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ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY 2019 & PHYSIOTHERAPY CONGRESS 2019

WORKSHOP
DAY 1

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Renato Vilella, Asian J Biomed Pharmaceut Sci 2019, Volume 9
DOI: 10.4066/2249-622X-C1-017

Renato Vilella

Instituto Mineiro de Acupuntura e Massoterapia, Brazil

BIOGRAPHY

Renato Vilella from Brazil graduated in physiotherapy at the University Center of Belo Horizonte. He completed his specialization in pain. He teaches anatomy, human physiology and manipulative techniques at Instituto Mineiro de Acupuntura e Massoterapia (IMAM) and also extension courses (advanced tissue manipulation, manual resources for controlling pain, dry needling) to physiotherapists. He has two papers published and has been working on the third one (epidemiology of pain in climbers of Brazil). He is also the physiotherapist of Pedro Avelar of the Brazilian selection of climbing and clara viegas of the Brazilian youth selection of climbing.

renatovilella@gmail.com

"UNRESOLVED PAIN - WHAT TO DO?"

Pain is arguably the most common complaint in clinical practice. Most of the patients present chronic pictures and pictures of unresolved pain (patients who have already undergone several treatments and none have been effective). These patients need a distinct clinical view, a logical reasoning integrating between the local specificity and the global integrality of the human body. Understanding the types of pain, complex of pain, and its anomalies, is necessary for the anamnesis of the patient and understanding the patient's history. To have a differential clinical diagnosis is the beginning of the clinical evaluation, allowing the exclusion of pathologies or dysfunctions and narrowing the way to trace the conduct. The conduct differs from physiotherapist to physiotherapist, depending on the training and expertise of the same. But in any case, human physiology and anatomy is the same for any patient and the basics should be used logically to understand the advanced. The integration of the neuro-immuno-endocrine-muscular-fascial systems is the clinical solution of these patients with unresolved pain. In the workshop we will deepen this knowledge and work on differential diagnoses and logical reasoning for the integration of human body systems.

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Aldo Alexander Silva Garcia, Asian J Biomed Pharmaceut Sci 2019, Volume 9
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Aldo Alexander Silva Garcia

Peruvian Association of Orthopedic Manual Physiotherapy, Peru

BIOGRAPHY

Aldo Alexander Silva Garcia from Peru is an orthopaedic manual physical therapist. He completed his graduation from National University Federico Villarreal and masters in orthopedic manual therapy, specialty of clinical neurodynamics and osteopathic techniques of the locomotor system. He is a functional instrument manipulation creator & HANDS PRO tools. He is also a instrumental handling certifier with HANDS PRO worldwide. Currently, he is a director of FISIOLIFE, physiotherapy center and FISIOEDUCA. He has more than 15 years of experience as a university professor in National University Federico Villarreal, Cayetano Heredia University, University of Applied Sciences UPC and been awarded as best professor at the School of PT UPC and also a lecturer in manual therapy and currently in instrumental manipulation. He is a member of the peruvian orthopedic physiotherapy society. He has been a renowned speaker in national and international conferences in the area of orthopedic manual therapy.

contacto@alexsilvagarcia.com

HANDS PRO INSTRUMENTAL HANDLING IN SPORT

HANDS PRO is a group of tools created and designed for soft tissue work in physiotherapy. The mechanical advantage of the tools allows the work of the tissues, with less force and we can reach deeper tissues more easily. In people who exercise muscles and tissue in general has greater resistance; with the HANDS PRO tools, you can easily overcome that resistance with better results. The professional who works with HANDS PRO, avoids joint wear and tear due to the force it has to do when working with the patient. The work that the professional does is with large muscles, avoiding to increase the muscle load in the fingers. According to research studies the biggest problem that the physiotherapist presents is the thumb, the HANDS PRO tools, are designed to avoid work with the thumbs. The comfort of HANDS PRO will allow that the work with the tool has greater advantage for the hands of the professional and excellent results for the patient. The work with the tools allows: to make a muscular discharge, improve the circulation by the manipulation of the tissues, to improve the flexibility when working the technique of functional manipulation, and it improves the pain when working in the different trigger points.

The work in the sport is done with the three tools of HANDS PRO: The Tumi Healer, The Arm Pro and the Leg Pro. All these tools are the only ones to work the whole body of the patients.

HANDS PRO allows us to work: muscles, fasciae, tendons, ligaments and the neural interface, all functionally. The goal of HANDS PRO is to provide the best working tool in physiotherapy and the patient.

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SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS

DAY 1

DAY 1 SESSIONS
MARCH 27, 2019

Physiotherapy | Treatment Care | Instrumentation | Sports & Rehabilitation Methods | Natural Products Chemistry | Pharmacology | Medicinal Plants | Ethnopharmacology | Pharmacotheraphy | pharmacokinetics | Pharmacognosy

SESSION CHAIR

James Stoxen DC
Team Anti-aging Center DBA Team Dorctors®, USA

Henri Henell
Physiotherapist Henri Henell, Norway

SESSION INTRODUCTION

Title:	Extracts from Antarctic yeasts and hemp plant inhibit the growth of human lymphoid malignant cells
	Spiro Konstantinov, Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria
Title:	The effect of synthetic CB2 receptor agonist (AM1241) on cytokine levels in ovalbumin-induced asthma in rats
	Ali Parlar, University of Adiyaman, Turkey
Title:	Protective properties of silymarin against the toxic effects of valproic acid in the heart
	Ibrahim Aktas, University of Adiyaman, Turkey
Title:	Pain in climbers-possibly the biggest limitation for athletes to reach their true potential
	Renato Vilella, Instituto Mineiro de Acupuntura e Massoterapia, Brazil
Title:	Iron and folic acid supplementation usage in the pregnant women: A cross-sectional study for rational drug use
	Halil Kara, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey
Title:	Building the optimal MDT to service a professional football club
	Chris Moseley, Middlesbrough Football Club Training, United Kingdom
Title:	A study of kinanthropometric variab les and body composition components in players of different sports events
	Wadhwa Rakesh, Guru Nanak Dev University, India
Title:	Neck position accuracy, kinesthesia, kinematic impairment, motor control and pain: A randomized control trial study in patients with upper trapezius muscle trigger point before and after fatigue
	Roya Mehdikhani, Tehran University of Medical Science, Iran
Title:	Analysis of myosin-ATPase activity and satellite's cell activation in soleus muscle after surgical denervation of wistar rat
	Sabrina Degaspari, Centro Universitario Lusiada, Brazil
Title:	A comparative study on the influence of kinesio taping® and laser therapy on knee joint position sense, pain intensity, and function in individuals with knee osteoarthritis
	Vahid Mazloum, Islamic Azad University of karaj, Iran
Title:	Phytochemical profile and biological properties of *Pistacia vera L* hull essential oil
	Antonella Smeriglio, University of Mesina, Italy
Title:	The problem of misidentification between edible and poisonous wild plants: Reports from the mediterranean area
	Domenico Trombetta, University of Mesina, Italy

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EXTRACTS FROM ANTARCTIC YEASTS AND HEMP PLANT INHIBIT THE GROWTH OF HUMAN LYMPHOID MALIGNANT CELLS

Spiro Konstantinov[1], Antonios Trochopoulos[1], Ervin Ivanov[1], Snezhana Rusinova-Videva[2,3], Dilyana Hristova[1], Maya M Zaharieva[2,3], H Najdenski[2,3] and **Margarita Genova[4]**

[1]Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria
[2]Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria
[3]University of Plovdiv Paisii Hilendarski, Bulgaria
[4]National Hematological Hospital, Bulgaria

Background: Psychrophilic microorganisms successfully colonized deep seas, high mountains and Polar areas. Antarctica offers permanent low temperatures, strong winds, short summer and intensive sun irradiation. To survive under Antarctic conditions microorganisms, need to possess adaptable metabolism thus producing bioactive components with attractive pharmacological properties. *Cannabidiol* is a component in hemp. It has remarkable pharmacological activities such as tumor growth inhibition, pain perception modulation, and anticonvulsive, antipsychotic and antiemetic properties as well. It lacks any psychotropic activity and common toxicity and therefore is present in food supplements.

Methodology: A methanol extract from bioreactor grown yeast was prepared. The cytotoxic efficacy was measured using the MTT-assay. Induction of apoptosis was ascertained by nuclear changes, DNA fragmentation, up- and down-regulation of pro- and anti-apoptotic proteins, PARP cleavage and fragmentation, as well as by caspase activation. Inhibition of NF-κB was estimated by specific ELISA.

Results: Concentration response curves showed IC50 values between 55 and 326 μg/ml for the Antarctic yeast extract and bellow 30 μM for *Cannabidiol*. An up-regulation of pro-apoptotic signaling molecules such as Bad, Bax, caspase 3, cytochrome c etc., as well as down-regulation of anti-apoptotic proteins such as Bcl-2, HSP-70, clusterin etc. were detected. Nuclear fragmentation and cell cycle changes were demonstrated. *Cannabidiol* was found to reduce the activity of the NF-κB transcription factor to a comparable with that of curcumin extent.

Conclusions: *Cannabidiol* and the yeast extract have antineoplastic activity, which is comparable with that of curcumin. Since both natural products are usually well tolerated and do not produce any toxic effects, there is considerable merit in the development of Antarctic yeast and hemp plant extracts as potential therapy for lymphoid neoplasms.

BIOGRAPHY

Spiro Konstantinov has been working since 1994 as university teacher in pharmacology and pharmacotherapy at the Medical University of Sofia, Bulgaria. He has special focus on cancer research, molecular pharmacology and pharmaceutical biotechnology. He is the head of the lab for experimental chemotherapy at the department of pharmacology, pharmacotherapy and toxicology.

konstantinov.spiromihaylov@gmail.com

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THE EFFECT OF SYNTHETIC CB2 RECEPTOR AGONIST (AM1241) ON CYTOKINE LEVELS IN OVALBUMIN-INDUCED ASTHMA IN RATS

Ali Parlar
University of Adiyaman, Turkey

Asthma is a disease characterized by spontaneous contraction of the airways in response to a wide variety of endogenous and exogenous stimuli, affecting approximately 300 million people worldwide and about 20% of the population in developed countries. Cannabinoids are compounds that have been used for many years due to their medical properties and are involved in the regulation of the immune response, such as the release of cytokines. The aim of this study was to explore the healing effect of cannabinoids on anti-inflammatory. For 22 days, rats were divided into 5 groups as saline control, Ovalbumin (OVA), CB2 agonist (OVAA), CB2 agonist and antagonist (OVAA+A) and Vehicle (DMSO). Saline control group is used to set off asthma, all group, but saline control, were given 100 mg of aluminum hydroxide in 0.9% sterile saline with 1 mg/kg ovalbumin daily intraperitoneally for 3 days. All animals in the other groups, except for the animals in the saline control group on same periods days of the experiment, received 0.8 m3 challenged for 20 minutes daily by inhalation with a 1% OVA whole-body nebulizer. On 22nd day pulmonary function tests were performed before all animals were sacrificed. In the present study, some parameters such as cytokine levels were measured. Total WBC count significantly increased in the OVA group but in the OVAA group it's counts statistically decreased compared to OVAA+A group. While GSH level in the OVA group measured to decrease compared to saline control and OVAA groups, it's level in the OVA group statistically insignificant compared to OVAA+A group.

BIOGRAPHY

Ali Parlar has completed his PhD from Ankara University, Turkey. He is working as an assistant professor in department of pharmacology, medical faculty. He has 4 publications and his publication SCI-Expanded is 1 and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed journals.

aparlar@adiyaman.edu.tr

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PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES OF SILYMARIN AGAINST THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF VALPROIC ACID IN THE HEART

Ibrahim Aktas[1] and **Meltem Ozgocmen**[2]
[1]Adiyaman University, Turkey
[2]Suleyman Demirel University, Turkey

The aim of this study was to investigate the protective effect of silymarin against the effects of valproic acid (VPA) in the heart of rats, which is used as a common antiepileptic in the treatment of epilepsy. VPA is a substance consisting of an eight-carbon fatty acid called dipropylacetate for the treatment of epilepsy. It is used in both parsiel and generalized epilepsy because it is effective in many seizures such as myoclonic, atonic, absorptive, tonic and tonic-clonic. Moreover, exposure to VPA has been shown to induce cardiac malformations in rats. It, due to its similarity to GABA, an inhibitor amino acid, inhibits GABA transaminase and reduces GABA withdraw from the presynaptic junction by increasing the amount of GABA in the synaptic junction. Silymarin is known to have a positive inotropic effect on the perfused adult rat heart. For 14 days, rats were divided into 3 groups as placebo control, VPA, VPA+silymarin. The group were given 500 mg/kg/day from VPA or/and 100 mg/kg/day from silymarin for 14 days, except placebo control group. At 15 day, all animals were sacrificed after blood samples collected to assay of biochemical parameters such as glucose, albumin, amylase, bilirubin, calcium, total cholesterol, creatinine and triglyceride. All statistical analyzes were calculated by S.E.M ± in the graphpad prism program and $p < 0.05$ was found to be statistically significant. Total chlosterol, albumin, amylase and creatinine count significantly increased in the VPA+silymarin group but in the VPA group it's count statistically decreased compared to placebo group.

BIOGRAPHY

Ibrahim Aktas has completed his PhD from Ankara University, Turkey. He has three publications, his study is about pharmacokinetic, anti-anelgesic, assay of biochemical parameters and doxorubicin. He has been working since 2017 at Adiyaman University.

iaktas@adiyaman.edu.tr

Note:

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PAIN IN CLIMBERS - POSSIBLY THE BIGGEST LIMITATION FOR ATHLETES TO REACH THEIR TRUE POTENTIAL

Renato Vilella
Instituto Mineiro de Acupuntura e Massoterapia, Brazil

Recently sport climbing was recognized as an olympic sport and will be present at the olympic games of 2020. The evolution of sport in a global context is inevitable and has become increasingly popular. This evolution will lead the athletes to new levels of training. Possibly, raising the number of training hours and climbing hours, will expose the climber to greater incidence of injuries. We have always been very worried about the incidence of injuries and prevention / rehabilitation of the athlete. What if we are looking at the wrong way?

We still have no validated tests for predict the injury risk of segments, as we do in soccer for example. In the paper (Epidemiology of injury and pain in climbers) I've published at Research Gate, the numbers of athletes in pain during or after climbing, was high. These same athletes suffered or were suffering from some injury. According to the Astokorki (2016) the ability to withstand the exercise induced pain after physical activities may be advantageous in performance. In addition, when the pain is unnoticed, the athlete may suffer from overuse syndromes and stress injuries. Pain is an alert of the brain, saying – something is wrong there! There's a need of alert the professional and non-professional climbers, the health care professionals and climbing coach's that pain is not normal, and a healthy climber should not fell pain. Pain can be an early indicative of injury, and if it's investigated and treated, than there's no injury.

BIOGRAPHY

Renato Vilella from Brazil graduated in physiotherapy at the University Center of Belo Horizonte. He completed his specialization in pain. He teaches anatomy, human physiology and manipulative techniques at Instituto Mineiro de Acupuntura e Massoterapia (IMAM) and also extension courses (advanced tissue manipulation, manual resources for controlling pain, dry needling) to physiotherapists. He has two papers published and has been working on the third one (epidemiology of pain in climbers of Brazil). He is also the physiotherapist of Pedro Avelar of the Brazilian selection of climbing and clara viegas of the Brazilian youth selection of climbing.

renatovilella@gmail.com

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IRON AND FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION USAGE IN THE PREGNANT WOMEN: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY FOR RATIONAL DRUG USE

Halil Kara
Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey

Introduction: Rational use of medicines is necessary in order to protect the human health and to provide sustainable healthcare services in a qualified way. In a practical way, rational drug use especially in special groups like pregnant and lactating women, elderly patients, newborns and children become more important. Iron and folic acid deficiency are the most common health problems that may be seen in pregnancy and need to be treated. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs may be changed due to the physiological changes in pregnancy. Iron and folic acid requirement enhances due to the increased consumption during pregnancy. Weakness and fatigue may be occurred due to the insufficient oxygenation of the tissues in the mother because of the iron and the folic acid deficiency in pregnancy. Developmental failure, abortion and neural tube defects may be also occurred in the infants. The aim of this study was to determine iron and folic acid prescription rate in pregnant women and the attitudes of pregnant women in case of adverse reactions in the meaning of principles of rational drug use.

Materials & Methods: We conducted a survey to the pregnant women and defined them by age into groups as 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 (20 patients each) in our hospital. Our survey also reflected demographic information, including age, education, number of pregnancies and gestational week. In addition, the survey also includes the questions about the prescription rate of iron and folic acid and whether these are used in accordance with the doctor's recommendation, and the questions about the attitudes and behaviors of pregnant women in the occurrence of adverse effects.

Conclusion: As in all over the world, iron and folic acid levels are measured for individuals who applied to the hospital due to pregnancy; replacement therapy is given to those who have a deficiency. In our study, we determined that the rate of initiation of iron and folic acid treatment increased as pregnancy age and number of pregnancies increased. As a result of increase in ages and the number of pregnancies, naturally, iron and folic acid depots are emptied. For healthy pregnancy externally supplementation is necessary. We found that using of iron and folic acid supplementation in pregnant women was according to prescription of their physician. In the event of an adverse effect or where an unexpected effect occurs due to the drug, we have determined that all of our subjects will decide to respond by contacting their physicians. In conclusion, we found that the use of iron and folic acid by pregnant women was in accordance with the principles of rational drug use.

BIOGRAPHY

Halil Kara graduated from Gazi University as faculty of medicine and completed his PhD in medical pharmacology at Gazi University. He worked as a manager at Gazi University Health Center, assistant manager in Ankara Provincial Health Directorate and head of department at Turkish Republic Ministry of Health. He is still working on his projects and giving lectures to both graduate and undergraduate students. He has been serving as the President of the clinical research ethics committee since 2013.

drhalilkara@gmail.com

Note:

Chris Moseley, Asian J Biomed Pharmaceut Sci 2019, Volume 9 | DOI: 10.4066/2249-622X-C1-017

BUILDING THE OPTIMAL MDT TO SERVICE A PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CLUB

Chris Moseley
Middlesbrough Football Club Training, United Kingdom

The talk will explain the importance of building the best medical team to service a professional football club. To provide support for the players whilst providing a successful and value for money service for the club and chairman. This talk will include the current set up and how each member plays their part to keep the efficient machine working. The interaction between different members of the MDT, the management and senior club officials will be explored. The talk will also look at how external professionals are used to back up this service and how they are selected and what value they are.

BIOGRAPHY

Chris Moseley from United Kingdom, holds degree in physiotherapy, sports rehabilitation and masters in sports injury management. He is a head physiotherapist at Middlesbrough FC. He has been at the club for 17 years and have experienced in many premier league and championship campaigns as well as UEFA cup finals. He is also a consultant physio for United Kingdom athletics and a trained sonographer in MSK diagnostic ultrasound.

chris.moseley@mfc.co.uk

Note:

Wadhwa Rakesh et al., Asian J Biomed Pharmaceut Sci 2019, Volume 9 | DOI: 10.4066/2249-622X-C1-017

A STUDY OF KINANTHROPOMETRIC VARIABLES AND BODY COMPOSITION COMPONENTS IN PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT SPORTS EVENTS

Wadhwa Rakesh, Kishan Kumar DS, Koley S and **Sandhu JS**
Guru Nanak Dev University, India

Purpose of study: In the present study an attempt has been made to evaluate the 15 Kinanthropometric variables and 3 body composition components of 137 randomly selected inter-university sports person (49 males & 88 females) aged 18-23 years.

Results: Highly significant differences ($p<0.001$) were found between sports males Vs control males and sports females Vs control females in all 5 skin fold measurements, fat percent and total body fat. Between sports females and control females highly significant differences ($p<0.001$) were noted in upper arm girth and abdominal girth. Statistically significant ($p<0.05$) difference between sports females and control females were noted in body weight, forearm girth, calf girth, femur bicondylar diameter and between sports males and control males in body weight, abdominal girth and femur bicondylar diameter.

Conclusion: Both in cases of sport males and sports females, lea amount of fat deposition were recorded than their control counterparts.

BIOGRAPHY

Wadhwa Rakesh from India running his own Wadhwa Physiotherapy Clinic in Punjab, India. He has completed his masters in physiotherapy with specialization in sports injury & rehabilitation. He has been a renowned speaker in many conferences. He also worked as a sports physiotherapist in 33rd national games in Guwahati, India in 2007. Ha has been a founder member of an Indian Association of Physiotherapy. He also attended CME programme on sports psychology and doping. He has about 2 national publications under his name. He has given his on field services in events life marathons, football, cricket, kabaddi, tennis matches etc. He has been awarded with various academic and clinical awards. He also has huge clinical expertise in manual therapy, biomechanical analysis and sports injury rehabilitation.

drrakeshwadhwa6@gmail.com

Note:

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NECK POSITION ACCURACY, KINESTHESIA, KINEMATIC IMPAIRMENT, MOTOR CONTROL AND PAIN: A RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL STUDY IN PATIENTS WITH UPPER TRAPEZIUS MUSCLE TRIGGER POINT BEFORE AND AFTER FATIGUE

Roya Mehdikhani, Olyaei Gholam Reza, Hadian Mohammad Reza, Talebian Moghadam Saeed and **Shadmehr Azadeh**
Tehran University of Medical Science, Iran

Fatigue of the neck musculature has been shown to alter the upper limb proprioception, motor patterns, and kinematics. The objective of this work was to investigate the cervical position sense and EMG responses of cervical muscles during head reposition movements in students with and without an upper trapezius muscle trigger point.

Result: Neck pain and myofascial trigger point alter cervical kinematics probably due to altered timing. As hypothesized, fatigue impacted cervical kinematics more in healthy participants, possibly because altered neck motor control in patients meant that this group was less able to compensate further in response to neck muscle fatigue. Significant increases in PPT were observed following fatigue applied to the pre-determined MTrP, but no significant change was demonstrated in the sham control group. During application of sustained isometric contraction, the local MTrP tenderness decreased and this appeared to be due to a change in tissue sensitivity rather than an unintentional release of pressure by the practitioner. Fatigue appeared to be an effective therapy for MTrPs in the upper trapezius.

BIOGRAPHY

Roya Mehdikhani from Iran is a Physiotherapist and currently persuing PhD from Tehran University of Medical Science (physical department).

Mehdikhani.physicaltherapy@gmail.com

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ANALYSIS OF MYOSIN-ATPASE ACTIVITY AND SATELLITE'S CELL ACTIVATION IN SOLEUS MUSCLE AFTER SURGICAL DENERVATION OF WISTAR RAT

Sabrina Degaspari[1] and **Renato Paulo Chopard**[2]
[1]Centro Universitario Lusiada, Brazil
[2]Sao Paulo University, Brazil

Skeletal muscle denervation compounds a group of affection of locomotor system capable to promote important physical disabilities. We studied the effects of muscle denervation on different fiber types, morphology of satellite cell and microvascular supply in soleus muscle of Wistar rats after surgical neural damage through sciatic nerve section. After fifteen days of hindlimb palsy, the soleus muscle atrophy was studied through the analisys of muscular weight and transverse sectional area of muscle fibers. Following, we analyzed the diferent fiber types using histochemical analyses for myosin-ATPase reaction to appoint changes in contractile behavior of soleus muscle. The mophology of satellite's cells was studied using electron transmission microscopy images and the microvasculature of the tissue was analyzed obtained histological reactions for toluidine blue to study the rate of capilar-fiber. We observed that the soleus muscle showed reduction of 36% of mass as well as 50% of reduction in the cross sectional area in the experimental group after fifteen days of sciatic nerve damage, indicating muscle hypotrophy. Also, we verified an increase in the fast-twitch (type IIb) and undifferentiated fiber types revealing alteration in the muscle contractile behavior. The electron transmission microscopy revealed disarrangement of the skeletal muscle tissue with the one sided prolongations of satellite cell, showing its migratory potential and capacity to regenerating the lesion's tissue. We compared all this results with the capillary-fiber rates finding 35% less capillary per muscle fiber in control animals that in the experimental animals. We conclude that keep up with the change in the muscle contraction pattern this study showed a microvascularization adjustment consistent with the histochemical modification of soleus muscle during atrophy process.

BIOGRAPHY

Sabrina Degaspari is formed in physical therapy and pharmacology, has completed her master degree in morphology, concentration area anatomy at Sao Paulo University and PhD in biosciences, concentration area neuropharmacology at Sao Paulo University. She teaches at Centro Universitario Lusiada and Santa Cecilia University and attends as a phisyoterapist at Corpo e Agua clinic.

sabrina.degaspari@gmail.com

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF KINESIO TAPING® AND LASER THERAPY ON KNEE JOINT POSITION SENSE, PAIN INTENSITY, AND FUNCTION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS

Vahid Mazloum
Islamic Azad University of Karaj, Iran

Introduction: Conservative rehabilitation methods are assumed as a fundamental part of treatment in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA). The objective was to investigate the influence of kinesio taping® (KT®) and low level laser therapy (LT) on pain intensity, function, and knee joint position sense (JPS) in such patients.

Results: Both methods can significantly improve pain intensity, reduce the time to perform 'Up and Go test', and reduce the angle reproduction error of 60° knee flexion ($P<0.001$). Mean difference for target angle reproduction error was more significant in KT group compared to LT group ($P<0.001$); while no significant mean difference was found for other measurements ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: KT® and low level laser can improve pain, knee JPS, and function in clients with knee OA; however there is better effect of KT® on knee JPS.

BIOGRAPHY

Vahid Mazloum is a physical therapist from Iran. He completed his PhD from sports Injuries department, Shahid Bahoonar University of Kerman in 2017. Since 2015, he became academic member in Islamic Azad University of Karaj. Since 2011, he is working as a physical therapist to visit clients with musculoskeletal disorders in his private outpatient clinic. He is invited in many domestic and international conferences as a speaker, lecturing about the management of chronic low back pain and also written a book regarding the exercise therapy in orthopedic disorders. His research interests include musculoskeletal rehabilitation among athletes and non-athletes population. He is now working on the effectiveness of dry needling on chronic low back pain for post-doctoral fellowship program.

Vahid.mazloum@yahoo.com

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PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF *PISTACIA VERA L* HULL ESSENTIAL OIL

Antonella Smeriglio
University of Messina, Italy

Although the chemical composition and biological properties of some species of the genus *Pistacia* has been investigated, studies on hull essential oil of *Pistacia vera L* variety Bronte (HEO) are currently lacking. In this work, we have carried out an in-depth phytochemical profile elucidation by Gas Chromatography-Flame ionization and Mass Spectrometry (GC-FID and GC-MS) analysis, and an evaluation of antioxidant scavenging properties, using several *in vitro* methods, and checking its cytoprotective potential on lymphocytes treated with tert-butyl hydroperoxide. Moreover, the antimicrobial activity against standard and clinical Gram-positive and Gram-negative as well as *Candida sp*. strains, was also investigated. Quali-quantitative analysis highlighted the richness of this complex matrix, with the identification of 40 derivatives. The major components identified were 4-Carene (31.743%), α-Pinene (23.584%), D-Limonene (8.002%), and 3-Carene (7.731%). The HEO showed a strong iron chelating activity and was found to be markedly active against hydroxyl radical. Moreover, HEO pre-treatment increase significantly the cell viability, decreasing the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release. HEO was bactericidal against all the tested strains at the concentration of 7.11 mg/mL, with the exception of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 9027, and fungicidal at concentrations between 2.50 and 5.0 mg/ml. The obtained results demonstrate the strong free-radical scavenging activity of HEO along with remarkable cytoprotective and antimicrobial properties, which makes the HEO potentially useful, particularly, in the treatment of fungal infections, especially drug-resistant ones.

BIOGRAPHY

Antonella Smeriglio is a research fellow in pharmacognosy at the department of chemical, biological, pharmaceutical and environmental sciences of the University of Messina, Italy. She has master's degree in pharmacy, PhD in toxicology and specialized in pharmacognosy.

asmeriglio@unime.it

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THE PROBLEM OF MISIDENTIFICATION BETWEEN EDIBLE AND POISONOUS WILD PLANTS: REPORTS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Domenico Trombetta
University of Messina, Italy

Today, in many European countries, people are looking for wild edible plants to experience new tastes and flavours, by following the new trend of being green and environmentally friendly. Inexpert pickers can easily confuse young borage and spinach leaves with those of other plants, including poisonous ones such as *Mandragora autumnalis* Bertol (mandrake) or *Digitalis purpurea L* (foxglove), common in southern and northern Italy respectively. In the last twenty years, several cases of intoxication by accidental ingestion of mandrake and foxglove have been reported. Furthermore, recently several cases of intoxication with soups or prepackaged salads have occurred through the exchange of edible with toxic plants. The purpose of this work was to perform a pharmacognostic characterization of young leaves from borage, mandrake, foxglove and spinach, by micromorphological, molecular and phytochemical techniques. The results showed that each of the three techniques investigated could be sufficient alone to provide useful information for the identification of poisonous species helping the medical staff to manage quickly the poisoned patients. However, the multi-disciplinary approach proposed could be very useful to assess the presence of poisonous plants in complex matrices, to build a database containing morphological, molecular and phytochemical data for the identification of poisonous species or in forensic toxicoloy, given their increasingly frequent use due to their low cost and relatively common availability.

BIOGRAPHY

Domenico Trombetta completed his PhD in pharmacognosy, currently he is working as an associate professor of pharmacology and pharmacotherapy at the department of chemical, biological, pharmaceutical and environmental sciences of the University of Messina, Italy and member of the PhD College in "Applied Biology and Experimental Medicine". The research group who coordinates deals mainly with the study of functional foods and design, development, production and testing of nutraceuticals both from a chemical-pharmaceutical point of view (purity, stability, compatibility between the constituents) than from the tolerability/safety and efficacy on humans.

dtrombetta@unime.it

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