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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS MMHS-2019

International Conference on
“Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences”
(MMHS-2019), Istanbul, Turkey



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Book of Abstracts Proceeding

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“Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences”
(MMHS-2019)
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**International Conference on
“Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences”
Istanbul, Turkey
Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul Turkey**

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 (August 03, 2019)

Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul Turkey

09:00 am – 09:10 am	Welcome Reception & Registration
09:10 am – 09:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20 am – 09:30 am	Inauguration and Opening address
09:30 am – 09:40 am	Grand Networking Session
09:40 am– 10:00am	Tea Break

DAY 01 Saturday (August 03, 2019)

Session I (10:00 am – 12:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Track A: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

IST-189-105M	Phytotherapy And Breast Cancer In The Oncology Department At The University Hospital Center Of Tlemcen (Algeria)	Elyebdri Nassima
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Track B: Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences

IST-189-101E	Robust control of the thermoelectric system	Toualbia Asma
IST-189-102E	Optimization of a Power Supply used for a Discharge Lamp-Electronic Ballast System for Sterilization using Conventional Converter and a Matrix Converter.	Aissa Bokhtache Aicha
CAET-AUG19-102	The Influence of Water and Dee as Additives with Diesel Fuel in A Diesel Engine Generator – An Experimental Investigation	Montaha Ali Said Albalushi
CAET-AUG19-106	A smart Proposed Academic Adviser Model Based On Collaborative Filtering Recommender System	Mansoor Abdullateef Abdulgabber

Track C: Business, Management, Social Sciences

BMLSH-AUG19-03	Effects of price limits on the Borsa Istanbul	Osman Ulas Aktas, PhD
BMLSH-AUG19-04	Wergild In The Emirati Law & Islamic Jurisprudence	Dr. Man Baker

Lunch Break (12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)

Closing Ceremony

List of Conference Attendees

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

Sr. No	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details
01	IST-189-106MA	Reda Tazi Adil	Clinique Porte Océane, cabinet Anesthésie, France
02	IST-189-103MA	Dr. Nasser Alkhter	Apotex Middle East & Africa Off. 224-225, Publishing Pavilion DPC, Dubai, UAE
03	ETLT-08-102A	Dr. Omar Bin Ghaith	College of Basic Education, Kuwait

	DAY 02 Sunday (August 04, 2019)	
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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**

Establishment of the Shari'ah Framework for the Application of Somatic Gene Therapy in Human

Zakiah Samori¹, Fadilah Abd Rahman²

Abstract Human gene therapy is best known as a transfer of nucleic acids to either the somatic cells or germ cells of an individual. It introduces genetic materials which have therapeutic purpose ranging from inherited genetic disorders to certain malignancies and infectious diseases. This medical scientific breakthrough has received lucrative demand worldwide as it offers potential treatment to cure genetic diseases in human at the molecular level. Since then, thousands of people have already participated in the trials thus it is likely to be part of medical practice in the future. Despite of the tremendous benefits that it promises, this new biomedical technology has given rise to several contentious issues from the ethical and religious point of view. Since it comprises of two different therapies namely somatic and germ line gene therapy, each involves different procedures thereby poses different legal ruling and decision. This study attempts to propose a complementary model of the Shari'ah framework on the human gene therapy with special reference to the somatic gene therapy. This proposed framework is designed and developed to fulfil the lacuna of the Shari'ah Framework on the application of the somatic gene therapy after an in depth study of its position from the Shari'ah point of view. In achieving this, a detailed analysis and outlook into the Qur'anic evidences along with the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad pbuh were carried out. Following this, its position from the pragmatic approach of the Maqasid al-Syariyyah (Objective of the Shari'ah) and the Qawa'id Fiqhiyyah (Islamic Legal Maxims) is also analysed in further detail. This model of Shariah Framework would serve as the ethical basis for the application of somatic gene therapy in Malaysia and beyond (particularly Muslim countries) especially for Muslim doctors, scientists and Muslims at large. For Muslim countries such as Malaysia where Muslims makes the majority of the population and Islam as the official religion in Article 3 of its Federal Constitution, this framework is deemed to be important reference in providing the essential guidelines on the permissibility of this therapy. Consideration of the position of Somatic Gene Therapy from the Shari'ah perspective is undeniably crucial in any attempt to regulate Somatic Gene Therapy in any Muslim countries in the future.

Keywords: Somatic Gene Therapy, Shari'ah Framework, Islamic Principles Maqasid Syariyyah Qawaid Fiqhiyyah

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Phytotherapy And Breast Cancer In The Oncology Department At The University Hospital Center Of Tlemcen (Algeria)

Elyebdri Nassima^{1*}, Amal Helali², Abir Tachema³, Sanaa Bendimerad⁴

Abstract Objective/Purpose: Herbal medicine is an ancestral practice that is often adopted by patients suffering from chronic or acute diseases, such as breast cancer. In order to inventory and study plants in the Oncology Department at the University Hospital Center of Tlemcen (northwestern Algeria), and to establish support and accompaniment measures for patients who use them, an ethnobotanical study was carried out with 130 women over a period of four months (from October 2017 to February 2018). Material and Methods: Anonymous survey data were collected using an unsigned questionnaire and then a list of the plants used and identified was established, summarizing their pharmacological properties, toxicity, adverse effects and interactions. Results: A series of 54 plant species were identified. They were afterwards divided into 36 botanical families, and the most represented were: Lamiaceae, Apiaceae, Rosaceae, Asteraceae, and Fabaceae. The most widely used plants were *Berberis vulgaris* (64.1%), *Prunus persica* (62%), *Nigella sativa* (54.3%), *Atriplex halimus* (34.8%), *Annona muricata* (12%), *Aristolochia longa* and *Allium sativum* (10.9%), *Curcuma longa* (8.7%) and *Olea europea* (7.6%). It was found that most of them possess anti-oxidant and anti-cancer preventive activities. Moreover, it was established that 25% of the plants mentioned can cause toxicity and six of them were identified as estrogenic. Furthermore, some drug interactions and side effects were noted in some species. Conclusion/ Discussion: The results of this survey helped to create a directory of plants that have generally be used in the treatment of breast cancer, at the Oncology Department of the University Hospital Center of Tlemcen. This study made an attempt to show the role of the consulting pharmacist in the use of alternative therapies, through his training in Botany and Pharmacognosy. It also aimed to open the way to ethnopharmacological studies on chemopreventive bioactivity of plants, in order to unlock the secret of natural bioactive molecules.

Keywords: Breast Cancer; Ethnobotany; Phytotherapy; Tlemcen

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**TRACK B: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY,
COMPUTER, BASIC & APPLIED SCIENCES**



Robust Control Of The Thermoelectric System

Toualbia Asma¹, Aissa Bokhtache Aicha^{2*}, Kessaissia Fatma Zohra³

Abstract Thermoelectric module (TEM) is a solid-state energy conversion device, which converts thermal energy into electric energy. Thermoelectric generation (TEG) which consists of several TEMs has recently attracted increased attention as an independent, clean, and renewable energy source. An important characteristic of thermoelectric module is that the available maximum power is provided only in a single operating point given by a localized voltage and current known, called Maximum Power Point. However the thermoelectric power generation has some problems, such as the position of this point is not fixed but it moves according to the temperature and load. A power conditioning system for TEG based on interleaved Boost converter with maximum power point tracking (MPPT) control is investigated in this paper. Nowadays, more research works have been concentrating on how to extract more power effectively from the TEM. Among so many MPPT schemes been proposed in thermoelectric applications, the perturbation and observation (P&O) scheme is one of the most widely used schemes due to the low-cost and ease of implementation. The drawback of the P&O MPPT technique is that, the system in thermal equilibrium electrical operating point oscillates around the MPP. Various improvements to the P&O MPPT were proposed to reduce the number of oscillations around the MPP. In this paper, P&O based passivity algorithm is designed in order to overcome the disadvantage of the conventional P&O algorithm. For ensuring better stability at MPP operating point, the Euler Lagrange-passivity technique is used with the classical P&O MPPT in a new approach. Therefore, (P&O/EL-PBC) algorithm can facilitate the tracking of maximum power faster and minimize the voltage variation, it has achieved outstanding performance under load variations. Simulations of the algorithm P&O/EL-PCB had conclusive results and ensuring best global asymptotic stability. Robustness test approved the usefulness of this algorithm.

Keywords: Thermoelectric, MPPT, Euler Lagrange, Passivity Based Control

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Optimization of a Power Supply used for a Discharge Lamp-Electronic Ballast System for Sterilization using Conventional Converter and a Matrix Converter

Aissa Bokhtache Aicha^{1*}, Toulbia Asma², Zegaoui Abdalah³, Kessaissia Fatma Zohra⁴

Abstract The use of ultraviolet radiation sterilization system is recommended in sanitary services, hospitals, pharmacies, agriculture, aquariums, well water or rain water collection, etc. UV radiation acts quickly, efficiently and safely and is an economical and environmentally friendly process. In recent years, high frequency electronic ballasts for discharge lamps have been introduced as a replacement for magnetic ballast because of their superior qualities such as high system efficiency (power factor improvement, etc.). Electronic ballasts enable discharge lamps to improve the quality of radiation by operating at high frequencies. This work presents the design of a high-frequency current supply based on PWM inverter (use of a conventional PWM-based inverter as well as a matrix converter) dedicated to supply the UV-Argon low-pressure lamp - electronic ballast system for a germicidal effect (a maximum of UV radiation at 253.7 nm), for disinfection of finished products by a 0.65 A rms sinusoidal current at 50 KHz. The basic open loop system delivers voltage and current at a frequency of 50 KHz. The conditions to be realized are essentially the following ones: to ensure a zero average current operation, to ensure a fast switching time, to be able to impose on the discharge of the rapid re-boots with currents substantially constant, to be able to function as a source of current with cyclic ratio and variable frequency. Then compare the results of the two power supplies to choose the most optimal for feeding the system in the best conditions and to have the best germicidal effect.

Keywords: Low Pressure Mercury-Argon Discharge, Germicidal, UVC, Electronic Ballast, Conventional Converter, Matrix Converter

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The Influence of Water and Dee as Additives with Diesel Fuel in A Diesel Engine Generator – An Experimental Investigation

Montaha Ali Said Albalushi^{1*}, J. Sathik Basha²

Abstract Energy, Economy, and Environment are the three important E's which are considered for an urgent cause of global attention for the technical community. The technical community has focused to reduce the harmful emissions in order to safeguard the global environment from the diesel engine without reflecting any negative effect in terms of its performance attributes. In the present work, water and Di-Ethyl Ether (DEE) are incorporated with diesel fuel in specific proportions systematically. The purpose of adding water and DEE is to reduce the harmful emissions and to enhance the performance attributes of the diesel engine. In this research investigation, to attain the above objectives, 5 phases of investigation have been carried out. In the first phase, performance and emission readings of pure diesel fuel in a diesel engine generator was noted. In the second phase, water (2% by volume) was incorporated with the diesel fuel in the presence of surfactants (Span 80 & Tween 80) systematically with the aid of a digital overhead stirrer. In the third phase, DEE was incorporated with water emulsion fuel which was prepared in the second phase. In the third phase, stability and properties of fuel was determined. In the fifth phase, the stable water-diesel emulsion fuel and DEE blended water-diesel emulsion fuels were tested in a diesel engine generator and compared to those readings of pure diesel fuel. It was observed that on adding water and DEE to the water-diesel emulsion fuels, the performance attributes (such as brake thermal efficiency and brake specific fuel consumption) were improved, whilst the harmful emissions were reduced while compared to that of neat diesel. It was also noted that the NO_x emissions was drastically reduced for the water-diesel emulsion fuels while compared to that of neat diesel. This was due to the combined mechanism of micro-explosion and secondary atomization effects of emulsion fuels during the combustion in the engine cylinder.

Keywords: Emulsion, DEE, Micro Explosion, Emissions, Diesel Engine

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A smart Proposed Academic Adviser Model Based On Collaborative Filtering Recommender System

Mansoor Abdullateef Abdulgabber^{1*}, Hael Al-bashiri, Hasan Kahtan²,
Norazuwa Binti Salehudin³

Abstract In this paper, a smart academic adviser model is proposed based on Collaborative Filtering (CF) recommender approach to improving the performance of students' in terms of subject selection and reducing the effort of academic advisers. CF, as one of the most widely used and most successful approaches to provide service of recommendations, is proposed in this work. It recommends the items to a target user based on the other users who have similar behaviours. Today, in an academic environment, the adviser plays a crucial role in improving the academic performance level of students by giving valuable advice regarding the subject that should be taken by the student each semester. However, in most universities, the number of students has sharply increased, and in turn, needs to spend more advisers' efforts. Consequently, the advisors' responsibilities required a big effort, time-consuming, to guide this large number of students in selecting suitable subjects to be registered. Therefore, introducing an intelligent model to address the mentioned issues of the traditional way is required. A new model, called Smart Adviser Model based on CF (SAM-CF) is proposed. It can provide students with a set of recommendations, based on analysing their pre-registered subjects, in an effective way. On the other side, decrease the effort of advisers to save their time. Further research will be conducted on this proposed model by implementing it with the real dataset to generalize its performance

Keywords: Proposed Academic Adviser, Model Based, Collaborative Filtering

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