in MSCs may provide a novel strategy to improve MSC-based therapy.

Keywords: Mesenchymal stem cell, Stroke, Autophagy

02 Association of ACE Gene Polymorphism in Type II Diabetes Mellitus with Hypertension among North Indian Population

Prof. Syed Fawad Azam
Erl's Lucknow Medical college

Background & Objective: Type II diabetes mellitus (T2DM) together with hypertension (HTN) is one of the biggest emerging worldwide disease, with the number of patients with diabetes and HTN continuously increasing. This study includes 420 T2DM with HTN cases and 40 controls. ACE gene polymorphism in cases and controls were evaluated by polymerase chain reaction. Aims and objectives of this study were to investigate the association of ACE gene polymorphism in T2DM with HTN among North Indians and to study the difference allele and genotype frequencies of ACE gene in T2DM with HTN and controls. Materials & Methods: DNA extraction was done in the following way 5 millions of peripheral blood was collected from all the subjects in 5 ml EDTA tubes. Reactions were performed with 10 μl of each primer: forward primer 5'-TGGAGACTTTCCCATCCTGGC-3' , reverse primer 5'-TGACTGGTGTTTCACGCCAG-3' , in a final volume of 20 μl containing 4 μM MgCl2, 1× PCR buffer(10 μM), 0.5 mM of each dNTPs and 1.5 U Taq polymerase. PCR amplification was carried out under the following conditions: initial denaturation at 94°C for 5 minutes, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 45 seconds, annealing at 60 for 1.5 minutes, extension at 72°C for 1 minute, and final extension at 72°C for 5 minutes. PCR products were separated on a 2% ethidium bromide stained agarose gel and visualized by UV transilluminator. The products were 490 bp for A allele and 190 bp for O allele. Frequencies of ACE ID, DD and II genotypes in T2DM with HTN cases and controls were 67.0%, 5.0%, 22.5%, 62.0%, 25.0%, 15.0%, 95.0% respectively. Frequencies of ID and O allele were 62%, 48% in cases and 45.5%, 54.5% in controls respectively. Findings of this study conclude that ACE gene polymorphism is associated with T2DM with HTN. Conclusion: ACE ID and O allele are significant and may be used as diagnostic tool. Further studies with larger sample size may be required to validate this study.

Keywords: ACE gene, Polymorphism

03 CD133 Stem Cell Marker in Cervical Cancer

Arvind Srivastava
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Background & Objective: Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cause of cancer death in women. Several stem cell markers have been detected and found to be associated with poor prognosis, resistance to chemotherapy and metastasis. Some of the markers for cancer stem cells are CD133, CD44, CD199 and NMIIC. Cancer stem cells (CSC) in various tumors can be proven by number of cell surface markers, which are useful for isolation of sub- sets enriched for CSC such as CD133 (also known as PROM1), CD44, CD199, EpCAM, TRP, AIP, and CD199. However, there has been no study to this date to investigate the presence of CD133 marker in cervical cancer. Aims and objectives of this study were to study the presence of CD133 marker in cervical cancer cases. Materials & Methods: 60 cervical cancer tissues were collected and processed in routine manner for immunohistochemistry and analyzed. Images were captured using Eclipse Ti microscope. Keywords: Cancer, CD133

04 Prevalence of Obesity among Menoufia University

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Background: Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may be hazardous to health. They are measured by Body Mass Index (BMI). In 2014, 9.5% of adults aged 18 years and over (9% of men and 9.8% of women) were overweight (≥25 kg/m²). Being BMI a major risk factor for non communicable
diseases such as cardiovascular diseases (mainly heart disease and stroke), leading cause of death, musculoskeletal disorders and cancer. Obesity is one of the biggest challenges. Objective: To assess prevalence of overweight and obese students at Menoufia University. Methods: A cross sectional study was done among female students from 7 universities. Results: 435 female students were selected from each university, the number of students from each university was calculated by WHO sample size calculator. Mothers of children under 5 years of age were interviewed, face to face interview was performed to test the knowledge of parents about vaccination. Results: In this study 354 (81%) had knowledge about vaccination, 262 (60%) were aware that vaccination prevents infectious diseases. In low socio-economic status groups, the knowledge was significantly poorer. Conclusion: The knowledge about vaccination was poor which is a reason for increasing the risk of infectious diseases. It has estimated to avert 2-3 million deaths each year. In Pakistan, vaccination coverage is according to WHO’s recommendation that it should reach 100% to get their treatment at the last stage. Improving the individual perception of need can ensure regular dental check up. Systematic change should look into reducing costs, improving information and good patient management. Conclusion: Though the chance of improving oral health is great in Bangladesh, barriers to dental care are making it difficult. So, action at individual level, reducing cost, improving management skills can eliminate the barriers ensuring better dental care.

Background & Objective: Occupational health is one of the neglected issues in our country. As occupation is a major determinant of health, the traffic police facing continuous vehicular emission, noise, long working hours, high risk, repetitive movement of the body etc are exposed to multiple occupational hazards. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers. Women on vegetarian diets had less risk of gastrointestinal cancers.
Background & Objective: Breast feeding is the fundamental right of women. As the present cross sectional study was conducted aiming at evaluating reversal of blood pressure through reduction meaning-intake of balance diet with exclusive of extra-salt and blood pressure was positively finding in this study. Breast feeding was started right after birth by 7 In 10 mothers while 24.3% started within 5 days. More than half of the mothers continued to breastfed beyond 16 months of age. 44.6% (54 of the respondents who did not practice exclusive breastfeeding gave various types of additional food to their babies. The first choice was powdered milk (5%) followed by cow’s milk, juice, water and some other food, the main reason being insufficiency of milk (12.2%). Most (90.6%) of the mothers started complementary feeding between 6–12 months of age. Only 5 respondents did not breastfeed their child even: Conclusion: As the present cross sectional study was conducted among only 780 mothers of a selected rural area, large scale study is essential to find out the breastfeeding practices in women of rural area throughout the country. Considering the findings of the study, following recommendations are made: Health education program may be arranged to aware people of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. It is evident from the present study that almost all the respondents (98.8%) had the knowledge about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. The awareness of mothers was 100% and the knowledge of fathers was 99%. For Pre-Hypertension & Hypertension At Urban Area Of Dhaka City By Muhammad Yameen Hamid Dhaka National Medical College Background & Objective: Breast cancer is the second most common cancer in the world, and by far, the most frequent cancer among women with an estimated 1.67 million new cancer cases diagnosed per year, which is 25% of all cancer types. The same scenario is observed among only 780 mothers of a selected rural area, large scale study is essential to find out the breastfeeding practices in women of rural area throughout the country. Considering the findings of the study, following recommendations are made: Health education program may be arranged to aware people of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. It is evident from the present study that almost all the respondents (98.8%) had the knowledge about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. The awareness of mothers was 100% and the knowledge of fathers was 99%.

Results: harvested include faculty development, strengthening teaching capacity, market and institutional dimension. Instructional redesign principles that health personnel should give counseling and raise awareness so that people can cope with stress easily and deal as part of daily life. Keywords: Generalized Anxiety Disorder, life threatening, breast cancer awareness, breast cancer.

Conclusion: As the present cross sectional study was conducted among only 780 mothers of a selected rural area, large scale study is essential to find out the breastfeeding practices in women of rural area throughout the country. Considering the findings of the study, following recommendations are made: Health education program may be arranged to aware people of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. It is evident from the present study that almost all the respondents (98.8%) had the knowledge about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. The awareness of mothers was 100% and the knowledge of fathers was 99%. Breast cancer awareness is vividly pictured in the Prince Mahidol Award Conference, a leading international event, which was held in Thailand in January, 2014, with the theme “Transformative Learning for Health Equity”. Materials & Methods: This article was prepared by reversing the session notes, keynote paper, conference report and WMG guideline for transforming health professionals’ education after the conference. Results: Among women, 74.2% had GAD; where female had more (77.92%) anxiety than male (70.39%). Majority of the respondents (75.16%) were Mus- lim and remaining 24.84% were Hindu. Among only 780 mothers of a selected rural area, large scale study is essential to find out the breastfeeding practices in women of rural area throughout the country. Considering the findings of the study, following recommendations are made: Health education program may be arranged to aware people of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. It is evident from the present study that almost all the respondents (98.8%) had the knowledge about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. The awareness of mothers was 100% and the knowledge of fathers was 99%.
Abstracts

21 Hypertensive Status and Relation of Blood Pressure with Socioeconomic Status and Nutritional Status in Selected Areas of Barisal District

Alijina Sadaut, Rubab Anam, Anisur Rahman, Rabia Parvin, RN civilization and Barishal, Bangladesh. A Cross sectional study in Districts of Barisal

Background & Objective: Hypertension is a major health problem and the leading cause of premature death among adults throughout the world. However, very few studies on hypertension have been conducted in the southern part of Bangladesh. The objective of our study was to find the prevalence of hypertension and its relation with socio demographic and nutritional status. Methods: It was a cross sectional type of observation study which was planned and executed. All those volunteers were selected who were either from Bhabanipore (representative rural) and Barisal Sadar (representative urban) area of Barisal. Standard blood pressure measuring machine was used. A whole population of 18-60 years was recruited in the study. From two primary, and secondary interview was also taken. Results: 1995 cases were studied. Mean age was 39.3 years. The study consisted of 51.5% of urban population and 48.5% of rural population. Mean females ratio was 1:1. Mean systolic blood pressure was 129.4 mm. Mean diastolic blood pressure was 80.9 mm. The frequencies of mean blood pressure was (18.2%), (22.45%), (36.8)), (46.75%) and (62.2%). Among them 14 cases (8.87%) reported of hypertension. All cases of hypertension were controlled. Among the people suffering from hypertension, BMI was more than 27 in 70.8% and less than 27 in 29.2%. Among the cases of the most cases (92.2%) were aware of hypertension and 7.8% did not knew about it. Among them 12.5% were aware of the cause of hypertension, 75.2% were aware of the risk factors, 75.2% were aware of the risk factors and 75.2% knew the treatment method. Most of the cases (78.2%) had been taken blood pressure measurement old to 6 months. 62.2% of the cases had been told by doctor to take the medicines. The most commonly used medication was (18.2%), (18.4%), (36.8%), (46.75%), and (62.2%). Among them 11 cases (6.67%) had blood pressure more than 140/90 mm.Hg. The case was vice-versa for mean diastolic blood pressure, blood pressure more than 90 mm.Hg and 130 mm.Hg for the highly educ-ated, middle educated, low educated, socio demographic and nutritional status have significant influence on blood pressure. The relation between high blood pressure and death in Bangladesh are based on the notion that more than half of the cases of death are due to cardiovascular disease. The effect of blood pressure is inversely related to the risk of death from ischemic heart disease. The association between blood pressure and death is nearly linear. The blood pressure for treatment were selected through non-random purpose sam-pling. Survey was held in three prominent schools. The most of the primary school were females and were almost equal in the age group 5 to 10 years accounted for 28.8%. The most common presenting symptoms of illness, majorly were digestive symptoms like abdominal pain and vomiting in male is, 27.5% and almost equal in the age group 5 to 10 years accounted for 28.8%. The most common presenting symptoms of illness, majorly were digestive symptoms like abdominal pain and vomiting in male is, 27.5% and almost equal in the age group 5 to 10 years accounted for 28.8%. The most common presenting symptoms of illness, majorly were digestive symptoms like abdominal pain and vomiting in male is, 27.5% and almost equal in the age group 5 to 10 years accounted for 28.8%. The most common presenting symptoms of illness, majorly were digestive symptoms like abdominal pain and vomiting in male is, 27.5% and almost equal in the age group 5 to 10 years accounted for 28.8%. The most common presenting symptoms of illness, majorly were digestive symptoms like abdominal pain and vomiting in male is, 27.5% and almost equal in the age group 5 to 10 years accounted for 28.8%.
Numerically, nearly 29% of the patients were victims of electrical burn which was the highest percentage of all other burn cases. The patients were victims of all kinds of burn complications along with other effects following electrical burn, their record files were checked thoroughly which was followed by confronting patients directly with a question regarding their injury. Finally, after analyzing the data, the complications they faced were noted. Results: Nearly 25% of the patients were found having musculoskeletal complications in which 2% and 5% were inflicted respectively with limb injury, head injury and acute amputation of limbs. Facial injury, gangrene and post burn contracture were also found, all in 1 number. The second most commonly occurring complications were related to the heart (about 24%) and lungs (about 19). These patients were referred to the Departments of Cardio- surgery, Respiratory Medicine and Chest Diseases. Conclusion: From the analysis of medical records, it was found that the patients suffering from post burn sepsis which was a major cause of death. Approximately 17% of the death cases were related to acute renal failure. About 63% of the patients found with cataract formation were attended by ophthalmologists. Two deaths occurred due to sepsis, ARF and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). No death occurred due to upper ulcer in visceral ascites, peritonitis, hemorrhage and long term effects of sepsis. Therefore, it can be concluded that the physiological and psychological consequences of electrical burns must be prevented. The electrical systems in the industries and power stations must be constructed in a way that prevents burn incidents and fire safety must be ensured as well. Electrical organization should be a top priority.

Keywords: Electrical burn, Complication, Sepsis, Safety, Death

Emergencies for Neonatal Healthcare in Special Care Newborn Unit (SCNBU) of Chittagong Medical College and Hospital, 2016

Background & Objective: The neonatal period is the first four weeks of life. This period has to offer maximum and childhood well being. The neonatal period begins at the end of the Gestation period. Neonatal death rates over the last couple of years have had a striking, stillbirth. In this regard, the neonatal period has received much importance on the attention they require. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), neonatal mortality rate is a primary indicator of child health status. The WHO estimated that 32 million children under the age of five die each year. Of these, 2.9 million deaths are of infants younger than one year of age. Therefore, neonatal deaths are of major concern. In this study, we investigated the causes of death in newborns admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) of Chittagong Medical College and Hospital. The objective of the study was to determine the causes of death in newborns in NICU and the management recommendations for preventing these deaths.

Methods: Observational study and we took convenient type samples. We retrospectively analyzed the collected data from study period. Subjects were selected from the Special Care Newborn Unit (SCNBU) of Chittagong Medical College and Hospital. Data was collected from Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of Chittagong Medical College and Hospital. There is a wide range of rigorous evidence that variation in maternal care is associated with health outcomes of mothers and babies. Although neonatal health care approaches have expanded through the years, there is a lack of literature in developing countries like Bangladesh, these numbers identify that there is still scope for enhancement. Materials & Methods: Data was collected from the Special Care Newborn Unit (SCNBU) of Chittagong Medical College and Hospital. From the registry office, death certificates and patients’ reports from the period of January to June of 2016 were taken. Name, address, sex, viable age, cause of death were taken as fields and using Microsoft Excel, the result was plotted, taking cause of death as the independent variable, and gestational age and body weight as the dependent variables. 25 Electronic copies of 55 NICU patients from June to August of 2016 were taken. Name, address, sex, viable age, cause of death were taken as fields and using Microsoft Excel, the result was plotted, taking cause of death as the independent variable, and gestational age and body weight as the dependent variables. 25 Electronic copies of 55 NICU patients were analyzed. The collected data from study period were analyzed using SPSS software version 16. We calculated mean, standard deviation, percentage and frequency. 25 Electronic copies of 55 NICU patients were analyzed. The collected data from study period were analyzed using SPSS software version 16. We calculated mean, standard deviation, percentage and frequency. 25 Electronic copies of 55 NICU patients were analyzed. The collected data from study period were analyzed using SPSS software version 16. We calculated mean, standard deviation, percentage and frequency. Anika Rahman, Afsana Tal, 2016

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Results:

- 29.8% of patients died due to sepsis
- 24.9% of patients died due to respiratory failure
- 14% of patients died due to cardiac failure
- 8% of patients died due to infection
- 4.5% of patients died due to hypothermia
- 3.6% of patients died due to hypoglycemia
- 2% of patients died due to congenital malformations
- 2% of patients died due to cerebral palsy
- 2% of patients died due to prematurity
- 1% of patients died due to congenital anomalies
- 1% of patients died due to other causes

Conclusion:

- The most common cause of death was sepsis (29.8%)
- Respiratory failure was the second most common cause of death (24.9%
- Cardiac failure was the third most common cause of death (14%)
- Infection was the fourth most common cause of death (8%)
- Hypothermia was the fifth most common cause of death (4.5%)
- Hypoglycemia was the sixth most common cause of death (3.6%)
- Congenital malformations were the seventh most common cause of death (2%)
- Cerebral palsy was the eighth most common cause of death (2%)
- Prematurity was the ninth most common cause of death (2%)
- Congenital anomalies were the tenth most common cause of death (1%)
- Other causes were the eleventh most common cause of death (1%)

Keywords: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Neonatal mortality, Neonatal death, Causes of death, NICU, India, Bangladesh.
Appropriate use of drugs is an essential element in achieving quality of health and medical care for patients and the community as a whole. Irrational use of medicine is widespread throughout the world and it is more common in developing countries. The national drug policy stated by the Government recognizes the need to ensure rational use of medicines. The importance of rational drug use is also highlighted by the World Health Organization, which has made it a priority health concern. The WHO’s ‘360 degree’ campaign calls for action to ensure that patients have access to quality medicines and that health care providers are better equipped to provide quality care.

The prevalence of irrational drug use in Bangladesh was assessed to determine the extent of irrational drug use and to identify the factors associated with it. The study was a cross-sectional survey conducted in a tertiary hospital located in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh. A total of 300 patients were recruited using a convenience sampling method. The primary outcome measure was the number of irrational drug prescriptions. The study found that the prevalence of irrational drug use was 48%, in Nepal 28.3%, in India 39.6% and in Pakistan 80%. In terms of use of antibiotics, the rate in Bangladesh is 78%, in Sri Lanka (70%) but higher than that in Nepal (21.7%), and in Pakistan 12.26% and Sri Lanka 12%. In studies concerning use of antibiotics, the rate in Bangladesh is 49%, in Nepal 28.3%, in India 39.6% and in Pakistan 80%. In terms of use of over-the-counter drugs, the rate in Bangladesh is 49%, in Nepal 28.3%, in India 39.6% and in Pakistan 80%. In terms of use of analgesics, the rate in Bangladesh is 49%, in Nepal 28.3%, in India 39.6% and in Pakistan 80%. In terms of use of anti-emetics, the rate in Bangladesh is 49%, in Nepal 28.3%, in India 39.6% and in Pakistan 80%. In terms of use of diuretics, the rate in Bangladesh is 49%, in Nepal 28.3%, in India 39.6% and in Pakistan 80%.

The study also found that the main reasons for irrational drug use were shortage of essential drugs, low cost of drugs, and patients’ pressure to prescribe expensive drugs. The study recommended that the government should increase the availability of essential drugs, provide training to healthcare providers on rational drug use, and develop a system to monitor and report irrational drug use. The study also recommended that healthcare providers should be trained in the use of drug reference textbooks and that patients should be educated about the importance of using rational drugs.

In conclusion, irrational drug use is a significant public health problem in Bangladesh and other developing countries. The government and healthcare providers need to work together to address this issue and promote rational drug use.

Keywords: rational drug use, irrational drug use, Bangladesh, developing countries.
The treatment of high-energy fractures of lower third of shaft of tibia which are associated with severe tissue injuries remains contentious and challenging. This study was done to evaluate the result of Wagner’s External tibial fixator.

Methods: The post-operative period of the patient was uneventful. Gastrostomy occurs when intestines and possibly other organs are located outside the abdomen (Gastroschisis) or in a hole in the fetal abdominal wall. The severity depends upon how much of the intestine and/or bladder have traversed the hole. The studies we could find indicated that young women (under 20 years of age) are most commonly possibly affected due to lifestyle factors like smoking, recreational drug use, infections, low body mass index (BMI), all considered with the ischemic disruption when the child is not in the natural process in the left and left foot which was diagnosed as multiple enchondromas with Haemangioma. This is a left of foot and left hand showed multiple lobulated soft tissue swellings with phlebolith within it, on color doppler, both arterial and venous veins were seen. After evaluation and stages of the process of the lesion, it was later diagnosed as a case of Maffucci syndrome. Sarcoidome change in enchondromas, haemangiomas and lymphangiomas has made Maffucci syndrome a lethal disease. After surgery, recurrence rate is higher with complications like pathological fractures, bone loss, soft tissue envelopes which can cause limb deformity. Radiological investigation is the main diagnostic tool which shows calcification in enchondromas and soft tissue swellings with phlebolith within it in haemangioma. factor causing this disease, till now, is unspecified. Different articles give information of different types of genetic mutations. Unspecified cause and lengthy treatment process without permanent cure has made this disease a clinically interesting case.

Keywords: Maffucci syndrome, Enchondroma, Haemangioma, Lympangioma, Ultrasound, X-ray

Conclusion: After treating by external fixator technique and 1 year follow up, complete union is achieved almost invariably.