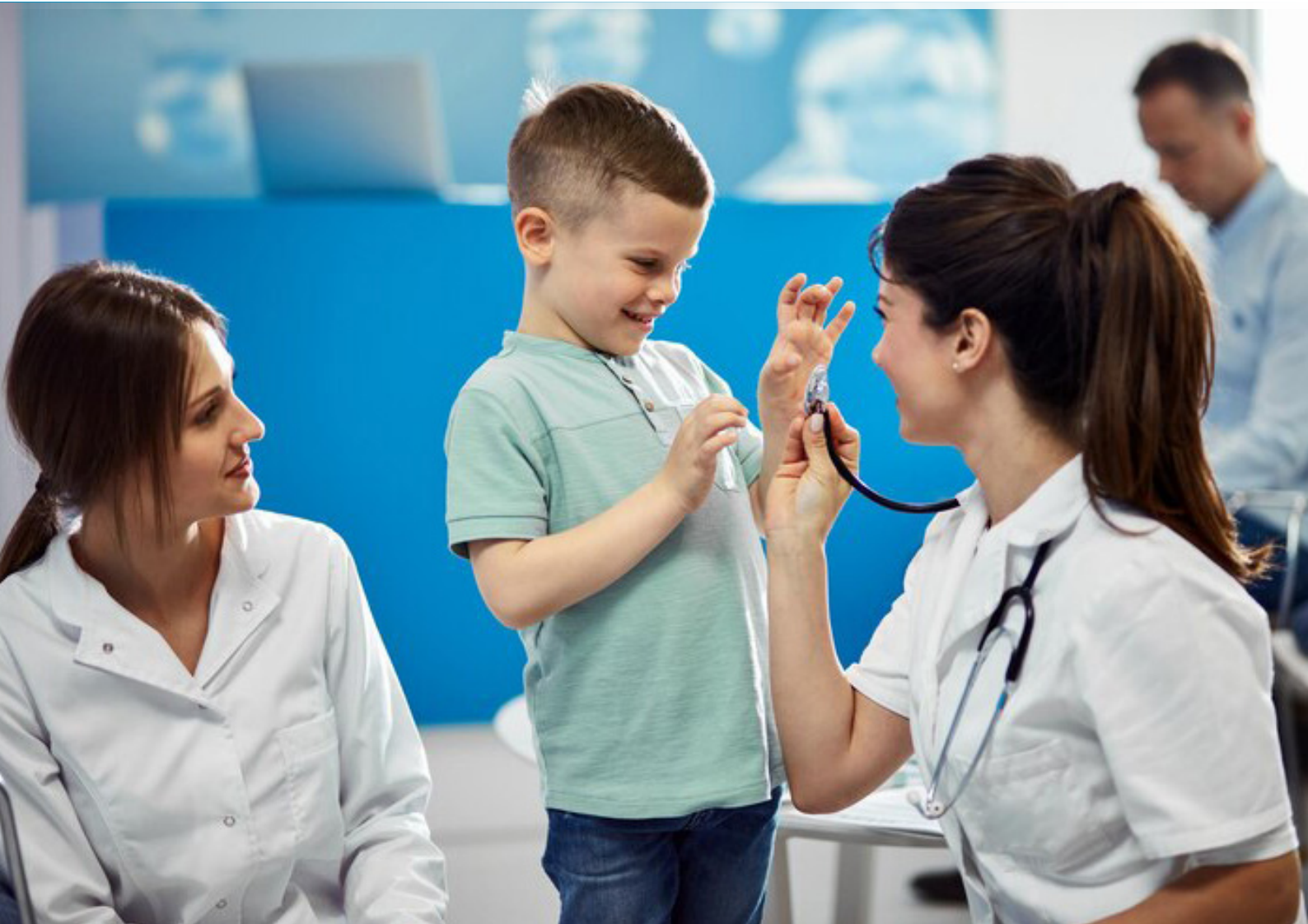


2nd World Congress on
**Public Health and
Healthcare Management**

November 20–21, 2024 | Rome, Italy



Venue:
MIDAS Palace Hotel, Rome, Italy

08:30–08:45: Registrations

08:45–09:00: Opening Ceremony

DAY 1

NOVEMBER 20, 2024

Keynote Presentation

09:00–09:40

Geeta Hitch

University of Sunderland, London

Title: Genetic Screening Test In Bedouin Population In Israel: A Qualitative Study

Session Introduction

Tracks

Adolescent & Young Adults Health | Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology | Cardiology | Chronic Diseases | Communicable diseases|COVID–19 |Mortality| Population analyses| Cardiovascular mortality |Public health|Digitalization|Nursing|Roster|Staffing and scheduling |epidemiology| infectious disease control| public health policy

Session Chair: Geeta Hitch, University of Sunderland, London

Oral Presentations

09:40–10:10

Amudha Ondiveerappan

Walden University, USA

Title: Data–Driven Public Health Interventions: Prolonging Life through Infectious Disease Control and Policy Advocacy

Group Photo | Coffee Break 10:10–10:30 @ Foyer

10:30–11:10

Francisco Reyes–Santias

Universidad de Vigo, Spain

Title: Excess of mortality during the COVID–19 pandemic in Spain related with cardiovascular causes. A population study

11:10–11:40

Amir Ashraf

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science, India

Title: Exploratory study of Diabetic foot: A case study with Homoeopathic surgical Medicines

11:40-12:10

Sanul Corrielus

American College of Cardiology, USA

Title: Hypertension Guideline

Lunch Break 12:10–13:10

13:10-13:40

Geeta Hitch

University of Sunderland, London

Title: A Mixed Methods Approach To Assessing The Knowledge Of Pre-Eclampsia And Eclampsia Amongst Healthcare Professionals In Healthcare Facilities In The Ga South District, Accra Ghana

13:40-14:10

Hariharan Sukumaran

C.L. Baid Metha college of Pharmacy, India

Title: Dietary Interventions as a Cornerstone of Mental Health and Longevity: A Systematic Review

14:10-14:40

Iman El Sayed

Alexandria University, Egypt

Title: Digitizing and Integrating an Electronic Cancer Registry at a University Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt: A Necessity for an Immediate action

14:40-15:10

Geeta Hitch

University of Sunderland, London

Title: Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Clinical Dental Practice In Nigeria

15:10-15:30

Alpha nathaniel

Taraba State University, Nigeria

Title: Adolescent and young adult health

Poster Presentation

15:30-16:00

Melita persolja

University of Primorska, Slovenia

Title: Digital nursing schedule outcomes

Panel Discussion & Certificate Felicitation
Day –1 Ends

DAY 2

NOVEMBER 21, 2024

Zoom Meeting (GMT+1) Time in London, UK

10:00-10:30

Santosh Kumar Mishra

S. N. D. T. Women's University, India

Title: Climate Change Impact on Prevalence of Infectious Diseases

10:30-11:00

Anil Batta

Muzaffarnagar Medical College, India

Title: Mental Health and Quality of Life of Transgender in Relation to Discrimination in Rajasthan

11:00-11:30

Zhenhuan LIU

Guangzhou University, China

Title: Neuroimaging by Evaluation Nerverenovate and Neuroplasticity of Acupuncture in Children with Cerebral Palsy

11:30-12:00

K. M. Yacob

Marma Health Centre, India

Title: Paracetamol is the most unscientific and dangerous drug for fever. Anyone can create a fever within hours using antipyretic objects

12:00-12:30

Rahul Hajare

Sandip University, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nashik India

Title: The clinical characteristics, antiviral action against RNA viruses, and historical usage of Doxycycline in local medicine

12:30-13:00

Geeta Hitch

University of Sunderland, London

Title: A Mixed Methods Approach To Assessing The Knowledge Of Pre-Eclampsia And Eclampsia Amongst Healthcare Professionals In Healthcare Facilities In The Ga South District, Accra Ghana

13:00-13:30

Stephen Ougo

Youth Advisory Council, Department of health, Kenya

Title: Community-Powered Transformation: A Holistic Approach To Enhance Srhr Outcomes Among Adolescent Girls And Young Women Through Community-Led Advocacy In Nairobi, Kenya

13:30-14:00

Davoud Shojaeizadeh

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Title: The effect of educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model to reduce the anxiety of nurses in the hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences

14:00-14:30

Mirza Muhammad Faran Ashraf Baig
The Hong Kong University of Science and
Technology, HKSAR, China

Title :Recent Advances of Magnetic Gold Hybrids and
Nanocomposites, and Their Potential Biological Applications

14:30-15:00

Nayab Sultan
Southern Africa Miners Association, Eswatini

Title: Summary of research conducted to determine the prevalence
rate of silicosis amongst ex-mineworkers in Eswatini

15:00-15:30

Preetma Kooner
University of Washington, USA

Title: Off-Label Use and Off-Label Marketing of Perioperative
Analgesic Medications: is Patient Safety at Risk?

Panel Discussion



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KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

DAY 1



Geeta Hitch
University of Sunderland, London

Systematic Review of Regional Differences in the Impact of Hypertension During Pregnancy: Comparing Northern and Southern Nigeria

Maternal hypertension (HPT) is a growing concern in low- and middle-income countries, especially in Nigeria. Unmanaged HPT can lead to heart attacks, strokes, eclampsia, and preeclampsia in pregnant women, increasing mortality and resulting in preterm deliveries. Nigeria's maternal mortality ratio stands at 438 per 100,000 live births. Timely and appropriate hypertension control could prevent 28-48% of strokes and 20-30% of coronary heart diseases. This study aimed to investigate the differences in the effects of hypertension on pregnant women in Northern and Southern Nigeria. A systematic review was conducted using CINAHL, PubMed, MEDLINE, BioMed Central, and the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. Key search terms included "Hypertension," "Raised blood pressure," "High Blood Pressure," "Pregnant women," "Northern Nigeria," and "Southern Nigeria" for articles published between 2010 and 2023. PRISMA guidelines were followed, and articles were screened using inclusion criteria. A quality assessment was performed using established checklist tools, and final articles were subjected to thematic analysis. Of 417 studies identified, five met the inclusion/exclusion criteria. The themes identified included hereditary factors, lifestyle factors such as diet, health behaviours, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, and advanced maternal age. Advanced age, hereditary factors, and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy were common themes in both Northern and Southern Nigeria, while diet and health behaviours were more prevalent in Southern states. A multifaceted approach is needed to develop public health interventions that reduce risk factors and improve access to maternal health services in Nigeria.

Keywords: Future Thinking, Circular Economy, Sustainability, Environmental Innovation, Evidence-Based Decision Making

Biography:

Dr Geeta Hitch is the Deputy Program Manager for Postgraduate Studies in Public Health and Nursing and a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sunderland in London. Her research focuses on public health, healthcare, medical education, and antimicrobial resistance, with presentations at national and international conferences. Dr Hitch holds a PhD in Medical Microbiology and a Master's in Pharmacy from University College London, where she was a Maplethorpe Fellow. She also earned an MSc in Global Health from Brighton and Sussex Medical School and is a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.



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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS
DAY 1



Amudha Ondiveerappan

Walden University, USA

Data-Driven Public Health Interventions: Prolonging Life through Infectious Disease Control and Policy Advocacy

In the realm of public health, data-driven interventions are essential to reducing mortality and prolonging life. This presentation will focus on the role of epidemiological research and policy advocacy in controlling infectious diseases, with an emphasis on the COVID-19 pandemic. Drawing from my experience in COVID-19 monitoring, infectious disease surveillance, and the development of public health policies, this presentation will discuss the impact of timely data analysis and intervention strategies.

Leveraging advanced statistical tools such as SAS and R, I have contributed to a 25% reduction in infectious disease cases during my tenure. This abstract will highlight the effectiveness of surveillance systems, the importance of collaboration between governmental agencies and healthcare providers, and the role of epidemiologists in shaping health policies to combat emerging health threats. Specific examples from the field will illustrate how public health data can drive policy reforms, ultimately improving population health outcomes and prolonging life expectancy.

Keywords: epidemiology, infectious disease control, data analysis, public health policy, COVID-19

Biography:

Amudha Ondiveerappan holds an MD and MPH and is an accomplished epidemiologist with a strong focus on infectious disease surveillance and public health policy. With experience in data analysis and program implementation, Amu has contributed to COVID-19 response strategies and has worked internationally on clinical trials for HIV. Her work includes field-based research, statistical analysis, and policy advocacy that has led to significant improvements in public health outcomes.



Geeta Hitch
University of Sunderland, London

Genetic Screening Test In Bedouin Population In Israel: A Qualitative Study

Over 260,000 Bedouins live in southern Israel, practising consanguineous marriages, with a prevalence of 44.8%, increasing the risk of hereditary illnesses and a high infant mortality rate (IMR). Despite available genetic testing and counselling services, the IMR remains three times higher in Bedouin communities. A qualitative study explored barriers to the low uptake of these services, involving six men and six women from the Bedouin community, with varying education levels, along with interviews from three experienced genetic counsellors. Participants were purposefully sampled, and data were gathered through semi-structured, in-depth interviews, which were transcribed and analysed thematically. The study identified a lack of awareness about genetics, with notable differences between university-educated Bedouins and those without higher education, including attitudes, knowledge, and perceptions regarding genetic screening. Barriers such as fear of stigma, cultural and religious beliefs, and accessibility issues contributed to hesitancy in utilizing screening and counselling services. Bedouin women, in particular, expressed concerns about facing stigma within their patriarchal society. Interviews with genetic counsellors highlighted the importance of autonomy, empathy, and the challenges faced by the Bedouin female population, as well as moral dilemmas. Counsellors also suggested strategies to overcome these barriers. This study offers valuable insights for designing targeted measures to improve healthcare access for the Bedouin population in Israel, particularly in enhancing the uptake of genetic testing and counselling services.

Biography: Ms Abir Abo Siam Abir is a Senior Genetic Counsellor at the Genetic Institute, Soroka Medical Center in Beersheva, Israel. She holds a BSc in Life Sciences and an MSc in Human Genetics from Ben Gurion University, and an MSc in Public Health from the University of Sunderland, London where she completed the above study under Dr Hitch's supervision. Abir is also a founder of a nonprofit organisation to raise awareness of genetic screening in the Bedouin community and the first Bedouin Genetic counsellor in Israel. Her interests include raising awareness of the importance of genetic screening tests in the Bedouin community and promoting genetic screening tests to reduce the incidence of infant mortality caused by genetic diseases.

Biography: Dr Geeta Hitch is the Deputy Program Manager for Postgraduate Studies in Public Health and Nursing and a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sunderland in London. Her research focuses on public health, healthcare, medical education, and antimicrobial resistance, with presentations at national and international conferences. Dr Hitch holds a PhD in Medical Microbiology and a Master's in Pharmacy from University College London, where she was a Maplethorpe Fellow. She also earned an MSc in Global Health from Brighton and Sussex Medical School and is a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.

Biography:

Dr Geeta Hitch Dr Geeta Hitch is the Deputy Program Manager for Postgraduate Studies in Public Health and Nursing and a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sunderland in London. Her research focuses on public health, healthcare, medical education, and antimicrobial resistance, with presentations at national and international conferences. Dr Hitch holds a PhD in Medical Microbiology and a Master's in Pharmacy from University College London, where she was a Maplethorpe Fellow. She also earned an MSc in Global Health from Brighton and Sussex Medical School and is a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.

Francisco Reyes-Santias

Universidad de Vigo, Spain

Excess of mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic in Spain related with cardiovascular causes. A population study

Background and aim: An increase in mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic was observed in Western countries, that is not explained only by the infection and their complications. We propose to analyze the non-COVID causes related with this increase based in a population analysis with the data of the National Institute of Statistics in Spain.

Methods: We take monthly data on total deaths in Spain (January 2010 to December 2020). We source information on death by different kinds of diseases (cancer, blood, endocrine, mental, nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory and digestive diseases). We examine how the COVID-19 pandemic impacted on mortality arising from different pathologies using a difference-in-differences (DID) strategy. The monthly annual rate of change of deaths was calculated, computed on percentage basis as the log of deaths in month h of year t minus the log of deaths in month h in the previous year $t-1$.

Results: In 2020, there were an increase of deaths of 17.9% compared to the previous year. COVID-19 was the leading cause of death, with 60,358 deaths, followed by ischemic heart disease (29,654 deaths). CV mortality showed a positive interannual variation, with an increase throughout 2020 of 1.7% each month. After COVID19 pandemic, digestive, cancer and blood diseases showed a downtrend.

Conclusions: During the pandemic, in Spain, there has been excess mortality, related to cardiovascular mortality, as the most important group of diseases; also a decrease in mortality due to digestive pathologies, cancer and blood was observed.

Key words: COVID-19, mortality, population analyses, cardiovascular mortality, public health

Biography:

Francisco Reyes-Santias, MD in Public Health, PhD in Economics, MSc in Health Economics, BSc in Economics, BSc Politics Degree, Bac in Law Degree. He is a Health Economics researcher at the Institute for Health Research (IDIS) (University Hospital of Santiago de Compostela) and Lecturer at the University of Vigo. He is interested, as a researcher, in the field of health economics and health management. He is the author of several publications in these fields as well as papers in many scientific conferences. He has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial reviewer of repute.



Amir Ashraf
Hemja RMC Pvt Ltd, Nepal

Exploratory study of Diabetic foot: A case study with Homoeopathic surgical Medicines

Diabetes is a chronic disease which is greatly underestimated and often undetected, particularly in certain countries. It is responsible for limb and foot amputation, neuropathy, arterial diseases and kidney failure.

Diabetic foot disease is a condition that can affect people with diabetes due to peripheral artery disease or sensory neuropathy. High blood sugar can damage nerves and blood vessels in the feet over time, causing diabetic neuropathy and poor blood flow. This can lead complications into infections like gangrene, ulcers like diabetic foot, foot deformities hammertoe, claw toe are common in diabetic feet.

Poor blood circulation can affect the blood supply to feet, when it is reduced cuts and sores may not heal rapidly. This is an initial sign of poor circulation to the feet. It can be accompanied with pain or cramps in the back of your legs when walking. This is developed due to hardening or narrowing of arteries. Common causes like smoking, increased blood glucose level, increased low density lipoprotein (LDL).



Recent Presentations

- Presented a Research paper titled "Effectiveness of Homoeopathic medicine Merc Sol 30c for the management of Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia" at International conference on traditional and alternative medicine held during 2nd June 2024, Kuala Lumpur
- Presented a Research paper titled "Effectiveness of Homoeopathic medicine arnica montana 30c in coronary artery disease" at International conference on traditional and alternative medicine held during 30th May 2024, Jakarta.

- Presented a case study titled "Effectiveness of Homoeopathic Medicine in Management for Bronchogenic Carcinoma" at 4th International Conference on Integrative Oncology, held during 8th and 9th Feb 2023, Kochi.
- Presented a series of cases titled "Role of Homoeopathy in appendicitis: case study in depth with Alvarado score" at international research, education and innovation summit held during November 24th 2023, manila.
- Presented a Case study titled "Effectiveness of Homoeopathic Medicine on Renal Hypoplasia" and "Effectiveness of Homoeopathic medicine Conium Maculatum 200c for the management of Pyuria" at 22nd world congress on Neonatology and Perinatology, held during September 19-20, 2022 in Doha.

Biography:

Dr Amir Ashraf has completed the Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery from the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science, Bangalore in 2013 and completed the Internship Training programme for one year at the father Muller Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Mangalore. He joined in the department of homoeopathy in Ashirvad Hospital, Kannur on 6th October 2014, Started Own hospital in 2019 June 17th "Dr Amir's Family Homoeopathy hospital. He completed his PG diploma in Reproductive health in 2018 under Apollo hospital Chennai and medvarsity and completed fellowship in diabetes in 2022 under Apollo hospital Chennai. He is a visiting consultant in RM Homoeopathic Multispecialty clinic, Aihms Multispecialty Homeopathic clinic across Kerala, India.



Geeta Hitch
University of Sunderland, London

IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CLINICAL DENTAL PRACTICE IN NIGERIA

Clinical dental practice is crucial for maintaining oral health, but the COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted dental services in Nigeria, underlining the need to understand how dental professionals managed these challenges. This study aimed to assess the pandemic's impact on dental practice in Nigeria. A quantitative online survey was distributed to randomly selected dental practitioners across Nigeria using the Nigerian Dental Association platform. Data from 103 respondents (n = 94 completed responses; response rate = 91.2%) revealed a decline in dental visits during the pandemic, with gradual recovery afterwards. Patient anxiety about hospital visits increased, although the type of dental practice had minimal impact on patient volume. The pandemic led to significant changes in dental procedures and financial losses for practices. While the emotional impact on dentists was moderate, the study highlights the need for mental health support. Key challenges included training gaps, financial difficulties, and changes in patient payment patterns. The findings underscore the importance of safety measures, enhanced professional training, and government financial support in preparing for future health crises. The study also calls for further research to improve the quality and integration of teledentistry into Nigerian dental care. The results are relevant for public health professionals, policymakers, and dental practitioners globally.

Biography:

Dr Geeta Hitch Dr Geeta Hitch is the Deputy Program Manager for Postgraduate Studies in Public Health and Nursing and a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sunderland in London. Her research focuses on public health, healthcare, medical education, and antimicrobial resistance, with presentations at national and international conferences. Dr Hitch holds a PhD in Medical Microbiology and a Master's in Pharmacy from University College London, where she was a Maplethorpe Fellow. She also earned an MSc in Global Health from Brighton and Sussex Medical School and is a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.



Sanul Corrielus

American College of Cardiology, USA

Hypertension Guideline

The 2017 ACC/AHA Hypertension Guideline introduced significant updates, reshaping the landscape of hypertension diagnosis and management. This presentation will provide an overview of the guideline's key aspects, starting with the revised classification of hypertension, which includes lower diagnostic thresholds. Normal blood pressure is now defined as $<120/80$ mm Hg, while elevated, stage 1, and stage 2 hypertension are classified based on higher readings. These changes have increased the prevalence of hypertension, allowing for earlier detection and intervention.

Key topics include blood pressure thresholds and treatment goals, with the guideline recommending a target of $<130/80$ mm Hg for most adults. Special populations, such as African Americans, persons with diabetes mellitus, and older adults, are addressed with tailored treatment recommendations. Additionally, resistant hypertension and the importance of medication adherence are discussed, highlighting their roles in achieving sustained control and reducing cardiovascular risk. The presentation will also explore new therapies, emphasizing the latest strategies for effective hypertension management.



Geeta Hitch

University of Sunderland, London

A Mixed Methods Approach To Assessing The Knowledge Of Pre-Eclampsia And Eclampsia Amongst Healthcare Professionals In Healthcare Facilities In The Ga South District, Accra Ghana

Hypertensive disorders are the second leading cause of maternal and perinatal mortality worldwide. Improving maternal and child health requires enhancing healthcare professionals' knowledge of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, specifically regarding the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on using magnesium sulphate for management which can significantly reduce maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. This study aimed to assess healthcare professionals' knowledge of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia management in healthcare facilities within the Ga South district of Ghana. A mixed methods approach was employed. Participants were purposively sampled, and data were collected through an online survey using questionnaires with closed-ended questions, alongside semi-structured interviews guided by open-ended questions drawn from extensive literature. The study revealed that healthcare professionals possessed an average understanding of the aetiology, risk factors, pathophysiology, and management of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. Notably, doctors demonstrated poor knowledge in case management compared to midwives, who exhibited a significantly higher level of expertise in managing these conditions. The findings highlight the need for ongoing training for all healthcare professionals regardless of their years of practice

Biography:

Dr Geeta Hitch Dr Geeta Hitch is the Deputy Program Manager for Postgraduate Studies in Public Health and Nursing and a lecturer in Public Health at the University of Sunderland in London. Her research focuses on public health, healthcare, medical education, and antimicrobial resistance, with presentations at national and international conferences. Dr Hitch holds a PhD in Medical Microbiology and a Master's in Pharmacy from University College London, where she was a Maplethorpe Fellow. She also earned an MSc in Global Health from Brighton and Sussex Medical School and is a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy.



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POSTER PRESENTATION
DAY 1



Melita PERSOLJA

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Primorska, Slovenia

Digital nursing schedule outcomes

Aim: The purpose of this literature review is to identify the evidence of the outcomes of digitalization of schedules in nursing.

Design: To find out what are the digital nursing schedule outcomes, we undertook a systematic review study method of the literature in electronic databases.

Data Sources: Data was gathered in electronic databases: CINAHL, Medline, Cochrane Library, PubMed, ScienceDirect, JSTOR and SpringerLink.

Review Methods: We searched through the literature in electronic databases. Seventy-four relevant literature items were identified according to the aim and objective of the study.

Results: Eleven studies published between 2015 and 2024 were evaluated and critically analysed using the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist: four systematic literature reviews; three case studies; three quasi-experimental methods and one quantitative descriptive method.

Conclusion: The literature on electronic schedules in nursing shows a variety of positive and negative impacts on nurses, patients and healthcare organizations. The introduction of electronic schedules in nursing is mainly a positive measure which, if appropriately implemented, leads to better patient health outcomes and increased job satisfaction among nurses.

Patient or Public Contribution: Our study offers an outlook on the outcomes of use of the digital nursing schedules. The outcomes apply to both patient and nurses and are mostly positive, although more research is needed on that topic.

Keywords: Digitalization, Nursing, Roster, Staffing and scheduling

Biography:

Melita Peršolja is a nurse, addicted to quality of (nursing) services in terms of quality of life. She is an Associate Professor, teaching Nursing management and Evidence based nursing. She wrote many scientific articles, mainly in the field of nursing management.



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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS
DAY 2



Davoud Shojaeizadeh

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, School of Public Health, Tehran, Iran

The effect of educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model to reduce the anxiety of nurses in the hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences

People who work in hospitals such as nurses have many stress and they are exposed to anxiety disorders. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of applied relaxation based of PRECEDE Model to reduce anxiety of nurses.

In this interventional study, 40 nurses as control group and 40 nurses as experimental group were randomly selected. To measure the rate of anxiety the questioner of Eshpiel Bergerand for intervention a questioner based on PRECEDE Model were used. For intervention there was 7 sessions and each session took between 60 to 90 minutes. Date collected before and after the intervention. Data analyzed by statistical techniques such as SPSS version 20.

The findings of the study indicated that there is no difference between the mean of anxiety before the intervention in the control and experimental groups ($P=0/3$). The results of the study showed that there is significant difference between the mean of the anxiety in experimental group and control group after intervention ($P<0/001$). The findings of the study also indicated that six months after the intervention there is significant difference between predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors and behavior to reduce anxiety in control group and experimental group ($P<0/001$).

The PRECEDE Model had an effect on reducing the anxiety of nurses. It is concluded that using educational intervention based on PRECEDE Model is applicable on specific population to promote health.

Biography:

I have completed my PhD at the age of 35 years from Liverpool University, School of Tropical Medicine in UK. I am faculty member of Tehran University of Medical Sciences and full professor in health education and health promotion. I am published more than 55 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed. I also published 37 books.

**Preetma Kooner**

Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine University of Washington,
United States

Off-Label Use and Off-Label Marketing of Perioperative Analgesic Medications: is Patient Safety at Risk?

Medications are often used by physicians for indications that have not been studied or approved by regulating bodies, a practice termed "off-label use". Pharmaceutical companies commonly engage in "off-label marketing", the promotion or advertisement of drugs that have not been through safety or efficacy tested for a particular use. This practice is both illegal and unethical.

The public is often exposed to opioids for the first time during the perioperative period. As a result of the opioid crisis, physicians have embraced a multimodal approach to pain management during this period to reduce the prescription of opioids. This has resulted in off-label use of medications that have not studied specifically for acute post operative pain.

Historically, pharmaceutical companies promoted the use of opioids for surgical pain in a way that directly and indirectly resulted in both patient addiction, and deaths. Therefore, physicians must be vigilant about the implications of off label use and off label marketing of all medications during the perioperative period.

This lecture will explore the ethical implications of the off-label use of medications during the perioperative period and offer prescribers the tools to identify dangerous off label marketing.

Policy intervention is necessary to protect public health. Off-label use must be practiced in ways that benefit patients and minimize risks, and off-label marketing must be recognized and combatted at all levels of healthcare.

Key Words: off-label use, off-label marketing, perioperative opioids, ethics

Biography:

Preetma Kooner is board certified in Anesthesiology and Pain medicine. She received her post-graduate training at the University of Washington, Seattle USA where she is currently an Assistant Professor practicing perioperative and pain medicine.

Rahul Hajare

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sandip University, India

An Innovative approach towards the oral cavity

The branch of medicine known as radiology employs medical imaging to identify and treat illnesses that affect both human and animal bodies. X-rays, radiography, ultrasound, computer tomography (CT), nuclear medicine, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are only a few of the imaging modalities that are utilized in medical diagnosis and treatment. Radiography is a widely used diagnosis method; it is more convenient, gives proper results, and is also easily accessible. It even shows minute parts of the bone, hard tissue, and teeth with more details. A descriptive cross-sectional study was done to analyze the knowledge, attitude, and practice of radiography among dentists. The survey was conducted among 100 dentists. It was an online survey using Google Forms. A self-administered questionnaire of 10 closed-ended and open questions was prepared and distributed among dentists through online-based survey forms ("Google Forms"). The responses were collected, tabulated in Excel sheets, and analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 23, and the results were represented in a bar and pie graph. The chi-square test was used to analyze the data entered by density. Thus, the present study has concluded that radiodiagnosis plays a major role in the field of dentistry.

Biography:

Dr. Rahul Hajare is a student of Vedanta Institute Kolkata; he has completed his M.Pharm in Distinction from Nagpur University. Professor Rahul Hajare obtained his PhD from the University of Vinayaka Mission Research Foundation, Deemed University. He has been a research fellow at KLE University, Bengaluru, for two years. He served as a group leader at Pune University, USA, before joining Hindu University of America, where he has been a scholar, studied with excellent grades. He has served on several professional panels and editorial boards and is the recipient of many awards. He has served as an associate professor at G H Raisonni University. He is a student intern at the Institute of Indic Wisdom in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. In 2020, he will be an honorary Rosalind member of the London Journals Press. He is a postdoctoral fellow of the world renowned and highly respected Dr. Ramesh S. Paranjape National AIDS Research Institute, Indian Council of Medical Research.

K. M. Yacob

Marma Health Centre, kaloor, Kochi, Kerala, India

Paracetamol is the most unscientific and dangerous drug for fever. Anyone can create a fever within hours using antipyretic objects

Most people mistake fever for high temperature and think it is dangerous and take paracetamol to reduce temperature as fever is determined by checking temperature.

A high temperature is not a fever, but hyperthermia, which is the opposite of fever. The only cause of fever is inflammation. But hyperthermia is high heat. We can create a fever within a few hours by antipyretics. It cannot cause hyperthermia. Hyperthermia can be created within seconds by using hot objects.

Hot objects of the same temperature as fever or heat-producing substances cannot cause fever in any living being. Antipyretics cause prolonged infection, which increases disease and death. Paracetamol is an antipyretic drug.

Decreased blood flow due to severe inflammation is the sole trigger for fever. Any substance that is cooling or reducing temperature (antipyretic) is a fever stimulant because it increases inflammation and reduces blood flow. Antipyretics are the only substances needed to induce fever in any organism. Antipyretic fever treatment never reduces inflammation but increases it.

A decrease in temperature is not enough to reduce the fever, all substances and their functions, which only increase and decrease during fever, must return to the state they were in when there was no fever.

Any warm or heat-increasing substance (pyretic) is a fever reducer because it reduces inflammation and increases blood flow. Pyretics are therefore the only substances necessary to cure fever in any organism.

There is a fundamental contrast between the basic action of fever and the basic action of paracetamol. The essence of today's fever treatment is fever can be cured by using fever-creating substances.

Paracetamol is given to reduce prostaglandin E2. It is not a fever-causing substance. It has hyperthermic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is more abundant after the inflammation in the body. From this, the immune system produces prostaglandin E2, which reduces inflammation and increases blood flow to the body or organ, making the body healthier and live longer

ProstaglandinE2 is found in the body during fever, similar to the airbag used to protect passengers in a car accident. Paracetamol is given to the patient to eliminate the prostaglandin E2 found in fever, just as those who do not know the purpose of an airbag in a car accident disable it thinking that someone will die in a serious accident because of the airbag. As a result, the body swells, blood flow decreases and the patient dies.

The medical book states that paracetamol may cause fever, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, nephropathy, and skin reactions 1. This is not a side effect of paracetamol, but its proper function.

Paracetamol is given again to relieve the fever caused by taking paracetamol. If it is said that the medicine used to reduce the temperature of the fever itself causes the fever, the scientific and authenticity of that medicine are being questioned here. There is no science or technology like this anywhere in the world.

Researchers have found that even a single dose of paracetamol can reduce the levels of glutathione, a chemical in the body that reduces inflammation². Yet paracetamol is classified as an anti-inflammatory.

Paracetamol destroys all the protective substances our immune system makes when we get sick. It decreases prostaglandinE₂, Glutathione, interferon, platelets, WBC, etc,...

If the fever temperature is reduced by giving paracetamol, substances produced only during fever will increase. Paracetamol does not reduce fever, the cause of fever, morbidity, or mortality, all of which are increased by paracetamol.

Even for diseases that would have cured themselves due to the action of our immune system, using paracetamol can cause inflammation, reduced blood flow, and death.

Antipyretic therapy is a necessary and appropriate treatment for hyperthermia and not for fever. No one has scientifically proven that antipyretic therapy, which reduces the heat of a fever, is an appropriate treatment for fever and inflammation.

Depletion of ProstaglandinE₂ and glutathione, which reduces inflammation, can also increase inflammation. These fundamental errors have led to the treatment of fever with antipyretic agents. No such treatment or science was found even in the Stone Age.

No other illness or symptom is more unscientific than justifying the administration of paracetamol for fever. There is no one percent evidence that paracetamol increases blood flow by reducing inflammation and helping the immune system in any way. At the same time, there is 100% evidence that paracetamol increases inflammation, reduces blood flow and destroys the immune system.

Prescribing paracetamol for fever is murderous as it depletes substances such as prostaglandin E₂ and glutathione which increase blood flow and sustain life.

Keywords: Prostaglandin E₂, Antipyretics, fever-inducing, fundamental errors, fever definition.

Biography:

A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 36 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published Ten books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines. I have published 11 articles on fever in various journals.

After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.

Zhenhuan LIU

Nanhai Maternity and Children Hospital Affiliated to Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine CHINA

Neuroimaging by Evaluation Nerverenovate and Neuroplasticity of Acupuncture in Children with Cerebral Palsy

Objective: To investigate the effect of and Acupuncture on brain plasticity and motor development in children with cerebral palsy. Investigate effect on mechanism of apoptosis of brain nerve cells, regulating the expression of neurotrophic factors, promoting the remodeling of nerve synaptic structure and motor development in young rats with cerebral palsy. Two: To evaluate the effect and mechanism of acupuncture on cerebral palsy. Three: The nerve repair effect of acupuncture on cerebral palsy. Methods: In this study, 146 cases of brain injury and 1078 cases of cerebral palsy were included by randomized controlled study with ICF Gross motor function measure, Peabody fine motor function, Gesell, muscle tension, joint activity, activity of daily living transcranial doppler, skull B ultrasound, Brain Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging MRI, Positron Emission Tomography SPECT, Diffusion tensor tractography evaluation method.

Results: the recovery rate of extracellular space (92.3%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (70.8%) ($P < 0.05$), Transcranial Doppler, TCD total efficiency (79.3%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (51.8%) ($P < 0.05$). Acupuncture to promoting the development of neurological and cognitive movement under 6 months children, effectively

reduce the neurological sequelae. The total effective rate of the children with cerebral palsy was 87% in the acupuncture group, which was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate of Brain MRI was 59.55% in the acupuncture group and 13.25% higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate was 91.3% in the 1 year follow-up group, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). the FA value of white matter fiber bundle was significantly higher than that of acupuncture at 60 times ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of ultrasonous brain injury (86.7%) in acupuncture group was significantly higher than that in control group (64.4%) ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of brain SPECT in acupuncture group was 96.4%, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Acupuncture rehabilitation not only promote the development of white matter and gray matter in children with cerebral palsy, but also promote the brain function of children with cerebral palsy remodeling and compensation, and promote social adaptation, language and other cognitive function development, children with cerebral palsy movement and Fine motor function development and recovery, improve the children's self-care ability.

Key Words: Cerebral palsy; Acupuncture; Nerve repair; remodeling; motor function

Biography:

Zhenhuan LIU professor of pediatrics, Pediatric acupuncturist Ph.D. tutor. He has been engaged in pediatric clinical and child rehabilitation for 40 years. Led the rehabilitation team to treat more than 40,000 cases of children with intellectual disability, cerebral palsy and autism from China and more than 20 countries, More than 26800 childrens deformity returned to school and society and became self-sufficient. The rehabilitation effect ranks the international advanced level. Vice-chairman of Rehabilitation professional committee children with cerebral palsy, World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. Visiting Professor of Chinese University of Hong Kong in recent 10 years. He is most famous pediatric neurological and rehabilitation specialists in integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine in China. He has edited 10 books. He has published 268 papers in international and Chinese medical journals.



Santosh Kumar Mishraa

S. N. D. T. Women's University, Mumbai, India

Climate Change Impact on Prevalence of Infectious Diseases

Climate change (defined as *"long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns"*) trends can create conditions conducive to the spread of infectious diseases. Today, it is well-established fact that climate change can affect human pathogenic diseases. This evidence-based research paper aims to present description on consequences of climate change infectious diseases. The author has used secondary data (*'qualitative' in nature*). Method of data analysis is 'descriptive'. Analysis of data indicates that infectious diseases are emerging and intensifying owing to (a) *"longer summers"*, (b) *"milder winters"*, (c) *"increased extreme weather events"*, and (d) *"ever increasing damage to environment and ecology"*. Changes in weather patterns are making it conducive for many mosquitoes, ticks, and infectious germs to spread and expand to new geographic areas, infecting more people. There are predictions that climate change will continue to negatively impact human infectious diseases. Climate effects also worsen air pollution, which, in turn, has detrimental effects on the immune system. This is the risk factor that enhances respiratory disease transmission. Poor air quality carries pathogens that are responsible for emergence of infectious diseases. There are evidences that chronic exposure to poor air quality impairs immune function which is conducive for increasing infectious respiratory diseases. The vulnerable groups include young children, older adults, and individuals with pre-existing respiratory disorders (*especially with other chronic ailments*). This paper concludes that the complex interplay between climate change and human activities can create conducive conditions for emergence and spread of infectious diseases. With climate change situation intensifying, new threats are emerging.

key words: Climate Change, Infectious Diseases, Weather Pattern, Temperature, and Environmental Health

Biography:

I am Independent Researcher (Scholar), having retired from Population Education Resource Centre, Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension, S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai, India. I underwent training in demography & acquired Ph. D. I have authored (some co-authored) 5 booklets, 4 books, 23 book chapters, 105 journal articles, 2 monographs, 7 research studies, & 104 papers for national & international conferences. I have been awarded with Certificate of Excellence in Reviewing for five years: 2017, 2018, 2021, 2022, and 2024; and conferred with Excellence of Research Award for outstanding contribution and recognition in the field of agriculture in the year 2021.



Santosh Kumar Mishraa

S. N. D. T. Women's University, Mumbai, India

Researching into Sexual Desire Complications among Elderly Women

Nearly half of sexually active elderly women (aged 65 years and over) experience distressing sexual problem, marked low sexual desire. Notably, difficulty with orgasm among them is also associated with a partner's erectile dysfunction. It is pertinent to note that although women's desire for sex declines with age, several of them rate sex as having "importance in their lives". However, elderly women are confronted with several challenges associated with sexual intercourse. This research paper aims to present description on sexual intercourse complications among elderly women. It outlines reasons for reduced sexual desire at later stages of life. The author has used secondary data ('qualitative' in nature). Method of data analysis is 'descriptive'. Analysis of data indicate that many older women are sexually active, but they are less likely than men counterparts to have an intimate sexual relationship. Reduced sexual desire is experienced due to decreased estrogen sensitivity. This leads to vaginal dryness and decreased lubrication (required for pleasure with sexual acts). On the other hand, pain during vaginal intercourse is also reported. Some of the symptoms of low sex desire in older women include: (1) *"having less interest in sexual intercourse, including masturbation"*; (2) *"never (or only seldom) having sexual thoughts"*; and (3) *"being concerned about reduced sexual acts"*. All these are linked with physiological aging in sexually active women. This paper briefly concludes that women's levels of sexual desire change over the years. However, lifestyle changes and renewed sexual act techniques may be useful in having satisfying sexual life.

key words: Sexual Desire, Complications, Elderly Women, Intercourse, and Lifestyle Changes

Biography:

I am Independent Researcher (Scholar), having retired from Population Education Resource Centre, Department of Lifelong Learning & Extension, S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai, India. I underwent training in demography & acquired Ph. D. I have authored (some co-authored) 5 booklets, 4 books, 23 book chapters, 105 journal articles, 2 monographs, 7 research studies, & 104 papers for national & international conferences. I have been awarded with Certificate of Excellence in Reviewing for five years: 2017, 2018, 2021, 2022, and 2024; and conferred with Excellence of Research Award for outstanding contribution and recognition in the field of agriculture in the year 2021.



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