



IESTAM2023

International Experts Summit on

Traditional and Alternative Medicine

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About IESTAM 2023

We are pleased to invite all researchers, young scholars, delegates, experts and students from all over the world to attend the International Experts Summit on Traditional and Alternative Medicine (IESTAM2023) will be held in Dubai, UAE during October 04-06, 2023.

IESTAM2023 provides a platform of international standards where you can discuss and share knowledge on Traditional and Alternative Medicine to bring a unique forum for exchanging the information regarding the latest developments, finding solutions and enriching the knowledge. In addition to Presentations, Workshops, and Discussions, the conference also offers a unique venue for renewing professional relationships, and providing plenty of networking opportunities during the summit.

We're looking forward to Meghaz meetings with researchers from different countries around the globe for sharing innovative and great results in Traditional and Alternative Medicine.

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Neuroimaging by Evaluation Nerverenovate and Neuroplasticity of Acupuncture in Children with Cerebral Palsy

Zhenhuan LIU

Nanhai Maternity and Children Hospital Affiliated to Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine China

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the effect of and Acupuncture on brain plasticity and motor development in children with cerebral palsy. Investigate effect on mechanism of apoptosis of brain nerve cells, regulating the expression of neurotrophic factors, promoting the remodeling of nerve synaptic structure and motor development in young rats with cerebral palsy. Two: To evaluate the effect and mechanism of acupuncture on cerebral palsy. Three: The nerve repair effect of acupuncture on cerebral palsy. **Methods:** In this study, 146 cases of brain injury and 1078 cases of cerebral palsy were included by randomized controlled study with ICF Gross motor function measure, Peabody fine motor function, Gesell, muscle tension, joint activity, activity of daily living transcranial doppler, skull B ultrasound, Brain Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging MRI, Positron Emission Tomography SPECT, Diffusion tensor tractography evaluation method.

Results: the recovery rate of extracellular space (92.3%) was significantly higher than that of the control group (70.8%) ($P < 0.05$), Transcranial Doppler, TCD total efficiency (79.3%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (51.8%) ($P < 0.05$). Acupuncture to promoting the development of neurological and cognitive movement under 6 months children, effectively reduce the neurological sequelae. The total effective rate of the children with cerebral palsy was 87% in the acupuncture group, which was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate of Brain MRI was 59.55% in the acupuncture group and 13.25% higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate was 91.3% in the 1 year follow-up group, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). the FA value of white matter fiber bundle was significantly higher than that of acupuncture at 60 times ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of ultrasonous brain injury (86.7%) in acupuncture group was significantly higher than that in control group (64.4%) ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of brain SPECT in acupuncture group was 96.4%, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Acupuncture rehabilitation not only promote the development of white matter and gray matter in children with cerebral palsy, but also promote the brain function of children with cerebral palsy remodeling and compensation, and promote social adaptation, language and other cognitive function development, children with cerebral palsy movement and Fine motor function development and recovery, improve the children's self-care ability.

Keywords

Cerebral Palsy; Acupuncture; Nerve Repair; Remodeling; Motor Function

Biography

Zhenhuan LIU professor of pediatrics, Pediatric acupuncturist Ph.D. tutor. He has been engaged in pediatric clinical and child rehabilitation for 40 years. Led the rehabilitation team to treat more than 40,000 cases of children with intellectual disability, cerebral palsy and autism from China and more than 20 countries, More than 26800 childrens deformity returned to school and society and became self-sufficient. The rehabilitation effect ranks the international advanced level. Vice-chairman of Rehabilitation professional committee children with cerebral palsy, World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. Visiting Professor of Chinese University of Hong Kong in recent 10 years. He is most famous pediatric neurological and rehabilitation specialists in integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine in China. He has edited 10 books. He has published 268 papers in international and Chinese medical journals.

Standardization of Medicinal Plants to Herbal Medicinal Products (HMP)

Dr. Mohammad Kamil

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Abstract

In recent years with ever-growing commercialization in the field of herbal medicines, there has been an instant demand for quality control of the drugs used in this system. For this standardization is usually recommended. The studies on the identity, purity, and quality of genuine drugs will enhance information in checking the adulteration. The challenges are innumerable and enormous, making the global medicinal plant/ herbal market unsafe. The talk seeks to enlighten physicians, pharmacists, consumers, and stakeholders in the medicinal plant industry on the need to establish quality parameters for handling, manufacturing, and production of safe herbals as well as employ such parameters in ensuring the safety of the global herbal market that is directly linked to the safety of public health.

In the present talk an attempt has been made for a sequential study for the Quality Control of Herbal Medicinal Products (HMP) starting from the Selection of Herbs (Medicinal Plants); Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); Cultivation; Good Field Collection Practices (GFCP); Organized and Unorganized Drugs; Source and Period of Collection; Identification; Storage; Chemical Standardisation; Assay; Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Pharmacological studies to Clinical Approach.

Different stages of Standardization for the Raw Medicinal Plants, Controlled Studies of Method of Processing, Quality Control Studies of Finished Product, and Standardisation Procedures at each stage from the birth of the plants till the clinical application of herbal medicine will be dealt. Prescription and nonprescription medicines adulteration in Herbal Formulations will be dealt with in detail

Biography

Professor Dr. Mohammad Kamil, M.Sc.; M.Phil.; Ph.D.; D.Sc.; Chartered Chemist (U.K.) and Fellow Royal Society of Chemistry (London), worked in various capacities, as In-charge –of the Drug Standardization lab. Ministry of Health -India, Professor at Hamdard University, India; Professor & Head Department of Pharmacognostic Science, Zayed Complex for Herbal Research & Traditional. Medicine (ZCHRTM), Ministry of Health & Department of Health (DOH) Abu Dhabi (1996 -2020), presently working as Director General, Lotus Holistic Healthcare Institute, Abu Dhabi, UAE since 2021 and Head, Scientific Committee for Sheikh Zayed International TCAM Awards.

He is a recipient of many prestigious honors & awards viz Young Scientist's Award, India (1998); Common Wealth Award-London (1992); Convention Award of Chemical Society-India (1993); Hakim Ajmal Khan Shield (CCRUM-Govt. of India at Grant Medical College, Bombay (1992); Academic Exchange Fellowship from Association of Common Wealth Universities –London (1993). Sheikh Zayed International Award for TCAM 2020. He has more than six hundred seventy research papers and conferences to his credit

His name is cited for significant Research in: "Scientists in India "(1994): Contributions of Indians in Plants Sciences (Research contribution in Plant Sciences, published in 1999); his research work is cited widely at more than 7000 places in books; Journals; Research Gate, Academia, Philadelphia Citation index, and various other books and Ph.D. theses.

Member of Natural Product Registration Committee Ministry of Health and Prevention (MOHAP UAE, (1997-2020); Member of Higher Complementary Medicine Committee –MOHAP-UAE, (1997-2020); Member Evaluation Committee for TCAM Practitioners & Therapists -MOHAP, UAE (2000-2020). With a 10-year UAE Golden Visa in the category of Talented Person adding another feather to his cap, Dr. Mohammad Kamil is now a Global Ambassador of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicine.

Effect of Shodhana on Nootropic Activity of Semecarpus Anacardium Using Aluminium Chloride Induced Amnesia Model

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Hygia college of pharmacy, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh India.

Abstract

Most of the drugs mentioned may contain many adulterants like stone, sand, mud, etc. Such matters should be removed by the process of Shodhana - a special process for purifying and purification of substances used for medicinal use in India. The aim of Rasashastra is to convert diseased body into healthy body, i.e. dehavada. Most of the drugs in this science are Inorganic in nature. So, during purification an herbal drug not only nullifies the toxicity & modify the active principles, but also brings organic qualities. Neurodegenerative diseases are incurable and disease conditions that result in progressive degeneration of nerve cells. This causes problems with movement which is called ataxias or mental functioning known as dementias. Treatments may help relieve some of the physical or mental symptoms associated with these diseases but there is currently no cure or way to slow disease progression. The rotarod task was a sensitive index of injury- induced motor dysfunction following even mild fluid percussion injury. Performance on the beam-balance and beam-walking tasks was not significantly impaired at the mildest injury level. Most of the anxiolytic drugs influence the locomotor activities in man & animals. The locomotor activity can be an index of wakefulness (alertness) of mental activity. In our study aluminium chloride treated rats decreases the memory activity. After administration of aluminium chloride (40mg/kg) for 41 days to the rats causes amnesia or psychosis and administration of Preshodhit methanol (PSM) at a dose of 100mg/kg and 200mg/kg reduces the amnesia significantly. Shodhana decreases the nootropic activity of Semecarpus anacardium as compared to preshodhit drug.

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Biography

DR N T PRAMATHESH MISHRA, (PhD (h.c), AMB, D. Acu, M. Pharmacology, RMSASS, FRSPH, F.S.R.R, F.J.C.R. F.J.R, F.A.I.E.R) is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pharmacology, Hygia College of Pharmacy, Lucknow, UP, India. He has been awarded as Daniel Bovet Distinguished Young Scientist Award 2021, Karma Veer Chakra Global Youth Fellowship 2020-2021, Honorary Doctorate Awarded 2020, Innovative Scientist of the Year 2020,

IMRF Young Scientist Award 2020(Pharmaceutical Sciences), Emerging scientist Award 2020, HREA Annual Award (Pharmacology), 2020, Young Scientist Award 2017, Best Young Faculty Award -2019 by Novel Research Academy and many more. 100+ conference attended both national and international, 3 national workshops conducted, active in social work and journalism. Experienced Research Assistant Professor with a demonstrated history of working in the research industry. Skilled in Research, Microsoft Excel, word, power point, Leadership, Microsoft Office, 3D printing technology, bioinformatics, molecular 7 structural biology, animal handling and management, molecular docking, 2D& 3D QSAR, clinical research, pharmacovigilance, medical writing, medical coding, drug discovery & development, and social media. Strong education & research professional.

Green Cosmeceuticals

Namrita Lall

Professor and a Research Chair; Medicinal Plant Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Abstract

Acne vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disease of the pilosebaceous follicle caused by the Gram-positive bacteria, *Propionibacterium acnes*. The disease affects approximately 9.4% of the world population, making it the 8th most prevalent disease worldwide.

The ethanolic semi-pure fraction from the leaves of plants belonging to the Lamiaceae family was tested against *P. acnes* (ATCC 6919) to determine the antibacterial, prevention of biofilm formation and quorum sensing inhibition potential. Lead samples were also tested against the enzymes such as Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), lipase and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) which have been identified to contribute to inflammatory acne.

The assay was performed according to a procedure described by Landa et al. (2014) with human recombinant COX-2. The MMP-9 Colorimetric Drug Discovery Kit (BML-AK410) from Enzo Life Sciences was used.

In vitro studies revealed that the semi-pure fraction was effective against various enzymes involved in inflammatory acne and antibiotic resistance associated with the disease. In vivo studies confirmed that the semi-pure fraction was not irritating to the skin and formulated at 10% in a gel formulation was effective against acne after fourteen to twenty-eight days of consecutive use twice a day.

These data suggest the potential of South African plants for the treatment of acne vulgaris. One pharmaceutical product for skin-hyperpigmentation problem has been commercialised both internationally and locally. Twelve other pharmaceuticals prototypes have been licensed out to various pharmaceutical companies.

Phytoconstituents Based Novel Nano-Formulations: An Update

Dr. Anju Goyal

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Abstract

Plant-based medicines have received a lot of attention in recent years because they've been employed to treat medical conditions since ancient times. The dose accuracy, dose effectiveness, and therapy, have all been based only on the observed symptoms. Current research has primarily focused on medicinal active phytoconstituents rather than crude drugs. Researchers have made tremendous progress in the development of novel drug delivery systems (NDDS) in order to increase therapeutic efficacy and decrease unwanted effects of bioactive molecules over the centuries. Bioactive molecules and plant extracts have been used to create a variety of novel drug formulations, including nano capsules, polymer micelles, liposomes, nanogel, nano capsules, phytosomes, nano-emulsions, transferosomes, microspheres, ethosomes, injectable hydrogels, polymeric nanoparticles, dendrimers, and more. Enhancement in solubility, therapeutic efficiency, bioavailability, stability, tissue distribution, protection from physical and chemical damage, and prolonged and targeted delivery are only a few of the numerous uses of the new formulations. The current review covers existing research and development of new formulations, particularly for herbal bioactive compounds, and highlights the findings.

Personalised Management of MHC-opathies - Integrative MeSaCoSa Concept

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Background

Reduction of known, not infrequently several years/decades of diagnostic (and thus therapeutic) delay of inflammatory rheumatological diseases, especially with a bland course and low serological activity, (primarily the spondylarthritis group and their overlapping syndromes), based on the genetic and epigenetic aspects of MHC-opathies.

Objective

Personalised expansion of the holistic diagnostics and differential diagnostics of all development phases of "MHC-opathies" by means of the genetic/epigenetic aspects in the rheumatology - especially of the spondylarthritis / psoriatica form circle and their overlapping syndromes (HLA class I, II and III antigens: "MHC-I/-II/-III-opathies") and comorbidities to enable early diagnosis and initiation of early therapy to prevent chronification/progression of this disease group.

Methods

Personalised, complex 'rheumatism check' of the holistic MeSaCoSa complex medical diagnostic and therapeutic concept, creation of an anonymised case register, multifaceted clinical assessment, personalised examination of genetic and epigenetic predisposition factors, biomarker analyses (genotype, haplotype, phenotype diagnostics, complete HLA-B - typing, HFE gene mutations, immune- and infection- serology (molecular mimicry principle) of infection-triggered pathomechanisms, radiology, functional imaging: power doppler sonography, MRI, BDM.

Patients: 7,200 patients in the preclinical, subclinical, prodromal and classifiable phases of the MHC-opathies, inflammatory arthritides, (among others psoriatic) spondylarthritis disease group and their overlapping syndromes. 16 years (2007-2022) interval. Country: NRW / Germany

Controls from the same Geographic Region

comparison with genetics of healthy bone marrow donors

comparison with other patients with rheumatic disorders outside of our case register

Statistical Analysis

Results

Significant improvement in all investigated disease development phases and levels of MHC-opathies, inflammatory arthritis-groups and their overlapping syndromes in the diagnostic and therapeutic results, progression prophylaxis, functional capacity and maintenance of work ability/jobs of these patients.

Conclusions

A paradigm shift, use of personalised, rheumatism check' method in the sense of our MeSaCoSa holistic medical diagnostic and therapeutic concept, with complex rheumatological early diagnosis (predisposing genetic and epigenetic factor and biomarker analysis, among other things with prognostic significance) can eliminate the otherwise known years of diagnosis delay, thus accelerate an early, targeted therapy and a progression prophylaxis in inflammatory rheumatic diseases especially of the SpA/PsA form circle with improvement of the functional capacity and, if necessary, preservation of the ability to work of those affected as well as cost reduction of the anti-rheumatic therapy regimes.

Acyanotic Taussig – Bing Heart

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Abstract

“Taussig-Bing Heart” is a form of DORV characterized by subpulmonary VSD, Double conus and side-by-side great arteries and it is frequently associated with aortic coarctation, arch hypoplasia, subaortic obstruction and atypical coronary arteries. It was first described in 1949 by Helen B. Taussig and Richard J. Bing at John Hopkins hospital, Baltimore in a 5.5 year old girl. Richard Van Braugh differentiated it from transposition of great arteries in which pulmonary-mitral continuity is present, but it is absent in Taussig-Bing heart. The dilated pulmonary artery overrides the ventricular septum, but does not override the LV cavity at all and pulmonary stenosis does not occur. The VSD is not a membranous or conal septal or intrinsically defective and it is due to an abnormality of distal conal free walls and lies to the left of crista supraventricularis and above or antero-superior or postero-superior to the septal band. Subsequently described a spectrum of Taussig-Bing hearts depending on the overriding of pulmonary artery as right sided, intermediate, left-sided and malalignment of infundibular septum is a fundamental requisite to define these hearts, collectively termed as “Taussig-Bing complex”.

A 14-year old acyanotic boy, presented with severe left-sided AV valve regurgitation and bradycardia. ECG revealed left sided morphologic right ventricular hypertrophy (RVH) as evidenced by a loss of septal Q waves in left precordial leads, suggesting ventricular inversion and a congenital high grade AV block. Echocardiography revealed primary origin of both L-transposed great arteries from the left-sided morphologic right ventricle, suggesting a ‘double-outlet morphologic right ventricle’ with ‘double discordance’ and a subpulmonary VSD of Taussig-Bing type. The left-sided morphologic tricuspid valve is severely regurgitant due to rheumatic process. resulting in heart failure. Systemic AV valve regurgitation is a potential risk factor for morphologic RV dysfunction and without this complication, function well into late adulthood. Cardiac resynchronization therapy improves the hemodynamics of failing systemic right ventricle in patients with wide QRS on ECG, but is technically challenging. Early pacemaker placement is recommended in the setting of complete heart block with RV dysfunction, bradycardia or heart failure and urgently done during or after the surgical intervention when bradycardia is intolerable. The evolution of surgical repair for Taussig-Bing anomaly has progressed from atrial baffle procedures to arterial switch with VSD closure or intraventricular repair. Of these intraventricular repairs, Patrick-McGoon operation has been used for antero-posterior great artery anatomy by tunnelling the left ventricular flow anterior to the pulmonary valve. The other, Kawashima operation is used for side-by-side great artery anatomy by tunnelling left ventricular flow posterior to the pulmonary valve. The need for surgical interventions vary according to the associated defects and several options are available.

In Taussig Bing malformation, it is necessary to construct a tunnel from left ventricle to the right side of the pulmonary valve in order to connect the pulmonary artery to the left ventricle and then carry out the Mustard procedure as has been recently performed successfully by Kirklin. Physiologic or conventional repairs emphasize the correcting of associated defects without addressing the discordant connections and leaves the morphologic RV to propel the systemic circulation in case of associated corrected transposition. In physiological correction, the morphologic RV likely to fail over long-term. Timely performed systemic AV valve replacement may preserve ventricular function and improve long-term outcome and should be done prior to significant RV dilation in symptomatic cases with a preoperative ejection fraction of $\geq 40\%$. The anatomic repair (‘switch procedures’) are introduced in 1987 by Ilbawi and colleagues and its aim is to utilize the morphologic LV as systemic pumping chamber and mitral valve as the systemic valve. The goal of anatomic correction is re-routing of pulmonary venous return to morphologic LV and aorta and systemic venous return to morphologic RV and pulmonary artery and achieving a normal anatomic pattern of circulation. It represents a group of procedures as venous switch, arterial switch, double switch and choice of the procedure depends on the underlying anatomy of LVOT or morphology of VSD and hemi-mustard technique in more complex defects. The anatomic repair remains the best choice for TGA type of DORV and for Taussig-Bing type of DORV, arterial switch still appears to be the procedure of choice and can be performed in the neonatal period in patients with all types of great artery anatomy without ventriculotomy. The antero-superior great arteries are most suitable for arterial switch with closure of VSD and the arterial switch of Taussig-Bing heart was first reported in 1981. Kawashima repair is applicable to side-by-side great arteries with unsuitable coronary anatomy or pulmonary valve is not considered adequate to function as a systemic valve and the distance between the pulmonary and tricuspid valve is more important for intraventricular tunnelling. The operative mortality for arterial switch is 13 %, intraventricular repair is 3% and late mortality for both is 5 to 6% Single –ventricle palliation (Fontain circulation), the redirection of systemic (deoxygenated blood) into the pulmonary artery without traversing a ventricle) should be considered in more complex and unfavourable

anatomy due to small LV, Chordae straddling and remote VSD. PA banding is a challenge practice to expand anatomic repair as a bridge to double switch surgery in those who suffering from persistent late LV failure due to LV retraining. Single stage repair is advised for neonates with Taussig-Bing anomaly associated with arch obstruction in 1-2 weeks of age as initial coarctation repair and PA banding followed by delayed arterial switch and VSD closure and hybrid approach as ductal stenting and bilateral PA branch banding. Closed technique of coronary transfer is helpful for atypical coronary anatomy.

The presence of left-sided regurgitation associated with bradycardia is a suspicion of 'double discordance' and 'double switch' procedure remains the mainstay of its surgical correction. Left AV valve replacement with intraventricular repair is preferred in this child since the malformation is consistent with Taussig-Bing type of DORV with L-transposition.

Biography

Ramachandran Muthiah, Consultant Physician & Cardiologist, Zion hospital, Azhagamandapam, Morning Star hospital, Marthandam, Kanyakumari District, India. Born on 10/5/1966 at keezhikulam village. Mother name Swornam from this village and father Muthiah belongs to Enayam Thoppu (both parents are farmers). Completed primary school education at Anaan vilai in keezhikulam and secondary school education at Concordia Higher secondary school, Pootteti. Got married with agricultural scientist Rajula shanthy in 1992 and having one son Jeremy, separated as divorce in 2004 vindictively and thereafter further marital status prevented. Having one sister Litta padmavathy and now remaining with poor, orphan girl R.Russulsy (who sustained serious head injury due to bike hit and suffering high sugar status) as a care taker and follower. Completed MBBS in 1988 under Madurai Kamaraj University at Tirunelveli medical college, M.D. in General Medicine in 1996, D.M. in cardiology in 2003 under Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, India and completed 6 months course in Interventional cardiology at Batra Hospital, New Delhi under National Board of examinations, Ministry of health, Govt of India in 2006. Worked as medical officer in Rural health services for 5 years (keezhachekkarakudi and Aryappapuram Primary health centres, ESI hospital, Singanallur at Coimbatore) and in teaching category as Assistant Professor at Madras medical college, Coimbatore medical college, Thoothukudi medical college and Professor at Dr.SMCSI Mission hospital & Medical college, Karakonam, Trivandrum and Azeezia Medical college, Kollam. Troubled a lot in both tamil nadu and kerala states as police arrest at both kanyakumari and thoothukudi medical colleges, psychiatric custody at madurai medical college, Beemapally in trivandrum and jail imprisonment in balaramapuram, trivandrum in kerala state as steps taken to finish my life and career at these states and nation. Published many papers in Cardiosource, American College of Cardiology Foundation, Case Reports in Clinical Medicine (SCIRP) and Journal of Saudi Heart Association. Special research on Rheumatic fever and Endomyocardial fibrosis in tropical belts, Myxomas, Infective endocarditis, apical hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Ebstein's anomaly, Rheumatic Taussig-Bing Heart, Costello syndrome and Tetralogy of Fallot.

Anticancer Potential of Medicinal Plants: Green Approaches in Combating Against Cancer and Their Future Perspectives

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Abstract

Background

Cancer is one of the leading causes of an increasing number of deaths in modern society. As the population increases, there is an increased thrust for screening newer anticancer (phytoconstituents) agents to manage cancers. Around 35000 herbal phytoconstituents are obtained from plants, animals and marine sources to create awareness of green therapy in managing, reducing, and minimizing side effects of modern chemotherapeutics and radiation therapy. The herbal plants are the richest sources of natural remedies and bioactive compounds that promote medicines' alternative systems as a green approach for managing various cancers. The terpenoids, saponins, volatile oils, and flavonoid phytoconstituents are most efficiently used to manage cancer with minimal side effects.

Objective

The objectives of the present study are to investigate the efficacious, potent and safe use of herbal phytoconstituents extracts in the management of cancers and study their mechanism of action through alteration of transcription proteins, blocking G-2/M phase, distortion of tubulin structure, generation of reactive oxygen species, lipid peroxidation, cell cycle arrest, and anti-proliferation induced cell apoptosis for target specific cancer treatment. The information was collected from databases such as ScienceDirect, PubMed, Google Scholar, Academia, MedLine, and WoS.

Methods

The literature was surveyed, and keywords like cancer therapeutics, metastasis, proliferation, cell apoptosis, cell lines, phytoconstituents for cancer management, and related disorders were screened. Results: The findings suggested that the crude extracts act as an antioxidant, free radical scavenger, or anti-aging agent exploited in the management of cancers along with treatment of other infectious diseases like ulcers, gout, liver diseases, respiratory tract infection, renal disorders, blood disorders, CVD, anti-inflammatory and several wound infections.

Conclusion

The phytoactive moieties having herbal extracts help improve the compromised immunity status of affected patients and provide measures for scientific studies of newer anticancer agents in herbal industries.

Biography

Dr. Jitendra Gupta completed his M. Pharm. (Pharmaceutics) from Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University (Formerly U.P.T.U.), Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) from National Institute of Medical Science, Jaipur, and qualified gate (93.32 percentile) and D.P.Q.C.&Q.A.M., IPER, Pune, Maharashtra. He has approx. 18 years of research and teaching experience @ Institute of Pharmaceutical Research, GLA University (NAAC A+ Grade, NIRF 54 rank & 12 B Status), Mathura. He has awarded "Shishak Gaurav Ratna Award" 2023 & "Shishak Sri Award" 2018 by "First Vice President" of Nepal Government @ Krishna Menan Bhawan, New Delhi. He has also awarded Young Scientist Award, Eminent Teacher Award, Best Students PhD award, Best paper publication, Best paper presentation and Best poster presentation award, and Fellow member of FRSB, FICPHS. He is "Ambassador" of Bentham Science in 2020 and also called for a Guest lecture and speaker The M.S. University, Baroda (Gov. University). He has also called as a speaker in International and National Conferences/FDP. He has been serving as an Editorial Board Member and Reviewer of International/National Journals indexing in SCI, SCOPUS. He has more than 100 publications index in SCI and Scopus index journals with high impact factors (more than 10.3) and over 100 posters/abstracts at the International/National conferences. He has guided 14 post graduate students and seventy-seven under graduate students as main supervisor. He is guiding 05 PhD students. He has published four books and three book chapters published in Springer Nature, Singapore, published eight patents, two patents grant and two IEDC-DST sponsored projects. He has knowledge and experience of NAAC, NIRF etc. His area of research interest include nanotechnology, microtechnology, nano-micelles micellar solubilization technique), solid dispersion, transdermal patch; Standardization of polyherbal formulations; Medicinal plants and their role in health and disease management, Molecular Mechanisms and Antioxidants, Anti-diarrhoeal, Wound healing,

Antitussive, Cough suppressant, Antimicrobial, Anti-ischemic, Anticancer and also isolations and identification of phytochemicals from local natural resources.

Preference Component in the Medicinal Beverage Industry

David Ojo

Fruits and Spices Department, National Institute for Horticultural Research (NIHORT), Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

Abstract

The preferences for medicinal beverages and dis-preferences are strengthened by habit and mediated by prices in the beverage industry. These are the greatest reasons anyone drinks something as an alternative medical remedy. Presented herein are some of the mechanisms through which human preferences are made, formed and how they can change throughout the human lifespan. This presentation considers instances of entire populations habit changes in different scenarios: A. Changing habitual beverage preferences in a healthier direction as encouraged by food policy in an Asian country (e.g. China and Japan); B. Retaining habitual preferences in the wake of the nutrition transition in another Asian country for comparison (for example in North and South Korea); and C. Changing habitual preferences due to beverage prices in the wake of economic downturn by comparing different African countries (for example Nigeria, Ghana, S. Africa and Kenya). Also shared are experiences of sensory education in Scandinavia and United Kingdom that developed new and varied preferences for alternative medicine fruits and vegetables beverages intakes among other medicinal nutritious drinks as innovative illustrations. It is conclude, therefore, that these underlying mechanisms are identified for the beverage industrial revolution as alternative medicinal remedy and we believe will give policy insight and guide towards the United Nations alternative medical security for the millennial goals in Africa and beyond.

Keywords

Drink; Preference; Habit; Cost; Health; Policy

Biography

Dr David has PhD from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria (2001), MSc Plant Nutrition from same university (1991) and BSc Agriculture (1988). Currently Director and Head of the department of Fruits, Biotechnology and Spices at the Horticultural Research Institute of (NIHORT), Ibadan, Nigeria. His research had resulted in over 205 scientific publication reprints and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute for over 50 journals.

Soft Interactions Versus Hard Core Repulsions: A Journey of Protein Folding from Native Protein Via Pre-Molten and Molten Globule Conformations Under Crowding Conditions

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Abstract

Protein attains its biologically active state in a crowded environment, whereas traditional in vitro experiments are carried out in dilute solutions. In this investigation, synthetic crowders (dextran and glucose) were exploited to investigate the effect of crowding on the conformation of heme protein. Protein folding may occur through many non-native intermediate states. Here, the effect of crowder (dextran) and its monomer (glucose) on the structural conformation and stability of cytochrome c (cyt c) has been studied in acidic environment using various biophysical techniques such as UV-Vis absorbance, circular dichroism and fluorescence spectroscopy (Trp and ANS fluorescence), dynamic light scattering; and interaction experiments using ITC and molecular docking. These techniques show that the cyt c forms molten globule in the presence of glucose while pre-molten globule in the presence of the dextran 70. These results suggest that dextran 70 stabilize the protein due to macromolecular crowding via soft interactions while glucose due to co-solute engineering exploiting volume exclusion phenomenon as confirmed by ITC experiments. This investigation inferred that crowder protect protein in harsh conditions (acidic pH), which may arise due to various diseased condition such as acidosis induced insulin resistance, cardiovascular risk, etc. It also has an industrial application to increase the shelf life of therapeutic proteins.

Keywords

Macromolecular Crowding; Soft Interactions; Molten Globule; PreMolten Globule; Hard Core Repulsion; Isothermal Titration Calorimetry

Biography

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The Definition, Diagnosis and Treatment of Fever are Against Modern Science in the World Today! Why?

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Abstract

There is no uniform definition, test, or treatment for fever alone. Today, the diagnosis and treatment of fever are similar to the diagnosis and treatment of its opposite, destructive hyperthermia. The essence of today's fever treatment is fever can be cured by using fever-creating substances. No science or technology exists anywhere in the world that claims to cure fever with fever-causing substances. A claim to cure fever by using fever-creating substances is not called a treatment. It is a murderous attempt.

1.The current definition of fever is against modern science.

The current definition of fever is usually only an elevated body temperature above 100.4°F (38°C). It is not a scientific definition. Elevating the temperature is an action like walking and sitting. In many medical books, we can see different types of fever definitions^{5,6}. It is against modern science to give different definitions for one thing (fever). A single criterion for a definition is not found in the current definition of fever. The definition of fever does not even say why the temperature is elevated. Because it is not known what the temperature of the fever is, modern science has not investigated what our immune system does with the heat energy of fever. The definition of fever is the basis of fever. If the definition of fever is wrong, the diagnosis and treatment based on it will be wrong. In modern science, no one can make a true definition, diagnosis, or treatment of fever without knowing the basics of fever. If made, it would be fundamentally against modern science.

The seriousness and danger of the definition of fever is recognized when the diagnosis and treatment of fever is not based on the current definition of fever. Today, Fever is not tested according to the definition of fever. Today, hyperthermia is called fever. A thermometer is a temperature-measuring device, not a fever-measuring device. Conservative fever definition, diagnoses and treatment has no relation with what is happened in fever. The basic elements necessary for a scientific definition, diagnoses and treatment are not provided in conservative fever definition, diagnoses and treatment. It should be revised according to what is happening in fever. A new fever definition, diagnosis, and treatment have been created according to modern science without any room for doubts and complaints.

Biography

A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 35 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published Ten books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines. After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.

World Herbal Encyclopedia: From Contemplation to Creation

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2Department of Allied Sciences, University of Patanjali, Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India.

Abstract

Knowledge of medicinal plants is immensely crucial to cope with the adverse effects of modern medication, but there was a lack of an established accurate checklist about the number of world's medicinal plants so far. Working on the same motive, the Patanjali Research Foundation took a great initiative in the form of the World Herbal Encyclopedia (WHE). To document all information about all medicinal plants across the globe, data was retrieved from authenticated databases, available books and other ancient Ayurvedic literature. The WHE extensively documents more than 50,000 medicinal plants covering all groups of plant kingdom. Each plant is detailed with information about its etymology, synonyms, vernacular names, habitat and distribution, botanical description, chemical constituents, therapeutic properties, pharmacological properties, toxicological studies, medicinal uses, and other scientific features. The WHE is novel in many aspects as it includes information about more than 9 botany-based medicinal systems, ancient manuscripts dating back to 200 BC, 2.5 lacs folk formulations and contains medicinal information of more than 2000 tribes of the world. One of its distinctive characteristics of WHE is the "Vedic Taxonomy", a Sanskrit-based binomial nomenclature system that is based on characteristic features of the plant. It also contains approximately 30,500 canvas paintings and 35,100 line diagrams of medicinal plants to clearly depict these plants. WHE is an exclusive collection of sophisticated traditional knowledge related to medicinal systems around the globe which is a ray of hope for Ayurveda, traditional healing methods, and modern medical science.

Biography

Dr. Vedpriya Arya has post-graduated in Bioscience with a Gold-medal, she had completed her Ph.D. in Genetics from M.D. University, Rohtak in 2011. She is head of the Herbal Research Division, at Patanjali Research Institute and Adjunct Professor at the Department of Allied and Applied Sciences, University of Patanjali. She has published more than 130 papers in reputed journals, 15 national, and 5 international books. Her work focuses integration of statistical and technological methods with plant sciences to conduct meticulous analytical research in the field of plant-based medicines. She has actively organized many workshops, conferences, and training programs for the education and development of plant-based sciences to promote herbal medicines.

Immunology Cannabinoids and Further Strategy for Pain Control

Dr Antonio Steardo

MSc CChem AMRSC, RPharmS Pharmacist Chemist and Pharmacologist, Rome "La Sapienza" V. Espamer institute Alumnus

Abstract

The Cannabis plant contains a large variety of active principles. Cannabinoids can play a key role in substituting painkillers in pain management. Which of these active principles is the most effective and safe? Can adsorption and its general pharmacokinetics make a difference in pain management? Indeed, Cannabidiol seems to be the most appropriate. It is not a psychotropic-deprived product and its adsorption get a favourable pharmacokinetic parameter. Further steps in drug development demonstrated endocannabinoids or Aliamides PEA to be efficient in chronic pain management. Future prospective molecular studies can assess the appropriate modification of these important phytotherapy drug leads. Molecular modification and drug modelling can start from this therapeutic lead to assure new pharmaceutical goals for a further immunological strategy for pain control

Biography

Doctor Antonio Steardo specialized in Pharmacology and graduated in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. He has now gained years of experience since 2002 in the pharmaceutical products trade sector as he could have been behind the counter of the Steardo pharmacy from an early age. Already in elementary school, his curiosity for chemistry manifests itself during his games and continues lectures at the department of science at the University of Salerno. Therefore, during the cycle of studies, he prefers biochemistry and biochemistry of drug action, graduating in July 2007 with a thesis on the functioning of the endocannabinoid system on Alzheimer's disease in pharmacology. Following the beginning of his pharmaceutical chemistry studies, he stopped for a competition as a postgraduate in pharmacology at the University of Rome La Sapienza in July 2014. Expecting constant improvement as a professional update, he enrolled in the continuing professional training department at the University of Oxford to follow courses in Experimental and Translation Therapy and Medical Research. His desire to improve leads him to attend international conferences and seminars.

Genome-Wide Crispr Screening Identifies FSKG33 As an Immunotherapy Therapeutic Target for Colon Cancer

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Abstract

Colon cancer is prone to distant metastasis of organs, and the long-term survival rate of patients is extremely low due to the lack of effective treatment. Recently, immune check point inhibitors have achieved good clinical efficacy in solid tumors, including metastatic colon cancer. However, many patients still show poor response or resistance to immunotherapy, hindering the clinical popularization of immunotherapy. Therefore, elucidating the resistance mechanism of immunotherapy is an important breakthrough direction to improve the therapeutic effect of immune checkpoint. In the previous study, we screened the RING finger protein of FKSG33 as a suppressor for anti-PD-1 immunotherapy using a genome-wide CRISPR/Cas9 knockout library technology. Evidence shows that FKSG33 is highly expressed in esophageal cancer, but its biological role in colon cancer remains unclear. Our study found that FKSG33 was highly expressed in colon cancer tissues and strongly correlated with poor prognosis. In addition, we found that FKSG33 inhibited tumor immunity by regulating antigen presentation and interferon response with bioinformatics analysis. Further studies showed that FKSG33 up-regulated the expression levels of phosphorylated ERK to activate MAPK/ERK signaling pathway and enhance c-Myc expression level to promote the malignant behavior of colon cancer cells, while promoting the expression of PD-L1 to inhibit T cell function and exert tumor immunosuppression. Therefore, this study aims to determine the immunosuppressive effect and biological function of FKSG33 in colon cancer by a series of studies, and to clarify its potential molecular mechanism. This study will provide experimental basis and theoretical basis for the treatment of colon cancer.

Biography

Dr. Peng Xia has completed his PhD from Xi'an Jiaotong University, China. He is the director of Department of Oncology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi 'an Jiaotong University, one of the best hospitals in northwest of China. He has published several papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a committee member of Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology (CSCO) and Chinese Gastric Cancer Association (CGCA).

Drugs From Natural Resources

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Abstract

Marine organisms are a rich source of structurally novel and biologically active metabolites. Macroalgae can be classified as red algae (Rhodophyta), brown algae (Phaeophyta) or green algae (Chlorophyta) depending on their colour, nutrient and chemical composition. Red and brown algae are mainly used as human food sources. Seaweed species are rich in beneficial nutrients, in countries such as China, Japan and Korea, they have been commonly utilized in human alimentation. The present investigation aims at on the following from *Kappaphycus alvarezii* • Biochemical composition of the experimental algal material • Morphological and pharmacognosical characteristics of the experimental algae • Isolation, identification and antibacterial activity of bromophenol compound • Antibacterial activity of the extracts of marine red and brown alga • Biosynthesis and characterization of gold nanoparticles Sample was collected from the sea coast of Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu, India in the form of dry and living sample. Algae samples were cleaned and removed from epiphytes and necrotic parts. Samples were rinsed with sterile water to remove any associated debris. Sample was kept under sunshade for 7 days. After drying the sample, it was ground thoroughly to powder form. The powder was then used for the estimation of the above parameters. From estimation of biochemical composition, it was observed that the carbohydrate available in *Kappaphycus* sp. is 2.67 gm/100gm. The total lipid content is observed to be 1.09gms/100gms. The total protein content is as high as 18.78 gm compared to all other substances like, phenols, lipids, carbohydrates, fat, sterols. v Hence the species can serve as functional food with vital nutritional and biological values. Total phenol content is observed to be 4.565gm/100mg. Total fat content in the *kappaphycus* sp. is found to be 1.67gm. The dried sample of *k. alvarezii* was found to contain 18 amino acids, namely, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, asparagine, serine, glycine, theronine, arginine, alanine, cystine, tyrosine, histidine, valine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, leucine, lysine, proline, tryptophan. It can be observed that lysine content is the major component and the quantity being 2.075gms/100mgs. It was observed that there are eight fatty acid components are available in the *Kappaphycus* sp. The available saturated fatty acids include palmitic acid (in traces); stearic acid (0.1055 gm); mono unsaturated fatty acid is oleic acid (0.5065 gm) and poly unsaturated fatty acids are: linoleic acid (1.145 gm), α – linolenic acid (2.167 gm), moroctic acid (identified), timnodonic (EPA) (0.1565 gm) and cervonic (DHA) (in traces). Sterols in the non-saponifiable fractions of the seaweed samples were identified by comparison of retention times and UV absorption spectra with those obtained for corresponding standards (cholesterol, Methylencholesterol, stigmaterol, camposterol, and β -sistosterol). It was observed that the predominant sterol is cholesterol. From mineral analysis, it was found that Ca is the major constituent of algae and formed the bulk of total minerals. The above studies showed that *Kappaphycus* sp. could be used as a food supplement to meet the recommended daily intake of some essential minerals. From the morphological studies of experimental red algae, the species were identified as *Kappaphycus alvarezii*. Total ash value was found to be 62.1%. From HPLC experiment, it was observed that β -Carotene is present in large besides other vi impurities. The total carrageenan content available in the species is 1.095 gm/100 gm. It was found that the content of vitamin A available in *Kappaphycus alvarezii* is 1355.6 IU. Folic acid content is 1.22 μ g and Choline is 0.676 μ g. Vitamins B1, B2, B3 and B6 are in lesser quantity. B5 and B12 were observed to be in traces. The total quantity of the heavy metals is 30.4ppm. Iodine is the major constituent (56.77ppm) then boron (6.66ppm) and lead (3.45ppm) and nickel (2.43ppm). The composition of cobalt is 1.56ppm, mercury is 1.44ppm and cadmium is 1.02ppm. Very less amount of metals are arsenic (0.897ppm) and tin (0.89 ppm). Antioxidant potential of the red algae (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) was determined by estimation of vitamin C, vitamin E and heavy metals such as Selenium and Magnesium. It was observed that the compositions of vitamin C, vitamin E, Selenium and Magnesium are 0.123gm, 0.243 gm, 0.0012 gm, 0.0245 gm per 100 gm respectively. It was observed that *Kappaphycus* sp. having more antioxidants like vitamin E and magnesium. It was observed that *k. alvarezii* was highly sensitive against *Aspergillus fumigatus* as compared to other test organisms in the case of anti-fungal whereas it was shown maximum sensitivity against *Staphylococcus aureas* in the case of anti-bacterial. From the above findings, it was observed that the primary metabolites produced by these organisms may be potential bioactive compounds of interest in the pharmaceutical industry. Results of this study suggested that the utility of *Kappaphycus alvarezii* proved to be a promising area of pharmaceutical study. Extraction, isolation and partial purification of bromophenol compound and its antibacterial activity in *Kappaphycus alvarezii* was carried out. From TLC studies, various bands were observed under UV light possessing the maximum value of RF vii 0.83 corresponding to RF1 band. The band was taken out and tested for antibacterial activity and detection of specific compound. Antimicrobial studies were carried out against various pathogens, *Pseudomonas fluorescence*, *Staphylococcus aerus*, *Vibrio cholera*, *Proteus mirabilis* and it was observed that the zone of inhibition for specific compound isolated from TLC was very prominent in case of *Pseudomonas fluorescence* and *Staphylococcus aerus*. In mass spectrum analysis of Bromophenol compound, the compound was found to contain two Br atoms

from the molecular ion peak at m/z 349.1676 and was analyzed for chemical formula $C_{11}H_9O_3Br_2$. Based on the above characterization, the compound was confirmed as (E)-3-(2, 3-dibromo 4, 5- dihydroxyphenyl)-2-methyl-propenal. The chloroform-methanol extract residues of the experimental alga were fractionated on TLC plate using solvent systems and the active fractions responsible for antimicrobial activities were determined. Samples (red and brown algae) collected from different sites locate in the Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamilnadu, India were screened for antibacterial activity. In the case of red algae, methanol was used for inhibition of different bacteria such as pseudomonas fluorescence, staphylococcus aureus, vibrio cholera and proteus mirabilis. From the study, it was observed that kappaphycus alvarezii maximum activity against pseudomonas fluorescence, staphylococcus aureus and less inhibition on vibrio cholera and proteus mirabilis. Benzene, n-hexane, ethylacetate, methanol, chloroform : methanol (1:3 v/v ratio) solvents were used for inhibition of staphylococcus aureus and E-coli. In the case of brown alga, it is noted that chloroform : methanol (1:3 v/v) is the best solution for extracting the effective antibacterial materials from the brown algae species. The chloroform: methanol (1:3 v/v ratio) solvent further used for antibacterial activity against eleven pathogenic bacteria. It is observed from the experiments that the extract residues of algae recorded maximum activity against staphylococcus aureus with an inhibition zone compared to other bacteria. The extract residues of brown algae did not show any effect on the growth of proteus vulgaris and pseudomonas aeruginosa. Finally, it was concluded that marine macro algae (red and brown algae) from the South coast of Tamilnadu, India are potential sources of bioactive compounds. In the present study, marine red algae Kappaphycus alvarezii, was investigated for reducing Au^{3+} ions at room temperature with a single step process. By UV-Vis spectroscopy analysis, it was observed that gold nanoparticles exhibit lovely pink-ruby red colors. These colors arise due to excitation of surface plasmon vibrations in the gold nanoparticles. After 2 hours of ageing in the first reaction, the color changed from pale yellow to a vivid ruby red, where the concentration of $HAuCl_4$ - was 10^{-3} M. The gold nanoparticle surface plasmon band was visible in the range 510–560 nm in an aqueous medium. It was observed that the wave length of the gold surface plasmon resonance band occurs initially and stabilized at ca. 539 nm after 2 hr. of reaction. From the FT-IR spectrum of the gold nanoparticles of Kappaphycus alvarezii, the peak at 3414.35 cm^{-1} can be assigned to the N-H stretching vibrations in the amide linkages of the proteins. The presence of weak broad band centered at 1644.98 cm^{-1} is characteristic of the amide band in proteins which indicates a small concentration of protein in the gold nanoparticle solution synthesized using K. alvarezii extract. The band 406.90 cm^{-1} may be assigned to S-S disulfide. SEM images in the present studies, showed gold nanoparticles over long reduction times. On careful observation of various magnifications of TEM images of gold nanoparticles, it was noted that the particles are of different size ca. ranges from 10 to 40 nm and were predominantly polydisperse in size. The XRD spectrum of thin film of the biomass that has synthesized gold nanoparticles was confirmed the presence of gold nanoparticles and its good crystalline nature. The red alga is excellent source of drugs.

Keywords

Drugs-Natural Resource-Bioactive Compounds-Alternative Medicine- Drugs from Sea

The Telemedicine Solution for Enhancing the Health Ecosystem in Egypt

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Abstract

The advanced technologies promote the Egyptian health ecosystem forward strides in terms of overall mortality rates, vaccination immunization efforts, and improvement of medical infrastructure and services, however, some challenges remained unresolved. One major challenge is the sustainability. Early in 2009, the MCIT and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) initiated "Telemedicine in remote and rural areas" program that handles the centralization of specialized medical services in the country's major cities, leaving remote communities with less than adequate medical services. Since then, the model has been expanded and transformed into a presidential initiative across Egypt. The initiative has followed innovative methodology to change the mindset of local citizens to encourage their acceptance to the remote diagnosis, ensure cost-covering revenue, build of local doctors' capacities, and equip the local hospitals and clinics with advanced telemedicine kit. While the project aimed at improving medical services to all citizens, field assessment studies have shown that women benefitted more from the project due to inequalities and traditional barriers that make it very difficult for them to receive medical services from distant cities. The future vision of the project shall expand the model into Africa and the MENA region, through the creation of strategic partnerships with major international health consultation institutions.

Keywords

ICT For Development; Ehealth Ecosystem; Telemedicine Solution; Remote and Rural Community Development

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Biography

Hoda Dahroug, the advisor to the minister for digital community development at MCIT and the national project director of the digital transformation for sustainable development in Egypt (MCIT-UNDP), has a vast experience in major project management and implementation, as well as in ICT4D programs, especially when working in collaboration with local and international companies or institutions. Moreover, stemming from her solid belief in public private partnerships, she secured foreign investment, created distinguished partnerships, and enlarged the support of the public sector in areas such as education, health, women empowerment, youth employment, entrepreneurship, people with disabilities.

Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) for Epilepsy Treatment in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

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Abstract

Introduction

The aim of this study is to provide the reader with a review on Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) treatment in epilepsy in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, to describe the extent and factors associated with its use among patients with epilepsy (PWE), and to recommend how effectively we will be able to reduce this alarming use

Material and Methods

Retrospective literature search from 1945 to December 2019, regarding CAM use in the MENA region, using electronic databases

Conclusion

The use of CAM and consultation of traditional healers for the treatment of epilepsy has so far been widespread practice for centuries in the MENA region. Lack of health professionals and non-adherence to conventional epilepsy treatment are strongly associated with the use of CAM. Improvement in the level of knowledge of epilepsy among PWE, healthcare professionals, including traditional healers, will educate PWE and their caregivers on potentially unsafe practices and promote adherence to Antiseizure Drugs (ASDs). Additionally, randomized controlled trials are needed to study the role and value of various CAM treatment options in PWEs

Biography

Dr Boulenouar Mesraoua is Consultant Neurologist at Hamad Medical Corporation, Neuroscience Department, and also Associate Professor of Clinical Neurology/Epilepsy at Weill Cornell Medical College-Qatar ; He is the Director of the Comprehensive Epilepsy Program and also the Director of the Neurology Fellowship Program at HMC ; Dr Mesraoua had his Neurology training in Liege, Belgium, and further fellowship in Neurophysiology and Epilepsy in London, UK, and in Zurich, Switzerland. Dr Mesraoua is the author and co-author of many peers reviewed publications in reputed epilepsy journals, and editor of one book on status epilepticus and eight book chapters in the field of Epilepsy and Clinical Neurology.

A Comparative Study on Secondary Metabolites of Selenium-Treated Cell Lines of Two Endemic Astragalus Species from Iran

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Abstract

Astragalus (Fabaceae) is a world widely distributed which 850 species of it exist in Iran and 527 species of them are endemic. It is a medicinal herb with great level of secondary metabolites leading to its application for treatment of hypertension, renal system ailments, nervous disorders and rheumatism. A few species of Astragalus are selenium (Se) accumulator. Se is a beneficial element for plants with antioxidant and anticancer characteristics and can improve plant growth, stimulate plant antioxidant activity and defense system. In the present study, cell lines of two Astragalus species i.e., *A. gossypinus* and *A. verus* were established from seeds on a modified Linzmeyer and Skoog (LS) medium supplemented with IAA and NAA (each 3 mgL⁻¹) and 0.004 mM 2,4-D. Suspension cultures were established of these lines and were treated with different concentration of Se (0, 0.5, 2.5, 12.5, and 62.5 μM) in the form of Na₂SeO₄ at their logarithmic growth phase. The cells were harvested after 1 week, and their secondary metabolites were analyzed. The results showed that basically the contents of anthocyanin, phlobaphene, quercetin, and tannin were much higher in *A. veruse* than *A. gossypinus* (2, 5, 2, and 7 folds, respectively). Se treatment, particularly in higher concentrations, remarkably improved the production of all above mentioned compounds, however, the response of the two Astragalus species to Se was interestingly different. In comparison with *A. verus*, Se-induced increase of secondary metabolites in *A. gossypinus* was much outstanding. Se enhanced tannin and phlobaphene of *A. gossypinus* to 6 and 5 folds of their controls. Rate of increase of anthocyanin and quercetin after Se treatment was identical for both species. The results suggest Se treatment for elevation of medicinal compounds of Astragalus, particularly for those species which are not so rich in these compounds.

Keywords

Anthocyanin; Astragalus; Phlobaphene; Quercetin; Tannin

Determination of Possible Contraceptive Potential of Methanolic Leaf Extract of *Mentha Longifolia* L. In Adult Male Rats: A Biochemical and Histological Study

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Abstract

Mentha longifolia L (ML) is locally used as an herbal contraceptive. We aim to assess the toxicity profile and validate the antifertility effects of its leaves in male rats. Adult male Sprague Dawley rats (n = 10 animals/group) were divided into four groups. The Control group received .9% saline, while groups II, III, and IV received 50, 75, and 100 mg/kg/day ML doses for 28 days. ML induced a dose-dependent decrease in percent fertility as well as the number of pups born in ML preexposed pairs, with maximum change observed in the ML3 group (60%, 3.75 ± 1.25) as compared to control (100%, $8.75 \pm .48$) group. A significant ($P < .01$) decrease in the rate of daily sperm production was observed in the ML3 group ($.86 \pm .16$) in contrast to the control ($2.93 \pm .05$). The levels of catalase and superoxide dismutase declined significantly in treatment groups (ML1- $P < .001$, ML2- $P < .05$, and ML3- $P < .01$). A significant increase in the production of reactive oxygen species ($P < .001$) was found in all treatment groups. The concentrations of LH ($P < .001$), FSH ($P < .001$), and testosterone ($P < .001$) were significantly reduced in a dose-dependent manner among ML- treated groups. Decreases in spermatogonial populations, mature spermatids, seminiferous tubule diameter, lumen diameter, and epithelial height were noticed at higher doses. The reversibility study depicted a reduction in both pregnancy outcomes and litter size. Besides contraceptive effects, *M. longifolia* L usage is associated with oxidative stress; therefore, it is important to consume this herb appropriately and its excessive usage should be prohibited.

Bio Stimulation of Bacopa Monnieri with Low-Cost Nano Particles for Augmented Synthesis of Bacoside a Using Hydroponics System

Moumita Gangopadhyaya*, Sayani Sanyamata, Ramesware Mukhopadhyaya and Rajib Mazumdara

**Department of Biotechnology, School of Life Science and Biotechnology, Adamas University, Barasat, Kolkata, 700126, India*

Abstract

Bacopa monnieri, also known as Brahmi or Water Hyssop, is well-known for its medicinal qualities, which are mostly due to the presence of Bacoside A, a bioactive molecule with considerable cognitive-enhancing and neuroprotective characteristics and extremely used in neurodegenerative diseases like Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. This plant is becoming gradually declined from natural population due to growing demand caused by its usage in herbal medicine. Bacoside production is limited in natural habitats due to a variety of environmental conditions and species differences. Conventional field cultivation is always affected by natural calamities, seasonal variation and pesticide contamination from soil and water use for plant production. This study investigates the application of low-cost nanoparticles to stimulate the augmented synthesis of Bacoside A in Bacopa monnieri using a sustainable soil less hydroponics (growing plants using nutrient solution) system. Sustainable green synthesized Nanoparticles, chosen for their low cost here in and probable efficacy, are mixed into the hydroponic nutrient solution to boost the plant's secondary metabolite production. Plant health, nanoparticle interaction, and Bacoside A content are thoroughly monitored and analysed during the experiment. The findings shed light on the potential of nanoparticle-based bio-stimulation as a cost-effective and sustainable method of increasing Bacoside A yield in Bacopa monnieri, consequently benefiting the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries.

Biography

Dr Moumita Gangopadhyay [<https://vidwan.inflibnet.ac.in/profile/161859>], has been working with plant secondary metabolism of pharmaceutical interest for more than 15 years. She has published more than 33 papers in peer-reviewed journals with Cumulative Impact Factor:150; Citations 1739; H Index – 18; i10 index- 22: Google Scholar. This research team already has established system for Hydroponics and Aeroponics and got publications [Gangopadhyay et al, 2021. Industrial Crops and Products. Vol 172; Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences."10(1S) 7004-7007, 2023] and filed one Patent in this research arena.

Effects of Massage Therapy and the Role of Physical Activity As An Improvement in the Psycho-Physical State of the Individual and Reduction of Pain and Anxiety During the COVID-19 Pandemic Systematic Review

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Abstract

Deep skills: positive mind neuroscience of exercise to counter Covid 19. Memory and Learning in the time of Covid 19. We must begin to lose our memory, even if only occasionally, to understand that memory is what fills our lives. Life without memory is not life. Our memory is our consistency, our reason, our feeling, even our action. Without her we are nothing Luis Bunuel

Memory is a wonderful mechanism, a means of transporting us back in time. We can go back a moment, or a large part of life. Sometimes not perfect, sometimes not authentic, sometimes with nuanced details, memory is however the system that allows us to recall the information we have stored and learned from both the external and internal environment. It is the experience that changes us, the contact with the environment that changes our behavior through a series of structural and functional changes in our nervous system. The last challenge of neuroscience is precisely to better understand the complexity of these mechanisms and how complex phenomena such as learning and memory can occur.



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