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# MMHS

### Society of Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

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### CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

### BOOK OF ABSTRACTS MMHS-2019

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



### **Book of Abstracts Proceeding**

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

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#### International Conference on "Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences" London Venue: Mercure London Hyde Park Hotel, London

#### **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** 

#### DAY 01 Saturday (July 13, 2019)

#### Venue: Mercure London Hyde Park Hotel, London

09:00 am – 09:20 am	Welcome Reception & Registration	
09:20 am – 09:30 am	Introduction of Participants	
09:30 am – 09:40 am	Welcome Remarks – Conference Coordinator	
09:40 am – 09:50 am	Grand Networking Session	
09:50 am – 10:00 am	Tea Break	



#### DAY 01 Saturday (July 13, 2019) Session 1 (10:00 am – 11:00 am)

#### Track A: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

LON-279-101M	Silent Constipation/ECFMG: Never Instructed, although a Potential Killer	Naznin Esphani
LON-279-111M	Prevalence Of Acute Otitis Media In North Sumatera Province, Indonesia	Aditiya Yuda Perkasa Alam Simbolon
LON-279-112M	N. Khodeli	
LON-279-113M	Portable Volumetric Blood Pump	Z. Chkhaidze
LON-279-114M	Morphological Changes In Liver After Of 8-Hour Preservation By Machine Perfusion	D. Kordzaia

Lunch Break (11:00am – 12:00 pm) Closing Ceremony



#### List of Conference Attendees

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

Sr. No	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details
01	LON-279-102MA	Dr Samuel Wright,	John Fawkner Cardiology, Australia
02	LON-279-103MA	Mrs Emily Wright	John Fawkner Cardiology , Australia



### DAY 02 Sunday (July 14, 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



# Silent Constipation/ECFMG: Never Instructed, although a Potential Killer

Naznin Esphani\*

Abstract Introduction: Constipation is commonly occurring symptom. When left untreated or undertreated, it may be associated with significant morbidity and/or mortality. Literature Review: A thorough review of the medical literature, has revealed several case reports, including catastrophic and/or fatal complications related to unaddressed/not previously diagnosed constipation. Methodology: A retrospective study was conducted at a community hospital, on 100 consecutive patients who had presented with gastrointestinal (G.I.) symptoms, and all of who had colonic fecal stool score of > 7/12, on plain abdominal xrays (AXR). Results: The study revealed that the p value was < 0.001 for comparing the plain abdominal xrays positivity for ECFR by the author (100%) versus the radiologists report (56%), while only 46% patients had complained of constipation. Only 24% were probably adequately treated with laxatives and/or stool softeners for ECFR. Discussion & Conclusion: As per the study data, imagine the unknown prevalence of silent constipation in the pediatric and/or the cognitively impaired adult population. Silent Constipation, if left untreated/undertreated, may potentially give rise to Excessive Colonic Feces Maintained Mega Gut (ECFMG) syndrome. The author concurs: 1.Radiologists, and clinicians, irrespective of the specialty or subspecialty, other healthcare providers, ought to be proactive, in not only respectively reporting/ diagnosing/addressing and appropriately managing Constipation/Silent Constipation, in order to prevent ECFMG Syndrome; 2. Clinicians, across all specialties, including nursing staff, auxiliary healthcare providers ought to be educated on how to approach, facilitate, and/or adequately address Silent constipation; 3.An interdisciplinary approach may be needed, tailored to every individual patient's needs.

**Keywords:** Silent Constipation, Never Instructed, Under Treated, Abdominal Xray, Adequate Dose Laxatives +Stool Softener Combination



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#### Prevalence Of Acute Otitis Media In North Sumatera Province, Indonesia

Aditiya Yuda Perkasa Alam Simbolon $^{1}\ast$ , Devira Zahara², Askaroellah Aboet $^{3}$ 

Abstract Background: Acute otitis media (AOM) is the second most prevalent disease found in children after upper respiratory tract infection (URTI). AOM prevalence varies in different countries, ranging between 2,3 - 20%. Epidemiological studies of AOM in developing countries are very rare. As of today, no prevalence data of AOM found in North Sumatera. Thus, there needs to be an epidemiological data to establish prevention strategy and treatment based on population profile. Objective: To acquire prevalence data and patient profile of AOM in North Sumatera. Method: This is a descriptive study with cross-sectional design. The study population is all the people living in North Sumatera Province who were selected through Simple Random Sampling in several chosen sub-districts. The inclusion criteria of this study is the total population who are willing to be the subject of this study. Result: AOM patients was found as much as 37 of 1726 subjects. Therefore, the prevalence of AOM is 2,2%. The most prevalent age group is 0 - 5 years old (45,9%). The most prevalent symptom is otalgia (37,8%). Conclusion: The prevalence of AOM in North Sumatera is 2.2%. There is a need for better ear care and screening program for early detection of this disease.

Keywords: Acute Otitis Media, Prevalence, North Sumatera



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## New Perfusion Machine For Organ Preservation In Experiment

N. Khodeli<sup>1\*</sup>, O. Pilishvili<sup>2</sup>, N. Inauri<sup>3</sup>, Z. Chkhaidze<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>\*,O. Shengelia<sup>2</sup>, D. Songulashvili<sup>3</sup>, N. Khodeli<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>\*, N. Khodeli<sup>2</sup>, Z. Chkhaidze<sup>3</sup>, L. Gogiashvili<sup>4</sup>

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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