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**POSTERS**

## AGE-RELATED CHANGES OF UPPER EXTREMITY MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN DUAL-TASK TEST

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Elderly people experience motor performance decline associated with cognitive deficits since aging induces degeneration of the nervous system, such as brain atrophy and dedifferentiation during cortex recruitment. This senescence induces a decrease in attentional resources and a slowdown in information-processing capacity, which often lead to confusion in the presence of a difficult and complex situation such as dual task condition. The Fitts' task is an appropriate tool to examine an individual's capacity of information processing and motor control through unimanual movement. As the index of difficulty (ID) increases, the attentional demand also increases, thus, performance deficits emerge. In this study, we compared the influence of a secondary cognitive task on the performance during the Fitts' task, at two IDs, between young and elderly groups. Seventeen volunteers were recruited for each group. All subjects performed a single motor task (Fitts' task, including 2 IDs) and a dual task (the conjunction of the Fitts' task with a cognitive task, counting number backward) in a random order. Acceleration data were collected during the experiment and processed using a custom-made MATLAB. We examined movement time (MT), acceleration time (AT), deceleration time (DT), and tapping number (TN) parameters. Two-way mixed ANOVA was used to test for the main and interaction effects of age and difficulty for each task. Two-way repeated measures ANOVA was used to test for the main and interaction effects of task and difficulty within each age group.

No interaction effects between age and difficulty or between task and difficulty were identified; therefore, we analyzed data with independent and paired t-test. The results showed that MT, AT, and DT were significantly longer, and TN was significantly lower in the elderly group, difficult ID, and dual task conditions. Altogether, elderly people are more vulnerable to difficulty and dual task interference than young individuals.

## BIOGRAPHY

Hyeo Bin Yoon is a Msc student in the department of physical therapy at the Graduate School of Yonsei University. She received BSc degree in physical therapy from Yonsei University. Her main research interests are gait analysis in patients with neurological impairments, physical therapy for geriatrics and motor control involving nervous system.

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## EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM ON QUALITY OF CARE AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES IN SUB-DISTRICT HEALTH PROMOTING HOSPITALS, MUEANG LOP BURI, THAILAND

**Ananya Manit, Nipat Kittimanon, Kannigar Chumpung, Pitchaya Suwannachart, Patchara. Toonsakul, Somkid Pratyaporn Pavinee Vilaipan Kotchakorn Somsang, Sasithorn Khaokaew and Kwanchai Dumpin**

King Narai Hospital, Thailand

Chronic diseases need continuous monitoring and treatment. Quality of care will be occurred from knowledge on their chronic disease, lifestyle, and health care facilities. This quasi-experimental study was implemented during August to November 2016 to evaluate quality of care after intervention of health education program that consisted waist circumference, Body Mass Index, Fasting Plasma glucose, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, knowledge, and quality of life.

**Methods:** The samples were 47 patients with chronic diseases; Diabetes, and Hypertension, from 6 Sub-district Health Promoting Hospitals. The intervention was Health education program of multidisciplinary team, monitored 1 month, and evaluated quality of care after 3 months. The instruments were knowledge, and quality of life questionnaires, record form of quality of care that were used to collect pretest and posttest data. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Independent T-Test, and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

**Results:** The results showed that quality of care; waist circumference, Body Mass Index. Fasting Plasma glucose, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, knowledge, and quality of life of posttest were improved better than pretest with significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrated that health education program could improve quality of care among patients with chronic diseases in Sub-district Health Promoting Hospitals, Mueang Lop Buri, Thailand. It should be conducted in another area, and monitored quality of care in other components.

## BIOGRAPHY

Ananya Manit has completed PhD at the age of 48 years (6 years ago) from College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She is a registered nurse, head of male medicine ward, and head of department of research and nursing development, Nursing Staff Organization, King Narai Hospital, Lop Buri, Thailand. Furthermore, she works as system manager of non-communicable disease in Mueang Lop Buri contracting unit of primary care, and NCD committee of Lopburi Provincial, Public Health Office, and 4<sup>th</sup> health region.

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## INSILICO PREDICTION OF PEPTIDE BASED VACCINE AGAINST FOWLPOX VIRUS (FPV)

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Immunome research, Sudan

Fowlpox virus (FPV) is double stranded DNA virus and a member of Poxviridae family which transmitted via aerosols and insect bite and causes cutaneous and diphtheritic infection in poultry population. This study aimed to design peptide vaccine by selecting all possible epitopes after analyzing of all FPV140 protein sequence reported in NCBI database using insilico approaches. After alignment of retrieved sequence the conserved region applied into IEDB analysis tool to predict B and T cell epitopes, then testing the affinity of predicted epitopes to bind to (BF2\*2101) (BF2\*0401) chicken receptor for MHC1 molecule, peptides with low energy when docked against receptor were suggested as epitopes based vaccine. Peptides (50 PPSPKP 55, 51 PSPKPL 56, 52 SPKPLP 57, 53 PKPLPK 58, 54 KPLPKS 59, 55 PLPKSK 60, 56 LPKSKQ 61 and 18 RPSSTV 23) were most potential B cell epitopes while (110 YIMDNAEKL 118, 274 FYHRMYYP 282, 278 MYYPLFSVF 286 231 YVVDNDRYV 239 and 317 LLSGVFLAY 325) docked epitopes suggested to be T cell epitopes because of their good binding affinity especially this overlapped one 110 YIMDNAEKL 118. This study concluded that those predicted epitopes might use to produce good vaccine against FPV after invitro and invivo studies to evaluate its efficiency.

## BIOGRAPHY

Sarah T Idris has completed her master degree from Sudan University of Science and Technology, Sudan. She is medical laboratory specialist, with another Master of Bioinformatics under process at University of Bahri, Sudan. Working at National Medicines and Poisons Board, Sudan.

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