ScitechSeries

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

OPHTHALMOLOGY & VISION SCIENCE

04
JUNE, 2026

VIRTUAL EVENT

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Thank You All

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

JUNE
04, 2026

VIRTUAL EVENT

Eoin Silke

Mater Misericordiae University Hospital, Ireland

Two-year outcomes of a supraciliary implant to lower intraocular pressure

Abstract:

The MINIject is a device inserted into the supraciliary (anterior suprachoroidal) space to lower intraocular pressure (IOP). In this retrospective, single-centre cohort study of implantations with follow-up of up to two years, we found a significant reduction in IOP at 6 months and 1 year, of 3.2mmHg and 4mmHg respectively. The number of IOP-lowering medications was significantly reduced at multiple timepoints. The success rate (IOP between 5 and 21mmHg with a 20% reduction from baseline) was 21% for complete (unmedicated) success, and 36% for qualified (medicated) success). 15% of devices were malpositioned, and 10% of eyes went on to require filtration surgery. These results are overall more modest than the landmark studies for this device. This is to our knowledge only the fourth real-world series reporting on this device to date.

Houda Lajmi

FSI Hospital, El Manar university, Tunisia

Biography

Houda Lajmi, is a 41 years-old ophthalmologist, professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Tunis; Member of the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine of Tunis. She holds a university degree in: research methodology, health sciences pedagogy, public health, bioethics, leadership and management in health, headache and migraine, and contactology.

Quality of Life of Patients with Diabetic Retinopathy: A Study among Active Members of the Internal Security Forces

Abstract:

Background : Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a leading cause of visual impairment in working-age adults and can affect daily functioning, psychological well-being, and professional performance. This study aimed to assess quality of life (QoL) in active members of internal security forces (ISF) with DR and identify influencing factors.

Methods : The cross sectional study was conducted from October 2025 to February 2026 at the Ophthalmology Department of the ISF Hospital in Marsa. One hundred active ISF members with DR were included. QoL was assessed using the NEI VFQ-25 questionnaire, with a score ≥70 indicating good QoL.

Results : The mean age was 45.55 ± 8.55 years, with a male predominance (78%). The mean overall QoL score was 61.35 ± 22.52. Higher scores (>70) were observed in color vision, social functioning, peripheral vision, and vision-related dependency. Bivariate analysis identified several factors associated with QoL, including gender, diabetes type, glycemic control, neuropathy, nephropathy, hypertension, vitreoretinal surgery, DR stage, central macular thickness, vitreous hemorrhage, and tractional retinal detachment. Multivariate analysis showed that male gender, absence of neuropathy, absence of nephropathy, and history of vitreoretinal surgery significantly influenced overall QoL. The "Subjective Experience and Psychosocial Impact" domain had the lowest scores, while "Activities of Daily Living and Autonomy" had the highest. Absence of neuropathy was the main factor affecting psychosocial impact.

Conclusion : DR significantly impairs QoL in active ISF members, particularly psychosocial aspects. This impact is linked to systemic complications and treatment history, highlighting the importance of early, comprehensive management including QoL assessment.

Ayah Ibrahim Al-Rababah

Amman Al-Ahliyya University, Jordan

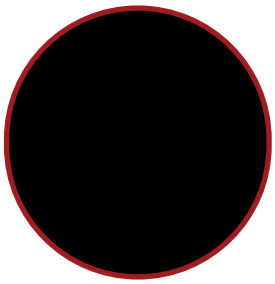
Biography

A Lecturer in Optometry Science at Al-Ahliyya Amman University, Jordan. Holding a PhD in Optometry from Aston University (UK), an MSc in Low Vision Rehabilitation from the German Jordanian University, and a BSc in Optometry from Jordan University of Science and Technology. My research specialises in motion perception, psychophysics, and functional vision assessment in age-related cataract and diabetic eye disease. My clinical work at the National Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology & Genetics tells my commitment to culturally responsive eye care and functional vision tool validation for Arabic-speaking populations. Prior to doctoral studies, I served as Laboratory Supervisor at Aston University and Lecturer at Jordan University of Science and Technology. Fluent in Russian, English and Arabic. Dedicated to mentoring future optometrists and advancing evidence-based practice in the Middle East.

Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Psychometric Validation of the Arabic Functional Vision Questionnaire for Children (FVQC-Ar)

Abstract:

Childhood visual impairment significantly impacts academic and social development yet validated Arabic language tools to assess functional vision in real-world settings are lacking in Jordan. This study cross culturally adapted and psychometrically validated the Arabic Functional Vision Questionnaire for Children (FVQZ-Ar) to evaluate how visually impaired students use residual vision in educational environments. Following WHO/ISPOR guidelines, the 15-item FVQC underwent forward backward translation, expert committee review and cognitive debriefing. It was administered to 67 children (aged 5-18) at a schools for the visually impaired in Jordan, Proxy respondents included teachers and parents. Data were analysed for descriptive statistics, internal consistency (Cronbach's α) and subgroup differences by optical aids use. Response completeness exceeded 98%. Mean total functional vision scores was 72.3% ± 24.1%. Domain performance varied: Distance Vision (85.2%) and Classroom Participation (78.4%) showed higher independence, while Near Vision (62.1%) and Mobility (58.7%) indicated greater challenge. Internal consistency was strong (total $\alpha = 0.89$; subscales $\alpha = 0.71–0.84$). Children using prescribed optical aids scored significantly higher on Near Vision tasks ($p= 0.03$). No floor/ceiling effects were observed in 13/15 items. The FVQC-Ar shows excellent preliminary reliability and feasibility for assessing functional vision in Arabic speaking children with visual impairment. This validated tool enables evidence based educational accommodations and low vision rehabilitation, directly supporting Jordan's inclusive education mandates and advancing reasonable paediateric eyecare in Middle East.



Raghad Saleh Alajlan

AAl-Imam-Muhammad Ibn Saud University (IMSIU), Saudi Arabia

Biography

Raghad Saleh Alajlan, was a final-year medical student at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University in Riyadh, maintaining a GPA of 4.89. Her academic journey has been marked by a strong focus on ophthalmology, with multiple first-author research projects presented at both national and international conferences. She have been recognized with several awards for academic excellence, innovation, and leadership, and have contributed actively to student committees, health initiatives, and community outreach. My interests extend to medical innovation, entrepreneurship, and academic mentorship, with a commitment to advancing healthcare through evidence-based research and collaborative efforts.

Diagnostic Accuracy and Clinical Reliability of Portable Visual Field-Testing Devices for Glaucoma Monitoring: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Abstract:

Objectives: Portable visual-field (VF) testing devices have been introduced as accessible alternatives to standard automated perimetry (SAP) for glaucoma screening and monitoring. Their diagnostic accuracy and clinical reliability, however, remain uncertain due to heterogeneous methodologies and variable performance metrics. This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy, test duration, and agreement of portable VF devices across multiple technological formats compared with SAP.

Methods: A comprehensive search of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane Central, ClinicalTrials.gov, WHO ICTRP, and Google Scholar was conducted from inception through December 2024. Eligible studies included diagnostic-accuracy or cohort designs comparing portable VF devices—virtual-reality, tablet-based, web-based, or paper-based—with SAP as the reference standard. Two reviewers independently extracted data and assessed methodological quality using QUADAS-2. Pooled sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic odds ratios (DOR) were calculated with bivariate random-effects models. Heterogeneity was assessed using I^2 and τ^2 statistics, and publication bias evaluated through Deeks' funnel asymmetry test. Secondary outcomes included test duration and correlation coefficients for mean deviation (MD), pattern standard deviation (PSD), and visual field index (VFI).

Results: Twenty-one studies including 2,254 participants (1,362 with glaucoma and 892 controls) were analyzed. Pooled sensitivity and specificity were both 86% (95% CI, 80–90 and 80–93, respectively), with an overall DOR of 28.6 (95% CI, 14.3–57.2). Virtual-reality and tablet-based devices demonstrated the highest diagnostic performance, while paper-based tools showed greater variability. Test durations were significantly shorter than SAP (SMD −3.86; 95% CI, −4.72 to −2.99). Agreement with SAP for global indices was strong (r = 0.82; 95% CI, 0.75–0.88).

Conclusions: Portable VF devices provide diagnostic accuracy comparable to SAP with markedly reduced testing time. Their validated performance supports integration into tele-ophthalmology, community screening, and home-monitoring pathways, offering scalable solutions for improving global glaucoma detection and management.

Ziv Rotfogel

Kaplan Medical Center, Israel

Biography

Ziv Rotfogel, is an ophthalmologist at Kaplan Medical Center, Israel, specializing in cornea and cataract surgery. He holds MD and PhD degrees, leads eye-research innovation, and advances technologies such as mitochondrial transplantation and ophthalmic medical devices.

Mitochondria Transplantation Promotes Corneal Epithelial Wound Healing

Abstract:

Purpose: The integrity of the corneal epithelium is essential in maintaining normal corneal function. Conditions disrupting the corneal epithelial layer range from chemical burns to dry eye disease and may result in impairment of both corneal transparency and sensation. Identifying factors that regulate corneal wound healing is key for the development of new treatment strategies. Here, we investigated a direct role of mitochondria in corneal wound healing via mitochondria transplantation.

Methods: Human corneal epithelial cells (hCECs) were isolated from human corneas and incubated with mitochondria which were isolated from human ARPE-19 cells. We determined the effect of mitochondria transplantation on wound healing and proliferation of hCECs. In vivo, we used a mouse model of corneal chemical injury. Mitochondria were isolated from mouse livers and topically applied to the ocular surface following injury. We evaluated the time of wound repair, corneal re-epithelization, and stromal abnormalities.

Results: Mitochondria transplantation induced the proliferation and wound healing of primary hCECs. Further, mitochondria transplantation promoted wound healing in vivo. Specifically, mice receiving mitochondria recovered twice as fast as control mice following corneal injury, presenting both enhanced and improved repair. Corneas treated with mitochondria demonstrated the re-epithelization of the wound area to a multi-layer appearance, compared to thinning and complete loss of the epithelium in control mice. Mitochondria transplantation also prevented the thickening and disorganization of the corneal stromal lamella, restoring normal corneal dehydration.

Conclusions: Mitochondria promote corneal re-epithelization and wound healing. Augmentation of mitochondria levels via mitochondria transplantation may serve as an effective treatment for inducing the rapid repair of corneal epithelial defects.

Sadia Saddiqi
University of Lahore,
Pakistan

Biography

Sadia Saddiqi, is a Lecturer in the Department of Optometry and Vision Sciences at the University of Lahore, with over six years of experience in clinical practice and academia. Her expertise includes contact lenses, anterior segment care, diagnostic imaging, pediatric optometry, and myopia management. She previously served as Head of the Diagnostic Department at Jannat Aziz Trust Eye Hospital, leading advanced ocular diagnostic services. Ms. Saddiqi holds an M.Phil. in Optometry and a Doctor of Optometry degree, and is actively involved in research, student mentorship, and professional development through national and international organizations.

Effect of Soft Contact Lens Wear on Tear Film Stability in Myopes

Abstract:

Methods: Myopic participants with no prior experience wearing contact lenses were chosen, and were split into two equal groups based on the type of lens: soft hydrogel; and silicone hydrogel. Patients with dry eye, other refractive errors, or using systemic medications were excluded from the study. Tear film stability was evaluated with Tear Break-Up Time (TBUT) test, conducted before and after one month of lens wear. Data analysis was performed using SPSS, Version 27. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: The study enrolled 90 myopic patients. For TBUT, soft hydrogel lenses showed a minor but significant reduction from 11.99s to 11.88s (Mean difference = -0.11s, $p < 0.050$), while silicone hydrogel lenses exhibited a significant improvement from 11.71s to 13.28s (Mean difference = +1.57s, $p < 0.001$). Independent t-test comparison revealed that silicone hydrogel lenses had significantly greater positive changes in TBUT compared to soft hydrogels, indicating improved tear film stability after one month of lens wear.

Conclusion: This study shows that wearing soft contact lenses impacts tear film stability in myopic patients, however a positive or negative response depends on type of lens material worn.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

JUNE 04, 2026

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Wiem Ben Elouaer

Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Tunisia

Biography

Wiem Ben Elouaer, is an ophthalmology resident at the Department of Ophthalmology, Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia. Her clinical and academic interests include inflammatory eye diseases, retinal imaging, neuro-ophthalmology, cataract surgery, and complex diagnostic cases. She has contributed to several clinical case presentations and scientific communications in ophthalmology, with a particular focus on multimodal imaging and diagnostic challenges in ocular inflammation.

Posterior Scleritis Presenting as Orbital Cellulitis with Optic Disc Edema and Macular Folds : A Diagnostic Challenge

Abstract:

Posterior scleritis is an uncommon and potentially sight-threatening inflammatory disorder that may mimic orbital, optic nerve, or retinal diseases, leading to delayed diagnosis and inappropriate management. We report the case of a 24-year-old male who presented with a 10-day history of painful visual loss in the right eye. Clinical examination revealed eyelid edema, conjunctival hyperemia, a quiet anterior chamber and vitreous, optic disc edema, and macular and interpapillomacular retinal folds. Macular optical coherence tomography showed retinal folds with irregularity of the retinal pigment epithelium, while peripapillary OCT demonstrated diffuse retinal nerve fiber layer thickening. Fluorescein angiography revealed delayed venous filling and late papillary dye retention. B-scan ultrasonography showed the characteristic "T-sign", suggestive of posterior scleritis. Orbital computed tomography demonstrated findings consistent with orbital cellulitis associated with dacryoadenitis, dacryocystitis, scleritis, mild posterior intraconal infiltration, and grade I proptosis. An extensive etiological work-up including Quantiferon, syphilis, HIV, Lyme disease, rickettsiosis, bartonellosis, antinuclear antibodies, ANCA, and IgG4 testing was performed; syphilis and HIV serologies were negative. Differential diagnoses included neuroretinitis, optic neuritis, papilledema, retinal vascular disorder, and idiopathic orbital inflammation. However, the association of ocular pain, macular folds, optic disc edema, the ultrasonographic T-sign, and sclero-orbital inflammatory changes strongly supported posterior scleritis. This case highlights the importance of multimodal imaging and etiological assessment in distinguishing posterior scleritis from infectious, inflammatory, and neuro-ophthalmic mimickers.

Helly Patel

All India Institute of Medical Sciences(AIIMS), India

Biography

Helly Patel, is an undergraduate medical student currently in All India Institute of Medical Sciences,New Delhi. She has scored an All India Rank of 31 in the undergraduate medical exam(NEET) to secure a position in the top institution.She has been working on multiple research projects in departments including gastroenterology, ophthalmology , rheumatology and public health.She has presented posters on institute's research day.She holds a special interest in the field of internal medicine and has excellent academic record too.

Bridging the Screening Gap:Training and Assessing the medical undergraduate workforce for Diabetic retinopathy screening

Abstract:

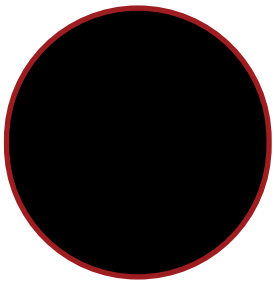
Purpose: Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide, creating a growing demand for scalable screening strategies. This study evaluated whether medical undergraduates, after a brief targeted training session, could accurately identify referable DR on fundus images and potentially serve as frontline screeners to reduce the burden on ophthalmologists.

Methods: In this prospective study, 51 medical undergraduates received a 2-hour training session conducted by a retina specialist. Participants independently graded 132 standardized, de-identified fundus images with six-point severity scale (0: No DR, 1:Mild DR, 2:Moderate DR, 3:Severe DR, 4:Proliferative DR, 5:Other Pathology). Statistical analysis was performed in R studio. Performance was measured against a retina specialist's "gold/reference standard" using individual and pooled ROC analyses, sensitivity/specificity for referable disease (grade ≥2), and Kappa score.

Results: In the referrable vs non-referrable task, the student cohort achieved a mean sensitivity of 95.90% (95% CI: [95.0%-96.7%]) and a mean specificity of 75.60% (95% CI: [71.5%-79.6%]). The overall average Kappa agreeability score was 0.6446 (95% CI: [0.6126-0.6766]).

The mean individual AUC was 0.8±0.103(95% CI: [0.783-0.839]). The pooled ROC analysis of the aggregated data(N=6,732 observations) yielded an AUC of 0.806±0.0074(95% CI:[0.7915-0.8206]).

Conclusions: A brief targeted training session enabled medical undergraduates to identify referable DR with high sensitivity (fulfilling screening tool requirement) and consistent diagnostic performance. The kappa value falls into the Substantial Agreement range. The minimal difference between individual and pooled AUC values suggests strong inter-observer reliability. Integrating trained medical students(who in future will serve in different specialties) as frontline screeners may represent a scalable strategy to improve DR detection and reduce the screening burden on retina specialists especially in resource limited settings.



Abbassi Nassima

CHU Agadir,
Morocco

Biography

Stahnke A, Gioia P, Kumar D, Jha P. Crohn's disease initially presenting with anterior sclerouveitis. Cureus. 2023 Mar 23;15(3):e36383. doi:10.7759/cureus.36383. PMID: 36994295; PMCID: PMC10042547. Troncoso LL, Biancardi AL, de Moraes HV Jr, Zaltman C. Ophthalmic manifestations in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: a review. World J Gastroenterol. 2017 Aug 28;23(32):5836–5848. doi:10.3748/wjg.v23.i32.5836. Pytrus W, Akutko K, Pytrus T, Turno-Kręcicka A. A review of ophthalmic complications in inflammatory bowel diseases. J Clin Med. 2022 Dec 14;11(24):7470. doi:10.3390/jcm11247470. PMID: 36556071; PMCID: PMC9781961.

When Ocular Pain Points to Crohn's Disease: A Case report

Abstract:

Introduction: Ophthalmologic manifestations may reveal underlying systemic disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Scleritis, though rare, is a severe ocular complication often linked to active IBD. We report a 45-year-old woman whose scleritis led to the diagnosis of Crohn's disease.

Methods: A 45-year-old woman with a history of hypertension and intermittent watery diarrhea presented with severe left eye pain for one month. Ophthalmologic examination revealed preserved visual acuity (10/10) in both eyes. The right eye was normal, while the left eye showed diffuse anterior scleritis, a quiet anterior segment and normal fundus. Laboratory tests showed elevated inflammatory markers and positive fecal calprotectin, while imaging and colonoscopy confirmed Crohn's disease. Treatment with systemic corticosteroids and azathioprine led to gradual improvement in both ocular and intestinal symptoms.

Discussion: Scleritis is a rare but severe complication of Crohn's disease, affecting approximately 2-5% of IBD patients. Inflammatory bowel diseases can present with various ocular manifestations, including anterior uveitis, episcleritis, and rarely, scleritis. Early detection of ocular involvement in IBD can improve long-term prognosis by preventing vision-threatening complications. Treatment typically involves systemic corticosteroids, immunosuppressive agents. The management of scleritis in Crohn's disease requires a multidisciplinary approach, with collaboration between ophthalmologists and gastroenterologists

Conclusion: Ocular manifestations may precede the diagnosis of Crohn's disease and should be carefully evaluated in patients with unexplained ocular symptoms. Early recognition and appropriate systemic treatment are essential to improving both ocular and systemic outcomes.

Nancy Anis Kamel

MS Ain Shams University, Egypt

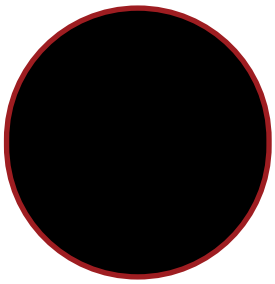
Biography

Nancy Anis Kamel, holds an MS from Ain Shams University. Her work focuses heavily on the intersection of pediatric ophthalmology and medical liability, specifically addressing the medicolegal traps associated with pediatric ocular trauma. Through her expertise, she educates healthcare providers on the standards of care, proper diagnostic protocols, and the critical importance of meticulous documentation required to prevent childhood blindness and mitigate legal risks in medical practice.

Medicolegal Traps Of Pediatric Ocular Trauma

Abstract:

Childhood eye injuries are a common occurrence and represent a major cause of acquired monocular blindness globally, carrying a heavy lifetime economic and social burden. It is essential for healthcare providers to be aware of the legal responsibilities associated with these injuries to protect patients and ensure appropriate safety measures. This presentation explores the medicolegal traps of pediatric ocular trauma, emphasizing the necessity of age-specific evaluation protocols ranging from infants to adolescents. Key medicolegal focal points include the need for objective, neutral documentation, exact timelines, and vigilance in identifying red flags for non-accidental injuries (NAI) or abuse. Through practical mock scenarios—such as mismanaged hyphema, missed open globe injuries, and delayed referrals for pediatric endophthalmitis—the presentation highlights that poor documentation is indefensible in court. Common faults in trauma reports include incomplete patient information, inadequate history, and omission of informed consent. Ultimately, meticulous medicolegal reporting and early, aggressive management are vital; failure to document or refer appropriately can result in permanent blindness for the child and severe legal liability for the practitioner.



Jackson Mugwe Waithaka

Kenyatta University School of Engineering, Kenya

Biography

Jackson Mugwe Waithaka, is an BSc student in Biomedical Engineering at Kenyatta University, specializing in AI for global health. His research focuses on low-cost diagnostics for neonatal conditions in LMICs, with publications in telemedicine and retinal imaging.

EyeCU: A Low-Cost AI-Enabled Telemedicine System for Retinopathy of Prematurity Screening in Kenya

Abstract:

Kenya faces a rising burden of Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP), with approximately 193,000 premature infants born annually and only 115 ophthalmologists available for nationwide screening. Existing imaging systems such as the 3nethra NEO are prohibitively expensive and require specialist presence, resulting in delayed diagnosis and preventable childhood blindness. EyeCU is a decentralized, low-cost ROP screening system integrating smartphone-based imaging hardware with a tri-stage AI diagnostic workflow. The device includes a custom optical module, NIR illumination, a neck rest, and an eyelid speculum, enabling nurses to acquire retinal images directly at the NICU bedside. The software stack performs image enhancement, diagnostic-quality verification (MSE < 0.000954), and cloud-based ROP classification achieving 90% sensitivity and 89% specificity. EyeCU lowers equipment cost to $350 and enables scalable deployment across Kenyan NICUs, supporting earlier detection, reduced specialist burden, and prevention of avoidable blindness. Future enhancements include Kenyan-specific datasets for model refinement.

Syed Tajrian

CUNY School of Medicine, USA

Biography

Syed Tajrian, is a medical student in the highly selective 7-year accelerated BS/MD program at the CUNY School of Medicine, a prestigious combined track designed for high-achieving students committed to careers in medicine from an early stage. He is graduating as one of the top 10 students in his class, distinguishing himself through academic excellence, leadership, and strong clinical and research performance.

Evaluation of Pneumo-LASEK, a New Vacuum-Assisted Advanced Surface Ablation (ASA) Technique vs. Standard Alcohol-Assisted PRK (LASEK)

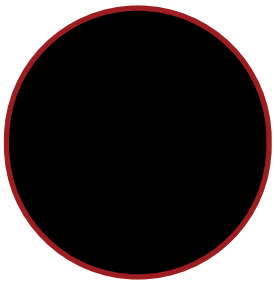
Abstract:

Background: Pneumo-LASEK is a novel suction-assisted surface ablation method that eliminates alcohol use for epithelial removal. By transiently increasing intraocular pressure with an epikeratome suction ring, it allows blunt mechanical dissection while minimizing epithelial trauma. This study compared Pneumo-LASEK with traditional alcohol-assisted PRK (LASEK) in terms of visual, refractive, and patient comfort outcomes.

Methods: In this prospective, randomized contralateral-eye study, 12 patients (24 eyes) underwent surface ablation, receiving alcohol-assisted PRK in one eye and Pneumo-LASEK in the other. All procedures were performed by a single surgeon using a wavefront-guided VISX Star S4 IR excimer laser. Outcomes included intraoperative and postoperative discomfort, epithelial healing, uncorrected distance visual acuity (UDVA), residual refractive error, corneal haze, and dry-eye parameters. Follow-ups were performed on postoperative days 4 and 8, and at 1- and 2-month intervals.

Results: Pneumo-LASEK significantly reduced intraoperative pain (mean 1.23 vs 3.47; $p = 0.03$) and postoperative day-one tearing (1.88 vs 3.8; $p = 0.013$). Epithelial healing was faster, with 73.68% of Pneumo-LASEK eyes fully re-epithelialized by day 4 compared to 63.16% of alcohol-assisted eyes ($p = 0.0143$). By day 8, healing and vision were equivalent. At one month, over 94% of eyes in both groups achieved UDVA of 20/20 or better, with most within ±0.50 D of the target. Tear breakup time, Schirmer's results, and corneal haze were similar across groups.

Conclusion: Pneumo-LASEK yields equivalent visual and refractive outcomes to alcohol-assisted PRK while providing improved comfort and faster early healing, presenting a safe, alcohol-free alternative for advanced surface ablation.



Qian Wang

iLab Research Institute, USA

Arbutin Mitigates Oxidative Stress–Associated Transcriptomic Alterations in Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells

Abstract:

Background: Dry age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a leading cause of irreversible central vision loss and is marked by progressive dysfunction of the retinal pigment epithelium, photoreceptor degeneration, and extracellular deposit accumulation. Oxidative stress is a central contributor to AMD pathogenesis, making antioxidant-based approaches promising candidates for disease prevention and intervention. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)–induced oxidative injury in RPE cells is a well-established in vitro model for investigating molecular mechanisms underlying AMD-related degeneration.

Objective: To characterize the transcriptomic effects of arbutin on hydrogen peroxide–induced oxidative stress in retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells using RNA sequencing.

Methods: Publicly available RNA-sequencing data from ARPE-19 cells (GSE265933) were reanalyzed. Cells were treated with 600 µM H_2O_2 for 24 hours, with a subset receiving 100 µM arbutin pretreatment for 24 hours prior to oxidative stress exposure. Filtered and annotated gene count data were normalized, log transformed and analyzed using DESeq2. The differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified. Functional interpretation was conducted through Gene Ontology and pathway enrichment analyses using clusterProfiler, and data visualization included principal component analysis (PCA), heatmaps, volcano plots, and enrichment plots.

Results: H_2O_2 exposure induced transcriptomic remodeling in ARPE-19 cells, characterized by marked enrichment of pathways involved in RNA metabolism and translational control, including RNA helicases, spliceosomal components, ribosome biogenesis factors, and nonsense-mediated decay regulators. These changes are consistent with suppression of global protein synthesis and activation of RNA quality control mechanisms under oxidative stress. Prominent activation of DNA damage response pathways was observed, with enrichment of genes involved in genome surveillance and repair, including ATM, ATR, PRKDC, and WRN. Antioxidant and redox homeostasis pathways were strongly

represented, particularly components of the NRF2–KEAP1 axis (NFE2L2, KEAP1, TXN, GCLC, NQO1). In addition, significant alterations were detected in genes governing proteostasis and autophagy (SQSTM1, ULK1, AMBRA1), endoplasmic reticulum stress signaling (ERN1, XBP1), and mitochondrial maintenance (TFB2M, TWNK). Several regulatory genes previously implicated in retinal and neurodegenerative disorders, including CD2AP, EP300, CREBBP, and NOTCH1, emerged as key integrative nodes linking oxidative stress to AMD-relevant molecular pathways.

Conclusion: Arbutin exposure was associated with modulation of core oxidative stress–responsive transcriptional programs in RPE cells, affecting redox balance, RNA quality control, DNA repair, and proteostasis. These findings provide transcriptomic evidence supporting the protective potential of arbutin against oxidative injury relevant to AMD and offer mechanistic insight into antioxidant-based strategies for retinal degeneration.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

JUNE
04, 2026

VIRTUAL EVENT

Zahra-Soheila Soheili

National Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Iran

Biography

Zahra-Soheila Soheili, is an associate professor of molecular and cell biology at the National Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (NIGEB), Tehran, Iran. Her research focuses on retinal cell biology, gene therapy, and age-related macular degeneration

Next-Gen Strategies for Vision: Decoding, Targeting, and Regenerating the Retina

Abstract:

Retinal degenerative diseases—including neovascular age-related macular degeneration (nAMD), diabetic retinopathy (DR), glaucoma, and retinitis pigmentosa (RP)—are major global causes of vision loss. Current therapies, such as anti-VEGF treatments, face limitations due to biological complexity, treatment resistance, and delivery challenges. Our research integrates systems biology, molecular engineering, and gene therapy to address these gaps. We identify key molecular hubs and pathways, develop next-generation anti-angiogenic agents (hinge-truncated sFLT01), and design novel peptide-based gene delivery system (MiRGD) that enhances targeting and biocompatibility. Additionally, we explore optogenetic tools, ER stress modulation, and retinal regeneration strategies to advance therapeutic options. Our multidisciplinary approach offers promising avenues for safer, more effective treatments and deepens the understanding of retinal disease mechanisms.

Kishore Balasubramanian

Akshaya College of Engineering and Technology, India

Biography

Kishore Balasubramanian, has 23+ years of academic experience in imparting Engineering Education. A doctorate in Information and Communication Engineering from Anna University, India, his research interests include Medical Image Processing and Soft Computing Techniques. He is an active reviewer and editorial board member in many SCI and Scopus indexed scientific journals. He has served as a Technical Committee Member, Sessions Chair and delivered Keynote Address in National and International Conferences. He has authored books in Analog Electronics and AI for medical diagnosis and book chapters. He has published 70+ papers in International and National journals (Springer, Elsevier, Taylor and Francis, Wiley, Sage etc.). He is a member of ISTE, IRED, IEEE (Society Affiliate), ISDS, ICICS and IAENG. He has visited countries like Dubai, Singapore etc for delivering Keynote Speech at International conferences.

Harmonizing Soft Computing and Advanced Image Processing for Precision Ophthalmology

Abstract:

Vision impairment remains a critical global health challenge, making early and accurate diagnosis the absolute cornerstone of preventable blindness. Today, the diagnostic framework of ophthalmology is undergoing a major paradigm shift driven by the fusion of soft computing and advanced image processing techniques. Conventional diagnostic methods often struggle with biological variability and imprecise medical data. While high-resolution imaging modalities such as OCT, fundus imaging, UWF, and adaptive optics—generate unprecedented data volumes, translating them into actionable clinical insights requires more than traditional analysis. This keynote explores how harmonizing soft computing paradigms with advanced image processing redefines precision ophthalmology. Soft computing techniques—including fuzzy logic, neural networks, evolutionary algorithms, and deep learning hybrids—excel at managing the uncertainty and complexity inherent in ocular imaging. Integrated with state-of-the-art image processing methods like multi-scale segmentation, texture biomarkers, and attention-driven feature extraction, they enable robust detection, grading, and prognosis of diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, AMD, and corneal pathologies. This synergy allows for automated, highly accurate segmentation of critical ocular structures, effectively mapping retinal layers, the optic disc, and microvasculature. Advanced algorithms eliminate noise and enhance contrast in imaging, while soft computing frameworks manage early-stage pathological uncertainties. We will discuss frameworks moving beyond binary classification toward quantifiable disease phenotyping, personalized risk stratification, and early progression prediction. Special emphasis is placed on reducing false positives, enhancing generalizability across diverse populations or devices, and building explainable AI models to earn clinician trust. Unifying soft computing adaptability with modern imaging fidelity creates a precise, predictive, and patient-centric future, bridging engineering innovation and clinical practice to safeguard vision.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

JUNE
04, 2026

VIRTUAL EVENT

Nida Amin

Green International University, Pakistan

Biography

Nida Amin, is an Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Optometry at Green International University, Lahore, Pakistan. She holds a postgraduate degree in Optometry from The University of Faisalabad and is currently pursuing a PhD in Optometry. With over five years of teaching experience and clinical expertise in eye care, her research focuses on retinal microvascular changes, ocular hemodynamics, diabetic retinopathy, low vision rehabilitation, and visual impairment. Dr. Amin has presented her work at national and international conferences and has published research in peer-reviewed journals. She also serves as a reviewer for international scientific journals.

Comparative study between JAWS® And NVDA® in academic performance of students with visual impairment

Abstract:

Assistive technology (AT) plays a significant role in improving academic activities of visually impaired students. Through these ATs, visually impaired students can be empowered to engage actively in academic activities. To investigate the impact of JAWS® (job access with speech) and NVDA® (nonvisual desktop access) on the academic performance of visually impaired students. This study employed a prospective analytical design. Age-matched groups of severely visually impaired students were enrolled and divided into two groups: Group A (N = 25) received NVDA® and Group B (N = 25) received JAWS®. The MNREAD acuity chart was used to measure the reading acuity, maximum reading speed, and critical print size. In addition, a self-designed questionnaire was employed to gather qualitative data on the features of the software and the students' experiences while using it. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used for data tabulation and analysis. An independent samples t-test was conducted to analyze the differences between variables. Furthermore, a qualitative assessment was performed using Pearson's chi-square association test to determine the association between software usage and student experience. Statistical significance was set at $p < .05$. The results revealed that NVDA® exhibited better outcomes than JAWS® in terms of improved academic activity among visually impaired students. These findings contribute to the existing literature on AT and underscore the potential of NVDA® in supporting the educational experiences of visually impaired students. Use of screen reader software not only enhanced the reading and learning experience but also promoted independence in the classroom. NVDA is the superior choice for several reasons. It caters to the individual needs of students, effectively supports their learning processes, and demonstrates a high level of appreciation among the users.

ACCEPTED PRESENTATIONS

JUNE 04, 2026

VIRTUAL EVENT

Bhoomi Dave

Mayo Clinic Department of Ophthalmology, USA

Biography

Bhoomi Dave, MD, is an ophthalmology resident at The Mayo Clinic with research interests in oculofacial plastics, orbital reconstruction, ocular oncology, and glaucoma. She has worked on clinical and translational projects ranging from orbital and eyelid pathology to glaucoma surgical innovation. Her prior research training at UT Southwestern and Johns Hopkins resulted in national presentations, grant-supported work, and peer-reviewed contributions, including data analysis for the novel Squid Glaucoma Shunt. Dr. Dave is particularly interested in multidisciplinary approaches to reconstructive and oncologic eye care and improving patient-centered surgical outcomes.

Extraocular Movement Deficit After Globe-Sparing Maxillectomy

Abstract:

Purpose: Globe-sparing maxillectomy for sinonasal tumors with orbital involvement can result in extraocular motility (EOM) deficits, significantly impacting quality of life. This study evaluates the incidence of EOM deficits and associations with degree of orbital involvement, reconstructive techniques, and surgical team composition.

Methods: A retrospective case series was conducted of all patients who underwent globe-sparing maxillectomy at 3 Mayo Clinic sites (2005-2024) with ≥3 months ophthalmology follow-up. Primary outcome was postoperative EOM deficit (Table 1). Mayo Clinic IRB approved this study.

Results: 61 patients met inclusion criteria, with a mean age at surgery of 50 ±19 and median follow-up of 3 years. EOM deficits were identified postoperatively in 5 of 61 patients (8.2%) following globe-sparing maxillectomy. All cases with an EOM deficit involved both anterior and posterior extent of maxillectomy, compared to 78% of control cases without EOM deficit (p=0.03). Complete resection of the orbital rim and orbital floor occurred in 2 of 5 cases (40%), both of which underwent dedicated orbital reconstruction with free flap and vascularized bone graft. Patients with ophthalmologist involvement during primary surgery had significantly lower rates of post-operative EOM deficit than those without (0% vs 48%, p=0.0022).

Conclusions: Postoperative EOM deficits occurred in 8.2% of patients. All cases with deficits involved extensive maxillectomy with both anterior and posterior orbital involvement and lacked intraoperative ophthalmologist involvement. These findings suggest that multidisciplinary surgical collaboration, including ophthalmologist participation, and meticulous orbital reconstruction should be strongly considered for optimizing functional ophthalmic outcomes in globe-sparing maxillectomy.

Blake Marleau Snyder

Stanford Hospital and Clinics, USA

Biography

Blake Snyder, is a Global Ophthalmology Fellow at Stanford University with extensive training in ophthalmology, uveitis, and medical cornea. He graduated summa cum laude from the University of Colorado and has conducted international ophthalmology research with UCSF's Francis I. Proctor Foundation. His work has contributed to global eye health initiatives and policy advancements in corneal donation access. His clinical and research interests focus on global ophthalmology and improving eye care worldwide

Storytelling to Cure Blindness: Early Successes and Lessons in Expanding Vision Science Awareness, Training, and Engagement

Abstract:

Background: Preventable blindness remains one of the most solvable global health inequities, yet public awareness, trainee engagement, and philanthropic participation remain disproportionately low. At the same time, digital creators have demonstrated an unprecedented ability to mobilize global attention for humanitarian work. Notably, large-scale digital storytelling models—such as those pioneered by creators like Mr. Beast, whose philanthropic videos reach hundreds of millions of viewers and directly translate into measurable health and social-impact outcomes—have reshaped the landscape of public engagement. These models demonstrate that ethically crafted, emotionally resonant short-form content can influence behavior, expand donor bases, and elevate global health issues at a scale previously impossible. Building on this framework, we created the "Storytelling to Cure Blindness" digital implementation lab to test whether structured, ethical storytelling can accelerate global ophthalmology engagement, increase awareness, and strengthen training and philanthropic pathways.

Methods: A collaborative team of trainees and partners across Stanford, Nepal, India, Thailand, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, and Ethiopia produces short-form content focused on real patient narratives, surgical outreach, uveitis care, and trainee experiences. Ethical storytelling standards guide all production. Analytics are collected continuously across platforms. RCT-style A/B segmentation with industry partners is under development to test differential impact of narrative styles on audience engagement, training inquiries, and donor activity.

Results: Since launch, the initiative has demonstrated 100% week-over-week follower growth, with 22,419 cumulative views across posts. Audience reach generated through educational anatomy content (Figure 1) has been significant. The emotional impact of restored functional vision (Figure 2) has been a key driver of engagement. Early collaborations with the Byers

Eye Institute at Stanford (Figure 3) and U.S. regional coverage (Figure 4) have led to confirmed resharing and institutional

amplification. Early collaborations also include the American Academy of Ophthalmology (Figure 5). Additional results include rapid international media engagement (Figure 6). Active partnership development with Fred Hollows Foundation, Helen Keller International, and National Geographic is underway. Early downstream outcomes include trainee recruitment inquiries, NGO collaboration requests, and donor engagement directly linked to content.

Conclusions: Digital storytelling, when implemented through a structured lab model, can expand visibility of vision science, accelerate training interest, and generate meaningful global engagement. This framework demonstrates a scalable approach to aligning clinical care, global health, and public storytelling to strengthen impact and reach.

Daniil

Research Institute of Eye Diseases, Russia

Biography

Daniil A. Myagkov, MD, is a researcher at the Research Institute of Eye Diseases named after M.M. Krasnov in Moscow, Russia. His primary academic interests include pediatric ophthalmology and strategies for myopia control. His work centers on optical biometry, axial length progression, and the clinical application of spectacle- and contact-lens–based interventions. He has experience conducting observational studies and is committed to integrating evidence-based methods into routine ophthalmic practice.

The effect of eyeglass correction with defocus design lenses on the progression of myopia in children and adolescents

Abstract:

Background: Myopia prevalence is rising, and axial elongation (AL) increases risks of MMD (Myopic Macular Degeneration), glaucoma, and retinal detachment. Defocus Incorporated Multiple Segments (DIMS) spectacle lenses induce peripheral myopic defocus and slow progression versus single-vision lenses [1–3].

Objective: To assess 12-month changes in AL and spherical equivalent (SE) with DIMS in routine practice, including stratification by baseline myopia and AL–SE coupling. Methods: Prospective observational study of 63 children (7–14 years). AL (optical biometry) and cycloplegic SE were measured at baseline and 12 months; paired tests and Pearson correlation applied ($p<0.05$). Results: Overall AL +0.16±0.06 mm; SE +0.31±0.08 D ($p<0.001$). Mild myopia: AL +0.16±0.06 mm; SE +0.26±0.09 D; $r=0.372$ ($p=0.0276$). Moderate: AL +0.19±0.17 mm; SE +0.41±0.15 D; $r=0.108$ ($p=0.537$).

Conclusions: DIMS are effective; benefits are most actionable in mild myopia, supporting stratified, behaviour-informed management.

Devarsh Joshi

Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital, USA

Biography

Devarsh Joshi, is a resident doctor with a special interest in ophthalmology, currently working at Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital. He holds two degrees from St George's University of London, an MBBS and a First-Class Honours BSc in Biomedical Sciences.

Intraretinal Haemorrhages Associated with Purging Behaviours in Bulimia Nervosa: An Uncommon Ocular Manifestation

Abstract:

Introduction: Retinal haemorrhages are a recognised complication of Valsalva manoeuvres associated with activities such as coughing, heavy lifting and vomiting that cause a sudden rise in intrathoracic pressure. We report a case of intraretinal haemorrhages in a patient with bulimia nervosa and longstanding purging behaviours, highlighting a previously under-recognised ocular complication of an eating disorder.

Method: A 49-year-old woman was referred to the medical retina clinic after retinal haemorrhages were detected during a routine sight test. A detailed clinical history, comprehensive ocular examination and retinal imaging were performed, alongside review of systemic investigations.

Results: The patient reported a five-year history of bulimia nervosa with binge–purge cycles occurring up to three times weekly at their peak, now significantly reduced following psychological therapy. She described episodes of bloodshot eyes after purging but denied visual disturbance, flashes or floaters. She had no significant medical history, did not smoke, and denied heavy lifting, coughing, constipation or trauma. Systemic assessment and blood tests were unremarkable. Visual acuity was 6/6 bilaterally. Dilated fundus examination revealed several small intraretinal haemorrhages along the distal superior vascular arcade in the left eye, with an otherwise normal ocular examination. In the absence of alternative causes, vomiting-induced Valsalva retinopathy was considered the most likely diagnosis. The patient was scheduled for clinical monitoring.

Conclusion: This case demonstrates a novel association between bulimic purging behaviours and retinal haemorrhages. Awareness of this relationship may assist clinicians in identifying underlying eating disorders, broadening differential diagnoses for retinal haemorrhages and supporting collaborative care between ophthalmology and mental health services.

Hashim Butt

Royal Bolton Hospital, UK

Biography

Butt, studied medicine at the University of Liverpool, in the UK. He graduated in 2024 and started working at Bolton Royal Hospital. He has worked in Bolton Royal Hospital as a doctor and has been working towards doing ophthalmology as a career.

Retinopexy Audit and Quality improvement

Abstract:

Introduction: Retinopexy is the most frequently performed vitreoretinal procedure in eye emergency departments, primarily indicated for horseshoe retinal tears (HST). Prompt treatment significantly reduces the risk of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (RRD), yet national guidelines remain lacking. Various techniques exist, including slit lamp laser (general ophthalmologists) and indirect laser or cryotherapy (VR specialists)

Purpose: To audit the timing, monitoring, outcomes, and documentation practices of laser retinopexy procedures at Royal Bolton Hospital, and to identify areas for quality improvement, particularly in trainee involvement and VR team coordination.

Methods: A retrospective review of 54 consecutive patients who underwent laser retinopexy between 1st October 2023 and 30th September 2024. Data were extracted from laser logbooks, OpenEyes, Optos, and Forum systems.

Results: The overall RRD rate post-retinopexy was <2%. Most HST cases were treated within 24 hours, and timely VR referrals were consistently made. Trainee involvement was noted to be high with good clinical outcomes. However, documentation of risk factors and procedural details was inconsistent. Monitoring protocols and justification for top-up lasers varied across cases.

Conclusions: The audit demonstrates generally effective and timely management of retinal tears with low complication rates. Improvements are needed in documentation, standardisation of follow-up, and integration of imaging. Establishing a digital logbook in OpenEyes and strengthening VR feedback mechanisms could enhance patient care and training quality

*Learning point

*Required. Relevant to emergency eye care, be succinct no more than 30 words

- Document HRF for every listed case and highlight the priority.
- Double check with 3 mirrors/ and request 4 quadrants optos photos
- 2nd opinion is encouraged if unsure what to do, before listing/ performing the retinopexy.

SUPPORTING JOURNAL

Journal of Eye Disorders and Therapy

https://scitechjournals.com/journal-of-eye-disorders-and-therapy

LIST OF JOURNALS

Journal of Family Medicine and Clinical Research

Journal of Aesthetic Surgery and Medicine

Journal of Physics Optics and Photonics Sciences

Immunology Research and Immunotherapy

Cardiovascular Diseases and Therapeutics

Journal of Gynecology and Maternal Health

Journal of Diabetes and Clinical Endocrinology

Journal of Neonatology and Pediatric Care

Journal of Pulmonary and Respiratory Diseases

Journal of Alternative Medicine and Therapies

Journal of Nanotechnology and Nanobiotechnology

Journal of Oral Diseases and Treatment

Journal of Skin Health and Cosmetics

Journal of Anesthesia and Pain Management

Journal of Nutrition and Diet Management

Journal of Pharmacology and Drug Delivery

Journal of Chemistry and Analytical Biochemistry

Journal of Neuroimaging and Neuromedicine

Journal of Healthcare and Advanced Nursing

Journal of Environmental Toxicology Research

Journal of Global Entrepreneurial Management

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

JULY - CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FINANCE, BUSINESS AND STOCK MARKET
JULY 16-17, 2026 | MIAMI, USA

AUGUST - CONFERENCES

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PEDIATRICS & NEONATOLOGY
AUGUST 13-14, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
AUGUST 13-14, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

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

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE AND INDUSTRY
AUGUST 19-20, 2026 | TORONTO, CANADA

SEPTEMBER - CONFERENCES

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
SEPTEMBER 09-10, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

OCTOBER - CONFERENCES

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

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
NEUROLOGY & NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS
OCTOBER 15-16, 2026 | PARIS, FRANCE

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

4TH GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
ADDICTION MEDICINE, BEHAVIORAL HEALTH & PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH
OCTOBER 15-16, 2026 | PARIS, FRANCE

3RD WORLD CONGRESS ON
NANOTECHNOLOGY
OCTOBER 29-30, 2026 | BERLIN, GERMANY

3RD GLOBAL EVENT ON
MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
OCTOBER 29-30, 2026 | BERLIN, GERMANY

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

NOVEMBER - CONFERENCES

GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
NEPHROLOGY
NOVEMBER 23-24, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

WORLD CONGRESS ON
CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL DERMATOLOGY
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SURGERY AND ANESTHESIA
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

2026

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

3RD GLOBAL SUMMIT ON HEART AND
CARDIOVASCULAR CARE
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
OTOLARYNGOLOGY-ENT SURGERY
NOVEMBER 26-27, 2026 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

MARCH - CONFERENCES

4TH WORLD CONGRESS ON
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MARCH 18–19, 2027 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

2027

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON
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MARCH 18–19, 2027 | BARCELONA, SPAIN

4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
DERMATOLOGY & SKINCARE
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CLINICAL TRIALS, AI AND HEALTHCARE TECHNOLOGIES
APRIL 22-23, 2027 | AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

2027

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APRIL 22-23, 2027 | AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

4TH GLOBAL SUMMIT ON
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APRIL 22-23, 2027 | AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

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JUNE 17-18, 2027 | BERLIN, GERMANY

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