



CONFERENCE REPORT

THE 6TH GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE
(GLOBEHEAL 2023)

“BUILDING BRIDGES FOR FUTURE PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS
AND RESPONSE”

24TH FEBRUARY, 2023 | COLOMBO, SRI LANKA



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	3
INTRODUCTION	4
INAUGURAL SESSION.....	6
Welcome Speech by the Conference Convener.....	6
Welcome Address by the Conference Chair	6
Speech by the Academic Partner – Edith Cowan University, Sri Lanka	7
Speech by the Academic Partner - Faculty of Nursing, Ankara University, Turkey	7
Guest Speech	8
KEYNOTE SPEECH.....	8
“Ethics in Disaster – When Nothing is Normal”	8
“Invest in Nursing and Midwifery at Global Health”	9
“‘The Path towards Elimination of HPV Cancers: Vaccination, Screening, and Public Health Policy.’”	10
“Risk Communication during Public Health Emergencies and Crisis”	11
PLENARY SPEECH	12
“‘Healing A Fractured Health Care System – A System Dynamics Approach”	12
“World After COVID-19: Improving Quality of Life through Apiculture and Meliponiculture Practices”	13
“Students' Behavioral & Mental Health”	13
Workshops	14
Workshop “Questionnaire Development and Design”	15
Workshop on Scholarly Publications	15
Technical Sessions	17
Session 01: Women gender studies & gender-based violence.....	17
Session 2: Women, Maternal, Infant and Child Health 1	19
Session 03: Psychological Well-Being and Mental Health I	20
Session 04: Miscellaneous Health and Safety I	22
Session 05: Nutrition, Food Security I.....	25
Session 06: Environmental Health	26
Session 07: Occupational Health I (Virtual)	27
Session 08: Miscellaneous Health and Safety II.....	29
Session 09: Infectious Diseases and Prevention I.....	30

Session 10: Other Disciplines	32
Session 11: Women, Maternal, Infant and Child Health II.....	34
Session 12: Psychological Well-Being and Mental Health II.....	36
Session 13: Non-Communicable Diseases I	38
Session 14: Social Determinants of Health, Healthcare Services and Education	39
Session 15: Infectious Diseases and Prevention II.....	42
Session 16: Occupational Health II (Virtual).....	44
Session 17: Healthcare Services and Education.....	46
Session 18: Non- Communicable Diseases II	48
Session 19: Nutrition, Food Security II	50
Session 20: Non- Communicable Diseases III.....	51
Session 21: Primary Healthcare	53
Session 22: Occupational and Environmental Health.....	54
Session 23: Non-Communicable Diseases IV	55
Session 24: Infectious Diseases and Prevention III	56
Session 25: Psychological Well-Being and Mental Health III.....	58
Session 26: Psychological Well- Being and Mental Health IV	59
Session 27: Non-Communicable Diseases V	61
Session 28: Infectious Diseases and Prevention IV	62
Awarding Ceremony	64

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM), which is the organizing entity of the 6th International Conference on “Building Bridges for Future Public Health Preparedness and Response” gratefully acknowledges the academic partners, Edith Cowan University and Faculty of Nursing Ankara University, Turkey.

A great appreciation goes out to the academic partners , Edith Cowan University, Sri Lanka, Department of Community Health, Advanced Medical and Dental Institute Universiti Sains, Malaysia, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia, College of Health Sciences, Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates – UAE, Faculty of Nursing, Ankara University, Turkey, Amity University, India, Arsi University Ethiopia, Faculty of Public Health, University Sam Ratulangi, Indonesia, Politeknik Kesehatan, Kartini Bali, Indonesia, Goo Campus, India as Academic Partners of the Conference. The collaborators of the event the Sri Lanka Convention Bureau (SLCB) as strategic partner and Industry Partner, Pt. Bioherb Global Sejahtera, Indonesia of the conference is greatly appreciated. The conference chair, Prof. Dr. Wong Li Ping is especially acknowledged. On a special note, TIKM recognizes the key roles played by the Advisers, Scientific Committee and the Conference Chairs. The Keynote speakers Prof. Major General Professor Dato’ Dr. Mohd Zin Bidin, Prof. Dr. Ayfer Tezel, Prof. Gregory D. Zimet, Dr. Krishna Gopal Rampal.

TIKM also recognizes the Plenary Speakers Dr. Maseeha Ansermeah, Prof. Wan Iryani Wan Ismail, Dr. Guoxi CAI, Dr. Anand Prakash. The workshops were moderated by Prof. Padmini Ranasinghe, Prof. Dr. Wong Li Ping, Prof. Eleanor Krassen Covan and Dr. Elizabeth FugateWhitlock. We also commend the support and effort of all the technical session chairs, evaluators, invited speakers and presenters, for coming all the way to Colombo, Sri Lanka to share their knowledge and expertise on the fields of public health. We also want to express our gratitude to all of the participants, who came from more than 30 different nations, for their help and involvement. Finally, yet importantly, the Institute applauds the members of the organizing committee for their efforts in the fulfillment of GLOBEHEAL 2023.

This report was prepared by the conference rapporteurs, Mr. Nilupul Rupasinghe and Ms. Priyanjalaa Sumanasekara, 4th year medical students from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya.

INTRODUCTION

The 6th International Global Public Health Conference (GLOBEHEAL 2023) was held on 23rd and 24th February 2023 at Taj Samudra Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka, under the theme “Building Bridges for Future Public Health Preparedness and Response.” The conference was attended by 120+ participants with a total of 30+ countries represented. It was organized by The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM), Sri Lanka, led by the Conference Convener, Mr. Isanka P. Gamage. GLOBEHEAL 2023 is co-hosted by International Association of Public Health (IAPH) and University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia.

The Conference was envisioned to bridge the gap between researchers and knowledge seekers through providing a common platform to tackle significant issues on the field of public health. GLOBEHEAL 2023 was a moment to network with like-minded people and peers in the healthcare sector that could bring forth collaborations and partnerships in the future. GLOBEHEAL 2023 unites diverse researches, innovations and case studies from all over the world, in parallel sessions while offering many networking and publishing opportunities.

A total of twenty-eight technical sessions and virtual & physical poster presentation sessions were organized for researchers to present their work and share knowledge. The following were the technical sessions;

Session 01; Women, Gender Studies and Gender Based Violence

Session 02: Women, Maternal, Infant and Child Health 1

Session 03: Psychological Well-being and Mental Health 1

Session 04: Miscellaneous Health and Safety 1

Session 05: Nutrition, Food Security 1

Session 06: Environmental Health

Session 07: Occupational Health 1

Session 08: Miscellaneous Health and Safety 2

Session 09: Infectious Diseases and Prevention 1

Session 10: Other Disciplines

Session 11: Women, Maternal, Infant and Child Health 2

Session 12: Psychological Well-being and Mental Health 2

Session 13: Non-Communicable Diseases 1

Session 14: Social Determinants of Health, Healthcare Services and Education

Session 15: Infectious Disease and Prevention 2
Session 16: Occupational Health 2
Session 17: Healthcare Services and Education
Session 18: Noncommunicable Diseases 2
Session 19: Nutrition, Food Security 2
Session 20: Non communicable diseases 3
Session 21: Primary Healthcare
Session 22: Occupational and Environmental Health
Session 23: Non communicable Diseases 4
Session 24: Infectious Diseases and Prevention 3
Session 25: Psychological Well-being and Mental Health 3
Session 26: Psychological Well-being and Mental Health 3
Session 27: Non communicable Diseases 4
Session 28: Infectious Diseases and Prevention 4

INAUGURAL SESSION

The 6th International Global Public Health Conference (Globeheal 2023) commenced with an Inaugural session at the Longdon Hall, on the 23rd February 2023. The Conference Convener, Mr. Isanka P. Gamage, Co-Founder and Managing Director of TIIKM, started the program by delivering his Welcome Address. Mr. Gamage welcomed everyone to the gathering and thanked all the partners and collaborators of GlobeHealth 2023. It was then followed by the speeches from the Conference Chair, then Chief Guest and the Co-Hosting Partners. The traditional oil lamp lighting ceremony, was followed by the National Anthem.

Welcome Speech by the Conference Convener

Mr. Isanka P. Gamage, the co-Founder & Managing Director of the International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIIKM), Sri Lanka) welcomed the audience and kickstarted the proceedings to the 6th Global Public Health Conference. He talked about the diversity of the participants physically and virtually across the globe. The importance of bridging different communities, the opportunities, innovations, problems faced by the public health sector was addressed. Policy makers, scholars and practitioners uniting to bridge the gap and network with each other would be the end goal of the conference. This knowledge sharing platform is aimed at giving support to everyone in this field.

After almost 2 years, the conference is held in a physical platform. He highlighted the importance of this, especially correlating with the COVID-19 Pandemic and the importance of the public health sector. He introduced all the speakers and delegates and highlighted the importance of them in the field, as well as the magnificent work done by them.

“If you have knowledge, you have to share it with others as well as practice it to make a sustainable world. If you want to make an impact on the world, don’t wait till someone helps you. The smallest change can make a great impact”

Welcome Address by the Conference Chair

Prof. Wong Li Ping – University of Malaysia

The welcome address was delivered by Conference Chair, Prof. Dr. Wong Li Ping. Prof. Dr. Wong Li Ping from the University of Malaysia extended her warmest welcome to the delegates

of the 2- day event and hoped that everyone will gain more knowledge from the conference. She highlighted the effectiveness of preparedness to deal with crisis management relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. Multidisciplinary practitioners should come together to overcome health sector problems. Being one of the leading conferences in the region, to share their research findings, recommendations to improving the human population and to tackle global public health issues, she enlightened the audience the importance of the sessions conducted. She wished everyone a happy and knowledge-gathering conference. In closing her speech, she acknowledged the organizing committee, THKM, for their hard work to make the event a success.

Speech by the Academic Partner – Edith Cowan University, Sri Lanka

As a representative of their university, Mr. David Matthews, the General Manager of Edith Cowan University highlighted how it is important as a university to get involved with the research related to the field. The investments made in foreign countries towards research and development as well as expanding it to the South Asian countries were mentioned.

Dr. Sajani Dias (Dean of Academic Programs, Edith Cowan University, Sri Lanka Campus)

Dr. Sajani Dias, Dean of Academic programs, Edith Cowan University, Sri Lankan campus talked about the variety of biomedical degrees available to study in Sri Lanka. Nursing studies, medical and health science which focuses more on the practical aspects as much as theory component were brought forward. The quality of the research and the practicality toward the public community are the research strengths.

Speech by the Academic Partner - Faculty of Nursing, Ankara University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Ayfer Tezel (Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Ankara University, Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Ayfer Tezel, Dean, Faculty of Nursing, Ankara University, Turkey, joined the conference on a virtual platform as she extended her pleasure in joining as she earnestly welcomed the audience.

Prof. Dr. Serkan Yilmaz, V. Dean for international relations, Nursing Faculty, Ankara University, Turkey. The health care services in turkey elaborately, preventive health services, therapeutic health services and rehabilitative health services were mentioned. He gave an

overview about the Ankara University in Turkey; the courses and practical training in the university. midwifery in Turkey and its evolvement with time across the globe, the vast graduation criteria with the degree were voiced out. And on behalf of his university, he thanked everyone for their participation in the event.

Guest Speech

Dr. Chandana Gajanayake, from the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka introduced some epidemiological facts about the health sector in Sri Lanka. The aim towards fulfilling the sustainable developmental goals for a better country were brought forth. The topics of the challenges faced in Sri Lanka, naming tsunami, COVID 19 pandemic, and nutritional challenge due to the economic crises were elaborated on, along with the need of building bridges with collaborators. Empowering people and engaging people towards facing these challenges are currently carried out in the country with the help of collaborators. Finally, he hoped that the conference would help in achieving the sustainable development goals.

KEYNOTE SPEECH

“Ethics in Disaster – When Nothing is Normal”

Prof. Major General Professor Dato’ Dr. Mohd Zin Bidin

(University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia)

Prof. Major General Professor Dato’ Dr. Maheshi Zion Bidin delivered the first keynote speech. Basic concepts, ethical issues and challenges in disaster relief operations, and macro level problems were discussed as umbrella topics.

Elaborating on the topics he voiced on the definitions, disaster trends, classifications, basics concepts of disaster management, the common objectives for responders.

The four-phase approach: response, mitigation response and preparedness were broadly discussed.

The insufficiency of the healthcare sectors, disaster ethics along with the codes of conduct of ICRC and NGO which states that the humanitarian imperative comes first. *“If any sort of disaster happens, a lot of businessmen make profit.”* There are a lot of disaster tourists

exploiting disasters and it is important to adhere to the ethical concepts and maintaining professional competence in the doctor patient relationship in the management.

It is the physicians' role in respecting patients' autonomy, while maintaining the confidentiality and privacy. The issue of informed consent, euthanasia, unwillingness to treat along with other problems were brought forward. The ethics to be adhered in the post disaster phase were also noted. The macro level problems in disasters are common for all.

The government and health care systems must plan for a mass casualty event. Ethical guidance as governments and health care systems plans for mass casualty events, ethical guidance that is theoretically sound and practically useful can-and should-form and important foundation from which to build practical guidance for responding to disasters with morally appropriate means.

“Invest in Nursing and Midwifery at Global Health”

Prof. Dr. Ayfer Tezel

(Ankara University, Dean of the Faculty of Nursing Chair of Public Health Nursing Department, Turkey)

Dr. Ayfer started the speech by describing the global health challenges affecting all. The global strategic directions were discussed.

Strategic direction for education which included policy priority, and enabling action for interprofessional education to prepare students for multidisciplinary education should be implemented. Midwife and nurse graduates match or surpass health system demand and have the requisite knowledge, competencies, and attitude to meet national health priorities.

Leadership- Increasing the availability of health workers by sustainably creating nursing and midwifery jobs effectively recruiting and retaining midwives and nurses.

She concluded the speech by mentioning the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and another global challenge have reinforced the global need for skilled midwives and nurses and underscored the urgency of Investments in their education, Jobs, leadership, and service delivery settings.

The strategic directions provide prioritized areas for policies to empower the world's midwives and nurses. Implementation is based on a country-owned process of brand and intersectoral engagement for data reporting, policy dialogue, and decision-making on policy actions.

“The Path towards Elimination of HPV Cancers: Vaccination, Screening, and Public Health Policy.”

Prof. Gregory D. Zimet

Professor, Pediatrics & Psychiatry,

Co-Director, IUPUI Center for HPV Research, School of Medicine, Indiana University, United States)

The first keynote speech for day two of the conference was given on a virtual platform courtesy of Prof. Gregory D. Zimet.

Administration guidelines according to specific ages and timelines were mentioned.

The HPV vaccination protects against cervical cancer, genital warts, and other pre-malignancies. HPV is an incredibly safe vaccine. The side effects are almost none according to studies done in Denmark and Sweden which took into consideration 8 million girls. More studies done in the US were presented which showed an excellent safety net for the HPV vaccine.

There are still parts of the world where the HPV vaccine isn't implemented yet. Globally, only 15% of girls are fully vaccinated. The primary problem is vaccine availability and financing.

WHO targets for the world include cervical cancer screening and vaccination of 90% of the girls below 15? Cervical cancer prevention ways are implemented across the world. Another accelerating progress is a single-dose vaccination, which has many advantages.

Most women are not screened as they should be. Therefore, screening approaches can be used as well. The barriers to screening, treatment, and vaccination were discussed. These were discussed to implement high coverage rates across the world. Different rates across the world were discussed. HPV target vaccination varies from country to country and certain national policies were discussed broadly. The US vaccination progress across the different states was discussed as well, and it was highlighted that even there it is 30% below the WHO goal.

Examples of the behavioral sciences which has successfully intervened was brought upon along with the challenges faced which includes problems in implementation and adaptation. For HPV vaccination the challenges are more complex and involve policy, logistics, overcoming vaccine hesitancy, and instilling vaccine confidence. HPV vaccine hesitancy exists in every country to a greater or lesser degree, but cost and access issues are the primary problems in LMIC

However, reducing hesitancy is not enough per say, increasing availability is crucial.

He beautifully ended the speech using a cartoon illustration which shows that vaccination hesitancy is not a new phenomenon relating to the smallpox vaccination.

“We have to deal with it when it comes up, but we shouldn’t panic too much!”

“Risk Communication during Public Health Emergencies and Crisis”

Prof. Krishna Gopal Rampal

University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia

The keynote speech was delivered by Prof. Krishna in an online platform too. The speech started by defining the terms ‘Health Emergency.’ Health care systems in countries become overwhelmed at a health emergency. Its history of it was discussed. The specialty about risk communication during a crisis is crucial to be discussed to battle with health emergencies.

The goals of risk communication include fostering public trust and confidence, to promote the appropriate involvement of all interested parties in the risk communication. There are very clear principles of risk communication. ‘We need to know the audience, that is the most important part’ When communicating we need to understand there are cultural differences, which makes it a barrier. To overcome this barrier, we need to know your audience. “Sometimes saying less is more”

Be open about what you know and what you don’t know, and how you’re trying to bridge the gap between those. “You cannot give information out early and be wrong, make sure what you give is always correct” Always be credible. The public is trouble. We need to show respect for what they are going through. In the initial phase of the crisis establish good communication.

In the maintenance phase, help the public identify their risk. Different audiences will have different views; therefore, we need to empower them. It is also important to evaluate.

The crisis has its own lifecycle. The communication needs to go alongside with the patterns of it.

Social media platforms play a major role in the community and the importance of it was highlighted. When hazard is high, we need to correct them. The speech was ended by speaking about good and bad communication practices.

PLENARY SPEECH

“Healing A Fractured Health Care System – A System Dynamics Approach”

Dr. Maseeha Ansermeah

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Department of Health, Province of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa)

Dr. Maseeha gave a plenary speech titled “*Healing a fractured healthcare system – A System Dynamics Approach*”. She beautifully paraphrased the health sector using the green-orange phenomenon. To create new ways of thinking and innovating, investing on people to grow, core features of system dynamics and to build the foundation of change, deepen awareness.

The short action taken in one part of the system can make an impact on the system. In solution to that, system thinking skills helps to formulate the problem in helping with a better outcome. Cause thinking, “What have we done” not to blame oneself but to play a participatory, ontological role in helping find the cause of the problem.

Operational thinking and closed loop thinking sheds light into an ongoing causality.

Forest thinking appreciates the overall grand picture, to look at the similarities. Quantitative thinking emphasizes on looking at factors which are important but cannot be measured in numbers.

The iceberg structure was discussed as a multifactorial component which plays role below to what you see above the water. Different mentor models were taken into consideration when it was discussed.

Going beyond the patient- doctor relationship by taking a socioeconomic aspect in health care into consideration. “Theoretical framework” model can be used to bring out positive outcomes in the realm of healthcare: to go beyond discipline. It takes a long time for your proposed changes to become a reality, especially in the government sector. It can be shortened by bridging gaps, and using the correct tools in initiation.

The outcomes of her research were voiced. This study has demonstrated that a conglomeration of PAR with a qualitative approach such as SD yielded the potential to address public healthcare imbalances, promote action research participation, and bolster initiatives aimed at individual empowerment.

“We have seen the enemy and it is us”.

“World After COVID-19: Improving Quality of Life through Apiculture and Meliponiculture Practices”

Prof. Wan Iryani Wan Ismail

(Faculty of Science and Marine Environment, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Malaysia)

Prof. Wan delivered her plenary speech by introducing her university and describing her own COVID 19 experience. The impacts of the pandemic including poverty, mental illness such as depression, and other environmental impacts were mentioned. *“Coronavirus isn’t an outlier, it’s a part of our interconnected viral age”*

The issue of HOW to overcome this issue was addressed. The holistic approach to apiculture and meliponiculture was introduced, along with the good impacts on health.

Potential commercial values of bee products fall under the category of good impacts made on the socioeconomy. Pollinators must be protected because the industry is dependent on them. The COVID era had a good impact on the environment. The speech was praised by members of the audience and further clarifications were made regarding the scientific basis of the topic.

“Students' Behavioral & Mental Health”

Dr. Anand Prakash

Clinical Psychologist Central Institute of Psychiatry (Govt. of India),

Professor & Head - Amity Institute of Clinical Psychology, India)

The plenary speech by Dr. Anand was broadcasted on a virtual platform. The speech mainly focused on the wellbeing of the students behavioral and mental health.

The sources of problems of students’ well-being include the lecture theatres overcrowding, frustrating work environments, less time for social intimacy, fear of failure and emotional instability.

Most of the students skip meals, especially breakfast. The population of them mostly being females. This can lead to warning signs of children including difficulties in attention, and lack of concentration in studies, nonspecific somatic complaints and quick weight loss, consistent self-criticism. These are the indications students might be thinking of suicide and the rate of student suicide has increased.

Systemic and students focused interventions were discussed broadly: things to be modified so that students can perform better and the best outcomes can be obtained.

The referral system has to be simplified. The diagnosis should not be done by the faculty members, but by professionals only while briefing to the cell. A crisis situation should be handled by establishing supportive institutional campuses.

Time management for studies, Exam skills, biographical assessment and daily evaluation of gains and losses, rationalization vs intellectualizations are some techniques which can be used by students for benefits

Workshops

Workshop: “Overview of Psychological Impact of Disaster”

Moderated by Prof. Padmini Ranasinghe

(Co-Director: Education Division of Hospital Medicine, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore Maryland, USA)

The interactive workshop was conducted by Prof. Padmini Ranasinghe. The history of disaster and the root of the word along with the WHO definition was presented. Common characteristics include sudden onset, unpredictability and unexpected. Direct physical damage and medically unexplained physical symptoms as well as chronic complications are the after effects after a disaster.

The psychological phases of a disaster were presented in a graphic illustration. The audience’s attention was taken as the crowd interacted and answered questions. Preimpact, Impact, heroic, honeymoon, disillusionment, anniversary and recovery phases were broadly discussed in detail. The immediate psychological reactions include grief, survivor guilt, substance use, death wishes and suicidal ideas.

Estimating the relative psychological “toxicity” was brought forward. Resilience is like psychology immunity. It is also called spring forward with a growth mindset.

The mental health in general is 2-3 times than the general population. It can also be highly variable depending on the population.

The post tsunami studies were presented. 6 months after the trauma the prevalence of PTSD was 56% with higher percentages in the female population. Depression was strongly associated

with PTSD. Another study was done 8 years after the disaster, which showed better results, with the prevalence of PTSD being 2.8%. The vulnerable risk factors for psychological impacts include female gender, younger children, low socioeconomic status, neuroticism, minority ethnic status, and neuroticism.

Workshop “Questionnaire Development and Design”

Moderated by Prof. Dr. Wong Li Ping (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

The workshop began on a high note, interacting with the members of the audience. It was brought up that the language barrier and the need to use the native language was an obstacle faced when preparing questionnaires. To have an analysis plan and fit your questionnaire to fit into the objective of the study is encouraged as viewed by Dr. Sabuj Kanti Misty. Pilot testing with the target population, validation, and changes should be done before distributing it amongst the target population (designing, validating, and pretesting).

Careful consideration should be given to a number of factors including the types of questions to be asked, the questionnaire wording, structure and design, and testing the questionnaire to ensure quality data is collected.

In questionnaire design, wording of questions, option answer/responses, and layout should be taken into consideration. In order to obtain valid information abbreviations should be avoided, two- edged questions should be avoided. Validation and reliability are important to be considered.

Issues regarding questionnaire development were raised by members of the audience joining physically as well as virtually and they were discussed and clarified accordingly.

Workshop on Scholarly Publications

by Prof. Eleanor Krassen Covan (Editor-in-Chief - Health Care for Women International),

Dr. Elizabeth Fugate-Whitlock (Managing Editor of Health Care for Women International)

The workshop started with the question WHY PUBLISH?

The answers were to take your place in the world of science, to grasp opportunities to make a difference, to discover your passion, and to advance your career.

Suggested to consider the audience, and to think about what your audience already know, explore what has been previously published and cited. Discussed about the challenges in publishing like English not being the native language, cultural issues, differences in the guidelines of each journal.

Discussed about how the work is evaluated differently as qualitative and quantitative and about the style and the adequacy of the references.

Highlighted the important points that should be considered when explaining the work. And stated that the international appeal must be explicit throughout the manuscript. Highlighted the importance of the correct use of grammar. And then discussed about how to write an introductory paragraph.

“We require an introductory paragraph in which authors tell our interdisciplinary international audience their intention to make a theoretical, methodological and/or practice contribution to global scientific literature.”

Stated that it is against in Health Care for Women editorial policy to refer people whom you study as subjects. Also, editors reserve the right to modify stylistic guidelines from time to time.

Explained the importance of page length and word length and about the literature review policy. A literature review should include a proper theoretical contribution.

Also, should provide a summary of substantive information that does not otherwise exist in the literature.

Technical Sessions

Session 01: Women gender studies & gender-based violence

Session Chair – Dr. Hana Taha (The Hashemite University, Jordan)

A1. Health Consequences among Female Survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Nanayakkara R. T. (University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka)

Mr. Nanayakkara stated about the definition of gender-based violence against women and classified the GBV. And justified the research by explaining his study explained about Employment category of female survivors of GBV, Types of abuse of the female survivors, Severity of injuries, health consequences, referrals did according to the health consequences of female survivors.

Conclusions stated by Dr. Nanayakkara

- Physical injuries and disabilities.
- Psychiatric disorders- substance abuse to suicidal thoughts.
- Gynaecological disorders.
- Do not aware of legal rights.
- Without a protocol, these health issues may be missed during management.

In this discussion many aspects of gender-based violence were discussed. And ideas were given by the participants regarding prevention of gender-based violence. And the final conclusion was to address the issues due to gender-based violence at primary level.

A2. Life Style Factors Associated with Sub- Fertility among Women in Regional Director of Health Service Area, Colombo

Munasinghe P.M.1, Gajanayake C.1, Kalubowila K.C.1, Gunathilake J.2, Denawaka C.2, Kahangamage D.4 (1 Regional Director of Health Service Office, Sri Lanka, 2Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, 4Divisional Hospital, Sri Lanka)

Presented by Dr. Munasinghe and he defined the sub fertility and described the previous background researches regarding the topic. Their objective was to describe the association between life style factors and subfertility of women in Colombo RDHS area.

Conclusions were,

Involving vigorous physical activities, Lack of full restful sleep, having high level of stress, Exposure to the tobacco smoking has a negative effect on sub fertility. And recommended the counseling session should be conducted for the sub fertile couples.

A3. Work Life Balance among Married Female Nurses at the National Hospital of Sri Lanka

Athurupana G.R.S.S.B. (International Institute of Health Sciences, Sri Lanka)

In this session, the work life balance among the female nurses was discussed.

Conclusions where Approximately half of the nurses gave their jobs first priority in reality, although they had various needs for their private lives and household affairs, as well as jobs. The working hours and work on holidays have been identified as factors affecting to WLB. WLB cannot be achieved only by individual attitudes thus, organizational efforts are necessary. There were significant association between perception on WLB to Nurses' grade, Highest education qualification and family structure. And recommended to continue nurses' positive attitude, to minimize the job burnout. Educational programs and training sessions were suggested. A suggestion was given by the participants to increase the pay for the overtime work of nurses which can be included to the system. And also discussed about the overtime work by the nurses in Sri Lanka.

A4. Trend Analysis, School Sexual and Reproductive Health Education as Intervention to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy of School Children in Egodaunya MOH Area

S.J.W. Withanage¹, W.D.S Lakshima², Aravidan, Patali, Shanika, Nimesha, Samanthi, Sewwandi (IMOH Egodaunya, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, 2PGIM, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

In this session mainly discussed about teenage pregnancy. Mr. Chandana emphasized the importance and the sensitive aspect of the teenage pregnancy in Sri Lanka. And the final

conclusion was to continue sexual and reproductive health education in schools for the teenagers, to keep the focus on teenagers, and to educate the adults. Prof. Mohd Zin Bindin emphasized the importance of the role of education system in the prevention of teenage pregnancy. And participants expressed the importance of sex education and contraception.

[Session 2: Women, Maternal, Infant and Child Health 1](#)

Session Chaired by: Dr. Nelly Mayulu, SamRatulangi University, Indonesia

B1 Exploring the Effects of Having a Child with Epilepsy on Parents in the Ga South Municipality of Ghana: A Qualitative Study

Ankomah G. (University of Ghana, Ghana)

A descriptive- exploratory qualitative study was used to conclude that parents experienced stress which affected every aspect of their lives, while caring for a child with a disability like epilepsy was difficult. They need emotional, financial and social support to cope with the situation, especially the mothers.

B2. Relationships Between Traditional Confinement Practices in the Postpartum Period and Depression:

A Systematic Review Among Chinese Mothers

Zhuozhi Lin¹, Megan Deeney², Thalia M Sparling², Chen Xiaoman³, Zhu Roubing³, Yu Qiao³, Jiao Xiran³, Niu Ruoyu³, Yao Yanbing³, Ni Haoxuan³, Huang Runqian³ (1Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA, 2London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK, 3Jinling High School Hexi Campus, China)

Electronic databases were used in the period of Jan 1, 2000- March 17th 2021 to systemically review the effects of confinement practices and their individual components and PPD on Chinese and ethnically Chinese mothers.

B3. Relationship Between Environment, Economic Status and social media with the Incidence of Adolescents Violence in The Province of West Sumatera

Putri A.P.1, Yenti M.1, Nasution S.M.1 (1Andalas University, Indonesia)

This cross-sectional study showed that most of the youth has experienced violence. The bivariate analysis showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the environment and incidents of violence in adolescents.

B4. The Suitability and Safety of Nintendo Switch Exercise Programs for Pregnant Women. Expert's Heuristic Evaluation

Gemechu W1, Jaime G2, Justine S3, Rob D1, Deborah F1 (1Faculty of Health, University of Technology Sydney, Australia, 2Faculty of Engineering and IT, University of Technology Sydney, Australia, 3New South Wales (NSW) Centre for Population Health, NSW Ministry of Health, Australia)

The Nintendo Switch offers a range of exercise options that target different body parts, however, due to the exercise contraindications during pregnancy not all available exercise programs are appropriate for the population. Further recommendations were made: Specific exercises usage being safe for each trimester and tailored to the individual.

Session 03: Psychological Well-Being and Mental Health I

Session Chair – Dr. Meram Azzani (University Technology MARA, Malaysia)

C1. The Relationship between Active Transport and Mental Health Status among Malaysian Adults *Chu L.M.1, Nik Farid*

N.D.2,3, Mokhtar N.H.2, Ahmad Zaki R.4 (1Hospital Duchess of Kent, Malaysia, 2,3,4 University of Malaya, Malaysia)

In this session it was suggested to

- Provide information to policymakers on active transport patterns
- useful in designing and implementing new policies on public transport infrastructure, walkways, and cycling path improvement
- A baseline for further study in the area of active transportation and mental health especially in exploring the causality and involving a larger population of Malaysians from different states

- Explore factors that affect commuting patterns such as environmental factors, travel distance, and time in the future to promote active transport among Malaysians

C2. Role of Indigenous Mental Health Practices in Kerala in Developing a Mental Health Model

Ayshu Biju (University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom)

In this presentation it was explained about a community mental health model. Environment, connection, community care, time, acceptability, engagement and activities, trust, the space of healing, integrating diverse practices were considered in developing a community mental health model.

The following areas were highlighted

- Understanding indigenous healing practices opens a new door for mental health care facilities
- Further studies and research can improve the localized care for each community
- Unique system of healing and environment at indigenous centers provide a new model for mental health facilities in providing the care

C3. Determinants of Health-Related Quality of Life in Covid-19 Survivors in Padang City

Haq A., Triana V. (Andalas University, Indonesia)

This study outlines parameters to predict the prognosis of patients with COVID-19 in midst of a massive pandemic with a high mortality rate which overwhelmed the health care system. COVID-19 spreads primarily through air droplets, that explains the contagion. In the symptomatic period, patient presents with fever, cough, cold, sore throat, breathing difficulty and body ache.

As the conclusion they highlighted that,

- With profound understanding of the research, we can enhance synergistic strategies essential for global recovery from COVID- 19.
- Also helps to build strong health care system for any unforeseen stress on public health.

- Learning about relationship between first symptom and severity of illness, can help health care workers aid people to a speedy recovery by using the appropriate medical methods.
- Learning about the duration of isolation in each wave gives us a fair idea about how severe the disease was in both the waves, and in any future influenza/corona virus pandemics, it can help to plan better quarantine or isolation periods.
- Learning about the sex predilection helps to identify if any of the sexes are more prone to the disease and if they can be protected by any means.

C4. Characteristics of Urban and Rural Happiness in Indonesia

Sri Idaiani (National Research and Innovation Agency Indonesia)

In this presentation, the highlighted points were, characteristics that contribute to the level of happiness among the population are higher education (college graduate), young, male, high household income, and married. In provinces that are densely populated and more developed, we still see a low level of happiness among the population, whereas in the newer provinces located far from the nation's capital city we can see a high level of happiness among the population in both urban and rural areas.

Session 04: Miscellaneous Health and Safety I

Session Chair – Dr. Mafaz Ombada (Michigan State University, USA)

D1. The Youth's Addiction of Nyaope Drug Causes Serious Social Problems in Rural Areas: A Qualitative Study About the Lived Experiences of Youth Regarding the Abuse of Nyaope Street Drug Mamukeyani E. (University of Limpopo, South Africa)

This study elaborates on the rates of high crime to feed their daily cravings, family disorganization in communities and rise of unemployment and poverty. It goes to show that this is a mega crisis, with the chances of relapsing very high, while this is a wake-up call to the

government for help. This calls for intervention using a multidisciplinary team, with more resources and funds.

D2. Post-Discharge Continuing Care for Patients with Colostomy

Hatice Öner Cengiz (Ankara University, Turkey)

This study concludes that home visits for at least 1-6 months after discharge may contribute to the improvement of patients' QOL and stoma compliance, prevention of compliances and reduction of health care costs. More randomized controlled studies are needed for recommendations.

D3. Major Limb Amputation among Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Australians in Rural

Far North Queensland, Australia

Palesy T. (Cairns Hospital, Australia)

Major limb amputation (MLA) is often a life-saving procedure in the face of severe systemic disease. It is commonly a consequence of poorly controlled diabetes, smoking and a lack of access to healthcare and podiatry services. Indigenous patients have a higher mortality following MLA. Further research is needed to identify how these groups can be better managed in the community in order to prevent MLA.

D4. Characteristics of Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B in Kazakhstan: A Retrospective Study *Saussakova S.B., (Astana Medical University, The Republic of Kazakhstan)*

This study shows that the prevalence of disease correlated with age, and increases with age, as well as other risk factors. Portraits of the CHB patients were formed. Characteristics of the patients is one of the keys for timely diagnosis and formation of risk groups, also in patients' treatment and its adherence.

Poster Sessions

P1. Knowledge, Perception, and Willingness of Saudi Population towards Stem Cell Banking

Fares A.R., Mohammed A.Z., Basem A.J., Abdullah A.N., Nousheen A. (Mohammed Al-Mana College for Medical Sciences, Saudi Arabia)

P2. Biomechanical Aspects of EMG Signal Response to Muscle Contraction in Determining Local Muscular Strain

Kopecká B., Bittner V. Charles University, Czech Republic, 2Technical University of Liberec, Czech Republic)

P3. Development of Instructional Gamification Based on PPM and Its Learning Effectiveness for Nursing Students Hiroe Suzawa (Kyoto Koka Women's University, Japan)

P4. Ecuadorian Medical Doctor's Satisfaction with Nutrition Education Received during Undergraduate Training

Ocampo-Ordóñez M.B, Román-Sánchez A.C (Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador)

P5. Community-Based Barriers to Physical Activity in The European Union

Chebatarova Y., Dedele A., Miskinyte A. (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)

P6. Socio-demographic Determinants, Clinical Factors and Lifestyle Effects on COVID 19 in Hungary: A Cross Sectional Study

Rahul Naresh Wasnik (University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary)

P7. The Impact of Covid-19 on Tuberculosis Detection and Treatment at Healthcare Facilities in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: A Multi-Center Study

Beshir Brdru Nasir, Legesses Chelkeba (Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia)

P8. Case Series of Paraquat: A Fatal Poison

Vishal M Kalmani¹, Madhuvan H. S.^{1,2} Akash Hospital, India)

P9. Inequalities in Access to COVID-19 Vaccines and Potential Solutions for Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Finnane H.¹, Pai C. (Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine, United States)

P10. Covid-19 and Pancreatic Disease: Comparing the Incidence among Pediatric and Geriatric Population: A Systematic Review

Ombada M. (Michigan State University, USA)

Session 05: Nutrition, Food Security I

(Longdon Hall, Taj Samudra)

Session Chair – Dr. Ravi Nanayakkara (University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka)

E1. Knowledge and Attitude Towards Nutrition among Antenatal and Postnatal Mothers in Maternity Hospital for Women in Sri Lanka

Senavirathna R.M.P.B (Sri Lanka Nurses Association Sri Lanka, De Soysa Maternity Hospital, Sri Lanka)

She stated that Maternal nutrition plays an essential, role in determining fetal growth and birth outcomes. And in low-income settings where household food security may be compromised, nutrition education and counselling alone may not be sufficient for pregnant women to improve their diets. Maternal diet counselling and messaging can also be incorporated into community level activities. Also health policies that cover cultural values should be established in favor of pregnancy nutrition. And she recommended policymakers or responsible authorities to plan appropriate nutrition care programs for vulnerable people. And suggested that health policies that address cultural values should be instituted in favor of pregnancy nutrition.

And suggested that the government should employ more number of health professionals to educate the women to have a healthy outcome of the mother.

During the discussion with participants, anemia in pregnant mothers was discussed in detail.

E2. Behavioral Nudges to Reduce CMAM (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition) Dropout Rates

(Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia, 2,3Non-profit Organization Gombe, Nigeria)

Ms. Jennifer Ostrowski described about the study

"Then, at the hospital, still on medicine, sometimes, one meets nobody at the pharmacy and you sometimes will wait for hours only to be informed that the doctor on call is not around."

- Female FGD participant, Billin L.GA

"And some people are lazy. They find It difficult to look after their children, including seeking for medicine”

- Male FGD participant. Funakayo LGA

At the end of the presentation panel and the participants questioned about the technique that they used for the analysis.

E3. Association of Skipping Breakfast with Primary Dysmenorrhea in 20-30 Age Group Nurses

(S.J.W. Withanage, Deepthi Gunasena, Amaranath Karunanayake, (Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, University or Kelaniya, Sri Lanka, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka)

Mr. Withanage started the presentation by defining the dysmenorrhea.

He stated that skipping breakfast affects body metabolism and changes in dietary habit leads chronic diseases and metabolic syndrome. And final conclusion was that skipping breakfast was associated with dysmenorrhea and high pain severity among the 20-30 age group nurses.

[Session 06: Environmental Health](#)

F1. Do Urban Houses Emit More Greenhouse Gases Compared to Rural Houses in the District of Colombo Sri Lanka

Kalubowila K.C.1

(1Office of Regional Director of Health Services, Sri Lanka,2Sanken Construction (Pvt) Ltd, Sri Lanka, 3University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

Distinct urban rural disparities seen in relation to carbon emission in households were discussed. Recommendations on climate change mitigations in targeted urban households, young families with large family size and reducing waste at households through awareness programs

The challenges faced by the world due to climate change is on the uprise. Behavioral attitudes towards climate changes. The expansion of the population was identified as the cause of climate change. Barriers for the mitigation of the climate change, misconceptions, negative attitudes, new technologies were discussed. Different factors related to negative behavior and the need to intervene from the public health sector was pointed out.

F2. Exploratory Study on Urban Health Governance Ecosystem in India

Anuj Dandotia (PSI India Private Limited, India)

This was not presented.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities in urban healthcare systems and resurfaced the existing deficits, In the past, governments have focused on rural health, however the rapid urbanization and lack of urban primary health care infrastructure poses a challenge to ensure universal health coverage

F3. Paradox in Climate Change Mitigation; Behavioural Attitudes among Residents of Sri Lankan Households.

Kalubowila K.C. (1Office of Regional Director of Health Services, Sri Lanka,2Sancken Construction (Pvt) Ltd, Sri Lanka, 3University of Colombo, Sri Lanka)

This qualitative study was also a part study of F1, concludes that lack of knowledge and awareness of climate change among the community is a major obstacle leading to change their behaviors.

[Session 07: Occupational Health I \(Virtual\)](#)

Session Chair – Dr. Billy Jay Pedron (De La Salle Health Sciences Institute, Philippines)

G1. Analysis of the Effect of Post-Covid Office Hybrid Work Arrangement on Employee Health and Safety: A Case Study of Uni4 Online Westville Durban South Africa

Bangura S.1 Lourens M.E.2 (1,2Durban University of Technology, South Africa)

The management of healthcare waste has been largely neglected in healthcare centers.

The proper segregation and treatment of healthcare waste is not widely practiced, putting healthcare workers, waste handlers, and the public at risk of health hazards.

To minimize these risks, puncture- and leak-proof containers with lids should be used for waste disposal.

Pretreatment of infectious and liquid waste must be performed prior to release into the sewer and environment.

Incinerators must be secured with fencing, and the lining placenta pits must be made of watertight materials.

G2. Healthcare Waste Management Practices in Selected Healthcare Facilities: A Quantitative Cross – Sectional Descriptive Study

Paudel P1, Thapa J4, Joshi Y.P3, Aryal A2, Marasini Y5, Timilsina B6, Shah S.K7 (1,2,3Nepal Open University, Nepal, 4,7Little Buddha College of Health Science, Nepal, 5Pokhara University, Nepal, Himalaya College of Engineering)

In the presentation he stated that the findings postulate that post covid office hybrid work arrangement can have a negative effect on employee health and safety, However, these can be mitigated and therefore the study recommends that both employees and managers need to develop new skills and capabilities to adjust to the new ways of working and utilizing the prospects of Post COVID hybrid work.

G3. The Effect of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of Personal Listening Device Usage on the Incidence and Severity of Tinnitus in Medical Students During Pandemic

Khuznita D.N.1, Thareq Bharasaba1, Aditya Bhawiyuga2(Brawijaya University, Indonesia)

The highlighted areas in this presentation were,

- From this study in the second-year pandemic period, it can be concluded that there was no effect on the knowledge and attitude level toward PLD usage on tinnitus incidence.
- There was a behavioral effect on the tinnitus incidence related to the duration and volume of PLD usage.
- There was no effect of the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior level on tinnitus severity.

Session 08: Miscellaneous Health and Safety II

Session Chair –Dr. Mamta Singh (Chandragupt Institute of Management, India)

D5. Synovial Osteochondromatosis of The Knee – A Case Report

Alankruta R Rao 1,2Abhishek Nursing Home, India)

The study presented history, examination, investigations of a 42-year-old male which suggested a synovial osteochondromatosis which advocated the excision of the mass. It concludes that synovial osteochondromatosis in most cases affects the knee joint and typically presents with multiple loose bodies in the affected joint causing limitation of movements.

D6. The Future of Healthcare is Ubuntu

Masithi M. S. (University of Limpopo, South Africa)

This was not presented.

Biodiversity loss, specifically in Africa, amplifies the fractured healthcare system that has failed for generations to meet the people where they are. Yet, this unequal system has undressed communities of their dignity while exploiting their medicinal plants – which they have relied on for centuries.

D7. Stress Induced (Takotsubo) Cardiomyopathy in Young Adults - A Case Report

Hariharan Vignesh Krishna (ACS Medical College and Hospital, India)

This study presented the identifying features, quick assessments, investigations, patient monitoring. It had a dual benefit of pointing out the stresses of a young adult and what they look upon to when they are.

A Successful Outcome Following Endoscopic Management of Biliary Ductal Ascariasis.

Jai Sripram Vijayakumar

This was a new case which was presented.

The aim of this case report is to emphasize the importance among physicians to consider biliary ascariasis as a possible cause when treating cases of biliary colic/ intestinal obstruction even at areas where biliary ascariasis is not endemic.

Session 09: Infectious Diseases and Prevention I

(Longdon Hall, Taj Samudra)

Session Chair – Dr. Sumeet Dixit (Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia institute of Medical Sciences, India)

H1. Assessment of The Drug Utilization Pattern of Antimicrobial Agents for Infectious Diseases among Hospitalized Patients in A Secondary Care Hospital

(Shareef J.1, Rao Padma G. M.2, Abu Nawa A. I. M.3, Rashid A. U.4 (1,2,3Ras Al Khaimah Medical and Health Sciences University / RAK College of Pharmacy, United Arab Emirates 4Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates)

Prof Javesh described the Importance of infectious diseases and the infection control at the beginning of the discussion.

As he stated, Patients with comorbidities such as diabetes and hypertension are associated with an increased risk of Infection requiring hospitalization and being prescribed multiple antimicrobial agents. And respiratory tract infections and sepsis (tazobactam/piperacillin and levofloxacin), urinary tract infections (meropenem and ceftriaxone) and gastroenteritis (ceftriaxone) were the predominant indications for the use of antimicrobial agents.

Few studies reported that surgical prophylaxis and infections related to the control nervous system constituted the largest proportion of patients prescribed with AMAs runment could be done to the difference in the study settings and methodology

As the conclusion he stated the importance of benchmarking data for further studies in similar settings to identify trends in drug consumption over the years. Generic name and from the hospital formulary list, which is in line with the WHO recommendations, is a good sign of prescribing practice.

Antibiotic de-escalation and regular review of antimicrobial therapy with clinical progress and culture and sensitivity tests in hospitals will help to achieve rational and cost-effective health care.

And this is a long way to combat drug-resistant bacteria and minimize adverse drug events.

Continuous surveillance of AMAs is warranted to improve prescribing practices and to enhance the quality of medication use in clinical practice.

H2. Comprehensive Sexuality Education - The Indian Perspective

(Pratibha Pandey, Chandrashekar Pandey (ChildFund India, India)

Dr. Prathibha started the presentation by emphasizing the sex-based problems in India. She stated that 72 % of sexually active young people have had sex with new partners without any protection.

40% of the youth in India had problems accessing contraceptives, 7.9 % women had a live birth by the age of 19. 1 out of 5 girls drop out of school after they start experiencing the menstrual cycle.

Youth account for 31% of AIDS burden In India. 1 out of every 4 women has RTI/STI. She discussed about the gender, sexual rights, sexual and reproductive health, and the sexual diversity, relationships, pleasure and violence. And as recommendations she suggested to integrate the CSE program with non-conforming gender identities, CSE program to begin at primary level, increase teacher ratio and advocate parent sensitization, public availability of the success data, vernacular translation of curriculum material and easy approach of adolescent friendly health clinic.

H3. Challenges Related to Timely Detection, Notification and Confirmation of Selected Disease Outbreaks in Kano and Kebbi States of Nigeria

Fashoto B.1, Metiboba L.1, Anarado C.1, Akpan D.1, Odogwu J.1, Danjuma J.2, Agogo E.2, Lee C. 2, Kauranmata A.3, Abubakar M.4 (1eHealth Africa (eHA), Nigeria, 2Resolve to

Save Lives, Nigeria, 3Kano State Ministry of Health, Nigeria, 4Kebbi State Ministry of Health, Nigeria)

In the beginning gave an overview of the communicable diseases and disease outbreaks. And the background of disease surveillance in Nigeria.

Insight into the value of timely response to disease outbreaks, most especially during detection, notification and confirmation.

The timeliness of an outbreak milestone can be affected by different factors, including the capacity of human resources, available data tools, and the laboratory-related challenges.

Finally, he suggested, On the premise of this study findings, who is proposing a set of benchmark actions to improve timely detection, notification and confirmation of a suspected case

Automation of data reporting system

Strengthening the disease reporting structures by introducing a technology driven disease reporting and notification process using Unstructured

Supplementary Service Data (USSD).

Capacity building on data gathering, data quality checking and analysis.

Session 10: Other Disciplines

Chaired by: Dr. Norhafizah Ab Manan (University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia)

J1. Utilizing Mother Support Groups to Achieve High Coverage in Well Women Services at MOH Office, Piliyandala

Ellawala M. (1MOH Office, Sri Lanka, 2RDHS Office, Sri Lanka)

Age 35-45 Key Age groups were the key population to this cohort study. Public health midwife areas strategies including weekend/holiday clinics, utilizing productivity tools to improve the quality of the service, home visits, public awareness, monitoring and evaluation was used to obtain 84% of coverage to the population.

J2. Assessment of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Wash) Practices on Nutrition Status of Children Under Age Five in Songwe Region A Case Study of Ileje District Council

Ramadhani Lekule (Mbeya University of Science and Technology)

Poor nutritional status under 5 years of age is a public health concern across the globe. It leads to many complications including stunting, poor school performance, compromised immunity, and even death. Sanitation and hygiene are a compulsion for a healthy lifestyle. According to WHO, 22% are stunted, 6.7% are wasted and 5.7% are overweight in the world. Most developing countries follow poor washing practices, open defecation, and lack filtered water facilities, and poor sanitation. Out of the study, only half of the population had good knowledge on proper sanitation facilities. 47.2% were stunted, 27% were underweight and 16% were wasted. The use of nutrition stakeholders starting from the local government level by effectively influencing mothers to give and practice good healthcare practices with psychosocial care is recommended.

J3. Effect of Body Mass Index (BMI) on Dysmenorrhea in 20-30 Age Groups

S.J.W. Withanage¹, Amaranath Karunanayake² (1MOH, Sri Lanka, 2University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka)

Age, smoking, age at menarche, family history of dysmenorrhea, depression and stress are factors associated with dysmenorrhea. Obesity is considered to reflect systemic inflammation which gives an uprise to dysmenorrhea. Over 60% of the women suffer from dysmenorrhea, with a higher prevalence in above BMI 28.

J4.

Neural ink was tested on monkeys and 17 out of 23 monkeys survived. The clinical trials will start within 6 months. The stent rode approach is a wireless device and gives a non-invasive vascular approach. It is tested on sheep and found to be successful. The clinical trial was tested on 4 paralyzed patients. With more clinical experience the adverse events will be decreased.

Session 11: Women, Maternal, Infant and Child Health II

Session Chair – Dr. Amaranath Karunanayake (MOH Egodauyana, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka)

B5. Review of Theses on Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the Field of Women's Health

Özdemir E1, Uygun A.S2, Tozluoğlu A1, Özçelik F1, Gönenç İ.M1 (1Ankara University, Turkey, 2Institute of Medical Sciences, Turkey)

According to the study results, thesis studies on GETAT methods were mostly carried out in the field of nursing and obstetrics. In addition, GETAT methods have many benefits for women's health when used under the consultation of health professionals.

GETAT applications, which are an important cultural richness, appear as an important value that should be developed and protected. Women can use these methods both through health personnel and in line with their own level of knowledge.

As health professionals, necessary training should be taken for the correct and effective use of these methods, and evidence-based studies on this subject should be increased. At the same time, the unconscious use of women should be prevented, and their application and information should be provided by professionals in line with their demands.

B6. Breastfeeding Duration as A Predictor Related to the Incidence of Eating Difficulties in Children Aged 24-36 Months

Hema Dewi Anggraheny, Galuh Ramaningrum, Tri Kartika Setyorini (Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia)

According to this study the following points were highlighted

- The child prefers to breastfeed rather than eat. In children who are directly breastfed, a strong bond has been formed between mother and child, so that children tend to prefer breastfeeding rather than eating.

- Children will tend to feel full and comfortable just by breastfeeding. This statement is also supported by the results that the majority of children who have difficulty eating are children who breastfeed directly with their mothers.
- This is also associated with unfavorable maternal emotional factors, tending to be more children who have difficulty eating.
- Emotional factors were concluded not well in this study, because mothers tend to follow their child's wishes more if the child has difficulty eating. For example, they can't stand it when their children don't eat, so they follow the foods their children like more than the recommended standard menu, they also tend to persuade their children to want to eat even by watching TV or playing and walking around the house.

It was highlighted the need to provide routine mealtime rules for children, so that children will choose to eat rather than breastfeed or drink formula milk.

B7. Differential Emergency Contraceptive Use Among Young Women in the United States from 2006 to 2019

Sabrina Guo¹, Aliya, Kuerban² (1Syosset High School, USA, 2Molloy University, USA)

In this presentation the results emphasized the importance of understanding how socioeconomic factors influence attitudes and behaviors towards EC use. And the presenter stated that such data can drive directed policy and more inclusive education towards improving access to family planning among women especially those in marginalized populations.

Also stated that these findings can not only inform effective legislation for more equitable reproductive health care, but also allows for more focused and thorough evidence-based counseling to address obstacles to accessing and having a more comprehensive understanding of the breadth of available EC.

To ensure that women, particularly women of color, have equitable access to reproductive health care, it is crucial to understand these data and to keep striving to remove access hurdles to EC.

B8. Risk Factor for Postnatal Depression in Japan: A Prospective Cohort Study

Akiko U., Sonomi N., Seiko S., Shizue K., Sachiko I., Keiko Y., Reiko K. (Center for Environment and Health Science Hokkaido, Japan)

The presenter highlighted that the Postnatal depression is a significant mental illness, arising predominantly within the first three months following childbirth. Many studies have investigated the prevention and early detection of postnatal depression in Western countries, but few studies have focused their attention on postnatal depression in Japan. As a result, postnatal depression in Japan is not well understood.

Presenter stated that the objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of and the risk factors for depression at one month postpartum in Japan. In particular, this study has looked at specific aspects of Japanese culture as risk factors for postnatal depression.

B9. Case Report on Pyloric Stenosis with Severe Hypokalemia in an Infant

Shashum Moukthika, Medikonda Sree Sujesh (Gandhi hospital, India)

The presenter highlighted the management options of Pyloric stenosis which were,

- IV fluid rehydration
- Before induction of anesthesia NG tube is inserted for decompression
- Standard operation is Ramstedt- Pyloromyotomy--an incisions, made in the wall of the pylorus. The lining of the pylorus bulges through the incision, opening a channel from the stomach to the small intestine.

Session 12: Psychological Well-Being and Mental Health II

Session Chair – Dr. S. Sonkar (University of Delhi, India)

C5. Patient Activation and Engagement in Patient-Health Care Provider Communication on Improving Patient's Health

Upchurch J1, Zdon W1, Szczekala K2 and Karska K2 (1,2Medical University of Lublin, Poland)

This study which used motivational interviewing concludes that there is inadequate time for performing procedures, build doctor-patient relationship, and detailed explanation. While it seems to be a time- saver, there are many negative impacts which includes the deterioration of the patients.

C6. The Effect of Home Visits on Patient Outcomes in Patients with Stoma: A Systematic Review *Cengiz H.O1, Demirdağ H2 (1Ankara University, Turkey, 2Üsküdar University, Turkey)*

This study concludes that continuous care as a nursing method focuses on the continuity of post-discharge nursing care, which can prevent or eliminate negative feelings of patients, increase patient satisfaction and reduce complications in a timely and effective manner.

C7. An Analysis of Reported Adverse Events for Antidepressant Medications

Lin S., Bhatia S. (1Basis Scottsdale, USA, 2Harvard University, USA)

This study shows that there is an alarming decrease in total antidepressant adverse event count over the COVID pandemic period, concerning numbers of adverse events for teens (12-17), the elderly (65-85), female population. ‘Completed suicide’ turns out to be one of the main side reactions reported across all anti-depression medications.

C8. Access to Health Care for Ukrainian Refugees in Czechia from The Perspective of Intercultural Workers

Tulupova E., Dobiášová K., Kopsa Těšínová J. (Charles University, Czechia)

This qualitative study brings out that more systematic work on informing Ukrainians about the functioning of the Czech healthcare system, extending the powers of the UA point and simplifying the recognition of the education and qualifications of Ukrainian health professionals.

C9. An Elusive Tale of a Panic Cop

(1Vivekraj R, 2Anil N. X, 3Sandeep R., 4Shahanas P. S (Aster Medicity, India)

This study shows the signs and symptoms, 10% rule, treatments, differential diagnosis while pointing out that the dictum of it is to diagnose the disease of pheochromocytoma

Session 13: Non-Communicable Diseases I

Session Chair – Dr. Nelly Mayulu (SamRatulangi University, Indonesia)

K1. Chronic Liver Disease

Jalakam Madhurika (STAR Hospitals, India)

This was not presented

A 45-year nonalcoholic diabetic female got admitted with us with complaints of pain abdomen pedal edema associated with shortness of breath on exertion. Crowning point of this case was the patient is already diagnosed Wilson's disease case but the previous diagnosis came into the hesitation when the copper levels started fluctuating with negative autoimmune panel.

K2. A Study on The Length of Hospital Stay Among the Obese Patients Who Underwent Open Cholecystectomy in Tertiary Health Care.

Uppalapati Poornananda (Alluri Sitarama Raju Academy of medical sciences, India)

This study shows that patients who were obese are more likely to have a longer length of post-operative hospital stay after open cholecystectomy than the patients with normal BMI. Government has to strengthen the programs like National Program for prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, CVD and stroke.

K3. Risk of Fall in Old Age and It's Association with Cognitive Impairment and Polypharmacy Catherine Sobhana (Pushpagiri Medical College, India)

This cross-sectional study used Berg Balance test and Rating scale (BBS), Mini Cog Test to identify that cognitive impairment, age, gender and occupational status were significantly associated with the risk of fall: it increased with increasing age, female gender and unemployment. Assessing risk of fall, early identification of cognitive impairment and raising awareness for the public were some recommendations.

K4. Case Report to Show Importance of Thorough Clinical Examination as Always Retracted by Our Teachers

Talla Prathima, Raghavendra Praksh (United hospitals, India)

This case report showed history, examination, diagnosis reports. By evaluating the patient methodologically, this patient was diagnosed as systemic sclerosis with multiorgan failure. It is important to examine a patient methodically as taught in medical school.

K5. What Role Do Inflammatory Cytokines Play in Cancer Cachexia?

Malla J. (andhi medical college, India)

This study intends to understand the role of inflammatory cytokines thereby the research takes a new direction of research with multiple targets. Cancer cachexia impacts the QOL and has also been proven to reduce the body's response to chemotherapy.

Session 14: Social Determinants of Health, Healthcare Services and Education

(Longdon Hall, Taj Samudra)

Session Chair – Dr. Sumeet Dixit (Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia institute of Medical Sciences, India)

L1. The Dilemma of Covid-19 Vaccination Among Health Care Workers (HCWS) Of Uttar Pradesh

*(Arvind Kumar Singh¹, Rashmi Kumari², Shikher Singh³, Sunil Dutt Kandpal⁴, Amit Kaushik¹
(^{1,2,4} Dr. RMLIMS, India
³U.P. Technical Support Unit, India)*

Presented by Dr. Aravind Kumar Singh

At the beginning of the presentation, he stated that COVID-19 vaccination was regarded as the cornerstone strategy for long term disease control. He highlighted that his study showed higher prevalence of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among health care workers compared to countries like Israel, where such studies were conducted till that time.

Definite role of social factors like religion and caste in vaccine hesitancy, rather than medical or other reasons

Targeted approach for behavior changes on social factors may be more important for removing barriers to universal immunization.

L2. Using a System Dynamics Model to Enhance Patient Flow Process in an Orthopaedic Ward (*Ansermeah M.M.F., Gerwel Proches C, Quazi T. University of KwaZulu- Natal, South Africa*)

Presented by Dr. Ansermeah

She highlighted the importance of Application of a System Dynamics (SD) model to enhance a quantitative patient flow perspective of health care and stated about promoting dialogue around the activity of resource allocation between the various phases of the patient flow process.

She mentioned that by applying this model, patients can be viewed as traversing through several different phases of care that can be classified according to the needs of the patient. And these include the initial assessment and diagnosis, followed by acute treatment, rehabilitation and sometimes extending into long-stay care.

Finally, she highlighted the practical challenges of the inner working realities of the hospital like bed constraints and high bed occupancy and suggested that this model presents a utilitarian approach which addresses those limitations.

Also, this model is well suited to assess the long-term policy changes by adapting model parameters such as Length of Stay (LOS) in each phase of patient care.

And her conclusion was that overall efficient management of patient flow can be achieved using a System Dynamics model to test risk-free interventions.

L3. Feasibility and acceptability of involving Bilingual Community Navigator to improve Access to Health and Social Care Services in General Practice Setting of Australia

(*Sabuj Kanti Mistry¹, Elizabeth Harris¹, Mark F. Harris¹ (University of New South Wales, Australia)*)

Presented by Dr. Sabuj Kanti Mistry

He explained the basis and the process of navigation mode of care. And he highlighted that Bilingual community navigators (BCNs) can help patients from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (CADs) better access health and social care services. It is feasible to

employ BCNs in Australian general practice. BCNs are well accepted by patients and practice staff

Needs replication in a diversity of practices and cultural groups. Needs organizational base for training and accreditation of BCNs.

Finally stated that further research is needed to confirm the effectiveness and cost- effectiveness in the Australian health system.

L4. Ai-Powered Mobile App to Forecast Bed Requirements in Sri Lankan Intensive Care Facilities

(Mishka M.M.F., R.L.M.M. Rajapaksha, H.G.T.C Hathurusinghe, Udaya Dampage (General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka)

This was a group presentation by Ms. Mishka, Ms. Maneesha and Mas. Thamal

Ms Mishka highlighted that Sri Lanka lacks ICU beds (Fernando, 2012) , No system to see the available beds in hospitals, No system in place to reserve a bed prior to ICU transfers. And there is limited time to decide when transferring patients. Also, urgency and time element are important. She mentioned about the aims of an intelligent mobile application. And they have designed a concept paper for a mobile app called "MedConnect" which provides information on available ICU beds and ambulance services. Doctors can select a hospital nearest to their location based on facilities and availability of beds. The app contains a data-base which can be used to predict the ICU bed requirements and ambulances needed for each hospital in future. As they mentioned this type of an app would have been very useful in a crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

As the conclusion Mas. Thamal highlighted that this concept paper highlighted the issue of not having an efficient system for doctors to find out the available ICU beds and ambulance facilities in Sri Lanka.

- A solution could be an app like "MedConnect"
- The data-base of the app can also be used to make predictions of future needs of ICU beds and ambulance services.
- It will increase the efficiency of the ICU services and patient transfers and help save lives of many patients.

L5. Impact of the Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka on the Health Sector and Public Health

Abeygunasekara D.M.N (University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka)

She has done an analysis of health-related news which were published in newspapers and how it has affected the community. The economic crisis in the country has mostly affected the shortage of medicines in the health sector. The economic crisis has also led to nutritional problems affecting public health.

Session 15: Infectious Diseases and Prevention II

Session Chair: Dr. Rubaiya Matin Chandrima (International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh)

H4. Covid-19 Pandemic: Should A Delicate Virus and A Mild Illness Devastate a Resilient Global Community?

Emmanuel C. Obiano (Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nigeria)

This study concluded that a delicate virus should not devastate a resilient global community. The devastations could be avoided. Recommendations included officially declared emergency obligated medical practitioners of treatment options that proves effective to treat patients.

H5. COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in South African Adults 18 Years and Older)

Gutu K., University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)

A mixed method study was presented in which COVID 19 vaccine hesitancy may be attributed to a variety of factors and the data points to the need for a targeted approach in health communications.

Ultimately, COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy may be attributed to a variety of factors and the data points to the need for a targeted approach in health communications addressing the specific concerns people have about accessibility, side effects and the long-term health effects of the COVID- 19 vaccines.

H6. School-Based Immunization (SBI): Awareness and Acceptance Among Parents of The Select Barangays in Maigo, Lanao Del Norte

Ati A. M. M. (Mindanao State University, Philippines)

A cross-sectional study showed that the behavior, attitude was determined to be adjacently deceived towards negative stereotypes on vaccines. Establish strong bond of rapport, need to be familiar with common myths to handle them is recommended through the research.

H7. Disease Burden and Hepatitis E Vaccination Strategies in Chronic Hepatitis B Patients Superinfected with Hepatitis E Virus

Cui T., Jin H. (Southeast University, China)

A cohort study conducted showed cost-effectiveness analysis of vaccination strategies and concludes that the disease burden of CHB patients superinfected with HEV is relatively high in China. The disease burden in CHB patients superinfected with HEV is relatively heavy, and the screening-based hepatitis E vaccination strategy for CHB patients is the most cost-effective option.

H8. A rare Presentation of an Interesting Case of Diphtheritic Polyneuropathy Cassandra E. Griffiths (Mysore Medical College and Research Institute, India)

This was not presented.

Ensuring availability of ADS for timely administration and thereby preventing complications AFP surveillance system can be utilized to identify DP and thus areas of resurgence of diphtheria and strengthen immunization services in those pockets.

H9. Immunity Boosting functional Food to Combat CoVID-19.

Dr. Sidharth Jayanand

The study was composed of myths and facts and it concluded that no single food or supplement can protect you from getting COVID-19, but a balanced diet is necessary.

Session 16: Occupational Health II (Virtual)

Session Chair Dr. Krishnadas Menon (Amala Institute of Medical Sciences, India)

G4. Acceptability and Feasibility of a Positive Psychology Based Coaching Program to Reduce Burnout in Frontline Workers in India

Pandit P1, Ahuja R2, Shrivastava R3 (1,2,3Sangath Bhopal Hub, India)

Community health workers (CHWs) experience high levels of stress, accentuated by the pandemic due to additional responsibilities, often with delayed or unpaid incentives. Very few interventions in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) have been evaluated to leverage the existing personal ‘character-strengths’

G5. Risk Factors and Prevalence of Non-Specific Neck Pain in The Wilaya of Blida

Sabah Benzaoui¹, Abdelkhalek Cherif Nouar¹, Zouhir Boukara¹, Fatima Zeddami¹, Lakhdar Zemour² (1Blida 1 University, Algeria, 2University of Oran, Algeria)

Nonspecific neck pain (NSNP) is the most common etiology of all neck pain. This cross-sectional multicenter etiological study aimed to identify the risk factors associated with NSNP, as well as their prevalence in the wilaya of Blida. They are more common in women and associated to multimorbidity, low back pain, osteoarthritis, anxiety, and number of children more than four.

G6. Evaluating the Existing Working Environment of Nurse Academics in Nursing Colleges in Nepal

Rawal S.R., Joshi S.P., Mohamed A.F., Rampal K.G. (Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences, University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia)

A work environment is that the setting that supports excellence and good work. Such associate environment with Positive psychology and the theme of happiness and well-being at work have gained popularity in academic circles. Results also urge colleges and higher educational

institutions to understand and to emphasize the importance of the work environment, which has an impact on faculty job satisfaction.

G7. Assessment of the Effectiveness of Patient Safety Training Given to Nurses

Mert T1, Cerit K2, Keskin S.T3(1Ardahan University, Turkey, 2Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey, 3Ankara University, Turkey)

She stated that as a result of the study, it was determined that the posttest scores of the patient safety training organized for nurses were higher than the pretest scores and concluded that the training significantly increased the nurses' knowledge and awareness.

The fact that the nurses answered most of the posttest questions correctly and those nurses who had received patient safety training before scored higher demonstrates not only the effectiveness of patient safety training but also the importance of repetition.

The lower pretest and posttest scores of nurses in the drug application and adverse effect topics showed that more studies need to be conducted and nurses need to be supported in these areas in particular.

G8. Application-Based Digit in Noise Test for High-Frequency Hearing Loss Screening in Medical Students During Pandemic

Khuznita D.N.1, Thareq Bharasaba2, Aditya Bhawiyuga3 (Brawijaya University, Indonesia)

There were the incidences of High frequency hearing loss (HFHL) and speech perception in college students in the second year of the pandemic period for various reasons, one of which is due to the use of personal listening devices (PLD).

And the government and schools have determined how to use PLD safely, but regular monitoring and evaluation are needed to prevent more HFHL.

And suggested that further examination, for example, with an Audiometer, is needed to establish HFHL with certainty. Moreover, the hearing screening program must continue for early detection of hearing loss

G9. Challenges for Health Cadres in Carrying Out Their Role in Society

Novitasari A1, Rohmani A2 (1,2University Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia),

Health cadres in Indonesia play an important role in delivering health programs to the community. Cadres mobilize the community to carry out activities (i.e posyandu) that improve mothers' and children's health status. However, routine coaching from the puskesmas and support for a simpler administrative system from the government is expected to improve the performance of health cadres at work.

Session 17: Healthcare Services and Education

Session Chair: Dr. Kamal Prasad Chapain (University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia)

M1. Determination of Menstrual Attitude and E-Health Literacy in Adolescents

Kahraman M.1, Özdemir F.2 (1Ankara City Hospital, Turkey, 2Ankara University, Turkey)

This study used a menstrual attitude questionnaire (MAQ), e-health literacy scale for adolescent to conclude that menstrual attitudes of adolescents had a positive tendency and that their e health level was above the medium level.

M2. National Ambulance Services in India: A Narrative Review

Pawalia Kalpana, Rathi Diksha, Kothari Ashutosh, Bhushan Himanshu

This study shows that the accessibility and affordability of ambulances have drastically improved over the years by 22.3% from 2015 to 2022 with the response time 15 minutes to 1 hour. All ambulances need to be analyzed monthly on various performance indicators and utilization of vehicles were made as recommendations.

M3. Assessment of the Status of Tuberculosis multidrug- Resistance (MDR-TB) In Abu-Anga Tb Reference Hospital Omdurman, Sudan 2015 – 2022

In *Mustafa Mohamed, Asim A. Daffalla (University of Medical Sciences and Technology, Sudan)*

The study indicated that the overall results of household contact to screening indicated the need while more attention needs to be given to rural areas whose populations are susceptible to TB, HIV, and relapse of cases.

M4. Health Information System in Pacific Islands

Hon K1,2,3, Ftiridge R1,2,3 (1Royal Adelaide Hospital, Australia, 2The University of Adelaide, Australia, 3The Basil Hetzel Institute for Translational Health Research, Australia)

This was not presented.

There has been increasing demand internationally on the use of health informatics to improve health outcome. Appropriate utilization of health informatics can improve clinical outcomes, inform research and contribute to advocacy for policy change. Support should be sought from stakeholders to assist relevant health services to improve their use of electronic health medical systems and management of the health information.

M5. Investing in Long- Term Care? An Empirical Research of Its Dynamics and Spillovers Vilaplana-Prieto, C. (University of Murcia, Spain)

The study showed empirical strategies with dynamic and static models. LTC expenditure determinants were presented which state that LTC investment reduces the intensity of health spending- on average every pound invested in LTC saves 0.6 on health.

M6. Nanobody Optimization Via Machine Learning

Anirudh Venkatrama (1Homestead High School, United States of America, 2Molecular and Medical Pharmacology, UCLA, United States of America)

Ensemble stack results were presented with predicted vs. ground truth values along with ELISA results with Nanobody metadata and its values. In conclusion, a full computational pipeline for generating and optimizing nanobodies de novo along with the advantages was presented.

Session 18: Non- Communicable Diseases II
(Longdon Hall, Taj Samudra)

Session Chair – Dr. Hana Taha (The Hashemite University, Jordan)

K6. Use of Cutaneous Skin Markers for Non- Communicable Diseases Risk Prediction: A Cross Sectional Study in North India

(Sumeet Dixit, Aditya Chandra, Beena Sachan, Peeyush Kariwala, Anurag Pathak, S. D. Kandpal (Dr RMLIMS, India)

Presented by Sumeet Dixit

His presentation was about Utility of Acanthosis Nigricans and Skin Tags as a screening tool for risk of developing NCDs: A Cross-Sectional study at a tertiary care health facility in Lucknow. “I have an elder brother who is 80y, I saw a black discoloration in the neck region of my brother. Later he was diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus. And then I decided to research on acanthosis”

We observed that the presence of acanthosis nigricans and skin tags is seen more commonly in those individuals, whom we consider at high risk based on currently prevalent methods of predicting risk (BMI, High waist to height ratio, Indian diabetic risk ratio)

ANAST lesions and should never be ignored by health care providers, since they provide important clues towards internal metabolic diseases.

He suggested that although often disregarded by patients - Asymptomatic lesions - Awareness Generation

While the commonly used methods to predict risk of NCD- Relatively Time Consuming, Visual inspection of acanthosis nigricans and skin tags is time saving.

K7. Adaptation of the Social Functioning Scale (SFS) for Patients with Schizophrenia in to Sinhala

(Solomons T.H.1, Mandy L.2, Suveendran T. (1General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU), Sri Lanka 2California State University, USA3 World Health Organization (WHO), Sri Lanka)

In this session the presenter explained about the importance of social functioning scale which consists of 79 items and assess 7 domains of social behavior

- social engagement/withdrawal
- interpersonal behavior
- pro-social behavior
- recreation
- independence-competence
- independence - performance and
- Employment occupation in patients with schizophrenia

Also highlighted the importance of social functioning in schizophrenia like,

- Chronic, pervasive impairments in functioning - among major causes of disability
- results in significant impairment in people's personal, social and occupational lives.
- The level of social functioning is integral to the assessment of the efficacy of antipsychotic drugs in schizophrenia.
- Deterioration of functioning is not solely due to the impairments caused by the disorder. "Unpleasant side effects of treatment, social adversity and isolation, poverty and homelessness also play a part"

K8. Assessment of Potential Drug-Drug Interactions and Adverse Drug Reactions in Glaucoma Patients - Need for Continuous Monitoring

(Sathvik B. Sridhar¹, Nour Aymn Ahmad¹, Javedh Shareef¹, Ajay Kamath² (IRAK Medical and Health Sciences University, UAE, 2Saqr Hospital, UAE)

Described the significance and the prevalence of glaucoma all around the world. Then explained about the drug-drug interactions and the consequences that can occur due to drug interactions. He highlighted that the most frequently prescribed pDDI in the current study were timolol with metformin, brimonidine with amlodipine, brimonidine with valsartan, and timolol with vildagliptin.

However, these combinations are sometimes unavoidable and might be indicated if the glaucoma patient has comorbidities like diabetes mellitus or another cardiovascular disease.

His conclusion was Most of the pDDI documented in our study were moderate and probable types

Receiving more than seven drugs were the significant predictors of occurrence pDDIe. The most common type of suspected ADRs documented in our study was burning sensations in the eyes. Combination drugs, such as Dorzolamide-Timolol, most commonly suspected cause of ADRs

The majority of the ADRs were of the probable variety and were of minor severity

Advanced age was the only predictor of the occurrence of ADR,

Further multi-center studies are required to substantiate the findings of our study

Session 19: Nutrition, Food Security II

Session Chair –Dr. Theresa Nwagha

(University of Nigeria, Nigeria)

E4. Development and Feasibility Study of a Mosque- And Family-Based Nutrition Intervention for Primary School Students in Scotland

(Zahira A.)

The study consisted of daily dietary recalls, physical activity and sleep diary, a questionnaire to review attitude, understanding and knowledge which proved the school interventions were successful while the home interventions only delivered 60% of the results. High acceptance in the program was mostly driven by the behavioral capability of the implementer, intervention delivery completeness, personal belief and personal social support from teachers and parents

E5. Nudging Healthier Product Choice: Formulation of Adolescents Food- Choice Motives Intervention in Serang District, Indonesia

Zahira A.

A mixed-method research was used with convenience sampling which concluded that the intervention program consisted of a combination of family-based and peer led interventions, supported by nudging intervention, could be implemented due to its influential power to address behavioural determinants of both target groups. Various recommendations were made too.

E6. Amoebic Liver Abscess- An Unexpected Diagnosis

1Gurpal Singh Dharampal

Primary preventions are sanitation, water supply, food hygiene, health education whilst secondary preventions are early diagnosis and treatment. Amoebiasis is a major health nuisance and doesn't always present with the characteristic features, and one has to keep an eye out for this diagnosis routinely in cases of prolonged fever along with abdominal symptoms.

Session 20: Non- Communicable Diseases III

Session Chair –Dr. Mila Htay (Manipal University College, Malaysia)

K9. Influence of Oral Health Knowledge and Gender on DMFT Index: A Cross-Sectional Study Among School Children in Nepal

*Chapain K.P.1, Rampal K.G.1, Pokhrel K.G.2, Adhikari C.3, Hamal D.3, Pokhrel K.P.2
(1University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia, 2Development and Research Service International Nepal,
3School of Health and Allied Sciences (SHAS), Nepal)*

This study explained about the School children who visited health institutions for oral health services had higher knowledge scores. Moreover, their parents also had higher levels of education.

Children who visited health institutions for services were found to have higher DMFT scores. School children who had knowledge about fluoride in toothpaste had lower DMFT scores than those who didn't. Descriptive analysis also showed that the total knowledge score was higher among those who brushed properly, used fluoridated toothpaste, and gargled their mouth and cleaned their tongue. Children's knowledge score on oral health was dependent on the father's education level.

This study found that gender and total knowledge score were the major factors contributing to higher DMFT scores and Decayed score. They suggested to improve the oral health knowledge,

practice and condition of the school children, school children should be provided with tailor-made training by school teachers and regular oral health screening be conducted.

K10. Blood Pressure Prediction Based on Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day and Duration of Smoking: A Retrospective Study in Hypertensive Patients in Yogyakarta, Indonesia Lucky

Herawati, Atik Badi'ah, Jenita Doli Tine Donsu (Ministry of Health Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

In this presentation it was concluded that tobacco smoke contains at least 7,000 chemicals, 250 of them are known to be harmful

Exposure to cigarette chemicals can cause systolic dysfunction, namely the left ventricle (LV) and the right ventricle (RV)- heart tissue damage- systolic volume change- increase in systolic blood pressure.

Also stated that, the number of cigarettes smoked a day is: 9 cigarettes in average. The duration of smoking is: 10 years in average. The number of cigarettes and the duration of smoking

- Affected the SBP significantly
- Produce the formulation line: $Y = +147.005 + 0.995 X_1 + 0.197 X_2$

They suggested a formula that can be used by the smoker man, and it can be used to remain not to add the cigarettes and better to stop smoking and to prevent them not to fall in serious diseases

K11. Metabolic Syndrome and Its Effects in Women of Different Age Groups

Eda Sai Venkata Teja (Bharath University, India)

This presentation contained the definition, pathophysiology, diagnosis and management of metabolic syndrome. They mainly focused on the management of metabolic syndrome. They mentioned 3 management options as lifestyle modifications, drugs, and bariatric surgery. As lifestyle modifications they suggested to the formulate an eating plan with the patient, using knowledge of individual's height, body build, age, gender, and individual patterns of eating and nutrition requirement. And emphasized the importance of avoiding fat diets, Weigh periodically as individually indicated, and healthy lifestyle. And to obtain appropriate body measurements.

And Emphasized the importance of avoiding tension at mealtimes and not eating too quickly.
And discussed about the restriction of salt intake and diuretic drugs if used.

Session 21: Primary Healthcare

Session Chair –Dr. Mafaz Ombada

(Michigan State University, USA)

N1. Solitary Ectopic Kidney- A Case Study

Khotele Chinmay (Gondia Government Medical College Gondia, India)

In this study, a summary of the case presentation was made, while discussing reasons behind formation of ectopic kidney and its symptoms and complications, hydronephrosis, obstructive nephropathy and its complications along with the factors leading to ESRD.

N2. The Study of Thyroid Dysfunction in Patients Suffering from Liver Cirrhosis

Vishal M. Kalmani (Akash Hospital, India)

In this study, it was shown that the patients suffering from liver disease commonly face endocrine dysfunction by studying the thyroid function in a wide spectrum of severity of liver diseases. Positive correlation for hypothyroidism where the chances of developing hypothyroidism increase with age were not found.

N3. Influence of Subclinical Hypothyroidism on Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: A

Literature Review

Aishwarya Peddemul (California Institute of Behavioral Neurosciences & Psychology, USA)

This was not presented.

Subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH) is a commonly encountered condition in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Nevertheless, it is unclear whether SCH has any potential impact on the metabolic and reproductive profiles of women with PCOS. Therefore, women with PCOS must be screened for thyroid function frequently and managed accordingly.

Session 22: Occupational and Environmental Health

Session Chair – Dr. Ashok Kumar (St. Thomas Hospital, India)

Q1. Burnout among Physicians and Nurses Working in Emergency Departments of Public Hospitals in Jordan: A Cross Sectional Study

Taha H.A^{1,2,3}, et al., Al Khatib O., Al Omari L., Al-Sabbagh M.Q., Berggren V. (1The Hashemite University, Jordan, 2Karolinska Institute, Sweden, 3The University of Jordan, Jordan)

Dr. Taha highlighted the following points in the session,

- The findings of this study revealed high levels of burnout among the Emergency Department (ED) Physicians and nurses of public sector hospitals in Amman, Jordan.
- Burnout has serious consequences on the personal lives of the workers, the quality of care they provide and the health care system as a whole.
- There is a strong need for professional education to ER health care providers about stress management and coping strategies.
- More efficient duty hour limitations policies and on call schedules must be developed
- Psychosocial, cultural, personal, and environmental risk factors contributing to burnout must be studied including qualitative research to better understand the burnout dimensions and the coping strategies in the context of Islamic and Arabic culture

Q2. Determining the Water Quality Parameters in Different Brands of Bottled Water in the Gampaha District, Sri Lanka

Madarasinghe D., Thiran C, Silva S.S, Shiromani S.C, Nicholas S. (International Institute of Health Sciences, Sri Lanka)

In the discussion session the presenter mentioned that

- Could not test for BOD and microbial plate count.

- Inconsistent results for microbial activity.
- Did not identify the species of the microbes present in the water.
- There were low pH values for unsealed water bottles

Also suggested to boil before drinking water, check for the expiry date and the seal around the lid of the bottle, and to buy chilled water bottles.

Q3. Risk Communication and Social Mobilization to Counter Dengue Outbreak in Mawittara GN Division- Piliyandala MOH Area

Ellawala M.I, Gajanayake C, Kodituwakku L, Dayan Jayathilake, Sumith Mark de Silva, Liyana Arachchige D.N, LuveeJayawardane (Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka)

Mr. Ellawala described the methodology that followed to counter dengue outbreak as,

- Identifying Stakeholders and Partners
- Political Commitment
- Developing trust and credibility
- Risk communication to stakeholders and partners
- Developing strategic plan

Also, he highlighted the importance of continuous empowerment of the community.

Session 23: Non-Communicable Diseases IV

Session Chair –Dr. Kimberley Gutu

(University of Witwatersrand, South Africa)

K12. The Rise of Endovascular Surgery in Rural Far North Queensland, Australia

Palesy Cairns Hospital, Australia)

This was not presented

There has been a global shift towards endovascular interventions for major vascular diseases including lower limb revascularization (LLR) for limb threatening ischaemia. This is due to the minimally invasive nature of the procedures, and the greater efficiency and safety that they

provide when treating complex vascular patients. Further research is needed to determine the health economic benefit of greater use of endovascular techniques in LLR in a rural healthcare setting.

K13. Psychosocial Factors Associated with Medications Adherence among the Coronary Heart Diseases Patients in Malaysia: Exploration on the Caregivers' Perspectives

Mohamed N.F. Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia

This qualitative study analyses that patients with chronic illnesses exercised with greater caution with regard to their prescribed frequencies of medication intakes. Factors with important parameters to be taken into consideration for the improvement of adherence to medications towards development of cost-effective treatment of CHD patients.

K14. The Effect of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Severity and Duration on Hearing Function

Khuznita D.N., (Brawijaya University, Indonesia)

This quantitative, observational analytic and cross-sectional study concludes more severe the T2DM, it will be more the risk of hearing loss, and if hearing is not properly maintained, in the net 5-10 years, there will be a increase in the number of hearing loss due to the structure changes in the inner ear because of hyperglycemia.

Session 24: Infectious Diseases and Prevention III

Session Chair –Dr. Narendra Babu Shivanagere Nagojappa (Taylor's University, Malaysia)

H9. Conflict as a Driver of Antimicrobial Resistance in Gaza could the Epidemic of Gunshot Wounds from the Great March of Return Drive a Pandemic of Resistance?

Woods A.N. (Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, UK)

She explained the aim of the research which is to explore the mechanisms through which conflict may drive antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Gaza, including the healthcare system, the environment, and the influx of gunshot wounds from the Great March of Return (GMR) demonstrations.

She highlighted the research focus which are Overuse & misuse of antibiotics in healthcare, Poor infection control, Inadequate access to water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH) facilities. Finally, she recommended More research and rigorous studies, Improved AMR surveillance system, Sustainable aid - improve healthcare provision at a systems level as well as emergency aid, AMR is a One Health issue - also focus on water and environmental sectors

H10. The Double Whammy: An Epidemic of Mucor mycosis During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Case Reports and a Global Review

Pai C.1, Utamsing S.1, Harugop A.2, Gore V.3 (1Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine, USA 2Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Hospital, India 3Mahatma Gandhi Mission Medical College and Hospital, India)

They have Published systematic reviews or meta-analyses which included Case reports/ Case series of patients with:

1. Concurrent or recent past infection with COVID- 19 infections diagnosed by RTPCR/ rapid antigen tests/ serum antibody tests.
2. Confirmed diagnosis of mucormycotic based on microbiological/ histopath evidence)
3. Published between 2020-2022

As the results of their case series they highlighted,

- Mean age group: 54.25 yrs. (37-80 years) 91.6% were males
- 75% presented as ROCM- Rhino-Orbital Cerebral Mucor mycosis
- Others- Rhino-sinusal or Rhino-orbital
- 91.6% cases had Diabetes, 66.6% had HTN and 58.3% had received steroids. None had malignancies
- 100% were given amphotericin B and 58.3% underwent surgical intervention

Their major conclusions were, Diabetes was the major predisposing factor for COVID associated mucormycosis. Increased sugar levels due to diabetes creates a favorable environment for the growth of mucormycosis. Lot of steaming can damage the respiratory epithelium and that can also can be favorable for mucormycosis.

H11. Mucormycosis in COVID-19 Patients Aagam Jain

(DY Patil Hospital, India)

The conclusion of this poster presentation was that, covid 19 is an immunocompromising state and as mentioned above mucormycosis is an opportunistic infection which typically affects the patients who are immunocompromised. The association between covid 19 and mucormycosis was noticed in different parts of the world, which suggests that covid 19 plays a major role in etiology of mucormycosis. It is because of the severity of the disease that it was important for clinicians to maintain high degree of suspicion in covid 19 immunocompromised patients. To improve outcomes, it is imperative to prompt antifungal therapy and surgical intervention.

Session 25: Psychological Well-Being and Mental Health III

Session Chair –Dr. Kalpana Pawalia (National Health Systems Resource Center, India)

C10. Case Report on New-Onset Diabetes with Diabetic Ketoacidosis Secondary to Covid-19 In Children

Shashum Moukthika, (Gandhi hospital, India)

This was not presented.

The growing evidence of Covid-19, has become an emerging potential trigger virus in causing endocrine problems in children and adults. Among the endocrine disorders, impaired glucose tolerance leading to a new onset diabetic ketoacidosis secondary to covid-19, where the relationship between type1DM and covid19 has been discussed through a case report. The aberrant immunity elicited by SARS-CoV-2 may induce autoimmune destruction of pancreatic islet cells mimicking the pathogenesis of insulin-dependent diabetes.

C11. The Associations of Physical Activity Changes on Psychological and Behavioral Problems During

the COVID-19 Pandemic in Preschoolers, Children, and Adolescents: A Systematic Review

and Meta-analysis.

Pang J.C.Y. (Caritas Institute of Higher Education)

Significant decrease in PA before and during the COVID 19 pandemic resulted in the above study, with no difference in sleep duration overall a decrease in sleep quality

C12. Trauma Deaths in Western Cape Province, South Africa: Determining Preventability and Improving Quality Through a Multi-Disciplinary Expert- Panel Review

Bhaumik S.S (Department of Emergency Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Colorado)

The study concludes that preventability of death, timing, as well as the specific injuries within the duration as well as the location of the death. Increase access to advanced life support, early EMS to EC, increase the number of beds and associated staff, theatre was some of the recommendations given to prevent the deaths.

Session 26: Psychological Well- Being and Mental Health IV

Session Chair –Dr. Arvind Kumar Singh (Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences, India)

C13. Impact of Pandemic on Access to Health Resources and Mental Well-Being of Identified Diverse Groups in Sri Lanka During the Three Waves of Covid-19

Ilangarathna G.A.1, Wijesiri T.1, Senarath N.1, Ramanayake L.1, Yatigammana S.2, Pinnawala M.2, Thilakaratne G.3, Herath V.1, Godaliyadda R.1, Ekanayake P.1, Ekanayake J.1, Dharmarathne S.4 (1,2,4University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, 3Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka)

In this presentation the following areas were highlighted

- COVID-19 affected not only for human lifespan but also the changes in human lifestyle.
- Importance of maintaining a quality health service and reliable information sources.
- Importance of considering mentally vulnerable groups when policy-making to minimize the impact of a future disaster
- Utilizing Statistics + Signal Processing Algorithms
- Identification of the scrutiny-level factors that impacted to health and access to health resources during COVID-19.

- Identifying the risky and underprivileged groups that should be more focused on in a future pandemic.

C14. The Prevalence and Associated Factors of Psychological Distress among Adults in A Suburban Community in Johor Malaysia

Manan N.A.1, Abdalqader M.A.1, Ashraf C.W.M.1, Mahat N.A.1,2, Thin M.K.1,3, Jahubar Sathik H.B.1, Khaing M.S.1, Thein W.N.1, Mohamad A.R.1, Rampal K.G.1 (1University of Cyberjaya, Malaysia, 2International Islamic University, Malaysia, 3Manipal University College Malaysia, Malaysia)

The prevalence of the psychological distress is one out of three people in the community in Muar, Johor. And the associated factors are young age, low education level, low life satisfaction, ethnicity.

Recommended for a systematic intervention should be developed to promote feeling of satisfaction with life and psychological well-being.

C15. Post COVID-19: Mental Health and Academic Performance in College Students

Shaini Suraj1, Vaishali Tendolkar2 (Datta Meghe College of Nursing, India)

Suggested that students should develop awareness regarding their emotionality and self-regulate their emotional stability; thereby, they can improve their academic achievement.

Suggested Institutions of health sciences to make use of this result to help students to build their skills and abilities for better academic performance. Close monitoring of students by faculties and reporting issues to the mental health provider.

Recommended Mental health providers to develop personality development sessions, improving emotional quotient and develop the Counseling cell which should be freely assessable to students for timely help.

C16. Exploring Cancer Patients' Perception on Psycho-Oncology-Based Research and Their Motives to Consent

Hettige T.H., Wijesekara I.T. (General Sir John Kotelawala Hospital, Sri Lanka)

From this study it was discovered on the perception of cancer patients that,

- Lack of understanding of psychology-based studies and mental health.
- Altruistic reasons and potential personal concerns.
- Although not as frequent, a few patients had a general idea about how such research could help the community and showed interest in learning more about the main study and psychology-based studies and interventions in general.

Recommend to

- actively involve such patients in future research
- provide awareness to others about mental health care and its research on cancer.

Session 27: Non-Communicable Diseases V

Session Chair –Dr. Grace Korompis (Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Indonesia)

K15. Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)

Idrees (St. Thomas Hospital, India)

An introduction, diagnosis criteria was made which concluded that HLH is a severe and often a life-threatening diagnosis, with aggressive treatment, 5-year survival overall is 50%. Risk is higher in patients over 50 years, associated malignancies and other neurological involvement. HLH is a challenging diagnosis, since initial symptoms mimic common infections.

K16. Exploratory Factor Analysis Validation of a Newly Developed Measure - The Coronary Heart Diseases Specific Complementary Alternative Medicine Use Questionnaire (CHD-CAMQ)

Mohamed N. F. (Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia)

The mixed method study used qualitative face-to-face interviews and concluded that the CAMQ is a valid and reliable instrument to measure CAM usage, which was developed based on multicultural practices among Malaysians with CHD.

K17. The Global Emergence of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia v(VAP) in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Descriptive Study

Julius Jordan Larion (Touro University California, United States)

This study concluded that the incidence rates of VAP in COVID-19 patients on mechanical ventilation was 41.2% positive, with Gram positive isolates 23.7% (MRSA with 80% of gram positive). There is an increased rate of VAP by 9.2% in the era of COVID 19 pandemic.

K18. The Study of Mean Platelet Volume in Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus and It's Correlation to Glycemic Control and Associated Complications

Vishal M Kalmani (Akash Hospital, Bengaluru, India)

This was not presented.

Diabetes Mellitus is a global pandemic and is considered as a major health problem affecting people of all age groups. The diabetic complications are said to be due to hyperglycemia and is a major cause of morbidity and mortality which are associated with DM.

The major reason for the same could be because of low sample size. A careful assessment of Mean Platelet Volume will still be useful in predicting the rate of complications in Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus.

Session 28: Infectious Diseases and Prevention IV

Session Chair –Dr. Elena Tulupova (Charles University in Prague, Czechia)

H12. Detection of SARS-CoV-2 Contamination on Cellphones of Asymptomatic Healthcare workers in a COVID-19 Testing Facility in the Philippines

Reyes-Tolosa K.G.1,2 (1University of Santo Tomas, Philippines, 2Intramuros Molecular Laboratory, Inc., Philippines)

The negative outcome obtained from this testing may justify cellphones as fomites for SARSCoV-2. HCW should still take precautionary measures since these gadgets are frequently contacted by humans.

The positive amplification of RNase P from cellphone surfaces was indicative of human contamination and cellphone.

Hygiene must still be promoted due to its potential to harbor human microbes other than SARS-CoV-2.

H13. Determinants and Disease Outcome Related to The Catastrophic Costs of Tuberculosis in High-Burden Countries: A Scoping Review

Fatma Z.H.1, Hartanto C.M.2 (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)

Catastrophic expenditure became a key issue in TB eradication, especially in these countries, as it affects almost half of the people living with TB.

Conclusion of this session was that the TB treatment success is highly related to economic status as it is considered expensive amidst financial support in high-burden countries. Despite financial support, TB is still too expensive for some socioeconomic groups, ubiquitous in high-burden countries.

H14. Covid 19: A Study on Analysing Relationship Between First Appearing Symptom and Severity of The Illness with Variation in Duration, Isolation and Sex Predilection

Krishaa Nandini S. (RajaRajeswari Medical College and Hospital, India)

Stated as the conclusion that with profound understanding of the research, can enhance synergistic

strategies essential for global recovery from COVID-19. Also helps to build strong health care system for any unforeseen stress on public health.

Highlighted the importance of learning about relationship between first symptom and severity of illness, and it can help health care workers aid people to a speedy recovery by using the appropriate medical methods. Learning about the duration of isolation in each wave gives a fair idea about how severe the disease was in both the waves, and in any future influenza corona virus pandemics. It can help to plan better quarantine or isolation periods. Learning about the sex predilection helps to identify if any of the sexes are more prone to the disease and if they can be protected by any means.

H15. Scleromyxedema- Unveiling the Leather Coat Sarvasv Bhalla (India)

Awarding Ceremony

❖ **Best Social Media Personality Award Winners**

- Mr. Mustafa Mohamed
University of Medical Sciences and Technology
Sudan
- Ms. Karen Reyes-Tolosa
University of Santo Tomas
Philippines
- Dr. Sumeet Dixit
Community Medicine
DR. RMLIMS, Lucknow
India

❖ **Best Presenter Award Winners (Physical)**

- M. M. F. Mishka,
KDU
Sri Lanka
- Dr. Maseeha Ansermeah
Province of Kwazulu-Natal,
South Africa

❖ **Best Presenter Award Winners (Virtual)**

- Dr.Elena Tulupova
Assistant Professor, Institute of Public Health and Medical Law,
Charles University
Czechia
- Sabrina Guo
Syosset High School
USA
- Lucky Herawati
Ministry of Health Yogyakarta
Indonesia

❖ **Best Student Presenter Award Winner (Virtual)**

- Tingting Cui
Southeast University
China

❖ **Best Poster Presenter Award Winner (Virtual)**

- Dr.Hiroe Suzawa
Kyoto Koka Women's University,Kyoto,
Japan

