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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS MMHS-2019

International Conference on
"Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences"
(MMHS-2019), Bali, Indonesia

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Book of Abstracts Proceeding

International Conference on
"Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences"
(MMHS-2019)
Bali, Indonesia

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International Conference on
"Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences"
Bali, Indonesia
Venue: Hotel Santika Seminyak Bali, Indonesia

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser

International Conference on "Medical, Medicine & 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. 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. Malika Ait Nasser
Conference Chair
Email: chair@academicfora.com
MMHS-2019

Conference Schedule

April 22-23, 2019
Hotel Santika Seminyak Bali, Indonesia
Time: Registration & Kit Distribution (09:00– 09:10 am)

Venue: Room 1

09:10 am – 09: 20 am	Introduction of Participants
09: 20 am – 09: 30am	Inauguration and Opening address
09: 30 am – 09:40 am	Networking Session

Tea/Coffee Break (09:40 am - 10:00 am)

DAY 01 (April 22, 2019)

1st Presentation Session (10:00 am – 11:00 am)

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Lunch Break & Ending Note (11:00 am – 12:00 pm)

Participants Registered as Listener\Observer

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

Sr No	***Name***	***Affiliation Details***	***Submission ID***
1.	Dr Jason Alexandre	Malek Medical Center, Australia	BAL-449-104MA
2.	Dr Shabrina Hussein	General Practitioner Westview Medical Centre 5 Glendale Road Glen Eden Auckland New Zealand	BAL-449-105MA
3.	Gelareh Ahmadi	Royal Australiasian College of Physician (RACP).	BAL-449-106MA
4.	Dr Imran Ali	General Practitioner Penrose Clinic 766 Great South Rd Auckland	BAL-449-107MA
5.	Romain Boulland	ESSEC Business School 3 avenue Bernard Hirsch 95021 CERGY FRANCE	BESST-APRIL19-BI103A

DAY 02 Tuesday (April 23, 2019)

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.

TRCAK A: MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES

New Perfusion Machine For Organ Preservation In Experiment

N. Khodeli[1*], O. Pilishvili[2], N. Inauri[3], Z. Chkhaidze[4]

Abstract Machine perfusion for organ preservation shows encouraging results and is increasingly used in the clinic. For these purposes, we used a new portable perfusion apparatus, made on the basis of a universal volumetric blood pump of our own design. The machine is tested in 5 experiments on sheep weighing 20 kg. Under combined anesthesia, cardiac arrest was simulated, and after 15 minutes the right atrium and aorta were cannulated using special cannulas, the bladder and common bile duct were catheterized. Controlled extracorporeal systemic perfusion with native blood was performed in situ with an increasing productivity in the pulsating mode of 150 beats/min for 8 hours. Permanently measured systemic arterial pressure (AP) and central venous pressure (CVP), blood flow in the abdominal aorta, common hepatic and renal arteries, caudal vena cava and portal vein. Body temperature was maintained within 37,5 38,0 C. Amount of urine, bile, volume of transfusion and temperature were recorded. Morphologically evaluated the state of the liver, kidneys and pancreas. One experiment failed. In 4 rest experiments mean AP and CVP were within 78-95 mm.Hg and 5-8.6 mm.Hg respectively. The blood flow, realized by the apparatus, in the abdominal aorta and caudal vena cava varied between 980-1150 ml/min/kg and 350-420 ml/min/kg respectively. The same parameter did not significantly differ from normal values on other registered vessels throughout the experiment. Marked the release of bile from 25 to 40 ml; urine excretion from 80 to 140 ml; the total volume of transfusion did not exceed 1200 ml. The machine we developed allows us to perfuse organes in an animal's corpse within 8 hours without critical physiological disorders and permissible morphological changes in some abdominal organs.

Keywords: Organ preservation, Controlled extracorporeal circulation, Blood flow, Arterial pressure

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Portable Volumetric Blood Pump

Z. Chkhaidze[1]*,O. Shengelia[2], D. Songulashvili[3], N. Khodeli[4]

Abstract Portable blood pumps continue to be developed for specific purposes. The volumetric blood pump created by us is recommended for use in portable perfusion systems for artificial blood circulation, the purpose of which is extracorporeal cardiac resuscitation or organ preservation. The volumetric blood pump consists of two chambers with rigid walls and internal polyurethane blood bags with inlets and outlets. The rigid chambers are connected by a reversing roller pump, which cyclically transfers inert liquid under pressure from one chamber to another. Accordingly, the blood bags alternately in antiphase are filled and emptied with blood. The inlets and outlets of the bags are equipped with external controlled obturators. Automatic switching of these obturators ensures continuous transfer of blood into the body and from the body to the pump. At the exit of the arterial line placed controlled external pulsator. There are no moving parts in the pump that could cause hemolysis Bench tests revealed the following characteristics: blood bags of any size can be placed in stiff-walled chambers, which allows arbitrarily changing the volume of the primary filling and carry out perfusion on almost any experimental model; using a reversing roller pump does not require an expensive flowmeter to control the volume of blood flow; pump capacity can reach 10 liters per minute or more; output pressure 0-200 mmHg pulsation frequency can be arbitrarily adjusted within 0-250 beats per minute. The volumetric blood pump in simulated perfusion schemes provided optimal both systemic and organ hemodynamic parameters. The final characteristics of the new pump will be formulated after testing on experimental animals.

Keywords: Volumetric Blood Pump, Blood Bags

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Morphological Changes In Liver After Of 8-Hour Preservation By Machine Perfusion

D. Kordzaia[1]*, N. Khodeli[2], Z. Chkhaidze[3], L. Gogiashvili[4]

Abstract Patients with refractory cardiac arrest, who have undergone Extracorporeal Life Support (ECLS) for resuscitation, but have not achieved cardiac recovery, can be considered as potential donors (Cardiac Death Donors). In such cases, it takes time to notify and obtain the principle consent of the relatives and finalize the clinical and legal documents. During this time, prior to obtaining consent for the removal of organs, ECLS can be extended. In this case, the extracorporeal circulation implies organ preservation ”in situ” until the ethical, religious and organizational problems should be decided. Correspondingly, the identification of safe time terms during which the donor organs do not suffer by the changes not compatible with transplantation is extremely important. the morphological changes in the liver after 8 hours of extracorporeal circulation in experiments. The investigation was performed on 6 sheep with simulated cardiac arrest and undergone 8-hours extracorporeal circulation with own blood by using of new portable perfusion apparatus, made on the basis of a universal volumetric blood pump of our own design. The biopsy of the liver was performed before the starting of perfusion, and on 4 and 8 hours of the experiment. The histological slices were stained by H&E and were assessed by standard criteria: level of steatosis (large-droplet macrovesicular steatosis [ld-MaS] and/or small-droplet macrovesicular steatosis [sd-MaS]); mononuclear portal inflammatory cell infiltrates; bile ductular proliferation; cholestasis; venous congestion; hepatocellular necrosis. Before the perfusion, no venous congestion, hepatocellular necrosis or ld-MaS were observed; Less than 3% of cells were suffered by sd-MaS; mononuclear portal inflammatory cell infiltrates were found only in several areas. Similarly the mild venous congestion was present in 1 out of 6 livers after 4-hours perfusion and in 2 out of 6 livers after 8-hours Perfusion. The number of necrotic hepatocytes and portal triads infiltrated with mononuclear cells did not exceed 10% and 15% accordingly. However, there were no differences in the degree of biliary damage cholestasis or ductular proliferation - correlating with the terms of the experiment. Taking into the account all internationally accepted criteria of donor liver histological assessment, 8-hour ”in situ” perfusion of the liver in Cardiac Death Donors by using of the machine of own design providing the pulsatile blood flow guarantees the satisfactory preservation of liver making it useful for successful transplantation.

Keywords: Liver preservation, Machine perfusion

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Effect Of Giving Trombosit Rich Plasma To The Establishment Of Femural Fractures Callus Of Strain Wistar White Rats (Rattus Novergicus)

*Dr.Aswad Affandi

Abstract Background : Bone fracture is a condition of the loss of bone continuity which is generally caused by trauma. After a fracture, there will be a healing process that will occur involving inflames, proliferation, and remodelling. Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) are Platelet-Rich Preparat that are reported to have various growth factors to accelerate healing of tissue injuries including bone. The preparat of Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) is reported to be able to stimulate osteoblast and accelerate fracture callus. Objective : to find out the influences of local injection treatment of platelet-rich plasma to provide radiological features, histology of callus and osteoblast activity in femur fracture of rattus winstar rats. Methods and materials : This is an experimental research using the design of the post-test only control group design which consists of 3 treatment groups, namely the femur fracture group without the treatment of Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP), the femur fracture group with 50ui PRP treatment and femur fracture group with 100ui dosage of PRP. Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) obtained from the result of the whole blood centrifugation are then given directly by local injection at the fracture location. The evaluation of callus volume by radiology, histology, and number of osteoblast is done on the day 20. Results : There were 27 samples. The treatment of Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) with significant of (P=0.000) increased the number of the volume of callus radiology, histology, and osteoblast activity. The 100ui dosage treatment with significant of (P<0.05) was the best in fracture healing. Conclusion: The treatment of Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) has an effect in accelerating the healing of femoral fractures through the increase of callus volume and induction of osteoblast activity.

Keywords: Platelet-Rich Plasma, Callus, Osteoblast, Fracture

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TRACK B: BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

The Determinant of Green Purchasing, Green Customer Satisfaction, and Green Customer Loyalty of European Visitors In Using Green Hotels (Case In Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Nining Yuniati*

Abstract This study seeks to recognize the basic decisions of consumers of green hotel users, their level of satisfaction and loyalty. European tourists are the dominant tourist group compared to other foreign tourist groups in Yogyakarta, which currently reaches around 530,000 visitors. According to the Yogyakarta Hotel Association, there is an increase in occupancy in some green hotels in Yogyakarta, in this case visitors from Europe are the highest compared to other groups of foreign tourists. Recently, Yogyakarta has at least 13 hotels with green management and 8 hotels that awarded as green hotel. By observing 75 European tourists, the research was found that the determinants of Green Experience, Environmental Concern, dan Hotel Image are the reasons why Europeans prefer to choose the Green Hotel. It is interesting that the European tourists are not price sensitive in context of green purchases, they are choosing the hotel based on their own awareness.. European tourists are also not influenced by the Reference Group in choosing a green hotel, meaning they are not too concerned about the standards or advice from others when choosing a hotel. In the next testing phase, it was found that the determinants of green purchase have a direct effect on customer satisfaction. This means that consumers who have high awareness of their decisions are likely to be able to receive existing services and feel satisfied

Keywords: Green Purchases, Satisfaction, Loyalty

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