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(ECBA-2015), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Book of Abstracts Proceedings

**International Conference on
“ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER, BASIC &
APPLIED SCIENCE”**

(ECBA-2015)

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Science
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International Conference on
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Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia”
Venue: Pearl International Hotel Kuala Lumpur

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Silvia C. Ambag

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Silvia C. Ambag

International Conference on Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Science” serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honourable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let’s break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let’s contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed

Thank you.

Dr. Silvia C. Ambag

Conference chair

Email: chair2015@academicfora.com

ECBA-2015

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 01 Monday (December 14, 2015)

Welcome Reception & Registration

8:30– 9:00 am

Opening Ceremony (09:00 – 9:45 am)

Venue: Room 1

09:00 – 9:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20– 9:30 am	Welcome Remarks – Felicia Chong - Conference Chair Academic Fora
09:30 – 9.45 am	Group Photo Session

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (9:45– 10:00 am)



DAY 01 Monday (December 14, 2015)
Session 1 (10:00 am – 12:00 pm)
Venue: Room 1
Session Chairs: Felicia Chong
Track A: Engineering and Technology Studies

ECM-1215-103	Data Mining Driven Computational Analysis of Stock Markets, Methods and Strategies	Anthony Lai Kee Huong
ECM-1215-104	A Light Stemming for Arabic language using Information Retrieval	khalaf fakhri khatatneh,
ECM-1215-107	Fuzzy Control of Active Magnetic Bearing for Milling Applications	Rong Mao Lee
ECM-1215-108	Investigation on porcine oocytes and follicular fluid protein bands from medium and large follicles	Mayuva Areekijseree
ECM-1215-111	Novel Green Solvents for CO2 Capturing	Enas Muen Nashef
ECM-1215-120	Haptic Mobile Game with Torque Feedback	Sang-Youn Kim
ECM-1215-121	A Framework of Educational Augmented Reality Apps for Improving Preschoolers' Creative Thinking.	Fadilah Binti Abdul Rauf

Lunch Break (12:00 - 1:00pm)

DAY 01 Monday (December 14, 2015)

Session 2 (1:00 pm – 2:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Chong Lee Suan

Track B: Medical, Medicine and Health studies

MCM-1215-106	Association Between Dietary Pattern and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Among Adults in the Middle East and North Africa Region: A Systematic Review	Najlaa Aljefree
MCM-1215-107	Antibacterial Activity of Methanol Extract of Durio Zibethinus Murr's Hulls Against Escherichia Coli.	Wan Hafizah Binti W Jusof
MCM-1215-108	Autophagy Flux Induced by Prion Protein Mediates Cell Damage in Primary Neuron Cells	Sang Youel Park
MCM-1215-109	Metformin Enhances TRAIL-Induced Apoptosis Autophagy Flux Activation in Human Lung Adenocarcinoma	Sang Youel Park
MCM-1215-110	Melatonin-Mediated SIRT1 Activation Protects Skin Keratinocyte Against Hydrogen Peroxide-Mediated Cell Damage	Sang Youel Park
MCM-1215-112	Applying the Health Belief Model in Predicting Breast Cancer Screening Behavior of Women	Leila Masoudiyekta
MCM-1215-114	Perception on Patient Education Affecting the Quality of Life in ACL Reconstruction Rehabilitation: A Multimethod Study	Rohani Haron

Tea Break (2:30 – 2:45 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (December 14, 2015)

Session 3 (2:45 – 4:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Felicia Chong

Track C: Business, Management and Social science

BCM-1215-103	Role of the Internal Auditor Influence and Good Corporate Governance in Banking Financial Performance Against State Owned Corporation Governance in Banking	Mirna Dianita
BCM-1215-104	The Relationship between Virtual Team Cohensiveness and Team Performance	Ahmad Nizam
BCM-1215-106	Public Participation in Innovation Policy and Programs to Enhance Social Development in Developing Countries: Gap and Challenges	Mr. Salum S.Ali
BCM-1215-112	Gong And Sekafi Dances Of Lundayeh In Kemabong, Sabah: A Way to Understand The Nature of People	Chong Lee Suan
BCM-1215-117	The Analysis of Factors Experiential Marketing, Product Quality and Customer Satisfaction as Priority Transportation on Motorcycle	Intan W. Sakti
BCM-1215-121	Loneliness of the Malay(si)an Anglophone Writers in the 1960s	Yosuke Nimura

Closing Ceremony: 4:00 – 5:00 pm

LIST OF CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

The following Scholars/ practitioners/educationist who don't have any paper presentation, however they will attending the conference as delegates & observers.

Sr.no	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details
1	MCM-1215-116A	Fahd Mohamed Alnutiafat	Medical WH manager in King Saud Medical City - Ksa.

DAY 02 Tuesday (December 15, 2015)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All participants will be free to carry on their own tourism and shopping activities in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It's a free day for this purpose



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TRACK A: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Data Mining Driven Computational Analysis of Stock Markets, Methods and Strategies

Anthony Lai Kee Huong*

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Abstract

The stock market is a complex, dynamic and non-linear environment. The prediction of any future market reaction is further complicated by huge amounts of often unstructured financial data and uncertainty due to the effects of unforeseen market events. The application of correlation analysis to significant market events is still seen as a useful tool in the prediction of future trends on the stock market in a global sense. This paper proposes the application of data mining computation correlation analysis to the stock market to enhance the durability of predictions. This method of correlation analysis is a combination of cross correlation, auto correlation and fundamental analysis that is further enhanced by Channel correlation, Weighted Pearson's correlation and added correlation Support Vector Regression. Channel correlation traces the similarity of trends while the weighted Pearson's correlation acts as a noise filter during the correlation extraction process.

Keywords: Computational Correlation Analysis; Cross Correlation; Auto Correlation

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A Light Stemming for Arabic language using Information Retrieval

khalaf fakhri khatatneh^{1*}, Aya Mansour Al-Khresat²

^{1,2} Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan

Abstract

Information retrieval aims to extract from a large collection of data a subset of information that is relevant to user's needs. In this study, I interested in information retrieval in Arabic Language text documents. I focus on the Arabic language, its morphological features that potentially impact the implementation and performance of an information retrieval system. This paper has discussed information retrieval system techniques of inverted file-posting list and Tries trees- on Arabic Language and way to improve the retrieval using the light stem ming as the stemming technique.

Keywords: Tries Tree, Inverted File, Information Retrieval, Stemming, Indexing, Stop Word

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Fuzzy Control of Active Magnetic Bearing for Milling Applications

Rong Mao Lee*

National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Taiwan

Abstract

For improving the defects in milling process caused by traditional bearings, e.g., the dimension discrepancy of finished work piece due to bearing wear or oil pollution by lubricant, a novel Embedded Cylindrical-Array Magnetic Bearing (ECAMA) is developed for milling applications. Since ECAMA is a non-contact type actuator, a control strategy, named as Fuzzy Model-Reference Adaptive Control (FMRAC), is synthesized to account for the input nonlinearities of the spindle dynamics. In order to ensure the superior performance of spindle position regulation, the employed models of spindle dynamics, milling process and induced magnetic force are all constructed by experiments. Based on the experimental results, the induced magnetic force by ECAMA can be much increased, compared with the traditional Active Magnetic Bearing (AMB) design, under the same condition and identical overall size. The efficacy of FMRAC to suppress the spindle position deviation has been verified as well via practical metal cutting.

Keywords: Active Magnetic Bearing; Adaptive; Milling; Fuzzy Control

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Investigation on Porcine Oocytes and Follicular Fluid Protein Bands from Medium and Large Follicles

Mayuva Areekijseree^{1*}, Hatairuk Tungkasen², Chantana Kankamol³, Somrudee Phetchrid⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4}Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Silpakorn University, Nakorn Pathom, 73000, Thailand

Abstract

The oocyte and follicular fluid of healthy follicles with medium follicle (5-6 mm in diameters) and large follicle (7-8 mm and 10 mm in diameter) were aspirated and collected by sterile technique. The results showed that, porcine oocyte from medium follicle was classified into 5 types (intact-, multi-, partial cumulus cell layers, completely denuded oocyte, and degenerated oocyte) which were found at the percentage of 33.33%, 23.61%, 15.28%, 18.06%, and 9.72%, respectively. Meanwhile, porcine oocytes from large follicles were found at the percentage of 26.09%, 30.43%, 26.09%, 4.34%, and 13.04%, respectively. They showed high percentage of porcine cumulus oocyte complexes Type I and Type II from medium follicles (56.94%) and large follicles (56.52%) and have high potential to develop into matured oocytes in vitro. Follicular fluids of medium and large follicle were analyzed protein pattern using SDS-PAGE. The follicular fluid protein bands from medium and large follicle were found and has no protein band in difference compared to standard protein band. So we chose protein band molecular weight 52, 65, 76, 90, 110, 120, 160 190 and >220 kDa and analyzed by LC/MS/MS. They showed that 50 kDa was immunoglobulin gamma chain, 65 kDa was keratin, 76 kDa was transferrin, 90 kDa was heat shock protein and plasminogen precursor. While the protein sized about 120 kDa may be glycogen phosphorylate, protein kinase, or oviductal glycoprotein. The large size protein more than 220 kDa was probably protease. The further study will be use porcine follicular fluid protein of medium and large follicles as feeder cells in in vitro condition to promote oocyte and embryo maturation. Acknowledgment: The research was funded by a grant from Silpakorn University Research & Development Institute (SURDI) and Faculty of Science, Silpakorn University, Thailand.

Keywords- Follicular Fluid Protein, LC/MS/MS, Porcine Oocyte, Sds-Page

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Novel Green Solvents for CO₂ Capturing

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Abstract

CO₂ capturing is becoming increasingly demanding with the expansion of the industrial activities around the world. Several attempts to study the use of alternative solvents in the typical CO₂ capturing process were reported in the literature. Deep eutectic solvents (DESs), have attracted more attention for use in a diversity of applications. DESs exhibit many favorable properties, such as availability, low volatility, non-toxicity, biodegradability, recyclability, non-flammability, and low price. In this work, the solubility of CO₂ in different types of DESs was determined experimentally. It was found that the solubility of the CO₂ in ethylene glycol and glycerol based DESs was much smaller than that in the monoethanol amine (MEA) aqueous solution. The solubility depended on the type of salt used and on the salt:HBD molar ratio. Moreover, it was found that using MEA as HBD in the DESs increased the CO₂ solubility substantially. We also investigated the effect of the type of amine used as the HBD on the CO₂ solubility. The results showed that DESs formed with MEA as HBD had higher solubility of CO₂ than those formed with diethanol amine (DEA) and triethanol amine (TEA) at the same conditions. The measured solubility data were correlated using the well-known Peng–Robinson equation of state. There was a good agreement between experimental and calculated results. The PR EoS was also used to correlate the solubility of CO₂ in choline chloride–glycerol DES reported in the literature. The calculated results were in excellent agreement with the experimental results.

Keywords: Solvents, Expansion, Applications

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Haptic Mobile Game with Torque Feedback

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Abstract

This paper presents a new mobile games prototype where a user can delicately control a virtual object in a game environment through torque feedback. A Haptic knob, which is composed of an interacting part, a torque tuning part, and a flux creating part, is developed and is inserted into the presented game system to create a torque information.

Keywords: Haptic Rendering, Mobile Game, Vibrotactile Information

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TRACK B: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

Role of the Internal Auditor Influence and Good Corporate Governance in Banking Financial Performance Against State Owned Corporate Governance

Mirna Dianita*

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Abstract

The role of an independent internal auditor is crucial in the implementation of good corporate governance in the company. Independent internal auditor can serve to oversee the running of the company to ensure that the company has conducted practices in the application of the principles of good corporate governance in the company. The data used is primary data obtained by sending a questionnaire to the respondent. Data quality testing conducted using validity and reliability test. Statistical test using normality test and hypothesis test using simple regression analysis, t test and correlation coefficients. Based on the testing that was done, the results obtained do not accept the alternative hypothesis (H_a). That is, the results of this study show the role of the Internal Auditor has not a significantly positive influence on the financial performance. and Good Corporate Governance has a significantly positive effect on financial performance.

Keywords: Internal Auditor, Good Corporate Governance, Financial Performance

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The Analysis of Factors Experiential Marketing, Product Quality and Customer Satisfaction as Priority Transportation on Motorcycle

Intan W. Sakti*

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze factors of experiential marketing, product quality and customer satisfaction on the utilization of motorcycles as a mode of priority transportation in Bandung City. There is a rapid increase in the usage of motorcycles rather than cars which has been happened from 2012 until 2014. Researcher identified this as a phenomenon. This research is using path analysis method where data from 150 respondents of motorcycle user are being collected. For the sampling technique, researcher uses Random Probability Sampling. As a result, we can see which one among those factors has an influence towards motorcycles as a mode of priority transportation.

Keywords: experiential marketing, product quality, customer satisfaction

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TRACK C: SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

The Relationship between Virtual Team Cohensiveness and Team Performance

Ahmad Nizam*

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Abstract

Organizations are now using cyber infrastructure, which is primarily the network of information, computers, communication technologies, and people, traditional organizations have extended their geographical boundaries through virtual teams and new workplaces unconstrained by space, time, or physical structures. Ubiquitous technology and agile organizational structures have enabled a strategic response to increasingly competitive, complex, and unpredictable challenges faced by many organizations. Virtual teams are composed of geographically distributed individuals who communicate and coordinate with each other primarily through communication technologies to accomplish their work and to synthesize and advance knowledge. Virtual teams are challenged because they are virtual; they exist through computer mediated communication technology rather than face-to-face interactions. Sometimes they report to different supervisors and they function as empowered professionals who are expected to use their initiative and resources to contribute to accomplishment of the team goal. Virtual teams face particular challenges to build successful interactions and effective communication that is even more critical for success in the virtual setting, and team cohesiveness. The study is to fulfil these three objectives. First is to investigate the communication technologies in the virtual organization towards virtual teams' performance. Second and third are the trusts and team effectiveness in the virtual organization towards virtual teams' performance. Lastly the moderating effects of Aging Population in virtual team performance.

Keywords: Virtual Team, Virtual Team Performance, Aging Population

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Public Participation in Innovation Policy and Programs to Enhance Social Development in Developing Countries: Gap and Challenges

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Baqtayan³**

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Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Abstract

it is suggested that innovation is a key driver in science and technology world creation. However, most of social development in developing countries lacks proper innovation policy and programs formulation and implementation. The common problem observed is that most of the existing adopted models on innovation policy and innovation program for social development are due to weak and poor public involvement and neglect cultural realities and practices. The main objective of this paper is to come up with a new suggested participatory model for developing an innovation policy and program for the sustainable social development which include entrepreneurship in developing countries. This paper, therefore, discusses the extent of public participation in the innovation policy and program for social development and its related problems and challenges in the context of developing countries. It determines the public participation and roles in implementing and delivering innovation programs mainly entrepreneurship to support the National innovation policy. This paper is prepared based on an extensive review of the literature. The paper asserts that despite many efforts and initiatives undertaken in the innovation policy and program for social development in developing countries, many of these initiatives have not focused on ways to improve the processes of public participation. Thus it suggests that future policy studies accord attention to the participation and involvement of people on developing an innovation policy and program for their social development.

Keywords: Public participation, Innovation policy, Innovation program, Social development, Entrepreneurship Developing countries

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Gong and Sekafi Dances of Lundayeh in Kemabong, Sabah: A Way to Understand the Nature of People

Chong Lee Suan*

University Malaysia Kelantan, Faculty of Creative Technology & Heritage,
Malaysia

Abstract

Lundayeh populations are found in the areas of Tenom, Sipitang and Long Pa Sia, along the west coast of Sabah, Malaysia. Lundayeh dance forms and systems have gone through changes and variations since their existence in Borneo. This paper looks into a variety of aspects, including music, costumes, movements, functions and stories of the traditional dances practiced in today's Lundayeh communities in Kemabong, Sabah. The surviving traditional dances found to have stemmed from the core of Lundayeh cultural, social and religious aspects of life. The study leads to the discovery of the thinking patterns, life philosophies and world perspectives of Lundayeh that are strongly influenced by their religion and ancient culture. Dance music ultimately serves as a tool to understand the nature of Lundayeh people as one of the minor ethnic groups in Malaysia. The understanding of the nature of Lundayeh would further contribute toward sharing and discovering another dimension of human knowledge and wisdom.

Keywords: Lundayeh Traditional Dances, Gong and Sekafi Dances

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Loneliness of the Malay(si)an Anglophone Writers in the 1960s

Yosuke Nimura *
Universiti Sains Malaysia

Abstract

Well, I felt very much isolated, in a sense.” So Wong Phui Nam, a noted Malaysian poet, bitterly answered when he was asked what it was like being an Anglophone writer in the 1960s. This Wong’s answer captured my attention in a lecture held in Georgetown Literary Festival 2014, simply because that was not something I expected to hear from him. Previous studies on Malaysian Literature in English well introduced the origin of the Anglophone writing in Malaysia taking up the literary activities in 1940s and the establishment of *The New Cauldron* (1950-60), a literary magazine published by the student association in University of Malaya. From the previous studies’ accounts on the literary activities in 1940s and after that, the contents of the works written by the Anglophone writers at that period have been well introduced by Rajeev S. Patke and Philip Holden in *The Routledge Concise History of Southeast Asian Writing in English* (2010), but the actual feelings of the writers have not much been explored yet. Mohammad A. Quayum in “Malaysian Literature in English: Challenges and Prospects in the New Millennium” (2001) described the “challenges” that the Anglophone writers faced with referring to the political situation and the changing status of English after the independence. However, actual voices from the Anglophone writers have not been well investigated yet. This paper will examine the ‘isolated’ Malay(si)an Anglophone writers’ voices though an analysis of major literary magazines published in the period focusing on the editorial columns of them.

Keywords: Anglophone, Georgetown, Malaysian Literature

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TRACK D: MEDICAL, MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Association Between Dietary Pattern and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Among Adults in the Middle East and North Africa Region: A Systematic Review

Najlaa Aljefree^{1*}, Faruk Ahmed²

^{1,2}Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Australia

Abstract

This paper reviews the evidence related to the association of dietary pattern with coronary heart disease (CHD), strokes, and the associated risk factors among adults in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. A systematic review of published articles between January 1990 and March 2015 was conducted using Pro-Quest Public Health, MEDLINE, and Google Scholar. The term ‘dietary pattern’ refers to data derived from dietary pattern analyses and individual food component analyses. The search identified 15 studies. The Western dietary pattern was found to be associated with an increased risk of dyslipidaemia, diabetes, metabolic syndrome (MetS), body mass index (BMI), and hypertension. The Mediterranean diet, labelled in two studies as ‘the traditional Lebanese diet’, was negatively associated with BMI, waist circumference (WC), and the risk of diabetes, while one study found no association between the Mediterranean diet and MetS. Two randomised controlled trials conducted in Iran demonstrated the effect of the dietary approach to stop hypertension (DASH) in reducing metabolic risk among patients with diabetes and MetS. Likewise, the consumption of dairy products was associated with decreased blood pressure and WC, while the intake of whole grains was associated with reduced WC. In addition, the high consumption of black tea was found to be associated with decreased serum lipids. Conversely, increased adherence to Mediterranean and/or DASH dietary patterns or their individual food components is associated with a decreased risk of CHD and the associated risk factors. Therefore, increasing awareness of the high burden of CHD and the associated risk factors is crucial, as well as the need for nutrition education programs to improve the knowledge among the MENA population regarding healthy diets and diet-related diseases.

Keywords: Coronary Heart Disease; Stroke; Dietary Patterns; Food Items; Obesity; Diabetes; Hypertension; Metabolic Syndrome; The Middle East; North Africa

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Antibacterial Activity of Methanol Extract of *Durio Zibethinus Murr's* Hulls Against *Escherichia Coli*

Wan Hafizah binti W Jusof^{1*}, Ahmad Idham, H.S²., Danda, A.G³., Fahirah, Z.⁴, Fatin, N.M.⁵, Noor Azizatul, I.K.⁶ Noor Farihan, P.⁷

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Abstract

The study was designed to evaluate antibacterial potential of methanol extract of *Durio zibethinus Murr'* hulls against *Escherichia coli*. Extract of the plant was soaked in methanol for one week. Then, the methanol extract was filtered using filter paper and was evaporated. The pure filtrates obtained were reconstituted in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to make different concentrations (100%, 75%, 50% and 25%). The small pieces of sterile diffusion disc was impregnated with each samples of extraction and tested against *Escherichia coli* using Kirby Baur technique and the plates were incubated at 37°C. Standard disc of the antibiotic *Ciprofloxacin* was used as positive control and DMSO was used as negative control. The zone of inhibition was measured after 24 hours and recorded in millimeters. Results showed that there was small inhibition zone produced by *Durio zibethinus murr'* hulls methanol extract against *E. coli* at concentration of 100% (4 mm) and 75% (3 mm). However, there were no inhibition zone observed for 50% and 25% of concentration. As a conclusion, methanol extract of *Durio zibethinus murr'* hulls exhibit mild synergistic activity against *E. coli*. Although the effect was mild but it is possible that *Durio zibethinus murr'* hulls can be used as antibacterial agent.

Keywords: Antibacterial, *Escherichia Coli*, Sulfoxide

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Autophagy Flux Induced by Prion Protein Mediates Cell Damage in Primary Neuron Cells

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Abstract

An unusual molecular structure of the prion protein, PrP^{Sc} is found only in mammals with transmissible prion diseases and stands for either the infectious pathogen itself or a main component of it. Recent studies suggest that autophagy is one of the major functions that keep cells alive under stressful conditions in dying cells and has a protective effect against the development of neurodegeneration. In this study, we investigated that the effect of human prion protein on autophagy-lysosomal system of primary neuronal cells. The treatment of human prion protein induced primary neuron cell death and decreased both LC3-II and p62 protein amount indicating autophagy flux activation. Electron microscope pictures confirmed the autophagic flux activation in neuron cells treated with prion protein. Inhibition of autophagy flux using pharmacological and genetic tools prevented neuron cell death mediated by human prion protein. Autophagy flux mediated by prion protein is more activated in prpc expressing cells than in prpc silencing cells. Prion protein-mediated neurotoxicity and the reduction of neurotoxicity induced by autophagy flux inhibition are more sensitive in prpc expressing cells. These data demonstrated that prion protein-mediated autophagy flux is involved in neuron cell death in prion disease and suggest that autophagy flux might play a critical role in neurodegenerative diseases including prion disease.

Keywords: Autophagy flux; Apoptosis; Neurodegeneration; Prion, ATG5

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Metformin Enhances TRAIL-Induced Apoptosis Autophagy Flux Activation in Human Lung Adenocarcinoma

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Abstract

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) is a member of the TNF superfamily that has drawn extensive attention as an interesting molecule for cancer therapy because it selectively induces apoptosis of transformed or malignant cells. TRAIL is regarded as one of the most promising discovered anticancer agents, leading to destruction of cancer cell without showing any toxicity on normal cells. Autophagy is an evolutionarily conserved mechanism by which cytoplasmic materials including damaged proteins and organelles are segregated for lysosome-dependent degradation. Here we show that anti-diabetic drug metformin, which has an anticancer activity by inhibiting tumor cell proliferation, can induce TRAIL-mediated apoptotic cell death in TRAIL-resistant human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cells. Interestingly, metformin treatment led to a marked increase in the accumulation of microtubule-associated protein light chain LC3-II and decreased p62 protein levels, where co-treatment of metformin and TRAIL enhanced Ac-cas3 and Ac-cas8 expression levels compared to the control, confirming regulation of autophagy flux. Taken together, metformin in combination with TRAIL might provide an adequate therapeutic strategy for safe treatment of some TRAIL-resistant human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cells, suggesting that metformin enhances TRAIL-induced tumor cell death in TRAIL-resistant A549 adenocarcinoma cells via regulation of autophagy flux.

Keywords: Metformin; Autophagy flux; TRAIL; Cancer

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Melatonin-Mediated SIRT1 Activation Protects Skin Keratinocyte Against Hydrogen Peroxide-Mediated Cell Damage

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Abstract

Melatonin (N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine), which is primarily synthesized in and secreted from the pineal gland, plays a pivotal role in cell proliferation as well as in the regulation of cell metastasis and cell survival in a diverse range of cells. The aim of this study is to investigate protection effect of melatonin on H₂O₂-induced cell damage and the mechanisms of melatonin in human keratinocytes. Hydrogen peroxide dose-dependently induced cell damages in human keratinocytes and co-treatment of melatonin protected the keratinocytes against H₂O₂-induced cell damage. Melatonin treatment activated the autophagy flux signals, which were identified by the decreased levels of p62 protein. Inhibition of autophagy flux via an autophagy inhibitor and ATG5 siRNA technique blocked the protective effects of melatonin against H₂O₂-mediated cell death in human keratinocytes. And we found the inhibition of sirt1 using sirtinol and sirt1 siRNA reversed the protective effects of melatonin and induces the autophagy process in H₂O₂-treated cells. This is the first report demonstrating that autophagy flux mediated by melatonin protects human keratinocytes through sirt1 pathway against hydrogen peroxide-induced damages and also suggest that melatonin could potentially be utilized as a therapeutic agent in skin disease.

Keywords: Melatonin, Autophagy, Hydrogen Peroxide, Keratinocyte

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The Effectiveness of Acupressure on Severity of Depression in Hemodialysis Patients

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Abstract

Depression is the most common mental health problem in patients undergoing hemodialysis that can have a negative impact on patients' quality of life. This study is aimed to determine the effect of acupressure on the severity of depression in patients undergoing hemodialysis. This study is a randomized clinical trial. Ninety-six patients undergoing hemodialysis from the hemodialysis wards of Noor, Shariati, and Al-Zahra Hospitals were selected by a convenient sampling method and were randomly divided into three groups (32 patients in each group) comprising intervention, placebo, and control groups. Data collection tools included a demographic questionnaire and the Beck Depression Scale. Acupressure in the intervention and placebo groups was performed for over 4 consecutive weeks, 3 times a week, and each session lasted 20 minutes at 6 acupressure points during the first 2 hours of dialysis, with the difference that in the placebo group intervention was performed at one centimeter distance away from the true pressure points. Analysis of covariance showed a significant difference in the mean score of the severity of depression in the intervention group ($P=0.001$), but there was no significant difference in the mean score of the severity of depression in the placebo and control groups ($P=0.22$). This study showed that acupressure can reduce the severity of depression in patients undergoing hemodialysis and the use of this drug-free approach is suggested to nurses handling hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: Acupressure, Depression, Hemodialysis

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Perception on Patient Education Affecting the Quality of Life in ACL Reconstruction Rehabilitation: A Multimethod Study

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Abstract

The objective of the study was to explore patients' perception on how patient education affects the quality of life after ACL reconstruction rehabilitation. Method: The multimethod design was conducted by quantitative and qualitative methods with no dominance of any method. Both were performed concurrently. The quantitative part was a cross-sectional study carried out on 60 participants who had undergone 12 to 16 weeks of rehabilitation. They were requested to complete the questionnaires on IKDC, KOOS, Lysholm, Tanpa Scale of Kinaesiophobia and ACL-QOL together with background information form. The statistical analysis was performed to evaluate the correlation between quality of life and the four outcome measures. For the qualitative part of the study, an interview guide was developed for data collection process and network analysis was conducted to examine data in the transcripts. Results: The correlation between quality of life and other variables were mainly positive with strong correlation values ranged from $r=.490$ to $r=.717$ except for Tanpa Scale of Kinaesiophobia where the relationship was negative ($r=-.432$). The correlation between quality of life and functional performance as well as fear of re-injury complemented patients' perceptions on patient education and patients' quality of life. This study has implications for patients who undergo ACL reconstruction rehabilitation. The application of holistic approach in patient education to rehabilitation should be included to prevent re-injury and improve quality of life.

Keywords: Anterior Cruciate Ligament, Patient Education, Quality of Life, Fear of Re-Injury, Multimethod

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