

# 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Medicine and Surgery

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## Poster Presentation



# MEDICINE AND SURGERY

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## Cost effectiveness of routine histology for haemorrhoidectomy specimens

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Routine histology for haemorrhoidectomy specimens remains commonplace in clinical practice, as a method of detecting incidental anal cancer. However, its utility and cost-effectiveness is unclear. This study aimed to determine the cost-effectiveness of routine histology for haemorrhoidectomy specimens in a regional Australian hospital and to determine the proportion of specimens sent for histology, and whether individual surgeons had a statistically significant preference for whether to send for histology.

This was a retrospective cohort study of patients who received haemorrhoidectomies at Hervey Bay Hospital between March 2012 and May 2020. Cost effectiveness of routine histology was investigated by weighing the number of incidental anal cancers detected against the cost of analysis. The proportion sent for histology was determined, both as a whole and by individual consultant surgeons.

Routine histology was ordered in 65% of patients who received haemorrhoidectomies over the study period (n=119), costing \$13,623 AUD (\$1,651 AUD per year). No cases of incidental anal dysplasia or neoplasia were found. Only 1 of the 8 most prolific surgeons over the study period demonstrated a statistically significant preference for whether to send for histology.

Our study does not support routine histology for haemorrhoidectomy specimens as a cost-effective practice for detecting incidental anal cancer. Most individual surgeons did not display a clear preference for whether to send for histology.

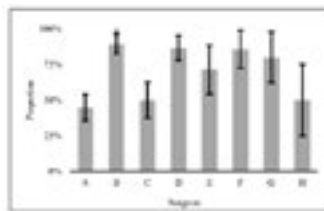


Figure 1 Proportion of haemorrhoidectomy specimens sent for histology by individual consultant surgeons.  
 \*Denotes significant difference (p<0.05) between proportion sent for histology and 50%. Error bars show standard error.

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### Biography

Henry Watter is a working in the Hervey Bay Hospital of Australia. He has completed his Master's degree at the University of Queensland, Australia. He has participated in various conferences and conventions.

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## Digital Skills for health Professional

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The skills of professionals in the health sector are essential to improve the quality of health services and also achieve universal health coverage. It is necessary more than ever before to formulate novel strategies focused on efficient and high-quality health professions education. Increasingly, digital technologies with their pervasive utilization and constant improvement constitute a quite important source of effective and efficient health professions education and training systems. The DIGI4ME project has as main aim to address the gap in skills of the health sector workforce and provide an innovative training framework along with a certification scheme too. The project will address EQF levels up to 4. It will formulate a wide spectrum of courses for enhancing the skills of health professionals. Novel curricula addressing state of the art methods and contents in health sector will be formulated. In the context of the project, there will be formulated more than 40 modules.

Novel curricula that address important and state of the art contents and methods in the health sector are being created. All the educational content and the materials of the courses will be available as open educational resources in the MOOC web educational system. The educational system is a MOOC platform that is being created and in it, interested users could assess and enroll to the courses. The courses and the educational material are defined by determining the digital skills that health professionals must possess. Also, the courses are being formulated based on the verification of the specific educational needs of doctors, operators and professionals of digital technology. Finally, a certification scheme is being formulated and will certify the acquired skills of the participating users.

Index Terms—Digital Skills, Healthcare, MOOCs, Vocational Open Online Courses (VOOCs) Courses on Digital Skills



Fig. 1. Framework Digital Skills

### Recent Publications:

1. P. Blumberg. Developing Learner-Centered Teaching: A Practical Guide for Faculty. John Wiley & Sons, 2008.
2. G. Fornes-Romero, A. Doñate-Martinez, J. Garces-Ferrer, T. U. Fredskild, H. Hansen, V. Traver-Salcedo, M. Martinez-Piqueras, A. Gil-Granados, and S. Gimenez-Campos. Digital and innovation skills in health care professionals in europe. European Journal of Public Health,30(Supplement 5):ckaa166–027, 2020.
3. I. Hege, D. Tolks, S. Kuhn, and T. Shiozawa. Digital skills in healthcare. GMS Journal for Medical Education, 37(6), 2020

### Biography

Foteini Grivokostopoulou is an Adjunct Professor at the Hellenic Open University. She received Ph.D. on Computer Science from the Department of Computer Engineering and Informatics, University of Patras. Her research interests are in the field of Artificial Intelligence, Expert System in Medicine, Machine Learning, Intelligent Tutoring Systems, Integration of ICT & Semantic Web Technologies in e-Learning, and Educational Data Mining.

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## Ferritin in COVID-19 infection and its diagnostic significance

Hridya Harimohan<sup>1</sup>, Manojan Kannan Kandiyil<sup>2</sup> and Sreekanth Kavitha Sivaraman<sup>2</sup>

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COVID-19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus-2) is the major health issue facing the entire world at present. There are several pathological mechanism associated with the infection which aggravates to significant morbidity and mortality among the population. Of the several complications, hypercoagulation due to fibrin clot formation is one of the complications often seen in patients suffering from COVID-19 infection. The link of iron with hypercoagulation and related events are always a matter of discussion in the scientific world. Yet another cause of disseminated intravascular coagulation seen in these patients is cytokine storm, which occurs due to release of pro inflammatory signalling molecules as a result of increased inflammation due to depletion of iron stores. The viral attack can destroy the haemoglobin; release the iron content by separating it from the heme. This free iron in the blood will be able to produce free radicals which can convert fibrinogen into fibrin clots. More over iron could elicit oxidative stress which can subsequently lead to increased erythrocyte viscosity and thrombosis. Further ferritin, the iron storing protein will actively get released and can lose its inner iron content leading to increased free iron in circulation. It was evident that iron overload was one of the critical factor which determines the immunological processes leading to a type of cell death referred as ferroptosis. This review discussed with the mechanism involved in the release of iron and cytokine storm along with the diagnostic significance of ferritin in COVID-19 infection.

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5. Skevaki C, Fragkou PC, Cheng C, Xie M, Renz H. Laboratory characteristics of patients infected with the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus. *J Infect.* 2020;81(2):205-12.

### Biography

Hridya Harimohan is a medical graduate from Kerala University of Health Sciences. She is a USMLE aspirant, actively pursuing research right from her undergraduate days. She has passed Step 1 and is now preparing for USMLE Step 2 ck. Her aim is to get accustomed with advanced medical health practices and to make it accessible to underserved and underprivileged communities.

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## Accepted Abstracts



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## Case report of juvenile hyaline fibromatosis

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**Introduction:** Juvenile hyaline fibromatosis is classified as a rare disease, with an autosomal, recessive pattern of inheritance, characterized by the deposition of hyaline matter in the tissues.

**Case report:** A 33-year-old patient who began to suffer from joint pain, flexion joint stiffness, in particular elbows and knees, from approximately 6 months of age, as well as the progressive appearance of movable subcutaneous fibrous tumors present in both ears. In addition, a slight pseudostatural hypodevelopment and severe hyperplasia and gingival hypertrophy. Radiological studies showed a bone age consistent with the chronological, showing slight osteoporosis, digital tumors without osteolysis.

**Conclusion:** Juvenile Hyaline Fibromatosis is one of the less frequent rare diseases. The case is the only one reported in the records of Medical Genetics of Pinar del Río known to date. The multidisciplinary of key specialties such as Pediatrics, Oncology and Genetics is evident.

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## Comparative study of use of 32-F, multi-perforated tube drainage of subcutaneous plane versus no drainage, in laparotomy

**Harpreet Kaur, M.S. Ray, S.S. Malhi, Digpal Thakore and Naresh Modi**  
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**Statement of the Problem:** We are concerned about the wound management and wound healing amongst post-operative patients, as wound complications increase the morbidity of patients post-surgery. Most common wound complications post-surgery are wound seromas, hematomas and Surgical Site Infections (SSI). SSIs lead to increased hospital stay and increased morbidity alongside increasing unnecessary patient suffering and a decreased quality of life. The underlying principle for the use of subcutaneous drains is based on the belief that the removal of serum or debris and eradication of the dead space in subcutaneous plane will bring down the rate of infection and wound complications. Aim of this study is to compare the use of 32-F, multi-perforated tube drainage of subcutaneous plane versus no drainage, in laparotomy, in terms of given parameters of wound complications – Postoperative pain, Seroma formation, Wound infection and Wound dehiscence.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A randomized control study was conducted at the Department of General Surgery at SGT Medical College Hospital and Research Institute, India. In total, 60 patients were selected (after taking informed written consent) among those admitted to Surgery Department for laparotomy procedure. Patients were divided randomly into two groups i.e. Group-A (Study Group) and Group-B (Control Group). In Group-A patients, subcutaneous wounds were closed over a drain (32-F multi-perforated drain), while in Group-B patients no drain was used. Intra-operative and post-operative findings were recorded and analysed to draw study conclusions.

**Findings:** SSIs were observed significantly higher among patients without subcutaneous drain (Group-B). Patients of Group-B had significantly higher incidence of seroma and pus as compared to Group-A patients. Experience of pain was reported higher among the patients without subcutaneous drain (Group-B).

**Conclusion & Significance:** Subcutaneous drains play an important role in reducing the incidence of SSIs, wound complications, wound pain; thereby lead to better healing of surgical wound.

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## Determinants of knowledge, attitude, and practice towards first aid among kindergarten and elementary school teachers in Gondar city, Northwest Ethiopia

**Belayneh Shetie Workneh, Enyew Getaneh Mekonen and Mohammed Seid Ali**

University of Gondar, Ethiopia

**Background:** Injuries continue to be an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the developed and developing world. School-age children are more likely to experience unintentional injuries in the school, while they are playing and teachers are the primarily responsible body for keeping the welfare of the students. Knowing the knowledge, attitude, and practice of kindergarten and elementary school teachers towards first aid will be used as an input for policymakers to intervene and provide training. Therefore, this study was aimed to assess knowledge, attitude, practice, and associated factors towards first aid among kindergarten and elementary school teachers in Gondar city, Northwest Ethiopia, 2021.

**Methods:** An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted from January 01 to 20, 2021. A simple random sampling technique was employed to recruit 346 participants. A structured pretested self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were entered in Epi-info version 7, analyzed using SPSS version 21, and presented by frequencies, percentages, tables, and graphs. Bivariable relationships between the independent and outcome variable were investigated using a binary logistic regression model and a multivariable analysis was run to control potential confounding factors. Variables with a p-value < 0.05 were considered as factors significantly associated and the strength of association was determined using an odds ratio with a 95% CI.

**Results:** Only 41.1% of the teachers had good knowledge of first aid. Nearly two-thirds (64.8%) of the teachers had a favorable attitude towards first aid. The majority (85.8%) of the teachers who faced a child in need of first aid in their school gave first aid. Factors like working experience [AOR: 2.45; 95% CI (1.26, 4.73)], school level [AOR: 4.72; 95% CI (1.96, 11.4)], school type [AOR: 4.23; 95% CI (2.07, 8.64)], and having information about first aid [AOR: 2.09; 95% CI (1.11, 3.92)] were significantly associated with knowledge. School-level [AOR = 5.4, 95% CI (2.18-11.67)], school type [AOR = 0.45, 95% CI (0.21-0.94)], and working experience [AOR = 0.33, 95% CI (0.13-0.86)] were the factors significantly associated with attitude.

**Conclusion:** Less than half and nearly two-thirds of the teachers had good knowledge and a favorable attitude towards first aid. The majority of the teachers who encountered a child in need of first aid gave first aid. Having higher working experience, working in elementary and private schools, and having previous information increases the odds of having good knowledge. Teachers who work in elementary and private schools and have lower working experience had higher odds of favorable attitude towards first aid. It is better to give attention to the training of staff on first aid specifically for teachers working in kindergarten and governmental schools and new employees and consider integrating first aid in teachers' training curriculum.

**Keywords:** Attitude, first aid, knowledge, practice, teachers, Gondar city.

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