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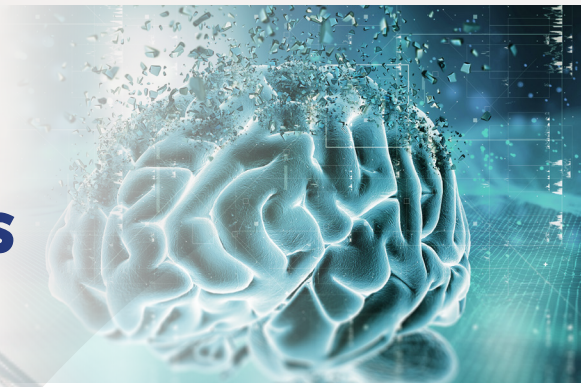
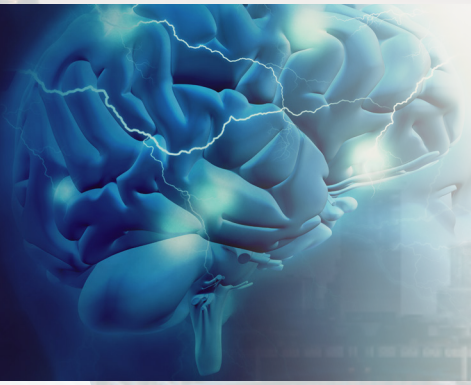
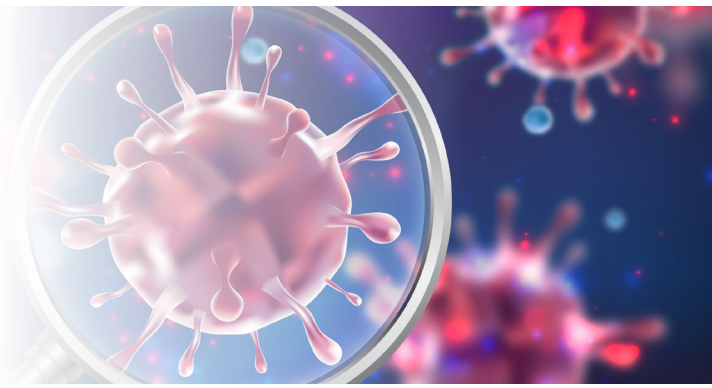


## 2nd International Conference on
## Dementia and Brain Disorders



## 3rd International Conference on
## Neurology & Neurological Disorders



## 3rd International Conference on
## Infectious Diseases

LONDON, UK

06-07 NOVEMBER 2025

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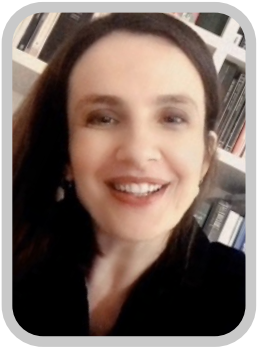
*Thank You All*

DAY- 01

# KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

06-07, NOVEMBER 2025

LONDON, UK



## Visnja Bandalo

**Zagreb University**
**Croatia**

### Arts Ecology as Psychotherapeutic Pathways to Creativity: Perspectives and Modalities

**Abstract:**

This presentation represents an exploration at the forefront of scientific innovation on how the creative energies of the arts can serve as a source in therapeutic approaches, highlighting different viewpoints and methods related to neuroecological dynamics. It utterly innovatively explores the focal role of creative force and why it matters for constitutional self by delving into interrelations between psyche and soma and analyzing the physiological basis for instinctual energy from the perspective of neuroscience. The present paper thus analyzes the transformative power of the arts by considering the connectedness to nature, as well as its philosophical component, within the psychoanalytical framework and embedded in the neuropsychological realm, with a scope to shed light on diverse perspectives and modalities that uplift the mind and spirit. It emphasizes the significant role of arts ecology in fostering mental well-being, exploring how various artistic forms – such as visual arts, music, dance, and drama – can serve as tools for healing. The presentation invites a deep examination of the diverse eco-psychotherapeutic techniques rooted in the arts, showcasing how they can unlock emotional expression, promote self-discovery, and nurture a sense of community and belonging. As the sense of self depends on neural connections in the brain and body, that is on the flexibility of brain circuits, a mindfulness-based approach to creative arts in ecological light further influencing mental capacities offers various opportunities for prevention strategies connected to mental health issues, diagnostic tools, and post-traumatic recovery, as well as those provided by wellness programs underpinned in this paper

## Biography

**Visnja Bandalo** obtained a B.A. in Italian and French at the University of Zagreb. She obtained an M.A. in philology, and she received a Ph.D. in reflexive writing at the Zagreb University, where she obtained a qualification of Research Associate in 2013. She authored more than 100 publications. She does research in eco-art therapy and comparative literature. She is the author of monographs "The Book About Oneself" (Ceres, 2011); "Discursive Features of Diaries in Modern Italian Literature" (LAP, 2018); "Convergences and Comparisons: Alvaro, C. Campo, Betocchi" (LAP, 2019). She presented 39 papers at 37 International Scientific Conferences in USA, Canada, UK, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Croatia, Slovenia, Poland, Bulgaria. She is the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Neurology & Neurophysiology (ISSN 2155-9562; International Online Medical Council – IOMC World). She is a Peer reviewer, Editor and Member of the Scientific Boards in many international Book Series, Learned Societies, Scientific Projects as well as Academic Journals and Scholarly Platforms. Her Postdoctoral specialisations include, among other, Cornell University (SCT, 2018).

## Bernd Blobel

**University of Regensburg**
**Germany**

### Principles and standards for designing and managing integrable and interoperable transformed health ecosystems

**Abstract:**

Health and social care systems around the world undergo a transformation towards personalized, preventive, predictive, participative precision medicine (5PM), considering the individual health status, conditions, genetic and genomic dispositions in personal, social, occupational, environmental and behavioral context. For enabling communication and cooperation between actors from different domains using different methodologies, languages and ontologies based on different education, experiences, etc., we have to advance design and management of the resulting complex and highly dynamic ecosystem from data to knowledge level. The aforementioned transformation is strongly supported by technologies such as micro- and nanotechnologies, advanced computing, artificial intelligence, edge computing, etc. Beside their opportunities, those advanced technologies also bear risks to be managed. Beside the relationships between technology and human actors, the behavior of intelligent and autonomous systems must be considered from a humanistic, moral and ethical perspective. The challenge is the consistent, correct and formalized representation of the transformed health ecosystem from the perspectives of all domains involved including the legal and ethical ones, representing and managing them based on related ontologies. The resulting business view of the real-world ecosystem must be interrelated using the ISO/IEC 21838 Top Level Ontologies standard. Thereafter, the outcome can be transformed into implementable solutions. The different viewpoint are represented using viewpoint-specific ICT ontologies. The necessary model and framework has been developed by the author and meanwhile standardized as ISO 23903 Interoperability and Integration Reference Architecture. The formal representation of any ecosystem and its development process including examples of practical deployment of the approach are presented in detail. This includes correct systems and standards integration and interoperability solutions.

## Biography

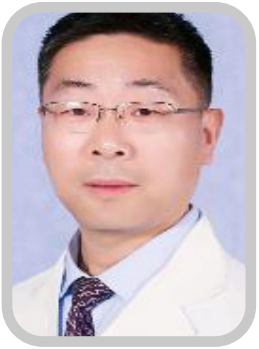
**Bernd Blobel** received a multi-disciplinary education, covering mathematics, physics, systems engineering, electronics, medicine, informatics and medical informatics, including habilitations in medicine and informatics. He was Head of the Institute for Biometrics and Medical Informatics at the University of Magdeburg, and then Head of the Health Telematics Project Group at the Fraunhofer IIS in Erlangen. Thereafter, he acted until his retirement as Head of the German National eHealth Competence Center at the University of Regensburg. He was leadingly involved in many countries' health digitalization as well as electronic health record strategy. He was and is still engaged in international standardization at ISO, CEN, HL7, OMG, IEEE etc. Furthermore, he still engaged in international higher education. His publications can be found at https://epub.uni-regensburg.de/view/people/Blobel=3ABernd=3A=3A.html.

DAY- 01

# ORAL PRESENTATIONS

06-07, NOVEMBER 2025

LONDON, UK



## Shouzi Zhang

**Beijing Geriatric Hospital**
**China**

# Evaluating the treatment outcomes of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in patients with moderate-to-severe Alzheimer's disease

**Abstract:**

The repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) shows great potential in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease (AD). However, its treatment efficacy for AD patients in moderate to severe stage is relatively evaluated. Here, we proposed a randomized, sham-controlled, clinical trial of rTMS among 35 moderate-to-severe AD patients. A high frequency (10 Hz) stimulation of the left dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), 60-session long treatment lasting for 3 months procedure was adopted in the trial. Each participant completed a battery of neuropsychological tests at baseline and post-treatment for evaluation of the rTMS therapeutic effect. Twelve of them completed baseline resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) for exploration of the underlying neural contribution to individual difference in treatment outcomes. The result showed that the rTMS treatment significantly improved cognitive performance on the severe impairment battery (SIB), reduced psychiatric symptoms on the neuropsychiatric inventory (NPI), and improved the clinician's global impression of change (CIBIC-Plus). Furthermore, the result preliminarily proposed resting-state multivariate functional connectivity in the (para) hippocampal region as well as two clusters in the frontal and occipital cortices as a pre-treatment neuroimaging marker for predicting individual differences in treatment outcomes. The finding could brought some enlightenment and reference for the rTMS treatment of moderate and severe AD patients.

## Biography

**Zhang Shouzi** from Beijing Geriatric Hospital, China, specializes in geriatric neurology with a focus on neurodegenerative disorders. His work emphasizes innovative therapies, including non-invasive brain stimulation, to improve cognitive outcomes in patients with Alzheimer's disease and related conditions.

## XiaoPing Wang

**Shanghai jiaoTong University**
**China**

# A multidisciplinary expert guide for Wilson's Disease in China

**Abstract:**

We have collaborated with experts from relevant branches of the CMA, as well as experts from multiple disciplines, based on the foundation and clinical research progress of Wilson's disease at home and abroad 2024.We have been sponsored by MDS in the field of Rare Movement Disorders program, DWEP) .For a rare disease Wilson's disease (WD), the data is not comprehensive. It is possible to fully cover or solve all the problems in the diagnosis and treatment of WD. We hope that further international/domestic multicenter RCT research can be carried out to gradually improve to perfection.

1. Any age, especially adolescents and young patients, who experience unexplained liver dysfunction or neurological and psychiatric symptoms, should consider screening for WD
2. Suspected individuals with WD should undergo K-F ring examination, and it is recommended that experienced ophthalmologists use slit lamp examination.
3. Serum ceruloplasmin<100 mg/L, WD (1B) should be highly suspected; The concentration of ceruloplasmin is within the normal range or critical value, and WD (1A) cannot be ruled out; The serum concentration of ceruloplasmin is higher than the upper limit of normal value, which can basically exclude WD (2A).
4. For adult patients with clinical symptoms, basal 24-hour urine copper>100 μ G is very valuable for diagnosing WD (1A); 24-hour urine copper>40 μ G helps to detect asymptomatically pediatric patients, but with low specificity (2A); For symptomatic pediatric patients, D-penicillamine challenge test for 24-hour urine copper>1600 μ g. Valuable for diagnosing WD.
5. Adolescents and youth with Coombs negative hemolytic anemia should undergo WD related tests (2C); Acute severe hemolysis may be the initial manifestation of WD induced

ALF.

6. Brain MRI examination can serve as a means for evaluating the condition of WD patients with neurological disorders and monitoring treatment efficacy (1A), especially QSM technique, however Brain MRI T7 is much sensitve but not easy to acess to it and not recommend it.

WD is a genetic metabolic disease that can be cured with drugs, and its long-term prognosis depends on the timing of early treatment, and there is currently no suitable treatment drug for all WD patients. Also, the alternative treatments of splenectomy, liver transplantation have the positive action, and the genetic & cell tretments are on the way.

## Biography

**XiaoPing Wang** is a Chief Physician and Professor specializing in Neuroscience and Neurology. He works at Shanghai General Hospital Jiading Branch, affiliated with Shanghai Jiao-Tong University School of Medicine. His research focuses on neurodegenerative diseases, stroke, migraine, and movement disorders. He also collaborates with the International Center of Chemical and Biological Research at the University of Karachi.

## Jayesh Singh

**Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge**
**UK**

## Unmasking the Imposter: Neurocysticercosis Masquerading as Postpartum Eclampsia in a Post-LSCS Patient

**Abstract:**

Neurocysticercosis (NCC), a parasitic brain infection caused by larval form of Taenia solium, can mimic eclampsia during pregnancy or the postpartum period, posing a significant diagnostic challenge.

This case report describes a 28-year-old primigravida who developed postpartum seizures following an emergency caesarean section for foetal distress. Initially presenting with signs of preeclampsia, she was treated with magnesium sulfate (MgSO4) and antiepileptics under the assumption of eclampsia. Despite appropriate therapy, seizures persisted, prompting further investigation.

As laboratory evaluations were normal and clinical symptoms unresponsive, MRI of the brain was conducted. The scan revealed multiple ring-enhancing lesions with perilesional edema, suggestive of NCC. The diagnosis was confirmed by a positive EITB serological test. Treatment was adjusted to include dexamethasone, levetiracetam, and albendazole. The patient responded well, with seizure resolution and clinical improvement, and was discharged with plans for continued anti-epileptic and anti-parasitic therapy alongside neurology follow-up.

This case highlights the need for clinicians to reconsider diagnoses when standard eclampsia treatment fails. In regions where T. solium is endemic, NCC should be included in the differential diagnosis for postpartum seizures. MRI remains the diagnostic modality of choice in such atypical presentations. Early recognition and appropriate treatment with anti-helminthic, anti-inflammatory agents, and antiepileptics are crucial for preventing morbidity.

The case underscores the importance of maintaining a broad diagnostic perspective in managing postpartum seizures to ensure timely and effective intervention.

## Biography

**Jayesh Singh,** MBChB is a dedicated resident doctor currently practicing at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge. He completed his medical degree at the University of Buckingham, England. He did an elective placement as a medical student in SHKM Government Medical College, Haryana, India where he also looked after critically ill patients in ICU. As a Foundation year trainee he developed a keen interest in internal medicine and global healthcare through evidence-based medicine to promote better health outcomes across diverse populations around the globe.

*Disha Mehta
GMERS General Hospital
India

Jay Vadsola
GMERS General Hospital
India

# Correlation between Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Severity and Comorbid Conditions in Patients

## Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the relationship between the degree of dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) and the presence of comorbidities among hospitalised patients in a tertiary care institute in India.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional observational study included 350 serologically confirmed dengue adult inpatients. Patients were grouped by WHO-defined dengue fever (DHF Grades 1–3). Age, gender, dengue severity, and comorbidities like hypertension, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease (CVD), human immunodeficiency virus, chronic liver disease (CLD), and stroke were recorded.

Results: Among 350 patients, 56.6% were male and 88.9% were aged under 50 years. The most prevalent classification was DHF Grade 1 at 62.6%, followed by Grade 2 at 30.9% and Grade 3 at 2.9%. Strong correlations were identified between the severity of DHF and comorbidities such as hypertension, diabetes, CVD, and CLD ($P \leq 0.05$).

## Biography

**Disha Mehta** and **Jay Vadsola** have completed their medical undergraduate studies from Government Medical College, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India and are GMC-registered doctors aspiring to make a meaningful contribution towards the medical field.

## Qiang Li

Capital Medical University
China

### The diagnostic value of ROP-TB in active tuberculosis

**Abstract:**

Tuberculosis (TB) remains the leading cause of death from infectious disease in the world, posing a serious threat to human health and is a major public health challenge. Immunological examination is an important auxiliary means for TB diagnosis. However, the high cost of interferon-gamma release assays limits its use in underdeveloped areas. This study aimed to evaluate the clinical diagnostic value of recombinant overlapping peptide (ROP) technology in active TB. The study was conducted across four hospitals in China between September 2021 and August 2022. A total of 1,245 suspected pulmonary TB patients were screened and tested simultaneously using both ROP-TB and T-SPOT.TB assays to evaluate the clinical performance of ROP-TB in active pulmonary TB. Ultimately, 873 suspected TB patients were included in the statistical analysis. The results revealed the positive concordance rate, negative concordance rate and overall concordance rate were all above 93% between the ROP-TB and T-SPOT.TB assays. The Kappa value exceeded 0.8 ($P < 0.001$), indicating excellent concordance between the two assays. There was no statistically significant difference in sensitivity and specificity between ROP-TB and T-SPOT.TB. ROP-TB has comparable diagnostic performance to T-SPOT.TB. Given the simplicity of ROP-TB technology and low production cost, ROP-TB represents an effective auxiliary tool for TB diagnosis, especially in underdeveloped areas.

**Biography**

**Qiang Li,** Doctor of Medicine, she has been employed at Beijing Chest Hospital, Capital Medical University since 2010. She currently serves as a Chief Physician of the Department of Tuberculosis, graduate supervisor in Beijing Chest Hospital and academic visitor at the University of Oxford. She has published more than 20 papers in Chinese and English.

## Hugo Kamya

**Smith College**
**USA**

### Caregiving for an aging population living with Dementia: Challenges and opportunities

**Abstract:**

Global aging is a social phenomenon without historical precendence. Growing old comes with many challenges and opportunites. Thanks to the economic progress, medical advances, and advances in public health, more people are living longer. Some populations are greatly affected reflecting Global North/Global South differences and systemic levels of oppression. The average proportion of people with dementia in LMICs in their homes is 94%, and most are cared for by their family members. The reality is that growing older is a stressful period in someone's life. Adults as they age have to deal with many losses that produce a great amount of stress.

The Global Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017–2025 set a goal of improvement not only for the lives of people with dementia but also for their caregivers and families while decreasing the impact of dementia on them. This presentation will highlight the challenges and opportuinities in addressing dementia and related brain disorders. It examines key characteristics of aging and caregiving, advocacy and community engagement to enhance the the quality of life in Sub-Saharan Africa vis a vis aging in the global context.

**Biography**

**Hugo Kamya,** PhD, is Professor at Smith College, School for Social Work. He is licensed independent clinical social worker and a licensed psychologist in Massachusetts. Before joining Smith College, Dr. Kamya was Professor and Associate Director of the Center for Innovation in Clinical Social Work at Simmons University. He has taught research, clinical practice and trauma, family therapy, spirituality, group work, narrative practice; and working with complex and diverse populations. He combines an interest in social work, psychology, and theology. Dr. Kamya has an active practice with individuals, families, couples and groups. He works with older adults who struggle with dementia and brain disorders, and their caregivers

## Robert Pintaric

**University Medical Centre Maribor**
**Slovenia**

## Evaluation of potential toxicity of Steriplant© N aerosolization toward human alveolar cells A459 in vitro

### Abstract:

Protection of patients against hospital-acquired infections is of major importance. Disinfection of magnetic resonance imaging suites is, due to their unique properties and environment particularly, difficult to implement. We developed an OPTI-JET CS MD 2ZE aerosolizator for disinfection of a magnetic resonance imaging suite using the electrolyzed oxidizing water biocide Steriplant© N. The disinfection of the magnetic resonance imaging suite with this system reduced from the number of colony formed unit/m3 air by 87% and 96% in 6 and 15 min of disinfection, respectively. It is well known that exposure of personnel or patients to aerosols may represent risk to the respiratory system; therefore, the aim of this study was to assess potential cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of Steriplant© N aerosolization toward human alveolar cells A459 in vitro. The A459 cells were exposed to aerosol containing different concentrations (50% and 100% v/v) of Steripalnt© N for 6 min in a chamber that had been constructed to simulate the conditions in the magnetic resonance imaging suite. The cytotoxicity was evaluated by measuring iodide uptake, and the genotoxicity was determined by measuring formation of phosphorylated H2AX histones, a marker for deoxyribonucleic acid double-strand breaks, immediately after the aerosolization and after 1, 4, and 24 h postincubation. The results demonstrated that aerosolization with Steriplant© N at conditions reflecting aerosolization in a magnetic resonance imaging suite is not cytotoxic and does not exhibit genotoxic potential in vitro.

### Biography

**Robert Pintaric** has completed his PhD in field Ecotehnologies on Jožef Stefan International Postgraduate School Ljubljana Slovenia. He works in Radiology department from 2001. His special field of resarch are MR 3T systems, aerosolization and disinfection of radiology equipment and healthcare with electrooxigenized water.

## Mohd Imran Patel

**Prince Charles Hospital**
**United Kingdom**

## COVID-19-Associated Hypercoagulability Resulting in Left Ventricular Thrombus and Recurrent Embolic Stroke despite Direct Oral Anticoagulant Therapy

**Abstract:**

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) can induce a marked hypercoagulable state via endothelial injury, cytokine-driven inflammation, platelet activation, and dysregulation of coagulation pathways. Viral entry through ACE2 receptors promotes endothelial dysfunction and tissue-factor expression, while cytokines such as IL-6 and TNF-α raise fibrinogen and factor VIII levels and suppress fibrinolysis. This creates a pro-thrombotic environment known as COVID-19-associated coagulopathy. In susceptible patients with myocardial injury or ventricular dysfunction, these mechanisms can lead to left-ventricular thrombus (LVT) formation and systemic embolisation.

Case Presentation: A 68-year-old man with hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and secondary polycythaemia presented with dyspnoea and oedema following recent COVID-19 infection. Echocardiography revealed a 17 mm left-ventricular thrombus (LVT) and an ejection fraction of 20–25%. He was started on apixaban 5 mg twice daily. Three months later, he re-presented with acute left-sided weakness. MRI of the brain showed acute infarcts in the left thalamocapsular and occipitotemporal regions, consistent with cardio-embolic stroke. Renal and hepatic function were normal, and medication adherence was confirmed, suggesting genuine failure of direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC) therapy. Following multidisciplinary review, apixaban was stopped and warfarin was initiated with low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) bridging until a therapeutic INR of 2.0–3.0 was achieved. The patient remained clinically stable thereafter, with no further embolic events during follow-up.

Discussion: This case highlights how COVID-19-related hypercoagulability can lead to the development of a left-ventricular thrombus and subsequent embolic stroke. The patient developed LVT shortly after recovering from COVID-19, suggesting that endothelial injury and inflammatory hypercoagulability from the infection contributed to its formation. Although apixaban was commenced following the diagnosis of LVT, he later experienced recurrent

embolic strokes, indicating that persistent post-COVID pro-thrombotic activity and severe left-ventricular dysfunction may have reduced the effectiveness of direct oral anticoagulation. Transitioning to warfarin with low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) bridging achieved sustained therapeutic anticoagulation and clinical stability. This experience reinforces current guidance that vitamin K antagonists remain the preferred treatment for large or high-risk ventricular thrombi, especially in inflammatory or infection-associated settings. Multidisciplinary management was essential for optimising therapy and preventing further embolic events.

## Biography

**Mohd Imran Patel** is a dedicated healthcare professional serving with the Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board in the United Kingdom. With a strong commitment to patient care and clinical excellence, Mohd Imran Patel contributes to advancing healthcare quality and community wellbeing within the NHS system. His work reflects a passion for evidence-based medicine, innovation, and collaborative practice across multidisciplinary teams.

DAY- 02

# KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

06-07, NOVEMBER 2025

LONDON, UK

## Shane Booth

**The Man That Speaks**
**UK**

### Living with a brain injury

**Abstract:**

After a decade of battling against adversity following a motorbike accident that I should have survived, I have been able to defy all the odds and create a new, some would say more exciting life for myself. On the 5th of August 2009 I was involved in a major life threatening motorbike accident at a place called Baden-Baden in Germany, this accident left me fighting for my life with several broken limbs and a traumatic brain injury, the accident ultimately left me disabled and for three months I was not able to speak. I now stand tall a public speaker sharing a story about my life before, during and following an accident that I should never have survived, when I'm not giving a talk I can be found riding the wheels off my recumbent trike

### Biography

**Shane Booth** is the founder of The Man That Speaks, a platform dedicated to inspiring and empowering individuals through impactful storytelling and public speaking. With a passion for communication and personal development, Mr. Booth has built a reputation for delivering engaging talks that resonate with diverse audiences. His work focuses on motivating people to overcome challenges, embrace change, and unlock their full potential.

## Yanying Liu

**Qingdao Huanghai University**
**China**

# Mitochondrial function regulator cyclophilin d plays a critical role in hypoxic preconditioning

**Abstract:**

The energy supply for the brain, an organ with high energy consumption and high oxygen demand, mainly comes from mitochondria. Therefore, the function of mitochondria is crucial for maintaining normal brain cell function. Under hypoxic precondition (HP), although the opening of mitochondrial membrane permeability transport pores regulated by cyclophilin D (CypD) affects cell survival, the mechanism of action of CypD under HP is still unclear. This study used animal and cell models to investigate the role of CypD during hypoxia, especially during HP. The results showed that treating primary cultured neural cells from mouse cerebral cortex with hypoxia inducers resulted in rapid nuclear translocation of Nrf-2 and fewer apoptotic cells in Ppif gene knockout (Ppif -/-) neuronal cells when compared with cells isolated from wild-type mice. During the process of HP, compared with the control group mice, Ppif -/- mice exhibit significantly increased hypoxia tolerance, enhanced antioxidant stress resistance, rapid nuclear translocation of HIF-1α, NF-κB, and PKC, improved mitochondrial function, reduced number of apoptotic cells, and activation of MAPKs signaling pathways. All these results demonstrate that CypD plays a crucial role in the survival of neuronal cells during hypoxia and HP. Future research on how to effectively regulate the expression level and function of CypD may provide new research ideas for the treatment of hypoxia and hypoxia-related diseases.

## Biography

**Yanying Liu** is a professor currently teaching Medical Pathogenic Microbiology and Parasitology, Immunology, and Biochemistry at the Qingdao Huanghai University in China. She received her Ph.D. in Neurobiology from the Capital Medical University (China) in 2006. In the past decade or so, she has worked as a postdoc or research staff scientist engaged in scientific research related to neuroscience at SUNY Upstate Medical University or the University of South Dakota in the USA. Dr. Liu's research is related to several areas: Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, stroke, and stem cells. Her current research interests are the mechanism of the aging process, brain hypoxia, and stroke.

DAY- 02

# ORAL PRESENTATIONS

06-07, NOVEMBER 2025

LONDON, UK

## Xiaolei Liu

**Sichuan University**
**China**

# Cognitive decline and sarcopenia: An in-depth bibliometric analysis of their associations and viable intervention targets

**Abstract:**

Cognitive decline and sarcopenia are age-related conditions that are closely related because of their close interaction and etiological factors. The presence of sarcopenia can influence changes in cognitive status. Given their potentially adverse outcomes, it is crucial to investigate their associations to develop effective intervention and management strategies for geriatric patients. In this study, we screened the Web of Science core collection database for literature on sarcopenia and cognitive decline over the past 30 years. Bibliometric analysis was conducted to ascertain the link between them. On the basis of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 1426 literature sources were selected for further analysis. Keywords such as “age” and “predictor” represent current and potential future research trends in this field. Additionally, potential targets involved in pathways related to cellular aging and muscular metabolism regulation, including the AMPK, PI3K-Akt, and longevity-regulating pathways, were identified between the two diseases. This study established a close correlation between cognitive decline and sarcopenia in terms of pathogenesis, prevention, and treatment measures, laying the groundwork for exploring shared strategies to address these disorders.

**Keywords:** Cognitive decline, Sarcopenia, Association, Bibliometric analysis.

## Biography

**Xiaolei Liu** is a distinguished medical professional based in Chengdu, China. Affiliated with West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Dr. Liu contributes significantly to clinical practice and research in their field. With a commitment to advancing healthcare and medical science, Dr. Liu actively engages in academic and professional collaborations

## Pengxu Wei

**National Research Center for Rehabilitation Technical Aids**
**China**

## Ultra-Early Screening and Intervention for Alzheimer's disease

**Abstract:**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) accounts for about 60% to 80% of patients with dementia, and there is still a lack of widely available effective blocking/reversal methods. Ultra-early screening and intervention refer to the screening of individuals whose cognitive impairment is in the pre-mild cognitive impairment (pre-MCI) stage for implementing timely interventions for these people. There are three reasons for this proposal: 1) the pathological changes of AD are a continuous progression process, and related brain pathological changes not only precede dementia for decades but also far precede the occurrence of mild cognitive impairment; 2) studies have shown that effects of interventions implemented in the MCI stage are not satisfactory; and 3) when a person's cognitive decline is about to enter or be in the stage of MCI, the pathological changes in the brain and cognitive impairments are accelerated and thus rapidly change to a more severe stage. Thus, ultra-early screening and intervention should be carried out, that is, effective AD screening and intervention should be implemented before the MCI stage, which includes cognitive screening and AD-related biomarker screening, as well as various measures including nutrition, exercise, cognitive activity (including education and cognitive training), and rest and leisure. Notably, cognitive dysfunction (accompanying brain hyperexcitability) rather than cognitive decline may be an early manifestation of AD pathology, and an fMRI-detected brain Inhibition mechanism induced by somatosensory inputs may alleviate this pathological change. Further, we particularly recommend the implementation of nutrition-focused preventive measures in the population.

**Biography**

**Pengxu Wei** is a Chief physician in Beijing Key Laboratory of Rehabilitation Technical Aids for Old-Age Disability and the Key Laboratory of Neurofunctional Information and Rehabilitation Engineering of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, National Research Center for Rehabilitation Technical Aids. He completed his PhD from Beihang University. He is the Chair of Cognitive Impairment Group, Nutrition & Metabolism Branch, Chinese Aging Well Association and performs studies on cognitive dysfunction, Alzheimer's disease and related dementia, neurorehabilitation, dysphagia, and functional neuroimaging.

## Thanh Nguyen Tat

**Woolcock Institute of Medical Research**
**Vietnam**

# A machine-learning based risk score for prediction of mechanical ventilation in children admitted with dengue shock syndrome

**Abstract:**

Patients with severe dengue who develop severe respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation (MV) support have significantly increased mortality rates. This study aimed to develop a robust machine learning-based risk score to predict the need for MV in children with dengue shock syndrome (DSS) who developed acute respiratory failure. This single-institution retrospective study was conducted at a tertiary pediatric hospital in Vietnam between 2013 and 2022. The primary outcome was severe respiratory failure requiring MV in the children with DSS. Key covariables were predetermined by the LASSO method, and further analyzed using supervised models, including Logistic Regression (LR), Random Forest (RF), Support Vector Machine (SVM), k-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), and eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost). Shapley Additive Explanations (SHAP) analysis was used to assess feature contribution. A total of 1,278 patients were included, and 170 patients (13.3%) with DSS required mechanical ventilation. A significantly higher fatality rate was observed in the MV group than that in the non-MV group (22.4% vs. 0.1%). The RF and SVM models showed the highest model discrimination. The SHAP model explained insighfully the nine significant predictors. Internal validation of the predictive model showed high consistency between the predicted and observed data, with a good slope calibration in training (test) sets 1.0 (0.934), and a low Brier score of 0.04. Complete-case analysis was used to construct a risk score to estimate the need for MV in hospitalized children with DSS. This risk scoring system is a valuable tool for clinicians, aiding in the bedside management of patients with dengue shock syndrome at hospital admission.

## Biography

**Thanh Nguyen Tat,** a senior clinical researcher from the Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, Vietnam. He is a Co-chief investigator in the Dengue project, "Advanced Dengue Prognosis and Treatment" in Vietnam. He has published approximately 30 articles and served as an editorial board member of several journals.

## Andrey Nikolaevych Belousov

**Kharkiv National Medical University**
**Ukraine**

# Innovative method of nanotechnology application in the complex treatment of multiple sclerosis

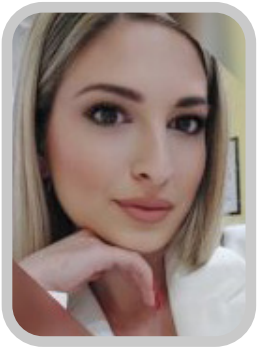
**Abstract:**

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a serious neurological problem because of its high prevalence, chronic course, frequent disability, and propensity to affect young people. The immunopathogenesis hypothesis underlies the origin of MS. Selective sorption activity of biocompatible magnetite nanoparticles against surface proteins of cell membranes, circulating immune complexes, lymphocytotoxic antibodies, complement system, the effect of increasing phagocytic activity and leukocyte phagocytosis completion index allows the effective use of these nanodevices for immunocorrection. The main goal of the study is to slow down the progression of MS, improve the neurological status and general condition of the patient, and reduce the dynamics of the spread of demyelinating foci in the brain. Materials and methods: a patient diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, secondary progressive type of course, cerebro-spinal form, clinical aggravation stage; EDSS neurological status and disability assessment scales; contrast-enhanced MRI of the brain. An oral form of the nanodevice Micromage-B was used as an immunosorbent and immunomodulator. The choice of the regimen and dosage of Micromage-B was personalized. Assessment of the general condition and neurological status was performed every 7 days for 6 months. Contrast-enhanced MRI of the brain was performed at the 5th month of the study. As a result of using Micromage-B in MS treatment, objective improvement of neurological status, reduction of stiffness and rapid fatigability of the lower extremities were observed. Gait and coordination improved, hand tremors decreased, depression and signs of concentration disorders disappeared, appetite restored, and speech improved. During the entire period of Micromage-B application, positive dynamics in the normalization of the neurological status was observed. After 6 months of treatment, the total score dropped by 210 to 45. It was found that the maximum positive effect was observed in the evaluation of the pyramidal system and coordination. The EDSS Disability Scale score decreased from 6.0 to 5.0. Contrast-enhanced MRI brain examination for the first time showed a decrease in the

number of new foci of demyelination in the brain by the 4th month of Micromage-B administration. The positive dynamics of normalization of the neurological status correlated with the results of brain MRI. The process of recovery of central nervous system activity in MS is not only due to the immunosuppressive properties of magnetite nanoparticles, but is probably caused by the activation of remyelination mechanisms and oligodendrocyte differentiation through enzymatic methylation. Considering the above, the use of biocompatible nanodevices in the complex treatment of MS is a promising direction. The scheme and method of using biocompatible magnetite nanoparticles to improve the effectiveness of MS treatment require further improvement and study.

## Biography

**Andrey Nikolaevych Belousov** is Professor, Doctor of Medicine degree on specialty - Anesthesiology and Intensive Care. Author a new medicine products – nanotechnology preparations based on magnetite nanoparticles (Fe3O4) (www.nanolab.com.ua): Micromage-B (officially registration in Ukraine); Magnet-controlled sorbent brand of MCS-B for extracorporeal detoxication of biological liquids (officially registration in Ukraine and was allowed for medical practice); NanoBiocorrector for intravenous application – ICNB (intracorporal nanosorbent). A.N. Belousov is author new method of extracorporeal hemocorrection using magnet-controlled sorbent (MCS-B). The published more 340 scientific works on results application of nanotechnology preparation in experimental and practical medicine. At now Andrey Belousov - the Head of Laboratory Applied Nanotechnologies in Ukraine, DM, Professor of Kharkiv National Medical University, Ukraine.



*Milena ZivkovicBelousov
University of Kragujevac
Serbia

Dubravka Zivkovic
University of Kragujevac
Serbia

# Optimizing 3D U-Net for Multi-Class brain segmentation in MRI data

## Abstract:

Accurate multi-class brain segmentation from MRI data is essential for quantitative analysis in neuroscience, clinical diagnosis, and treatment planning. In this study, we present an optimized 3D U-Net architecture tailored for the segmentation of multiple brain tissue classes, including gray matter, white matter, and cerebrospinal fluid. The proposed model integrates advanced preprocessing techniques, data augmentation strategies, and architectural modifications aimed at enhancing both spatial precision and generalization capability across diverse MRI scans.

We trained and evaluated the model using a publicly available brain MRI dataset with expert annotations. The optimized 3D U-Net achieved high segmentation accuracy, measured by Dice similarity coefficient and Hausdorff distance, outperforming baseline methods and standard 3D U-Net configurations. Key improvements include deeper encoder-decoder paths, enhanced skip connections, and the use of regularization techniques to mitigate overfitting.

This work demonstrates the potential of tailored 3D convolutional neural networks for reliable and efficient multi-class brain segmentation, paving the way for their integration into neuroimaging analysis pipelines and real-world clinical settings. Future research will explore the extension of the model to multi-modal MRI data and additional pathological classes.

## Biography

**Milena P. Zivkovic,** born on September 1, 1995, in Kragujevac, Serbia, is a highly accomplished academic excelling in physics and radiation science. Graduating with an exceptional 9.49 GPA during her undergraduate studies, she was consistently recognized as the top-performing student at the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics for four consecutive years. Currently pursuing postgraduate studies specializing in physics, Milena maintains an impressive 9.67 average grade. Her dedication to advancing the field is evident through her extensive publication record and active involvement in research projects, including a Ministry of Education-funded project on

“Experimental and Theoretical Research in Radiation Physics and Radioecology.” Additionally, Milena serves as an editor for the journal “Imaging and Radiation Research” and contributes as a reviewer for “Radiation Science and Technology.” As one of the authors of the monograph “Application of Monte Carlo programs and phantoms in Dosimetry”, she showcases her expertise in dosimetry, further solidifying her reputation as a prominent figure in physics and radiation science.

## Biography

**Dubravka Zivkovic** graduated in Psychology from the University of Kragujevac (2023/24) with top honors, specializing in clinical psychology. She is pursuing a Master’s in Social Psychology at the University of Niš while interning at an elementary school through the “Talents in the Public Sector” program. She has presented research on AI and mental health at national and international conferences and led workshops promoting communication and emotional awareness. A volunteer with NURDOR and Srce Center, she supports children in crisis and holds UNICEF certification in Mental Health Support. Her interests span clinical, forensic, and social psychology, with extensive experience working with youth.

## Chrisostomos Prodromou

**University of Sussex**
**UK**

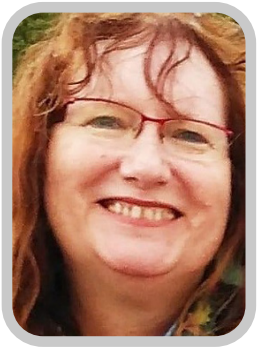
# LA1011 is a global Hsp90-cochaperone modulator with implications in mitigating the progression of Alzheimer's disease and possibly other disease processes such as cancer

**Abstract:**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is not a normal part of aging, but nonetheless it represents 50-75% of all cases of dementia. AD is an irreversible neurodegenerative process that disrupts memory, cognition, personality, and other brain functions, which eventually leads to premature death. With 50 million current cases globally, it costs the economy around one trillion pounds. However, this figure expected to triple by 2050. The treatment for AD is currently limited, and often for many patients unsuitable. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop therapies that are able to slow the progression of AD in the wider population of such patients. Recently, we have shown that LA1011 can improve the prognosis of AD in the APPxPS1 AD mouse model. We have shown that LA1011 acts as an allosteric activator of the ATPase activity of Hsp90, by binding to its C-terminal domain. Our current hypothesis is that LA1011 disrupts the association of Hsp90 and FKBP51, a peptidyl-propyl isomerase that is involved in the cis-trans isomerization of proline residues in tau. Potentially, disruption of the Hsp90-FKBP51 complex could downregulate the phosphorylation of tau, leading to a decrease in its hyperphosphorylation and the formation of toxic neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs). However, LA1011 may also alter interaction between Hsp90 and other Hsp90 cochaperones, which may in turn impact on AD. Our investigations show that LA1011 is in fact a global modulator of Hsp90-cochaperone function, thus potentially altering the proteostasis mechanisms controlling the state of tau so that it favors tau stability. Furthermore, our findings raise important questions on whether other C-terminal Hsp90-binding molecules have similar effects and what implications this has on other diseases, such as cancer, in which Hsp90 plays a role.

## Biography

**Chrisostomos Prodromou** is a researcher at the Department of Biochemistry and Biomedicine, University of Sussex, UK. His work focuses on molecular biology, protein function, and cellular mechanisms, contributing significantly to biomedical research and advancing understanding in the field of biochemistry.



## Delia Teresa Sponza

**Dokuz Eylul University**
**Turkey**

### Development and optimization of diagnostic assays for infectious diseases

**Abstract:**

Laboratory medicine is an essential part of the diagnostic process, supporting clinical decisions, guiding and addressing therapy. The recent COVID-19 pandemic illustrated well the key role of laboratory medicine in the diagnosis, management and prognosis of SARS-CoV-2 infected patients. Technological advances improved the laboratory diagnosis and patients' management and others appear very promising as clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR) or artificial intelligence (AI). This review describes the current diagnostic assays routinely used in laboratory as well as the novel technologies not in routine yet but that represent future directions and will probably dominate the laboratory in the next years. Serology is important for detecting antibodies and/or antigens of the infectious pathogens or for epidemiological purposes, while real-time PCR with its high sensitivity and specificity has a key role in pathogen detection in different biological matrices and in monitoring the therapy. Nanochip-based technologies make possible delivering a laboratory report at the patient's bed or in settings where a laboratory-based hospital is not available. Next generation sequencing (NGS) is a massively high throughput parallel sequencing technology that allows the simultaneous sequence of billions of DNA fragments in a short time frame. This technology can be used to detect drug-associated mutations, minority species within an infected patient or for pathogen identification. CRISPR-based technology is a fast and accurate diagnostic method that can be applied to different human diseases including infectious diseases. Artificial intelligence is increasingly used in laboratory medicine. In clinical microbiology, it is used to build up diagnosis analyzing genomic information or mass spectra from isolated bacteria, for predicting antibiotic sensitivity or for processing in a short time a large number of images with meaningful results. Thus, the laboratory is becoming increasingly automated and interwoven with sophisticated software or algorithms that will increase the sensitivity and specificity of diagnoses, besides reducing time to results.

## Biography

**Delia Teresa Sponza** is currently working as a professor at Dokuz Eylul University, Department of Environmental Engineering. Scientific study topics are; Environmental engineering microbiology, Environmental engineering ecology, Treatment of fluidized bed and activated sludge systems, Nutrient removal, Activated sludge microbiology, Environmental health, Industrial toxicity and toxicity studies, The effect of heavy metals on microorganisms, Treatment of toxic compounds by anaerobic / aerobic sequential processes, Anaerobic treatment of organic chemicals that cause industrial toxicity and wastewater containing them, Anaerobic treatability of wastewater containing dyes, Treatment of antibiotics with anaerobic and aerobic sequential systems, Anaerobic and aerobic treatment of domestic organic wastes with different industrial treatment sludges, Treatment of polyaromatic compounds with bio-surfactants in anaerobic and aerobic environments, Treatment of petrochemical, Textile and olive processing industry wastewater by sonication, Treatment of olive processing industry wastewater with nanoparticles and the toxicity of nanoparticles. She has many international publications with an H index of 43 and 6300 citations

**Giulia Belluardo**
University of Gugliemo Marconi
Italy

## Cognitive impairment, sleep alterations and associated pathological factors in haemodialysis patients

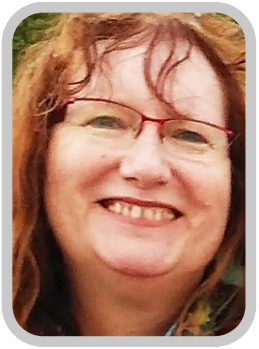
**Abstract:**

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is rapidly increasing worldwide and is recognised as an expanding public health concern. Patients with CKD face a significantly higher risk of developing cognitive impairment (CI) and sleep disturbances compared to the general population. Several studies have shown that haemodialysis (HD) patients perform worse than the general population on tests of overall cognition, attention and orientation, concept formation and reasoning, construction and motor performance, executive functions, language, and memory. Additionally, HD patients experience a range of sleep disturbances, such as changes in duration, structure, quality, circadian rhythms, as well as parasomnias and specific sleep disorders. The mechanisms that may contribute to CI and sleep alterations in HD patients are numerous. Some are specific to cognitive impairment, such as diabetes mellitus, atrial fibrillation, dyslipidaemia, hypertension, uraemia, oxidative stress, hyperuricemia, and electrolyte imbalances; others are specific to sleep alteration such as sympathetic-vagal imbalance, lower levels of melatonin and vitamin D, and high levels of parathormone. Additionally, there are common risk factors for both CI and sleep disturbances, including chronic inflammation, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease, hypotension, and alterations in cerebral haemodynamics. It has been demonstrated that lower sleep quality and sleep disorders in the general population predict worse cognitive performance, indicating a strong link between sleep health and cognitive functions. Therefore, focusing on both risk factors for HD and sleep disorders appears to be a promising approach for the appropriate clinical management of HD patients. Optimal management of HD patients with IC and sleep disorders should include a multidisciplinary approach capable of defining the characteristics of these conditions, such as prescribing instrumental investigations, conducting detailed cognitive assessments, and implementing sleep therapies. The goal is to equip patients with tools for symptom control and secondary prevention of IC and sleep disorders. From an experimental perspective, pay-

ing attention to risk factors common to IC and sleep disorders in these patients could enhance understanding of the mechanisms underlying IC and sleep disturbances in HD and facilitate the development of new, effective prevention strategies.toprovide

## Biography

**Giulia Belluardo** is a distinguished researcher and academic at the Department of Human Sciences, University of Guglielmo Marconi in Rome, Italy. Her work focuses on advancing knowledge in human sciences through innovative research and interdisciplinary collaboration. Based in Rome, Dr. Belluardo is dedicated to promoting academic excellence and contributing to the global exchange of ideas in her field.



## Delia Teresa Sponza

**Dokuz Eylul University**
**Turkey**

### Emerging Infectious Diseases: Strategies for Prevention and Control

**Abstract:**

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that, according to evidence, can cause diseases ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) or even more severe diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Epidemiology A disease, whether contagious or non-contagious, may be more or less common in some areas and under some conditions among a large number of people. In other words, a disease can be more or less common. The science that studies how diseases spread and what causes them to spread is called epidemiology, which is a branch of medical science. Basically, epidemiology seeks to prevent the occurrence and spread of a disease or to control it if it does spread. Communicable diseases are a type of infectious disease that can be transmitted from person to person or to humans through insects and other animals. This disease can also be transmitted by organisms in contaminated water or food that has been exposed to the environment by an infected person. For example, a sick child's cough is one way to transmit a cold or flu to others, which must be well taken care of and prevented. In general, the factors that because infectious diseases include viruses, bacteria, and parasites. The signs and symptoms of infectious diseases will also vary depending on the agent causing the infection.

## Biography

**Delia Teresa Sponza** is currently working as a professor at Dokuz Eylul University, Department of Environmental Engineering. Scientific study topics are; Environmental engineering microbiology, Environmental engineering ecology, Treatment of fluidized bed and activated sludge systems, Nutrient removal, Activated sludge microbiology, Environmental health, Industrial toxicity and toxicity studies, The effect of heavy metals on microorganisms, Treatment of toxic compounds by anaerobic / aerobic sequential processes, Anaerobic treatment of organic chemicals that cause industrial toxicity and wastewater containing them, Anaerobic treatability of wastewater containing dyes, Treatment of antibiotics with anaerobic and aerobic sequential systems, Anaerobic and aerobic treatment of domestic organic wastes with different industrial treatment sludges, Treatment of polyaromatic compounds with bio-surfactants in anaerobic and aerobic environments, Treatment of petrochemical, Textile and olive processing industry wastewater by sonication, Treatment of olive processing industry wastewater with nanoparticles and the toxicity of nanoparticles. She has many international publications with an H index of 43 and 6300 citations.

## Haftay Abraha Tadesse

Mekelle University
Ethiopia

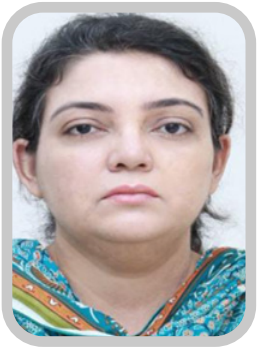
# Distribution of Candida Species and Antifungal Susceptibility Pattern Among Hiv Positive Individuals with Oropharyngeal Infection in Selected Mekelle Health Facilities, Tigray, Northern Ethiopia

**Abstract:**

Oropharyngeal candidiasis (OPC) is the most common opportunistic infection encountered among human immunodeficiency virus-infected patients and is considered an independent predictor of immunodeficiency in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The study aimed to determine the distribution and antifungal susceptibility patterns of Candida species among HIV-positive oropharyngeal patients. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 381 HIV positive individuals with oropharyngeal infections from September 2021 to May 2022. Socio-demographic data on clinical risk factors and oral swabs were collected from the study participants. The collected swab samples were transported to the microbiology laboratory and cultured on Sabouraud dextrose agar containing chloramphenicol. Among the 381 study participants, the overall Candida species isolation rate was 59.8% (228/381). A total of 240 Candida isolates were recovered, with C. albicans being the most predominant species at 151 (62.9%). Among the non-albicans Candida species, the most prevalent were Candida glabrata at 47 (19.6%), followed by Candida tropicalis at 26 (10.8%) and Candida krusei at 16 (6.7%). The isolated Candida species from HAART-naïve individuals and those on HAART were 127 (52.9%) and 113 (47.1%), respectively. The age group of 40-49 years ($p = 0.019$), previous history of antifungal drug treatment ($p = 0.039$), and TB co-infection ($p = 0.041$) were significantly associated with Candida species isolates. Antifungal susceptibility testing was performed on all Candida species isolates, with 12.9% and 9.2% showing resistance to fluconazole and ketoconazole, respectively. Candida species isolation in this study was 59.8%. Both Candida albicans (62.9%) and non-albicans (37.1%) were isolated from a significant number of the study participants. Though not uniform for all Candida species and antifungal drug types, our results showed that non-albicans Candida species drug resistance, especially to azole groups, is increasing.

## Biography

**Haftay Abraha Tadesse** was born and raised in Tigray, Northern Ethiopia. He completed his primary education in Maynebri and pursued his secondary education at Adi-guide Comprehensive Secondary School. Haftay earned both his BSc in Animal Health and MSc in Medical Microbiology from Mekelle University. He has held positions in teaching and research at Mekelle University, where he currently teaches Molecular Biology, Microbiology, and Biochemistry at the College of Veterinary Science. His expertise encompasses various areas, including food and medical microbiology, mycology, virology, public health (focusing on zoonosis and food safety), and molecular biology. Additionally, Haftay is involved in conducting studies in microbiology and molecular biology, specifically related to antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and drug screening across different streams.



## Sadia Suri Kashif

**Ziauddin University**
**Pakistan**

# Neuroprotection from the sea: Shark fish oil as a therapeutic agent in memory impairment

### Abstract:

Shark fish oil, rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), is widely recognized for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and neuroprotective effects. This study evaluated the potential of Carcharhinus bleekeri (shark fish) oil in improving cognitive function in a rodent model of scopolamine-induced amnesia. Using open field and passive avoidance tests, researchers assessed memory and exploratory behavior in male albino mice (n = 40), randomly divided into four groups: control (saline), scopolamine (2 mg/kg), scopolamine + shark fish oil (5 mg/kg/day), and scopolamine + donepezil (3 mg/kg/day), each administered over 21 days. Treatment with shark fish oil significantly improved learning and memory outcomes ($p < 0.01$), restored hippocampal acetylcholine levels ($p < 0.05$), and reduced monoamine degradation compared to the scopolamine group. Histological examination further confirmed protective effects, showing reversal of neuronal damage in the hippocampus. These findings support the role of shark fish oil in mitigating cognitive deficits and neurochemical disruptions associated with chemically-induced memory impairment.

### Biography

**Sadia Kashif** is an Assistant Professor at Ziauddin University, Pakistan, where she serves as both an academician and an active researcher. With a background in Pharmacology, her primary research interest lies in the pharmacological evaluation of natural compounds, with a special focus on their potential in managing psychological health conditions and reproductive disorders. Over the years, Dr. Sadia has developed a strong research portfolio, having authored around more than 20 research papers and 2 book chapters published in reputable journals and has also been serving as an editorial board member. Her work emphasizes the use of plant-based and naturally derived substances as safer, more sustainable therapeutic options, aiming to bridge the gap between traditional remedies and modern scientific validation. In addition to her research, Dr. Sadia is deeply committed to teaching and mentoring, inspiring the next generation of scientists and healthcare professionals. Her contributions reflect a growing effort to integrate natural product research into mainstream pharmacological innovation, with the ultimate goal of improving patient outcomes and expanding treatment options.

**Sobhan Khodadadi Arpanahi**

University of Cambridge,
Iran

## Binary and weighted network analysis and its applications to functional connectivity in subjective memory complaints: A resting-state fMRI approach

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Despite normal cognitive abilities, subjective memory complaints (SMC) are common in older adults and are linked to mild memory impairment. SMC may be a sign of subtle cognitive decline and underlying pathological changes, according to research; however, there is not enough data to support the use of resting-state functional connectivity to identify early changes in the brain network before cognitive symptoms manifest.

**Materials and methods:** In this study, the topological structure and regional connectivity of the brain functional network in SMC individuals were analyzed using graph theoretical analysis in both weighted and binarized network models, alongside healthy controls. Resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging data was collected from 24 SMCs and 39 cognitively normal people. Analysis of both binary and weighted graph theory was done using the Dosenbach Atlas as a basis based on area under curves (AUCs) for the graph network parameters, which comprised of six node metrics and nine global measures. We then performed group comparisons using statistical analyses based on Network-Based Statistics functional connectomes. Finally, the relationship between global graph measures and cognition was examined using neuropsychological tests such as the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Alzheimer Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS score).

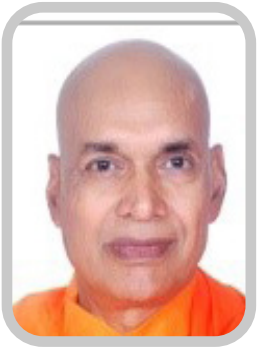
**Results:** The topologic properties of brain functional connectomes at both global and nodal levels were tested. The SMC patients showed increased functional connectivity in clustering coefficient global ($P < 0.00001$), global efficiency ($P < 0.00001$), and normalized characteristic path length or Lambda ($P < 0.00001$), while there was decreased functional connectivity in Modularity ($P < 0.04542$), characteristic path length (0.00001), and small worldness or Sigma ($P < 0.00001$) in binary networks model. In contrast, SMC patients only exhibited decreased functional connectivity in Assortativity identified by weighted networks model. Furthermore, some brain regions located in the default mode network, sensorimotor, occipital, and cingu-

lo-opercular network in SMC patients showed altered nodal centralities. No significant correlation was found between global metrics and MMSE scores in both groups using binary metrics. However, in cognitively normal individuals, negative correlation was observed with weighted metrics in global and local efficiency and Lambda. While In SMC patients, a significant positive correlation was found between ADAS scores and local efficiency in both binary and weighted metrics.

**Conclusion:** The findings suggest that functional impairments in SMC patients might be associated with disrupttions in the global and regional topological organization of the brain's functional connectome, offering new and significant insights into the pathophysiological mechanisms underlying SMC.

## Biography

**Sobhan Khodadadi Arpanahi,** is set to begin his PhD in Medicine at the University of Cambridge in October 2025, having been awarded the prestigious Cambridge Trust Scholarship—granted annually to a select group of top-performing international candidates. His doctoral research at the Department of Medicine will center on integrating multimodal neuroimaging with AI-driven analysis, aiming to enhance the diagnosis and treatment of traumatic brain injuries and neurodegenerative diseases. He previously earned a Master's degree in Biomedical Engineering, graduating top of his class with a perfect GPA of 4.0/4.0. Additionally, he achieved a national ranking within the top 1% in Iran's highly competitive Master's entrance examinations. Beyond his academic achievements, he has taught advanced courses in medical imaging, signal processing, medical devices, and neuroscience/neuroimaging at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. He remains deeply committed to a career that bridges research, clinical application, and education



## Sumedh Thero

**ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute**
**India**

## Yoga and meditation for brain injury and rehabilitation

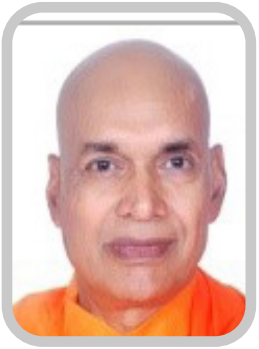
**Abstract:**

Study participants highlighted that the practice of yoga and meditation is more effective for pre-initiates, i.e. those who are not trained in any meditation practice. Other research has shown that the increase of various dimensions of the level of consciousness through yoga and meditation is responsible for improved cognitive factors and consciousness overall. Experimental results show that combined practice of yoga and meditation can improve a person's social, self, physical, and emotional consciousness leading to positive outcomes. The effectiveness of meditation varies from person to person, and no two participants are the same. However, people with disabilities have found that engaging in meditative practices has helped them reduce physical symptoms, as well as improved mental health. He explained that when we meditate, our main goal is to gain a deeper understanding of our true self, break habits of self-doubt, and reduce the impact of negative emotions. Meditation is a very powerful tool to help us become more aware of ourselves. It helps us understand who we really are, what makes us happy, and what keeps us stuck. Long periods of practice and study can have a significant impact on mental and spiritual consciousness. When there is a lot of stress, it is nice to be able to not only teach peace, love, and happiness, but to feel good about yourself and others' lives in the process. Meditation is a part of yoga because it helps a person focus on being positive about life. Practicing both yoga and meditation is beneficial in every situation for overall health and wellness.

**Keywords:** sleeping better, anxiety, Meditation, Neurological, Memory loss, Spiritual

### Biography

**Sumedh Thero (Dr Banwari Lal Suman,)** Ph D (Agro) Ex Prof. Principal Scientist (Agronomy) ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, India Trainer Teacher Vipasana Meditation & Monks ordination 2009 to Continue. Organized National Seminars, Author of 33 Books in Hindi & English, over 350 research, popular articles. Founder Ancient Buddhism ISSN 2395-471X Supervised ; 2 Ph. D. 7 M. Sc. These in Crop Production and Soils management, Visited; Myanmar in Dec 2004, USA 2006, Nepal 2019, Sri Lanka 2012, 2017, 2018, 2019, Thailand 2017, 2024. Monastery: Sumedh Bhoomi Buddha Vihar, Dr Ambedkar Park, Jhansipura, Lalitpur.



## Sumedh Thero

**ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute**
**India**

# Yoga and meditation for brain injury and rehabilitation

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## Biography

**Sumedh Thero (Dr Banwari Lal Suman,)** Ph D (Agro) Ex Prof. Principal Scientist (Agronomy) ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, India Trainer Teacher Vipasana Meditation & Monks ordination 2009 to Continue. Organized National Seminars, Author of 33 Books in Hindi & English, over 350 research, popular articles. Founder Ancient Buddhism ISSN 2395-471X Supervised ; 2 Ph. D. 7 M. Sc. These in Crop Production and Soils management, Visited; Myanmar in Dec 2004, USA 2006, Nepal 2019, Sri Lanka 2012, 2017, 2018, 2019, Thailand 2017, 2024. Monastery: Sumedh Bhoomi Buddha Vihar, Dr Ambedkar Park, Jhansipura, Lalitpur.

**Suhaylah Adam**

St Mary's Hospital
UK

## A case of lithium toxicity induced cerebellitis and hydrocephalus: the role of steroids and intracranial bolt monitoring

**Abstract:**

Lithium is a mood stabilising drug that is indicated in the treatment of bipolar disorder. It has a narrow therapeutic index and requires regular plasma concentration monitoring to avoid toxicity.

A woman in her 20s presented to hospital with vomiting and abdominal pain after taking an overdose of lithium tablets, as well as smaller quantities of tramadol, methylphenidate and ibuprofen. She developed worsening drowsiness and oliguria. Repeat blood tests revealed an acute kidney injury stage III and a lithium concentration of 6.89 mmol/L. She was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit for intubation and filtration.

Clinical examination revealed global flaccid tone and hyperreflexia. Intracranial CT and MRI revealed cerebellitis and worsening supratentorial hydrocephalus. Following discussion between neurologists, radiologists, neurosurgeons and intensivists, she received a trial of dexamethasone to reduce cerebral oedema as well as undergoing intracranial bolt insertion to monitor the hydrocephalus.

Repeat intracranial imaging confirmed improving oedema and hydrocephalus. Her clinical symptoms improved, therefore the bolt was removed and she was successfully extubated.

This case highlights the severe complications of a lithium overdose that required input from several specialities. Given the paucity in the literature regarding the role of steroids and intracranial bolt insertion in rare lithium induced neurological sequalae such as cerebellitis and hydrocephalus, these areas require further research to guide future management. The successful outcome was indeed the result of coordinated care amongst the multidisciplinary team.

## Biography

**Suhaylah Adam** obtained her BSc in Biomedical Sciences and MBBS from King's College London. She has worked as a resident doctor (Senior House Officer) in Intensive Care Medicine at St Mary's Hospital in London and is hoping to pursue a career in Internal Medicine before applying for speciality training.

DAY- 02

# POSTER PRESENTATIONS

06-07, NOVEMBER 2025

LONDON, UK

**Yuxi Liu**

Peking Union Medical Collage
China

## HPV Vaccination Willingness Under Resource Inequities: Momentary Intervention Effects of Educational Videos

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is a major global public health issue, with cervical cancer remaining one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths among women. However, in China, HPV vaccination rates are highly uneven, with rural areas showing considerably lower coverage compared to urban regions. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of momentary interventions, specifically educational videos, in enhancing HPV vaccination willingness among university students, particularly in resource-limited settings.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted among university students from 23 universities in Beijing, China, to assess their willingness to receive the HPV vaccine. Following the survey, a momentary intervention in the form of a 5-min educational video was implemented to improve knowledge and attitudes about HPV. Data were collected before and after the intervention, focusing on knowledge, attitudes, and willingness to vaccinate. Statistical analyses, including logistic regression and latent change models, were used to assess the impact of the intervention.

**Findings:** A total of 6,244 valid responses were analysed. The study found considerable improvements in HPV vaccination willingness post-intervention, particularly among respondents who were initially hesitant or unwilling. The educational video intervention notably increased vaccination willingness from 33.41% to 53.37%. Knowledge about HPV also improved considerably, and attitudes towards the vaccine became more positive. Factors such as gender, place of origin, family support, and vaccine accessibility were found to influence willingness to vaccinate, with rural residents and those with higher family support showing stronger intent to vaccinate.

**Interpretation:** Momentary interventions, such as educational videos, are a cost-effective and efficient approach for promoting HPV vaccination. While the intervention successfully

improved knowledge and attitudes, structural barriers, such as vaccine accessibility and affordability, still pose considerable challenges. This study suggests that policymakers enhance resource allocation and address socioeconomic factors to further improve vaccination rates, particularly in underserved areas.

## Biography

**Yuxi Liu** is a medical professional affiliated with Peking Union Medical College in Beijing, China. With a strong background in medical sciences, Yuxi is dedicated to advancing healthcare through research and clinical practice.

**Natalia Kaminsky**
Long Island Jewish Medical Center
USA

**Cipriana Clores**
Northwell LIJ
USA

# CLABSI Reduction in Dialysis Units Through Protocol Optimization, Staff Education, and Compliance Monitoring

## Abstract:

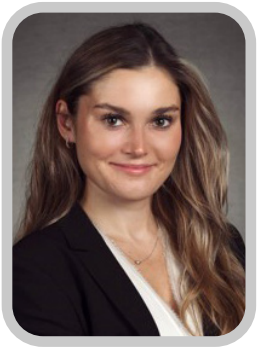
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI) present a significant risk to dialysis patients, primarily due to prolonged central line use. At our facility, baseline rates in 2024 reached 9 infections per 1,000 catheter days, prompting a multi-pronged quality improvement initiative. Key interventions included revising the scrub-the-hub protocol to align with IFU standards, implementing Tego cap changes each treatment, introducing a structured algorithm for non-tunneled to tunneled catheter conversions, and establishing a pre-procedural checklist requiring dual CHG baths and MRSA/MSSA screening with targeted decolonization. Comprehensive staff education, simulation training, and real-time compliance audits reinforced adherence. Additional measures, such as dedicated drainage line holders and waste bucket changes between patients, further reduced cross-contamination risk.

Post-implementation (July 2024–2025), CLABSI rates dropped to zero, with projected cost avoidance of approximately $48,108 per prevented event (AHRQ estimates). This project demonstrates that targeted protocol revisions, combined with continuous staff engagement and monitoring, can achieve sustained elimination of CLABSIs in high-risk dialysis populations.

## Biography

**Natalia Kaminsky,** MSN, RN, CIC, is a Senior Infection Preventionist specializing in emergency medicine and acute care infection prevention. She has led multiple successful HAI reduction initiatives and is an advocate for evidence-based practice and interdisciplinary collaboration.

**Cipriana Clores,** BSN, RN, CIC, is a Senior Infection Preventionist with expertise in emergency medicine and acute care. She has spearheaded numerous initiatives to reduce healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and is a strong advocate for evidence-based practices and interdisciplinary teamwork.



## Julia Baran

**Thomas Jefferson University**
**USA**

# Suspected Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura Secondary to Anaplasmosis Phagocytophilum Infection: A Case Report

**Abstract:**

Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP) is an autoimmune condition characterized by IgG sensitization to circulating platelets, resulting in platelet destruction. While viral infections are established triggers, secondary ITP with tick-borne disease is rare. We present the first case report of ITP following infection with Anaplasmosis Phagocytophilum in an immunocompetent patient. A 61-year-old male presented with fever, chills, headache, and fever after travel to Maine. No petechiae, purpura, skin rashes, or bleeding were observed. Given the patient's travel history, doxycycline, atovaquone, and azithromycin were initiated empirically. Laboratory evaluation revealed mild transaminitis, hyponatremia, and platelets of 8 K/uL, which declined to 3 K/uL within six hours following admission. Two units of platelets were administered, which increased counts to 4 and 7 K/uL. Given minimal response to transfusions, a diagnosis of ITP was suspected. Two doses of IVIG were pursued, increasing platelets to 17 K/uL. Serology confirmed Anaplasma Phagocytophilum, and the course of doxycycline was completed. Of note, hepatitis panel, viral respiratory PCR, and blood cultures were negative. Anaplasma Phagocytophilum is well-known in literature to ensue thrombocytopenia and elevated transaminases; however, no published reports have described the use of platelet transfusions and IVIG for ITP in the setting of tick-borne disease. This case demonstrates a need for further evaluation in febrile patients with travel history, particularly when viral serologies are negative. Tick-borne diseases should be included in the differential diagnosis for immunocompetent febrile patients in endemic areas. Monitoring with CBC is recommended for suspected cases for evaluation of possible underlying ITP.

## Biography

**Julia Baran** completed her B.A. in Biochemistry from Barnard College, Columbia University and is pursuing her M.D. at Sidney Kimmel Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University. At the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, she has authored more than 30 research contributions and received multiple awards for research and academic excellence.

## Semiachkina-Glushkovskaya Anastassia

**Saratov State University**
**Russia**

### Plasmalogens reduce the level of beta amyloid in mouse brain and improve cognitive functions

**Abstract:**

Amyloid beta (Aβ) is a product of neuronal metabolism that is involved in maintaining brain homeostasis. In the normal state, intensive Aβ formation in the brain is accompanied by its effective clearance. However, excessive accumulation of Aβ is observed in the aging brain and in subjects with Alzheimer's disease (AD) leading to cognitive impairment and memory loss. There are no effective methods for reducing Aβ levels in the brain and treating AD, and therefore the development of innovative strategies in this area is an urgent task for medicine. Plasmalogens is one of the key brain lipids that can be beneficial for AD and cognitive aging. Here we investigated the efficacy of plasmalogens in promoting clearance of Aβ and improving cognitive function in AD mice and mice of different ages. The results demonstrated that plasmalogens effectively reduce Aβ levels in the brain and facilitate learning in aged but in not old mice. In AD mice, plasmalogens improve clearance of Aβ, which is associated with an increase in general motor activity, improvement of emotional status and learning ability. In sum, our data suggest that plasmalogens could be a promising candidate for concomitant therapy of AD and age-related brain diseases to enhance clearance of Aβ from the brain and cognitive functions. This study was supported by the RSF project No. 24-75-10047.

**Biography**

**Anastasiia Semiachkina-Glushkovskaia,** student of the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology of the Saratov State University. She develops software for analyzing biological experiments, including automated systems for tracking the operational behavior of rodents in natural cage conditions.

## Konstancia Sonina

**Saratov State University**
**Russia**

### Limitations of effectiveness of phototherapy of alzheimer's disease

**Abstract:**

The number of people with Alzheimer's disease (AD) continues to rise among individuals aged over 65. Photobiomodulation (PBM) is recognized as promising therapeutic approach for AD. However, the age-specific sensitivity to PBM remains unclear, highlighting the need to study the efficacy of the therapeutic effects of PBM across different age groups. In this study on mice, we demonstrate that PBM enhances brain lymphatic functions following meningeal lymphatic vessels (MLV) injury. Furthermore, we show that PBM during sleep provides more effective Aβ clearance from the brain compared to PBM at the waking state. Results of our research shed light on the mechanism underlying PBM's effects, demonstrating its ability to stimulate lymphatic drainage and promote Aβ removal via the lymphatic pathway. The superior impact of PBM on brain lymphatics during sleep opens a new niche in the study of restorative functions of sleep and provides a foundation for developing innovative "smart sleep" technologies for AD therapy. Given the limited efficacy and safety concerns of pharmacological AD treatments, PBM as a non-invasive and safe approach holds high potential for implementation in clinical practice in the treatment of brain diseases associated with lymphatic disorders, including AD, Parkinson's diseases, glioma, traumatic brain injury, and intracranial hemorrhages. This study was supported by the RSF project No. 23-75-30001

**Biography**

**Konstancia Sonina,** student of the Faculty of Biology, Department of Human and Animal Physiology of the Saratov State University. Research interests lie in the development of breakthrough non-invasive technologies for stimulating the functions of meningeal lymphatic vessels and brain drainage.

**Hiba Akber**

The Indus Hospital and Health Network
Pakistan

# Frequency and associated factors of Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis at a tertiary care hospital, Karachi, Pakistan

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that is a major cause of illness and death worldwide. Risk factors for mortality in patients with extra pulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) include certain sites of disease other coexisting conditions, including HIV/AIDS; low socioeconomic status, and national origin. The primary aim of this study is to identify the frequency and factors associated with different types of EPTB.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study conducted in the Internal Medicine Inpatient and Outpatient Department at the Indus Hospital Karachi from Sep 2022 to May 2023 with a total of 193 patients diagnosed with clinically or bacteriologically proven EPTB, recruited in this study with informed consent. Patients were interviewed through a pre-designed questionnaire to obtain demographic information and end stage renal disease (ESRD) / chronic kidney disease (CKD) or HIV. Performa had also included questions regarding risk factors of EPTB.

**Results:** The total number of the patients included were 193 among which are 62.69% (121/193) females & 37.31% (72/193) males with mean age of 31.23±14.9 years. Most frequent sites of EPTB were reported to be pleural (30.1%) followed by abdominal (28%) and lymph nodes (24.4%) primarily. Among associated and risk factors, 70.5% (137/193) patients experienced weight loss & 64.8% (125/193) patients were vaccinated for BCG, 55.4% (107/193) patients had a history of TB contact and among them 79.4% had Pulmonary TB contact. 81.3% (157/193) patients were new EPTB cases while 18.7% (36/193) had a previous history of TB. Almost 96% were on first line anti-tuberculous medications.

**Conclusion:** Our study demonstrated that the common EPTB were pleural tuberculosis followed by abdominal and lymph nodes. The clinicians should be alert to the presence of concurrent tuberculosis in EPTB, and all suspected cases of EPTB should be assessed for concomitant PTB to determine whether the case is infectious and to help for early diagnosis and treatment.

## Biography

**Hiba Akber** is affiliated with the Department of Internal Medicine at Indus Hospital and Health Network in Karachi, Pakistan. She contributes to advancing healthcare in the region through her expertise in internal medicine.

# ACCEPTED PRESENTATIONS

06-07, NOVEMBER 2025

LONDON, UK

## Ilkay Irem Ozbek

**Bogazici University**
**Turkey**

### 3D Brain Models to Reveal the Effects of Curcumin on Parkinson's Disease

**Abstract:**

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most prevalent neurodegenerative disease; more than 1% of the population over the age of 65 suffers from this disease, and this number is predicted to double by 2030. Drug screening platforms that mimic the metabolism of Parkinson's are desperately required to unravel the characteristics and drug response of this disease. 3D in vitro neurodegenerative disease models have been presented as an effective approach that overcomes the drawbacks of 2D and animal models. Curcumin has a significant role in PD due to its anti-inflammatory and antiapoptotic antioxidant traits. In this work, neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells are differentiated into neuron-like cells employing retinoic acid and BDNF. Then, 3D brain models are developed utilizing a 3D bioprinter and hydrogel composed of gelatin and alginate with differentiated neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells. To induce PD-related features, rotenone is applied to both the 3D bioprinted brain models and the models exposed to curcumin treatment. The same procedure is also applied to 2D cell cultures. The metabolic activities of cells in 2D cultures and in the scaffolds are determined using staining techniques under a fluorescent microscope. This study aims to reveal whether curcumin has any neuroprotective effect on PD. The viability of cells and the 3D scaffold integrity were maintained successfully over 20 days. Curcumin at high concentrations showed a toxic effect; however, further inquiries are needed to conclude.

### Biography

**Ilkay Irem Ozbek** completed her MSc at Bogaziçi University and continues her doctorate at the same institution. She worked on developing a genome-scale model of medulloblastoma, pharmacokinetic modeling, 3D in vitro cancer models, and neurogenerative diseases.

## Madeha Ishag Adam Abdalrahim

Fujian Medical University
China

### Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor and brain- derived neurotrophic factor regulate the interaction between astrocytes and Schwann cells at the trigeminal root entry zone

**Abstract:**

The trigeminal root entry zone is the zone at which the myelination switches from peripheral Schwann cells to central oligodendrocytes. Its special anatomical and physiological structure renders it susceptible to nerve injury. The etiology of most primary trigeminal neuralgia is closely related to microvascular compression of the trigeminal root entry zone. This study aimed to develop an efficient in vitro model mimicking the glial environment of trigeminal root entry zone as a tool to investigate the effects of glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor and brain-derived neurotrophic factor on the structural and functional integrity of trigeminal root entry zone and modulation of cellular interactions. Primary astrocytes and Schwann cells isolated from trigeminal root entry zone of postnatal rats were inoculated into a two-well silicon culture insert to mimic the trigeminal root entry zone microenvironment and treated with glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor and brain-derived neurotrophic factor. In monoculture, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor promoted the migration of Schwann cells, but it did not have effects on the migration of astrocytes. In the co-culture system, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor promoted the bidirectional migration of astrocytes and Schwann cells. Brain-derived neurotrophic factors markedly promoted the activation and migration of astrocytes. However, in the co-culture system, brain-derived neurotrophic factor inhibited the migration of astrocytes and Schwann cells to a certain degree. These findings suggest that glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor and brain-derived neurotrophic factor are involved in the regulation of the astrocyte-Schwann cell interaction in the co-culture system derived from the trigeminal root entry zone. This system can be used as a cell model to study the mechanism of glial dysregulation associated with trigeminal nerve injury and possible therapeutic interventions.

**Biography**

**Madeha** has completed her master's degree in neurology from Fujian Medical University and MBBS from University of Gezira. She is a member of Sudanese medical association. Also, I am a member of OWSD. She has published several research papers in reputable journals.

## Luca Campisi

**Flashtox srl**
**Italy**

### NAMs: investigating the Neurological Effects of Micro- and Nanoplastics

**Abstract:**

The pervasive presence of micro- and nanoplastics in the environment has raised growing concerns regarding their potential impact on human health, particularly at the neurological level. The study aims to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the effects of these plastic particles on the nervous system. By employing a multidisciplinary approach that integrates toxicological, molecular, and behavioural analyses, the study seeks to elucidate the mechanisms by which micro- and nanoplastics may influence neurodevelopment, synaptic function, and neural integrity. NAMSs will be identified, evaluated and if suitable used to assess the accumulation and distribution of these particles within neural tissues, as well as their potential to induce neuroinflammation, oxidative stress, and cognitive alterations. The findings are expected to contribute valuable insights into the risks associated with environmental plastic contamination and inform future strategies for public health protection and environmental management.

**Biography**

**Luca Campisi** is the Owner and Managing Director of Flashtox S.r.l., Italy. He leads the Toxicology and Food/Nutritional Toxicology Unit, as well as the Regulatory and Food Science Unit within the organization. Campisi's work focuses on food safety, applied toxicology, and chemical risk assessment, ensuring regulatory compliance and the protection of human health. In addition to his leadership role at Flashtox, he collaborates academically with the University of Pisa and the University of Chieti-Pescara, contributing to research and education in the fields of toxicology and food science.

## Nevin Essel Boakye

**University of Nottingham**
**UK**

### The Efficacy of Current Pharmacological Therapies for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: A Systematic Review and (Network) Meta-analysis

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a neurodegenerative disease, characterised by the progressive degeneration of upper and lower motor neurons. Its progression leads to severe and debilitating motor impairment. Current pharmacological therapies, while not curative, are primarily designed to attenuate and alleviate its associated symptoms. Despite recent therapeutic approvals, existing studies have only evaluated these therapies in isolation, leaving the therapeutic hierarchy of performance for patients unresolved. This study provides the first comparative evaluation of the four approved ALS therapies (Riluzole, Edaravone, AMX0035, and Tofersen).

**Methods:** A systematic review and (network) meta-analysis synthesis were conducted in accordance with the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. To identify relevant research articles, database searches were conducted on PubMed, COCHRANE Library, Embase, ICTRP, CT.gov. Pairwise (PMA) and Network (NMA) meta- analyses were conducted to examine the individual efficacy of each of the included therapies (assessing functional outcomes, respiratory function, and muscle strength) and to comparatively assess these therapies, respectively.

**Results:** Of the 1,442 articles, 10 met the inclusion criteria. The PMA found that all the therapies displayed improved functional outcomes relative to placebo. On respiratory function decline, only AMX0035 and Tofersen showed a statistically significant beneficial effect. For muscle strength decline, only Edaravone was found to exert a statistically significant effect. The NMA, as assessed by ALSFRS-R scores, ranked the efficacy of AMX0035 first, followed by Edaravone and Tofersen, although overall differences were not statistically significant for all included therapies - Riluzole: n/a.

**Conclusion:** The efficacy of current ALS therapies although appear to confer beneficial effects, the limited sample size warrants cautious interpretation of the results. Nonetheless, the combination therapy, AMX0035, being revealed as the most effective treatment highlights

the therapeutic potential of combination approaches targeting multiple pathological mechanisms in ALS.

## Biography

**Nevin Essel Boakye** is a second-year graduate-entry medical student at the University of Nottingham. He recently completed a BSc in Biomedical Science at the University of Leicester, graduating with First- Class Honours. His dissertation - "The Efficacy of Current Pharmacological Therapies for ALS: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis"- ranked in the top 5% of his cohort and sparked a deep interest in evidence-based approaches to neurological disease. Originally from Ghana and raised in London, Nevin brings a strong foundation in clinical science and a lived understanding of resilience, having self-funded both degrees through part-time work. He aspires to pursue a surgical career, with particular interest in neurosurgery or orthopaedics. This will be his first academic presentation, marking the start of a journey into clinical research and academic surgery.

## Arfan Ahmed

**Weill Cornell Medicine**
**Qatar**

### Transforming mental health with AI: Insights from the ai center for precision health

**Abstract:**

We will explore the transformative potential of AI in the field of mental health. By leveraging wearable devices and advanced AI algorithms, we aim to provide personalized and precise health interventions. Through this lens, we will highlight the innovative work being conducted at the AI Center for Precision Health, showcasing how AI and wearable technology are being integrated to improve patient outcomes and advance our understanding of mental health conditions.Conclusion: The efficacy of current ALS therapies although appear to confer beneficial effects, the limited sample size warrants cautious interpretation of the results. Nonetheless, the combination therapy, AMX0035, being revealed as the most effective treatment highlights the therapeutic potential of combination approaches targeting multiple pathological mechanisms in ALS.

**Biography**

**Arfan Ahmed** is an accomplished researcher and academic affiliated with Weill Cornell Medicine in Doha, Qatar. His work centers on advancing research in population health sciences and precision medicine, with a strong focus on integrating artificial intelligence into healthcare innovation. As an Assistant Professor of Research, Dr. Ahmed plays a key role in fostering interdisciplinary collaboration and promoting cutting-edge scientific discovery. His contributions continue to support the mission of Weill Cornell Medicine in driving excellence in education, research, and clinical care.

## Alieh Bashghareh

**Shahroud university of medical scineces**
**Iran**

### Dynamic changes in the hippocampus following ischemia-reperfusion

**Abstract:**

Ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury initiates a complex cascade of pathological events in the hippocampus, including widespread neuronal loss, activation of inflammatory pathways, significant suppression of antioxidant defense systems, and alterations in the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). However, the exact pattern of BDNF expression changes across different time points following I/R injury remains unclear. Adult male rats underwent I/R surgery using a bilateral common carotid artery occlusion model, followed by reperfusion periods of 6 hours, 12 hours, 2 days, 5 days, and 7 days. BDNF expression levels and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity were assessed using ELISA, neuronal damage was evaluated by Nissl staining, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) expression was assessed immunohistochemically. This study observed significant neuronal damage in the hippocampal CA1 region, characterized by increased dark neuron counts, which peaked at 12 hours post-ischemia. Concurrently, BDNF expression was significantly reduced at 12 hours and 5 days post-ischemia, with notable decreases also observed at 2 and 7 days. Conversely, TNF-α levels showed a significant increase at 6 and 12 hours and 5 days post-ischemia, indicating a biphasic inflammatory response. Furthermore, SOD activity was significantly decreased across all ischemic groups compared to the sham group, highlighting a compromised antioxidant defense. Our findings reveal a critical temporal cascade following I/R injury, characterized by early neuronal damage, dynamic BDNF modulation, and biphasic inflammation. A reduction in BDNF, accompanied by increased TNF-α and decreased SOD, underscores the connection between oxidative stress, inflammation, and neurotrophic support in ischemic brain injury. This study highlights the potential for strategies that target early oxidative stress and sustained inflammation to preserve BDNF and enhance stroke recovery outcomes.

**Keywords:** Ischemia/reperfusion injury, BDNF, TNF-α, hippocampus, Different time points

## Biography

**Alieh Bashghareh** is a dedicated researcher and faculty member at Shahroud University of Medical Sciences in Shahroud, Iran. With a strong academic background in medical sciences, she is actively involved in research, education, and community health advancement. Dr. Bashghareh's work focuses on improving healthcare outcomes through evidence-based practices and interdisciplinary collaboration. Her commitment to scientific excellence and education contributes significantly to the academic and research mission of Shahroud University of Medical Sciences

## Melese Alemnew Ayal

**Bahir Dar Health Science College**
**Ethiopia**

### Treatment outcomes of chronic liver disease and associated factors among patients treated at hospitals in Bahir Dar city, north-west Ethiopia

**Abstract:**

Chronic liver disease is an on-going loss of liver structure and functions that lasts for at least six months. About 1.5 billion population suffered with this devastating disease worldwide. The aim of this study was to assess the treatment outcome and associated factors in patients with chronic liver disease at Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia. A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in both governmental and private hospitals of Bahir Dar city from January to August 2024. All patients with liver disease for at least six months and treated for their specific causes and/or complications were included. Descriptive statistics was employed to explain socio-demographic and relevant clinical characteristics. Binary logistic regression was employed to determine associated factors with poor treatment outcome. Texts, tables and charts used to present statistically and/or clinically significant results. A p-value of $< 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. A total of 213 medical records of chronic liver disease patients were reviewed. Most of the study participants (72.8%) were male and resided in rural area (63.8%). Viral hepatitis was the most frequent (60.0%) etiology followed by parasitic (23.0%) and alcohol misuse (11.5%). The percentage of patients with chronic liver disease who experienced poor treatment outcomes was 39.0% and 54.2% were not taking medications specifically tailored to their condition. Stages of chronic liver disease (AOR = 2.68; 95%CI: 1.50–4.76, p = 0.001), carcinoma status (AOR = 2.68; 95%CI: 1.07–6.68, p = 0.035) and treatment duration (AOR = 0.38; 95%CI: 0.15–0.98, p = 0.045) were independent predictors for poor treatment outcome. The overall treatment outcome of chronic liver disease in our study was inadequate. Decompensated stages of cirrhosis, cellular carcinoma and shorter treatment duration were significant factors of treatment failure. Timely initiation of appropriate therapy is warranted to improve the treatment outcome of chronic liver disease patients.

### Biography

**Melese Alemnew Ayal** had completed his master's degree in clinical pharmacy at the age of 26 from Addis Ababa University. He is the lecturer of Bahir Dar Health Science College; He have been in academia for more than 5 years. He published more than four papers in renowned journals, and his research focuses on infectious disease.

## Gude Tejaswini

**University College of Medical Sciences and GTB Hospital
India**

### Concomitant subclinical pulmonary tuberculosis in patients with extra- pulmonary tuberculosis

**Abstract:**

Concomitant subclinical pulmonary TB (PTB) in extra-pulmonary TB (EPTB) patients poses a significant challenge. Undiagnosed due to absent respiratory symptoms, it facilitates silent Mycobacterium.tuberculosis transmission and complicates treatment. Early detection is crucial for optimizing patient management, preventing disease progression, and mitigating community spread, highlighting the need for enhanced diagnostic strategies and clinical vigilance in high-burden areas.

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) in extra- pulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) patients who lacked respiratory symptoms. Key objectives included identifying this concomitant subclinical PTB through comprehensive clinical, radiological (CXR and CECT), and microbiological screening, and characterizing the socio-demographic profile of affected individuals. Sixty-two newly diagnosed EPTB patients, aged over 12 and asymptomatic for pulmonary disease, were enrolled. Participants underwent CXR, sputum tests (AFB smear, LJ culture, Gene- Xpert MTB), and CECT chest. Routine blood work and sociodemographic data were also collected.

38.7% with extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) also had concomitant subclinical pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB). Chest X-rays showed abnormalities in 59.7% of cases, with 17.7% suggestive of PTB. Microbiological tests like sputum AFB smear, Gene-Xpert, and culture had low positivity rates. Contrast-enhanced CT (CECT) of the chest was the most effective diagnostic tool, identifying PTB in 38.7% of patients. Subclinical PTB was more prevalent in males, smokers, alcohol users, and those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds.

**Biography**

**Gude Tejaswini,** an alumna of Maulana Azad Medical College (MBBS), is currently pursuing her MD in Internal Medicine at University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS), Delhi. Demonstrating a well-rounded engagement, she served on her college magazine's editorial board and was an active member of the Resident Doctors' Association at UCMS.

## Yacob Mathai Kunnathazhath

**Marma Health Centre**
**India**

### Should we test and treat the fever triggers or the fever that creates the immune system against the fever triggers?

**Abstract:**

Fever is one of the least knowledgeable topics in modern science.

Looking at medical journals and medical books, modern science does not even know the basic facts about fever.Modern science does not know what the purpose of fever is, what fever is, what to do to get a fever, how to diagnose it, and how to treat it because of a lack of precise definition.

What are the triggers of fever? What are they?

Fever triggers are substances and their actions that trigger the immune system to induce fever. These substances reduce heat, increase inflammation, and reduce blood flow.Fever triggers include water below body temperature, soft drinks, ice cream, weather, medications including paracetamol2 that reduce body heat and increase inflammation, etc.Decreased blood flow due to severe inflammation is the sole trigger for fever. Any substance that is cooling or reducing temperature (antipyretic) is a fever stimulant because it increases inflammation and reduces blood flow. Antipyretics are the only substances needed to induce fever in any organism. By using antipyretics in anyone, anyone can reduce the body's heat energy and cause inflammation and fever within a few hours. The causes of fever triggers, the triggers of fever, and the substances produced by the immune system fight against the triggers of fever, their functions are not the same, and they are opposite to each other. Fever triggers caused by external factors are always harmful to the body, but a fever that builds immunity against it is always beneficial to the body. Fever is the body's defense mechanism against the triggers (inflammation) of fever. The current definition of fever does not mention any fever-triggering substances. Therefore, fever triggers are not included in fever testing or treatment. Rather than identifying and eliminating the triggers of fever, today's definition, testing, and treatment focus on identifying and eliminating the substances the immune system produces to fight against the triggers of fever. Today's fever treatment destroys the substances that create immunity against the triggers of fever and increase the triggers of fever. In addition, today fe-

ver is diagnosed and treated as hyperthermia, the opposite of fever. Eliminating fever, which creates immunity against fever stimuli, and treating fever as hyperthermia will increase morbidity and mortality. It is not a treatment according to any scientific law in the world today, but a murder attempt. The treatment of fever triggers is to reduce fever triggers. The only solution against fever triggers is to increase blood flow and reduce inflammation. This is an immutable scientific fact. The basic elements necessary for a scientific treatment are not provided in fever treatment. Fever should be checked and treated, not for the fever, but for its triggers. The only solution against fever triggers is to increase blood flow and reduce inflammation. This is an immutable scientific fact.

## Biography

A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 36 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published Ten books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines. I have published 14 articles on fever in various journals.After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.

## Madeleine Bell

**ISGlobal**
**UK**

### Computer aided detection for tuberculosis triage in people with HIV

**Abstract:**

Computer aided diagnosis (CAD) is a WHO recommended means to increase tuberculosis detection, with great potential to improve health equity in low- and middle-income countries. For people with HIV (PWHIV) more data is required to ascertain its current diagnostic performance in relation to WHO triage product profile targets (TPP) (>90% sensitivity >70% specificity).

We performed a retrospective diagnostic accuracy study combining data from three prospective cohort studies from March 2015 to November 2024. Participants were all PWHIV who had presented with presumptive tuberculosis. Their chest X-rays were interpreted by CAD4TB and qXR CAD programmes and diagnostic accuracy assessed using area under the receiver operating curves (AUC) against composite microbiological standards (MRS). Thresholds were identified according to WHO TPP and resultant sensitivities and specificities explored.

For the 648 enrolled participants, there was a TB prevalence of 16.67% by the MRS. CAD AUCs of 0.754 (0.702-0.806) for CAD4TB and 0.693 (0.635-0.751) for qXR. For CD4<200 a target sensitivity of 90% resulted in a specificity of 26.4% (17.6-27.0) for CAD4TB and 20.7% (12.7-30.7) for qXR. This was substantially lower than the specificity attainted for the total study population of 39.6% (35.3-44.1) and 26.9% (23.0-31.0) for CAD4TB and qXR respectively. Subgroup analysis by age, sex and country revealed no statistically significant differences in AUC.

CAD's performance in PWHIV is markedly lower than WHO targets for a triage test. Analysis by CD4 count categories indicates that CAD algorithms perform more poorly for participants with CD4<200, and this is likely to have implications for clinical decision-makers

### Biography

**Madeleine Bell** has completed her masters in Global health from ISGlobal-Universitat de Barcelona following on from her medical degree at Barts & The London Medical School. She is currently working in Emergency Medicine in Bristol, spending time in Kenya working as part of a heath partnership in Nanyuki on antimicrobial resistance. Her further research interests include planetary and migrant health.

## Preeti Chaudhary

**ICMR-National Institute of Malaria Research**
**India**

### Artemisinin resistance in P. falciparum: Probing the interacting partners of Kelch13 protein in parasite

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** Artemisinin (ART) resistance in Plasmodium is threatening the artemisinin combination therapies—the first line of defence against malaria. ART resistance has been established to be mediated by the Plasmodium Kelch13 (PfK13) protein. For the crucial role of PfK13 in multiple pathways of the Plasmodium life cycle and ART resistance, it is imperative that we investigate its interacting partners.

**Methods:** We recombinantly expressed PfK13-p (Bric a brac/Poxvirus and zinc finger and propeller domains), generating anti-PfK13-p antibodies to perform co-immunoprecipitation assays and probed PfK13 interacting partners. Surface plasmon resonance and pull-down assays were performed to establish physical interactions of representative proteins with PfK13-p.

**Results:** The co-immunoprecipitation assays identified 17 proteins with distinct functions in the parasite life cycle– protein folding, cellular metabolism, and protein binding and invasion. In addition to the overlap with previously identified proteins, our study identified 10 unique proteins. Fructose-biphosphate aldolase and heat shock protein 70 demonstrated strong biophysical interaction with PfK13-p, with KD values of 6.6 µM and 7.6 µM, respectively. Additionally, Plasmodium merozoite surface protein 1 formed a complex with PfK13-p, which is evident from the pull-down assay.

**Conclusion:** This study adds to our knowledge of the PfK13 protein in mediating ART resistance by identifying new PfK13 interacting partners. Three representative proteins—fructose-biphosphate aldolase, heat shock protein 70, and merozoite surface protein 1—demonstrated clear evidence of biophysical interactions with PfK13-p. However, elucidation of the functional relevance of these physical interactions are crucial in context of PfK13 role in ART resistance.

**Biography**

**Preeti Chaudhary** completed my PhD from IGNOU University, New Delhi and Host-Parasite Interaction Biology Group, ICMR-National Institute of Malaria Research, New Delhi, India under the supervision of professor Neera Kapoor and Dr. Kailash C. Pandey (Scientist-F) and I have published more than 7 papers in reputed journals.

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4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
**GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS**
NOVEMBER 27-28, 2025 | PHILADELPHIA, USA

## FEBRUARY - CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
**FINANCE, BUSINESS AND STOCK MARKET**
FEBRUARY 10-11, 2026 | TORONTO, CANADA

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3RD WORLD CONGRESS ON PHYSICAL
**MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION**
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**PSYCHOLOGY & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES**
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## AUGUST - CONFERENCES

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
### GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUMMIT
AUGUST 19-20, 2026 TORONTO, CANADA

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH-CARE AND INDUSTRY
AUGUST 19-20, 2026 TORONTO, CANADA

## SEPTEMBER - CONFERENCES

3RD WORLD CONGRESS ON
### COPD AND PULMONARY DISEASES
SEPTEMBER 09-10, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

## OCTOBER - CONFERENCES

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
### INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT
OCTOBER 08-09, 2026 | TOKYO, JAPAN

WORLD CONGRESS ON
### AUTISM RESEARCH & INNOVATION
OCTOBER 15-16, 2026 | PARIS, FRANCE

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
### OPTICS AND LASER TECHNOLOGY
OCTOBER 29-30, 2026 | BERLIN, GERMANY

# NOVEMBER - CONFERENCES

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2026

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NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | DUBAI, UAE

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*We wish to engage with you again in 2026...*

## 4th International Conference on
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**November 10-11, 2026 | Dubai, UAE**

**https://www.scitechseries.com/neurology**

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## Infectious Diseases
**September 09-10, 2026 | Barcelona, Spain**

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**Scitechseries Publishing Limited**
**71-75 Shelton street, Covent Garden,**
**London, WC2H 9JQ**
**Phone: +44-2045874848**
**Email: info@scitechseries.com**

**Questions? Contact**
Phone: +44 2045874848
WhatsApp: +44 7383507342