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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

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“Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences”
(MMHS-2019)
Bali, Indonesia

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	V
CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE.....	VI
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE.....	VII
TRCAK A: MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES.....	11
1. EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISON OF PROPOFOL AND MIDAZOLAM IN REDUCTION S100B PROTEIN SERUM LEVELS IN MODERATE HEAD INJURY UNDERWENT SURGERY AT DR. ZAINOEL ABIDIN GENERAL HOSPITAL BANDA ACEH.....	12
2. RELATIONSHIP OF NEUTROPHILS LYMPHOCYTES RATIO WITH FEMUR MUSCLE DAMAGE IN ACUTE LIMB ISCHEMIA WHITE WISTAR RATS	13
TRACK B: BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES.....	14
3. HAVE THE CEE STATES' PRODUCTION LINKAGES WITH CHINA CHANGED? THE CASE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY15	
4. THE EFFECT OF CREDIT GROWTH, MACROECONOMIC FACTOR AND BANK-SPECIFIC TO THE RATE OF NON PERFORMING LOAN FOR CONSUMPTION, WORKING CAPITAL, AND INVESTMENT CREDIT IN INDONESIA.....	16
TRACK C: ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY COMPUTER AND APPLIED SCIENCES	17
5. FACE ENVIRONMENT ON EMOTION-ASSOCIATED BRAIN ACTIVITY IN CHATBOTS AI MODEL USING FACEREADER, FACE2GENE AND EEG	18
6. INFLUENCE OF MICRO-STRUCTURE SURFACE ON PERFORMANCE OF WAVE-PLATE MIST ELIMINATOR	19
FUTURE EVENTS.....	20



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

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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

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Conference Schedule

July 22, 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 (July 22, 2019)

1st Presentation Session (10:00 am – 12:00 pm)

Track A: Engineering, Technology & Applied Sciences

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Ming-Chang Chiang	Face Environment on Emotion-Associated Brain Activity in Chatbots AI Model Using Facereader, Face2Gene and EEG	MCET-JULY19-BI106
Weiwei Ma	Influence of Micro-Structure Surface on Performance of Wave-Plate Mist Eliminator	MCET-JULY19-BI111

Track B: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Ewa Cieslik	Have the CEE states' production linkages with China changed? The case of electronics industry	BAL-479-101B
Erwin Wicaksana	The Effect Of Credit Growth, Macroeconomic Factor and Bank-Specific to the Rate of Non Performing Loan for Consumption, Working Capital, and Investment Credit in Indonesia	BAL-479-102B

Track C: Medical, Medicines & Health Sciences

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Mhd Al Fazri	Effectiveness Comparison of Propofol and Midazolam in Reduction S100B Protein Serum Levels in Moderate Head Injury Underwent Surgery at Dr. Zainoel Abidin General Hospital Banda Aceh	BAL-479-104M
Avisena Gatot Purnomo	Relationship Of Neutrophils Lymphocytes Ratio With Femur Muscle Damage In Acute Limb Ischemia White Wistar Rats	BAL-479-105M

Lunch Time & Ending Note (12:00 pm - 1:00 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.

<i>Sr. No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation Details</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Submission ID</i>
1.	Frank Daems	(Daems CVOA) Breevendreef 87 2880 Bornem Belgium Europe	Europe	BAL-479-101MA
2.	An Goossens	(Daems CVOA) Breevendreef 87 2880 Bornem Belgium Europe	Europe	BAL-479-102MA

DAY 02 Tuesday (July 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**



Effectiveness Comparison of Propofol and Midazolam in Reduction S100B Protein Serum Levels in Moderate Head Injury Underwent Surgery at Dr. Zainoel Abidin General Hospital Banda Aceh

Mhd Al Fazri^{1*}, Imam Hidayat², Teuku Yasir³

Abstract Traumatic brain injury(TBI) is one of the causes of death and disability at a young age throughout the world. Brain damage due to TBI results from primary and secondary injuries involving various markers such as S100 β . In TBI, sedation and analgesia play an important role in controlling pain, anxiety, agitation and can play a dual role as a neuroprotector. This study aims to assess the comparison of the effectiveness of giving Propofol and Midazolam to reduce serum protein S100 β levels in TBI patients. Method: Prospective observational study with cross sectional design. A total of 34 head injury patients were involved in this study which was divided into two groups, namely the Propofol and Midazolam groups with the number of each group of 17 people. Examination of serum protein S100 β was carried out before and after 48 hours of sedation. Results: The two study groups showed a mean age of 32.06 years with the same distribution of glasgow coma scale (GCS) namely 11.06 ± 1.24 (Propofol) and 11.12 ± 1.57 (Midazolam). Serum S100 β protein levels in the Propofol and Midazolam groups sequentially were 349.00 ± 39.81 pg / mL and 352.32 ± 26.75 pg / mL. These levels decreased significantly after 48 hours of sedation, which was 30.35 ± 0.94 pg / mL and 112.75 ± 7.31 pg / mL with $p < 0.001$. By using the unpaired t-test, serum S100 β protein levels after 48 hours of giving Propofol and Midazolam differed significantly with a value of $p < 0.001$. Conclusion: Provision of propofol is more effective than midazolam in reducing serum S100 β protein levels in head injury patients while undergoing surgery at the Regional General Hospital Dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh.

Keywords: Traumatic brain injury, Propofol, Midazolam, S100 β

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Relationship Of Neutrophils Lymphocytes Ratio With Femur Muscle Damage In Acute Limb Ischemia White Wistar Rats

Avisena Gatot Purnomo^{1*}, Yopie Afriandi Habibie², Dasrul³

Abstract Acute limb ischemia (ALI) is a sudden decrease in limb perfusion that threatens limb viability and requires urgent evaluation and management. Assessment determines whether the limb is viable or irreversibly damaged. Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is a useful marker for cardiovascular disease to delineate the prognosis. Endothelial dysfunctions related to atherosclerotic plaques are usually associated with states of neutrophilia together with lymphopenia processes. Aims This study was to determine NLR to assess muscle tissue damage in the development of ALI, relationship duration of ALI and NRL value and relationship duration of ALI and muscle tissue damage. Methode This study was a post-test only control group performed on wistar strain white rats. Thirty rats were divided into 5 groups, Control group (K), treatment group one (P1) examined NLR and femoral muscle tissue after 3 hours of ALI, P2 after 4 hours of ALI, P3 after 5 hours of ALI and P4 after 6 hours of ALI. Muscle tissue was histologically examined. Result The duration of ALI increases the NLR value in wistar strain white rats, the NLR value examined 6 hours after the rats experienced ALI increased significantly compared with the NLR values examined in the control group, the group examined 3 hours, 4 hours and 5 hours after the rats had ALI ($p = 0.004$). Necrotic muscle tissue very strongly correlated with the duration of ALI ($r = 0.860$, $p < 0.001$). NLR value is strongly correlated with muscle tissue damage ($r = 0.634$, $p = 0.001$). Conclusion The duration of ALI increases the NLR value in wistar strain white rats, NLR values increased significantly after 6 hours of ALI. Necrotic muscle tissue occurs after six hours of ALI. NLR value is strongly correlated with muscle tissue damage. Revascularization must be done within 6 hours to prevent permanent damage.

Keywords: NRL, Tissue Damage, ALI, Rat

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



Have The CEE States' Production Linkages With China Changed? The Case Of Electronics Industry

Ewa Cieslik*

Abstract This paper presents the Central and Eastern European countries' connections to production networks in electronics industry. The goal of this paper is to analyse the changes in European states' dependence on Chinese electronics industry exports. The article verifies a hypothesis: in electronics industry exports, the Central and Eastern European countries have become more dependent on Chinese value added than on the European Union's value added.

Keywords: Production Networks; CEE; EU; China; Electronics Industry

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The Effect Of Credit Growth, Macroeconomic Factor and Bank-Specific to the Rate of Non Performing Loan for Consumption, Working Capital, and Investment Credit in Indonesia

Erwin Wicaksana^{1*}, Ruslan Prijadi²

Abstract The determinants of non-performing loans (NPL) already has a growing literature. However, very few studies have explored the issue at the disaggregate level. Gosh (2017) analysis unmasks important differences in the inter-relationships between macroeconomic and balance sheet conditions on different credit categories. The present study examines NPLs in Indonesia using data of all conventional banks over the period 2013-2018. The paper further explores the impact of NPLs on specific credit product namely investment, working capital, and consumption credits. This research also looks at the impact of credit growth by using one quarter, two quarter and four quarter lags on NPL. By using the GMM onestep system, this study found that each type of credit has a different determinant effect on NPL growth. Credit growth has no significant effect on the growth of NPLs in aggregate but disaggregated, has a significant influence that varies for each type of credit.

Keywords: Credit Growth, Non-Performing Loans, GMM, Bank-Specific, Macroeconomic

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**TRACK C: ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY
COMPUTER AND APPLIED SCIENCES**



Face Environment on Emotion-Associated Brain Activity in Chatbots AI Model Using Facereader, Face2Gene and EEG

Ming-Chang Chiang*

Abstract Online store have to understand how to introduce these chatbots to consumers and the extent to which the framing used to describe these agents influences consumer perceptions, in terms of the level of anthropomorphism to the chatbots. Chatbots can be taken as social actors which are capable of possessing human-like attitudes or feelings. Humans have been found to apply social rules, such as politeness, in their interactions with computers. Furthermore, users have been found to perceive chatbots as having humanlike personalities. This study demonstrates a chatbots AI model to empirically investigate consumers perception and emotion by FaceReader, Face2Gene and EEG. To fill the aforementioned gaps, this project proposes that purchase intention is derived from consumers perception and emotion in chatbots under seller. Firstly, we proposed a method of consumers perception and emotion by FaceReader. Secondly, we analyzed the consumers brain activity using EEG. Moreover, we use Face2Gene analysis to provide a fine definition of the surface features of human faces, and chose genes for genetic associations. We indicated that the FaceReader detected an emotion (pleasant information), EEG indicated the Inferior Frontal Gyrus and superior parietal cortex, Face2Gene exhibited Dopamine receptor D2, NMDA receptors, and Cadherin-13. This study indicated the beneficial tools of FaceReader, EEG and Face2Gene through its non-invasive signals for neuroinformation and social behavior, to investigate the effects of chatbots AI on purchase intention.

Keywords: Face, Chatbots AI, Facereader, Face2Gene and EEG

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Influence of Micro-Structure Surface on Performance of Wave-Plate Mist Eliminator

Weiwei Ma*

Abstract Wave-plate mist eliminators have advantage of simple construction, low pressure drop, high process capability, and low cost of manufacturing and maintenance. They are widely used in the fields of nature gas purification, wind power generation, and nuclear power generation. However, with an increase of the gas velocity, a negative impact from re-entrainment becomes obvious and energy consumption from mist eliminator becomes too high. To resolve these problems, A method for hydrophobic modification of wave-plate surface by using biological principle is presented, and it improves the separation performance of mist eliminator by enhancing the drainage performance of mist eliminator. The separation performance of surface modified is compare with that before surface modification. The effects of microstructural features (triangular, trapezoidal, and square columnar) on mist eliminator drainage performance are experimentally investigated. The separation efficiency and pressure drop of wave-plate mist eliminator are compared and analyzed. The influence of key microstructural dimensional parameters, including microcolumn unit width, circumference spacing, and height, on mist eliminator performance is evaluated. The results show that the drainage performance of mist eliminator is improved obviously, and the effect of re-entrainment is reduced. The pressure drop of the surface modified wave-plate mist eliminator is much lower than that of the traditional wave-plate mist eliminator with drainage structures. The method of microstructure surface modification for mist eliminator is effective. The hydrophobic properties of different micro-column units on microstructure surfaces and the Influence of dimension parameters of micro-column unit on performance of wave-plate mist eliminator are discussed. A prediction model for the separation performance of microstructure wave-plate mist eliminator is proposed, which shows good agreement with the experimental results.

Keywords: Wave-Plate Mist Eliminator, Microstructural Feature

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FUTURE EVENTS



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