

4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**Medicine and Surgery**

October 04, 2021 | Webinar

Poster

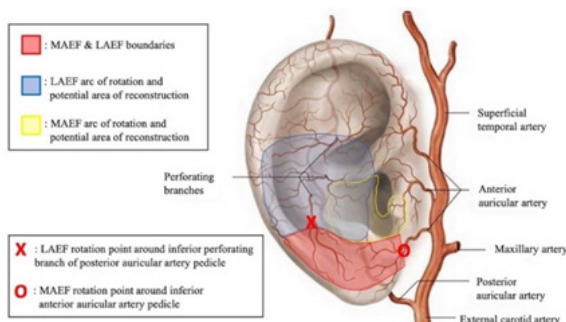


## The anterior earlobe flap: A point of technique

**Jasmine Bawa**

Whittington Hospital, UK

The auricle is a common site for cutaneous malignancies. We describe a novel technique utilizing the anterior earlobe as a flap to reconstruct defects across the lower half of the anterior auricle. This flap can be medially based (medial anterior earlobe flap; MAEF) or laterally based (lateral anterior earlobe flap; LAEF). The incised cranial margin of both flaps is along the most cranial portion of the lobule where it hangs from the cartilage of the auricle. The caudal edge of the flap can extend down to the inferior free border of the lobule. The MAEF is based on the inferior branch of anterior auricular artery, whereas the LAEF utilizes the inferior perforating branch of the posterior auricular artery. The MAEF can cover defects over the tragus and anti-tragus and can also be passed through the intertragal notch to resurface the cavum concha and medial, inferior, and lateral aspects of the external auditory canal. The LAEF can extend into the cymba concha, the lower and middle parts of the anti-helix and the posterior half of the cavum concha, and occasionally up to the external auditory canal, as well as the anti-tragus. Either flap can also be raised with a posterior earlobe skin paddle to allow reconstruction of through-and-through defects of the ear. The anterior earlobe flap offers greater versatility compared to other flaps described in the literature, without compromising circulation.



## Biography

Jasmine Bawa having graduated from Cambridge University, now working as foundation year doctor in London and Oxford respectively. Her interest is in Plastic Surgery. Mentored by Mr. Barabas have achieved success in their various audits, QI projects and publications. This anterior earlobe flap: A point of technique was developed through his personal experience with earlobe reconstruction following skin cancer removal.

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### Knowledge, attitude, and practice toward COVID-19 among UAE residents: An online cross-sectional survey

**Syeda Hira Hassan**

Dubai Medical University, United Arab Emirates

**Background:** COVID-19 is an emerging respiratory virus which was initially reported to the WHO on December 31, 2019 and declared as a public health emergency by the WHO on March 11, 2020.

**Aim:** The aim of the study was to investigate the public knowledge, attitudes, and practice toward COVID-19.

**Method:** This is an online cross-sectional study. The questionnaire was in both Arabic and English languages and consisted of 4 segments (demographic, knowledge, attitude, and practice). The results were collected anonymously. The data were entered in Excel sheets and then exported and analyzed using SPSS software.

**Results:** A total of 1,602 UAE residents completed the questionnaire. The mean knowledge score is 71%, which reflects good knowledge. The mean attitude score is 78%, which reflects a positive attitude. The mean practice score is 76%, which reflects good practice. Ninety-four percent of the population avoid handshakes, 93.3% wear face masks regularly, 85.5% use hand sanitizers, and 66% wash their hands, 22.7% drink honey with ginger, 13% still prefer to take garlic, and 82% chose to constantly update themselves with information about COVID-19; however, only 10% relied on purely medical sources.

**Conclusions:** This study showed that UAE residents have satisfactory knowledge and favorable practice, with an overall high positive attitude. However, it is still encouraged to continue efforts in spreading awareness and public health education across all platforms, as well as increase awareness campaigns and correct misconceptions circulating on nonmedical platforms since they are a major source of information for the public.

#### Biography

Syeda Hira Hassan graduated medical school in the year 2020. She, along with her batch mates started working on the research "Knowledge, attitude and practice towards Covid-19 among UAE residents: An online cross-sectional survey" in their final year. They finished and published the study during their intern year. Dr. Hira Hassan is passionate about academic and research medicine and is eagerly looking forward to applying in surgical trainee positions soon. In addition to this she is fond of reading, as well as activities such as running or swimming.

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### Anosmia as a screening tool for COVID-19 infection: A prospective cohort study

**Esra Alhamadani**

Rashid Hospital and Trauma Centre, United Arab Emirates

**Objectives:** Several studies promoted anosmia as a possible isolated symptom for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). No studies used feasible methods of smell testing that the public would use to address the accuracy of these claims.

**Methods:** This is a single-center study conducted between April 2020 and June 2020. The sense of smell was tested in vitally stable suspected COVID-19 patients with no/mild upper respiratory tract infection symptoms prior to nasopharyngeal swabbing for reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. Patients were instructed to close their eyes. Each nostril was tested separately while the other was blocked with the patient's index finger. Patients inhaled from 2 concealed vials (coffee and strawberry essence) consecutively, kept within 30 cm of the nostril for 60 s. Patients who could not identify both odors with both nostrils were recorded as "anosmia."

**Results:** Out of 346 eligible subjects, 43 had anosmia of which 26 (60%) tested COVID-19 positive.  $\chi^2$  test showed a p value  $<0.001$ . The test showed a sensitivity of 30% (95% confidence interval [CI] 21%, 41%) and specificity 94% (95% CI 90%, 96%). Logistic regression revealed an odds ratio of 5.9 (95% CI 3.0, 12) p value  $<0.001$ .

**Conclusion:** Given the low sensitivity (30%) of this method in detecting COVID-19 infection, we conclude that this method is not a useful screening tool for COVID-19 infection. The moderate negative predictive value (80%) is nongeneralizable.

#### Biography

Esra Alhamadani currently works as an emergency resident-physician at Rashid hospital, Dubai health authority since 2018. She served as a front-liner during the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2019, Dr. Esra completed her clinical research training with Harvard Medical School. During her 6 months training, she was exposed to research methodology and biostatistics. Esra holds an MB BCh BAO from the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland.

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**Accepted Abstracts**



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### **Anorexia nervosa caused by polymicrobial tick-borne Infections: A case study**

**Daniel A Kinderlehrer**  
Private Practice, USA

Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality; it has the highest mortality of any mental health disorder. While AN is primarily considered a psychiatric disorder, infections may play a contributory and possibly a prominent role.

A case is presented which indicates a causal association between polymicrobial tick-borne infections and AN. This adolescent female was simultaneously infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Babesia microti*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, and *Bartonella*. She responded to treatment with oral and intravenous antibiotics, and her eating disorder has remained in remission for four years.

This presentation will review the medical literature documenting the association between infection and eating disorders, and describe the possible pathogenesis of infection-induced AN. The identification of pediatric acute-onset neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS) as including anorexic pathology has illuminated the role of infection induced autoimmunity in the genesis of AN in some patients.

Given the increasing prevalence of both eating disorders and tick-borne infections, this association warrants further study.

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### Survival predictors of preterm neonates - Single center experience

**Verica Misanovic**

Clinical Center University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Introduction:** Adequate prenatal and postnatal care for preterm neonates not only affects the survival rate, but also the occurrence of chronic diseases, and in the future also affects the quality of life of that child.

**Aim:** To examine the influence of independent predictors (weeks of gestation, body weight, sex) on the outcome of the disease and to analyze the influence of the applied ventilatory mode on the outcome of treatment.

**Material and methods:** The study included neonates (n = 248) born prematurely who were treated in the neonatal intensive care unit for a period of one year due to immaturity-related difficulties.

**Results:** The mean age of male neonates (n = 119) at birth was  $31.13 \pm 3.3$  weeks of gestation (WG), and females (n = 129)  $31.59 \pm 3.2$  WG. Weeks of gestation have a statistically significant effect on survival ( $p = 0.0001$ ), for each more week of gestation, the chances of survival increase by 21%. There was no significant difference between birth weight and sex ( $p = 0.289$ ), and the birth weight of the neonates had a statistically significant effect on survival ( $p = 0.0001$ ). For every 10 grams of body weight, in our sample, the chance of survival increases by 2%. Ventilation mode showed a statistically significant effect on neonatal survival ( $p < 0.05$ ), and intubation mode was used as an indicator. If neonates are switched from non-invasive to invasive ventilation mode, the chance of survival in our sample is reduced by 88%.

**Conclusion:** Weeks of gestation, birth weight, and the use of a noninvasive mode of ventilation are predictors of a positive outcome for preterm neonates.

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### Management of inguinal hernia in a tertiary center, a two-year retrospective study

**Agron Dogjani**

University of Medicine of Tirana, Albania

**Background:** Inguinal hernia repair remains the most common surgery performed by general surgeons worldwide. There is a lot of published data on the surgical management of inguinal hernias in our country. This study aims to describe our experiences in the surgical management of inguinal hernias and compare our results with those reported in the literature.

**Material and Methods:** A descriptive retrospective study was conducted at the University Hospital of Trauma in Albania. From April 2016 - March 2018 were recorded all the data for patients who presented to our hospital and underwent inguinal hernia repair in our hospital, under the conditions of elective surgery. Statistical data analysis was done using SPSS software version 17.0.

**Results:** In this period had a total of 542 patients with inguinal hernias were enrolled in the study. The median age of patients was 46,12 years (range 14 to 92 years old). Males outnumbered females by a ratio of 18.3:1. This gender difference was statistically significant ( $p = 0.004$ ). Most patients 130 (23.9%) presented late (more than one year of onset of hernia). At presentation, 208 (38.4%) patients had a reducible hernia, 101 (18.6%) had an irreducible hernia. The majority of patients 303 (55.9 %) had a right-sided inguinal hernia, and 156 (28.7 %) had left-sided inguinal hernia with a right-to-left ratio of 1.94: 1. Eighty-three 83 (15.3%) patients had bilateral inguinal hernias. 319 (58.8%) patients had an indirect hernia,

**Conclusion:** Inguinal hernias continue to be a source of morbidity and mortality in our center. Early presentation and elective repair of inguinal hernias is pivotal in order to eliminate the morbidity and mortality associated with this very common problem.



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### Use of ultrasound at the bedside of patients with COVID-19 pneumonia: A narrative review of the literature

**Juan Navarro**

Pontifical Xavierian University, Colombia

**Objective:** To review the available literature on ultrasonographic diagnosis in the emergency department of patients diagnosed with COVID-19.

**Methodology:** A search of the available literature was performed in the Medline, Embase and Google Scholars databases, using the terms of ((coronavirus) OR (COVID) OR (nCOV) OR (sars cov 2) OR (COVID-19)) AND ((Ultrasound) OR (Ultrasound) OR (Ultrasonography) OR (Lung Ultrasound) OR (Point of Care) OR (POCUS)) AND ((Lung) OR (Thorax)).

**Results:** In the literature reviewed, the main findings in lung ultrasound are predominantly B lines, also subpleural consolidations and pleural line alterations were described, as well as the description of the A-BBC Score that allows quantifying the patient's lung involvement and its clinical commitment.

**Conclusions:** Bedside ultrasound plays an important role in the assessment of the patient with COVID-19 pneumonia as it reduces the need for imaging studies and allows diagnosis and monitoring of the patient with a reduction in exposure to healthcare personnel and contamination of clinical areas. However, more studies are required given the little literature currently available in the population with COVID-19.

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### Self-care is a MUST for health care providers caring for the dying

**Lesia Wynnchuk**

University of Toronto, Canada

Death is a daily experience for us as palliative care providers. Every loss is cumulative, and can be overwhelming, as we too experience grief. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, the burden of witnessing an increased number of dying patients, along with the challenges of caring for these patients without their loved ones present at their sides, often feels overwhelming. While witnessing recurrent loss of life daily, we need to be reminded that we are still living.

Our organization acknowledges that staff may experience elevated levels of distress in their workplace even more so now during the current global pandemic climate, and regularly circulates resources and practical tools, including information on peer support groups, mindfulness groups, and one-on-one support sessions. We must also consider how we, individually, support ourselves outside of our organizations and find ways to grieve and process the losses and suffering we encounter each day.

The co-presenters will offer their own self-care strategies including daily meditation and weekly religious practice. Daily meditation provides a space for holding and feeling suffering and moving through thoughts and feelings with empathy and compassion and without judgment or attachment. Weekly religious services, even attended remotely, provide strength to venerate for the daily gifts that are bestowed upon us and allow us to reflect on encounters with patients who have passed away and our feelings around our role in their care.

We encourage all those that are in practice to embrace their own self-care plan to mitigate the effects of burnout, compassion fatigue, and moral distress. We owe it to ourselves, to our families and loved ones, and to the patients for whom we care, to find ways to nurture and restore ourselves. Even during a global pandemic, there is no time like the present.

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### **Pathophysiological mechanisms related to SARS-cov-2 infection in people exposed during 2019 and 2020**

**Maria Jose Escobar Domingo**  
Pontifical Xavierian University, Colombia

This review describes the pathophysiological mechanisms related to the 2019 coronavirus infection (COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2). This virus, discovered in Wuhan-China, had a zoonotic transmission, and was later transmitted between humans through aerosols and contaminated surfaces with a high rate of contagion, triggering a pandemic. Through systematic search in Medline and Embase, studies that point to the general objective were selected. The genome, structure, cell receptor, immune response and spread to other tissues are discussed. In conclusion, the analyzed virus presents factors that influence the severity of the clinical manifestation and the predisposition of older adults and/or comorbidities to present generalized inflammatory phenomena. Although there is evidence of viral presence in the CNS, studies are required to deepen the action of the virus on this and other tissues.

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### **Growth evaluation and meat assessment of native pig in Romblon province, Philippines**

**Ken N Falculan**

Romblon State University College of Agriculture, Philippines

This study was conducted to evaluate the growth and meat assessment of native pigs in the province of Romblon. Specifically, it evaluates the growth performance and the meat quality of the native pigs. This study used the experimental research design following the complete randomized design to test the animals studied under different treatment. The data gathered were statistically analyzed using frequency/percentage, mean, Warner-Bratzler Method to test the meat qualities, Trained Panel, Carver Press Method to determine the water holding capacity, Pearson's correlation and analysis of variance to test the relationship and difference of the variables. From the analysis and interpretation conducted it was found out that: control treatment had better feed conversion efficiency compared to other treatments. Significant difference was failed to observe on the effect of different treatments to the final body weight, gain in weight and feed consumption of native pigs while significant difference was observed on the feed conversion efficiency. The carcass characteristics of native pigs were comparably observed; the result of cost and return analysis shows that control treatment incurred higher profit compared to other treatments. The sensory evaluation on the meat qualities of native pigs was moderately and slightly acceptable and the tenderness of meat was not significantly affected by the water holding capacity between treatments.