

Proceedings of



5th World Congress on

NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE



Hosting Organization:

Inovine Meetings LLC

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FINAL PROGRAM

08:00-08:30

Registrations

08:30-08:45

Opening Ceremony

Keynote Forum



08:45-9:10

Title : COVID-19 Pandemic Effects on Nursing Education - Reality and Perspectives

Manana Machitidze, Nursing Department of University of Georgia, Georgia



9:10-9:35

Title : They called them Heros! Workplace Violence towards Nurses

Giuseppina Seppini , S. Croce e Carle Hospital, Italy



9:35-10:00

Title : Pediatric Nursing Problems in Georgia

Maia Gogashvili , University of Georgia, Georgia



10:00-10:25

Title : Readiness to Learn Among Omani Patients

Hilal Alrahbi , University of Buraimi, Oman

Group Photo & Networking & Refreshments @ Gem garden restaurant 10:25-10:40

Workshop Presentation



10:40-11:00

Title : Al Wakra Hospital Wellbeing Clinic: "Healthy mothers, healthy babies, healthy society"

Jussara Brito , Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

Nurse Practitioner | Midwifery Nursing | Innovations in Nursing Education | Nurse Practitioner | Women Health Nursing | Transitional Care Nursing

Session Chair:

Manana Machitidze

Nursing Department of University of Georgia, Georgia

Session Chair:

Maia Gogashvili

University of Georgia, Georgia

11:00-11:15

Title : Mastering the Art of Resuscitation: Introducing Innovative Methods to Manage Deterioration through Clinical Education

Fitz Gerald Camacho , REEM Hospital by BlueApple, UAE

FINAL PROGRAM

11:15-11:30	Title : Care Coordination: Outpatient Case Management Model to Enhance Surgical Patient Journey Eman Ramadan Ali , Healthpoint Hospital - A Mubadala Health Partner, UAE
11:30-11:45	Title : Perceptions about online simulation training and experiences regarding the process among nursing students (at the Simulation Training Center) Sondos Bsharat , Yezreel Valley College , Israel
11:45-12:00	Title : Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of Health Science Undergraduate Students at the University of Buraimi: Hand hygiene as a basic infection control measure Janitha Plackal Ayyappan , University of Buraimi, Sultanate of Oman
12:00-12:50 Lunch Break @ Gem garden restaurant	
12:50-13:05	Title : Covid 19 nursing training Mohammad Shaban , Health Point Hospital - Abu Dhabi, UAE
13:05-13:20	Title : The Phenomenon of Nargila Smoking among Nursing Students Samar Ibrahim, Galilee Medical Center, Nahariya, Israel
13:20-13:35	Title : Omani Community's Perception towards Diabetic Retinopathy-related Educational Resources Gopi Suresh Vankudre , University of Buraimi, Oman
13:35-14:00	Title : The Importance Of Health Care Hajara Bashari , Nigerian Air Force , Nigeria
14:40-14:55	Title : Developing an obstetric ultrasound training programme for midwives: A scoping review Yasmin Casmod , University of Johannesburg , South Africa
14:55-15:10	Title : A Reliability and Validity of an Instrument to Evaluate the Nursing Risk Acute Kidney Injury Assessment Education Program of the Surgical Department- Pilot Study Nooreena Yusop , PICOMS International University College, Malaysia
15:10-15:25	Title: The implementation of Artificial intelligence in a public hospital in South Africa Sanele Enock Nene & LMM Hewitt, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Networking & Refreshments @ Gem garden restaurant 15:25-15:40

FINAL PROGRAM

15:40-15:55	Title : Nursing telemedicine and multipliers training during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic – An experience report Natalia Fernandes Martins Ferreira, Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre , Brazil
15:55-16:10	Title : Modern Wound Dressing Technique Saves Diabetes Mellitus Patient From Limb Amputation Omotoyinbo Demilade , Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Nigeria
16:10-16:25	Title : Artificial Intelligence In Health Care Shanthi Ida Sophia ,Sharda University (Nursing School), India
16:25-16:40	Title : Emotional intelligence Kafa Hosyan , Healthpoint at Healthpoint, Abu Dhabi, UAE
16:40-16:55	Title : Implementation of Perinatal Problem Identification Programme requires institutional support Kelebogile Leah Manjinja , Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University; South Africa
16:55-16:10	Title : Application of Nanotechnology in Drug Delivery Systems for the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease by using Herbal Drugs Abdul Hafeez , Glocal School of Pharmacy, Glocal University, India
16:10-16:25	Title : Hot Melt Extrusion An Emerging Drug Delivery Technology Of 21st Century Rashid Mahmood, SURGE Laboratories Private Limited, Pakistan
16:25-16:40	Title : Versatility of film forming topical dermal spray of meloxicam in alleviating pain and inflammation Vaskuri G S Sainaga Jyothi , National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, India
16:40-16:55	Title : Synthesis, characterization and antibacterial activity of 3-amino 5,6-dimethoxyl-2-methyl derivatives Via 4H-benzo[d] [1,3]-oxazine-4-one and quinazolin-4-(3H)-one Osarumwense Peter Osarodion , Ondo State University of Sciences and Technology, Nigeria
16:40-16:55	Title : Conquering Stress And Infertility Anjali Devi Sharma , Medeor Hospital, Dubai, UAE

Panel Discussion

Awards, Thanks giving & Closing Ceremony

Day - 1 Ends

FINAL PROGRAM

Keynote Forum



08:45-9:00

Title: Enhancing Patient Safety In Healthcare Through Data Driven Decision Making

Candice Chang Tomas, Salma Children's Rehabilitation Hospital, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Oral Presentation

09:00-09:15

Title: Autonomy Among School Nurses In Bahrain

Faten Ali A.Rahim Hassani , Public Health Directorate, School Health Section , Bahrain

09:30-09:45

Title : Effectiveness of Self-Management Program in Metabolicrelated Multiple Chronic Diseases among the Elderly: Solomon Four Group Research Design

Tung-Chen Han , National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

09:45-10:00

Title : The Nurse Residency Program: Navigating the Transition of Nurses in the Clinical Setting

Maria Martina Geraldine Q. Dimalibot , Luke's Medical Center, Philippine

10:00-10:15

Title : Development of childhood sensory based sexuality towards adult sexuality

Frida Nøddebo Nyrup , UCL University College, Denmark

10:15-10:30

Title : Challenges in clinical teaching and learning during the era of the COVID-19 global pandemic and preparedness for continuity: A Meta-synthesis

Agnes Makhene , Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Johannesburg. South Africa

Networking & Refreshments @ Gem garden restaurant 10:30-10:45

10:45-11:00

Title : Perception of other healthcare professionals about the nurses' role and competencies in veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation care: A qualitative study

Chitra Vellolikalam , College of Nursing, PAAET, Shuwaikh Educational Region, Kuwait

11:00-11:15

Title : Smart Nanoparticles for Drug delivery Applications: Recent Development and future prospectus in Pharmaceuticals

Rupali Sharma, Amity Institute of Pharmacy, Amity University Haryana, Manesar, India

11:15-11:30

Title : Antioxidant potential and anticholinesterase actions of beta-carotene on vascular dysfunction associated vascular dementia in diabetic rats

Arunachalam Muthuraman, AIMST University, Malaysia

FINAL PROGRAM

11:30-11:45	Title : Cognitive restructuring as a psychological intervention on level of cancer pain Firdousa Jan , NIMS University Jaipur, India
11:45-12:00	Evaluation of the antimicrobial contribution of polymers surface-modified nanoliposomes, loaded with colistin, against sensitive and colistin-resistant clinical <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Isabella Perdomo-Bustamante and Natalia Isaza-Lenis , Faculty of Natural Sciences , ICESI University, Colombia
Networking & Refreshments @ Gem garden restaurant 10:30-10:45	
13:00-13:15	Title : The effect of pet therapy program on nursing students in a school based pet therapy course in Taiwan Mei-Hsin Lai , College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
13:15-13:30	Title : NEUROPROTECTIVE POTENTIAL OF GAMBOGENIC ACID BY NRF2 UPREGULATION AGAINST OXIDATIVE STRESS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE J. Narayanan, SRM College of Pharmacy, SRM IST, India
13:30-13:45	Title : Effect of the solid-dispersion method on the solubility and dissolution of bilastine using spray drying technique Dipti Patel , Parul Institute of Pharmacy & Research, Faculty of Pharmacy, Parul University , India
13:45-14:00	Title : Development of self-assembling systems as a strategy against antimicrobial resistance: Production of functionalized liposomes with a double layer of polyelectrolytes Victoria-Sanclemente and Santiago Castro-Sandino , Faculty of Natural Sciences , ICESI University, Colombia
14:00-14:15	Title : Beta-carotene ameliorates the streptozotocin-induced diabetic vascular dementia in rat Lim Khian Giap , Faculty of Pharmacy, AIMST University, Malaysia
14:15-14:30	Title : Comparison of final exam scores of nursing students who attended face-to-face classes and those who attended hybrid classes Soyoka Kelly, Sendai Seiyō Gakuin College, Japan

Keynote Forum



14:30-14:45

Title : An Effective Educational Intervention on Antimicrobial Stewardship to Licensed Nurses in a Skilled Nursing Facility

Gloria Escalona, San Jose State University, USA

FINAL PROGRAM



14:45-15:00

Title : Teacher Presence: Markers of Learning for the Online Learning Community

Madeline Gervase , Doctorate of Philosophy institution:
Northcentral University, USA



15:00-15:15

Title : Through the 'Covid'-lens: triumphs and scars in Nursing Education

Mary Estelle Bester, Georgia Southern University, Georgia, USA

Oral Presentation

15:15-15:30

Title : The Effects of a Fine Particle Visualization System on Students' Acquisition of Infection Control Skills

Mariko Tobise, Graduate school of Nursing, Chiba University, Japan

15:30-15:45

Title : The Transformational Role of the Nurse Health Coach

Tracey Long, Conference series, USA

15:45-16:00

Title : Current Issues of Nursing Education in India: "Tradition to transition

ANUSHA KOMMINI , One Beat College of Medical Sciences, Uttar Pradesh, India

16:00-16:15

Title : In vitro cytotoxic effect evaluation of Pazopanib SMEDDS in Human renal Adenocarcinomas Cell line (ACHN)

Devender Kumar, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India

Panel Discussion

Awards, Thanks giving & Closing Ceremony



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KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Day 1

NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE



Manana Machitidze

Nursing Department of University of Georgia, Georgia

COVID-19 Pandemic Effects on Nursing Education - Reality and Perspectives

The Covid pandemic has swept across the world and affected our daily life in various ways. While this impact is often negative, it has pushed some areas for development, overcoming challenges, and generating new opportunities. The education sector as a whole was facing a challenge at the beginning of the pandemic of how to maintain security and high quality teaching at the same time, especially since there was no online teaching experience. In many cases it was unbelievable. The faculties of healthcare were at the forefront of such difficulties, as the training included not only theoretical, but also simulation and practical teaching, the implementation of which was initially unimaginable. The Covid pandemic has had an affect on both developed and developing countries alike. From this perspective, however, two years on the pandemic age, it can be said that the challenge have been overcome – the mistrust associated with online learning is now in the past, but problems remain, including those that existed before the pandemic. One of the biggest challenges that has unfortunately been, is and probably will be is the shortage of nurses, which will be effecting not only the clinical sector but also the education sector. Lack of nurses hinders the implementation of nursing education, as there is also a limited number of nurse educators. Lack of teachers limits the number of students admitted to nursing programs. What is a bigger challenge – teaching planning and implementation in a pandemic or a global shortage of nurses?

Biography:

Manana Machitidze graduated from Tbilisi State Medical University, Faculty of Pediatrics. Currently, she is a Doctoral student of the Faculty of Medicine of Tbilisi State University. Her dissertation topic is - "Improving Patients Treatment and Care Outcomes: Targeting Nurses Education and Shortage". Since 2014, she has been leading the clinical teaching and lecture courses of the Nursing Department at the School of Health Sciences of the University of Georgia, at the Nursing and other faculties of the school. She has completed training courses for Emory University TOT - Nurse Educator, Leader-Nurse, and Nursing Clinical Research Training and has received the relevant certificates. She has experience in international projects (UN, USAID). Has practical medical, pedagogical - the experience of the trainer, mentor, teaching planning, and lecturer. She is the Education Coordinator of the Georgian Nurses Association. She is a member of the nursing protocols development team, as well as the author/co-author of several books and publications.

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NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

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Giuseppina Seppini

S. Croce e Carle Hospital, Italy

They called them Heros! Workplace Violence towards Nurses

Workplace violence (WPV) has unfortunately become an increasingly important problem in the health setting, a phenomenon now of global interest. According to the International Labour Organization, International Council of Nurses, World Health Organisation, Public Services International Workplace violence can be defined as involving “incidents where staff are abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances related to their work, including commuting to and from work, involving an explicit or implicit challenge to their safety, well-being or health”. Nurses may be subject to all kinds of workplace violence in healthcare settings. The episodes include physical (also sexual) and verbal violence forms, physical and/or verbal assault or abuse, bullying and harassment in circumstances related to work precisely. In health care settings, violence towards nurses is mainly carried out by patients or their families. The risk factors can be classified into: organizational, characteristics of the operator and characteristics of the patient and family (socioeconomic level, history of violence). The consequences towards nurses manifest themselves not only through somatic injury but also through psychological sequelae such as, for example, anger, fear or anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, guilt. These symptoms can lead to decreased job satisfaction, increased intent to leave the job. Furthermore WPV also has an adverse effect on the workplace behavior of nurses. Organizations must identify risk factors for nurses and all healthcare workers safety and implement functional strategies to reduce the risk as well as spread a zero tolerance policy towards acts of violence, encouraging staff to report incidents immediately and offering support.

Biography:

MSN, RN, S. Croce e Carle Hospital Italy, Criminologist, Forensic Analyst, Adjunct Professor of Nursing Research, Master of Science In Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Catholic University, Cottolengo Hospital, Turin Italy; Adjunct Professor of Theory And Methods of Professional Management, and Applications in Nursing, Master of Science in Nursing, School of Medicine, University of Turin; Vice-President, and Scientific Manager of National Association of Neuroscience Nurses; Member of International Association of Forensic Nurses; Member of WAWFE, Worldwide Association of Women Forensic Experts; Director of Piemonte Regional Office Forum Lex Association; Member Italian Academy of Forensic Science (Forensic and Legal Nursing).

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NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

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Maia Gogashvili

University of Georgia, Georgia

Pediatric Nursing Problems in Georgia

Nursing, as an integral part of healthcare determines its quality. Georgian Healthcare inherited from the past the nursing system, which reviewed the nurse as physician's assistant rather than independent professional. Only from 2011 higher nursing education was introduced but postgraduate level does not exist yet. To become a pediatric nurse, higher education is required in most countries. In Georgia in this position work practice nurses with vocational education. Ongoing nursing system reform considers international experience and pediatric nurses standards will be harmonized with global nursing standards. Pediatric nursing needs analysis were conducted in the frame of several studies. Projects covered not only capital city, but regions as well and viewed at gaps in pediatric nursing at hospital and the primary healthcare levels. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and individual in-depth interviews (IDIs) viewed at main areas for improvement such as: shortage of nurses, salary, continuing professional development, career advancement opportunities, communication between nursing and managers (including top management), complexity of job, material rewards, continuity of care, challenges related to COVID-19.

Biography:

Maia Gogashvili – since 2012 Head of the Nursing Department at the School of Health Sciences and Public Health of the University of Georgia. Has PhD degree in Public Health. Has years of experience in: Teaching, development and implementation of degree curricula and Syllabuses in nursing; management and coordination of local and international projects; development and teaching of nursing courses; expert advisory work. She has actively participated in many international meetings related to Nursing and Health Care Management, education.



Hilal Alrahbi

University of Buraimi, Oman

Readiness to Learn Among Omani Patients

Assessing patients' readiness to learn is crucial at health care setting as it guides the process of health education, which is an integral part of healthcare quality. The purpose of this study was to assess the level of readiness to learn among patients visiting the Diwan of Royal Court Health Complex (DRCHC) in Oman; and assess the relationships between patients' readiness to learn and selected demographic variables. A cross sectional descriptive design using a questionnaire, with a convenience sample of 226 participants was used in this study. The findings indicated that about 56% of the participants scored sub-optimal level of readiness to learn. The mean value of level of readiness to learn was 48.35 and the standard deviation was 6.31. Moreover, the analysis indicated a significant relationship between level of readiness to learn and age [X^2 (2, N = 226) = 6.81. $p = 0.03$]; and level of readiness and gender [X^2 (1, N = 226) = 4.21. $p = 0.04$]. The findings of this study are very important and they form the basis for future interventions in the process of health education to provide the best quality of healthcare.

Biography:

Hilal Alrahbi has completed his PhD in 2013 from Villanova University, Pa. USA. He is the Dean of the College of Health Sciences at University of Buraimi, Oman.

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WORKSHOP

Day 1

NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

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Jussara Brito

Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

Al Wakra Hospital Wellbeing Clinic: “Healthy mothers, healthy babies, healthy society

Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (PMADs) are the most common complication of pregnancy and have been found to have long-term implications for both mother and child (Lancaster, 2010). Systematic reviews, suggest increased psychological symptoms, especially depressive and anxiety symptoms, in pregnant and postpartum women during COVID- 19 (Iyengar, 2021). In July 2020, AlWH implemented the first HMC Perinatal mental health clinic. The main objective was to establish an Integrated patient-centered care for all women leading to a better health and wellbeing to our generation, as well as for those that follow. The Clinic was drive in a collaborative and a multidisciplinary team of physicians, consultants, nurses/midwives, Clinical Nurse Specialist and psychiatrists. The clinic is being ruled once a week, from 7am to 3pm. The services offer screening and triage assessment, diagnose, and management of PMADs in alignment with national health strategy wich included mental health as the Fourth of Seven Specific initiatives priorities of Qatar National Health Strategy 2018-2020 (MOPH, 2018). Inside of AWH, perinatal mental health project, received a strong internal support from AWH EDON, Obstetrics & Gynecology Medical Director and mental health division. The services was sustained by a clear and concise pathway of universal prenatal and postnatal screening at first opportunity visit, postpartum follow-up and homecare visits across the clinical system. Other important millstone was represented by use of screening and triage tools and staff’ engagement. During screening staff nurse/midwife used (GAD2 and PHQ2 questionnaires, if patient score equal or more than 3, patient will be triage with GAD 7 and EPDS tools and patient clinical assessment done by Clinical Nurse Specialist. Patients after skilled assessment was, if necessary, referred to psychiatrist for further evaluation. During the process of implementation, March to June 2021, Al Wakra Hospital become a Covid-19 facility which interrupted the services. In July 2021, after Covid-19 facility redeployment, the services were re-implemented. At the same time some important initiatives were developed and implemented: patient Online Screening (QR Code, email and message), approval of Clinical Nurse Specialist Competency, Cerner optimization with inclusion of GAD2, PHQ2 as a screening scores at Cerner Intrapartum and, patient’s satisfaction survey for bereaved women.

Results: From August 2020 to July 2021, 1.012 women were screened for anxiety and depression, 85% screened at antenatally and 25% postnatally. The clinic covered 48 nationalities. The principal nationalities were Indian(25%), Egyptian (15%) and, only 2% Qataris women. The first screening assessment shows, 278 (27.5%) presented score equal and/or more than 3 for anxiety and, 276 (27.3%) for depression. After screening, these women were referred to triage assessment done by Clinical Nurse Specialist. Triage assessment shows

that 44 (15.9%) women presented score more than 10 for depression and, 37 (13.3%) shows score more than 10 for Anxiety. After complete triage assessment 10 (12%) women presented with anterior history of mental issues or PMAD's diagnose, doing follow-up or treatment inside or outside of Qatar; 45(55.5%) were referred for the first time to psychiatrist at AWH, HMC or Sidra Medicine to diagnose and, 26 (32%) were followed and managed through positive reinforcement and support activities. The principal diagnosis found: Grief Complication (8,6%), Bipolar Disorder (5.7%), Panic attack/PTSD (9%), Anxiety (14%), OCD (6%), Psychosis (6%) Depression (46%) and, Dissociation Disorder (6%). Risk suicidal evaluation and management was developed for 5 women with diagnose of PMD's in collaboration with AWH Mental Health team having 100% being in rooming-in, receiving support to breastfeed in

- National Perinatal task force
- N & M steering Committee
- National Guideline
- Interfacility stakeholder's support
- Internal support: DON's, Directors of Division, nurses, midwives, doctors, PCA etc.

Stage 1: Engage and Explore

Stage 4.

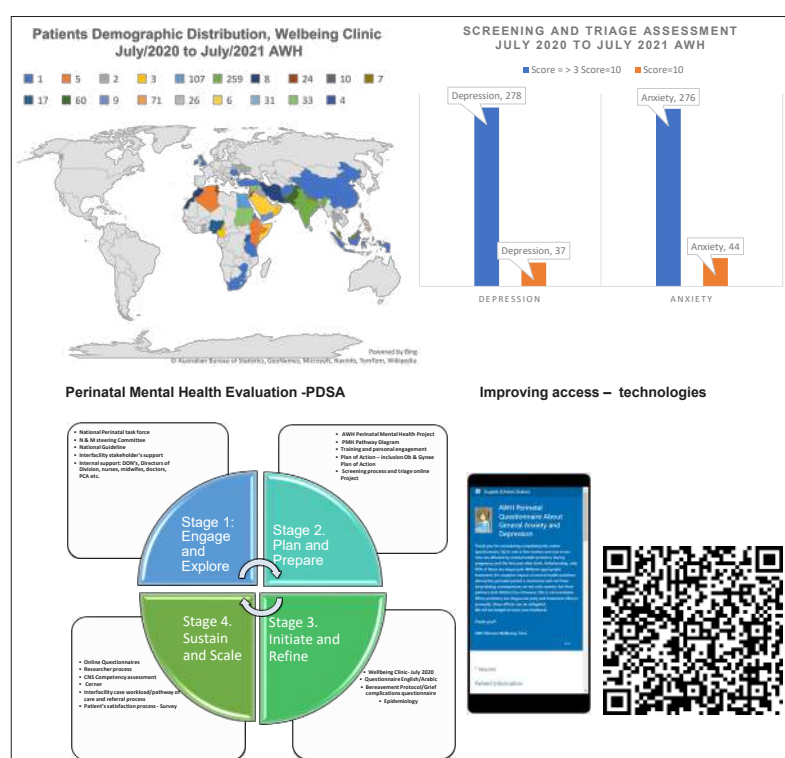
Stage 2. Plan and Prepare

Stage 3.

- AWH Perinatal Mental Health Project
- PMH Pathway Diagram
- Training and personal engagement
- Plan of Action – inclusion Ob & Gynae Plan of Action
- Screening process and triage online Project

accordance with their treatment, mother's safety and sleeping protection. The principal risk factors associated were partner/family support, social isolation, financial and social situation of expatriate families during COVID-19, domestic conflict/violence, Diseases (chronic pain, GDD, obesity) and perinatal trauma/loss.

Highlighted that the most common cause (92%) referred by women's sadness and excessive worries were absence of mother/family during delivery. The AWH incidence rate found for anxiety and depression was 15,9% and 13.3%, respectively. The data found on Anxiety and depression corroborate with international incidence rate of perinatal mood and anxiety disorders, between 7% and 20% in high income countries (Melville et al., 2010).



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ORAL PRESENTATION

Day 1

Day 1 May 16,2022

Sessions:

Nursing Management | Dental Nursing | Cardiovascular Nursing | Health Care | Nurse Practitioner
Nursing Education | Types of Nursing Education | Midwifery Nursing | Women Health Nursing
Cancer and Tumour Nursing | Mental Health Nursing | Paediatrics Nursing | Telemedicine and e-Health
Nursing Law | Pediatric Nursing & Healthcare | Gynecology and Obstetrics | Gerontological Nursing

Session Introduction

Title : Mastering the Art of Resuscitation: Introducing Innovative Methods to Manage Deterioration through Clinical Education

Fitz Gerald Camacho , REEM Hospital by BlueApple, UAE

Title : Surgical Patient Workflow

Eman Ramadan Ali , Al Rahba Hospital UAE

Title : Perceptions about online simulation training and experiences regarding the process among nursing students (at the Simulation Training Center)

Sondos Bsharat , Yezreel Valley College , Israel

Title : Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of Health Science Undergraduate Students at the University of Buraimi: Hand hygiene as a basic infection control measure

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Title : A Reliability and Validity of an Instrument to Evaluate the Nursing Risk Acute Kidney Injury Assessment Education Program of the Surgical Department- Pilot Study

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Title : Modern Wound Dressing Technique Saves Diabetes Mellitus Patient From Limb Amputation

Omotoyinbo Demilade , Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Nigeria

Title : Artificial Intelligence In Health Care

Shanthi Ida Sophia ,Sharda University (Nursing School), India

Title : Emotional intelligence

Kafa Hosyan , Healthpoint at Healthpoint, Abu Dhabi, UAE



Session Introduction

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Kelebogile Leah Manjinja , Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University; South Africa

Title : Application of Nanotechnology in Drug Delivery Systems for the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease by using Herbal Drugs

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Title : Hot Melt Extrusion An Emerging Drug Delivery Technology Of 21st Century

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Title : Versatility of film forming topical dermal spray of meloxicam in alleviating pain and inflammation

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Title : Synthesis, characterization and antibacterial activity of 3-amino 5,6-dimethoxyl-2-methyl derivatives Via 4H-benzo[d] [1,3]-oxazine-4-one and quinazolin-4-(3H)-one

Osarumwense Peter Osarodion , Ondo State University of Sciences and Technology, Nigeria

Title : Conquering Stress And Infertility

Anjali Devi Sharma , Medeor Hospital, Dubai, UAE

Mastering the Art of Resuscitation: Introducing Innovative Methods to Manage Deterioration through Clinical Education

Name: Fitz Gerald Camacho

REEM Hospital by BlueApple, United Arab Emirates



Life is very important. As healthcare providers, we spend time, effort, and resources to restore life. However, negligence, incompetence, lack of training, clinical education and team dynamics may cause someone's else life.

In REEM Hospital, being an emerging multispecialty facility, many patients imminently require management of critical illness. These illnesses can result in cardiac arrests. As a new facility, increasing incidence of code blue or cardiac arrest will not only affect its income, but also, its name, reputation, patient satisfaction and patient outcome.

To curve this incidence and its outcome, the clinical education program initiated a quality project to improve result of code blue and to prevent deterioration at the early stage before cardiac arrest occurs. This initiative is a proactive method grounded on best evidence from well-designed studies that demonstrate significance of having a coordinated system to avoid "failure to rescue", prevent deterioration, death, or serious adverse events by recognizing significant changes in patients' condition in a timely & consistent manner.

To determine the gaps of how cardiac arrest occurs and how resuscitation failed, data gathering has been done. Among the gaps that have been found are as follows: 1. Limited number of staffs are trained with advance cardiac life support, 2. Staff lacks clinical experience, 3. Unavailability of Early Warning Score Protocol, 4. Absence to incorporation of Chest Compression Fraction to Clinical Practice, 5. Lack of code blue awareness program and drills, and 6. Absence of Rapid Response Team

After gaps have been identified, clinical training department had launched coordinated initiatives such as incorporation of chest compression fraction to practice using the updated life support guidelines, development of early warning scores, initiating of rapid response and code blue teams, code blue drill activities, and incorporation of advance life support programs to critical areas.

The initiative have increased clinical outcomes of patients who suffered code blue incidences based on the statistics that the department has gathered.

Biography:

Fitz Gerald Camacho has completed his Master of Arts in Nursing, Major in Administration at the Philippine Women's University. He obtained his Bachelor of Science in Nursing at the University of the Immaculate Conception, Philippines where he was awarded as Cum Laude (with High Distinction). He is an expert in cardiac pediatric intensive care as most of his experiences is devoted in taking care of the children in critical area. At the start of his career, he was already engaged in clinical teaching in St. Augustine School of Nursing, Philippines. He has worked as a Clinical Resource Nurse in Salma Children's Rehabilitation Hospital, UAE. Presently, he is managing the Clinical Education Department of REEM Hospital by BlueApple Company.

fitzgenius79@yahoo.com

Care Coordination: Outpatient Case Management Model to Enhance Surgical Patient Journey

Eman Ramadan Ali

Al Rahba Hospital, UAE



Case management is a model of care delivery that integrates patient and provider satisfaction and consideration of cost factors and provides a method of managing individuals' holistic health concerns. Cancellation of elective surgeries is a major problem that increases wait times, waste surgeons/hospital resources, exacerbates costs and can negatively affect patients, both psychologically and physically. Our objectives were to implement case management model in outpatient setting through Assessment, Planning and Implementation to investigate the reasons for cancellations across specialties at elective hospital, to compare these reasons with previous data from the same centre between 2019 and 2021 to examine how cancellations affected patients' lives and views of the medical system in cases when the cancellations were potentially preventable, Also, to improve utilization and manage resources

Method: Cancellation records of all elective surgeries scheduled between January 2019 and June, 2021, at a medium-sized secondary elective hospital in Abu Dhabi, UAE were retrospectively reviewed. We evaluated the rates and reasons for cancellation and interviewed a subset of patients whose surgery was cancelled for a potentially preventable reason (i.e., delayed insurance approval, uncompleted pre-op investigation, lack of patient education on pre-op instructions, operating room running late, and some emergency case took place of scheduled surgery).

Results: Across 7 surgical specialties, (30.0%) of surgeries were cancelled and (83.5%) of these were for administrative or structural hospital related reasons. Although patients reported inconvenience, they were generally satisfied with the availability and the quality of the health care they received.

- By means of understanding the problem and analysing the reasons, we were able to customize the outpatient case management process [Implementing Care Coordination model, Following-Up patient in the process, Transitional Care, Communicating Post Transition and Evaluation]

to serve the patient care, moving away from fragmented model that focuses on single case to holistic approach that assist the hospital achieving maximum utilization of resources and enhanced positive patient experience.

Results: Following implementation of care coordination model, improving communication with multidisciplinary team, restructuring the manpower and creating case management screening tool within hospital medical record system CERNER, cancellation rate dropped from 30% to 14% in quarter 3 2021. This suggests that there has been incredible improvement in the management of surgical patient journey within the hospital.

Targeting other processes that affect surgical workflow may help to reduce cancellations for elective surgeries and thereby improve efficiency and patient outcomes.

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Title : Perceptions about online simulation training and experiences regarding the process among nursing students (at the Simulation Training Center)

Sondos Bsharat

Yezreel Valley College, Israel



Background: The development of knowledge and clinical thinking is influenced not only by the internal factors of the students but also by external factors, like satisfaction from the content taught, pedagogical resources, pedagogical methods, and the nature of the objectives and challenges offered. The COVID-19 epidemic forced various educational institutions to temporarily suspend frontal learning following the epidemic, nursing institutions used online simulative methods to replace the clinical experiences when the training institutions were closed. Simulations have been proven to be effective methods for learning high-level professional skills, such as collaboration, decision making, prioritization, effective communication skills, safety and clinical thinking. During the epidemic, at the Simulation Center of the Department of Nursing at yezreel Valley College, simulations were conducted online.

Aim: To test and understand the perceptions about online simulation training and experiences from the process among second year nursing students in two study tracks, generic and academic retraining program, as well as to compare the perceptions and experiences before and after a change made in online simulation structure.

Method: For the purpose of testing the hypotheses a cross-sectional study was conducted, the students were asked to answer a questionnaire, before and after the change was made.

Results: A significant difference was found in the students' perceptions before and after the change. Before the change the students presented a lower average score compared to the average obtained after the change was made. Regarding the experiences from the process, students reported more positive experiences after the change made compared to experiences reported before the change.

Conclusions: Students' perceptions and experiences about online simulation are related to the way it is delivered. It is necessary to adjust the content and the way students are evaluated in order to benefit from online simulative learning.

Biography :

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Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of Health Science Undergraduate Students at the University of Buraimi: Hand hygiene as a basic infection control measure

Janitha Plackal Ayyappan

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ABSTRACT

Safe hand hygiene practice is considered as the most essential components of patient safety among health science students, as they are exposed to their clinical practice in first few years of their education accelerating the chances of getting infection via cross transmission of hands through the healthcare worker to the patient is most common. Hence, it is vital to know the status of knowledge, attitude and practices of hand hygiene among undergraduate nursing and optometry students during their final year of training. To add, there is a lack of studies investigating the topic in Middle East. Especially Nursing and Optometry students' hand hygiene practices hardly compared. A quantitative cross sectional, questionnaire-based survey was carried out to investigate the level of knowledge, practices, and attitude of hand hygiene among university nursing and optometry undergraduate students in their final year of training. Knowledge part of hand hygiene was assessed by using a WHO hand hygiene questionnaire. While, attitude and practices were appraised by using a pre tested, validated questionnaire. Percentage was used to compare level of knowledge, attitude and practices of hand hygiene. The value of 0.05 considered as the statistical significance. In addition, 80% considered as power of the study. One hundred and forty-three subjects were take part in the survey of which 73 nursing students and 70 optometry students. Fisher's exact test was applied to test the level of knowledge on practice and attitude. There is a significance difference in the level of attitude was observed during the comparison of hand hygiene practices between both the participants.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, Hand hygiene

Biography:

DrJanitha has done her PhD in Health Education from University of Central Nicaragua (UCN), followed by Master's in Public health (MPH) from University of Roehampton (UK, Master of Optometry from Bharathi Vidyapeeth University,) & Bachelors in Optometry Pune, India. She is a fellow of Clinical Optometry (FLVPEI) from LV Prasad Eye Institute, India. Currently, she is an Assistant professor in College of Health sciences at the University of Buraimi, and published several articles in international peer-reviewed journals and presented research papers at international level conferences. Reviewer for Oman journal of ophthalmology and Malaysian Journal of Public Health and Medicine.

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Covid 19 nursing training

Mohammad Shaban

Clinical Education Manager, Health Point Hospital - Abu Dhabi, UAE



Background: COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the way things are done in walks of life including nursing education in both developing and developed countries. Nursing departments in all hospitals over the world responded to the pandemic following the guidelines of the World Health Organisation and different countries specific guidelines regarding the pandemic.

Aim: This reflective piece aims to describe the effect of COVID-19 on nursing education in UAE.

Result: Face-to-face teaching was essential for the patient facing and critical care area, for other units learning were converted to virtual remote learning, for some departments clinical experiences suspended to protect the healthcare providers from the pandemic. Internet accessibility for some learning solutions website was given to nurses to prevent the negatively affect the delivery of nursing education during the COVID-19 lockdown.

Conclusion and Implications for Nursing and/or Health Policy

The impact of COVID-19 on nursing education in the UAE and other parts of the world has shown that if adequate measures are put in place by the way of disaster preparedness mitigation strategies, future crises like COVID-19 will have less impact on nursing education. Therefore, health policymakers and nursing regulatory bodies should put policies in place that will help in responding, coping and recovering quickly from future occurrences.

Biography:

Mohammad Shaban, leading instructor of life support training, currently I am working as Clinical education manager in Health point hospital - Abu Dhabi.

As clinical educator, I believe that healthcare providers must keep updated with knowledge and skills because the evolution in the science and researches, every day is good chance to develop our knowledge and skills by maintaining education for everyone in many ways, from open discussion, direct observations of skills and knowledge test.

I have MSc in Leadership in Health professions Education, and Bachelor in Nursing in 2003. My nursing journey exceeding 17 years in many hospitals in Middle East and different positions (RN, Charge nurse, Nursing supervisor, Life support coordinator and Clinical educator), I notice that nurses are the heart of hospital which keep the hospital active and proactive. Without nurses efforts there will be continuity in medical progress and treatment progress. That required to keep the nurses updated always with the recent knowledge and practice. That lead to enhance the treatment plan and improve multidisciplinary efforts of care giver.

Through my education activity (CME lectures, case presentation, practice demonstration, Conferences, workshops...etc.) I hope that I will be able to have impact in future nursing education, share my clinical expertise and participate in research.

I believe by participating in conferences & virtual education and training, the clinical educator will be able to sharing and delivering care-effective, increase the awareness of the community, answering the attendance queries, and highlighted the common errors and risk factor of the non-medical participant.

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The Phenomenon of Nargila Smoking among Nursing Students

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Background: Smoking tobacco in a nargila (water pipe) is an increasingly serious phenomenon among young people in Israel, and is considered to have a negative effect on health. The literature that has been published reports a connection between smoking tobacco in a Nargila and the incidence of cancer of the mouth, bronchi, lungs, esophagus, and stomach. Mortality due to Nargila smoking is greater than due to cigarette smoking. Nursing students in Israel have the characteristic health behavior of young people like them selves. Nursing students smoke tobacco in a Nargila despite the knowledge they have acquired in the course of their studies.

Aims: To assess the effect of the professional knowledge acquired in the course of nursing studies on the scope of Nargila smoking among students and on their attitudes towards health behaviors.

Method: The research tool consisted three elements: social health behavior, knowledge and attitudes towards Nargila smoking, and demographic data.

Results: 601 nursing students (75.5% females, 24.4% males, age mean 24.7 sd 3.5) participated. A connection between smoking water pipe and women students in the nursing program studies was found $\chi^2(2) 51.7750$; $p = .00000$ and a connection between water pipe smoking and cigarette smoking $\chi^2(2) 51.7750$; $p = .00000$

There was a relatively very high frequency of Nargila smoking among immigrants from the former Soviet Union, despite the fact it is a rare phenomenon in their country of origin.

Conclusion: The role of the registered nurse in promoting health required a broad and in depth knowledge of health issues. The adoption of positive attitudes towards health behaviors, and personally following these behaviors will increase their ability to influence those around them.

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Omani Community's Perception towards Diabetic Retinopathy-related Educational Resources

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Diabetic Retinopathy contributes to 1% of the total 37 million blind population globally. In Oman, 12.3% of the community aged over 18 years are affected with Diabetes Mellitus. Health literacy is essential in advancing an individual's disease-linked knowledge, attitude and treatment compliance. Ineffective educational resources would not earn positive results. Hence, this study evaluated the Omani community's perception of these resources through a prospective, cross-sectional, questionnaire-based study approach including the native residents of Al Batinah, Sultanate of Oman. A self-administered, online questionnaire received responses from 253 participants using convenient sampling approach to evaluate the perception. The initial section of the questionnaire gathered information on the participant's demographic information. The second section collected the feedback on the participant's perception towards the availed DR material utilizing a five-point Likert scale. Descriptive statistics was administered for analyzing the demographic profile of the participants. Association between the perception and other research variables were analyzed using the Chi-square test, Fisher's exact test, and Multinomial logistic regression analysis. Out of the total 253 study participants, 51(20.2%) were males and 202 (79.8%) were females. Only 155 (61.26%) participants received Diabetic Retinopathy related health information. Optometrist (30.32%) was the primary source of information. There was a statistically insignificant relationship between the type of perception with the participant's socioeconomic or educational levels ($p>0.05$). 47.7% ($n=74$) of the survey population is highly satisfied with the received DR related health promotional resource. In conclusion, only 61.26% of the members received Diabetic Retinopathy related health information. Majority of them have a positive perception of Diabetic Retinopathy related health educational resources.

Biography

Dr Gopi Suresh Vankudre is closely involved with the research activities of the University of Buraimi. Inspired by the objectives of Universal Eye Health and as a primary eye care professional, his research interests are ocular disease prevention, health promotion, and assessment of the quality of eye health services. He has published in several national, international conferences and peer reviewed journals.

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The Importance Of Health Care

Hajara Bashari

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‘Like education health care also needs to be given importance’

Generally health and health care is a basic human need. For any society or community to develop it must be able to satisfy the human needs and health care is one of them. Health care is the maintenance or improvement of health through prevention, diagnosis, treatment, amelioration or cure of disease, illness, injury and other physical and mental impairments in people. The purpose of health care is to enhance quality of life by enhancing health such as restoring or maintaining health as well as assessment and certification. This also includes improving the experience of care, the health of the populace and reducing the cost of health care. The focus of health care must be safe and effective thus the A's of health care which are ask, advise, assess, assist and arrange. Health care must be accessible to all in the community and the quality of health work force must be adequate thus, the improvement in health must be satisfactory. The key to any society developing accordingly the health care must have the following; availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality. However, reasons for lack of access to health care includes financial resources, accessibility, lack of sufficient work force, motivation and demography. Health care is very important because it prevents diseases and disability, detects and treat illnesses with other health conditions and curtailing the spread of infectious illness.

BIOGRAPHY

Wing Commander Hajara Bashari is (RN/RM, FP Provider, counselor, ADPA, ADLS) presently the GSO NAF DHML under (Ministry Of Defence), former Director Nursing Services Medical Services Branch NAF Headquarters Abuja Nigeria. As a Director she was in charge of all nurses in the NAF and now she is the liaison officer for the Air Force in DHML. Hajara is passionate about her profession, has the flair for writing and has made few publications.

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Developing an obstetric ultrasound training programme for midwives: A scoping review

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Obstetric ultrasound is essential in the management of pregnancies and offers value in diagnosing and managing pregnancy complications. A scoping review was conducted to inform the development of an ultrasound training programme for midwives in primary healthcare facilities in Gauteng, South Africa. Relevant databases including CINAHL, ProQuest, ERIC, Scopus & PubMed were searched for published literature between 2010 and 2020 using the following search terms, *midwives, obstetric ultrasound and education/training*.

Results: From the search strategy, 238 articles were retrieved, of which 22 articles were selected for the final review. Thirty two percent of the articles included in the scoping review were published between 2010 and 2015 while 68% of the articles were published between 2016 and 2020. From the published literature included in the scoping review, the following themes emerged:

Barriers

Task sharing

Improving antenatal care

Ultrasound training programmes

Conclusion: Training midwives to perform obstetric ultrasound increases the availability of this service to expectant mothers. This permits appropriate referrals to tertiary medical facilities and optimizes maternal and foetal outcomes.

Biography

Yasmin is the lecturer and ultrasound programme coordinator at the University of Johannesburg. She is a sonographer and has a special interest in Obstetric & Gynaecology Ultrasound. She served as a trainer for the International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics & Gynaecology (ISUOG) on the outreach mission to Sudan. She completed her masters degree on the sensitivity of uterine artery spectral Doppler screening in predicting pre-eclampsia and foetal growth restriction and is currently registered for her PHD under the supervision of Dr Armstrong.

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A Reliability and Validity of an Instrument to Evaluate the Nursing Risk Acute Kidney Injury Assessment Education Program of the Surgical Department- Pilot Study

Nooreena Yusop

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Abstract:

Background: Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is common but under-recognized and delayed diagnosis may lead to morbidity and mortality. AKI is fully established with various guideline mainly KDIGO, RIFLE and AKIN it is somehow remained lacking through knowledge, understanding, assessment, and poor identification. High incidence and mortality rate due to AKI in Malaysia presumed to have inadequate assessment and intervention hence an education program for nurses should be developed.

Objective: To develop a valid and reliable research tools for nursing risk assessment education program in detection of AKI from assessed patients in the surgical wards.

Methods: The tools were developed involving three phases. Phase 1 the development of instruments through research and literature review. The tools were modified to fit the nurse's knowledge and understanding and undergone content validation process. Phase 2 involving pilot study as to test the instruments and phase 3 inclusive of analyzing the tools.

Results: Two types of tools were developed in the study. Type 1: The Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of AKI questionnaire and Type 2: The Nursing Risk Assessment of AKI form. Overall Content Validity Index value for type 1 instrument was 0.96 and type 2 instrument was 0.95. Content Validity Index Universal Agreement (UA-CVI) was 0.80 for both tools indicate achieved adequate standard of acceptability. Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.81 for overall while for domain knowledge was 0.70, domain practice was 0.67 and domain attitude towards AKI risk assessment was 0.71.

Conclusion: Knowledge, attitude and practice of AKI questionnaire and the Nursing Risk Assessment AKI form are valid tools to assess the level of knowledge and understanding of the nurses while the risk assessment form is to detect patient at risk of AKI.

The implementation of Artificial intelligence in a public hospital in South Africa

Sanele Enock Nene

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AI (Artificial Intelligence) is calling for the future of public healthcare system to be reimagined. In South African public hospitals, AI is already introduced to improve the healthcare system of the country. However, The Operational Managers in these public hospitals still prefer to use manual systems than AI technologies, they perceive AI as the threat that will take their jobs. The purpose of this study is to explore, describe, contrast, develop, and evaluate the various leadership strategies as a conceptual framework, applied by public health Operational Managers (OMs) to embrace AI benefits, with the aim to improve the healthcare system in a public hospital. In this presentation I will present the research methodology that will be followed in this study. A qualitative, exploratory, descriptive, and contextual research design will be used in this study, and it will be conducted into five phases. Structured individual interviews and focus groups interviews will be used to collect data. Giorgi's and Collaizi's phenomenological data analysis method will be adopted to analyze data in this study. The findings of this study will be described and supported with literature from which a conceptual framework for leadership strategies applied to facilitate the implementation of AI within public hospitals, will be developed, described, contrasted and evaluated.

Biography

Sanele Nene completed his Masters degree in 2019 from University of Johannesburg (UJ), he is currently doing a PhD in leadership with the College of Business and Economics in UJ. He is lecturing the Health Services Management in the Department of Nursing. He has published 3 peer reviewed papers and currently supervising 6 Masters students.

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Nursing telemedicine and multipliers training during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic – An experience report

Natalia Fernandes Martins Ferreira

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The current SARS-CoV-2 pandemic demanded an exponential increase in intensive care and specialized professionals. The deficit in specialized professionals in intensive care allied with the rising demand for ICUs highlighted the need to expand the specialized care for critical patients. In this scenario, an one year telemedicine project was implemented in the ICUs of two hospitals at the metropolitan region of Porto Alegre (RS/Brazil). The aims of this project were: implement a telemedicine model with formative second opinion (FSO) applied to the ICUs, support the management of care indicators, and train and qualify a multidisciplinary team. The telemedicine sessions were conducted by the nursing team and lasted around 30 to 50 minutes, focusing on the critical patients' evaluation, selection of priorities, and management and education of the technical team. Professionals' training was based on a protocol developed with the hospitals' nursing leaders, listing the main demands for each unit. By training the technical team to become multipliers brings to each professional the responsibility to replicate the knowledge, and change the Institutional culture, hence improving patients care. This improvement could be measured by the quality indicators, and also by the discussions and feedbacks from the medical team. Moreover, this work made possible to emphasize with the management team the importance of a continuous education allied with a managed matrix, in order to develop critical thinking and continuous care quality.

Biography:

Natalia Fernandes Martins Ferreira completed her graduation at the age of 26 at the Federal University of Health Sciences in Porto Alegre (UFCSPA). Specialist in Critical Adult at Grupo Hospitalar Conceição in 2018. She is currently studying Health Management at UFCSPA, is an Intensive Care Nurse at the HCPA ICU, and Consultant Nurse at IMPROVE.

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Modern Wound Dressing Technique Saves Diabetes Mellitus Patient From Limb Amputation

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INTRODUCTION: Wound is capable of causing pain, disturbing individual emotions and reducing productivity. Mrs F, a 49 year old Patient admitted on account of poorly healing chronic foot ulcer diagnosed of diabetic neuropathy with peripheral vascular disease. From Assessment, the wound measured 10cm by 8cm in length and breadth. Despite managing the wound with traditional method, the size and depth of the wound continued to increase with associated copious, offensive and purulent wound discharge with erythema on the surrounding skin.

METHOD: On-going wound assessment and daily dressing was done for a week then changed to alternate days till discharge. Wound swabs for microscopic culture and sensitivity was regularly conducted with appropriate antimicrobial. Protosan irrigating fluid, Protosan Gel®, Drez lotion®, Braunavidon® and 3M Transpore plaster were used to dress the wound coupled with ensuring appropriate dietary regimen.

RESULT: Doppler ultrasound revealed arterial insufficiency, hence Mrs F was initially booked for amputation. However, neither amputation nor Skin Grafting was done as initially planned as the Protosan Gel® rapidly aided the closure of the surface tissue.

DISCUSSION: With modern wound dressing technique, a significant progress was observed within a 3 weeks period. The foot ulcer was subsequently reviewed the dressing material changed to Braunavidone®

CONCLUSION: The use of wound dressing technique has been proven to facilitate healing. Therefore, it should be emphasized among medical practitioners specializing in the treatment of wound in order to ensure a good prognosis of wounds managed

Biography:

A clinical nurse in orthopedics and traumatology department, Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Ile-Ife, Osun State Nigeria. He is also a post graduate student with research focus on Chronic Wounds. Focus of interest, clinical practice and research has been around wound management for the past 5 years. He is a pioneer member and an executive of Wounds Nigeria.

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Artificial Intelligence In Health Care

Shanthi Ida Sophia

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The global healthcare system is struggling with increasing costs and unequal quality. We must shift our attention from the volume and profitability of services given, to the patient outcomes achieved. By 2040, health care will be replaced by health, and consumers will be able to intervene more effectively.

The following are the core competencies that all healthcare professionals should have by the end of the 21st century:

Provide patient-centered care: recognize, respect, and care about patients' differences, values, and preferences; express, listen, clearly inform, educate, and share decision-making and management; and advocate disease prevention. Continuously integrate and care for patients as part of an interdisciplinary team. Use evidence-based practice, which combines research with clinical practice and patient value, to provide the best possible care. Implement quality improvement measures: understand and apply basic safety design, standardization, and simplification measures to quality care and outcomes in relation to patient objective intervention to modify processes and systems of care with the goal of improving quality care.

Use informatics—information technology can help you communicate, manage knowledge, reduce errors, and make decisions. Artificial Intelligence is a cutting-edge technology that aids in the prior 5th key skill that any health professional should have. Patients expect more from their providers, and as the amount of data accessible grows, AI is poised to become an engine that aids in the development of care delivery. With available data and precise and reliable learning algorithms, AI assists humans in gaining unprecedented insights into diagnosis, care, and therapy in connection to patient outcome. From chronic diseases to imaging and risk assessment, health care is primed for some substantial changes. There are practically limitless ways to use technology to deliver more precise, efficient, and effective interventions at precisely the appropriate time in a patient's care. Mr. John McCarthy, an American computer scientist and cognitive scientist from Stanford University, is known as the "Father of Artificial Intelligence." He had been interested in artificial intelligence since 1948 and created the term in 1955.

What is artificial intelligence (AI)?

Intelligence is a natural human characteristic.

An AI is the ability of a digital computer or a computer-controlled robot to perform tasks that are normally performed by intelligent beings. The language utilized is Python, which is a sophisticated data analysis tool. Learning, reasoning, and perception are the goals of AI.

Speech recognition, decision-making, and visual perception are examples.

AI's Importance in Health Care

- 1) early identification of illnesses by the use of a smartwatch with sensors.
- 2) Algorithms are used to improve decision-making.
- 3) Therapy assistance—robots for extra work in pharmacies, crisis centers, and labs.
- 4) End-of-life care: When people age, their bodies succumb to diseases such as dementia, osteoporosis, and cardiovascular disease. Robots have the potential to change end-of-life care, decreasing the need for hospitalization and care homes.
- 5) Assistive care: Health care employs a large number of hospital employees. Spot at-risk patients and assist with early treatment using an AI data platform.

6) Improving the user experience: computer-based and intelligence-based frameworks are being developed to aid in the reduction of wait times in industries such as social insurance and the enhancement of employee work procedures.

7) Monitoring Health with Wearables: Wearables with sensors, such as the Fitbit and the Apple Watch, have become increasingly handy tools that help us measure our daily calorie intake, count steps, monitor our sleeping patterns, and keep track of our fitness.

8) Increased access to medical services: The lack of human administrative providers and competent technicians restricts access to life-saving decisions.

AI's Impact on Healthcare

1) By using a brain-computer interface, mind and machine can be brought together (BCI).

Research and development of next-generation radiology tools

3) Improving healthcare access in underserved or underdeveloped areas

4) Lowering the administrative costs associated with electronic health records

5) Reducing the likelihood of antimicrobial resistance

6) Increasing the precision of pathological image analytics

7) Embedding intelligence in medical devices and technologies

8) Promoting the use of immunotherapy in the treatment of cancer

Making the Electronic Health Record a Reliable Predictor of Risk

10) Using wearables and personal gadgets to track one's health

11) Utilizing smartphone selfies as diagnostic tools

At the bedside, artificial intelligence is revolutionizing therapeutic decision-making.

AI's Limitations

The current algorithms are unsuitable for use in clinical practice.

2) One clinic's Dta cannot be used by another clinic.

3) Inadequate data infrastructure and expertise for AI algorithm validation, deployment, and continuous re-calibration.

4) Data has been segmented, making it inaccessible throughout and within the enterprise.

5) Due to a lack of resources, there may be bias and it is impossible to share.

Solution: Before AI can begin, health-care data must be in a state that allows it to be shared and controlled in a way that is acceptable to the public and government sectors, and data should be housed in commercially available clouds.

This will necessitate figuring out how to ensure secrecy as well as how to handle data.

AI can play a significant role in health care if it is employed cautiously, effectively, ethically, and in a controlled manner.

Advantages: Allows for multitasking, reduces workload on available resources, and saves time. Adverse: High cost, increased unemployment, making humans sluggish, having no ethics, empathy, or dexterity are all disadvantages.

Biography:

Dr. Shanthy Ida have completed her UG from CMCH, Vellore in 1989, completed MSc nursing in Maternity nursing from CMCH, Ludhiana, Punjab in the year 1994. Then Ph D in maternity nursing in 2016 from Maharaj Vinayak Global University, Jaipur. She has 5years of Post Ph D and 28 years of post PG experience with 19 years as Principal, 4 years of clinical experience. She has published more than 15 articles & research, resource person, book chapters, book review & editorial committee member in CBS, ESN publishers, Journal review & peer reviewer in Journal of Emerging Technology and Innovative Research, Cactus Communications Services Pte. Ltd. Singapore, International Journal of Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Higher Education, New York. Member of TNAI, CMAI, Alumni CMCH, NSS, Int, society of CVS pharmacotherapy, honored for outstanding contribution in teaching by Mahila Unnati Sansta, a NGO, holds Asia, & India book of records for outstanding & maximum author contribution.s

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Emotional intelligence

Kafa Hosyan

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Background: Emotional intelligence has been widely accepted in the literature as part of nursing work, however the contribution of emotional intelligence in the nursing context requires further study.

Aim: This paper consider the value of emotional intelligence to nursing present an analysis of the emotional intelligence and descriptive correlational design with patients, nursing colleagues, and multidisciplinary team, and.

Method: A descriptive, observational and correlational study of nurses in there working area. Three variables were measured: emotional intelligence, coping styles (the Questionnaire for Dealing with Stress) and satisfaction with nurses own learning (Satisfaction and Self-Confidence in up to date knowledge and skills).

Results: Emotional intelligence plays an important part in forming successful human relationships. It's important in establishing therapeutic nurse–patient relationships but carries the risk of ‘burnout’ if prolonged or intense. To prevent this, nurses need to adopt strategies to protect their health. The potential value of emotional intelligence in this emotional work is an issue that still needs to be explored.

Conclusions: Analysis of the literature suggests that the modern demands of nursing draw on the skills of emotional intelligence to meet the needs of direct patient care and co- operative negotiations with the multidisciplinary team. EI can be further understood as the aptitude to combine emotion with intelligence, utilizing emotions as a means to support problem solving and other stress management. The significance of this needs to be recognized in nurse education. Nonetheless, emotional intelligence cannot be developed quickly enough through interpersonal skills training and therefore it is essential that nurse educators create assessment strategies that will identify emotional intelligence at recruitment.

Biography:

My name is Kafa Abu Hosyan, I am working as Registered nurse in Health point hospital - Abu Dhabi.

I graduate from Jordan university of science and technology with Bachelor degree in Nursing with Honor degree. As Registered nurse, I always need to give the maximum care and attention to patient, the care provided must be high standard to be keep pace with developments in nursing science, this required to competent skills and up to date knowledge. To achieve this, nurse should have maintained their knowledge by taking the nursing education in several ways like: CME, CNE, Workshops, nursing researches, nursing websites, conferences...etc.

I have I have total 12 years in nursing, working in Jordan and UAE, working in many units like: ICU, CCU, Surgical ward. Currently I'm quality link nurse in OPD and BLS instructor, ACLS instructor within the life support trainer in Healthpoint.

I participate in few nursing conferences as speaker, during the Pandemic I dedicate myself to enhance the community safety and protection from COVID19 by participating in Telemedicine and Department of health project toward increase the awareness of the community and tracking the positive cases and give patient education.

Nurses are the heart of the hospital, I will always have a commitment toward patient care, community service by maintain my team up-dated and skillful in their knowledge and skills

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Implementation of Perinatal Problem Identification Programme requires institutional support

Kelebogile Leah Manjinja

Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University; South Africa



Perinatal problem identification programme (PPIP) is a simple; user-friendly computer based programme that is used to capture perinatal data. Information obtained from PPIP data provides a reliable picture of perinatal care in South Africa that directs the health worker to areas that needs improvement. Hence, institutional support to professional nurses and midwives is imperative for an effective implementation of the programme. PPIP is more than just a data collection tool in identification of avoidable factors but a changing practice tool for quality care and best practice. Therefore, appropriate implementation of practice solutions emanating from the PPIP in S.A is crucial, not only to improve quality of care but to allow professional nurses to take ownership of the implementation process. In this situation, implementation of PPIP requires institutional support for its optimal implementation. It is necessary to explore and describe the need for a dedicated person to coordinate the implementation of PPIP, capacity and skills development programme and benefits of attending mortality meetings; training and workshops because implementation of PPIP requires institutional support most importantly for professional nurses and midwives.

Biography:

Kelebogile Leah Manjinja has completed her master's degree in nursing, advanced midwifery and neonatal nursing science at the age 40 years from Sefako Makgatho Health Science University in South Africa. She is a nurse educator working as a lecture of research (WIL) at Gauteng College of Nursing; SG Lourens Campus, South Africa. She has presented her study findings at Society of Midwives South Africa and SMU research day.

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CONQUERING STRESS AND INFERTILITY

Anjali Devi Sharma

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Stress word itself causes stress for many. It is a state of mental or emotional strain. Infertility also similarly creates stress in the mind of the person suffering from it. Interestingly Stress also leads to Infertility, by altering the hormonal milieu of an individual. Treatment of infertility therefore requires interventions to reduce Stress. Diagnosing and quantifying this stress is very important. Stress reduction requires a multimodality approach. It should include pharmacological, non-pharmacological, behavioural, psychological, social, lifestyle, educational and mind-body interventions or strategies. These various approaches to reduce stress and manage infertility needs a structured clinical testing and trials. Once these interventions are routinely included in all clinics and hospitals managing infertility, their effects could be better studied. This article aims to inculcate this multimodality approach in each and every health care provider who is involved in managing Infertility.



Biography:

Ms. Anjali Devi Sharma is currently working at Medeor Hospital, Dubai, UAE as a Registered Nurse in the Operation Theatre. She has completed her Post-Graduation in Community Health Nursing from the National Institute of Nursing, PGIMER, Chandigarh, India. She is also pursuing her PhD from the Department of Nursing, Desh Bhagat University, Punjab, India. She has varied experience of clinical nursing and nursing education over the last 7 years. She has over 10 publications in national and international journals; and has presented her work at multiple conferences for which she has also been awarded.

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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Application of Nanotechnology in Drug Delivery Systems for the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease by using Herbal Drugs

Abdul Hafeez

Glocal School of Pharmacy, Glocal University, India



Herbal drugs are very useful in neuronal disorder such as AD but low bioavailability via oral drug delivery has some limitation. This can be overcome with the help of nanotechnology; it might be possible to pass the blood-brain barrier and deliver large amount of herbal drugs to the brain. In the treatment of AD, Nanotechnology is the new technique of using nanomaterials to deliver therapeutic agents to targeted sites in brain. Nanotechnology offers multiple benefits. Nanotechnologies include various nano formulations such as microemulsion, nanoemulsions, liquid crystal, nanostructured lipid carrier, solid lipid nanoparticle and polymeric nanoparticle.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Herbal formulation, Nanotechnologies, Drug delivery, Lipid nanoparticles, Nanosuspension, Nanoemulsion.

Biography:

Dr. Abdul Hafeez Ph.D. in Pharmacy (Pharmaceutics) having 10+ year experience in academic and research. Currently he is working with Glocal University as a Associate Professor in school of pharmacy. During his academic Career he involved in various academic activities modern teaching Advanced use of technology in the education process scholarly interests range widely, from the development of gastro retentive drug delivery systems, Nano drug delivery, buccal drug delivery systems, ocular drug delivery systems, vesicular drug delivery systems, micro particulate, Nano particulate drug delivery systems *etc.* He has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals with Good Index Journals. He Has Published several book chapters. He presented research paper many national and international conferences. He is a member of reputed pharmaceutical societies like Association of Pharmaceutical Teachers of India (APTI), Indian Pharmacy Graduate Association (IPGA), (IPA) and International Association of Oncology (IAO).

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

Hot Melt Extrusion An Emerging Drug Delivery Technology Of 21st Century

Rashid Mahmood,

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Hot melt extrusion (HME) is emerging technology which is gaining high importance in the pharmaceutical industry as a novel technique for the preparation of various dosage forms and drug delivery systems, for example granules and sustained release tablets. It is a fast growing technology platform that is utilized to solve difficult formulation challenges, primarily in the area of solubilization. Due to fast processing, high degree of automation, absence of solvents, simple and continuous operation and ability to process poorly compactable material into tablet form are some of the main advantages offered over conventional processing by this emerging technique. Applications of HME in pharmaceutical industry continues to grow and recent success of this technique have made it a useful tool of consideration as a drug delivery solution.

The use of hot-melt extrusion (HME) within the pharmaceutical industry is steadily increasing, due to its proven ability to efficiently manufacture novel products.. HME involves the application of heat, pressure and agitation through an extrusion channel to mix materials together, and subsequently forcing them out through a die. Twin-screw extruders are most popular in solid dosage form development as it imparts both dispersive and distributive mixing. It blends materials while also imparting high shear to break-up particles and disperse them. HME extrusion has been shown to molecularly disperse poorly soluble drugs in a polymer carrier, increasing dissolution rates and bioavailability. The utilization of hot-soften expulsion (HME) inside the pharmaceutical business is consistently expanding, because of its demonstrated capacity to productively make novel items. The procedure has been used promptly in the plastics business for longer than a century and has been utilized to make clinical gadgets for a very long while. The improvement of novel medications with poor dissolvability and bioavailability brought the use of HME into the domain of medication conveyance frameworks. This has explicitly been appeared in the advancement of medication conveyance frameworks of both strong dose structures and transdermal patches. HME includes the utilization of warmth, weight and tumult through an expulsion channel to combine materials, and along these lines driving them out through a kick the bucket. Twin-screw extruders are generally well known in strong measurement structure advancement as it gives both dispersive and distributive blending. It mixes materials while additionally granting high shear to separation particles and scatter them. HME expulsion has been appeared to molecularly scatter ineffectively dissolvable medications in a polymer bearer, expanding disintegration rates and bioavailability. The most widely recognized trouble experienced in delivering such scatterings is adjustment of shapeless medications, which keeps them from recrystallization during capacity. Pharmaceutical mechanical providers, of the two materials and gear, have expanded their improvement of hardware and synthetic concoctions for explicit use with HME. Unmistakably, HME has been distinguished as a significant and huge procedure to additionally upgrade tranquilize solvency and strong scattering creation. The pharmaceutical improvement of nebulous strong scatterings (ASDs) by hot-liquefy expulsion (HME) is quickly evaluated. A deliberate bit by bit approach is introduced, where thermodynamics, polymer screening, multivariate measurements and procedure enhancement are consolidated, to expand the accomplishment of HME-based medication item advancement. The quality by structure (QbD) idea is acquainted and applied with HME. Steps and devices for its successful execution are given, including hazard evaluation featuring pivotal focuses. The specialized and logical specificities of HME-based ASDs are talked about considering the current worldview of medication advancement and in-accordance with administrative rules

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from the ICH areas. Contextual investigations of as of late affirmed HME items are introduced. Pharmaceutical improvement expects to give vigorous information through the utilization of deliberate methodologies that permit planning a quality item and its assembling procedure reliably. The data and information gathered from improvement and creation ought to give the logical comprehension to help a plan space, sedate item particulars and procedure controls. The total comprehension of the plan and procedure is united in the Common Technical Document and afterward used to present another medication application to the capable specialists. In HME-based medication items, a powerful pre-definition appraisal is the way in to a fruitful turn of events. A bit by bit approach, beginning with the thermodynamic assessment of a few frameworks, trailed by a polymer screening test combined with multivariate measurable investigation, is helpful to quickly recognize the most encouraging HME frameworks. This is the best approach to abstain from sitting around idly, cash and exertion in bombed synthesis.

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Versatility of film forming topical dermal spray of meloxicam in alleviating pain and inflammation

Vaskuri G S Sainaga Jyothi

Department of Pharmaceutics, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hyderabad, India



Meloxicam, a selective COX-2 inhibitor, is well known for ameliorating pain associated with osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and mastitis. However, indigestion and stomach upset are most common side effects allied with this drug and raises a concern for its topical delivery. Film forming topical dermal spray (FFTDS) was ascertained as the most suitable topical formulation; fabricated for augmenting inflammation and pain. Meloxicam FFTDS was designed with ethanol and DMSO as solvents. Menthol and Eudragit E 100 were used as penetration enhancer and film forming polymer respectively. FFTDS was evaluated for appearance, pH, viscosity, spray pattern, stickiness, water washability, drug assay, and stability. In vivo studies were performed in rats by inducing carrageenan-mediated inflammation and evaluated for COX-2 and caspase-1 expression, pro-inflammatory cytokine levels by western blot and ELISA. FFTDS exhibited 41.63 % change in paw volume which was similar ($P>0.05$) to the oral dispersion with 33.67 % change in paw volume. ELISA of FFTDS resulted in 4, 2.5 and 1.7 folds decrease in IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α levels respectively and significant ($P<0.05$) decline in COX-2 and caspase-1 expression as compared to positive control group. Histopathology for paw tissues were also performed. Results revealed marked diminution in inflammation in addition to localization of moderate oedema. Our study thus revealed the potential of FFTDS in alleviating pain and inflammation, showing promising delivery of meloxicam to the site of action via topical route.

Biography:

Vaskuri G S Sainaga Jyothi is pursuing her PhD at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research- Hyderabad in the field of pharmaceutics and completed her master's degree from the same institute. She has been awarded NIPER fellowship for her master's degree in the year 2016-2018 and PhD degree for the year 2018-2023. She had tackled various industry projects and performed sample analysis where one of the product has been filed patent. She has 2 Indian patents with complete filing. She has published more than 10 research/review papers in peer reviewed journals and 1 book chapter.

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Synthesis, characterization and antibacterial activity of 3-amino 5,6-dimethoxyl-2-methyl derivatives Via 4H-benzo[d] [1,3]-oxazine-4-one and quinazolin-4-(3H)-one

Osarumwense Peter Osarodion

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Introduction: Bacterial and fungal infections have been for many centuries a major cause of death in humans. It was found in late 19th century that many common diseases are caused by microscopic pathogens which led to introduction of antiseptic procedures in order to diminish mortality related to postsurgical infections. Quinazolinone nucleus is a very attractive and useful scaffold in medicinal chemistry.

Methods: The condensation of 2-amino-methyl-4, 5-dimethoxybenzoate with acetic anhydride yielded the cyclic compound 2-methyl-4, 5-disubstituted-1, 3-benzo-oxazine-4-one which further produce a novel 2,3-disubstituted quinazolin-4 ones via the reaction with hydrazine hydrate. The compounds synthesized were unequivocally confirmed by means of Infrared, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (¹H and ¹³C), Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrophotometer and Elemental analysis. The synthesized compounds were screened against various strains of microorganism; Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus species, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Serratia marcescens, and candida albicans.

Results: Compounds 1 and 2 showed significant activity against Staphylococcus aureus and Serratia marcescens with MIC ranging from 6 – 12 mg/mL.

Discussion: compound 1 displayed a singlet signal at: δ 3.78 attributed to methoxy group and singlet at δ 3.68 which was due to methyl group. Other singlets appeared at δ 7.16 and 6.40 attributed to aromatic protons. Also, ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 2 showed a characteristic signal at δ 2.56 (singlet) corresponding to methyl group and duplet at: δ 3.90 for methoxy group. Another signal appeared at 5.80 which was attributed to the protons of the amino group. For the IR spectra, compound 1 was characterized by absence of ν NH₂ and presence of ν C-O stretch in 1101 cm⁻¹ region of the compound. Compound 2 was characterized by absence of ν C=O and presence of ν NH₂ in 3301 cm⁻¹ and 3300 region of the compounds.

Conclusion: Compound 2 has a higher antibacterial activity compared to Compound 1 and the control drugs, Ciprofloxacin (CPX) and Ketanaxol (PEF). Compound 2 showed a higher analgesic activity compared to compound 1, indomethacin and acetylsalicylic acid, which is a standard analgesic drug..

Keywords: antibacterial activity; quinazolin-4(3H)-One; 5,6-dimethoxyl 2-methyl 4H-benzo[d] [1,3]- oxazine-4-One; nucleophile; synthesis; 3-amino-5,6-dimethoxyl-2-methyl quinazolin-4(3H)-One.

Biography :

DR. OSARUMWENSE PETER OSARODION has completed his PhD at the age of 35 years from the University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. He is the Lecturer of Ondo State University of Science and Technology, Ondo State, Nigeria a premier University. He has published more than 30 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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5th World Congress on

NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Day 2



Candice Chang Tomas

Salma Children's Long-Term Care and Rehabilitation Hospital, UAE

Enhancing Patient Safety In Healthcare Through Data Driven Decision Making

INTRODUCTION OR BACKGROUND: Healthcare has thoroughly evolved through the years when it comes to reducing harm in the delivery of care. There had been so many initiatives globally covering International Patient safety goals to mitigate risks across the healthcare continuum but we can't deny the fact that some of these initiatives have not totally addressed the reality of having unwarranted variances occurring in different healthcare settings due to the fact that it failed to integrate data with those improvement measures being launched by any healthcare organization per se. Clinical measures, cost and operational data should be fully integrated with quality improvement efforts to be able to leverage on the organization's existing resources and adopted culture to be equipped with a more efficient risk reduction strategies in its delivery of care across the organization.

To quote an article on patient safety by Pestotnik and Lemon; "Two significant studies published in the 1990s put patient safety in the spotlight: **Incidence of Adverse Events and Negligence in Hospitalized Patients — Results of the Harvard Medical Practice Study** (1991) and *To Err Is Human* (1999). The reports concluded, respectively, that a) patient harm occurs frequent and is often caused by substandard care and b) adverse events are more likely the result of systemic flaw, rather than individual negligence. Further, adverse events and preventable errors in healthcare are the **third leading cause of death** in the U.S.—proving that while the industry may have done work and performed research to improve patient safety, it's made little to no progress. In fact, patients today are experiencing 10 times the rate of preventable harm as they were in the 1990s." It is highly apparent that up to now, system is still unreliable as it fails to look deeper into the cause of substandard practices which are measurable and can lead healthcare leaders and managers towards a more analytical and logical way of reviewing data gathered rather than focusing on the common trend and the generic solutions laid down by healthcare experts globally.

Weakness in the current system still lays down on the fact that healthcare organizations still play safe when it comes to presenting their metrics as a measure of their performance. Another point to consider is that the inefficiency of quality improvement initiatives is due to the lack of good surveillance and monitoring of data. No concrete system of follow up on the initiatives are done. This causes a fragmented system of addressing variances thus it lacks consistency and robustness. In addition to these, inaccurate system of reporting is also noted which doesn't truly reflect real time measurements of potential harm to patient's care. If there is likewise lack of repercussions, then patient safety threat just yields a stagnant situation which just goes on and on in cycles and would remain endless.

Data driven decision making is meant to describe how organizations integrate decision making with the efficient use of data as an objective information. Extracting meaning and deciphering data is crucial to effecting appropriate

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and timely change in any healthcare system. Providing safe care remains the priority but how to deal with current challenges in healthcare remains a struggle. It is answering question as to how an organization can provide effective care while remaining financially viable and equipped, amidst constraint in resources and burdened by the global healthcare crisis we are all confronted with. Data driven decision making as a driver for change utilizes data coming from front line staff who basically understands the process and the goals of quality healthcare. Through the data generated at every patient encounter detail, relevant opportunities for improvement becomes more sound, timely and effective.

Motivation and Ingenuity are characteristics that can be applied when looking into data driven decision making. These would allow for ways of looking into infinite possibilities on how a phenomenon can be addressed which weren't even apparent from the beginning. The shift to value-based care has truly depended more on data on how to manage unwanted clinical variations in healthcare amidst the global demands. Innovation in healthcare can be more predictive basing on the accuracy, reliability and validity of data gathered. Anticipating potential failure in effecting change enables stakeholder to plan well and prepare for the worst possible scenario of implementing decisions which might affect patient's clinical outcome.

Objectives: This presentation aims to highlight the importance of data driven decision making in healthcare to improve patient safety initiatives across the healthcare continuum. It would deal with strategies and real time application of data in improving quality.

Methods: Use of quality tools, RCAs, KPI's, FOCUS PDCA approach in presenting improvements done using data generated in healthcare delivery.

Results:

Example 1: Rate of Code Blue per 1000 patient days had significantly dropped.

2. Rate of unplanned transfers had dropped

3. Compliance Percentage on patient safety goals Key Performance Indicators.

Discussion: Data driven approach to decision making positively impacts provision of quality healthcare. There are so many dimensions of quality, but bottom line remains advocating patient safety with strategies that will reduce unwarranted clinical variations. The use of evidenced based data in arriving at a sound judgement and clinical decision-making leverages on optimum resources to ensure positive clinical outcome. Having an integrated data can make healthcare delivery safer with incisive tools to address organizational weakness in patient safety. To be able to leverage on data driven approach, it must consider interplay of relevant factors that would affect metrics alone. Culture, process and technology works hand in hand to be able to arrive at a sound decision making in improving culture of accountability and caring in healthcare. Gone are the days that healthcare leaders/ providers rely on their subjective analysis of trends to come up with system change or implement the bureaucratic system to control their employee's behavior and practices. Its highly recognizable now that inequities and clinical decisions are more precise when taken into the context of results either concurrent or retrospective data for so long as it is generated from the complexity of healthcare delivery.

Challenges are imminent at any given point of the data analytics but it is an essential process for any healthcare professional to understand. Being data oriented would mean drawing up realistic conclusions based on logic and

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not simply based on intuition or gut feel. This is far better way of hitting the core of any healthcare variations rather than implementing system change which is limited and merely based on the superficial shallow issues but not the touching possible occult factors revolving around those pressing issues.

Conclusion: Data Driven Decision Making should be a tactical part of any healthcare organization's strategic plan. Use of Key Performance Indicators to drive decision making ensures a more targeted approach of dealing with healthcare challenges in any organization. Trends and anomalies are detected early on, which mitigates risks through proper quantification and development of a more proactive approach in ensuring patient safety. Data Driven Decision Making leverages on costs, standards, technology and the adopted culture of an organization ensuring a disciplined approach in managing changes and following up on it.

Biography

Candice is an experienced Nursing Administrator who have been working in the Middle East for 26 continuous years of her Nursing practice mainly in specialized areas of Adult ICU, Cardiac Telemetry, Coronary Care, Medical High Dependency, Long Term Ventilator and Oncology. She has joined Salma since May 2018 after a 10 year extensive work experience at Sheikh Khalifa Medical City following a previous progressive 13 years experience as Director of Nursing in Riyadh, KSA.

She has always been passionate about patient safety. She believes that Nursing is an honorable profession consistently seeking out non-maleficence in all its ways. She always wanted to make a difference in the lives of patients most specifically those with complex care and extensive needs. She believes that service excellence can only be achieved through collaborative multidisciplinary care with patient and family involvement in it.

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NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE



Gloria Escalona

San Jose State University, CA, USA

An Effective Educational Intervention on Antimicrobial Stewardship to Licensed Nurses in a Skilled Nursing Facility

This study examines the impact of an educational intervention on antimicrobial stewardship (AS) to licensed nurses and is among the first to examine the response of the various types of licensed nurses working in a Skilled Nursing Facility. Three methodologies were used: 1) an Educational Intervention to licensed nurses on the definition and need for AS, the use of infection criteria, and a new infection decision algorithm; 2) a post-educational intervention Nurse Survey; and 3) a retrospective pre- and post-educational intervention medical records audit of antimicrobial use and adherence to infection criteria. Comparisons were made between units staffed by RNs and those by LVNs, and between units where NPs were allowed to order medications and those where NPs were not allowed to order medications. This study received IRB approval. Prior to the educational intervention participating nurses were not aware of their role in AS. After the education intervention, all understood the importance of their role and antibiotic orders decreased. It is recommended that AS efforts in nursing homes: should involve all licensed nurses, should enforce infection criteria, and can be effective when applied at point of care, i.e., within the nursing department. In addition, the various categories of nurses in long term care facilities should be differentiated in both research and practice. The various categories of nurses in long term care facilities should be differentiated in both research and practice in order to help determine the nurses' role and accountability to resident care, the nursing competencies needed, and address staffing requirements..

Biography:

Dr. Escalona has been an RN for over 45 years and spent the past 20 years as an infection preventionist and staff educator for SNFs. She is now in private practice as a consultant, and mobile foot and wound care nurse serving the elderly in their home or facility, and teaching foot care nursing. Currently she is helping establish an advanced foot care nursing program at SJSU. She volunteers at local homeless shelters providing foot and wound care to low income and unhoused populations; and studying energy healing. A popular speaker she continues to strongly advocate appropriate and evidence-based use of antimicrobials as well as appropriate health care for the unhoused and geriatric populations.

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Madeline Gervase

Doctorate of Philosophy institution: Northcentral University, USA

Teacher Presence: Markers of Learning for the Online Learning Community

Creating an online learning environment that encourages critical thinking and allows the learner to take ownership of their learning promotes a positive teaching and learning process, with effective outcomes. The application of knowledge and creating the learning environment to promote a profitable experience combines the theories of Fried (2001), and his authentic assessment process and the innovative integrative approach to learning application of Kolb (1984), to formulate this experiential learning platform. The learner is the center and focal point of the educational process. It is necessary to engage the learner's spirit and mind and establish a connected community. When a learning environment is innovative and energized, there is networking, passion, and open communication. This energy demonstrates that the learning community is engaged and excited to participate in the program of study. Dewey (1938) embraced the idea of experiential education as a paradigm of social presence, suggesting that the quality of the learning experience is realized to the degree in which individuals form a community group for learning. It is important to identify the methods that encourage community participation and incorporate creative activities into the teaching process routinely. When students enjoy the teaching process, they often do not realize that they are actually learning. By creating innovative avenues to empower students and support autonomy, the student will have the desire to want more to accomplish their goals and a positive teaching and learning process with effective outcomes.

Biography:

Dr. Madeline Gervase has garnered a wealth of experience in academia and clinical practice for over 30 years. She has also held positions as Institution President, Dean of Nursing, Associate and Assistant Professor, and as a Nurse Practitioner, Clinical Nurse Specialist, Advanced Practice Nurse for critical care. She has a PhD in Education - Instructional Leadership and Curriculum Design from Northcentral University, and has a Doctorate of Nursing Practice degree from Frontier Nursing University. She is also a member of several professional national and international associations, community boards and health care collaborative organizations.

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Mary Estelle Bester

Georgia Southern University, Georgia, USA

Through the 'Covid'-lens: triumphs and scars in Nursing Education

Nursing Education is not going to escape 'Long-Covid Syndrome'. The question is whether we are going to accept our 'lingering symptoms' with our success stories and transform Nursing Education for the years to come. Nursing Educators tell stories of resilience in the face of clinical facilities closing, finding meaningful simulation experiences, dealing with disparities in technology access of students and suddenly becoming experts in technology troubleshooting, while fulfilling the role of a therapist in dealing with student anxiety and insecurities. But numerous stories are also shared on social media about health care professionals, including nursing educators who are burnout and leaving the profession.

New graduate nurses are said to lack clinical judgement; the number of students passing NCLEX is dropping; and some Nursing Schools' accreditation status is being threatened. The realities of Covid-19 forced us to scrutinize our course syllabi, putting our "content" on a "strict diet."

We can only move forward if we are seriously doing introspection and ask: *are we teaching the 'right things', are we teaching the 'right' way, are students learning the 'right' things?*

Biography:

Mary Estelle Bester has a Nursing Education Career of more than 25 years, with experience in South Africa, Saudi Arabia, and the USA. Scholarly interest is focused on improving teaching and learning structures and processes to improve outcomes for the student, the profession, and the well-being of our patients, family, and communities.

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5th World Congress on
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May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

ORAL PRESENTATION

Day 2

Day 2 May 17, 2022

Sessions:

Nursing Management | Dental Nursing | Cardiovascular Nursing | Health Care | Nurse Practitioner
Nursing Education | Types of Nursing Education | Midwifery Nursing | Women Health Nursing
Cancer and Tumour Nursing | Mental Health Nursing | Paediatrics Nursing | Telemedicine and e-Health
Nursing Law | Pediatric Nursing & Healthcare | Gynecology and Obstetrics | Gerontological Nursing

Session Introduction

Title :The Nurse Residency Program: Navigating the Transition of Nurses in the Clinical Setting

Maria Martina Geraldine Q. Dimalibot , Luke's Medical Center, Philippine

Title: Autonomy Among School Nurses In Bahrain

Faten Ali A.Rahim Hassani , Public Health Directorate, School Health Section , Bahrain

Title : Effectiveness of Self-Management Program in Metabolicrelated Multiple Chronic Diseases among the Elderly: Solomon Four Group Research Design

Tung-Chen Han , National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Title : Enhancing Patient Safety In Healthcare Through Data Driven Decision Making

Candice Chang Tomas , Salma Children's Long-Term Care and Rehabilitation Hospital ,UAE

Title : Development of childhood sensory based sexuality towards adult sexuality

Name: Frida Nøddebo Nyrup , UCL University College, Denmark

Title : Challenges in clinical teaching and learning during the era of the COVID-19 global pandemic and preparedness for continuity: A Meta-synthesis

Agnes Makhene , Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Johannesburg. South Africa

Title : Perception of other healthcare professionals about the nurses' role and competencies in veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation care: A qualitative study

Chitra Vellolikalam , College of Nursing, PAAET, Shuwaikh Educational Region, Kuwait

Title : Smart Nanoparticles for Drug delivery Applications: Recent Development and future prospectus in Pharmaceuticals

Rupali Sharma, Amity Institute of Pharmacy, Amity University Haryana, Manesar, India

Title : Antioxidant potential and anticholinesterase actions of beta-carotene on vascular dysfunction associated vascular dementia in diabetic rats

Arunachalam Muthuraman, AIMST University, Malaysia

Title : Ive Restructuring As A Psychological Intervention On Level Of Cancer Pain

Firdousa Jan , NIMS University Jaipur, India

Evaluation of the antimicrobial contribution of polymers surface-modified nanoliposomes, loaded with colistin, against sensitive and colistin-resistant clinical Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Isabella Perdomo-Bustamante and Natalia Isaza-Lenis , Faculty of Natural Sciences , ICESI University, Colombia

Title : The effect of pet therapy program on nursing students in a school based pet therapy course in Taiwan

Mei-Hsin Lai , College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Title : NEUROPROTECTIVE POTENTIAL OF GAMBOGENIC ACID BY NRF2 UPREGULATION AGAINST OXIDATIVE STRESS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

J. Narayanan, SRM College of Pharmacy, SRM IST, India

Title : Effect of the solid-dispersion method on the solubility and dissolution of bilastine using spray drying technique

Dipti Patel , Parul Institute of Pharmacy & Research, Faculty of Pharmacy, Parul University , India

Session Introduction

Title : Effect of the solid-dispersion method on the solubility and dissolution of bilastine using spray drying technique

Dipti Patel , Parul Institute of Pharmacy & Research, Faculty of Pharmacy, Parul University , India

Title : Development of self-assembling systems as a strategy against antimicrobial resistance: Production of functionalized liposomes with a double layer of polyelectrolytes

Victoria-Sanclemente and Santiago Castro-Sandino , Faculty of Natural Sciences , ICESI University, Colombia

Title : Beta-carotene ameliorates the streptozotocin-induced diabetic vascular dementia in rat

Lim Khian Giap , Faculty of Pharmacy, AIMST University, Malaysia

Title : Comparison of final exam scores of nursing students who attended face-to-face classes and those who attended hybrid classes

Soyoka Kelly, Sendai Seiyō Gakuin College, Japan

Title : An Effective Educational Intervention on Antimicrobial Stewardship to Licensed Nurses in a Skilled Nursing Facility

Gloria Escalona, San Jose State University, USA

Title : Teacher Presence: Markers of Learning for the Online Learning Community

Madeline Gervase , Doctorate of Philosophy institution: Northcentral University, USA

Title : Through the 'Covid'-lens: triumphs and scars in Nursing Education

Mary Estelle Bester, Georgia Southern University, Georgia, USA

Title : Nursing Entrepreneurship: How to pivot during these times of Crisis and maximize your skills to effect Global Change

Tania L. Simmons , CEO, Healing for The Nations and Academic Nursing Professor, USA

Title : The Transformational Role of the Nurse Health Coach

Tracey Long, Conference series, USA

Title : Current Issues of Nursing Education in India: "Tradition to transition

ANUSHA KOMMINI , One Beat College of Medical Sciences, Uttar Pradesh, India

Title : In vitro cytotoxic effect evaluation of Pazopanib SMEDDS in Human renal Adenocarcinomas Cell line (ACHN)

Devender Kumar , Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India

The Nurse Residency Program: Navigating the Transition of Nurses in the Clinical Setting

Maria Martina Geraldine Q. Dimalibot
Luke's Medical Center, Philippines



Professional Nursing Education has been impactful during this COVID-19 pandemic. The role of educators and clinical preceptors have been critical in molding nurses across hospitals in the country. As new graduate nurses transition to clinical practice, the Nurse Residency Program of St. Luke's Medical Center grounded itself as an effective strategy to prepare clinicians in the bedside during these unprecedented times. The program theoretically underpins the institution's professional practice framework - *Patients First* - that aims at developing nurses who are collaborative, excellent communicators, clinically intuitive (clinical judgement), and compassionate. This was the key towards exemplary outcomes of the medical center.

As a process improvement, the program noted various challenges and concerns of nurses through a survey and focus group discussion. These issues were then addressed through different strategies inherent to the conduct of the program. The presentation will zero-in on the structure of the program and outline practical approaches in addressing transition to clinical practice.

Keywords: *transition to clinical practice; nurse residency*

Biography:

Dr. Maria Martina Geraldine "Gigi" Q. Dimalibot has completed her doctorate degree in Nursing Education from St. Paul University Manila, where she also graduated from her BS in Nursing Program. In 2021, the Professional Regulation Commission awarded her the "Most Outstanding Professional in the field of Nursing." She was also a recipient of the "100 Most Influential Filipina in the World." She is currently the Senior Vice-President and Chief Nursing Officer of St. Luke's Medical Center, Philippines.

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Autonomy Among School Nurses In Bahrain

Faten Ali A.Rahim Hassani

Public Health Directorate, School Health Section, Bahrain



The following study outlines the problems faced by school nurses in Bahrain whereby the school nurses are responsible for adequately education future nursing staff health care professionals. To understand the relationship between job satisfaction, autonomy, and self-efficacy amongst school nurses in Bahrain a total of 142 school nurses in Bahrain were surveyed. Twenty-seven school nurses were also interviewed. Data were collected using structured psychometric tools and analyzed using Burnard's (1991) framework. Conclusion drawn remarkably shows high level of job satisfaction among school nurses in Bahrain. Herzberg's two-factor theory was used to determine the hygiene and motivation factors. The relationship between self-efficacy correlates with job satisfaction was not attributed to chance. However, three important factors that affect the job satisfaction of school nurses in Bahrain are training and education needs, orderly professional bodies, and healthy and productive work environments. A clear-cut role of school nurses should be given to overcome the society issues and provide beneficial learning environment.

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The Effects of a Fine Particle Visualization System on Students' Acquisition of Infection Control Skills

Mariko Tobise

Graduate school of Nursing, Chiba University, Japan



Objective: To identify recognition of students acquiring nursing skills by utilizing a fine particle visualization system for infection control skills.

Methods: A qualitative descriptive study. The data was collected in a questionnaire survey to 78 students acquiring nursing skills at School of Nursing, University A. The analysis of the answers obtained by the survey was conducted and converted into data for each question and research participant. This data was separated and integrated based on similarity and heterogeneity in semantics, and it was categorized.

Ethics approval: Conducted with the approval of the ethics review committee of the university to which it belongs (approval number R3-01).

Results: 12 students responded, with a response rate of 15.4%, all of which were analyzed. Recognition of students by utilizing a fine particle visualization system formed following six categories: [There were bacteria and dust in the air more than they imagined] [There were air-borne particles generated from their own bodies] [Air-borne particles were spread by their own movements] [They were able to understand the meaning of infection control skills] [They found that quick aseptic operation protects patients] [They found the importance of quiet actions around sterile items].

Discussion: By utilizing a fine particle visualization system, students were able to recognize the existence of bacteria and air-borne particles and imagine concrete actions. This suggested that the utilization of this system was useful for acquisition of infection control skills.

Biography:

I worked as a clinical nurse in the cardiovascular ward for about 20 years and played the role of a teaching instructor for many years. I got my master's degree four years ago and am now a faculty member of fundamental nursing at Chiba University in Japan. Also, I am writing a dissertation with the aim of obtaining PhD. The study focuses on simulation education and nursing practicum education.

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Effectiveness of Self-Management Program in Metabolic-related Multiple Chronic Diseases among the Elderly: Solomon Four Group Research Design

Tung-Chen Han

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The purpose of this study was to explore the effectiveness of the chronic disease self-management program among older adults with metabolic-related multiple Chronic Diseases. The Solomon four-group design was used in this study, and block randomization was applied to recruit participants in a medical center in Southern Taiwan. A total of 130 participants were recruited in the experimental group and control group. The experimental group was provided with the chronic disease self-management program and control group was provided usual care. The research instruments were physiological measurements, body composition, condition of chronic disease control and questionnaires. From the results of the pre-test and post-test of the experimental group (1) and the control group (1), it was found that improvement was observed and significant difference was reached in quality of life-psychological domain, total score of chronic disease self-management, chronic disease self-management- self-care, chronic disease self-management- emotional handling, decrease in the total Kihon score, decrease in Kihon physical activity scores and the significant decrease in uric acid test values in the experimental group (1). After the intervention program, the experimental group (2) had better results in Kihon nutrition than the control group (2) in the post-test. In terms of the chronic disease self-management- problem solving, the experimental group (2) performed significantly better than the control group (1). After analyzing the experimental groups (1,2) and the control groups (1,2), it was found that the experimental groups had significantly better results in Kihon nutrition, Kihon depression, total score of chronic disease self-management, and chronic disease self-management- partnership than the control groups. Part of the chronic disease self-management program had better effects than traditional usual care. Despite the fact that some effects did not reach significant difference, this program can still serve as a reference for future development of relevant health education plans in clinical practice.

Biography:

Han Tung-Chen has 10-year experiences as a nurse and practitioner in acute care setting. In 2002, she commenced work as lecturer at Meiho University. Now she is also a doctoral student in National Cheng Kung University. Her research study focuses on the effectiveness of chronic disease self-management in community older adults, the influences of metabolic-related diseases in old person, and the physical fitness in elderly with multiple chronic diseases.

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Development of childhood sensory based sexuality towards adult sexuality

Frida Nøddebo Nyrup
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For many of us children's sexuality is a difficult topic to deal with when we, as nurses, for example, are confronted with children's interest in touching their genitals or children's play with sexual content.

Children's sexuality differs significantly from the adult's sexuality in that it is solely a sensory quantity. Sexual development takes place primarily during childhood: thoughts, fantasies, emotional relationships, social and culturally determined norms and understandings are coupled with physical-sexual events - and adult sexuality gradually emerges. Thus, during childhood, the adult has had the sensory-based experiences supplemented with a layer consisting of thoughts and fantasies, which allows the adult to feel sexual arousal only by the power of thought.

What impact might the adult's comments, actions, etc. have in relation to children's sexual development?

How do we as adults transmit emotions, understandings and culturally formed norms to our children?

How is our body able to create and store a link between the child's physical / sensory-based sexual experiences and the emotional layer that characterizes the adult sexuality?

In addition to own hypothesis-generating pilot studies, various other studies and theories are also drawn to answer the above questions, where emphasis primarily is placed on a psychological and a neurological perspective on the development of sexuality.

To help this development in the best possible way, adult guidance is needed, as exemplified in the book: "Elbas little ABC of Sex Education". Get it at www.NyfaBooks.dk with a 35% discount using the code: NURS35

Biography

graduated with a MSc in Psychology, and has become an Associate Professor at "The Faculty of Education and Social Sciences" at UCL University College, Denmark.

She has been working with children's sexual development, for many years, and along the way, she has published several articles in Danish and German. Most recently she made a children's book, based on professional knowledge about children's needs for adult guidance. This book is now also published in English: "Elbas little ABC of Sex Education". Order at a 35% discount with the code: NURS35 at www.NyfaBooks.dk.

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Challenges in clinical teaching and learning during the era of the COVID-19 global pandemic and preparedness for continuity: A Meta-synthesis

Agnes Makhene

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The COVID-19 pandemic created a challenge for clinical teaching and learning as student nurses and educators were unable to go to clinical areas. In some clinical areas senior students were moved to COVID-19 wards where clinical accompaniment could not be done, while junior students were made to stay home during the lockdown periods, which had an impact on clinical teaching and learning. The purpose of this paper is to explore literature and describe the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on clinical teaching and learning and to seek strategies that can be applied in nursing education to mitigate the impact of future pandemics. A detailed literature review of relevant peer reviewed articles was undertaken. Databases that were searched included Google Scholar, CINAHL, MEDLINE and Pub Med. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) tool was used to appraise articles a process that yielded fifteen (15) relevant articles. The four-step process of content analysis as described by Mayring (2004) was employed to analyse the articles. The results indicated that the challenges were technological/infrastructural flaws, internet connectivity, loss of clinical time, lack of faculty training maintaining student engagement online, assessment and supervision, socio economic factors and digital competence. Strategies included the use of online case-based discussion, virtual ward rounds, virtual video conferencing, tele-simulation, computer generated virtual patients, blended learning approach, the use of platforms like Zoom, Blackboard Collaborate, augmented reality. The identified strategies will enable nurse educator to implement strategies that will ensure preparedness and continuity of teaching and learning in the clinical area.

BIOGRAPHY

Agnes Makhene holds a PhD in Nursing Education from the University of Johannesburg with focus on facilitation of critical thinking. She is an Associate Professor in the Nursing Department of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Johannesburg. She has published several papers in reputed journals and has served as a reviewer of manuscripts.

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Perception of other healthcare professionals about the nurses' role and competencies in veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation care: A qualitative study

Chitra Vellolikalam

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Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation is considered as a challenging clinical activity that requires critical decision and rapid response from nurses, particularly in emergencies. Being a complex and high-risk intervention, ECMO requires a team of providers, including anesthesiologists, ECMO specialists, ECMO nurses, pharmacists, nutritionists, social workers, perfusionists, surgeons, and respiratory therapists. It was observed that nurses are primarily responsible for bedside management of these patients, and teamwork was found helping the nurses to manage this high-acuity care. However, little is known on the perception of other healthcare professionals about the nurses' roles and competencies, which would contribute to further improvements in quality extracorporeal membrane oxygenation care. A Qualitative descriptive study using one-to-one in-depth interviews were conducted with nine healthcare professionals working in extracorporeal membrane oxygenation care in an adult intensive care unit of a general hospital in Kuwait to explore their perception about the nurses' role and competencies in veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. Participants reported that nurses play critical and multiple roles and responsibilities in the insertion, maintenance, weaning, and retrieval of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, plus providing general nursing care, and performed their roles competently. Heavy workload, less recognition and support, and individual differences in competence were reported as possible barriers to the nurses' performance. Other healthcare professionals recognize continuous training, having experience, teamwork, and increased staffing as measures that can promote the nurses' role in extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

Biography

Chitra Vellolikalam has completed her BSN and MSN from India. She has completed her 20 years of experience in nursing. She worked as a staff nurse, clinical instructor, nursing lecturer, and presently working as a faculty in College of Nursing, Kuwait. She worked as a coauthor and has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals and working actively in the research committee of her institution.

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

Smart Nanoparticles for Drug delivery Applications: Recent Development and future prospectus in Pharmaceuticals

Rupali Sharma

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Nanotechnology is an inescapable part of modern everyday life. Nanomedicine and nano delivery systems are a relatively new but rapidly developing science where materials in the nanoscale range are employed to serve as means of diagnostic tools or to deliver therapeutic agents to specific targeted sites in a controlled manner. Nano as the name signifies, manipulating at level of atomic, molecular and supramolecular. Nanotechnology is becoming crucial driving force behind innovation in medicine and healthcare with a range of advances, including nanoscale therapeutics, biosensors, implantable devices, drug delivery systems and imaging technologies. These applications are expected to significantly improve the diagnosis and therapeutic aspects of many diseases including infectious disease. In a developing country like India, infectious diseases are more prevalent like tuberculosis, malaria and leishmania. Globally, an estimated 3.4 billion people in 92 countries are at risk of being infected with malaria and developing disease, and 1.1 billion are at high risk (>1 in 1000 chance of getting malaria in a year). It is caused by plasmodium species whereby the parasite is phagocytized and gets located in liver and spleen. Thus, one would need to target a drug like primaquine or chloroquine to said organ for eradications of disease. Similarly, leishmaniasis, is caused by *L. donovani* and the disease manifest itself as kala-azar. In leishmaniasis too, we need to target drugs like pentamidine or amphotericin B to the liver to take care of the phagocytised parasite. A total 130 million population of India is at risk. Tuberculosis is one of the top 10 causes of death and the leading cause from a single infectious agent. Millions of people continue to fall sick with TB each year. Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and the affected organ is lungs. However, current treatment of tuberculosis delivers the drug to systemic circulation. If antitubercular drugs could be delivering directly to the lungs, it can reduce the dosage required and hence toxic side effects in addition to improving efficacy. Till now no specific cure like chloroquine available for malaria. Even artemisinin combination has come and found to be promising against resistant strains. But to gain further benefits a novel dosage form of new rational drugs alone or in combination is need of an hour. For all these three diseases, delivery of the drug as nano/micro particle appears to be beneficial. Nanotechnology drug delivery applications occur using designed nanomaterials as well as forming delivery systems from nanoscale molecules such as liposomes, nanoparticles, ethosomes etc. that improve the ability to deliver drugs that are poorly water soluble, provide site-specific targeting to reduce drug accumulation within healthy tissue. We will discuss about updated summary of recent advances in the field of nanomedicines and nano based drug delivery systems through comprehensive scrutiny of the discovery and application of nanomaterials in improving both the efficacy of novel and old drugs and selective diagnosis through disease marker molecules. The opportunities and challenges of nanomedicines in drug delivery from synthetic/natural sources to their clinical applications are also discussed. In addition, we have included information regarding the trends and perspectives in nanomedicine area.

Biography:

I Dr. Rupali Sharma presently working as Associate Professor in Amity Institute of Pharmacy, Amity University Haryana. I have more than 15 years of experience in teaching and research. I have done Ph.D., M. Pharm, DIPL, PGDHRM and Industry Program in Clinical Trials Data Management and Pharmacovigilance. I have more than 20 publications in various Scopus indexed journal and one patent. I have attended various appx. 50 plus international and national conference and workshop and presented oral and posters presentations.

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Main research area includes novel drug delivery system like microemulsion, Self-micro emulsifying drug delivery system, nanosuspensions, niosomal based gel and nano gel drug delivery system and tablets CR dosage form. She has collaborated with Punjab University, Chandigarh, IPC, NIPER, JNU and Bharti Vidyapeeth University, Pune. I want to be well versed with various areas of disciplines in pharmacy like novel drug delivery system, formulation development, regulatory, pharmacovigilance, patent and formulation designing with responsibility and commitment.

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Antioxidant potential and anticholinesterase actions of beta-carotene on vascular dysfunction associated vascular dementia in diabetic rats

Arunachalam Muthuraman,

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Beta-carotene (BC) is present in various natural foods like green leafy fruits & vegetables *i.e.*, carrots, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, spinach, and broccoli. It is a potent antioxidant substance like other carotenoids. The damage of vascular tissue causes neurovascular complications including vascular dementia (VaD). Moreover, the available medicines for the management of diabetic VaD remain elusive. Hence, the vasoprotective agent like BC is employed for the investigation of its ameliorative effects on diabetes-associated vascular dementia and their natural blocking actions of biomolecule oxidations. The diabetic VaD was induced by administration of nicotinamide (NA; 50 mg/kg; i.p.) and streptozotocin (STZ; 50 mg/kg; i.p.). The test compounds like BC (50 and 100 mg/kg; p.o.) and reference compound donepezil (1 mg/kg; p.o.) were administered for 15 consecutive days. Learning and memory behavior changes were assessed by escape latency time (ELT) and times spent in the target quadrant (TSTQ) in the Morris water maze (MWM) test. Further, the changes of neurotransmitters *i.e.*, acetylcholinesterase (AChE); oxidative stress markers (thiobarbituric acid reactive substance, and reduced glutathione) were estimated in hippocampal tissue of rat brain. The administration of STZ caused significant cognitive dysfunctions (decreased ELT and raising TSTQ) as compared to the normal group of animals. The treatment of BC was ameliorated the STZ associated vascular complications; AChE levels; and oxidative stress markers changes. The effects were mimics the donepezil treatment group. Hence, it is evidenced that, the administration of BC ameliorates the diabetic vascular complication in VaD *videlicet* its potential anticholinergic, anti-oxidative, and free radical scavenging actions.

Biography:

Dr. Arunachalam Muthuraman has completed his PhD at the age of 29 years from Punjabi University, Punjab, India. His research area is preclinical screening of natural medicine with assessment of neuropharmacological and toxicological agents. He screened various lead compounds and herbal medicines for the management of vascular dementia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disorders, stroke, and neuropathic pain disorders. He published 81 international

research and review papers in reputed high impact journals (*Cumulative impact factor: 137.40*). He wrote 02 books and 24 international book chapters. He received various prestigious awards and grant from various agency.

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Cognitive restructuring as a psychological intervention on level of cancer pain

Firdousa Jan

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Background: cancer is a multi symptomatic disease and pain is a common symptom in cancer. Pain is a psychological burden. Patients may experience pain at mild, moderate and severe level. It not only affects physical and mental health but overall quality of life of cancer patients.

Objectives : The purpose of the study was to assess intensity of pain and effectiveness of cognitive restructuring as a psychological intervention of pain in cancer patients.

Methods : A total of 144 patients were selected for pain assessment. patients were grouped into experimental and control group. 72 in each group by purposive sampling technique. Quasi experimental non randomized control group design was used in oncology ward. The intensity of pain was measured by using numerical rating pain scale (NRPS).

Results: findings of the study showed that pretest mean scores of NRPS was 2.24 , SD=0.957 in experimental group and mean score of 2.19 SD= 0.938 in control group. 1.39 and SD=0.618 in study group where as mean score in control group was 2.15, SD=0.882. There was significant difference in mean scores in study group at 0.05 significant level as p value $p < 0.001$.

Conclusion: cognitive restructuring as a psychological intervention is the appropriate intervention in reducing cancer pain.

Key words : pain, cancer, cognitive restructuring, psychological intervention

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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Title of Presentation: Evaluation of the antimicrobial contribution of polymers surface-modified nanoliposomes, loaded with colistin, against sensitive and colistin-resistant clinical *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.



Isabella Perdomo-Bustamante and Natalia Isaza-Lenis

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Natural Sciences, ICESI University, Colombia

Colistin is a re-emergent antibiotic peptide used as a last resort in clinical practice to overcome multi-drug resistant (MDR) Gram-negative bacterial infections. Unfortunately, the dissemination of colistin-resistant strains has increased in recent years and is considered a public health problem worldwide. Strategies to reduce resistance to antibiotics such as nanotechnology have been applied successfully. Nanoliposomes are inert structures for human cells, which due to their amphipathic nature, can encapsulate and transport drugs. In order to improve the activity of these nanosystems, increase their physicochemical stability and their selectivity in the vehicleization of the active ingredient, the liposomes are superficially modified with non-toxic polymers. In this work, colistin was encapsulated in surface-modified nanoliposomes with different types of polymers. The liposomes were characterized physicochemically using dynamic light scattering and zeta potential measurements. The encapsulation and loading efficiency of the coated nanoliposomes loaded with colistin were also evaluated. Finally, the antimicrobial effect of colistin in self-assembling and surface-modified nanosystems were determined *in vitro* against both susceptible and MDR clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Biography:

Isabella Perdomo-Bustamante completed her bachelor's degree at Universidad Icesi studying Pharmaceutical Chemistry. She is currently studying a master's degree in Science-Biotechnology and is working as research assistant in the investigation group of Design and Formulation of Chemical Products and Derivatives at Universidad Icesi, where she works with heterodisperse systems.

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Biography:

Natalia Isaza-Lenis completed her degree in Chemistry with emphasis in biochemistry in 2021 at Universidad Icesi. She has knowledge in biochemistry, biotechnology, and traditional instrumental chemical analysis. She is currently working as research assistant in the investigation group of Design and Formulation of Chemical Products and Derivatives at Universidad Icesi.

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Title: The effect of pet therapy program on nursing students in a school based pet therapy course in Taiwan

Mei-Hsin Lai

College of Nursing, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan



This study intends to investigate the status of pet therapy effect with nursing student in one university in central Taiwan. Research design is mixed method use of action research, and Reciprocal teaching. Data collection employs convenience-sampling approach. Subjects of this study are nursing students in a university in the central Taiwan. Subjects were 50 nursing students participating in a pet therapy course in school. Research data were the materials from students' and teacher. We used SPSS Statistics software (21.0 for Windows) on quantitative data to obtain descriptive analysis results. Qualitative data was analyzed with content analysis. The conclusion revealed student participated in this course could be healed in participating the pet therapy program.

Biography:

Mei-Hsin Lai has completed his M.S. at the age of 40 years from Taipei Medical University. She is the faculty of HungKuang University. She has studied many years in anxious reactions of nursing students. Recently, she was interested in pet therapy education for nursing students.

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

NEUROPROTECTIVE POTENTIAL OF GAMBOGENIC ACID BY NRF2 UPREGULATION AGAINST OXIDATIVE STRESS IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

J. Narayanan

SRM College of Pharmacy, SRM IST, India



Alzheimer disease is a complex neurodegenerative disorder. It can be described as a familiar form of dementia in the older population. The etiology of the disease is said to be multi-factorial seen with the accumulation of amyloid β plaques and NFT. This causes mitochondrial dysfunctional and finally oxidative stress. In this study, neuroprotective effect of Gambogenic acid against H_2O_2 -induced death was studied in differentiated N2A Cells. There was a reduction in the toxicity which was induced in the N2A cells by treatment with H_2O_2 by Gambogenic acid. The nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) plays a major role in the regulation of resistance against oxidants. It is involved in the induced expression of anti-oxidant response element dependent genes. Further, we demonstrated that Gambogenic acid protects neurons through upregulation of Nrf2 pathway. Moreover, reactive oxygen species and mitochondrial membrane potential loss formed by H_2O_2 was attenuated by Gambogenic acid. Thus, Gambogenic acid can be employed as a therapeutic agent for Alzheimer disease.

Biography:

Dr. J. Narayanan has completed his PhD at the age of 29 years from SRM Institute of science and Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu. He is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Pharmacology, SRMIST, Tamilnadu. He has published more than 10 research papers in reputed journals and has contributed 2 book chapters in International publications. His major areas of research includes Neurosciences with a focus on Pre-clinical screening of Phytocompounds as neuroprotective and anti inflammatory agents.

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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Effect of the solid-dispersion method on the solubility and dissolution of bilastine using spray drying technique

Dipti Patel

Parul Institute of Pharmacy & Research, Faculty of Pharmacy, Parul University, India



Allergic rhinitis (AR) is a prevalent clinical illness that affects 10–40% of people around the world. It has a significant detrimental impact on the patient's quality of life, sleep, and everyday activities. A multitude of therapy options are available for allergic rhinitis. Bilastine is an antihistamine with an H1 receptor that is approved for the treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and urticaria. With its efficacy and safety profile, bilastine reflects the advancement of antihistamine research. It's a BCS class II drug, which means it has a high permeability and low solubility. The goal of this study is to develop and evaluate solid dispersions (SD) of bilastine, a poorly water soluble drug. Bilastine solid dispersions (SDs) were made using hydroxypropyl-cyclodextrin (HP-CD) and a spray drying technique. With optimized formulation, there was a considerable increase in saturation solubility and drug dissolution. The absence of crystalline nature of bilastine in solid dispersion was revealed by DSC and XRPD solid state characterization of the improved formulation. The increased dissolving properties were demonstrated by the high dissolution rate of solid dispersion compared to pure drug. The experiments revealed that spray drying could be a good large-scale manufacturing approach for preparing a solid dispersion of bilastine with HP-CD, which can increase the formulation's solubility and stability.

Biography

Dipti Patel is a Professor and Head of Pharmaceutics Department, Parul Institute of Pharmacy and Research, Parul University. She has published more than 30 papers in reputed international and national Journals and has filed two patents. She also received 2 consultancy with worth Rs. 2.5 lacs. She is serving as an editorial board member of repute. She has guided 3 PhD students and more than 25 PG students and 8 students currently pursuing their PhD under her guidance. She has also organized various conference, seminars and workshops. She has received Rs.7.65 lacs grant from AICTE and GUJCOST.

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Development of self-assembling systems as a strategy against antimicrobial resistance: Production of functionalized liposomes with a double layer of polyelectrolytes.

Victoria-Sanclemente and Santiago Castro-Sandino

Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Natural Sciences, ICESI University, Colombia



Given that the lack of development of new effective antibiotics has generated great difficulties in the treatment of drug-resistant infections, the World Health Organization (WHO) has positioned antimicrobial resistance as one of the biggest threats to humanity. Particle nanotechnology has shown potential use in the pharmaceutical industry, where the effectiveness of nanoliposomal systems loaded with conventional antibiotics has been evaluated, aiming to bypass the microorganisms' defense systems. For instance, ampicillin encapsulated in nanoliposomes coated with a single layer of polyelectrolytes showed a notable increase in the in-vitro antimicrobial activity. In this research, ampicillin is transported in nanoliposomes produced by means of ethanol injection and coated with a double layer of polyelectrolytes using the layer-by-layer coating technique. In addition, the physicochemical characterization of the obtained nanosystems included Dynamic Light Scattering techniques and electrophoretic mobility as well as their respective encapsulation and release efficiency. Finally, the research evaluated the effect of ampicillin delivery in nanoliposomes coated with different polyelectrolyte systems on antimicrobial activity against strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* with different degrees of resistance.

Biography

Manuela participated since January 2020 in the research group called "Design and Formulation of Chemical Products and Derivatives" of the Universidad Icesi. From her participation in this research hotbed, she carried out the degree project entitled: "Application of the hot melt extrusion technique for the development of innovative products in the cosmetic and food sectors". She received her university degree in Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the academic period 2022-1, during her career she stood out for her good academic performance and was on the honor roll on several occasions.

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Beta-carotene ameliorates the streptozotocin-induced diabetic vascular dementia in rat

Lim Khian Giap

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Beta-carotene (BC) is an organic reddish-orange color pigments of palm oil. Chemically, it is a member of the carotenoids and it is synthesized from eight isoprene units (terpenoids with 40 carbons). BC is a precursor of vitamin A and also excellent antioxidants. The present study was designed to evaluate the ameliorative effect of BC in streptozotocin-induced diabetic vascular dementia in the rat. The induction of diabetic VaD was made with the administration of nicotinamide (NA, 50 mg/kg; i.p.) and streptozotocin (STZ, 50 mg/kg; i.p.). The test compounds like BC (50 and 100 mg/kg; p.o.) and reference compound donepezil (1 mg/kg; p.o.) were administered for 15 consecutive days. Dementia shows a higher rate of psychiatric symptoms like memory dysfunction than generalized anxiety disorder conditions and it is very common with diabetes mellitus conditions. In this study, cognitive changes were assessed by transfer latency (TL) using the elevated plus maze (EPM) test. Besides the changes of neurotransmitters i.e., acetylcholinesterase (AChE) was estimated the cholinergic component in septohippocampal system of rat brain (septum and hippocampus samples). The administration of STZ caused significant changes in cognitive functions (increased TL) when compared to the normal group of first-day exposure. The treatment of BC has ameliorated the anxiety-related cognitive behavior changes against the STZ associated endocrine (raised systemic insulin resistance) and neurotransmitter (elevated AChE) changes similar to the donepezil treatment group. Hence, it proved that the administration of BC possesses the ameliorative effect against the diabetic VaD due to its potential anticholinergic and insulin regulatory effects.

Keywords: acetylcholinesterase, elevated plus maze, insulin resistance, neurotransmitter, septohippocampal system, and transfer latency.

Biography:

Mr. Lim Khian Giap has completed B.Pharm (Hons) from AIMST University and pursuing PhD from Faculty of Pharmacy, AIMST University, Malaysia. He is the full time research scholar of FRGS grant of AIMST University. He has published 04 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a team leader in faulty neuropharmacology research work.

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

Development of self-assembling systems as a strategy against antimicrobial resistance: Production of functionalized liposomes with a double layer of polyelectrolytes.

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Given that the lack of development of new effective antibiotics has generated great difficulties in the treatment of drug-resistant infections, the World Health Organization (WHO) has positioned antimicrobial resistance as one of the biggest threats to humanity. Particle nanotechnology has shown potential use in the pharmaceutical industry, where the effectiveness of nanoliposomal systems loaded with conventional antibiotics has been evaluated, aiming to bypass the microorganisms' defense systems. For instance, ampicillin encapsulated in nanoliposomes coated with a single layer of polyelectrolytes showed a notable increase in the *in-vitro* antimicrobial activity. In this research, ampicillin is transported in nanoliposomes produced by means of ethanol injection and coated with a double layer of polyelectrolytes using the layer-by-layer coating technique. In addition, the physicochemical characterization of the obtained nanosystems included Dynamic Light Scattering techniques and electrophoretic mobility as well as their respective encapsulation and release efficiency. Finally, the research evaluated the effect of ampicillin delivery in nanoliposomes coated with different polyelectrolyte systems on antimicrobial activity against strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* with different degrees of resistance.

Biography:



Manuela participated since January 2020 in the research group called "Design and Formulation of Chemical Products and Derivatives" of the Universidad Icesi. From her participation in this research hotbed, she carried out the degree project entitled: "Application of the hot melt extrusion technique for the development of innovative products in the cosmetic and food sectors". She received her university degree in Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the academic period 2022-1, during her career she stood out for her good academic performance and was on the honor roll on several occasions.

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Biography:

Santiago has been part of the Design and Formulation of Chemical Products and Derivatives investigation group since January 2020 when he began supporting basic laboratory tasks (inventories, organization of spaces and reagents). He has been an academic monitor of different courses within the Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Chemistry programs of Universidad Icesi. He has received training in the production of liposomes and measurement of their physicochemical characteristics.

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NURSING EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE

May 16-17, 2022 Dubai, UAE

The Transformational Role of the Nurse Health Coach

Tracey Long

Conference series, USA



Millions of people worldwide struggle with chronic disease, diabetes, overweight and obesity, hypertension, cardiac disease and more. Despite advances in pharmacology, patients often still experience poor improvement. The emerging role of the nurse health coach is delivering transformational changes by helping people develop habits of health and making progress towards better health outcomes. Learn about this new role and its influence on behavior change and health.

Biography :

Dr. Tracey Long has been an RN for 34 years. She works in primary care and endocrinology as a Family Nurse Practitioner and as a health coach. She earned her BSN from BYU, a master's degree in Public Health, an MSN in Advanced Practice Nursing, and a PhD in Nursing education and leadership. She is also a Professor of Nursing. She teaches online courses in diabetes, critical care, Medical Spanish, emergency preparation and genealogy. One of her favorite activities is taking nurses and nursing students internationally to offer free medical clinics to underserved communities. As an author she has written three children's health books, three books on family history, and published articles on cultural competency training and nursing. With her college sweetheart they have 6 children who teach her what's really important in life.

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Current Issues of Nursing Education in India: "Tradition to transition"

Anusha Kommini

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This paper is aimed to understand the current issues in nursing education in India. Nursing education has gained great demand around the globe in the current scenario to call forth efficient nurse leaders and nurse executives. Nursing knowledge gained by a student is equally proportionate to competencies they develop in the future. Advancing skills, adapting to the changed curricula, implementing competitive teaching-learning methods in all nursing programs are the need of the hour now.

Nursing education is looking forward to build not just intellectuals but also well-qualified professionals to address the collective needs of transforming society, focusing on best of the best quality care based on scientific evidence. Accessibility of quality education to students further can be provided by maintaining a balanced exposure of theory and clinical areas. For this, we need proficient nurses' workforce who can accept the shift happening in educational policy and exhibit interest to learn and discover new technological advances.

It is imperative to look into the challenges existing and arising in nursing education. The ICN Nursing Education Network addresses worldwide nursing educational issues. There are numerous ways to be adapted to overcome the issues in nursing education not only just by integration of theory into clinical practice but also through evidence-based practice, excellent and innovative teaching-learning strategies along with appropriate training and enhancement of teachers and nursing educators on learning skills and updates.

Addressing the some of the issues:

Alignment of nursing practice with theory

Abrupt change in curriculum

Standards and protocols of regulatory body

Cultural diversity

Economic concern

Biography :

Anusha Kommini graduated from Yashoda college of nursing Hyderabad India, post-graduation in child health nursing from Govt college of nursing Hyderabad India. active in public service, cocurricular activities having 7 years' experience in teaching. she is presently working in one beat college of medical sciences Bhira Lucknow, India as Principal for Nursing Department. She has organized many health awareness programmes. She has published few articles in Newspapers and various journals publication. she received recognition from Nursing Officers Association on nurses' day for her contribution to the organizing various programmes. keen interest in paediatric nursing.

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Does hybrid class affect nursing students' final exam scores?

Soyoka Kelly

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The purpose of this study was to compare the final exam scores of nursing students who took face-to-face classes and those who took hybrid classes and to clarify the influence of hybrid classes on the final exam score. This study compared the final exam scores of 86 nursing students who took face-to-face classes and 88 nursing students who took hybrid classes of Clinical Medicine-I, Clinical Medicine-II, and Clinical Medicine-III. As a result, there was sufficient evidence to conclude that students who took hybrid classes scored lower than those who took face-to-face classes on the final exam for the following populations:

- the overall population in Clinical Medicine I ($p < 0.01$) and Clinical Medicine-II ($p < 0.01$),
- the population of groups that scored poorer in Clinical Medicine-II ($p < 0.01$) and Clinical Medicine-III ($p < 0.01$), and
- the population of groups that scored higher in Clinical Medicine-II ($p < 0.01$).

The study results indicated that hybrid classes might reduce educational effectiveness. However, regardless of instruction method (face-to-face classes and hybrid classes), exam scores may be affected by the lesson development, learning environment, and the psychological state of the student. It also suggested the future need for research on the relationship between educational performance factors and hybrid classes.

Biography :

Soyoka Kelly received a master's degree in nursing from Chiba University in Chiba, Japan. She is a registered nurse licensed in Japan. She is an associate professor in department of nursing at Sendai Seiyō Gakuin College. She is interested in nursing education with information and communication technology, pediatric nursing education for nursing students and child-rearing support.

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PHARMACEUTICS & DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

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In vitro cytotoxic effect evaluation of Pazopanib SMEDDS in Human renal Adenocarcinomas Cell line (ACHN)

Devender Kumar

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Pazopanib is an oral, potent, second-generation multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with a clinical antitumor effect and classified as class II compound in the BCS having poor solubility, low and variable BA i.e. 21% (13.5-38.9%). PZH-SMEDDS were designed using Capmul MCM C8, Tween 20 and propylene glycol with improved solubility and immediate drug release profiles in comparison to pure drug. In vitro cytotoxic effect of PZH SMEDDS and PZH API designed in ACHN by MTT assay. Cells were maintained under 37°C, 5% CO₂ conditions. Growth medium containing DMEM+10% FBS. Cell line was sub-cultured by splitting cell suspension into fresh flasks and supplementing with fresh culture medium. Cells were counted using haemocytometer and plated in 96-well plates at the density corresponding to 10,000 cells/well/180 µl of the complete growth medium. 180 µl Cells were treated with 1µl/2µl/3µl/4µl of stock samples (Conc.1µg/1µl) of SMEDDS and pure drug and volume make up by 200 µl. After 72h of incubation, cytotoxic effect was determined by MTT assay. The plate was taken out and 20 µl of 5 mg/ml of MTT solution was added to all the wells. Cells were incubated for 3h at 37°C. 150 µl of DMSO was added to each well to dissolve formazan crystals. The absorbance of each well was recorded at 540 nm using Synergy HT micro plate reader. The % cytotoxicity of the PZH SMEDDS was found around 2-3 fold more in comparison to pure drug. Hence SMEDDS displays a better cytotoxicity is due to higher solubility.

Biography :

Devender Kumar has completed his M Pharma (Pharmaceutics) as Gold medalist at the age of 26 years from Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar, Haryana, India and pursuing PhD. from Jamia Hamdard New Delhi India.

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