MMHS

Society Of Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences

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2
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

International Conference on
"Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences"

MMHS– 2021

ATHENS, GREECE

Proceedings of the International Conference on

"Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

(MMHS-2021)"

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**International Conference on
Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences**

Athens, Greece

Venue: Titania Hotel Panepistimiou 52, Athens 10678 – Greece

Conference Chair Message

Dr. Malika Ait Nasser (PhD)

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. 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 (PhD)
Conference Chair
Email: Chair@academicfora.com
MMHS– 2021

Conference Program

DAY 01 Saturday (Oct 30, 2021)

<u>**Venue: Titania Hotel Panepistimiou 52, Athens 10678 – Greece**</u>

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 – 10:00 am	Grand Networking Session
10:00 am – 10:30 am	Tea Break

DAY 01 Saturday (Oct 30, 2021)
Presentation Session (10:30 am – 12:00 pm)
Venue: Room 1

Track A: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

ATH-41021-101M	Determination Of Mycophenolic Acid In Human Plasma By A Validated HPLC-UV Method	Mikaela Kolaci
ATH-41021-102M	Real-time Detection and Analysis of Facial Action Units to Identify Patients at Risk in Critical Care	Marcos A Rodrigues

Track B: Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities

SEBER-OCT-101	Do Individuals Free Ride On Participation In Environmental Policies? Personal Values And Waste Management Practices	Shigeru Matsumoto
SEBER-OCT-102	The Impacts of Trade Frictions between the U.S. and China On the Growth Strategies of China's Hi-tech Companies	Fei Huang
SEBER-OCT-103	Research on Countermeasures Against Financial Risks In China Under The Background Of Deglobalization	HuiJun Ma

Lunch Break & (Closing Ceremony 12:00 pm - 01:00 pm)

DAY 02 Sunday (Oct 31, 2021)

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 AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Determination of Mycophenolic Acid in Human Plasma by a Validated HPLC-UV

Method

Mikaela Kolaci[1]*, Leonard Deda[2]
University of Medicine, Pharmacy Department, Tirane, Albania

Abstract

Background : Mycophenolate mofetil and mycophenolate sodium, both produgs of the active metabolite mycophenolic acid, are immunosuppressive agents used in transplantation for the prevention of acute rejection. The inter-patient variability in mycophenolic acid exposure is wide compared with the therapeutic window. Aim : The aim of this study is to validate a simple, rapid and sensitive high-performance liquid chromatography method combined with protein precipitation for the determination of the concentration of mycophenolic acid in human plasma. Method: HPLC analysis was carried out using the chromatographic system Agilent Technologies 1200 DAD. Precipitation of plasma proteins was performed by the addition of acetonitrile. Samples were injected manually and the compounds were separated on Lichrosphere select B C18 analytical column (particle size 5μm). The mobile phase was 45:55 (v/v) acetonitrile-buffer phosphate, pH 2.5, flow rate of 1.0mL/min and column temperature at 30°C. Detection was performed at 215nm. Naproxen was used as internal standard. Inter-day and intra-day precision and accuracy were evaluated from the analysis of control samples (low QC of 1 μg/ml, medium QC of 5 μg/ml and high QC of 10 μg/ml) measured on five different days. The precision and accuracy of this HPLC assay were estimated. Results : The method showed appropriate linearity for MPA with correlation coefficient greater than ($r2 > 0.999$). The precision and accuracy of intra-day and inter-day of this HPLC assay is suitable for routine therapeutic drug monitoring applications. The Limit of Detection (LOD) and Limit of Quantification (LOQ) where found to be respectively 0.1 μg/ml and 0.4 μg/ml. Conclusion : This HPLC-UV method for the determination of MPA concentration in human plasma is simple and suitable to be used for therapeutic monitoring.

Keywords: Mycophenolic Acid, Plasma, HPLC, Protein Precipitation

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Real-time Detection and Analysis of Facial Action Units to Identify Patients at Risk in Critical Care

Marcos A Rodrigues[1]*, Mariza Kormann[2]

GMPR–Geometric Modelling and Pattern Recognition Research Group Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK

Abstract

The emotional expressions of humans and animals have been investigated ever since CharlesDarwin.Itisgenerallyacceptedthatfacialexpressionsconveywhatwearefeeling,althoughint erpretationsmayvaryamong cultural groups. Previous collaborative research between North Middlesex University Hospital (London) and the GMPR Research Groupat Sheffield HallamUniversity[1], [2], [3], [4]havedemonstratedforthefirsttime that patterns of facial action units identified in deteriorating patients can predict admission to intensive care. Our aims are to extend the current data set and compare automatic predictions with standard methods. We are collectingfacialdatafrompatientsincriticalcareandinvestigatingmethodsforautomaticrecognition offacial action units as predictors of patient deterioration. The system was implemented on a MacBook Pro 2.5GHZ Intel Core i7, 16GB memory 1600 MHz DDR3 running on macOS Mojave 10.14.5. The algorithms operate on live video comparing current measurements with a baseline. The baseline is estimated from a patient's face image from a few hours back or from a previous day. Upon detecting all regions and data points of interest on the face, the following are the parameters for AU evaluation: • AU15: lip corner depressor. From the detected data points on the lip, evaluate the corner depression using both trigonometric relationships and curvature measures. Compare those measurements with the baseline and determine whether the measures indicate deterioration or improvement or indifferent. • AU25: lipsrelaxation. Determinehowmuchthelipsarerelaxed(open)byevaluatingtheareaenclosedby the detected data points. Determine whether the area is increasing, decreasing, or stable as an indication of deterioration/improvement/indifferent. • AU43: eyes relaxation. Similar to lips, estimate the area enclosed by the data points. It constantly compares previous to current image and makes a prediction based on measurements in real time. The green banner means no significant change from baseline measurements. To calculate the lip depressor we use the angle between two straight lines. The lines are defined between the end of the lips intercepting at the point at the centre of the top lip – note that these points are automatically detected by our algorithms. Let $m1$ and $m2$ be the slopes of the two lines, then the angle θ is estimated by: $\theta = \tan^{-1} \pm \frac{m2 - m1}{1 + m1m2}$ (1) 2 Our approach to automatic recognition of facial action units can overcome human factors associated with the lack of recognition of deteriorating patients in the ward. We are at TRL1-basic principles observed as we have demonstrated that patterns of action units can beused as a predictor of admission to critical care, and at TRL2technology concept formulated for a non-contact device to assist admission to critical care. The advantages of our solution are independent of human factors (safety) and can decrease the number of nurses needed to assure monitoring patients in the ward (cost-effective).

Keywords: Real-time Detection, Analysis of Facial, Patients at Risk in Critical Care

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13

TRACK B: BUSINESS, SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS AND HUMANITIES

Do Individuals Free Ride On Participation In Environmental Policies? Personal Values And Waste Management Practices

Shigeru Matsumoto*
Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract

Even if an individual actively engage in environmental activities, others may not follow such behavior. On the other hand, even if s/he does not fulfill environmental responsibilities expected by society, s/he is unlikely to be punished. Therefore, it is rational for most individuals to free ride on participation in environmental policy. Despite such a prediction, we often see the scene in which individuals voluntarily spend time for environmental activities. Previous studies revealed that environmental preferences differ among individuals and the intensity of the participation in environmental policies varies considerably. If there exist such heterogeneities, one natural question arises. Do individuals more actively engage in environmental activities if they consider that the government's policies are weak? Or, do they free ride on participation in environmental policies? To answer this question, we analyze micro-level data from the Japanese General Social Survey 2002 (JGSS). JGSS is a nationwide survey and includes both sociodemographic information and respondents' opinions on a variety of issues. In the 2002 survey, respondents were asked the frequency of engaging in waste reduction activities. They were also asked whether the government's environmental measures were satisfactory. For the empirical analysis, we first applied the item response theory method to assess the waste reduction ability of each respondent. We then analyze the relationship between waste reduction ability and socioeconomic characteristics based on the two-sided truncation model. We found that respondents who answered that the government's environmental policies were inadequate had been engaging in waste reduction activities more actively. It means that individuals sacrifice time to make up for the poor environmental protection by the government. In addition, we found that higher education increases waste reduction ability but higher income rather decreases it.

Keywords: Environmental Activities; Free Ride; Item Response Theory Method; Micro-Level Data

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The Impacts of Trade Frictions between the U.S. and China On the Growth Strategies of China's Hi-tech Companies

Fei Huang[1]*, HuiJun Ma[2], Yu Lu[3]
Army Logistic University, China

Abstract

On the basis of analyzing the status quo of trade frictions between the U.S. and China (including Extraordinary Characteristics, Superficial Causes and Central Truth), the paper firstly explores Concrete Impacts of Trade Frictions between the U.S. and China on the Growth Strategies of China's Hi-tech Companies. Secondly, the authors make good use of SWOT method to analyze the restructuring of the growth strategies of China's hi-tech companies under the impacts of trade frictions between the U.S. and China. Finally, the paper puts forward basic vision of restructuring the growth strategies of China's hi-tech companies in order to respond to trade frictions between the U.S. and China.

Keywords: Trade Frictions, the U.S. and China, Growth Strategies, China's Hi-tech Companies

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Research on Countermeasures Against Financial Risks In China Under The Background Of Deglobalization

HuiJun Ma[1]*, Fei Huang[2], Yu Lu[3]
Army Logistic University, China

Abstract

Deglobalization" refers to the regression of globalization. Since the establishment of the Bretton Woods System, the world economy and trade have been gradually integrated in the past decades, and the links around the world are even more inseparable in the Internet era. However, since the outbreak of the financial crisis in 2008, the policy of global integration has been blocked, the Brexit of the UK, the decline of the willingness of the United States to implement globalization, the rise of national populism and many other black swan events have demonstrated the rise of the "deglobalization" wave. In the context of this international environment, the potential threat of financial economic risks is constantly rising. Facing with such a situation, it is necessary not only to objectively analyze the manifestations and causes of the phenomenon of "deglobalization" and explore its impact on international finance, but also to study financial risks in combination with China's specific conditions and discuss practical and effective risk prevention measures, so as to achieve sound and healthy development of national economy.

Keywords: Deglobalization, International Financial Risks, Brexit, The Chinese Model

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VISION

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