International Paris Conference 2019

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8th International Conference on Social Science

Time	**December 27th : Conference center Room TBA**
9:00am	**The complexities of implementing Curriculum transformation in a College within a selected South African Open Distance eLearning institution** Devan Govender *University of South Africa*
9:15am	**Transnational Migration and Identity Construction of Japanese-Filipinos** Shikainnah Glow D. Menoza *Hiroshima University*
9:30am	**Advocating for children and young people who are subjected to abuse, neglect and family violence from a child rights perspective.** Neisha Shepherd* and Ayden Shepherd** **Solicitor Director of NLS Law Accredited Specialist Children's Law* ***NLS Law Pty Ltd, Australia/ University of Newcastle*
9:45am	**How augmented reality can influence education systems** Omoniyi Gbenga Tosin *Universiti Utara Malaysia*
10:00am	**Examining the Impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Assisted Social Media Marketing on the Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises: Towards Effective Business Management in the Saudi Arabian Context** Wael Shahat Basri *Northern Border University*
10:15am	**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOMO AND LONELINESS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES** Fuat Tanhan and Volkan Tayiz Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Van / Turkey

10:30am	**INVESTIGATION OF THE PARENTS EXPECTATIONS FROM THE KINDERGARTEN MANAGEMENT AND THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE KINDERGARTEN MANAGERS ABOUT THE PARENTS EXPECTATIONS** Necdet Taskin *Van Yuzuncu Yil University*
10:45am	**AN ESSAY ON CONTEMPORARY MYTHOLOGY: PEDDLER ZEUS** Celal Aslan *Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Van / Turkey*
11:00am	**THE PROFESSIONAL ART ETHIC AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AKHISM DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD** Ahu Mangir *SELCUK UNIVERSITY*
11:15am	**TORNQVIST INDEX TO MEASURE THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF TURKISH STATE RAILROAD COMPANY** Fatih Mangir *SELCUK UNIVERSITY*
Poster	**Data-driven decisions and globalisation: what can we learn from 5-year Lithuanian national exams data analysis** Raižienė, Saulė, Jakaitienė, Audronė *Vilnius University*
Poster	**Investigating carbon dioxide absorption rates by urban trees in a new park of Bangkok, Thailand** Pantana Tor-ngern *Chulalongkorn University*
Poster	**Industry and Spatial differences of Urban Female Employees** Guolei Zhou *Northeast Normal University*
Poster	**Determinants of the urban female employment rate within the old industrial base: A case study from Northeast China** Mei Lin *Northeast Normal University*

Poster **Regional resilience and industrial evolution of resource depleted cities**

Huang Yue
Northeast Normal University

Time	**December 27th : Conference center Room TBA**
1:00pm	**Predicting Prevalence of Concomitant Autoimmune Diseases in Multiple Sclerosis Patient using a Multi-Layer Neural Network Model** Nazanin Ershadinia* and Morteza (Moe) Gorzin** **Asiabak Hospital* ***CECS Department University of Michigan*
1:15pm	**TEACHING RECOVERY TECHNIQUES TO ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN BAGHDAD** Numan S. Ali*, Tharaa W. Al-Joudi**,Tori Snell*** *Consultant Psychiatrist, Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad-Iraq*
1:30am	**Innovation algorithm for the study of blood flow, expressed in quantitative units.** Maia Mantskava *European University, Medical School, Tbilisi, Georgia*
1:45pm	**Future of bioethics in the era of rapid technological advances in medicine. Aging in liberal societies which value individual freedoms.** Agnieszka Budzyna-Dawidowska *Waitemata District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand*
2:00pm	**Assessing Palliative Care Needs Using Machine Learning Approaches** Yijun Zhao *Fordham University*
2:15pm Poster	**Hyaluronic Acid-Based Medical Device for Treatment of Alveolar Osteitis-Clinical Study** Jan Schmidt *University Hospital Hradec Králové and Charles University, Faculty of Medicine in Hradec Králové*

2:15pm Poster	**Epidemiology of headache disorders among pharmacy students of Al Ain University of Science and Technology, United Arab Emirates** Mohammad Fauzi Bostanudin *Al Ain University*
2:15pm ES	**From Prescription to Abuse: Amphetamine Use Among the American Youth** Yoon Sik (Mark) Chung *Deerfield Academy*
2:15pm	**The validity of Beck Depression Inventory –short version, in depressed patients diagnosed according to ICD-10** Abdul-Rasoul Al-Yasiri*, FRCPsych, DPM. Yasir S. Abd Karkosh FICMS **Consultant Psychiatrist, Ass.Professor of Psychiatry, Baghdad-Iraq*
	Participation
	Rinat Mayo *Maccabi Healthcare Services, Israel*
	Geert Kuys *Director Levico, Belgium*
	Vianney Vangilve *Vangilve Family Trust, Australia*
	Bobbi Reilly *Gold Coast Mediation and Counselling, Australia*

7th International Conference on Trends in Technology and Innovation

Time	**December 21 : Conference center Room TBA**
3:00pm	**Artificial Intelligence and Market Efficiency** Damir Tokic *International University of Monaco*
3:15pm	**Machine invention systems: a typology** Dragos-Cristian Vasilescu *Vienna University of Technology*
3:30pm	**Chalcogenides-based quantum dots: Optical investigation using first-principles calculations** **Presentation type** HARMEL Meriem *Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d'Oran (USTO-MB)*
3:45pm	**Development and Characterization of an Antibacterial Ointment for Skin Care Containing the Root Powder of Tamus communis L** BENAHMED DJILALI ADIBA *Biological and Agricultural Sciences Faculty, University Mouloud Mammeri of Tizi-Ouzou, 15000, Algeria*
3:45pm Poster	**Attitudes toward autonomous robots** Setareh Zafari *TU Wien*
3:45pm	**The theoretical and experimental study of electron distribution of ZnO by (GGA –mBJ)Apporximations and (AES – EELS) techniques.** Kheira HAMAÏDA *University Center BELHADJ Bouchaïb - Ain-Temouchent 46000 - Algeria*

4:00pm	**Tectono-Stratigraphy of the Avdan and Dutlu Small Towns (Akören-Konya; Southern Turkey)** Ahmet TURAN *Konya Tecnical University / Turkey*
4:00pm ES	**TBA Topic A** Nourredine Boubekri *University of North Texas*
4:00pm ES	**TBA Topic B** Nourredine Boubekri *University of North Texas*
	Participation
2:15pm	Abdulkadir KARADENIZ *Fundació per a la Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

December 28th, 2019

E-session – Online

Presentation schedule TBA

Abstracts

Social Science

The complexities of implementing Curriculum transformation in a College within a selected South African Open Distance eLearning institution

Devan Govender
University of South Africa

The implementation of Curriculum transformation is a rather complex within higher education. Its implementation complexity lies in the uptake amongst all stakeholders within higher education institutions in so far as their determination, commitment, change management strategy, structure, resources, and teaching philosophies and paradigms that drives the academic project. In this study, I explored what curriculum transformation drivers were and what challenges were experienced by one College within a South African Open Distance eLearning institution. In this study I followed a qualitative research approach which was located within a grounded theoretical research design. Ten participants from the selected College was included in the study. The participants were selected through non-probability sampling through the lens of convenience sampling. The data was collected through in depth interviews and the data was analysed through co-axial coding, pattern matching and trend analysis within the constant comparative method of data analyses. The findings from the study revealed that the College has identified 6 drivers of curriculum transformation documented in a Curriculum Transformation Framework. The Curriculum Transformation Framework was implemented in 2018 with set targets, deliverables and outcomes. The six drivers were: pedagogical renewal; continuous assessment; Africanising the curriculum; integrating UNGC principles; multi lingualism of the study materials; eTutoring and adopting open educational resources. The challenges faced by academics in implementing Curriculum transformation were: training and development of academics on how Africanise and decolonize the curriculum; the structure and resource access was not aligned to the implementation of curriculum transformation; the criteria for the selection and recruitment of staff did not resonate with drivers of curriculum transformation; there was reluctance by some academics to adopt and implement the drivers of curriculum transformation as documented in the College curriculum transformation framework.

Transnational Migration and Identity Construction of Japanese-Filipinos

Shikainnah Glow D. Menoza
Hiroshima University

This research presents case studies of “flexible citizens” embodied by Japanese-Filipinos born in the 1980s and 1990s. I present how Japanese-Filipinos and their families utilize the neoliberal values of flexible mobility, individual freedom, and self-enterprising to accumulate advantages through transnational migration while circumventing migratory restrictions. Based on my ethnographic study, this paper suggests that the mobility of middle-class and well-educated Japanese-Filipinos is embedded in the possibilities and constraints posed by the neoliberal structuring of the Philippine and Japanese governments. They do not simply acquire the legal status to a developed Japan for higher social mobility, but their experiences are complex ways of acquiring legal status in one nation-state without completely cutting off ties with another, maintaining family values, and acquiring different forms of skills to present themselves “employable” in the competitive job market. Another form of mobility, in this case from the Philippines to Japan, is used by parents to impose disciplinary actions to Japanese-Filipino youths. This paper suggests that their “flexible citizenship” is thus a combination of mobility for complex, sometimes contradicting, factors constructed, negotiated or contested by second-generation Japanese-Filipinos that transforms their subjectivity in the contemporary transnational movement.

Advocating for children and young people who are subjected to abuse, neglect and family violence from a child rights perspective.

Neisha Shepherd* and Ayden Shepherd**
**Solicitor Director of NLS Law Accredited Specialist Children's Law*
***NLS Law Pty Ltd, Australia/ University of Newcastle*

Children and young people who suffer abuse, neglect and family violence are afforded special protection in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Despite this special protection they may experience, multiple out of home care placements, abuse in care, detention, loss of culture, loss of identity, loss of family and loss of sibling relationships. In Australia there is a rise in children and young people being subjected to abuse, neglect and family violence. Children and young people may find themselves enmeshed in a legal battle in the care and protection or family law system and without a real voice or knowing their rights. It is imperative that we advocate for children and young people from a child rights perspective so that they can effectively participate in the legal system and have meaningful involvement in decisions about them. This paper will discuss through case studies an advocate's responsibility in promoting a child rights perspective and the benefits of an interdisciplinary approach. The presentation will also provide practical strategies to assist in advocating for children and young people and discuss some experiences from perspectives of young people who have been enmeshed in the care and protection and family law system.

How augmented reality can influence education systems

Omoniyi Gbenga Tosin
Universiti Utara Malaysia

All over the world, the key to any meaning development is education; however, method of acquiring this education in the time of our forefathers is not longer the same method needed in acquiring it in this age if meaningful development is anything to go by. Augmented reality is one of the newly discovered technologies that have received significant attention in recent time for its contributions toward educational growth. But, there are some obstacles militating against the acceptance of this technology among the teachers and the students alike. Presented in this paper therefore is how augmented reality can influence education systems. The research employed survey method using exploratory research method established by Churchill. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for the analysis of data collected. Findings in this study reveal that restructuring of curriculum to include ICT education and making internet accessible and affordable with continuous training of teachers and students who are not digital natives are some of the means by which education systems can be influenced by augmented reality.

Examining the Impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Assisted Social Media Marketing on the Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises: Towards Effective Business Management in the Saudi Arabian Context

Wael Shahat Basri
Northern Border University

Purpose: To examine the impact of AI-assisted social media marketing on the performance of start-up businesses of small and medium enterprises in Saudi Arabia. Design/methodology/approach: A survey technique was employed whereby primary and secondary data was collected, analyzed, and interpreted. Participants involved business operators or employees of start-up businesses and small and medium enterprises in the Saudi Arabian context. Data were analyzed by using Partial Least Square-Structure Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). Findings: AI-assisted social media marketing, which exhibits an increasing trend among start-up businesses and small and medium enterprises in Saudi Arabia, accounts for an overall increase in the number of customers and customer bases – and an additional tertiary effect of increased profitability. Artificial intelligence-assisted social media marketing increases the effective business management and SMEs performance. Moreover, effective business management increases the SMEs performance. Originality/value: This study is quite unique as it is investigated that AI-assisted social media marketing practices has significant role to enhance SMEs performance in which effective business management playing a mediating role. Implications: The practitioners can get help from this study to increase the performance by decreasing various problems of marketing by using AI-assisted social media marketing.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOMO AND LONELINESS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIABLES

Fuat Tanhan and Volkan Tayiz
Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Van / Turkey

In this study, it is aimed to investigate the relationship between university students' levels of fear of missing out (FOMO) and levels of loneliness according to different variables. For this purpose, a total of 415 students of Education Faculty were participated in the study. The departments of the students were categorized into four groups: Mathematics-Science, Social-Language, Preschool-Class, Art-Music. 205 students are female and 210 are male. The "Personal Information Form" created by the researcher, “FOMO Scale at Social Environments” and “UCLA Loneliness Scale” were applied to the students. As a result of the study, it has been found that there is no significancy between loneliness and FOMO. It was found that FOMO differentiates according to the variables as: “what purpose they use for internet" and “the types of self forgiveness in the face of events”. However, it was found that FOMO doesn’t differ according to “gender”, "departments'', “with whom they stay'', “the tools they use for internet'', “communication ways'', “the groups they communicate best'', "attitudes towards others during events", "activities when they feel alone", "economic situations" and "situations of daily social relations". It can be resulted that Loneliness has a significancy within variables such as "departments", “with whom they stay ",”types of self forgiveness", "economic situations" and "situations of daily social relations". It was concluded that loneliness had no significant relation with variables such as “gender”, ''the departments'', “the tools they use'', “communication ways'', “the groups they communicate best'', “the types of self forgiveness”, "attitudes towards others", "activities when they feel alone".

INVESTIGATION OF THE PARENTS EXPECTATIONS FROM THE KINDERGARTEN MANAGEMENT AND THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE KINDERGARTEN MANAGERS ABOUT THE PARENTS EXPECTATIONS

Necdet Taskin
Van Yuzuncu Yil University

The new generation of digital native, Z and Y generation, born with a high school diploma under their pillows, are raised by digital immigrant parents and mainly in city centers. Naturally, the daily lives of children and families have changed considerably from the past and continue to change day by day. This speed and change has led to an increase in the debate about creating flexible, curious and original productive brains that can develop in an ever-changing world. The discussions raise different kinds of concerns. Everyone, especially parents and educators, has different concerns about the future. In this context, what is the expectation of parents from the preschool education administrators and the expectations of the school administrators from the parents is a subject worthy of investigation and constitutes the main problem of this research. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the expectations of parents who have children whose children attend preschool education institutions and the perceptions of administrators about the expectations of parents. The sample of the study is the Turkey-residing within the boundaries of the central district of Van and 330 children who attend public kindergartens and 22 parents of preschool education agency administrator. Data collection tool Expectations from Kindergarten Management Scale - Parent and Administrator Form were used. The data obtained as a result of the research will be discussed in the congress by robotizing. Keywords: management, kindergarten, parents, early childhood, education

AN ESSAY ON CONTEMPORARY MYTHOLOGY: PEDDLER ZEUS

Celal Aslan
Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Van / Turkey

The title of the paper is the name of Yılmaz Gruda's poetry book. Yılmaz Gruda, known as a cinema and theater artist, is a poetry book named Çerçi Zeus in the production of poems since 1945. It is a work in which important figures of Greek mythology are interpreted from a socialist perspective. Ten poems in the book are titled with mythological symbols: Zeus, Hephaistos, Hermes, Aphrodite, Apollon, Ares, Sisyphos, Atlas, Orpheus, Prometheus. The remarkable part of the poems is that the mythological symbols are loaded with anti-capitalist and anti-war meanings. In this study; the origins of Yılmaz Gruda's approach to mythological discourses will be examined within the framework of thematic and Marxist aesthetic theory in the focus of socialist ideology.

THE PROFESSIONAL ART ETHIC AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AKHISM DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

Ahu Mangir
SELCUK UNIVERSITY

The aim of this study is to investigate the business ethics and economic value of the Akhism. It was headed by Abbas Ahi Evran who was born in 1171 in the village of Hoy of Azerbaijan. It was founded by in Kirsehir in the 13th century. In addition to compete with foreign merchants, there are main missions such as responding the economic accesses demand by production, maintaining high quality goods, creating art and business ethics among the tradesmen, supporting the Ottoman empire with the soldiar in war, preserving cultural traditions. In the Ottoman Empire there were certain rules for opening shops and being tradesmen. And all these rules were determined with the Akhism which they symbolize codes of state of art ethics. In this article we attempt to analyse the role of Akhism on providing social order and economic activies during the Ottoman period. The Akhism is an important traders and craftsmen organization for the Turkification and Islamification of Anatolia during the Ottoman. Therefore, this article addresses how it creates business ethics, profession standards for Ottoman economy. This study provides detailed guidelines and review the existing your literature as a methodolghy. The result of this study support that the Akhism headed by the artisans and craftsmen was able to overcome the difficulties which Ottoman were facing.

TORNQVIST INDEX TO MEASURE THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF TURKISH STATE RAILROAD COMPANY

Fatih Mangir
SELCUK UNIVERSITY

This paper analyses the performance of Turkish State Railroad Company. The performance of the company is analyzed using the Tornqvist index. This involves estimation of the output index by using Freight traffic tonne kilometers and Passenger traffic kilometers, as well as the input index by using Labour, Seat capacity of passenger coaches, Ton capacity of Freight wagon and Length of rail network. This study uses data from 1999 to 2016 obtained from the railway statistics of the Republic of Turkey, the evidence shows that the productivity of Turkish railway company significantly slowed down after the 2008 crisis and this affects the productivity and efficiency of the company. Therefore, the result of estimation lays out key empirical support for the privatization argument of Turkish State Railroad Company.

Data-driven decisions and globalisation: what can we learn from 5-year Lithuanian national exams data analysis

Raižienė, Saulė, Jakaitienė, Audronė
Vilnius University

Due to globalization and technological advances, a huge amount of information is available to us every day. However, not all information available is of adequate quality and is reliable for making data-driven decisions. Incorrect information, fake news or inadequate data analysis can lead to wrong or overdue decisions. In our study, we analysed the data of 5-year Lithuanian national exams, which are used for admission to study at universities both in Lithuania and abroad. The study shows that, based on the results of national exams, universities will not necessarily admit students that meet their expectations. It is not enough to have "naked" exam results alone, regardless of contextual factors, as they can be crucial to decision making. This means that we need to come up with new indicators to make better decisions. One possible solution would be to use standardized values for exam results in admission to universities.

Investigating carbon dioxide absorption rates by urban trees in a new park of Bangkok, Thailand

Pantana Tor-ngern
Chulalongkorn University

Planting trees in cities is an approach to tackle adverse environmental impacts in urban areas. Trees mitigate the rising atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2) through photosynthesis, hereafter CO2 absorption. Despite growing attempts to expand green space in cities, only a few studies have been conducted to quantify urban trees' CO2 absorption rates and to understand their dynamical changes with varying atmospheric conditions. Here, we measured stomatal conductance, a variable that represents plants' capacity to absorb CO2, and used it to estimate photosynthesis in nine dominant tree species: Dipterocarpus alatus, Samanea saman, Millingtonia hortensis, Dalbergia cochinchinensis, Tabebuia rosea, Afzelia xylocarpa, Lagerstroemia floribunda, Bauhinia purpurea, Homalium tomentasum, in a newly established park of Bangkok. We took measurements three times in each of the wet (August – October 2018) and dry (April - May 2018 and November 2018 - January 2019) season. Results show that responses of stomatal conductance to atmospheric humidity were different among the nine species. Some species rapidly closed their stomata, resulting in decreases in CO2 absorption rates, when the atmospheric humidity decreased. Some of them were insensitive to the changing atmospheric conditions. We further performed a hypothetical analysis to illustrate how to use our findings for selective tree planting in a park to optimize CO2 absorption. We chose two species that were sensitive and insensitive with various atmospheric conditions. The analysis revealed that planting both species in the park may yield better CO2 absorption rates across a wide range of atmospheric conditions while planting only one species would result in high CO2 absorption rates in certain windows of atmospheric conditions. Such findings provide the foundation for long-term monitoring of the CO2 absorption by this park and the information for selective tree planting for effective urban greening.

Industry and Spatial differences of Urban Female Employees

Guolei Zhou
Northeast Normal University

Nowadays, female employees have become indispensable and play an increasingly important role in all walks of life. Our research analyzes the distribution and spatial agglomeration of female employees in 19 industries in Changchun City (including the central area and the suburbs). The number of female employees in health and social work, education, the financial industry, and accommodation and catering industries is higher than that of male employees. The spatial arrangement of female employees demonstrates the overall distribution characteristics of “double centers” “core-periphery” and “anisotropism”. Similarly, the location quotient of female employees demonstrates obvious “core-periphery” differences. The location quotient of thirty research units, is greater than 1, of which 29 are located in the central area, and only one in the suburbs. The level of employment of women in the suburbs of Changchun is also high. Similar to the central area, the sex ratios in health and social work, education, the financial industry, and the accommodation and catering industries in the suburbs are all higher than 1. Our study indicates that urban managers and urban planners should, thus, attach importance not only to transferring industry from the central area to the suburbs but also providing support services for those involved in the industry within the suburbs.

Determinants of the urban female employment rate within the old industrial base: A case study from Northeast China

Mei Lin
Northeast Normal University

The successes of the women's socialist movement, led by the Communist Party, have led to great achievements in the socioeconomic status of Chinese women. However, deep-rooted traditional values have hindered the realization of gender equality, and gender discrimination still exists in the labour market. Using national census surveys conducted by the state council in 2000, 2010, and 2015, this study presents the space pattern of urban female employment rates (UFER) in the old industrial base of Northeast China and analyzes the determinants of the UFER using a spatial error model. Results indicated that higher education, convenient transportation, a larger city, more preschool children, more elderly supports, and a complete family are positively associated with UFER. In contrast, lower education, per capita service industry added value, and higher demographic pressure are negatively associated with the UFER. This paper may provide a new perspective for old industrial base amidst rapid socioeconomic changes.

Regional resilience and industrial evolution of resource depleted cities

Huang Yue
Northeast Normal University

Regional economic resilience is a key issue in economic geography field in recent years and its research framework has opened up a new perspective for understanding the evolution of regional economic system in the long term. However, traditional research of regional economic resilience has been limited within the influence of sudden disturbance on different regions but ignored the slow burn factors. This paper, based on the theory of evolutionary economic geography, discusses the influence of long term stress of resource exhaustion and the industrial evolution of two coal mining cities in China by approaches of industrial concentration coefficient, the output locking-in coefficient, and the employment locking-in coefficient in different stages. Results shows that each of these factors, including the resource endowment, the social, the technical, the market, the industrial policy and the people's idea influence the different resilience performance and industry evolution of these two cities.

Medicine

Predicting Prevalence of Concomitant Autoimmune Diseases in Multiple Sclerosis Patient using a Multi-Layer Neural Network Model

Nazanin Ershadinia* and Morteza (Moe) Gorzin**
**Asiabak Hospital*
***CECS Department University of Michigan*

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is the most common demyelinating disease caused by an autoimmune inflammatory process in the Central Nervous System. Studies show, about 2.5 million people globally have a diagnosis of MS and its incidence is increasing continually. Many clinical researches acknowledged the autoimmune nature of the Multiple Sclerosis disease. In several cases, another autoimmune disease has been reported with the presence of MS in the same patient. In this research, a dataset MS patients has been studied which a fraction of the patients diagnosed with autoimmune diseases. Demographic characteristics and the prevalence of concomitant autoimmune for each instance recorded. A multivariate data analysis conducted through the dataset and it is fitted to a generalized linear model to explore the significance of the input features. As a result of this work, a predictive Multi-layer Neural Network model has been developed to fit the data and evaluated by case studies with different sets of features. In the end, the accuracy of the model has been evaluated and compared through the training and validation sets and it's shown the model capability in predicting the prevalence of autoimmune diseases for a new MS patient.

TEACHING RECOVERY TECHNIQUES TO ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN BAGHDAD

Numan S. Ali*, Tharaa W. Al-Joudi**,Tori Snell***
Consultant Psychiatrist, Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad-Iraq

Children and adolescents in Iraq have been exposed to war and community violence for over 15 years resulting in social, emotional and behavioural difficulites often associated with posttramatic stress reactions. Alleviating these difficulties is possible with mass interventions that enhance coping and reduce symptoms. Aims: Assessing PTS levels in adolescents attending schools in Baghdad and evaluate the effectiveness of a group-based intervention 'Teaching Reovery Techniques' (TRT) for reduction of PTS symptoms. Method: Two girls' classes and two boys' classes from three secondary, single sex schools were randomly selected providing N=102 students from a total of N=1368 students with ages ranging from 13-18 years. All were screened for (PTSD), anxiety and trauma history. TRT was provided once weekly for 5 weeks . Results: Girls reported more traumatic events than boys. PTSD and anxiety symptoms were above cut-off points for 44.1% and 17.6%, respectively. PTSD symptoms reduced by 16% for those above the cut-off; however, no sigifnicant reduction for anxiety symptoms. Conclusion: Children and adolescents in Baghdad continue to endure the psychological consequences of war and violence. TRT proved effective for reduction of PTSD symptoms.

Innovation algorithm for the study of blood flow, expressed in quantitative units.

Maia Mantskava
European University, Medical School, Tbilisi, Georgia

Blood flow depends on vascular factors. Vascular factors are mainly the characteristics of erythrocyte behavior, distribution and their membranes, of which the ability of erythrocyte aggregation and the local concentration of erythrocytes are most important. In addition, it is very important for the functional state of the relatively small arteries (resistive arterioles) located at the anatomical border of the macro- and microcirculation. To explore this, we have come up with an innovative way. We have developed a special learning protocol and algorithm. Through such research it was possible to determine the level of microcirculation in a non-invasive manner and by blood analysis. The state of the microcirculation determines the blood flow to the macrocirculatory system. Our proposed algorithm is currently tested on young people living in Tbilisi, who are studying at European University (n = 30, F: M - 1: 1). Within the framework of the project, the role of blood vessel and vascular factors in the development of blood density in young people of different ages and sexes. Data that quantify blood flow in young people of different ages and genders (our algorithm is precisely for this purpose) are extremely important for fundamental and applied medicine. The study was carried out according to the Helsinki Declaration. The project belongs to fundamental research with applied elements. Established of Clinical-normative indicators will be the part of the project. Students employed in the project will be learn make research with new non-invasive diagnostic method and new blood test (rheology) methods. The prelaminar results received within the project will be covered on the international event and will be published in 7th International Conference on Trends in Health and Medicine: Paris 2019 for critical discuss of health managers and scientific of high staff.

Acknowledgments: for financial support to the European Universit, for technical support the Multidisciplinary High Scientific School of the Society of Rheology.

Future of bioethics in the era of rapid technological advances in medicine. Aging in liberal societies which value individual freedoms.

Agnieszka Budzyna-Dawidowska
Waitemata District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand

In the presentation the author asks questions about rapidly developing technologies in modern medicine and the changes faced by societies in the next decades. The author contends that current bioethics based on the four principles (beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, justice) are already insufficient to guide clinical practise in the rapidly changing technological world. Ethical guidelines are out-stripped by applied technology. The discussion will be presented from the point of view of a clinician (consultant psychiatrist) working in the New Zealand public health system. Challenges to ethical dilemmas will be raised based on the example of informed consent among older adults in light of changes to the legal paradigm which favour individual freedoms. The question posed is whether current medical training is relevant in the face of the advancement in technology and changes in the law.

Assessing Palliative Care Needs Using Machine Learning Approaches

Yijun Zhao
Fordham University

Palliative care improves the quality of life for both the patient and the family when facing life-threatening illness. Studies have shown that physicians tend to over-estimate prognoses, which in combination with treatment inertia results in an underutilization of end-of-life care plans. In our study, we apply machine learning methods to patients' Electronic Health Record (EHR) data to predict patients who are likely to benefit from palliative care. Our work is based on a real-world dataset of over 500,000 all-cause hospitalization and discharge records from the State Inpatient Database (SID) of Florida. We examine the performance of four popular machine learning algorithms on five disease subgroups, including cancer, congestive heart failure, Septicemia, COPD, etc. Our experimental results demonstrate that machine learning models can achieve approximately 71% and 58% predictive accuracy for the patients who "need" and "do-not-need" palliative care respectively. Our model can be deployed as a Focus of Attention (FOC) tool which brings patients who are likely to benefit from palliative care services to the attention of the practitioners and the Palliative Care team.

Hyaluronic Acid-Based Medical Device for Treatment of Alveolar Osteitis-Clinical Study

Jan Schmidt
University Hospital Hradec Králové and Charles University, Faculty of Medicine in Hradec Králové

Alveolar Osteitis (AO) is a complication following the extraction of a tooth. AO manifests through localized pain in, and around, the extraction site, where the post-operative blood clot has been disintegrated. The aim of this single cohort study was to evaluate the outcome of a treatment of AO, using a pharmacological device composed of hyaluronic acid and octenidine dihydrochloride. The tested device is a sponge-like material, composed solely of a fully dissoluble medicaments (hyaluronic acid, calcium chloride, and octenidine dihydrochloride). It was designed to serve as a non-toxic, slow-dissolving antiseptic, that adheres to mucosa and obturates the wound. This study includes 58 subjects who were diagnosed with AO. The tested device was administered once daily until local pain subsided to < 20 mm of the Visual Analog Scale (VAS). The treatment was considered effective when the pain subsided to < 20 mm VAS in < 8 days of treatment; as per comparative studies. Our findings provide a statistically significant success rate of 96.0% (95.0% confidence interval of 75.75% to 97.8%) after pharmacological device administrations. No adverse medical effects were detected. Acquired data confirmed that lyophilized hyaluronic acid, combined with octenidine, is effective for the treatment of AO. The results are clinically important as AO is a common complication after third molar extractions.

Epidemiology of headache disorders among pharmacy students of Al Ain University of Science and Technology, United Arab Emirates

Mohammad Fauzi Bostanudin
Al Ain University

Headache is one of the most common nervous system disorders that affecting people worldwide and has been frequently investigated in research studies due to high prevalence. Although unfavourably underestimated among student population, it has been associated with significant negative outcomes including quality of life deterioration and functional impairment. As pharmacy students is considered to have better exposure to public health concepts and may serve an important role in the future quality of care in the community, therefore investigating headache epidemiology among them may be beneficial. A cross-sectional population-based study has been conducted involving undergraduate pharmacy students of Al Ain University of Science and Technology, United Arab Emirates to determine the prevalence, characteristics, impacts, and behavioural management of headache among them. Self-administered questionnaire was adapted and adopted based on the International Headache Society criteria and the resulting data were analysed using SPSS version 22. The results showed that 82.6 % of respondents suffered from headache in the last 12 months, with 86.4 % of them were females and 13.6 % were males. Among popular headache-triggering factors were stress, examinations, and insufficient rest. Around 48.2 % of the drug users opted paracetamol as their drug of choice with only 24.8 % of them sought advice from healthcare professionals. Having demonstrated high prevalence without appropriate treatment, as well as lack of education and awareness, this demand comprehensive approach to elevate the life quality among individuals who are affected with such disorders.

The validity of Beck Depression Inventory –short version, in depressed patients diagnosed according to ICD-10

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Background : Beck Depression Inventory (often abbreviated as BDI) is an instrument to measure the severity and depth of depression symptoms. BDI was developed in a novel way for its time by collating patients' verbatim descriptions of their symptoms and using these to construct a scale which could reflect the intensity or severity of a given symptom.

Aim : To measure the validity of Beck depression Inventory short version using ICD 10 criteria for major depression as a gold standard

Method and patients : The study was carried out in Ibn Rushd and Baghdad Teaching Hospitals. The sample was selected purposely among patients diagnosed to have major depressive disorder according to the ICD- 10 criteria for major depressive disorder. For each patient a clinical interview was done using the ICD 10 criteria for major depressive episode after being given beck depression inventory – short version in a paper

Results :The overall result indicates 'fair to good' agreement between both Beck and ICD-10 suggesting that Beck Depression Inventory is valid in assessing the degree of severity of depression

Conclusions : Beck Depression Inventory short version (13 item) is adequate in assessing the severity of depression in patients with ICD-10 diagnosis of depression

From Prescription to Abuse: Amphetamine Use Among the American Youth

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Amphetamines, advertised in pharmaceutical markets under names such as Ritalin, Adderall, and Vyvanse, have been abused in communities across the US, most notably among younger demographics. Through historical analysis, survey data, and mainstream media review, this paper examines the underlying factors that lead American adolescents to amphetamines and other stimulants. In context to research conducted under various conditions, a large proportion of amphetamine use was rooted in its ability to enhance focus and academic performance. Additionally, the large influx of stimulant-based products in the American pharmaceutical arsenal, most commonly used as a treatment for Attention-Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), has made amphetamines accessible in a manner unique among other illicit narcotics. These trends are further propagated by mainstream media, in which stimulant use is illustrated as a tool for “neuroenhancement.” This paper suggests a system of educational deterrence and shifts from the status quo of media in order to tackle the growing drug abuse crisis.

Technology

Machine invention systems: a typology

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There is increasing evidence that machine invention systems – systems that can innovate autonomously using combinations of machine learning techniques – are expanding rapidly in fields such as art, gaming, science, industry and security. Currently, developers of such systems have to rely on the underlying knowledge provided by the machine learning and computational creativity fields – as there is little consolidated theoretical work behind this new category of systems. This paper sets the groundwork to bridge this gap by creating a typology based on the common characteristics of the systems that exist, but also looks ahead, by including related fields in which these systems are likely to expand. The typology is based on a Delphi Study conducted with a broad range of experts from both academia and industry from fields such as engineering, informatics, system design, philosophy and social sciences. The paper also draws on the experts' opinions regarding the risks and benefits of establishing such systems in our society. Preliminary results reveal new fields of expansion for machine invention systems as well as limitations associated with the current state-of-the-art. This papers' contribution expands the field by proposing a structure and avenues of development in new areas in this highly consequential field.

Chalcogenides-based quantum dots: Optical investigation using first-principles calculations

Presentation type

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The full potential-linearized augmented plane wave (FP-LAPW) method is implemented in WIEN2K code to calculate the indirect energy gap (Γ–X) using density functional theory (DFT). The Engel–Vosko generalized gradient approximation (EV-GGA) and modified Becke Johnson (mBJ) formalisms are used to optimize the corresponding potential for energetic transition and optical properties calculations of lead chalcogenides (PbS1−xTex) alloys as a function of quantum dot diameter and is used to test the validity of our model of quantum dot potential. The refractive index and optical dielectric constant are investigated to explore best applications for solar cells.

Development and Characterization of an Antibacterial Ointment for Skin Care Containing the Root Powder of Tamus communis L

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Development and Characterization of an Antibacterial Ointment for Skin Care Containing the Root Powder of Tamus communis L BENAHMED DJILALI Adiba1, 2, ALLAF Karim3, NABIEV Mohamed4 1 Biological and Agricultural Sciences Faculty, University Mouloud Mammeri of Tizi-Ouzou, 15000, Algeria. 2 Research Unit Laboratory, Materials, Processes &Environment (UR-MPE) in M'Hamed Bougara Univesity of Boumerdes. 3Laboratory of Engineering Science for Environment LaSIE-UMR-7356CNRS, University of La Rochelle, France. 4Laboratory of Petrochemical Synthesis FHC, M'Hamed Bougara University of Boumerdes, 35000, Algeria. Abstract Tamus communis L is a medicinal plant commonly used in Algeria for the treatment of dermal diseases. This plant is used in traditional medicine for the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis and lumbago. The present study revolves around the biological activities and the biochemical composition of T.communis root powder. The obtained results show that the root extract of T.communis is rich in polyphenols in comparison with the flavonoids, with 17.95 ± 4.617 (mg EAG / g d.b ; 3.88 ± 2.168 (mg EQ / g d.b) respectively. The fat of T. communis roots consists of several unsaturated fatty-acids, namely lioleic acid, oleic acid and linolenic acid, which are present with high levels (37.36%, 16.60% and 13.33% respectively). The use of the root powder of T. communis L in the preparation of antibacterial ointments results in obtaining a product of high physico-chemical and rheological quality. The chosen ointment can be considered as a plastic fluid of the "pseudo-plastic non-Newtonian" type. In sum, these findings suggest that the T. communis root powder has active substances that are likely to contribute in skin care operations. Keywords: Tamus communis L, roots, powder, ointment, composition, polyphenols

Attitudes toward autonomous robots

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Recent advancements in human-robot interaction have made it possible for autonomous robots to support work in close contact with humans. However, we are concerned that people might have difficulty in accepting such a cooperative relationship with these robots. If robots are truly expected to shift from traditional roles as tools to roles as teammates, then it is necessary to further explore how a strengthening of machine agency, for example through increasing levels of autonomy, affect attitudes towards robot. Current literature offers contradictory findings about the effects of attributed agency to robots (Forlizzi, & DiSalvo, 2006; Kramer, 2008). While several studies reported negative outcomes regarding the increased agency (Stafford et al. 2014; Heerink et al. 2008), others found positive attitudes toward high agency (Wiese et al. 2012; Schermerhorn, & Scheutz, 2009). Thus, the aim of this study is to explore how and when the negative attitudes towards the agency of robots occur. We conducted a vignette experiment to examine the role of perceived control in our model. The expected result would show whether attributed high level of agency to the robots leads to negative attitudes towards them when individuals perceive losing control over the task performance.

The theoretical and experimental study of electron distribution of ZnO by (GGA –mBJ)Apporximations and (AES – EELS) techniques.

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We study the electron distribution of the valence band and deep levels of ZnO to predict its applications in technological fields. We adopt the computational simulation based on GGA (Generalized Gradient Approximation) and mBJ (modified Becke Johnson) approximations using the Wien2K program. The valence band involves the hybridization of the s and p states of zinc and oxygen. The calculation results allow us to predict the interband transition. Moreover, the distribution of electrons around the cation (zinc) and the anion (oxygen) allows us to determine the ionic character of the chemical bond in the compound ZnO. We confirm the theoretical using AES (Auger Electron Spectroscopy) and EELS (Electron Energy Loss Spectroscopy) thniques[2]. Biography: Up to (100-150) Words [1] Morkoç and Ü. Özgür, "Zinc Oxide: Fundamentals, Materials and Device Technology", Wiley-VCH, Weinheim (2009). [2] J. R.Chelikowsky and A. Jin, Phys. Rev. B 40, 9644 (1989).

Tectono-Stratigraphy of the Avdan and Dutlu Small Towns (Akören-Konya; Southern Turkey)

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The Avdan and Dutlu regions is an interesting province with autochthonous Geyikdağı Unit and allochthonous Bozkır Unit. At the region and its surrounding area, the autochthonous rocks is known as the Geyikdağı Unit. It starts at th bottom Late Cretaceous aged neritic carbonates (Saytepe formation) including abundant rudistes and foraminifera. Pelagic fossiliferous, clayey, cherty limestone and marls (Late Cretaceous-Paleogene aged Alan formation) are seen at the more than upper parts of the autochthonous unit. There are with thin peble conglomerate-sandstone-shale-mudstone and clayey limestone at the upper of the autochthonous unit and known as Lutetian aged flysch sequences (Beden formation). The rocks of the Geyikdağı Unit are covered tectonocially by the Bozkır Unit. Tectonic slides of the Bozkır Unit comprise the Hatip ophiolitic melange Late Senonian in at the bottom, and Triassic-Jurassic aged massive neritic carbonates of Gencek formation at the top. Key Words: Akören, Geyikdağı and Bozkır units, Mesosoic-Paleogene sequences.