

Joint Event on

4th International Conference on

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY

&

9th World Congress on

CLINICAL PHARMACY & PHARMACY PRACTICE

March 25-26, 2019 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

EURO GASTROENTEROLOGY 2019 & CLINICAL PHARMACY 2019



KEYNOTE FORUM DAY 1



Gramatiuk Svetlana

Ukraine Association of Biobank, Ukraine

BIOGRAPHY

Gramatiuk Svetlana (MD, PhD) serves as president of UAB (Ukraine Association of Biobank) that she co-founded in 2017. She was also the medical director of research of biobank at ASK-Health (2015-2016) and the Ukraine editor of the Journal of Advanced Research Biobank and Pathophysiology from 2017. Previously, Svetlana also has established and managed several biobanks in Ukraine.

In addition to her unique expertise in biobanking, Svetlana also has done master of science in biobanking from Medical University Graz and has an in-depth knowledge of oncology biomarker research in the position holding a position from head of department, Medical and Research Laboratory in Hrigoriev Radiology and Oncology Institute and having completed a post-doctoral fellowship at the Kharkiv National Medical University (department of pathophysiology from Kharkiv – Ukraine).

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INDICATORS OF METABOLIC ACTIVITY OF MICRO BIOCENOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH STOMACH CANCER

The gastric cancer patients have intestinal dysbiosis characterized by inhibition of protective and activation of opportunistic microflora against the background of digestion disorders of carbohydrates, fats, proteins and accumulation of toxic exchange products, which are an important pathogenetic factor of activation, induction, proliferation and metaplasia of the tumor tissue. The presence of *Streptococcus bovis* stomach cancer patients may be an early marker of disease progression.

The leading metabolic profile of microbiocenosis in the development of stomach cancer is the significant accumulation of biogenic amines, which in turn may have a prognostic value for diagnosis, and the determination of pathogenetic therapy in patients with gastric cancer. The results of the study of intestinal microbiocenosis in patients with gastric cancer testify to the violation of interspecific ratios of the microflora that populate the intestine in normal conditions. Reducing the level of lactobifid bacteria and bacteroids, which in the process of life form a milk, acetic, anthraquinone, succinic acid, may be one of the most important causes of changes in the trophic, protective, metabolic and immunological function of the gastrointestinal tract, due to the change in intestine of pH medium.

The analysis of the results of the study shows that the failure of anastomosis in patients with gastric cancer is accompanied by profound disorders of the metabolism of connective tissue and is confirmed by increased activity of elastase, collagenolytic activity of blood serum and its content of glycosaminoglycans. The activity of elastase and glycosaminoglycans may be a prognostic criterion for dehiscence of sutures in the course of treatment.



William Nseir

Bar-Ilan University, Israel

BIOGRAPHY

William Nseir, MD is a specialist in internal medicine and infectious diseases. He is also the director of internal medicine and consultant in infectious diseases at the Baruch Padeh Medical Center, Poryia, Israel and faculty of medicine in Galilee, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Over the last ten years, he has focused on scientific interest on the topics related to the relationship between bacterial infections and non-alcoholic liver disease including the metabolic syndrome. His main research interest is to explore the relationship between the components of metabolic syndrome including fatty liver and bacterial infections. He has published several studies regarding the relationship between obesity / NAFLD and *Clostridium difficile* infection, recurrent urinary tract infections, community-acquired pneumonia, and other recurrent bacterial infections.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE AND BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a common chronic and serious form of chronic liver disease worldwide. NAFLD represents a spectrum of chronic liver diseases that range from simple steatosis to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Awareness for NAFLD as a multisystemic disease with hepatic and extrahepatic involvement has increased. Major risk factors of NAFLD includes obesity and type 2 diabetes mellitus which are associated with infections. Therefore, NFALD is considered a component of metabolic syndrome. NAFLD is independently associated with increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease, malignancy, and bacterial infections. Recently, it was shown that NAFLD is associated independently with bacterial infections such as: *Helicobacter pylori* cellulitis, urinary tract infections and pneumonia. In a large retrospective study it was reported that NAFLD was associated with community-acquired pneumonia and with 30-day all-cause mortality. Moreover, this association was more significant in patients with advanced hepatic fibrosis.

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KEYNOTE FORUM DAY 2



Higinio T Mappala

Jose Reyes Memorial Medical Center, Philippines

BIOGRAPHY

Higinio T Mappala is a distinguished physician and medical researcher with 30 years of clinical experience, as well as a prolific communicator and lecturer in both academic and clinical fora. He is a board-certified specialist in internal medicine with board-certified subspecialties in gastroenterology, endoscopy, clinical toxicology and pharmacology, and clinical nutrition. He is university professor, a dean of the School of Medicine, and administrator at the undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate levels; an author of more than 50 scientific papers. As a prolific lecturer, he has been a focused lecturer on NAFLD for more than 10 years.

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THE EFFICACY OF URSODEOXYCHOLIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF NON-ALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS: A 10-YEAR SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is one of the most common forms of chronic liver disease which may progress to Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH). Currently there are no therapeutic strategies for such disease. Only lifestyle modification through diet and exercise were proven to afford some benefit in patients with NAFLD. No pharmacologic agents have so far been approved for the treatment of NAFLD or NASH. Therefore, most clinical efforts have been directed at treating the components of metabolic syndrome, namely obesity, diabetes, hypertension and dyslipidemias. Other interventions are directed at specific pathways potentially involved in the pathogenesis of NAFLD, such as insulin resistance, oxidative stress, pro-inflammatory cytokines, apoptosis, bacterial overgrowth, and angiotensin pathway.

This lecture aims to show the potential of Ursodeoxycholic Acid (UDCA) as a promising therapeutic option for NAFLD. This is a 10-year Systematic Review of randomized controlled trials on the effects of Ursodeoxycholic Acid on Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. (NAFLD).

Ursodeoxycholic Acid may yet prove to be a therapeutic option for Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease.