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DAY 1

Special Session

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Nina Mija, Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C6-017

Nina Mija

Technical University of Moldova, Moldova

Biography

Nina Mija is an associate professor of Technical University of Moldova, Moldova. She completed her PhD at the age of 27 years at Plehanov Institute of National Economy, Moscow, Russian Federation. She has over 80 publications and a university manual. Some of her publications are indexed according to the Cross REF DOI database. The area of her professional and research interest are composition and structure of foods, technological properties of food ingredients, safety and instrumental analysis of foods.

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IRON BINDING PROTEIN EVALUATION IN FOODS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

The study of heme and non-heme iron binding proteins in food products is benefical in assessing the potential of bioavailable iron. The individual methods of separating and extracting these proteins from tissues have allowed quantitative estimation of these. The heme protein myoglobin (Mb) was separated from other liver proteins by extraction with acetone, 94%. The non-heme protein conalbumin was separated from other egg albumin proteins due to its absolute solubility in ethyl alcohol. The non-heme protein ferritin being located in the egg yolk serum first requires the separation of the yolk serum. The identification of iron in protein preparations was performed by optical methods. The amount of iron in the composition of *oxymyoglobin* (MbO_2) from animal liver ranged from 3.7 to 6.8 g /%. Detailed knowledge of the protein forms of bioavailable iron from animal sources will allow for proper monitoring of the cooking processes, anticipating the antianemic effect of diets.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

SESSIONS

November 14, 2018

Clinical and Vaccine Immunology | Food and Public Health Research

Session Introduction

Session Chair
Gerald C Hsu
Eclaire MD Foundation, USA

Session Chair
Giuseppina Paola Parpinello
University of Bologna, Italy

Title: **New challenging yeasts in enology: The case of *Saccharomyces eubayanus***
Giuseppina Paola Parpinello, University of Bologna, Italy

Title: **Relationship between cervical epithelial cell abnormalities and co-infection with herpes simplex virus and human papilloma virus among unscreened women in Ghana**
Oksana Ryabinina Debrah, Greater Accra Regional Hospital, Ghana

Title: **The growing vaccines hesitancy- communication aspects and challenges**
Mitja Vrdelja, National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia

Title: **Immunity & gut microbiome: Probiotic & prebiotic as colonic biofertilizers**
Keerthi Thalakattil Raghavan, Mahatma Gandhi University, India

Title: **Nutritional, physicochemical, sensorial properties and shelf life of crackers based on cladode flour of *Opuntia ficus indica***
Bouchra Nabil, Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco

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NEW CHALLENGING YEASTS IN ENOLOGY: THE CASE OF *SACCHAROMYCES EUBAYANUS*

Giuseppina Paola Parpinello
University of Bologna, Italy

Among the microorganisms that take part in the vinification process, yeasts play a role of primary importance as they are responsible for sensory properties. Saccharomyces cerevisiae and the related species of Saccharomyces bayanus are considered the most important yeasts for the fermentation process and, as a consequence they have become the species around which the starter culture technology has developed. The alcoholic fermentation has considered as a key process, whereby the winemakers can modulate the character and quality of the wine, through an optimal management of the yeast, and at the same time can strategically shape wines according to market changes. In this view the research and developments departments have been facing an increasing demand for new and better yeast strains, which can be used in the production of different types of wine, characterized by a strong stylistic distinction. In this study we investigated the potential of *Saccharomyces eubayanus* CBS 12357 in fermentation of Chardonnay musts at different temperatures (10, 16, 26°C). The technological characteristics of *Saccharomyces eubayanus* were compared in two following vintages to those of two Saccharomyces cerevisiae commercial strains widespread within the enology sector. Several analyses were carried out during fermentation ad well ad in the final wines. The fermentation kinetics and the yeast cell loads were monitored. The enological parameters as well as the aromatic and sensory profiles were determined in the final wines. The obtained results showed the great cryotolerance of *Saccharomyces eubayanus* which resulted, at 10 and 16°C, able of faster fermentations compared to Saccharomyces cerevisiae commercial yeast. Moreover *Saccharomyces eubayanus* produced wines characterized by a specific volatile molecule fingerprinting. The results suggest that *Saccharomyces eubayanus* can be a valid alternative in winemaking.

BIOGRAPHY

Giuseppina Paola Parpinello has her PhD in microbial biotechnology since 2006 and is assistant professor at the University of Bologna, Italy where she teaches "Chemical and Sensory Analyses of Wines", "Wine Tasting" and "Wine Technology". She worked in leading international institutions worldwide (Canada, USA, Chile, New Zealand) for about 3 years. Her research mainly focuses on Winemaking processes; chemical and sensory evaluation of fruit juices and fermented beverages; analytical techniques: UV-Vis, IR, HPLC, IC, MECK, GC-MS, electronic nose, statistical analysis and correlation between analytical techniques and sensory data. Parpinello has over 100 publications in journals focusing on quality and process of beverages, in particular wine and her publication *h-index* is 22.

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Oksana Ryabinina Debrah et al., Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C6-017

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CERVICAL EPITHELIAL CELL ABNORMALITIES AND CO-INFECTION WITH HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS AND HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS AMONG UNSCREENED WOMEN IN GHANA

Oksana Ryabinina Debrah[1,2], Francis Agyemang-Yeboah[1], Emmanuel Timmy-Donkoh[1,5], Richard Harry Asmah[3], Mustapha Mohammed Seini[1,2] and Ellis Owusu-Dabo[4]

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[3]University of Ghana, Ghana
[4]KNUST, Ghana
[5]Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana

Herpes simplex virus type 1 and type 2 are responsible for recurrent oro-genital ulcers, complicated childbirths and significant morbidity globally. HPV also infect the female genital region and the most prominent risk factor of cervical cancer. HSV may act in conjunction with HPV in the development of cervical epithelial lesions. Most vulnerable women in Ghana may be oblivion of fact that they live with HPV/HSV co-infection. In order to investigate the impact of HPV and HSV co-infection in the etiology of cervical epithelial cell abnormalities, women attending the Cervicare Centers in Ghana were invited to participate in cross-sectional study. Cytological specimens were obtained from all subjects for Pap smear test. ELISA was used to detect type-specific IgG against HSV-1 and HSV-2 antibodies. Genomic DNA from cervical swabs was extracted using QIAamp Mini kit. HPV-DNA detection were carried out by nested multiplex PCR as s described by Sotlar et al., (2004). The SPSS version 22 was used for statistical analysis. Statistical significance was accepted for $p<0.05$. Our result show that among women with abnormal cytology the prevalence of HPV infection of any type, HSV-1 and HSV-2 were 55.6%, 90.0% and 70.0% respectively. Co-infection HPV/HSV-1 and HPV/HSV-2 was 44.4% in both cases with cervical epithelial cell abnormalities. There was a low awareness of the possible interaction of HSV and HPV with the development of cervical cancer among study participants. However, the study did not observe any significant association between co-infection of two viruses and cervical epithelial cell abnormalities ($p=0.343$ for HSV-1/HPV and $p=0.274$ for HSV-2/HPV, respectively). We do recommend early case detection for all women with HSV and vaccination against HPV to decrease the risk of HPV acquisition and cervical cancer development.

BIOGRAPHY

Oksana Ryabinina Debrah has MSc in clinical biochemistry from Donetsk National University, Ukraine), she has done her MPh in Medical Biochemistry from University of Ghana, Legon and PhD in chemical pathology from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana. She has a 15 years of experience as a medical laboratory scientist at Ridge Regional Hospital, Accra-Ghana, where she worked as the head of chemical pathology unit at the laboratory department. She is currently the deputy chief medical laboratory scientist at the Institutional Care (Clinical Care) Division of the Ghana Health Service, as well as a lecturer at Accra Technical University- Ghana. Her research interests are in the development of novel biochemical markers which can be used in screening programs for disease prediction, and in the epidemiology of HSV and its synergism with other sexually transmitted viruses, vaccine development. She also has ongoing research in the area of bacterial and/or viral epidemiology and transmission within the context of hospital infection control and prevention. Her publications in area of biochemical markers and infectious diseases.

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THE GROWING VACCINE HESITANCY - COMMUNICATION ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia

Vaccination has significantly contributed to the reduction of mortality and morbidity caused by vaccine preventable diseases. But nowadays many people underestimate their infectiveness and the potential damage they can cause. And the fact is, that more and more people hesitate or even reject vaccinations. The other fact is that people are increasingly taking care of their own health, want to be informed, and seek information from different sources. They are progressively using the Internet for health issues. As a result, public trust in vaccination has decreased in several countries, including Slovenia.

And as the influence of the internet grows, the question becomes how to communicate about vaccination to parents, especially mothers, who have the highest influence on the decision whether to vaccinate their children or not. Beside that there are differences between mothers, which is why it makes sense to segment them in order to research their profiles, standpoints and attitude towards vaccination and thus establish where and how communication with them on the topic of vaccination is possible.

How to do it? Answer would be with using the Situational Theory of Publics (STOP), which enables the identification of communicative behavior of individual population groups. This theory enables the establishing of the extent these groups communicate a certain topic actively or passively, or do not communicate it at all. STOP distinguishes four types of public: nonpublic, latent, aware, and active public; all of them foresee active and passive communication. If we presume that each of the independent variables has a low and high value, we can split publics into eight different groups.

Communication has a substantial influence on attitudes toward vaccination. Poor or inappropriate communication can lower the vaccination coverage and contributes to hesitation of vaccination. There is a huge need for intensive professional communication about vaccination on the internet and social media. The improvement of the communicational competences of doctors and healthcare workers is essential to achieve better communication with parents and the media, and needs to be focused on mothers and pregnant women.

Note:

BIOGRAPHY

Mitja Vrdelja has a master degree of public relations and is a PhD candidate in the field of public relations. Currently he is working at Slovenian National institute of public Health, where he is a head of Communication department. He daily encounters communicating health topics and communication with different stakeholders as well as other various fields of communication – internal communication, media relations, crisis communication, risk communication, strategic communication, corporative communication, etc. As a Slovenian representative, he cooperates in various working groups of European institutions: European Food Safety Agency (EFSA); European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC); European Commission. He is interested in researching of health communication, especial he is focusing on vaccine communication.

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Keerthi Thalakattil Raghavan et al., Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C6-017

IMMUNITY & GUT MICROBIOME: PROBIOTIC & PREBIOTIC AS COLONIC BIOFERTILIZERS

Keerthi Thalakattil Raghavan, Honey Chandran C, Sreelakshmi Kumar, JeenaSusan and **Rakhi Narayanan**
Mahatma Gandhi University, India

The GI tract is described as the body's largest immune organ and the intestinal microbiota has a vital role in the body's defense system. Further the synergy of the probiotic and prebiotic components provides a stable and relatively uniform gut microbiome. In the present study the possibility for development of nutraceuticals using potent probiotic LAB strains isolated & characterized from different natural sources & its enrichment by the addition of suitable prebiotics such as honey, Inulin & accacia gum was investigated. Honey is a natural source of prebiotic fructose oligosaccaride, Acacia gum is also a natural source of prebiotic rich in arabinose,rhamnose and galactose (PRAG). Inulin is a dietary fiber known as fructan. To evaluate the effect of different prebiotics on probiotic, fermented milk samples were prepared by adding honey, acacia gum and Inulin. Bacterial count, acidity and nutritional aspects like protein, fat, and sugar content were determined. All the synbiotic combinations exhibited higher functionability compared to probiotic only. Synbiotic fermented samples, Honey exhibited the highest viability & higher protein content but Acacia gum reduced the sugar and fat content which are advantageous to diabetics & hypercholerstemic conditions. Both Honey & Acacia gum exhibited antimicrobial activity towards selected common pathogens. Invivo study was conducted with selected probiotic & prebiotic Acacia Gum & combination in experimental balb/c Mice during 3 weeks of oral treatment. Results obtained for colonization, persistence and histopathology study indicated significant level of colonization and no sign of infection. Highest colonization was observed in synbiotic treated group suggesting the role of prebiotic in enhanced growth of probiotic. Unlike with probiotic, Acacia gum treatment suggested an anti-obesity role, which substantiates the result of in vitro study. Levels of serum triglyceride and total cholesterol were within control for the synbiotic treated group. The prebiotic treated group recorded highest levels of Phosphorus and Calcium ions in the serum, indicating impact of ion absorption ability. Humoral immunity in probiotic alone treated group was marked by increased Phosphorus and Calcium ions in the serum, indicating impact of ion absorption ability. Humoral immunity in probiotic alone treated group was marked by increased level of serum IgA, IgM. Synbiotic combination exhibited phagocytic activity 3 times higher than individual effect and probiotic could equally activate both T cell & B cell in response to mitogens concanavalin A & lipopolysaccharide. It is a remarkable observation that a probiotic strain could induce both T cell & B cell. Probiotic was able to stimulate TNF α production. Acacia gum down regulated the production, suggesting that it can be recommended as TNF α inhibitor/regulator. Liver cells have antioxidant property and synbiotic group rendered more activity. Probiotic & prebiotics have different mechanisms to prevent colon cancer. Prominent reduction was observed in the level of faecal colon cancer marker enzymes β-glycosidase & β-glucuronidase in treated group but higher reduction was noticed in synbiotic combination. These results suggest that synergy of suitable probiotic and prebiotic can act as colonic biofertilizers.

BIOGRAPHY

Keerthi Thalakattil Raghavan has awarded her PhD from Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala, India. Currently she is professor in School of Biosciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kerala, India. Her areas of interests are probiotics, prebiotic, microbiome and bio prospecting of marine microbe. She is member of number of academic and administrative bodies in her university and other universities. She has Membership in Scientific Societies such as International Probiotics Association (IPA), Zurich, Switzerland; Asian Federation of Biotechnology (AFOB), Korea; Indian Dairy Association (IDA), New Delhi.

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NUTRITIONAL, PHYSICOCHEMICAL, SENSORIAL PROPERTIES AND SHELF LIFE OF CRACKERS BASED ON CLADODE FLOUR OF *OPUNTIA FICUS INDICA*

Bouchra Nabil, Rachida Ouaabou, Mourad Ouhammou, Lamia Saadouni and **Mostafa Mahrouz**
Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco

Sustainable food can help to prosper the local economy and improve the health of consumers. Indeed, consumers require new foods rich in nutrients, with acceptable organoleptic quality. Cladode of *Opuntia ficus indica* is one of plants containing several bioactive compounds that have proven their importance in the prevention and cure of many chronic diseases that is why cladode flour is currently used in pharmacological and food industry. Our study shows that crackers based on cladode flour of *Opuntia ficus indica* present an interesting source of major and secondary nutrients and trace elements essential to the growth and development of the human body (certain elements far beyond the daily needs recommended by WHO). And it presents a high amount of bioactive compounds (Polyphenols, flavonoids) with a considerable antioxidant capacity. Functional, physicochemical and sensorial properties were studied. The result showed that the flour of cladode has a great technological potentiality. The Proximate composition of crackers shows a variation according to the content of cladode flour. Crackers hardness and L* and a* color values were also analyzed. The overall acceptability showed that 25 % can be a maximum level incorporation to prepare an acceptable diet cracker with score of 6,13. The water activity of crackers maintains constant in the standard of the baked products (Aw = 0.4 to 0.6) while the addition level of cladode flour increase. This work demonstrates the nutritional potential benefit, allowing the possibilities of using cladode as a power source for humans with a remarkable therapeutic effect.

BIOGRAPHY

Bouchra Nabil, a PhD student is currently studying at Semelia Science Faculty, University Cadi Ayyad. She got her Masters on Food Technology from the University Cadi Ayyad in 2014. Her thesis is a part of scholarly project named Priority Research Program (PPR-B-Mahrouz-FS-UCA- Marrakesh).

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Day 2

SESSIONS

November 14, 2018

Antibodies and Vaccination | Food Safety, Security and Control

Session Introduction

Session Chair
Francis Enifo Oronsaye
University of Benin, Nigeria

Session Chair
Beth Shaw
YogaFit International, USA

Title: **Incidence of HIV/AIDS antibody among commercial blood donors attending University of Teaching Hospital, Benin**
Francis Enifo Oronsaye, University of Benin, Nigeria

Title: **Potential of some invertebrates venomous as therapeutic tools**
Mamdouh I Nassar, Cairo University, Egypt

Title: **Bacteriocin induced milk- A vehicle in preserving oral health**
Parul Thapar, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India

Title: **An Investigation into the Effect of Multimedia Training on the Knowledge and Self-Efficacy of Children with asthma**
Morteza Alibakhshi Kenari, Martyr Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Iran

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INCIDENCE OF HIV/AIDS ANTIBODY AMONG COMMERCIAL BLOOD DONORS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY OF BENIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, BENIN NIGERIA

Francis Enifo Oronsaye
University of Benin, Nigeria

The increasing spread of HIV/AIDS, particularly in Sub-Sahara Africa necessitates the prevention from all possible routes of transmission of this deadly disease that up till now has no permanent cure therefore, the study to determine the presence of HIV/AIDS among commercial studies blood donors who are a major routes of transmission cannot be over emphasized. Donors were given questionnaires to determine their suitability or otherwise for the study. They were all able bodied men of ages 25years-35years bracket and their PACKED CELL VOLUME(PCV) and was not less than 47%,were considered fit for the study. Venous blood was collected from the prospective donors and screened for HIV1/2, using capillus HIV1/2 KIT and was confirmed by immune Comb HIV1/2bispot. Reagents were used according to the manufacturer's instructions. This study presents, commercial blood donors visiting the University of Benin teaching Hospital Benin city, Nigeria who tested positive for HIV1/2.

BIOGRAPHY

Francis Enifo Oronsaye is a Medical laboratory Scientist by profession with a major in Medical Microbiology. He has MSc degree in Pharmaceutical Microbiology and PhD in Medical Microbiology all from the University of Benin, Benin city in Nigeria. He has been lecturing in the University for the past thirty-six years. He has attended more than twenty international conferences where his research works were presented. Both in oral and poster presentation areas of his research encompasses both medical microbiology, clinical chemistry, immunology, parasitology, environmental health, virology and molecular genetics amounting to well over forty publications in Local, national and international peer reviewed journals. He the International of President of Africa Environmental Pollution Prevention (EAPPO) an NGO with members across Africa and partners in EUROPE and USA.

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Note:

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POTENTIAL OF SOME INVERTEBRATES VENOMOUS AS THERAPEUTIC TOOLS

Mamdouh I Nassar
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Many active principles produced by insects, animals, plants and microorganisms have been used as new drugs to treat diseases. Among the insects and animals that produce pharmacologically active molecules capable of interfering in human cellular physiology, the highlights are venomous arthropods, such as, bees, wasps, ants and caterpillars. The substances found in the venom of these insects present great potential as anti-parasitic agents. In this review, we present the main results of years of research involving the active compounds of insects venoms that have therapeutic activity.

BIOGRAPHY

Mamdouh I Nassar was born Cairo, Egypt. He graduated a bachelor's degree from Biology (Zoology, Botany, and toxicology) Department, Faculty of Science, Cairo University. He received his MSc degree in from the same University. PhD degree (Channel system) between University of Maryland College Park (USA) and Cairo University. He spent many studies for field of sleeping sickness and Malaria diseases of vectors Stomoxys calcitrans and Anopheles in USDA Florida, Jazan and Jeda.

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BACTERIOCIN INDUCED MILK- A VEHICLE IN PRESERVING ORAL HEALTH

Parul Thapar
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Tooth decay, also called as dental caries has been ranked at 3rd position by World Health Organization among all chronic non-communicable diseases. It has been pointed out by W.H.O., that despite of great improvements in the oral health of population in several countries; dental caries still persists and has become a global problem. Numerous studies have shown that the association of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Streptococcus sobrinus* cause higher levels of caries. Bacteriocins are potent protein toxins produced by virtually every bacterial and archeal species. In this study, bacteriocins have been isolated from the species of *Lactobacillus brevis* isolated from curd by centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 5 min using (RM 12C Microcentrifuge, REMI Motors, Mumbai, India). The isolated bacteriocins were screened for their antibacterial activity against the isolated species of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Streptococcus sobrinus* using spot on lawn assay. Thus, the isolated bacteriocins could inhibit the growth of these isolates of dental caries. The bacteriocins were then optimized using different pH, temperature and time combinations for their maximum production. Their purification was done using ammonium sulphate precipitation and centrifugal filtration. The bacteriocins with different concentrations (0.05 ml, 0.1 ml, 0.5 ml and 1 ml) were then induced in 1ml of skim milk (Experimental Dairy section, NDRI, Karnal). These were subjected for antibacterial activity against isolates of dental caries using agar well diffusion assay. They were incubated at 37°C for 24 h to observe for the presence or absence of zone. Therefore, the bacteriocin induced milk showed inhibition against caries causing organisms. Thus, bacteriocin induced skim milk can act as a potent in strengthening of oral health.

BIOGRAPHY

Parul Thapar is a research scholar in Dairy Science and Technology (sp. *Dairy Microbiology*) from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, India. Parul has publications in national and international journals and Science magazines. Her publications reflect her research interests in Food, Health and Microbiology. She has been awarded by BRICPL Young Scholar Award and Young Achievers Award.

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AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFECT OF MULTIMEDIA TRAINING ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND SELF-EFFICACY OF CHILDREN WITH ASTHMA

Morteza Alibakhshi Kenari
Martyr Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Iran

Introduction: Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases among children is a global health issue and its rising trend has caused concern about the health system. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the effect of multimedia education on the knowledge and self-efficacy of children with asthma in Bushehr.

Method: semi-experimental study. The research community included all children under the age of 12 years with asthma. The samples were selected by available method of 50 people and then divided into two experimental and control groups by simple random method. The data collection tools included questionnaires of demographic data, knowledge and self-efficacy in children with asthma. Validity and reliability of the instruments were measured and then multimedia training was run for the experimental group. Data analysis was performed by SPSS 18 and Mann-Whitney U test.

Findings: The mean scores of knowledge and self-efficacy of the research samples in the experimental group increased after multimedia training, so there was a statistically significant difference between the two groups ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Education of children with asthma through multimedia has led to increasing knowledge and self -efficacy. Therefore, considering the effectiveness of multimedia education in children training with asthma, it is recommended that this educational method are used for other chronic childhood diseases.

BIOGRAPHY

Morteza Alibakhshi-Kenari was born in February 1989 at Iran, Mazandaran, Babolsar. He received the BS degrees from the Sari University of Medical Sciences and Health Services at Iran, in February 2011, and he is now a Ph.D student at the martyr Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Tehran, Iran. He is currently working in the field of Evidence Base Nursing.

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