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MMHS 2017

**January 30-31, 2017
Athens, Greece**



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS MMHS-2017

International Conference on
“Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences”
(MMHS-2017), Athens, Greece

Book of Abstracts Proceeding

**International Conference on
“MEDICAL, MEDICINE AND HEATH SCIENCES”
(MMHS-2017)
Athens, Greece**

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**International Conference on
“Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences”
Venice, Italy**

Venue: thens Tiare Hotel Peiraios Athens, Greece

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser

International Conference on “Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences” 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 honorable 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. Lets break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Lets 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. Malika Ait Nasser

Conference Chair

Email: chair2017@academicfora.com

MMHS-2017

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

DAY 01 Saturday (January 30, 2017)

Welcome Reception & Registration

9:00 am - 9:30 am

Opening Ceremony (09:00am - 09:30 am)

Venue: Room 1

09:30 am - 9:40 am	Introduction of Participants
09:40 am - 09:50 am	Welcome Remarks - Mr. Metha Shahi - Conference Coordinator Academic Fora
09:50am - 10.00 am	Group Photo Session

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (10:00 am - 10:30 am)

DAY 01 Monday (January 30, 2017)

Session 1 (10:30 am 12:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Mr. Leon Yap

Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

ATS-317-105	Diversity, Trust and Social Entrepreneurship	Abu H Ayob
ATS-317-110	Does Framing affect the Relationship between Feelings, Risk Perceptions and Economic Expectations?	Sharon Garyn Tal

Track B: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

ATM-317-102	Anatomy Teaching With Dissection	Dr. Ismail Memon
ATM-317-105	A Longitudinal Investigation of Brain Tumors in Children with Williams Syndrome and their Associated Mental Health Difficulties	Antonios Chasouris

Track C: Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basics & Applied Sciences

ATE-317-104	Guidelines for Writing a Research Paper for Publication	Thaer Ahmad Musa Bashir
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Lunch Break (12:00pm to 01:00pm)

Closing Ceremony

DAY 02 Tuesday (January 31, 2017)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.

TRACK A: MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES

Anatomy Teaching With Dissection

Ismail Memon *

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Traditionally, cadaver dissection remained as an essential part of anatomy teaching. Two-three decades ago, in the modern medical curriculum, anatomy content and dissection was reduced substantially. This created an impression that anatomy teaching with dissection is obsolete in undergraduate anatomy teaching. Aim of this study was to observe the current state of cadaver dissection in anatomy teaching around the world. Published articles in English language on the relevant topics were searched using different searching engines. The state of cadaver dissection was studied as in undergraduate and post graduate curricula, and at extracurricular level. Many medical schools around the world are continuing cadaver dissection in their traditional or modern curriculum at undergraduate level. Cadaver dissection is also practiced in postgraduate training, like in surgery training and MPhil and PhD programs. Additionally cadaver dissection is practiced at extracurricular levels as in the form of elective courses, learning emergency and autopsy procedures. New changes in the medical curriculum affected negatively the competency of graduating doctors, general medical practitioners, surgery residents and anatomy teachers, compromising patient safety. Following this situation, all stake holders started advocating the importance of the anatomy teaching and dissection. Review of the literature shows that dissection has not been discarded from medical education. If dissection is decreased at undergraduate level, it has been compensated by adding it at postgraduate level and as extracurricular activities. Anatomy teaching with dissection, though diluted in the undergraduate curriculum, have been integrated vertically and continue in modified forms to post graduate level.

Keywords: Anatomy Teaching, Cadaver Dissection, Medical Curriculum, Surgery Training, Undergraduate, Postgraduate

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A Longitudinal Investigation of Brain Tumors in Children with Williams Syndrome and their Associated Mental Health Difficulties

Antonios Chasouris *

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract

This longitudinal study over 3 years was designed to examine the incidence and typology of brain tumors in children with Williams Syndrome and their associated mental health difficulties. Williams Syndrome (WS) is a chromosomal disease involving a deletion of 1.4 to 2.0 megabase pairs in the region 7q11.23 of chromosome 7, including the Elastin gene. The prevalence of the syndrome is described as been between 1:7,500 and 1:20,000. Data from 48 children diagnosed with a brain tumor from Greece and Romania were examined to determine typology and associated mental health difficulties. Of those 28 were female and 20 male with an age range of 4 to 9 years and 11 months. All children had a confirmed diagnosis of a brain tumor. 40 children were diagnosed with Cerebellar Astrocytoma Grade II and 8 with medulloblastomas. Psychological assessment was conducted in terms of Intellectual ability, anxiety and mental health difficulties. Results are presented on the attached table. Given that WS is a rare genetic condition, the incidence of cerebellar astrocytoma appears to be of high frequency in these children. This is in contrast to the general population where the prevalence is between 15 and 25%. All children, regardless of type of tumor, fulfilled the criteria for one of the following: anxiety disorder associated with a medical condition, behavior disorders and intellectual disability. The data indicate that the frequency of cerebellar astrocytomas appear to be most frequent type of brain tumor in children with Williams Syndrome and is associated with more severe physical and mental health symptomatology than in the general population. Further research will be required to examine the nature and effects of cerebellar astrocytomas in children with WS.

Keywords: Ataxia, Hypotonia, Anxiety Disorders

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**TRACK B: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, COMPUTER,
BASICS AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

Guidelines for Writing a Research Paper for Publication

Thaer Ahmad Musa Bashir *

Care International, Jordan

Abstract

A primary task of a researcher is the communication of technical results to the broader scientific community. Whether in written or oral form, scientific communication is a critical step in the scientific method and is the key driver of movement within a scientific field. Therefore, the construction of a written scientific manuscript must not be taken lightly. As part of our service to the broader scientific community, we thought it may be beneficial to identify some of the common aspects of a well constructed scientific manuscript. These points are briefly discussed below. It should be noted that manuscripts that are successfully submitted to a journal for publication have three main components: (1) the overall idea, (2) the execution of the work, and (3) the presentation of the work. While each of these is critical, the guidelines presented below primarily speak to the third component, namely the presentation of the scientific work. Thus a poor idea or a poorly designed investigation can not be saved by an excellent presentation of the work, and equally an excellent idea that is well investigated can still be doomed by a poor presentation. Hopefully the concepts described below will help to minimize the latter situation.

Keywords: Scientific, Manuscript, Communication

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**TRACK C: BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES &
HUMANITIES**

Diversity, Trust and Social Entrepreneurship

Abu H Ayob *

National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract

Social entrepreneurship (SE) is differed from conventional entrepreneurship in such it emphasizes on social solutions ahead of the economic returns. Prior research has adapted traditional entrepreneurial intentions models for analyzing the determinants of SE intentions at the individual level. However, little is known on the determinants of SE at the macro level, specifically for understanding on what is the societal context that explains the SE activity in a country. This paper examines the effects of ethnic and religious diversity, and generalized trust as a moderator, on SE activity in 22 countries. Our results suggest that more ethnically diverse countries leads to a higher involvement in SE activity. Although no significant relationship between religious diversity and SE activity is observed, we found that inter-religion trust attenuates the negative effect of religious diversity on SE activity. The post-hoc test reveals that tolerance and collectivism do not predict SE activity.

Keywords: Ethnic Diversity, Religious Diversity, Inter-Ethnic Trust, Inter-Religion Trust, Social Entrepreneurship

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Does Framing affect the Relationship between Feelings, Risk Perceptions and Economic Expectations?

Sharon Garyn Tal ^{1*}, Shosh Shahrabani ²

^{1, 2} The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Abstract

To examine how the framing effect has an impact not only on risk perceptions but also on the individual's economic expectations. To examine whether and how framing affect the relationship between various types of feelings (both negative and positive feelings) and risk perceptions and economic expectations. The sample contains 511 respondents. The Questionnaire included questions regarding risk perceptions and economic expectations which were presented in two versions (positive and negative) to two groups of participants (between-subject analysis). The questionnaire also asked the respondents regarding their levels of feelings that were measured based on the PANAS scale. Respondents were more optimistic in their perceived risks in the negative version in comparison to the positive version. Yet, items regarding economic expectations were more optimistic on the positive version. Higher levels of each one of the negative feelings are correlated with pessimistic risk perceptions and economic expectations in the negative (but not the positive) version of the questionnaire. However, no significant correlations between positive feelings and risk perceptions were found. Yet, in the positive version those who have higher levels of each of the positive feelings perceived higher chances of economic expectations. Our results suggest that the framing effect has an impact not only on risk perceptions but also on economic expectations. In addition, the results suggest that the correlations between various types of feelings and judgment of future events may depend on the way the questions with respect to the future events are framed.

Keywords: Framing Effect, Feelings, Risk Perception, Economic Expectations

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FUTURE EVENTS

You can find the Details regarding our future events by following below:

Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities (BESSH) Conferences:

<http://academicfora.com/buisness-conference-home/>

Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Science

<http://academicfora.com/engineering-conference-home/>

Medical, Medicine & Health Science

<http://academicfora.com/medical-conference-home/>

For Paper Publication:

You can contact at publication@academicfora.com

VISION

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excellence through networking platform**

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