

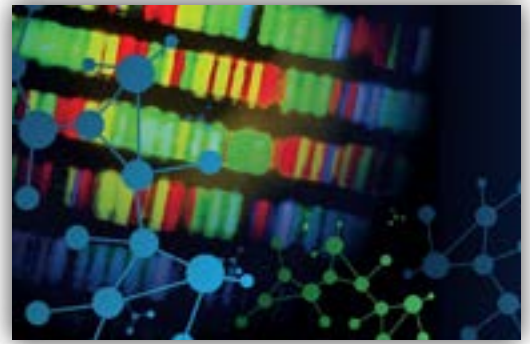
3rd International Conference and Expo on

Herbal & Alternative Medicine

September 01-02, 2017 London, UK

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

Herbal Medicine 2017



Herbal Medicine | Complementary and Integrative Medicine | Chiropractic Medicine | Holistic Medicine

Session Introduction

Session Chair

Nripendranath Mandal

Bose Institute, India

Session Co-chair

Ning-Sun Yang

Agricultural Biotechnology Research Centre - Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Title: Biomechanical approach of cervical radiculopathy: Recovery of Cervical segmental function, cervical anterior approach and coordination of glenohumeral complex

Soon Sik Kang, Korea Pain Diagnosis Society, South Korea

Title: Wild bitter gourd fruit extracts attenuate monocyte adhesiveness to pulmonary epithelial cells and the related mechanisms

Yuh-Lien Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Title: Clinical application about the Lumbo Pelvic Hip Complex (LPHC) by using Sacral Joint Energy Technique (JET)

Myeong-Sam Yang, The Korean Pain Society, South Korea

Biomechanical approach of cervical radiculopathy: Recovery of Cervical segmental function, cervical anterior approach and coordination of glenohumeral complex

Kang Soon Sik

Korea Pain Diagnosis Society, South Korea

Cervical radiculopathy is defined as a syndrome of pain with sensorimotor deficits due to compression of a cervical nerve root. The patients with cervical radiculopathy show neck and arm discomfort of insidious onset. The discomfort can range from a dull ache to a severe burning pain. Typically, pain is referred to the medial border of the scapula, and the patient's chief complaint is shoulder pain. As the radiculopathy progresses, the pain radiates to the upper or lower arm and into the hand, along the sensory distribution of the nerve root that is involved. Before radiating pain, there might be neck pain or a history of cervical spine arthritis. These patients complain of increased pain with neck positions that cause foraminal narrowing (e.g., extension, lateral bending, or rotation toward the symptomatic side). Cervical examination is necessary to diagnose the patient with cervical radiculopathy. Provocative tests, for example spurling test and neck distraction test, are performed to provoke or worsen the symptoms in the affected arm. And if spurling test is negative, neuro-dynamic test and tinell test are practiced for differential diagnosis among PNS (peripheral nerve sensitization), Carpal tunnel

syndrome and TOS (thoracic outlet syndrome). Many patients report that they can reduce their radicular symptoms by abducting their shoulder and placing their hand behind their head. This maneuver is thought to relieve symptoms by decreasing tension at the nerve root. Although a definitive treatment progression for treating cervical radiculopathy has not been developed, a general consensus exists within the literature that using manual therapy techniques are effective in regard to increasing function, as well as range of movement. If the range of motion is improved bio-mechanically in cervical segment and glenohumeral complex, the radiculopathy pain can be reduced within a short time. Therefore I suggest the bio-mechanical approach for cervical radiculopathy except for patients who is indicated with significant motor deficits, debilitating pain. There are 4 parts where symptoms appear. Recoveries of cervical segmental movement, cognitive reset, coordinating movement of glenohumeral joint and neural mobilization are more efficient to relieve the pain: 1. Cervical anterior approach; 2. Indirect treatment of cervical segment for cognitive reset; 3. Recovery of coordination movement about glenohumeral joint; 4. Neural mobilization (if peripheral nerve sensitization is diagnosed).

Biography

Kang Soon Sik, MD received his Diploma in Korean Medicine from Semyung University, South Korea in 2015, graduating *summa cum laude*. He works at public health center medical part. He will co-publish a book about bio-mechanical approach of primary medical care.

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 Notes:

Wild bitter gourd fruit extracts attenuate monocyte adhesiveness to pulmonary epithelial cells and the related mechanisms

Yuh-Lien Chen, Hsin-Ching Sung, Chen-Wei Liu and Ming-Shian Lin
National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Wild bitter gourd (WBG, *Momordica charantia* L.) is consumed as a vegetable and has been used as a traditional herbal medicine in Asia. The previous reports showed that the noticeable pharmacological properties of WBG fruit extract (WBGE) have antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor and anti-oxidative actions. However, the anti-inflammatory effects of WBGE on human lung epithelial cells and the underlying mechanisms have not been elucidated. The present study investigated the molecular basis of the effects of WBGE on intercellular cell adhesion molecule -1 (ICAM-1) expression in alveolar epithelial A549 cells and wild-type (WT) mice with or without TNF- α treatment. WBGE significantly decreased the TNF- α -induced ICAM-1 expression in A549 cells through the inhibition of NF- κ B/I κ B phosphorylation and also decreased leukocyte adhesion. Moreover, WBGE reduced the ICAM-1 expression in lung tissues of WT mice with or without TNF- α treatment; these results suggest that WBGE reduced ICAM-1 expression both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Based on these findings, WBGE should be considered a novel therapeutic agent for targeting epithelial activation in pulmonary inflammation.

Biography

Yuh-Lien Chen has completed her PhD research at Institute of Anatomy and Cell Biology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University. Her academic interests focus on the pathogenesis and therapy of cardiovascular diseases and inflammation. She is currently a Professor at Institute of Anatomy and Cell Biology, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University. She has published more than 90 papers in reputed journals.

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 Notes:

Clinical application about the Lumbo Pelvic Hip Complex (LPHC) by using sacral Joint Energy Technique (JET)

Myeong-Sam Yang

The Korean Pain Society, South Korea

The LPHC plays a key role in distributing load and maintaining stability during movement and changes in external demands. The primary function of the LPHC is to allow the transfer of forces safely from lower to upper body in order to allow complex movement, without injury, and whilst facilitating efficient respiratory function. A dysfunction of the LPHC and failure to transfer these loads lead to disability and pain. The impaired LPHC causes dysfunction of bones, joints, muscles and nerves in the area interdependently. This workshop focuses on the role of patho-biomechanics about the joint malalignment of the LPHC in causing dysfunction and LBP. Dr. Cho's LPHC approach is as follows, 1. Biomechanical therapy of Pelvic girdle: Sacral JET – Approach of Descending Postural Distortion Pattern. 2. Biomechanical therapy of Lumbar spine: Active Lumbar Extension (ALE: Stable situation), Shift Correction (Unstable situation). 3. Biomechanical therapy of Hip joint: Hip Internal Rotation Mobilization – Approach of Ascending Postural Distortion Pattern. Through this new method of treatment, all types of practitioners who use manual therapy as their main treatment modality can benefit from ease of its application and consistency of its effectiveness. Evidence for the efficacy of this approach is growing although clinical trial

comparing this to other manual therapy is required.

Biography

Myeong-Sam Yang, MD graduated from the College of Oriental Medicine, Kyunghee University for OMD in 2005. In 2016, he has published a book called "Shoulder Treatment ABC which I can Understand" with Dr. Sung-Hyung Cho. He is currently working at Hanam Kyunghee Oriental Clinic.

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 Notes:

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

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**Herbal Medicine | Alternative and
Traditional medicine | Alternative
Therapies in Health and Medicine
| Complementary and Alternative
Medicine | Arabic and Unani Medicine**

Session Chair

Oroma Nwanodi

Locum Tenens, USA

Session Co-chair

Jun Xu

Sun Yat-Sen University, China

Session Introduction

Title: Evaluation of antioxidant and polyphenolic content of a Sri Lankan poly herbal formulae and assessment of its in vitro antiproliferative activity and mechanism of action on RD and MCF-7 cancer cells compared to healthy CC1 cells

N.D. Amal Wageesha, South Asian Institute of Technology and Medicine, Sri Lanka

Title: Functional approach and treatment of impingement syndrome

Seo Jin Woo, Korea Pain Diagnosis Society, Korea, South Korea

Title: Influence of the Large Intestine Meridian on Bronchial Asthma

Radka Durdáková, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

Evaluation of antioxidant and polyphenolic content of a Sri Lankan poly herbal formulae and assessment of its *in vitro* antiproliferative activity and mechanism of action on RD and MCF-7 cancer cells compared to healthy CC1 cells

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Objectives: The objective of the current study is to evaluate the presence of antioxidants, polyphenolics in a traditional Sri Lankan poly herbal drug and determination of its anti-proliferative activity.

Materials & Methods: The total phenolic content (TPC) and antioxidant activity was determined *in vitro*. The cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Brine shrimp assay and LDH leakage was conducted to determine the cytotoxicity. GSH content were assayed to determine the oxidative stress exerted by LPG. Rhodamine 123 staining, caspase 3 activity, DNA fragmentation were used to identify the apoptosis mechanisms associated with LPG. RD cells, MCF-7 cells and, CC1 cells were used in all experiments.

Results: The TPC% of the LPG was 5.31±0.14% of GAE and antioxidant capacity is comparable to ascorbic acid. LPG exhibited strong cytotoxic activity against RD and MCF-7 cell lines with MTT assay. A 50% leakage of LDH was observed at concentrations less than 30 µg/mL and 10 µg/mL for both RD and MCF-7 cells respectively

after 24 hour exposure. While, LPG exhibited strong cytotoxic activity against RD and MCF-7 cells, the brine shrimp and CC1 cells results (EC₅₀>100 µg/mL) suggest that the LPG have minimum cytotoxicity towards the normal healthy cells. The reduction of GSH content and elevation of cell survival with exogenous GSH prove that the LPG act via induction of oxidative stress. Rhodamine 123 assay shows the mitochondrial involvement in cell death by depletion of Δψ inducing downstream events in apoptosis only in RD cells. This results in increase in caspase-3 activity eventually LPG induced apoptotic cell death. Disparity to RD cells, the MCF-7 cell does not show any features of apoptosis even in the presence of high concentrations of LPG.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the present study suggested that the LPG exerted an anti proliferative activity via oxidative stress dependent apoptosis in RD cells but not in MCF-7 and healthy CC1 cells.

Biography

Wageesha N D A received his Undergraduate Education from the Institute of Chemistry Ceylon, Sri Lanka, and his MPhil in Biochemistry from University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. He is currently a Senior Lecturer in Biochemistry and Chemistry at Department of Biochemistry and Chemistry, the Faculty of Medicine, South Asian Institute of Technology and Medicine, Sri Lanka. His current research interest involves cancer research and is currently pursuing his PhD in the field of development of novel anti-cancer drug based on traditional medicinal knowledge. His work has been presented at scientific conferences and published in journals. He received "Kandiah Graduateship Award" for Post Graduate research from the Institute of Chemistry, Ceylon in 2010 for his research work.

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 Notes:

Functional approach and treatment of impingement syndrome

Seo jin woo

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Impingement syndrome is the friction between the acromion and the rotator cuff when abducting the shoulder. Repeated friction can cause pain to inflammation of the bursa or tendon, and muscle rupture. The concept of this content began to be established in 1972 when Dr. Neer Charles S. contributed to "Anterior acromioplasty for the chronic impingement syndrome in the shoulder" in JBJS (The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery). The Neer Test is commonly used in orthopedic examinations to test for subacromial impingement. And he presented an Acromioplasty as the treatment. And it involves shaving of the undersurface of the acromion.

Over 40 years have passed since then; research of Impingement syndrome has been developed. The steps were divided (stage1, stage2, stage3 or mal-adaptive, adaptive) and the treatment methods corresponding to each step were diversified. And still Acromioplasty has been proceeding as a treatment for Impingement syndrome. However, even after surgery, rotator cuff damage is not prevented and pain persists.

In the same journal that Dr. Neer's article appeared in, it was entitled "Published Evidence Relevant to the Diagnosis of Impingement Syndrome of the Shoulder" in 2011. This

paper told that there is no evidence that Acromioplasty is superior to other non-surgical treatments. And they have a negative view about dividing the coracoacrominal arch.

Usually impingement syndrome is known as a structural problem caused by the narrowing gap between the coracoacrominal arch and the humeral head. In this workshop, I will discuss the anatomical features of the shoulder girdle, the arthrokinematics of the glenohumeral joint, the scapulohumeral rhythm, and look for patho-biomechanism. And I suggest various treatment modalities to help the Impingement syndrome, according to Dr. Cho's concept. This is a non-surgical treatment and focuses on biomechanically functional recovery and stabilization of the glenohumeral joint. I will also demonstrate the Modified Hawkins test for more accurate diagnosis of Impingement syndrome.

1. Glenohumeral joint repositioning
2. Recovery of coordination movement about glenohumeral joint
3. Anterior translation oscillation to GIRD (Glenohumeral internal rotation deficit)

Biography

Seo jin woo has completed his PhD at the age of 31 years from Dongguk University and postdoctoral studies from Korea Pain Diagnosis Society, Madi Joint & Spine Pain Center, Korea. He is the doctor who treats the patient and currently working in the madiem medical center. He has participated WCPT-AWP & PTAP CONGRESS 2017 in Bangkok – Thailand.

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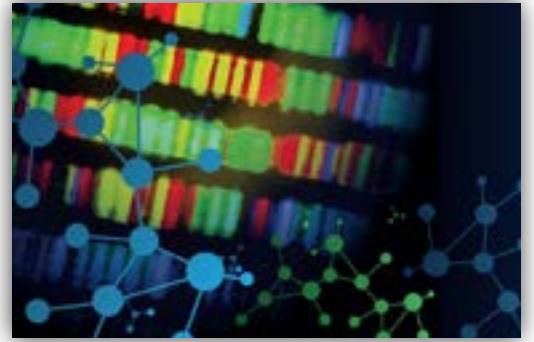
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Young Researcher Forum

Herbal Medicine 2017



Influence of the Large Intestine Meridian on Bronchial Asthma

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Objective / Purpose: Our research focuses on the large intestine meridian, which has, according to the Traditional Chinese Medicine, influence not just on the intestine, its motility, and digestion, but its influence on the respiratory system has also been described, in which case it's used for therapy of bronchial asthma, hay fever, etc. The study targets selected points of this pathway, where through progressive dissection we reveal the area of the acupuncture point and further study its possible influences in relation with bronchial asthma. Our research follows up on our last-year study, in which we have found a likely way how the stimulation of the LU5 point by the insertion of an acupuncture needle affects the progression of bronchial asthma.

Material and Methods: Our study was carried out on cadavers fixated using the prescribed fixation formol method at the Department of Anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine by University of Ostrava. The research was split into 3 phases for better accuracy and verification. In the first phase, we have used special training models and training mats to learn how to properly insert the acupuncture needle and with the help of expert recommended literature and exact drawings we have trained the exact placement and localization of points on the human body and subsequently the correct insertion of the needle into these specific acupuncture points into the prescribed depth and under the correct angle. In the second phase of the research we have localized acupuncture points of the lung meridian on a live human model and tried inserting needles into ourselves to verify that there is a nerve ending in the specific point, which we proved by irritation of the point by the acupuncture needle. We have decided to undertake this step in order to achieve the best possible projection of points on the cadaver, since cadavers used in our research were before the dissection properly treated with the prescribed fixation method, and after the stabilization in fixation solutions are occurring micro deformations of tissues, so it is not possible to ensure an entirely neutral position of the cadaver, and therefore we have tried to determine the insertion point as exactly as possible in order

to obtain the most convincing results. In the last phase, we marked acupuncture points on cadavers and began the dissection. The dissection was carried out in the place of the acupuncture point in the necessary depth of insertion according to the teachings of acupuncture. Tissues were separated into layers, respecting anatomical structures belonging to the given area with special regards to careful dissection of veins and nerve structures in the location of anatomic structures along the lung meridian. Acupuncture points on the lung meridian were studied and after comparison of individual dissections we have found no serious anatomical deviations between various cadavers. In the end, we have made photographic documentation and description.

Conclusion / Discussion: The view on acupuncture is still not entirely clear and effects described when treating people with acupuncture are not widely acknowledged in Europe. It is partially caused by various researches, which do not rule out the subjective effect on side of the patient, most of all the placebo effect. Despite this, it cannot be concluded that effects of acupuncture are solely caused by the placebo effect, since in China is treatment of patients based on acupuncture performed and widely accepted for millennia and this method is still more popular than the rational western medicine. Therefore, the approach to treatment using this method is still dubious and the standpoint for its use is uncertain or negative, and therefore are physicians hesitant to treat people with the use of the traditional Chinese medicine. For reasons mentioned above, we have decided to focus on the research of acupuncture with the removal of the subjective part, and therefore by studying nervous pathways we can with the help of anatomical and physiological knowledge determine the probable effect of stimulation of an acupuncture point.

Biography

Radka Durdáková currently studies in the 3rd year at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Ostrava. She leads together with Assoc. Prof. MUDr. František Dorko, Csc. for the second year a research team focused on objective research of acupuncture pathways. Their study focusing on objective effects of the LU5 point on the bronchial asthma (Anatomical study of potential connection between the acupuncture point LU5 and sympathetic reaction of spinal nerves) was published in the Merit Research Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences (IF according to the International Scientific Indexing 1,257) and she has also presented these results on an international conference in Bratislava. She has studied in China in years 2014-2015 at the Beijing Language and Culture University and Beijing Normal University.

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