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Session Introduction

Title: **High-Flow Nasal Cannula in Nonlaser Microlaryngoscopic Surgery: A Prospective Study of 19 Cases in a Chinese Population**

Fei Liu, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

Title: **The Covid-19 Vulnerabilities and the Ubiquitous Artificial Intelligence Linkages**

Bongs Lainjo, RBM Systems Consultant, Canada

Title: **Stress and Stressors Perception Inventory of Benzoni– SSPIB: One Tool for Identify the Psychological Stress and The Origin of Then**

Paulo Eduardo Benzoni, Universidade Paulista UNIP, Brazil

Title: **Prognostic Modeling Studies for Coronary Heart Disease Risk: Systematic Review of Genetics and Conventional Risk Factors**

Nayla Nasr, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Title: **Overweight and Obesity Among Women at Reproductive Age 15-49 Years Old in Cambodia: Data Analysis of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014**

Samnang Um, School of Public Health at the National Institute of Public Health, Cambodia

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High-Fow Nasal Cannula in Nonlaser Microlaryngoscopic Surgery: A Prospective Study of 19 Cases in a Chinese Population

Fei Liu, Bo Ma, Dandan Wang, Ruihan Zhong, Kaihao Lin, Shuo Li, Jie Zhang and Chaoyang Li
University of Science and Technology, China

Background: High-Fow Nasal Cannula (HFNC) is a new type of oxygen therapy, but its application in surgery remains unclear, we tried to describe the application of HFNC in microlaryngoscopic surgery for the Chinese population.

Methods: Nineteen adults, American Society of Anesthesiology class (ASA) 1–2 patients with body mass index<30 kg.m−2 underwent microlaryngoscopic surgery using HFNC for airway management. Outcomes included apnoea time, intraoperative oxygenation, carbon dioxide value, lactate value and the relationship between the duration of apnoea time and carbon dioxide levels.

Results: A total of 19 patients underwent vocal cord tumor resection under a microlaryngoscope with HFNC as the sole method of ventilation. The mean age was 39.7 years old and the mean BMI was 23.9 kg.m−2 The mean apnea time was 21.5 min. The SpO2 of 18 patients remained above 90% and only 1 patient dropped to 88%. The average basal lactate and highest lactate value was 0.58 mmol. L−1 and 0.68 mmol.L−1. The diference between basal and highest lactate values was statistically signifcant (P<0.05). The average highest PaCO2 value was 79.4 mmHg. The PaCO2 increased by 1.68±0.12 mmHg every minute linearly.

Conclusions: In the case series we have observed that HFNC would be safe and efective oxygenation and ventilation technique for selected Chinese patients undergoing non-laser microlaryngoscopic surgery within 30 min. The tubeless technology reduces the complications of tracheal intubation and jet ventilation and clears the surgical field of vision.

Trial registration: Chinese Clinical Trial Registry (ChiCTR100049144).

Keywords: High-fow nasal cannula, Transnasal humidifed rapid-insufation ventilatory exchange, Microlaryngoscopic surgery, Airway management, Apneic oxygenation

Figure 1: Intraoperative conditions of the application of HFNC.

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A: Using HFNC as the ventilatory technique under general anesthesia. HFNC was administered using an Optifow system (Fischer & Paykel Healthcare, Auck land, New Zealand), which delivered 37℃, 100% humidity, a FiO2 of 95% oxygen through a nasal cannula at 60 L/min.

B: The left vocal cord cyst could be seen clearly in the microlaryngoscope intraoperatively by using HFNC as the ventilatory technique.

C: Excision of the left Vocal Cord Cyst using HFNC with the adequate feld of view intraoperatively. HFNC=High-fow nasal cannula

Recent publications

1. Liu F, Gao C, Wang W, Hu J, Huang Z, Liang M, Li S. miR-137/ERRα axis mediates chemoresistance of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells. J Cell Commun Signal. 2022 Mar;16(1):103-113.

2. Li S, Tang M, Zen N, Liang J, Xing X, Huang D, Liu F, Zhang X. LncRNA OIP5-AS1 Knockdown Targets miR-183-5p/GLUL Axis and Inhibits Cell Proliferation, Migration and Metastasis in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. Front Oncol. 2022 Jun 8;12:921929. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2022.921929. PMID: 35756672; PMCID: PMC9214031.

3. Shuo Li,Peng He, Zhiwei Wang, Meng Liang, Wei Liao,Yili Huang,Mengshi Chi , Fei Liu,Nan Zen,Rongfei Su,Shulin Chen,Zhigang Liu&Haiyu Hong. RNAi-mediated knockdown of PFK1 decreases the invasive capability and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cell line, CNE-2 [J]. Cell Cycle☐2021;20(2):154-165

Biography

Liu Fei has worked and studied in the Department of otolaryngology for 10 years, laying a solid foundation for scientific research and accumulating rich clinical experience. In recent years, he is mainly engaged in the basic and clinical application research of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and laryngopharyngeal voice and he is good at microlaryngoscopic surgery.

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The COVID-19 Vulnerabilities and the Ubiquitous Artificial Intelligence Linkages

Bongs Lainjo
Cybermatic International, Canada

Aim: The study aims to conduct an exploratory review of the Covid-19 pandemic by focusing on the theme of Covid-19 pandemic morbidity and mortality, considering the dynamics of artificial intelligence and Quality Of Life (QOL). A review of the literature, anecdotal evidence and reports on the morbidity of COVID-19, including the magnitude of its destructive consequences in nations such as the United States, Africa, the United Kingdom, China and Brazil, among others, were used in this research work. This study revealed that vulnerable populations feel the coronavirus's destructive impacts more ferociously. The elderly, front-line workers, marginalized populations, visible minorities and others are among them. The issue in Africa is particularly formidable due to a lack of infrastructure and financial and human resources.

Furthermore, scientists are effectively employing AI technology to improve the creation of vaccinations and pharmaceuticals. The pandemic also helped us recognize the necessity of interpersonal cooperation and shared ideals. The importance of healthcare workers and other frontline workers in reacting to the epidemic is also recognized. In addition, new techniques and effective health interventions are critical in treating the crisis's negative impacts. This highlights the lessons that must be learned from the pandemic to deal with future waves of epidemics as efficiently as possible. One of these future implementations is ensuring the health and well-being of the elderly. Another crucial future implication is to use AI capabilities best to combat the pandemic at all phases. Current findings indicate that scientists are effectively employing AI technology to improve the creation of vaccinations and pharmaceuticals. Given the contemporary and available literature, there is every indication that the impact and implication of AI applications, specifically in drug manufacturing, have a significant role in technologically accelerating the complex and routine processes currently executed manually and mechanically. The arrival of COVID-19 has opened the gateway with a potential roadmap that is both compelling and driven by evidence-based science.

Keywords: Covid-19, quality of life, strategies, lessons learned, artificial intelligence linkages, vulnerable populations, vaccinations, pharmaceuticals

Recent publications

1. Lainjo, Bongs. (2022). Application of Machine Learning in Predicting the Number of Bike Share Riders. International Journal Business, Management and Economics, 3(4). 339 - 370. DOI: https://doi.org/10.47747/ijbme.v3i4.865

2. Lainjo, Bongs. (2021). Sustainable Program Management: Hierarchical Causal Systems

3. Lainjo B. The Enigmatic COVID-19 Vulnerabilities and the Invaluable Artificial Intelligence (AI). J Multidiscip Healthc. 2021 Aug 27;14:2361-2372. doi: 10.2147/JMDH.S321751. PMID: 34475763; PMCID: PMC8407667.

Biography

Bongs Lainjo, MASc, Engineering, is an RBM systems consultant with expertise in program evaluation. He is a former UN Senior Advisor of Program Management, Reproductive Health Commodity Security (RHCS) and Evaluation. Prior to that, he worked for USAID as a Logistics and Management Information Systems Advisor (LISA). He also served as COP/Senior Data Management Advisor for Columbia University after spending close to a decade teaching as a professor at a number of Canadian academic institutions. He has worked in several countries in Africa, Asia, Pacific Island Countries, Canada and the U.S.

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Stress and Stressors Perception Inventory of Benzoni– SSPIB: One Tool for Identify the Psychological Stress and the Origin of Then

Paulo Eduardo Benzoni

Cybermatic International, Canada

Statement of the Problem: The stress has great impact in the health of the population and in this field is important to understand the dynamic of manifestation and origin of then for appropriate interventions. The purpose of this work is to show the developing, validation and standardization of the "Stress and Stressors Perception Inventory of Benzoni– SSPIB" an instrument to identify the level of stress and the principal stressors.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Starting from Lazarus model of stress, the SSPIB was constructed on the basis of analysis of 20 interviews (10 male and 10 female) adults with stress according to the Perceived Stress Scale. A total of 46 statements were derived from this analysis, referring to stressful situations in different areas of life. Each statement is evaluated on a Likert response scale indicating the degree of impact and the respondent's ability to deal with the stressor it describes. The instrument was validated with a non-probabilistic sample comprised 450 adults, of both sexes, aged from 18 to 65 years. Who completed the instrument and also the Perceived Stress Scale, to enable criterion validation? The standardization was conducted with the same methodology and a stratified sample with 750 other adults.

Findings: Exploratory factor analysis identified 42 valid items and grouped them into eight stressors factors: financial; working environment; cognition and behaviors; family environment; health status; conditions for relaxation; workload and social relationship. These factors explained 64.5% of total variance. Cronbach's alpha for the instrument was 0.94. The Pearson correlation of the total score of ASI with score of Perceived Stress Scale was r=0.8. The results of the validation study were repeated in the standardization study.

Conclusion & Significance: The SSPIB showed up a satisfactory and complete instrument for diagnosis and intervention in stress, with advantages over other instruments.

Recent publications

1. Baqutayan, S. (2015) Stress and Coping Mechanisms: A Historical Overview. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. 6 (2): 479.

2. Cohen, S., Kamarck, T. & Mermelstein, R. (1983) A global measure of perceived stress. Journal of Health and Social Behavior. 24: 385-96.

3. Cohen, S., Murphy, M. L.M., & Prather, A. A. (2019) Ten Surprising Facts About Stressful Life Events and Disease Risk. Annu. Rev. Psychol., 70, 577–97.

Biography

Paulo Eduardo Benzoni has him expertise in study of mechanisms of psychological stress. occupational stress and sick leave stress. Full professor and researcher at Universidade Paulista – UNIP/Brazil, where is Coordinator of Professional Master Psychology Institutional Practies in Mental Health and leader of Research Group of Mental Health in Institutional Contexts. Participant of Individual Research Program for Professors of Vice-Rectory of Research and Postgraduate at Universidade Paulista-UNIP. Collaborator in research in "UAL – Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa" and the "Centre D´Etude et de Recherche en Santé Mentale et Travail" of Canada. Visiting Professor (Erasmus+) in Zagreb School of Business. Psychologist with master's degree in Health Promotion and Doctorate in Psychology work with Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. He has a lot of articles, tools, books, and chapters about stress and cognitive behavioral therapy published.

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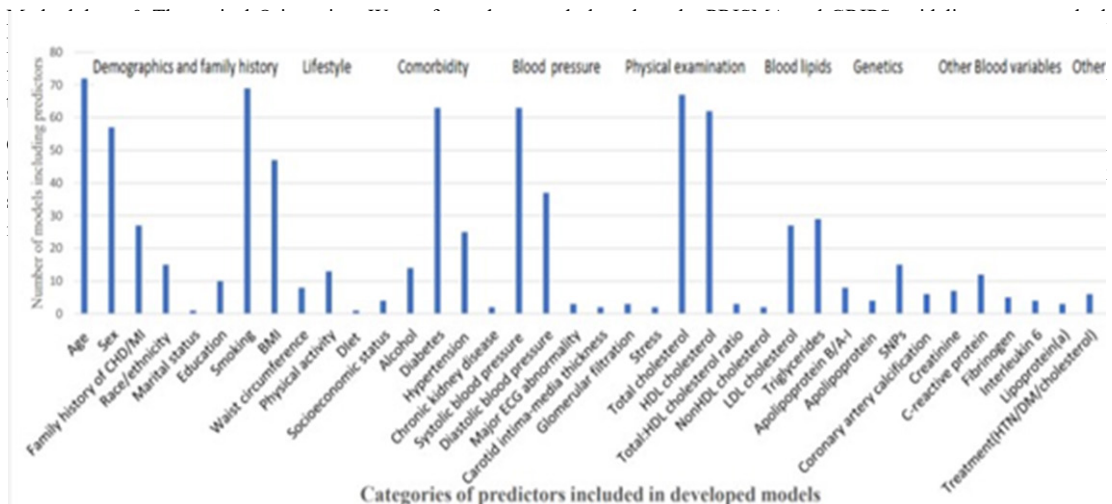November 21, 2022 | Webinar

Prognostic Modeling Studies for Coronary Heart Disease Risk: Systematic Review of Genetics and Conventional Risk Factors

Nayla M Nasr, Janos Sandor, Fiatal Szilvia

University of Debrecen, Hungary

State of the problem: Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the single leading cause of mortality and morbidity and contributes to disability worldwide including the UK. Despite the advances in diagnostic technologies and therapeutic management for CHD that have been made in the past decades, no important reduction in morbidity and mortality has occurred. An accurate assessment of an individual's risk is needed for future efforts in personalized medicine for the management of CHD. Prognostic models are used to estimate the probability of developing CHD risk in the future. We conducted this systematic review to provide an overview of multivariable prognostic modeling studies developed for CHD in the general population and to explore the optimal prognostic model by assessing their performance.

Methodology: & Theoretical Orientation: We performed a systematic based on the PRISMA and CHARMS guidelines were searched

Figure 1: Categories of predictors used in prediction models for CHD diseases. Several novel predictors were added to the Framingham model for predicting CHD events including genetic variation (SNPs) and biomarkers (coronary artery calcification).

Recent publications

1. Harper C (2009) The neuropathology of alcohol-related braindamage. Alcohol Alcohol 44:136-140.

2. Heilig M, Egli M (2006) Pharmacological treatment of alcohol dependence: Target symptoms and target mechanisms. Pharmacology and therapeutics 111:855-876.

3. LiX, SchwachaMG, ChaudryIH, ChoudhryMA (2008) Acutealcohol intoxication potentiates neutrophil-mediated intestinal tissue damage after burn injury. Shock 29:377.

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Biography

Nayla Mohamed Gomaa is a doctoral candidate at the University of Debrecen (Hungary). Her work is focused specifically on developing a model for predicting coronary heart disease in the Hungarian Roma population by using the conventional and genetic risk score (weighted and unweighted), it's a comparison of genetic susceptibility between the Hungarian (general and Roma) populations. she attended Airlangga University in Indonesia from 2003 to 2016, where she got her master's degree in epidemiology (honored degree) in public health (scholarship).

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Overweight and Obesity among Women at Reproductive age 15-49 Years Old in Cambodia: Data Analysis of Cambodia demographic and Health Survey 2014

Samnang Um, An Yom, Heng Sopheab

School of Public Health at the National Institute of Public Health, Cambodia

Introduction: Overweight and obesity are known the risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs). They are the leading risks of global deaths with at least 2.8 million adults dying annually. In Cambodia, the prevalence of overweight and obesity among women aged 15-49 years increased from 6% in 2000 to 18% in 2014, becoming a public health burden. We aimed to examine the socio-demographic and behavioral factors associated with overweight and obesity among women of reproductive age.

Methods: We analyzed existing data from Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2014 which used a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach to select samples. Data analysis was restricted to only non-pregnancy with total eligible women of 10,818. Multivariable logistic regressions were performed using STATA V16 to assess the determinants of overweight and obesity, taking into account the sampling weight in the analysis.

Results: Overweight and obesity were 15.2% and 2.8% respectively. Factors independently associated with increased odds of overweight and obesity including women aged 20-29 years with adjusted odds ratio [AOR=2.4; 95% CI: 1.6-3.6], 30-39 years [AOR=4.6; 95% CI: 3.0-6.9] and 40-49 years [AOR=6.6; 95% CI: 4.3-10.1], married women [AOR=1.8; 95% CI: 1.3-2.7], urban residence [AOR=1.3; 95% CI: 1.1-1.5] and women having at least 4 children [AOR=1.7; 95% CI: 1.2-2.5]. However, following factors were found to be associated with decreased odds of overweight and obesity: completed at least secondary education [AOR=0.7; 95% CI: 0.6-0.8], agricultural work [AOR=0.7; 95% CI: 0.5-0.8] and manual labor work [AOR=0.7; 95% CI: 0.6-0.9].

Conclusions: Increased age, married women, living in urban residence and having at least four children were the main predictors of overweight and obesity; while higher education, working in agriculture and working in manual labor were the main predictors associated with less overweight and obesity. Therefore, Cambodia's NCD public health programs should consider those main predictors to further reduce overweight and obesity in the coming years.

Keywords: Overweight, obesity, non-communicable diseases, NCDs, women at reproductive age, CDHS, Cambodia

Recent publications

1. Samnang Um, An Yom and Heng Sopheab, Overweight and Obesity among Women at Reproductive Age 15-49 Years Old in Cambodia: Data Analysis of Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Journal of BMJ, doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.10.30.22281706

2. Um, Samnang & Daraden, Vang & Oy, Sreymom & Sopheab, Heng. (2021). The Descriptive Epidemiology of Covid-19 Linked to Community Transmission and Lockdown Effect in Cambodia. Vol. 2. 9.

3. Samnang Um, Heng Sopheab, The Factors Associated with Under-five Mortality in Cambodia: Data Analysis of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, Cambodia Journal of Public Health. Vol. 2 No. 12 (2021)\

Biography

Samnang Um had got MSc in Epidemiology in 2019 and BA in Geography in 2016. He has experience with data collection, develop data capturing by using Epi-Data, KoBotoolbox, REDCap, GoData, data management, data cleaning and data analysis both descriptive and complex analysis with STATA. He had been trained many course such as "Geo-Health", Introduction to Outbreak Investigation & Response, Innate Immunity an Infectious Diseases, STATA program, Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing by using Arc GIS, Biostatistics applied for Health Research, GIS applied for Public Health.

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The Outcome of Eating Disorders: Longitudinal Study for Pregnancy, Afterbirth Including Mother and Complications and Postpartum Depression

Mariko Makino[1], Masahiro Hashizume[1], MItsuo Yasushi[2]
[1]Toho University, Japan
[2]Chu-o University, Japan

Background: Eating Disorders (EDs) are common mental disorders during puberty and pregnancy when Physical and Psychological change occurred. However, EDs experienced Pregnancy and giving birth. We investigated among the women who had completely recovered from EDs. We found some influenced factors for ED relapse, postpartum depression and child and mother complications. For 10 years, 55 EDs had ED recovery and pregnant. Of them 55 consented to participate in this study. (21 Bulimia Nervosa, 4 with Anorexia Nervosa)

Objective: To identify ED relapse during pregnancy and afterbirth and postpartum depression and also the association between ED relapse and postpartum depression.

Methods: We used Eating Attitudes Test-26(EAT-26) and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) in Japanese version. We used two-sided unpaired test for statistical analysis. We made two groups. One was ED relapse group during pregnancy, the other was Non-relapse group. We compared these two groups as for postpartum depression rate, ED relapse rate and infant weight etc.

Results: In total, ED relapse after delivery was 50%, postpartum depression rate was 50%. Infant weight was heavier in non-depression group than postpartum depression group. Although sample size was small, we found various kinds of complications such as placenta previa and Diabetes Mellitus etc.

Conclusions: We found that the rate of ED relapse and that of suffering from postpartum depression were remarkable in this group, suggesting that the necessity for long-term follow-up for Eating Disorders.

Recent publications

1. Electroencephalogram abnormalities in panicdisorder patients: a study of symptomcharacteristics and pathology. Karin Hayashi, Mariko Makino, Masahiro Hashizume, Koichi Nakano, Koji Tsuboi Stress and psychological factors before a migraine attack: A time-based analysis

2. Stress and psychological factors before a migraine attack: A time-based analysis. Masahiro Hashizume, Ui Yamada, Asako Sato, Karin Hayashi, Yuichi Amano, Mariko Makino, Kazuhiro Yoshiuchi and Koji Tsuboi

3. Effects of pregnancy on eating disorders. Mariko Makino, Masahiro Hashizume and Koji Tsuboi

Biography

Mariko Makino begun to see and treat Eating Disorder patients from 1986. Since then she has been seeing over 1500 patients with EDs. After recovering eating disorders, patients and Mariko have been keeping in touch for many years. She has completed her PhD two times.one is at the Toho-university and the other was The university of Melbourne. Her hobby is heli-skiing, every year she visited Canada.