Public Health and Technology
(Book of Abstracts)

Edited by
Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana
Professor Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research
(CAPCDR)

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the International Conference on Public Health and Technology, December 25-26, 2023, organized by the Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR). A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts.

By CAPCDR's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of CAPCDR's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of CAPCDR and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. CAPCDR was established in 2021 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

We hope that through CAPCDR conferences and publications, will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work.

We would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of CAPCDR for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Editorial Board

Welcome Message

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to our CAPCDR Conference. This is the 7th conference the conference is being held online. On behalf of the conference organizers, I would like to thank you all for your participation.

The theme of this conference is " Public Health and Technology." More than two years have passed since the outbreak of the pandemic, during which time it has caused enormous loss and damage to people all over the world. Finally, we are beginning to see the light at the end of this dark tunnel as effective vaccines are being rolled out. It is at this juncture that our conference poses the following questions: what will the so-called new normal look like that emerges after the pandemic? and, how are we going to adapt to this new normal? These questions are the central theme of the conference.

The last few weeks have witnessed heightened awareness of the threat from the outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus). As the virus spreads around the world, we also need to understand what it means for the education systems of Europe and Central Asia. With the need to contain the virus, many countries are implementing measures to reduce gatherings of large crowds. Our schools are not immune to these actions, nor to the spread of the virus. Many countries have now implemented measures in their education systems – from banning gatherings to the temporary closing of schools.

At the epicenter of the virus – China – more than 180 million schoolchildren are staying home. But while schools are temporarily closed for quarantine, schooling continues. It's just that it is a different kind of teaching. Students are being educated remotely using technology. This is being done through a variety of online courses and electronic textbooks. To date, almost all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region have instructed their primary and secondary school systems to close completely or partially, to stop a possible virus spread among students and the general public.

The question is, from an educational perspective, what do these students do when schools are closed? In China, a massive effort is underway to make sure children keep learning. Technology seems to be the answer. We will only know how effective this is after the crisis, but it does seem to be a good use of children's time. Home schooling might be an answer, but this option is not very widespread outside of the United States. In Europe and Central Asia, we have a diverse set of countries at different levels of income and development. The spread, use and availability of technology is key, as is the availability of online learning materials, as well as devices and the level of internet connectivity at home.

At the same time, one more important question is: can students actually benefit from technology at home? Here we clearly have an equity issue. While financially well-off families can afford computers and multiple devices, students from struggling families can hardly afford simple devices and may likely not have the internet at home. For example, PISA 2108 data form Belarus confirms the lack of any device puts students at a large disadvantage in terms of educational achievement. It is also an indicator of poverty. Using a quick survey of World Bank staff working on education in the region, we gathered some key statistics on the availability of technology and online learning materials in the region.

In terms of internet connectivity at school, most countries in the Europe and Central Asia region have the basic capabilities that enable schools to deliver instruction using technology. Only a few countries lack this capacity. What is happening on the other end of the internet cable? In many countries in the region, we see that home connectivity has become widespread and home internet connections may enable students to connect to different type of learning resources. As many countries have been implementing computer equipment programs in the region over the last few decades, they are better positioned in terms of

technological equipment in schools. For example, as per our assessment of the IT equipment and internet connectivity in schools, 50% of them have basic resources to ensure the minimum ability to deliver content.

At the same time, another 20% are in a position to provide good computers and networking with decent internet connectivity and robust security. Yet, with all this progress in a majority of countries, one-third are in the unenvious position of not being fully equipped nor fully connected to the internet. Let's look at educational content. Two-thirds of school systems do not use digital content in education. Another 20% of countries use some digital learning resources in teaching, but only in some schools. A mere 10 percent of countries have more robust digital learning capabilities with some of the educational content available outside of school. No country, according to our assessment, has universal curriculum-linked resources for teaching and learning, regardless of place and time.

Distance education capabilities are also limited. By our estimation, in 70 percent of countries in the region, we see zero to minimal distance education capabilities. The other 30 percent have better capabilities, but none have integrated curriculum widely delivered with a blended mode. We need to think about the state of distance education. Traditionally, distance education was conducted by paper mail through the post office. This is not the case today. Yet, we do not see tremendous progress in terms of its use. It is very likely that the traditional school education just does not need distance technology.

At the same time, countries that lack access to good teaching in remote areas try to use this capability for education improvement, both by using the older and proven technologies such as radio and television broadcasting, and leveraging the potential of ICT. This is where teacher training with digital technologies and applications becomes important.

Media, and especially social media, can also be used to educate students about the virus itself and to teach basic hygiene. In Vietnam, for example, a cartoon musical video about handwashing and other precautionary measures to protect from the virus has gone viral. As the region's current education systems are designed for face-to-face teaching and learning, the lock-down and school closures may be accommodated if they happen in short periods of time. However, if the situation continues to last for months, it may need a dramatic change in delivery.

A time of crisis is also an opportunity for all education systems to look into the future, adjust to possible threats, and build their capacity. We believe that the Europe and Central Asia region has enormous potential for this to happen, regardless of COVID-19.

Thank you.

Professor Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan
Chairperson.
Conference Organizing Committee

About CACPDR

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR) is a consortium of research and policy makers drawn from national and international universities, institutes and organizations. CAPCDR is presently based in Asia and is shaping as the largest such group focusing specifically on the issues related to academic career, professional development and research.

The CAPCDR works as an academic and policy think tank by engaging national and international experts from academics, practitioners, and policy makers in a broad range of research areas. In the changing global environment of academic research and policy making, the role of CAPCDR will be of immense help to the various stakeholders. Many developing countries cannot afford to miss the opportunity to harness the knowledge revolution of the present era.

G M Omar Faruque Chowdhury
Secretary General
Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)

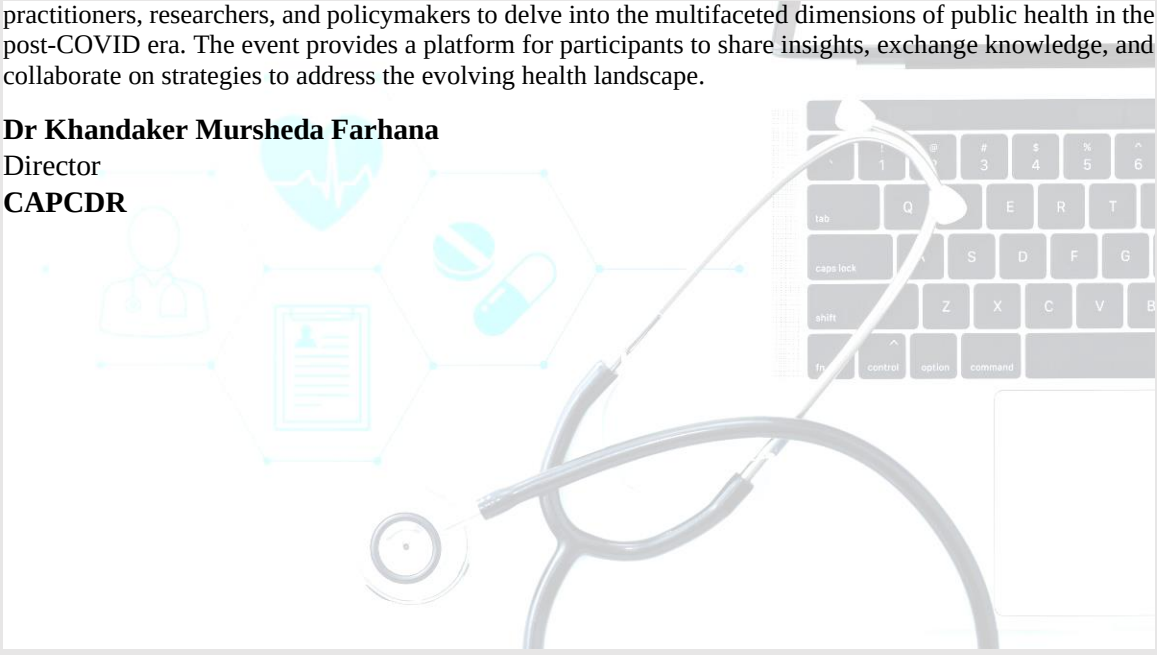
About Conference

We are excited to announce the International Public Health and Technology Conference, focusing on the theme "Public Health Challenges and Response in the Post-COVID Era." This conference serves as a platform for experts, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to come together and deliberate on the multifaceted aspects of public health in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The International Conference Addressing Challenges and Responses in the Post-COVID Era is a dynamic and crucial event organized by the Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR). The conference is scheduled to take place on December 25-26, 2023 at the Zoom Platform.

In the wake of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the field of public health has encountered unprecedented challenges and opportunities. This conference aims to bring together a diverse array of experts, scholars, practitioners, researchers, and policymakers to delve into the multifaceted dimensions of public health in the post-COVID era. The event provides a platform for participants to share insights, exchange knowledge, and collaborate on strategies to address the evolving health landscape.

Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana
Director
CAPCDR



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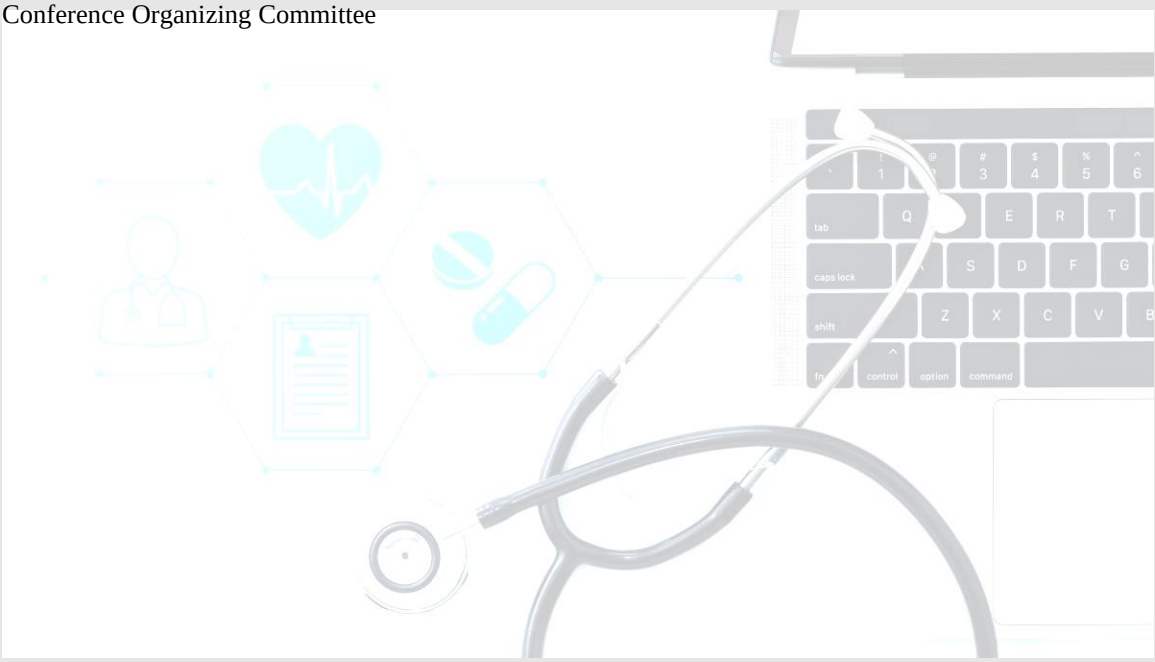

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Department of Public Health
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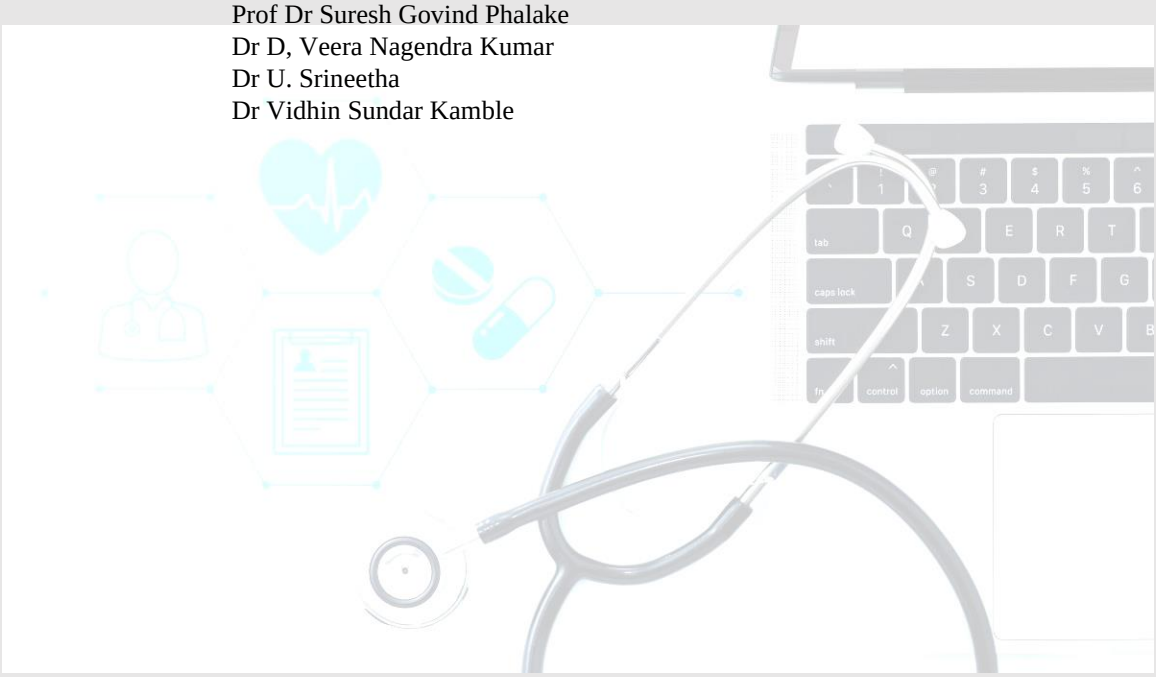

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

International Conference

on

Public Health and Technology

December 25-26, 2023

Venue: Zoom Platform

PLENARY SESSION

26th December 2023 (Tuesday)

Based Time: (1:30-3:30 pm) India

Local Time: Algeria (9:00 am), Bangladesh (2:00 pm), India (1:30 pm), Morocco (9:00 am), Nigeria (9:00 am), Pakistan (1:00 pm)

Moderator:
Mrs. Anshu Singh Choudhary
Amity School of Fashion Design & Technology
India

Welcome Address	:	**Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana** Shanto-Mariam University of Creative Technology **Bangladesh**	**1:30-1:35 pm**
Focus: Artificial intelligence in dentistry	:	**Professor Dr Dinesh Shankar** Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology and Microbiology Vivekanandha Dental College for Women **India**	**1:40-2:00 pm**
Focus: New ultrasonography application: masseter muscle examination	:	**Dr Fouzi BOUKHAZANI** Faculty of Medicine of Algiers **Algeria**	**2:05-2:25 pm**
Focus: Developing awareness of Occupational health and Safety in Small-medium Scale enterprises: A Sustainable Development Goals prospects in Developing Countries	:	**Dr Mohsin Abbas** Department of Environmental Sciences Faculty of Sciences, University of Gujrat **Pakistan**	**2:30-2:50 pm**
Focus: Effects of Smartphone Application for the self-management of diabetes: a randomized controlled trial in Bangladesh context		**Dr Bilkis Banu** Department of Public Health Northern University Bangladesh **Bangladesh**	**2:55-3:15**

:	Mrs. Anshu Singh Choudhary	3:15-3:20 pm
Vote of thanks	**India**	

Join Zoom Meeting:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85969464110?pwd=SU94QWhNd3FVWDUycUpnWFlzT2lUQT09
Meeting ID: 859 6946 4110
Passcode: 654089

PARALLEL SESSIONS

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: I

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr Gunmala Gugalia SDM PG Girls College India	9:00-11:00 am (Bangladesh) 8:30-10:30 am (India) 8:00-10:00 am (Pakistan)	Co-Chair Prof Dr Laxman Popatrao Shinde Member Prof. Dr Mahadev G. Landge Dr Rajender Kumar
Dr Shijitha R et al Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women Author ID: 2023252612125 India	A smart pillow for health sensing system	
Mudasir Maqbool University Of Kashmir Hazratbal Srinagar Author ID: 2023252612005 India	Management of Polycystic ovary syndrome using drugs of herbal origin	
Ariba Munir University College of Conventional Medicine the Islamia University of Bahawalpur Pakistan Author ID: 2023252612120 Pakistan	Pregnancy Palate: Savoring the Science of Prenatal Nutrition	
Ms Shubhangi Ashok Raut HSBPVT's Parikrama Diploma in Pharmaceutical Sciences Author ID: 2023252612073 India	Development of Novel Drug Delivery of Herbal Drugs	
Vargar Anjali J. **Tambe Nishigandha S.** HSBPVT's Parikrama Diploma In Pharmaceutical Sciences Author ID: 2023252612111 India	Public health and technology	

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https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88271727385?pwd=bk9rYXRsVi9Da1FWcFRDV3ZmcFF5dz09
Meeting ID: 882 7172 7385
Passcode: 278342

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: II

Session Chair **Dr Anu Dandona** Sri Balaji University, Pune **India**	**Time** **9:30-11:30 am (Bangladesh)** **9:00-11:00 am (India)** **6:30-8:30 am (Russia, Moscow)**	**Session Members**
M R Ramesh Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research Author ID: Edu51161223 Bangladesh	Maternal and Child Health: A Comprehensive Review	**Co-Chair** **Prof. Dr Dhanesh Ninganna Ligade** **Member** **Dr Mohini Dwivedi** **Dr Abhay S. Bondge**
Mekha P Kumar Bishop Moore College Mavelikara Alappuzha Author ID: 2023252612093 India	Public health and technology	
Sayyed Misba J. HSBPVT's Parikrama Diploma in Pharmaceutical Sciences Author ID: 2023252612019 India	Public health and computer science technology	
Simin Shahbazi Ahmadi **Liudmila Gozikova** Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University Author ID: 2023252612069 Russia	Development of wind power plant technology using engines driving innovation in Iran	
Simin Shahbazi Ahmadi **Liudmila Gozikova** Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University Author ID: 2023252612070 Russia	The role of information and communication technology in the development of industrial business	

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Passcode: 872197

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: III

Session Chair	**Time**	**Session Members**
Dr Vijay S Jariwala Sardar Patel University, Gujarat **India**	**11:30-1:30 pm (Bangladesh)** **11:00-1:00 pm (India)** **6:00-8:00 am (Nigeria)**	
Dr Sandhya Bhatt Amity University Author ID: 2023252612014 India	Happy Aging: Psychological correlates of Aging	**Co-Chair** **Dr Sunita Satyendra Gupta** **Member** **Dr Rajeev Kumar Sinha** **Dr M. Palanisamy**
Mansing D, Bisure Vidya Protistans Vasantrao Pawar Law College Author ID: 2023252612076 India	Public Health Technologies to Revolutionize Health Care Delivery	
Dr Anu Dandona Sri Balaji University, Pune Author ID: 2023252612131 India	Mental health and psychological well-being of yoga and meditation practitioners	
Mr. S. N. Deshmukh **Mr. M. A. Sose** S. N. Arts, D. J. M. Commerce and B. N. S. Science College Author ID: 2023252612025 India	Assessment of Health Care Centers Using Geospatial Tool	
Raji Abdullahi Egigogo et al Al-Qalam University Author ID: 2023252612063 Nigeria	Assessing The Importance of ICT Specialization Among Senior Secondary Students in Kastina, Katsina Local Government	

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Meeting ID: 882 7172 7385
Passcode: 278342

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: IV

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Mohammad Jashim Uddin Northern University Bangladesh Bangladesh	**12:00-2:00 pm (Bangladesh)** **11:30 am-1:30 pm (India)** **2:00-4:00 pm (Philippines)** **7:00-9:00 am (Morocco, Nigeria)**	
Mary Jane G. Bayaton et al Kasiglahan Village National High Author ID: 2023252612039 **Philippines**	Impact of Project Helping Our environment by Making useful Ecobricks (H.O.M.E) in Kasiglahan Village National High	**Co-Chair** **Dr Prashant Dhondiba Kasabe** **Member:** **Dr Dhanaji Thore** **Dr Aswathy VK**
Dr Rajshree S. Rathod Tilak College of Education Pune Author ID: 2023252612098 India	Development of a program using artificial intelligence in English language learning for the students of secondary level and to test its effectiveness	
Sajad Ahmad Teli et al University of Kashmir Srinagar Author ID: 2023252612133 India	Online Teacher Development Programmes for English Language Teachers: A Study of the Perceptions of the Trainees	
Abdelmomen Khalil **Dr Nadia Hellalet** Chouaib Doukkali University Author ID: 2023252612132 Morocco	Assessing academic success: students' views on school values	
Deborah Zhiri et al Federal University of Technology Minna Author ID: 2023252612021 Nigeria	Modelling TVET Teachers' Attitudes Toward Using Technology for Teaching: Structural Equation Modelling Approach	

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Passcode: 872197

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: V

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana Shanto-Mariam University of Creative Technology Bangladesh	**3:00-5:00 pm (Bangladesh)** **2:30-4:30 pm (India)** **10:00-12:00 pm (Nigeria)** **12:00-2:00 pm (Russia, Moscow)**	
Sulaiman Bashir Federal University Dutsin-Ma Author ID: 2023252612078 Nigeria	An Overview of the Problems and Challenges of Public Health in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 19th and 20th Century	**Co-Chair** **Dr Gulshan Akhtar** **Member** **Dr Rahul Pandey** **Dr Nishit K. Dave** **Dr D. Ranjithkumar**
Awoniyi Adeola Roseline South Warwickshire University NHS Foundation **FOGBONJAIYE, Seun Samuel (Ph.D)** Southwestern University Nigeria Author ID: 2023252612123 Nigeria	Examining the Efficacy of Psychosocial Support in Cancer Management: A Systematic Review of Interventions in Nigeria	
Evgenii Gamerman Institute for Comprehensive Analysis of Regional Problems of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences Author ID: 2023252612034 Russia	The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Russian-Chinese border: One-step forward and two back	
Kundan Kumar Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi Author ID: 2023252612081 India	Relationship between Antenatal care and Infant mortality: An intersectionality Approach	
M. K. Ganeshan Alagappa University Author ID: 2023252612108 India	Employee self-service (ess) portal in the information technology sector in the digital era	
Join Zoom Meeting: **https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88271727385?pwd=bk9rYXRsVi9Da1FWcFRDV3ZmcFF5dz09** **Meeting ID: 882 7172 7385** **Passcode: 278342**		

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: VI

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr Rachana R. Pachori Rajasthan Aryan Mahavidyalaya **India**	**3:30-5:30 pm (Bangladesh)** **3:00-5:00 pm (India)** **10:30-12:30 pm (Nigeria)**	
B. Samaila et al Federal University Birnin Kebbi Author ID: 2023252612016 Nigeria	Impacts of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation on the environment: a comprehensive review on humans, plant and living organisms	**Co-Chair** **Dr Arti Raval** **Member** **Dr Yuvraj G. Bodhe** **Dr Priyanka Manoharrao Ramteke**
Rashmi Ranjan Mohapatra Hindalco Industries Limited Author ID: 2023252612129 India	Impact of COVID-19 on Health and Nutrition	
Ubaidullah Muhammad et al Federal University Author ID: 2023252612079 Nigeria	Antibiotics Resistant Pattern of Uropathogenic Escherichia coli Isolated From Patient Attending General Hospital Jega, Kebbi State, Nigeria	
Shehu Muhammad et al Federal University Author ID: 2023252612080 Nigeria	Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Klebsiella pneumoniae in Clinical Samples of Patients Attending Aisha Muhammadu Buhari General Hospital Jega, Kebbi State, Nigeria	
Elizabeth Adeteju Omimakinde Redeemer's University Author ID: 2023252612122 Nigeria	Comparison of proximate compositions and nutritionally valuable mineral content of selected coconut varieties	

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Meeting ID: 836 9393 3148
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25th December 2023 (Monday)
ROOM: VII

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Professor Dr Vijay Anant Athavale Walchand Institute of Technology India	**6:30-8:30 pm (Bangladesh)** **6:00-8:00 pm (India)** **3:30-5:30 pm (Russia, Moscow)**	
Prof. Dr Zalesskaia Olga Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University/ Blagoveshchensk Author ID: 2023252612028 Russia	Health of Chinese students in a border Russian university after COVID-19	**Co-Chair** **Dr Mohammed Jahangir Ali** **Members** **Prof. Dr Eknath Mundhe** **Dr Walter B. Juera** **Dr Haji Begum** **Dr Biniyam** **Dr Anamika Chauhan** **Dr V. Saranya**
Dr R. Suyam Praba Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology Author ID: 2023252612008 India	Perception on Microinsurance in Rural India: Outreach & Efficacy	
Dr Om Raj Katoch Govt. Degree College Batote, J&K Author Author ID: 2023252612018 India	Reshaping Public Health through Technology: Exploring Innovations, Challenges, and Future Avenues	
Dr I. Siddiq Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College Dr D. Shobana St. Joseph University Author ID: 2023252612113 India	The impact of corporate emotional intelligence on employee mental health: leveraging technology for sustainable workplace well-being	
Mamta. R. Yeotkar Commerce and Science College Author Author ID: 2023252612052 India	Impact of COVID-9 on Wildlife Animals	
Dr Lingaraj Niduvani Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University Gadag Author ID: 2023252612004 India	Integration of Telehealth Technologies in Public Health: Opportunities and Challenges	
Shubhankar Sarma St. Edmund's College Author ID: 2023252612115 India	Assisted reproductive technology (art) methods in establishing alternative family forms: challenges and prospects	

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Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
(ISNI: 0000000505092482)

DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: VIII

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr Monika Panchani VGC Mandi. H.P. **India**	**7:00-9:00 pm (Bangladesh)** **6:30-8:30 pm (India)**	
Koneru Neha **Mani Gudivada** Andhra University Author ID: 2023252612024 India	A comprehensive study on post covid complications among patients in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh, India	**Co-Chair** **Dr Chitra Dinkar I** **Members** **Dr. Chandra Bhoo** **Dr Debojit Konwa** **Dr Yadav Tanajira** **Laxmanrao**
Narasimha Rao .C et al Govt. Degree College Author ID: 2023252612118 India	Insects and Public Health: A Comprehensive Review	
Adetayo Obafemi Solesi et al State Polytechnic of Health and Allied Sciences Author ID: 2023252612128 India	The domestication of a wild Lentinus tigrinus (Bull.) Fr. isolated from a forest in Odogbolu, Ogun State, Nigeria	
Dr P. Sachi Devi SKR & SKR Government College for Women Author ID: 2023252612044 India	Digital applications in Indian health care services: a review	
D.T. Sakhare ivaji, Art's, Comm. & Science College Kannad Author ID: 2023252612033 India	Green Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of Iron Nanoparticles Using Hibiscus Leaf Extract	

eeting: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83693933148?pwd=ek00N2xXdDVHT0ZIRzRzMmJ3QUt2QT09
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DAY ONE

25th December 2023 (Monday)

ROOM: IX

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr R. Suyam Praba ına College of Engineering and Technology **India**	**8:00-10:00 pm (Bangladesh)** **7:30-9:30 pm (India)** **7:00-9:00 pm (Pakistan)**	
Dr D. Shobana **Dr J. Suresh Kumar** ʕt. Joseph University, Nagaland Author ID: 2023252612001 India	Evaluating the Impact of Health Technology Assessment on Healthcare Decision-Making in Public Health Settings	**Co-Chair** **Dr Mujahid Farid** **Member** **Dr Priyanka Manoh Ramteke**
Dr Sweety Thomas St.Mary's College Author ID: 2023252612071 India	Redefining PDS in the states of India: An impact assessment of National Food Security Act	
Dr Vijay V. Muradande ety's S. A. Manvi Law College Author ID: 2023252612136 India	Public Health: Recent Developments in Technology	
Priya et al ra Gandhi University, Meerpur Author ID: Bus73161223 India	Driving Empowerment: A Holistic Insight into Women Entrepreneurship and Influencing Factors	
Bala Toleti **Prof. Dr Rohit Diwedi** Author ID: 2023252612084 India	Organizations' Readiness in Protecting Their Workforce from the Health Challenges in the Post-COVID Era	
Babitha.N S et al IST (Deemed to be University) Author ID: 2023252612049 India	Spitting, a Public Health Concern in India; A Review of the Impact of Mass Media in Raising Health Awareness on the ill-effects of spitting	

Meeting: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88271727385?pwd=bk9rYXRsVi9Da1FWcFRDV3ZmcFF5dz09
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DAY ONE

25th December 2023

ROOM: X (Monday)

Session Chair **Dr K. Manimekalai** Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women **India**	**Time** **9:00-11:00 pm (Bangladesh)** **8:30-10:30 pm (India)**	**Session Members**
Rushikesh R. Bangar Author ID: Edu19161223 India	Public health and technology	**Co-Chair** **Prof. Dr S. Udaya Bhaskar** **Member** **Dr Prakash Rajaram Chavan**
Shivam Jagannath Bhavar Author ID: 2023252612026 India	Developing nanotechnology's role in covi-19 pandemic	
Mr. Bangar Vilas.B **Sathe Komal.P** Author ID: 2023252612041 India	Public health and smart watches technology	
Mhaske Sonali K. Author ID: 2023252612045 India	Digital twin technology in healthcare system	
Kakade Diksha Santosh et al Author ID: 2023252612046 India	Public health and biosensors technology"	
Supekar Diksha B et al Author ID: 2023252612050 India	Blockchain technology applications in healthcare	
Rutuja Nimbalkar et al Author ID: 2023252612051 India	Public health and smart thermometer technology	
Rushikesh Haribhau Hirade Author ID: 2023252612055 India	Nanotechnology and public health	
Shinde Pratiksha.A **Bangar Vilas. B** Author ID: 2023252612072 India	Cell Culture, Technology: Enhancing the Culture of Diagnosing Human Diseases	
Suhani Sanjay Kapase **Vilas Balasaheb Bangar** Author ID: 2023252612087 India	A review on Health and Technology Gene Therapy	
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DAY TWO

26th December 2023 (Tuesday)

ROOM: X-A

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr P. Geetha Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women **India**	**9:00-11:00 am (Bangladesh)** **8:30-10:30 am (India)**	
Dr Tripura Sundari.C.U. **Mr Sidharth.J (ECE)** Puducherry Technological University Author ID: 2023252612137 India	Pollution and its impact on climatic changes and health	**Co-Chair** **Dr Mamta Yeotkar** **Members** **Dr. Nitin G. Suradkar** **Dr Biniyam Bogale** **Dr Mamta Aggarwal** **Dr Nguyen Thi Do Quyen**
D. H. Dudhmal et al MVP Samaj's ACS College Author ID: 2023252612121 India	Mosquito controlling practices in two filaria endemic villages of Nanded district of Maharashtra state, India	
Dr M. Vadivel Erode College of Law Author ID: 2023252612091 India	Usages Of Technology In India's Rural Healthcare Sector	
Dr Navdeep Kumar Lyallpur Khalsa College Author ID: 2023252612110 India	Digital Transformation for Inclusive Public Health Care	
Ms. Neethu E **Dr T. J. Joseph** Central University of Kerala Author ID: 2023252612058 India	Distributional impact of public health spending on maternal health services in India: Who benefits from health care subsidies?	

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DAY TWO

26th December 2023

ROOM: XI (Tuesday)

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr K.S.Maharasan KG College of Arts and Science India	**9:30 am-11:30 am (Bangladesh)** **9:00 am-11:00 am (India)**	
Unde Priyanka R. Author ID: 2023252612036 India	Health information technology	**Co-Chair** **Dr K. S. Maharasan** **Dr Vikas B. Suryawanshi** **Member** **Dr Shubhanker.Yadav** **Dr Rupali V. Jadhav**
Uttekar Shravani V. **Ugale Rutuja V.** Author ID: 2023252612037 India	E-health practices and technologies	
Karande Akshada Santosh **Kulthe Kalyani Sunil** Author ID: 2023252612038 India	Public health and technologies in brain tumour treatment	
Samiksha R Kothimbire et al Author ID: 2023252612062 India	E-health technologies	
Jagtap Dhanshree Santosh et al Author ID: 2023252612064 India	The health and technologies in telemedicine	
Anisha Sanjay Gund Author ID: 2023252612067 India	Introduction to exosomes and cancer	
Ms. Vaishnavi Bhosale et al Author ID: 2023252612089 India	Tele-Health Triumph: A Public Health Perspective	
MS Nikita P Kapale et al Author ID: 2023252612092 India	xploring The Synergy of Technology In Public Health-	
MS Pranjali Shelar et al Author ID: 2023252612103 India	3D Printing Technology In pharmaceutics	
Ms. Gadakh Namrata **Ms. Sathe Komal Pramod** Author ID: 2023252612101 India	Artificial intelligence in health sector	

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Passcode: 654089

DAY TWO

26th December 2023 (Tuesday)

ROOM: XII

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Dr D. Shobana St. Joseph University, Nagaland **India**	**11:30-1:30 pm (Bangladesh)** **11:00-1:00 pm (India)**	

Suhani Kapase et al Author ID: 2023252612065 India	A review on cancer treatment	**Co-Chair** **Dr Muhammad Getso** **Member** **Dr M. Senthilkumar** **Dr Sumeet Kachhara**
Jagtap Shreyash Sampat Author ID: 2023252612056 India	Malaria	
Vaishnavi Pawar Y. **Rathod Shrinivas P.** Author ID: 2023252612075 India	Survey on pharmacy management system	
Khade Anil Dashrath Author ID: 2023252612057 India	AIDS	
Gargrade Kajal Ganpat Author ID: 2023252612082 India	Public health and technology	
Krushna Shahadev Bade Author ID: 2023252612042 India	COVID-19	
Shaikh Naziya V **Shinde Vaishnavi D** Author ID: 2023252612106 India	Automated drug dispensing system and devices	
Hogale Krushna Nanasaheb Author ID: 2023252612107 India	DENGUE	
Ms. Pooja Munjal et al Author ID: 2023252612119 India	Artificial Intelligence Role in Healthcare: For Public Health Prospective	

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Meeting ID: 841 3541 4420
Passcode: 377124

DAY TWO

26th December 2023 (Tuesday)

ROOM: XIII

Session Chair	Time	Session Members
Prof. Dr Dinesh Shankar Vivekanandha Dental College for Women **India**	**8:00-10:00 pm (Bangladesh)** **7:30-9:30 pm (India)**	
Dr K. Manimekalai Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women **Dr K.Indhuja Abirami** Government Thiruvarur Medical College Author ID: 2023252612012 India	A rare case report of hyperreactio luteinalis – an ovar(y) reactiveness upshot	**Co-Chair** **Dr Ved Kumar Mishra** **Member** **Prof Dr I Manavalan** **Prof. Dr Abubakar Jafar Usman** **Prof Dr Suresh Govind Phalake** **Dr D, Veera Nagendra Kumar** **Dr U. Srineetha** **Dr Vidhin Sundar Kamble**
Mandan Savita et al R. C. Patel Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Author ID: 2023252612023 India	Antibiotics Threaten Wildlife- Circulating Fluroquinolones	
Dr Rachana R. Pachori Rajasthan Aryan Mahavidyalaya Author ID: 2023252612068 India	Diseases awareness survey among the microbiology students	
Dr Monika Panchani VGC Mandi. H.P. Author ID: 2023252612061 India	Nutrition and its Impact on Health: A Comprehensive Overview	
Mandan Savita et al R. C. Patel Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Author ID: 2023252612022 India	Formulation and Development of Sunscreen Stick by Calendula oil	
Samia Rahman et al University of South Asia Author ID: 2023252612085 Bangladesh	An Evaluation of Dietary Patterns and Nutritional Status among the Elderly Santal Ethnic Community in Dinajpur District, Bangladesh	

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Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
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Synthesis of Metal-Ligand Complexes of Lanthanum (Iii) and Cerium (Iii) with Schiff Base From 4- Aminoantipyrine and Some Amino Acids

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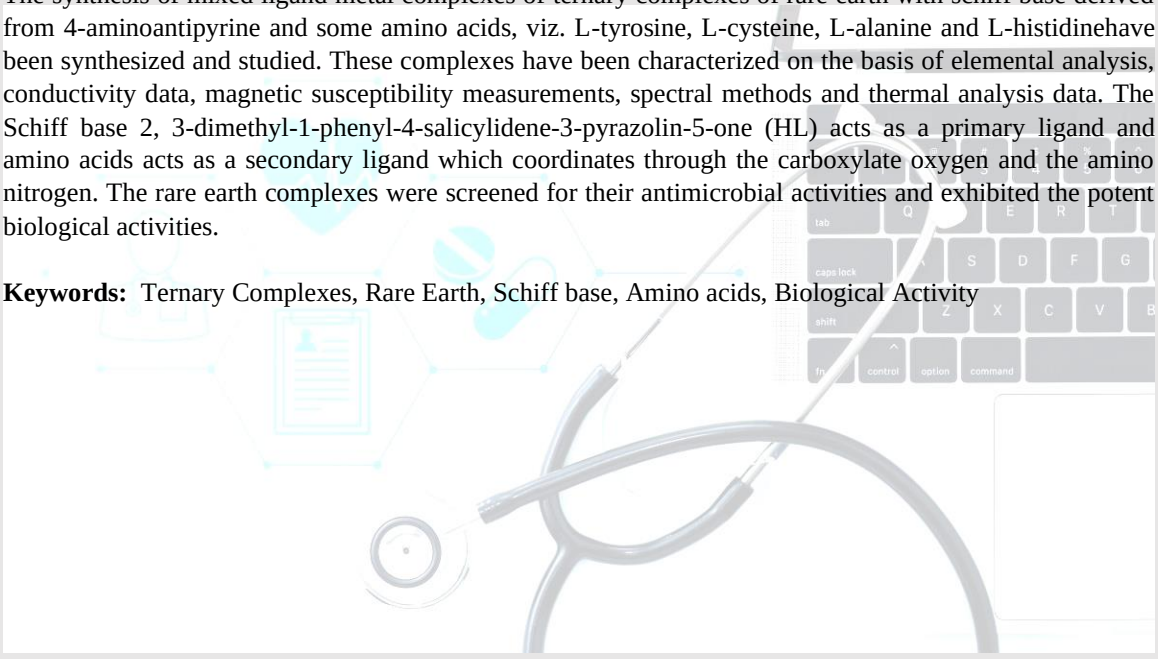
Dept. of Chemistry
Shivneri Mahavidyalaya
Shirur Anantpal Dist Latur, 413544
India

The synthesis of mixed ligand metal complexes of ternary complexes of rare earth with schiff base derived from 4-aminoantipyrine and some amino acids, viz. L-tyrosine, L-cysteine, L-alanine and L-histidinehave been synthesized and studied. These complexes have been characterized on the basis of elemental analysis, conductivity data, magnetic susceptibility measurements, spectral methods and thermal analysis data. The Schiff base 2, 3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-4-salicylidene-3-pyrazolin-5-one (HL) acts as a primary ligand and amino acids acts as a secondary ligand which coordinates through the carboxylate oxygen and the amino nitrogen. The rare earth complexes were screened for their antimicrobial activities and exhibited the potent biological activities.

Keywords: Ternary Complexes, Rare Earth, Schiff base, Amino acids, Biological Activity



Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
(ISNI: 0000000505092482)

Assessing Academic Success: Students' Views on School Values

Abdelmomen Khalil
Applied Language and Culture Studies Lab (ALCS)
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Chouaib Doukkali University
El Jadida, Morocco

Dr Nadia Hellalet, Phd
The National School of Commerce and Management
Chouaib Doukkali University
Morocco

The present paper was designed to investigate the effect of students' awareness of school value on their academic performance. It is examining the linkage between students' academic achievements in relation to their awareness of school value in quest of raising their motivation. The variables under consideration were the academic performance (GPA) as a dependent variable and the subjective task value, Expectancy for success, self-efficacy, intrinsic goal orientation, extrinsic goal orientation, and choice were independent variables. The data were collected from Sixty-three students (N=63) through a structured questionnaire from two departments of The Polydisciplinary Faculty of Ouarzazate using the random selection technique. For analysis, a linear regression model, correlation analysis, and descriptive analysis were carried out. Though many researchers proved that students' awareness of school value has a capital influence on their academic performance, the findings of this study revealed that the independent variables do not influence the dependent one (Grade Point Average), except for choice. In other words, the value students ascribe to the school and the reasons for doing the different tasks do not impact students' achievement. Finally, and even so, it was recommended at the end that parents and educators should remind students of school value and worth in order to improve their motivation.

Keywords: school awareness, subjective task value, expectancy for success, GPA

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
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The domestication of a wild *Lentinus tigrinus* (Bull.) Fr. isolated from a forest in Odogbolu, Ogun State, Nigeria

Adetayo Obafemi Solesi[1], Odutola Olatunde Solaja[2] and Bernice Adebukunola Odugbemi[3]

1Department of Pharmacy Technician Programme,
2Department of Environmental Health and Diseases Control,
3 Department of Community Healths',
1-3Ogun State Polytechnic of Health and Allied Sciences, Ilese- Ijebu, Nigeria

Mushrooms are one of the functional foods that possess health-related benefits with nutritional capacities. *Lentinus tigrinus*, also referred to as tiger sawgill, is an edible saprophytic mushroom of the family Polyporaceae a wood-rotting basidiomycete having leathery flesh, intense aroma, and taste, qualifying it as a gourmet. Fruiting bodies of L. *tigrinus* were knife-plucked from the stumps and logs found in the same radius of the collecting site in Odogbolu, Ogun State, Nigeria. some tissues of the samples (wild strains) were aseptically picked from the fruiting body using a sterile scalpel and cultured in Petri dishes with Potato Dextrose Agar media for 3-5 days in the dark at room temperature. Pure cultures of the mycelium were further sub-cultured. Sorghum grains (sorghum bicolor) that were washed and boiled for 10 min and drained completely was used as the substrate and inoculated with mycelium wedge, incubated for 15 days until fully ramified the polyethene bag. Five bags of each sole substrate that is maize straw and sawdust only, five bags of ratio 1:1 mixture of maize straw and sawdust prepared. One hundred grams of each of the three substrates preparations- added with 10% wheat bran and 1% grounded charcoal and packed in polyethylene bags, pasteurized for 4 h in a metal barrel. Biological yield from maize straw is 51 g and; for sawdust; 55 g, for 1/:1 mix; 58 g. And, for maize; 50.95%, for sawdust; 54.88%, for 1/:1 mix; 57.66%.

Keywords: *Lentinus tigrinus*, Mushrooms, Polyporaceae, sorghum bicolor and basidiomycete

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
(ISNI: 0000000505092482)

Impact of Early Childhood Education on Cognitive Development in Preschoolers: An Analysis of Cognitive Abilities in Relation to Educational Exposure

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Hafiz Muhammad Asif
Rabia Zahid
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Misbah Firdous
University College of Conventional Medicine the Islamia University of Bahawalpur Pakistan

Ejaz Rafique
Wafa Khizar
The Department of Eastern Medicine Hamdard University Islamabad

Malnutrition would be a major reason for death and is becoming increasingly understood to be a factor in functional disabilities that could last a lifetime. Nevertheless, reduced absorptive capacity brought on by numerous, persistent enteric infections can represent a rate-limiting stage in obtaining normal nutrition. This is particularly harmful for children whose nutrition are inadequate. The purpose of the current study was to determine how frequently infections occur in children under the age of five, taking into account their nutritional state. The kids ranged in age from 0 to 5 years. The sample size was 60 children. The major area for the data collection was Bahawalpur. A random sampling technique was used to collect the required data. Children aged 0 to 1 were more numerous. Boys predominated in terms of frequency compared to other boys. Children between the heights of 2-3 feet were more common than youngsters in any other subgroup. Anthropometric measurements were utilized to evaluate the nutritional status of children. These measurements included the Body Mass Index (BMI), Waist Circumference (WC), WHR, Waist to Height Ratio (WHtR), and Percentage of Body Fat (PBF). The nutritional status of children is evaluated based on their BMI categories, and the incidence of infections is examined. The findings show that children under the age of five have a variety of infectious illnesses. Asthma was more prevalent in obese children. The findings, which are supported by other studies, show a 20% rise in the incidence of asthma in overweight children and a 2-fold increase in risk in obese children. Chickenpox second infection was common in children who were underweight. In accordance with specific studies, chickenpox is more common among children under the age of ten. This study used BMI categories to classify children's nutritional health. According to table 2, guys slightly outperformed girls ($p = 0.01$). Both girls and boys fell into the same weight category almost. Boys were somewhat less common in BMI than girls, which indicates that girls have a higher propensity for obesity or being overweight. There were no discernible differences between the genders in WC, WHR, or WHtR. In PBF, there were noticeable differences; boys were slightly more prevalent than girls. Children who are underweight get diarrhea more frequently than children in any other category. Compared to all other categories, children with normal weight had a higher incidence of measles. In children who are overweight, urinary tract infections occur more frequently. Children who are underweight have more kwashiorkor than children in any other category. Our study significantly proves the research hypothesis. Additional intervention research is required to prove the validity of these mechanisms and, more significantly, to break the cycle of starvation so that kids can reach their full potential.

Keywords: Malnutrition, infections, Body Mass Index (BMI), Waist Circumference (WC), WHR, Waist to Height Ratio (WHtR), and Percentage of Body Fat (PBF)

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
(ISNI: 0000000505092482)

Source, Exposure & Health Risks of MAHS at Inner & Outer City Locations of a North Indian Terai Belt

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Environmental Research Lab
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Gorakhpur, India

Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (MAHs) are composed of, a single aromatic ring. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) are well-known environmental pollutants which are the most volatile and water-soluble aromatic hydrocarbons. MAHs are key anthropogenic pollutants and often dominate the volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions and secondary organic aerosol (SOA) formation especially in the urban atmosphere. Thus, a study of ambient benzene, toluene and xylene (BTX) was performed at the inner and outer city locations of Gorakhpur for a span of one year in order to determine the contagion levels. Sampling and analysis of BTX were performed using a methodology based on NIOSH method 1501. BTX were sampled by drawing air through activated coconut shell charcoal tubes, using a low-flow SKC Model 220 sampling pump at the flow rate of 250 ml/min for 20-24 hrs. The air suction rate was verified every week using calibrated rotameters with an accuracy of ±1%. The samples were extracted with carbon disulphide by occasional agitation and the aromatic fraction was subjected to GC-FID. Total mean BTX was 29.89 µg/m3 from all the samples and the total range was from 5.6 µg/m3 to 48.3 µg/m3 with the median of 23.83 µg/m3. The maximum levels of total BTX was found to be 37.9 µg/m3 (winters), followed by 26.7µg/m3 (summer) and 23.6 µg/m (monsoon season). At both the sites during winter season, maximum B/T ratio was found whereas the X/B ratio was found to be lowest. A good correlation between benzene and toluene (Avg. R2=9.3) was observed at municipal and bucolic sites respectively. Factor analysis suggests that the mixed signature of all the sources are intermediate between wood/cdc & oil combustion activities. At both the sites, the estimated integrated lifetime cancer risk (ILTCR) for benzene exceeded the threshold value of 1E-06 whereas the individual hazard quotients (HQ) for BTX did not exceed unity at any of the sites.

Keywords: BTX, Carcinogenic/non-carcinogenic risk, inner & outer city locations, terai belt

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
(ISNI: 0000000505092482)

RP-HPLC Method Development and Validation for the Simultaneous Estimation of Antidiabetic Drugs in Tablet Formulation

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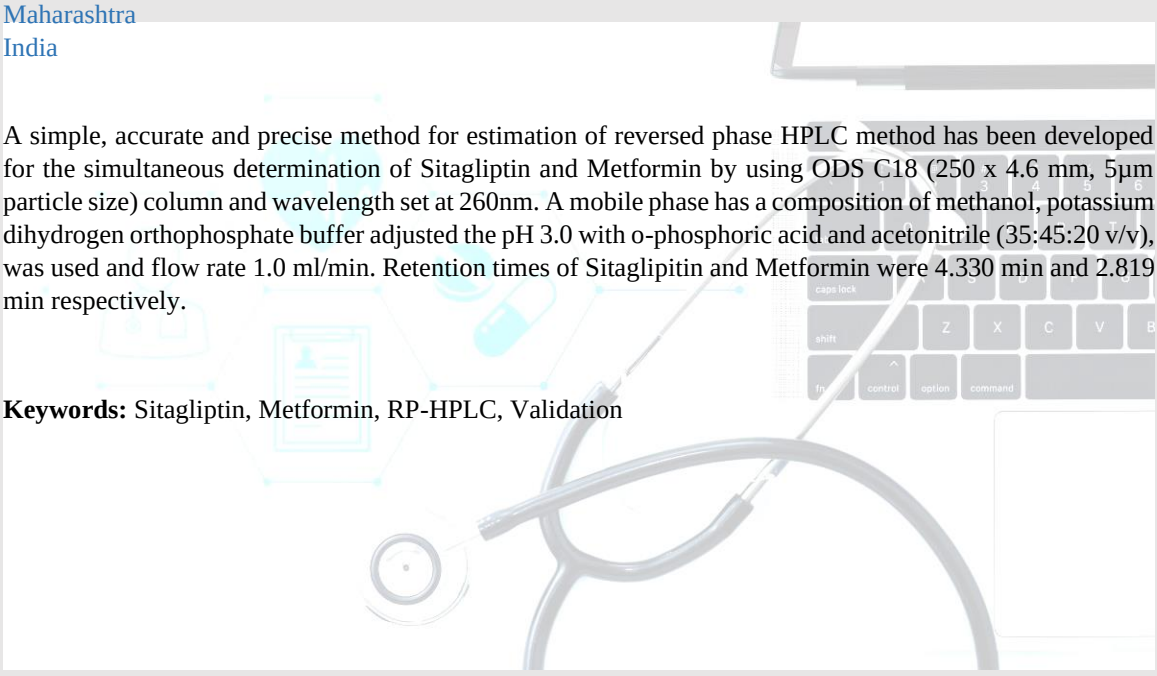
India



A simple, accurate and precise method for estimation of reversed phase HPLC method has been developed for the simultaneous determination of Sitagliptin and Metformin by using ODS C18 (250 x 4.6 mm, 5µm particle size) column and wavelength set at 260nm. A mobile phase has a composition of methanol, potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate buffer adjusted the pH 3.0 with o-phosphoric acid and acetonitrile (35:45:20 v/v), was used and flow rate 1.0 ml/min. Retention times of Sitaglipitin and Metformin were 4.330 min and 2.819 min respectively.

Keywords: Sitagliptin, Metformin, RP-HPLC, Validation

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Introduction to Exosomes and Cancer

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Cancer research has found a novel foothold in studying exosomes, the 40–140 nm membrane-bound vesicles secreted by cells as molecular messengers. These secreted vesicles of endocytic origin act as signaling conveyors between cells by shuttling molecular cargo in the form of proteins, mRNA, miRNA, and lipids. The many roles of exosomes in normal physiology and disease are becoming clearer as they are increasingly studied. Their role in cancer is being found to range from sending protumorigenic messages between cancer cells and to no cancer cells to aid in the growth and spread of tumor. Tumor exosomes are implicated in angiogenesis, metastasis, drug resistance, immune evasion, and even more processes involved in the pathophysiology of cancer. As we begin to uncover these roles, researchers are discovering the importance of understanding exosomes, as they pertain to cancer, as a means of discovering much-needed biomarkers, elucidating the mechanisms of cancer biology, identifying therapeutic targets, and using exosomes themselves as a mode of therapy against cancer.

Keywords: Proteins, mRNA, exosomes, Tumor, and cancer

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Mental Health and Psychological Well-Being of Yoga and Meditation Practitioners

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Purpose- This study was conducted with the aim of effectuating the existing gap in the literature pertaining to the assessment of the status of mental health and psychological well-being among yoga and meditation practitioners.

Design/Methodology/Approach- The questionnaires were adopted as a means for data collection. The Mental Health Inventory, by Dr. Jagdish and A.K. Srivastava and Psychological Well-being Scale, by S. Bhogle and Jai Prakash in 1995 was administered to assess various domains of Mental Health and Psychological Well-being among the respondents respectively.

Findings- The findings of the study reported on the presence of significant difference in level of mental health and psychological well-being, implying its profound impact among yoga and meditation practitioners. The mean score of total mental health and psychological well-being was higher among meditation practitioners as compared to yoga practitioners. In relevance to gender, female yoga and meditation practitioners scored higher on total mental health and psychological well-being as compared to male yoga and meditation practitioners. Results also suggested the presence of significant relationship between mental health dimensions and psychological well-being. The suggestive findings of the study led to the inference that practicing of yoga and meditation has a profound impact on mental health and psychological well-being of individuals.

Practical Implications- The findings of the research could be implied for promoting a better lifestyle and alleviating the symptoms of mental and physical health disparities by utilizing various yoga and meditation techniques.

Originality/Value- This study is one of its kind that explores the comparative association and status between mental health and psychological well-being of yoga and meditation practitioners.

Keywords: Yoga, Meditation, Practitioners Mental Health, Psychological Wellbeing

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Pregnancy Palate: Savoring the Science of Prenatal Nutrition

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Pregnancy is a vital time of growth and development during which maternal nutrition significantly influences the future health of both mother and baby. Nutritional concerns in pregnancy are gaining increasing importance as problems with obesity, poor nutrition and improper weight gain during pregnancy have been shown to result in morbidity for mother and infant during the pregnancy. More recent studies shown that the impact of poor nutrition in pregnancy extends for decades to follow for the mother and the offspring. Clearly, prevention of problems is the best approach. The maternal diet must provide sufficient energy and nutrients to meet the mother's usual requirements, as well as the needs of growing fetus, and enable the mother to lay down stores of nutrients required for fetal development as well as for lactation The dietary recommendations for pregnant women are actually very similar to those for other adults, but with few notable exceptions. The main recommendations are to follow a healthy, balanced diet based on the Balance of Good Health model. In particular, pregnant women should try to consume plenty of iron and folate rich foods and a daily supplement of vitamin D (10 ug/ day) is recommended throughout pregnancy. This also includes thiamin, riboflavin, and vitamins A, C as well energy and protein. The energy costs of pregnancy have been estimated at around 321 MJ (77,000 kcal) based on theoretical calculations. In practice, individual women vary widely in metabolic rate, fat deposition and physical activity level, so there are wide variations in individual energy requirements during pregnancy. Dietary patterns in pregnancy have been studied using factor analyses or similar component analyses to investigate links between maternal diet and foetal growth, and dietary patterns in pregnancy and their associations with socioeconomic status (SES) and lifestyle.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Nutrition, Baby Growth, Dietary Patterns

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Role of technology in healthcare system of India

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India has a huge population spreading across rural and urban areas present a unique challenge for healthcare. Most of the healthcare facilities including medical staff, infrastructure and medical equipment focused only in urban population whereas as per Census 2011 report, majority of the population resides in rural areas with a chronic lack of primary healthcare services. To address this issue, technology in healthcare industry can play a vital role in providing high quality healthcare services to millions of people from geographically dispersed areas. The health technology will not only address the geographical gap but also will provide better and accurate diagnosis, managing operations and facilitate effective collaboration and communication among doctors, healthcare professionals and patients. To achieve Universal Health Coverage, medical and healthcare technology must function parallelly. As we have witnessed during COVID, the health tech industry made life easier for patients by tracking their medical record, consulting doctors and ordering medicines. This helped in taking timely consultation and receiving medicines on time even during lockdown. To make healthcare services effective, accessible and affordable for every population of the country; cutting edge technology in the form of 'telemedicine' where patients from any geography can have remote access to medical consultations and treatments, 'Health Information Exchange' which seamlessly can share patient health information among healthcare providers to reduce medical errors and 'Mobile Health' which will improve patient access to care and treatment plan by utilizing mobile devices for appointment scheduling, remote monitoring and medication reminders can improve the healthcare system of India. It will also help the country in achieving the SDG goal Universal Health Coverage. This paper will illustrate the country's National Digital Health Mission status and the vital role of healthcare technologies in strengthening healthcare system of India.

Keywords: healthcare, technology, geography, coverage, digital

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Early Prediction of Neuro Disease (ND) Using Machine Learning (ML) based Algorithms

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The neuro diseases (ND) are a class of progressive neurological diseases that damages the motor nerves. An accurate detection is important for the treatment of patients suffering from NDs, because at present there is no standard test for detection of NDs. The complexity of ND mechanism and underlying symptoms of the patient are always challenges in developing the early diagnosis tool and effective treatment. Machine learning (ML), an area of Artificial Intelligence (A.I), enables researchers, neurologist, and patients to solve some of these issues. The traditional way of diagnosis may not be sufficient in the case of a serious ailment like ND. Developing a medical diagnosis system based on ML algorithms for prediction of ND can help in accurate diagnosis than the conventional method. In this work, we developed a new algorithm for prediction of ND, which is based on specific medical information. In the proposed methodology the ML based algorithm is used, which give best results as compared to the other algorithms. The performance of the proposed framework has been evaluated using the metrics, accuracy, balanced accuracy, F1- score, precision, sensitivity (recall), specificity and Matthew s correlation coefficient (MCC).

Keywords: ND Prediction, Machine Learning, Classification problem, Symptoms

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Mobile phones for Integrating Health Information: A Study Among Community Health Workers

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Health Workforce is an interim for health management. The acute shortage of health force is met by the Community Health workers.I n 2021, the number of mobile internet subscribers reached 4.2 billion people globally. By the end of 2021, 5.3 billion people subscribed to mobile services, representing 67% of the global population(GSMA Report2022). However, changing the paradigm in the social and economic sector, people have relied on mobile networks to stay connected and access life-enhancing services as it is cheap and easily accessible. As a result, mobile adoption has continued to increase during the period despite sluggish economic growth and the negative effects on consumer incomes. To meet the deadlines of UN-SDGs, stakeholders are renewing their efforts to achieve the SDGs. Mobile technology plays a central role in those efforts, from improving access to healthcare to addressing issues to the public. The increased access to mobile phones has led to the utilization of mobile health (mHealth) tools as an intervention to improve CHWs' knowledge, skills and performance. Most of the developing nations have interventions with community health workers. Studies have indicated that with adequate training CHWs can learn to operate mobile phones in the context of health care provision, have positive perceptions of the intervention and consider them useful in improving service delivery and performance. Rich information providing as through audio, video, text and images help them to encourage in the understanding decrease complexity and reduce cognitive load. This research paper attempts to identify how mobile phones are used for health information. This paper also tries to identify the related and contextual factors that influence the observed outcomes of Community Health workers utilization of mobile phones for health information. The thematic analysis has yielded four major themes:a)Mobile phone as an instrumental source for mobilizing and Participatory approach(sharing content) b) skills and self-efficacy of using mobile phones as a job aid c) Users accessibility of source formulate to the users selection of media d) impacts of access and equity among developed, underdeveloped countries.

Keywords: Mobile phones, Community Health Workers, Health information Mobile usa

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Examining the Efficacy of Psychosocial Support in Cancer Management: A Systematic Review of Interventions in Nigeria

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Cancer is a deadly illness and pervasive health challenge, not only affects the physical well-being of individuals but also significantly impacts their psychosocial health. In Nigeria, where the burden of cancer is steadily rising with an estimated mortality of 71,000 annually, there is a growing recognition of the need for comprehensive care that extends beyond medical treatments. This systematic review aims to evaluate the efficacy of psychosocial support interventions in the management of cancer in Nigeria. The review encompasses a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, focusing on studies conducted and diagnosis in Nigeria over the past decade. Various psychosocial support interventions, ranging from counseling and support groups to educational programs, will be examined for their impact on the psychological, emotional, and social well-being of cancer patients. The review also considers the influence of these interventions on treatment adherence, quality of life, and overall clinical outcomes. Preliminary findings indicate a diverse landscape of psychosocial support initiatives in Nigeria, including community-based efforts, healthcare provider interventions, and collaborative programs involving governmental and non-governmental organizations. The review assesses the methodologies employed in these studies, emphasizing the need for rigorous research designs to establish causal relationships between psychosocial support and improved cancer outcomes. This will inform healthcare professionals, policymakers, and researchers about the current status of psychosocial support in cancer management in Nigeria. By identifying gaps in existing literature and highlighting successful interventions, this study contributes to the development of evidence-based guidelines for integrating psychosocial support into cancer care protocols in Nigeria and potentially other resource-limited settings. Ultimately, the findings from this review have the potential to enhance the holistic approach to cancer management, improving the overall well-being and resilience of individuals facing this challenging disease in Nigeria.

Keywords: Psychosocial support, Cancer management, Cancer care, Healthcare in Nigeria

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Impacts of Non-Ionizing Electromagnetic Radiation on the Environment: A Comprehensive Review on Humans, Plant and Living Organisms

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Background: Non-ionizing radiation (NIR) is electromagnetic radiation that does not possess enough energy to remove tightly bound electrons from atoms, unlike ionizing radiation. With the increasing use of technologies such as radiofrequency radiation (RFR) and extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields (ELF-EMF) in various applications, concerns have been raised regarding their potential environmental effects. This review aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of the environmental impacts of NIR, focusing on humans, Organisms and Plants. **Aim and Objective:** The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts of non-ionizing radiation on the environment and ecosystems. The objective of this comprehensive review is to critically examine and summarize the existing scientific literature on the environmental effects of non-ionizing radiation, encompassing a wide range of frequencies and sources. **Methods:** A systematic literature search was conducted to identify relevant studies on the environmental effects of NIR. The databases searched included PubMed, Research gate, Web of Science, Academia, Scopus, goggle scholar and other online journal websites. Keywords included non-ionizing radiation, environmental effects, electromagnetic fields, radiofrequency, microwaves, and various environmental components. Studies published in English and conducted on various environmental organisms, Plants and human were included. The selected studies were critically reviewed, and data were synthesized to assess the overall impact of NIR on the environment. **Results:** The reviewed literature revealed that non-ionizing radiation emitted from various anthropogenic sources, such as radiofrequency devices, wireless communication technologies, power lines, and radar systems, has the potential to affect the plants, humans and living organisms. In plants, exposure to RFR and ELF-EMF can affect seed germination, growth, and development, alter the physiological and biochemical processes, and impact reproductive success. Similarly, in animals, NIR exposure can lead to changes in behavior, reproduction, development, and physiological parameters. Additionally, there were indications of potential disruptions in ecological interactions and community dynamics in certain ecosystems exposed to non-ionizing radiation. The effects vary depending on the intensity, duration, and frequency of exposure, as well as the sensitivity of the species. **Conclusion:** The available evidence suggests that non-ionizing radiation, particularly RFR and ELF-EMF, can have significant effects on the environment. However, the overall impact varies across species and depends on several factors. Further research is needed to better understand the mechanisms underlying these effects, evaluate the long-term consequences, and develop appropriate mitigation strategies to minimize potential risks. Given the ubiquity of NIR-emitting technologies, it is essential to consider the potential environmental effects while ensuring technological advancements are accompanied by responsible environmental stewardship.

Keywords: non-ionizing radiation, environmental effects, radiofrequency radiation, electromagnetic fields, plants, ecological impa

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Spitting, a Public Health Concern in India; A Review of the Impact of Mass Media in Raising Health Awareness on the ill-effects of spitting

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Once a practice that was rampant in developed nations in the 19th century, spitting has reduced considerably or is negligible in most European countries today. This is due to the awareness created of the health hazards of spitting. This awareness has been created through public health awareness campaigns which have the potential to bring about behavior change. Changing health behaviour is the aim of health promotion programs, and mass media facilitates to help achieve the same. Mass media campaigns can reach a wide audience with important health messages and therefore mass media is seen as a popular and effective tool to achieve health outcomes. As a review-based paper, the authors will review and assess; best practices adopted in various countries that have helped reduce the unhealthy and unpleasant practice of spitting, the implementation of policies that have aimed at health promotion, a culmination of both policy and practice which has brought about conducive behavior change.

Keywords: Spitting, Anti- Spitting, Health awareness, mass media and Public awareness campaigns

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Organizations' readiness in protecting their workforce from the Health Challenges in the Post-COVID Era

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The COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped the traditional way of operations of any organization. Before the COVID-19 Pandemic, most organizations paid little attention to employees' mental health, few remote working options (also known as the working from home concept), and extensive business travel (national and international). During the COVID-19 pandemic, we have availed services virtually, purchasing goods and services through E-Commerence online portals. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has diminished significantly in India; specific health issues and medical emergencies are still growing among individuals. As a precautionary measure, organizations may need specific measures to protect their employees' and their families' health. These measures would not only help maintain the well- being of the employee and their family members but also help the organizations keep their workforce healthy and ensure that health issues do not impact the business. Customer connections are used to get feedback; the organization can use electronic media for marketing campaigns and get customer feedback. One should remember that these measures should be continuous, may require the definition of a new set of the organization's business policies, impact the organization's stakeholders, and may incur additional budget. The benefits can be tangible, and specific benefits are intangible. As we learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, organizations should keep their business plans ready to address any eventualities. Organizations should focus on the health and safety of their workforce. In conclusion, the abstract positions organizational readiness as a dynamic and ongoing process, emphasizing the need for adaptability and continuous improvement to address any eventualities in the future.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Human Workforce, Remote working, Work life balance, Business continuity

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Public Health and Smart Watches Technology

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Smartwatches have become more popular in recent times due to their ability to track various health indicators, including heart rate, sleep patterns, and physical activity. The objective of this scoping review is to explore the use of smartwatches in the healthcare sector. A systematic search was conducted in PubMed/Medline, Scopus, Embase, Web of Science, ERIC and Google Scholar, following the methodology of Arksey and O'Malley. It is seen that the use of smartwatches is effective in diagnosing the symptoms of various diseases. In particular, the smartwatch promises to detect early symptoms of heart disease, movement disorders and Covid-19. Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that there is an ongoing debate about the reliability of smartwatch diagnostics in the healthcare system. Despite the potential benefits of using smartwatches for disease detection, it is imperative to approach the interpretation of their data with caution. Inconsistencies between smartwatches and their algorithms have significant implications for healthcare use. The accuracy and reliability of the algorithm used is important, as well as the high accuracy in detecting changes in health status through smartwatches. This requires developing medical watches and creating AI-hospital assistants. These assistants will be designed to assist with patient monitoring, appointment scheduling, and medication management tasks. These can educate patients and answer common questions, freeing healthcare providers to focus on more complex tasks.

Keywords: Health, technology, healthcare, Smart watches Wearable devices, Monitoring

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Effects of Smartphone Application for the self-management of diabetes: a randomized controlled trial in Bangladesh context

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Objective: This study was designed to assess the effectiveness of smart phone application on diabetes seven self-management components among patients of Bangladesh. **Design and Methods:** A randomized controlled trial was conducted in Dhaka district of Bangladesh. A total of 388 diabetic patients were selected in this study for the intervention and control group with a number of 194 in each group. Smartphone Application 'Diabetes Self-Care' installed in the smart phone of each patient of the intervention group and instructed them to use. No intervention was done for the control group. Data were collected by face-to-face interview using a semi-structured questionnaire at baseline and endline. Knowledge and adherence to the seven self-management components was measured and compared in the different groups before and after the intervention using t-test, McNemar's test and logistic regression technique. **Results:** Endline status of intervention group showed significant ($p<0.01$) improvement in knowledge and adherence to self-management compared to the baseline status. Independent t-test between groups showed that knowledge (regarding seven self-management components, basic and technical knowledge of diabetes) improved significantly ($p<0.01$) more in the intervention group than the control group. Similarly, adherence to self-management components improved significantly ($p<0.01$) more in the intervention group than control group. **Conclusions:** The study showed a significant improvement and positive impact of the m-Health intervention by using smart phone application on patients´ knowledge and adherence on seven self-management components of diabetes. These types of interventions could be replicated for the self-management of diabetes and other non-communicable diseases.

Keywords: Smart phone application, diabetes self-care, self-management, Diabetes

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Public Health and Digital Technology of Diabetes

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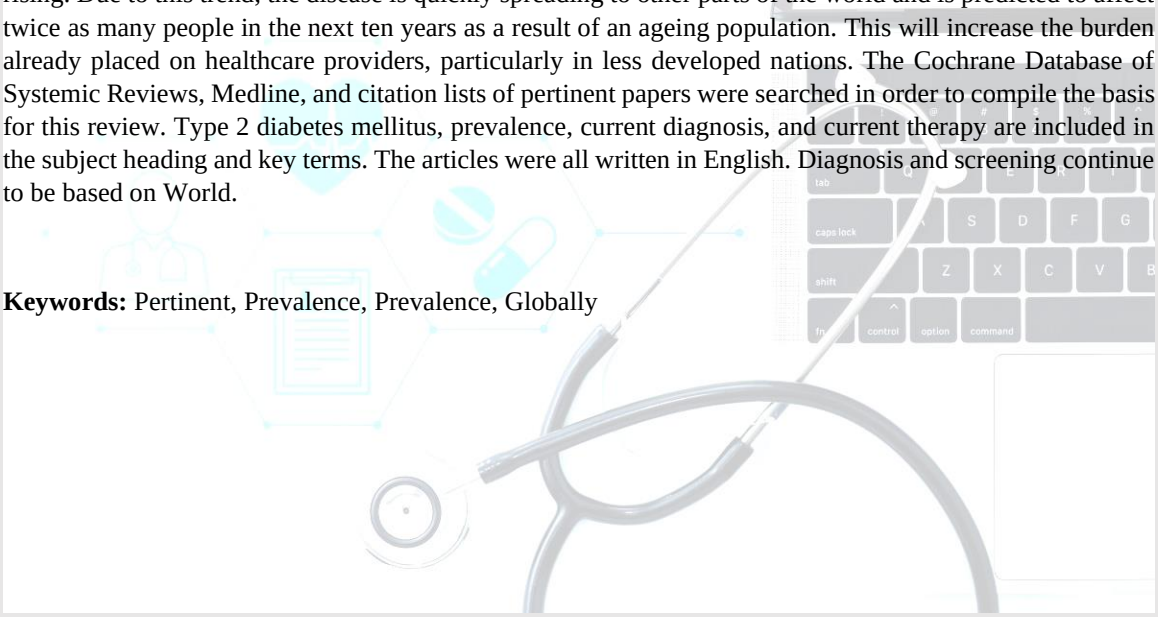
Globally, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM), a chronic metabolic condition, has been gradually rising. Due to this trend, the disease is quickly spreading to other parts of the world and is predicted to affect twice as many people in the next ten years as a result of an ageing population. This will increase the burden already placed on healthcare providers, particularly in less developed nations. The Cochrane Database of Systemic Reviews, Medline, and citation lists of pertinent papers were searched in order to compile the basis for this review. Type 2 diabetes mellitus, prevalence, current diagnosis, and current therapy are included in the subject heading and key terms. The articles were all written in English. Diagnosis and screening continue to be based on World.

Keywords: Pertinent, Prevalence, Prevalence, Globally



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Enhancing Returns and Liquidity: An Examination of Spilt Events on Gold and Equity ETF Performance in India

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The split event in Exchange-Traded Funds is a relatively new phenomenon in the Indian Capital Market. The study examines the effect of split events on the performance of equity and gold ETFs in terms of enhancing returns and liquidity. we have used the standard event study methodology and paired t-tests. The secondary data is collected from the websites of NSE, BSE and MCX. The split event of 13 equity ETFs and 8 Gold ETFs traded on NSE are used for this purpose after screening. For the robustness of the result, we have used four different event windows i.e. 61 days, 41 days, 21 days and 11 days including the Event Day. The study found positive abnormal returns only on the event date, after which it is vanished. Hence Indian ETFs market is efficient in terms of split announcement. The results are very much useful for short-term investors which suggest that they should clear their positions on the ex-date of split as after that returns become negative. The study couldn't find any evidence in support of the change in liquidity positions of ETFs after the split event. None of the earlier studies have examined the split event effect on returns and liquidity of ETFs in India.

Keywords: ETFs Performance, Returns, Liquidity, Split Announcement, Event Study, Exchange-Traded Funds

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Mosquito controlling practices in two filaria endemic villages of Nanded district of Maharashtra state, India

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Mosquitoes, as they are known not only to spread various diseases but also as a nuisance and hence people across the world employ various practices that can control the mosquitoes in their vicinity or prevent mosquito bites in order to prevent the consequences. Lymphatic Filaria (LF) or Filariasis is a mosquito borne disease predominantly spread through Culex quinquefasciatus as a vector and transmitting Wuchereria bancrofti to cause long term disabilities in human beings. The current investigation was carried out in two filaria endemic villages of Nanded district of Maharashtra state of India to estimate various practices used by the villagers against mosquitoes. It was found that 27% of the total interviewed population from both the villages was using mosquito nets while 16% use various chemical mosquito repellents, while 7.9% of them did not practice anything against mosquitoes. This study concludes that a considerable amount of the at risk population performs practices to keep the mosquitoes away from them.

Keywords: mosquito control, filaria, Lymphatic Filaria, Culex, *Wuchereria*

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Synthesis, Characterization And Antimicrobial Activity of Novel Schiff Base And Its Cu (II) And Ni(II) Metal Complexes

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In this work, the novel Schiff base ligand has been synthesized by the condensation of 2-amino-4,6-dihydroxypyrimidine, and 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde. Metal complexes of the Schiff base were prepared by the reaction of the Schiff base and Copper nitrate in ethanol solution. The complexes isolated, washed and dried. The Schiff base is pale yellow, while Ni(II) complexes is light yellow.The synthesized compounds have been characterized by FT-IR, 1H-NMR and UV-Vis techniques for the ligands and FT-IR, UV-Vis, all reactions monitored by TLC, molar conductivity and magnetic susceptibility measurements for the corresponding complexes. General formula of complexes are [M(L1)2(H2O)2]. The complexe is paramagnetic. The results of the molar conductivity measurements indicated that all complexes are non-electrolytes in (DMSO). An octahedral geometry for all the complexes of. The ligands are bidentate, (L_1) through phenolic (OH) and azomethine nitrogen. The ligand and its complexes were screened for their antifungal and antibacterial activity against Aspergillus niger, Penicillium chrysogenum, Fusarium moneliforme, Aspergllus flavus and Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi, Staphylococcus aureus, B. subtilis. The result indicated that the complexes exhibited good antifungal and antibacterial activities.

Keywords: Heterocyclic Schiff bases, 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde, 2-amino-4,6-dihydroxypyrimidine,, Antimicrobial Activity

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Green Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of Iron Nanoparticles Using Hibiscus Leaf Extract

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Green chemistry has significant role in improving and protecting the global environment and they are even competent over other conventional methods. In the present research work was focused on the synthesis of iron oxide nanoparticles using hibiscus leaf extract as a plant resource. This method has been proven cost effective, simple, economical, eco-friendly and non-hazardous. The formation and nature of synthesized iron oxide nanoparticles were characterized by UV–Vis spectroscopy, FTIR, XRD, EDAX and SEM techniques. The synthesised iron nanoparticles exhibited higher antimicrobial activity than the known standard (Chloroamphenicol). The synthesized sample was used effectively in the reduction of 4NP to 4AP in the presence of NaBH4. The time required for the reduction of the 4NP was found to be of 25 min. The present work focused to provide an alternative approach for treating PRW in a ecofriendly, ecomomic and efficient mode with considerable reduction in time requirement for treating wastewater.

Keywords: Iron nanopartcle, eco-friendly, characterization, hibiscus

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Study on prebiotic fibers obtained from Chicorium intybus on immunology and growth performance of catla catla

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Prebiotic fibres were added to the food waste diets to further improve them, and their effects on fish development and non-specific immune response were studied. To improve animal health, prebiotic fibre has been proposed as an alternative to antibiotics. This is due to the fact that using antimicrobial drugs in aquaculture is fraught with numerous issues. Prebiotic fibres that are frequently included in fish diets include mannanoligosaccharides (MOS), fructooligosaccharides (FOS), and inulin. To find out how prebiotic fibres affected fish growth, two kinds of prebiotic fibers—inulin and MOS, two of the most researched prebiotic fibers were introduced to the food waste-based diets in this experiment. When fed with food waste enriched with inulin, catla catla showed significantly improved RWG, SGR, PER, and FCR.and immune development.

Keywords: immunology, fish growth. Catla

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Evaluating the Impact of Health Technology Assessment on Healthcare Decision-Making in Public Health Settings

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Health Technology Assessment (HTA) has emerged as a critical tool in guiding healthcare decision-making, particularly in the context of public health interventions. This study seeks to comprehensively evaluate the impact of HTA on decision-making processes within public health settings. By synthesizing existing literature, conducting case studies, and analyzing key stakeholders' perspectives, this research aims to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of HTA in influencing policy decisions and resource allocation for public health initiatives. Through a systematic review of peer-reviewed articles, grey literature, and policy documents, this study will identify and critically analyze empirical evidence on the utilization of HTA in public health decision-making. Additionally, a series of case studies will be conducted in diverse public health settings to assess the practical application of HTA, examining its influence on the selection, adoption, and implementation of health technologies. Stakeholder interviews and surveys will be employed to capture the perspectives of healthcare practitioners, policymakers, patients, and industry representatives, providing a multifaceted understanding of the impact of HTA on decision-making dynamics. The findings of this research endeavor will not only contribute to the academic discourse surrounding HTA but also offer actionable recommendations for optimizing its integration into public health policy-making processes. By identifying barriers and facilitators to effective HTA utilization, this study aims to enhance the evidence-based decision-making capacity of public health systems, ultimately improving the delivery and outcomes of healthcare services.

Keywords: Health Technology Assessment, healthcare decision-making, public health, evidence-based policy, policy implementation, case studies, stakeholder perspectives

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Modelling TVET Teachers' Attitudes Toward Using Technology for Teaching: Structural Equation Modelling Approach

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The integration of technology into Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) stands as a pivotal component within contemporary education. However, a notable challenge persists in comprehending and mitigating the attitudes of TVET teachers concerning the utilization of technology for instructional purposes. Despite the potential advantages of technology in augmenting educational outcomes, there exists a dearth of comprehensive modelling endeavours exploring the intricate nature of TVET teachers' attitudes. Consequently, this study examines the factors influencing TVET teachers' attitudes towards the utilization of technology. Employing the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as the framework, this study conscientiously considers the social and cultural context in Nigeria. The augmented model introduces a novel external variable, policy, alongside perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, facilitation conditions, and subjective norms into the original TAM framework. Structural equation modeling was deployed to analyze questionnaire data obtained from 327 TVET teachers in Niger State, Nigeria. The extended model demonstrated a commendable goodness-of-fit (TLI= 0.941, CFI= 0.944, RMSEA= 0.043) and elucidated 57.9% of the variance in teachers' attitudes toward technology use. TVET teachers' perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and adherence to national policy emerged as factors with a positive direct influence on teachers' attitudes towards technology adoption. Subjective norms were discerned to exert an indirect influence. This study not only augments the body of non-Western multicultural studies on the TAM but also serves as an inaugural exploration in comprehending teachers' attitudes toward technology utilization in Nigeria.

Keywords: Facilitation conditions; Subjective norms; TAM; Teachers' attitudes; Technology.

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Two-Dimensional Denture Bar Code: A Unique And Easy Method For Denture Identification

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In the field of forensic odontology, denture markers play an important role in identifying a person. Surface inscription and inclusion markers have been used through the years with their own advantages and limitations. Barcodes routinely used for commercial purposes generally hold data in a single dimension. A two-dimensional (2D) barcode can hold loads of information as it holds the data in length and width. It can be easily incorporated into dentures and thus it aids in the identification of the denture wearer. This poster explains the different denture markers available and also explains an easy method of 2D Bar code technique for marking dentures which will not only be useful to patients but also it will be very helpful in identifying the individuals, in case of the state of unconsciousness, accidents, earthquake, floods, etc. The victims can be traced easily by2D denture bar code. This unique technique will prove to be a major breakthrough in the field of forensic dentistry.

Keywords: Barcode, forensic dentistry, denture markers, mobile camera

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DENGUE

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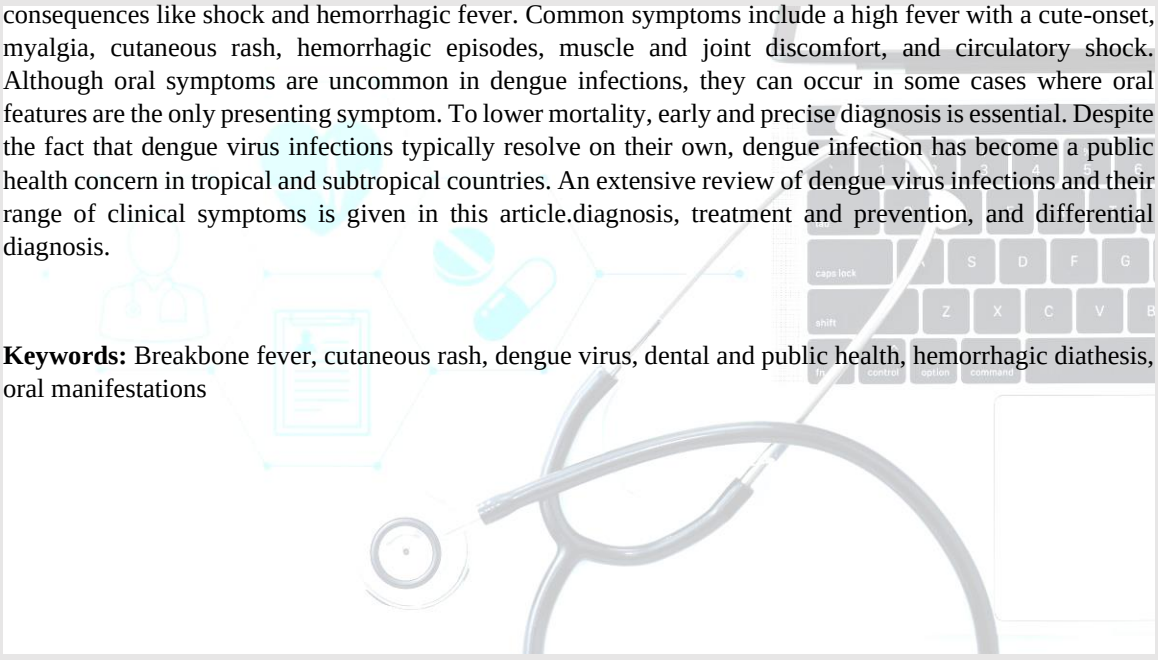
Aedes mosquitoes transmit the acute viral disease dengue, which is brought on by an RNA virus belonging to the Flaviviridae family. The symptoms that manifest can vary from a simple fever to the feared consequences like shock and hemorrhagic fever. Common symptoms include a high fever with a cute-onset, myalgia, cutaneous rash, hemorrhagic episodes, muscle and joint discomfort, and circulatory shock. Although oral symptoms are uncommon in dengue infections, they can occur in some cases where oral features are the only presenting symptom. To lower mortality, early and precise diagnosis is essential. Despite the fact that dengue virus infections typically resolve on their own, dengue infection has become a public health concern in tropical and subtropical countries. An extensive review of dengue virus infections and their range of clinical symptoms is given in this article.diagnosis, treatment and prevention, and differential diagnosis.

Keywords: Breakbone fever, cutaneous rash, dengue virus, dental and public health, hemorrhagic diathesis, oral manifestations



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Technological Innovations in Public Health: A Comprehensive Analysis of Impact, Challenges, and Future Prospects

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This study explores the complex relationship between technology and public health, providing a thorough analysis of the revolutionary influence, enduring difficulties, and bright future prospects linked to technical advancements in healthcare systems. This study looks into important technologies like wearables, telemedicine, artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and digital health records as digitalization continues to change the public health environment. These advancements have a significant influence, especially in the field of digital health records, where improved accessibility and data management have completely changed the way healthcare is coordinated. With its innovative methods for remote patient monitoring and its promotion of greater accessibility to healthcare services, telemedicine has become a game-changer. Though they come with privacy and ethical concerns, wearable technology helps preventive care techniques by enabling tailored health monitoring. With its ability to improve diagnosis and treatment, artificial intelligence opens up new possibilities in the field of medicine, but it also brings with it algorithmic biases and ethical issues. In contrast, big data analytics is essential to population health management since it can identify patterns and trends while also posing security and privacy concerns. Notwithstanding these impressive advancements, there are numerous obstacles to overcome in the application of technological innovations. Obstacles include the digital divide between rural and urban areas, discrepancies in infrastructure, and issues with ethical concerns, regulatory compliance, and human resource training. The integration of disparate technologies and systems is further complicated by interoperability issues. Promising prospects for the future are outlined in the paper, including the incorporation of new technologies like blockchain and the development of genomics for personalized medicine. The study, which highlights the significance of international cooperation, patient empowerment, and the creation of ethical frameworks, imagines a time when technological advancements not only solve current problems but also enable people and communities to actively engage in healthcare decisions. When navigating the complex world of technological innovations in public health, policymakers, healthcare professionals, and researchers can benefit greatly from the guidance provided by this research.

Keywords: technology, public health, ethical concerns, regulatory compliance

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Comparison of Proximate Compositions and Nutritionally Valuable Mineral Contents of Selected Coconut Varieties and their Health Benefits

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Proximate and mineral compositions of some varieties of coconuts (Cocos nucifera) from Nigeria Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), Badagry, Lagos State, were estimated using standard methods. The proximate analysis covers crude protein, ether extract, moisture content, crude fibre, carbohydrate, and ash content. The proximate analysis portrayed that the Dwarf green meat sample contained the highest value of crude protein and ether extract at 3.54% and 37.69% respectively. The Dwarf yellow and Dwarf red meat samples had the largest percentage of fibre (11.62%) and carbohydrate (70.15%) contents, respectively. The mineral elements determined in the coconut meat and water were sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, iron, copper, cobalt, chromium, zinc, and manganese. Hybrid coconut water (HW) had the highest potassium content while dwarf red water possessed the highest calcium and magnesium contents. The high contents of fibre, potassium, magnesium, and calcium indicated that sufficient health, medicinal and nutritional benefits can be derived from consuming fresh coconut water, coconut meat as well as coconut milk and other coconut products.

Keywords: proximate analysis, coconut meat, coconut water, crude protein

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The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Russian-Chinese border: One-step forward and two back

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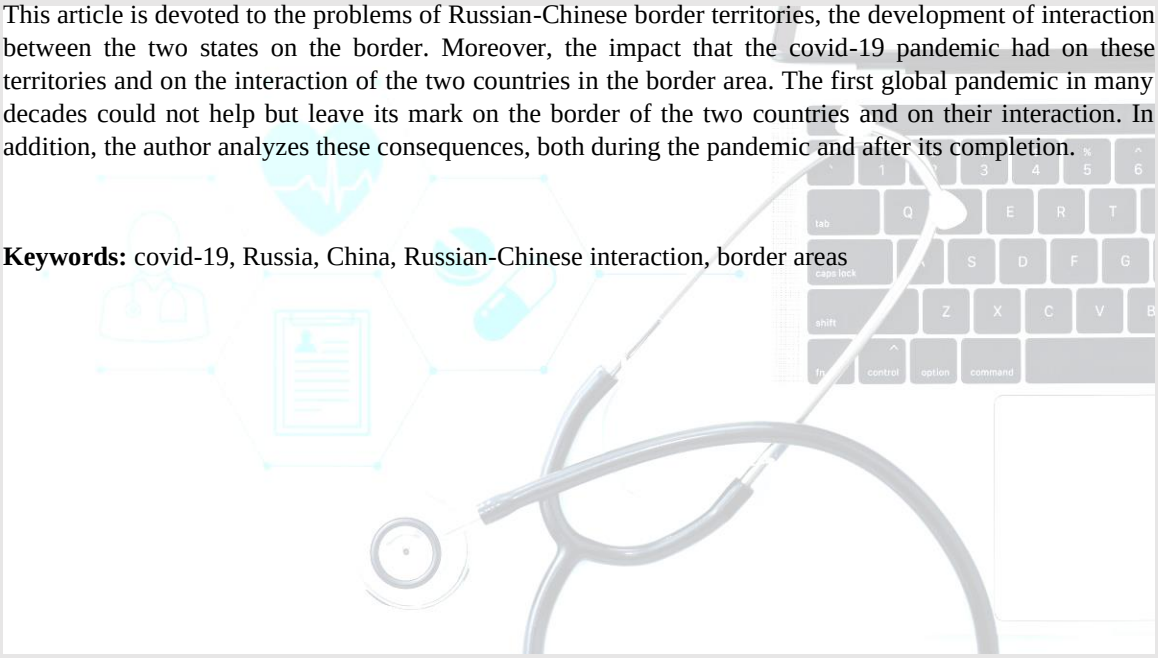
This article is devoted to the problems of Russian-Chinese border territories, the development of interaction between the two states on the border. Moreover, the impact that the covid-19 pandemic had on these territories and on the interaction of the two countries in the border area. The first global pandemic in many decades could not help but leave its mark on the border of the two countries and on their interaction. In addition, the author analyzes these consequences, both during the pandemic and after its completion.

Keywords: covid-19, Russia, China, Russian-Chinese interaction, border areas



Artificial Intelligence in Health Sector

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Healthcare services could be significantly improved by the emerging fields of machine learning and artificial intelligence (ML/AI). Artificial intelligence simulates human intelligence and carries out intricate automated tasks using computers and machine processes. Artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled machines aim to mirror human intelligence, but they can also surpass it in several domains, most notably in efficiently sorting through massive amounts of big data to find patterns, anomalies, and trends. AI/ML techniques have been used in many areas of clinical practice, scientific research, and healthcare management. The primary categories included are palliative care, support for clinical decision-making, gastroenterology, pathology, and radiology diagnostic services, as well as screening and daily fitness monitoring. However, there are several barriers that prevent AI/ML from being widely used in healthcare. These include increased installation and maintenance costs, medical errors that could be hazardous, a lack of ethical frameworks for AI, unemployment, and a decrease in the development of human worker capability. The subject of healthcare AI/ML innovation has recently seen the creation of numerous business projects.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, machine learning, health, robotics

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Public Health and Technology

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All facets of medicine, including disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and post-treatment management, could be impacted by digital medicine. Researchers studying digital technology are also looking into possible uses for thyroid disease in the field of thyroidology. Based on ultrasonographic (US) images, recent studies utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have reported reasonable performance for the classification of thyroid nodules. Based on cytopathologic findings, AI/ML-based techniques have also demonstrated good diagnostic accuracy for differentiating thyroid lesions into benign and malignant forms. The shortcomings of fine-needle aspiration cytology and conventional thyroid US could be overcome with the help of AI/ML techniques. A database on the internet has been created for thyroid cancer treatment. Apart from functioning as a national thyroid cancer registry, it is anticipated to function as a clinical platform to enhance thyroid cancer treatment and as a research platform offering extensive big data specific to the disease. Thyroid dysfunction may be predicted by biosignal monitoring using wearable technology, according to the evidence. The management and early detection of thyroid dysfunction may benefit from this real-world monitoring of thyroid function. Future research in the field of thyroidology is anticipated to be even more active, focusing on the variety of digital medicine technologies and their clinical applications.

Keywords: Digital medicines, Thyroid, Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Database

New ultrasonography application: masseter muscle examination

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The human masseter is a symmetric muscle known to be a strong elevator muscle of the lower jaw. The actual pilot study aims to check the applicability of a new imaging technique for this muscle to facilitate diagnosis and treatment for clinicians working on this part of the human body. 91 Patients, aged from 8 to 12 years old, participated in this study in which an ultrasonography was accomplished. At the end of this study, all the young patients were examined without any issue. The deep plane was easily distinguished in 98.90% of the participants while the superficial plane was visible in 87.91% of the participants. The different layers were visible in 95.60% in the contraction examination compared to 84.61% in the rest examination. The viability of ultrasonography of masseter has been reported by authors. Bakke et al. in 1992 considered that ultrasound scanning gave an uncomplicated and reproducible access to parameters of jaw muscle function. The findings of the current study confirm that ultrasonography can be employed to evaluate the thickness of masseters with acceptable reliability. In conclusion, the introduction of ultrasonography in masticatory muscle imaging can be a real breakthrough in diagnosis and treatment techniques used by clinicians.

Keywords: masseter, ultrasonography, jaw muscle

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DENGUE

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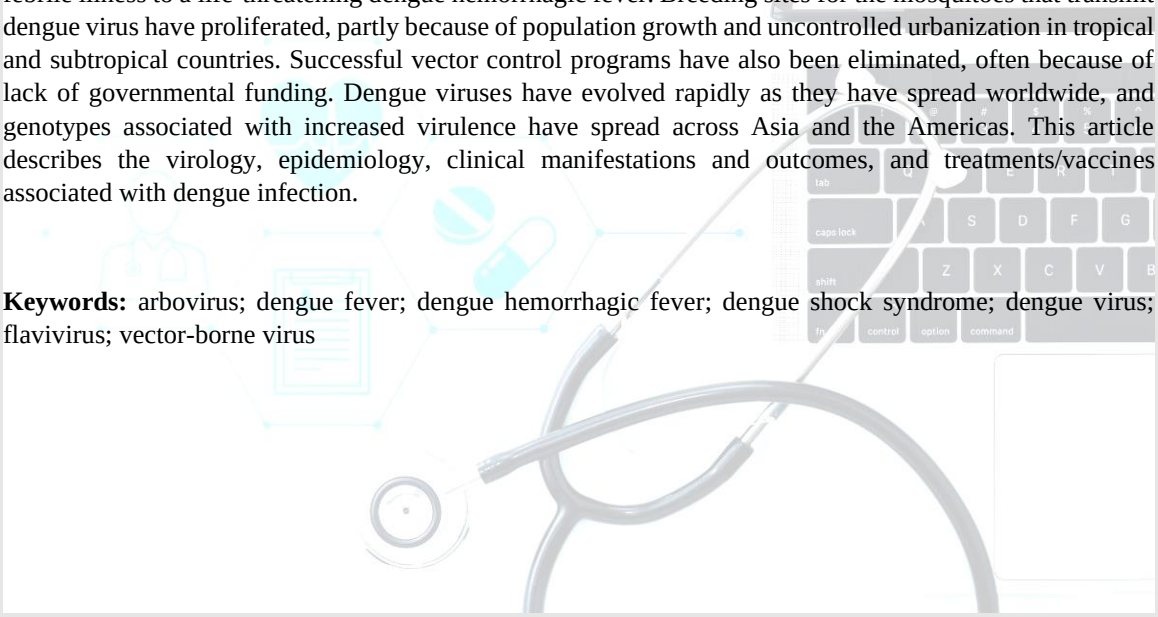
Dengue is the most prevalent arthropod-borne virus affecting humans today. The virus group consists of 4 serotypes that manifest with similar symptoms. Dengue causes a spectrum of disease, ranging from a mild febrile illness to a life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever. Breeding sites for the mosquitoes that transmit dengue virus have proliferated, partly because of population growth and uncontrolled urbanization in tropical and subtropical countries. Successful vector control programs have also been eliminated, often because of lack of governmental funding. Dengue viruses have evolved rapidly as they have spread worldwide, and genotypes associated with increased virulence have spread across Asia and the Americas. This article describes the virology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations and outcomes, and treatments/vaccines associated with dengue infection.

Keywords: arbovirus; dengue fever; dengue hemorrhagic fever; dengue shock syndrome; dengue virus; flavivirus; vector-borne virus



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The Impact of Corporate Emotional Intelligence on Employee Mental Health: Leveraging Technology for Sustainable Workplace Well-Being

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The association between Corporate Emotional Intelligence (CEI) and Employee Mental Health (EMH) has gained significance in contemporary workplace research, particularly concerning the potential of technology to foster sustainable workplace well-being. This study investigates the influence of CEI on EMH and explores the role of technology in optimizing this relationship, aiming to provide insights for fostering a mentally healthy work environment. Research by Cherniss and Goleman (2001) underscores the pivotal role of CEI in shaping organizational culture and employee well-being, emphasizing the importance of empathetic leadership, effective communication, and social awareness in fostering a positive work environment conducive to mental health. Furthermore, studies such as those by Nelis et al. (2009) and Sy et al. (2018) have established a significant correlation between CEI and employee mental health outcomes, demonstrating that workplaces with higher levels of EI tend to have lower stress levels and improved psychological well-being among employees. In the contemporary era, technology offers a plethora of tools and platforms that can augment CEI initiatives within organizations. The utilization of AI-powered sentiment analysis tools, as discussed in the work by Healey and Ramaswamy (2019), facilitates real-time monitoring of employee sentiments and enables proactive intervention strategies to address emotional distress within the workplace. This study aims to propose a framework that integrates CEI principles with technological advancements to create sustainable workplace well-being initiatives. It advocates for the development and implementation of mobile applications, virtual mental health support platforms, and AI-driven EI training modules, aligning with the research by Cavanagh et al. (2020) emphasizing the importance of technological interventions in mental health promotion strategies. By leveraging technology to enhance CEI practices, this research endeavors to offer actionable insights for organizations to create supportive, emotionally intelligent work environments that prioritize employee mental health, fostering sustainable workplace well-being.

Keywords: Corporate Emotional Intelligence (CEI), Employee Mental Health (EMH), Workplace Well-being, Technology in the Workplace, Emotional Intelligence Training, Sustainable Workplace Initiatives, Technological Interventions for Mental Healt

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Malaria

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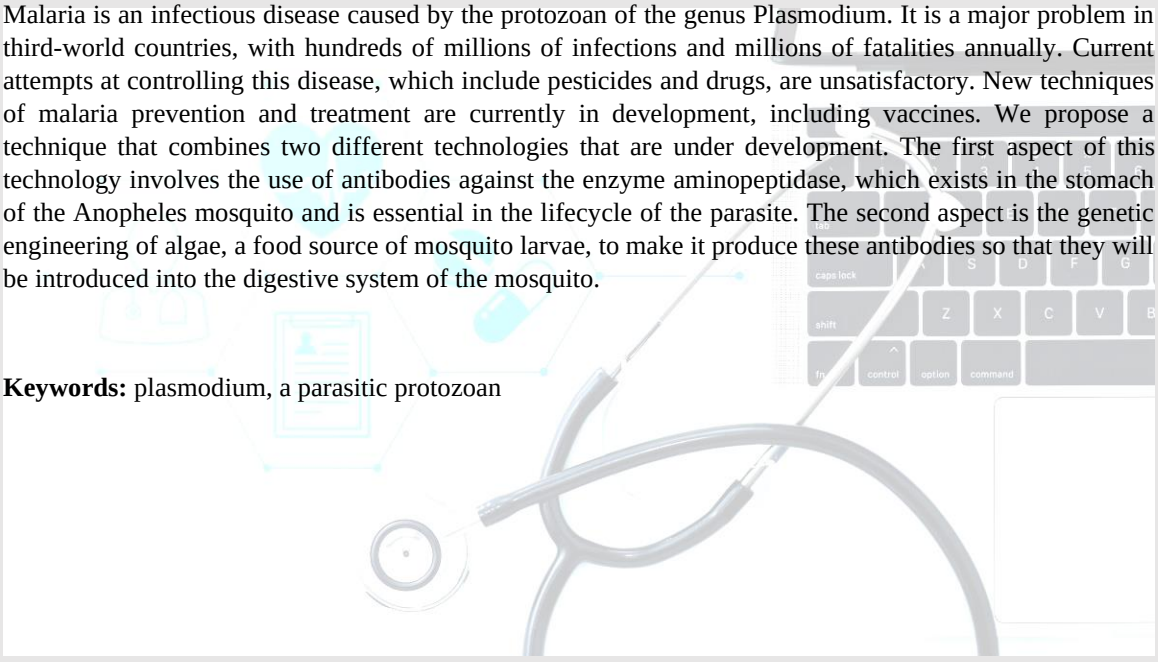
Malaria is an infectious disease caused by the protozoan of the genus Plasmodium. It is a major problem in third-world countries, with hundreds of millions of infections and millions of fatalities annually. Current attempts at controlling this disease, which include pesticides and drugs, are unsatisfactory. New techniques of malaria prevention and treatment are currently in development, including vaccines. We propose a technique that combines two different technologies that are under development. The first aspect of this technology involves the use of antibodies against the enzyme aminopeptidase, which exists in the stomach of the Anopheles mosquito and is essential in the lifecycle of the parasite. The second aspect is the genetic engineering of algae, a food source of mosquito larvae, to make it produce these antibodies so that they will be introduced into the digestive system of the mosquito.

Keywords: plasmodium, a parasitic protozoan



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A Review on: The Health and Technologies in Telemedicine

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Due to travel expenses, routine hospital visits can be costly, especially in rural locations. People favor telemedicine in the Covid-19 Pandemic period because it makes face-to-face interaction less hazardous. Fortunately, using video conferencing or other virtual technology for telemedicine services can reduce the number of medical visits. Telemedicine, thus, reduces treatment costs and saves time for both the patient and the medical professional. Additionally, because of its quick and useful features, it helps simplify hospital and clinic workflows. Managing the recuperation of patients who have been released from the hospital will be simpler with the help of this innovative technology. Thus, it suffices to say that telemedicine has the potential to produce a win-win scenario. The purpose of this article is to examine the important features, capabilities, and treatment workflow obstacles to telemedicine's widespread use in the medical field. The study lists seventeen noteworthy uses of telemedicine in the medical field. A medical professional using telemedicine is said to be able to diagnose and treat patients from a distance. By increasing the likelihood of follow-up and decreasing appointment cancellations, using health apps for planned follow-up visits improves patient outcomes and increases the effectiveness of both doctors and patients. Patients should provide a complete medical history and use the high-quality audio-video system to show the doctor any noticeable bruises, rashes, or other symptoms that require care. Practitioners also require a payment gateway mechanism and file management. Patients and physicians can review the course of treatment together thanks to telemedicine technologies. But rather than taking the place of in-person consultations, modern technology serves to enhance them. In the modern era, this technology offers people a safe alternative to sitting at home or seeing the doctor, particularly in the event of a pandemic.

Keywords: telemedicine, pandemic, technology, virtual technology

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A Study on the Effectiveness of e-Sanjeevani Mobile Application on Health Behaviour Among Rural Women in Karnataka

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The beginning of digital technologies has reformed healthcare accessibility, with telemedicine applications playing a pivotal role in connecting gaps in healthcare services. This research investigates the impact of the e-Sanjeevani mobile application on health behaviour among rural women in Karnataka. Leveraging a mixed-methods approach, the study employs purposive sampling to gather diverse participant perspectives. Quantitative analyses of app usage metrics, health behaviour indicators, and perceptions are complemented by qualitative insights from interviews and focus groups. Initial findings expose patterns of app engagement and quantitative changes in health behaviour metrics. Qualitative data unveil personal narratives, cultural influences, and community dynamics shaping health behaviour. Synthesizing these findings provides a holistic understanding of the app's effectiveness. The study contributes insights into the interconnectedness of app usage, cultural factors, and health behaviour in rural settings. Implications for telemedicine policies, cultural sensitivity in digital healthcare, and avenues for improvement are discussed. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of the e-Sanjeevani mobile application in influencing health behaviour among rural women in the state of Karnataka.

Keywords: e-Sanjeevani, telemedicine, rural women, health behaviour, mixed methods, healthcare access

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A Rare Case Report of Hyperreactio Luteinalis – An Ovar(Y) Reactiveness Upshot

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Hyperreactio luteinalis is a rare condition in pregnancy that is caused by high β-human chorinonic gonadotropin levels. It is mostly seen in patients with trophoblastic diseases, multiple pregnancies or after infertility treatment or in third trimester. The aim of this study is to enlighten the significance of knowing Hyperreactio luteinalis, the benign, self-limiting ovarian pathology which does not need any specific treatment except in cases of surgical emergencies like ovarian torsion. It also necessitates differentiation from other malignant mimics.

Keywords: Hyperreactio luteinalis, Theca Lutein Cyst, β-human chorinonic gonadotropin, ovarian torsion

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A Review On: The health and technologies in brain tumor treatment

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Brain tumors are intracranial lesions that occupy space in the skull. Brain tumors are relatively rare but deadly cancers, and present challenges in the determination of risk factors in the population. These tumors are inherently difficult to cure because of their protected location in the brain, with surgery, radiation and chemotherapy options carrying potentially lasting morbidity for patients and incomplete cure of the tumor. Brain tumors are life threatening because the space inside the skull is limited, their growth increases intracranial pressure, and may cause edema, reduced blood flow, and displacement, with consequent degeneration, of healthy tissue that controls vital functions. Brain tumors are, in fact, the second leading cause of cancer related deaths in children and young adults. The development of methods to prevent or detect brain tumors at an early stage is extremely important to reduce damage to the brain from the tumor and the therapy. Developing effective prevention or early detection methods requires a deep understanding of the risk factors for brain tumors. In addition to putting pressure on the healthy parts of the brain, it can lead to significant health problems. Depending on the region of the brain tumor, it can cause a wide range of health issues. As malignant brain tumors grow rapidly, the mortality rate of individuals with this cancer can increase substantially with each passing week. Hence it is vital to detect these tumors early so that preventive measures can be taken at the initial stages. Computer-aided diagnostic (CAD) systems, in coordination with artificial intelligence (AI) techniques, have a vital role in the early detection of this disorder.

Keywords:

Brain tumors Imaging techniques, Treatment modalities, Surgery advancements, Radiation therapy, Chemotherapy innovations, Artificial intelligence in diagnosis.

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Health and Biosenser Technology

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Recently, the use of affordable biosensors to test for toxins in food and water, regulate human biologic processes, evaluate accurate health diagnoses, and other purposes has become increasingly prevalent in research sciences and medical societies. To ensure public safety, conduct research, and provide patients with personalized health alternatives, researchers and medical professionals need more affordable and safe ways to do their work. Using biosensors is one simple way to implement one of these solutions. Biomedical studies of diagnosis are becoming increasingly important in the new discipline of medicine. Applications of biosensors include observation of well-being, treatment of chronic diseases, early diagnosis of infectious diseases, and health management. Better biosensor technology features make it possible to monitor the body's reaction to treatment and identify illness. Modern medical gadgets are made possible by a number of low-cost, better form factors made possible by sensor technologies. This work offers important developments in biosensors for the medical domain. As a result, there are a plethora of consumer and business applications for biosensors in wellness, fitness, sports, etc. They will also provide answers and suggestions based on real-time data.

Keywords: Biosensors, Biosensors applications, Medical gadgets, Biosensor technology

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Public Health and Digital Technology of Covid-19

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Digital technologies are being used to enhance the global public-health response to COVID-19, including contact tracing, case identification, population surveillance, and intervention evaluation based on mobility data and public outreach. These quick reactions make use of the billions of mobile phones, vast internet databases, networked gadgets, reasonably priced computer resources, and developments in natural language processing and machine learning. The goal of this review is to document the range of digital innovations used globally in the public health response to COVID-19, as well as their shortcomings and implementation hurdles, such as organizational and workforce issues, legal, ethical, and privacy concerns. Given that public health is expected to become more digital in the future, we examine the necessity of international policies for regulation, assessment, and coordination.as well as the application of digital technologies to improve pandemic control and future COVID-19 and other infectious disease readiness.

Keywords: Digital technology, popular surveillance, digital innovation, pandemic control, international policies

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Documentation of Molluscs as Pollution Indicators of Freshwater Mollusca From Dharmagaon (Man River) Tal- Mangalwedha Dist-Solapur (MS) India

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The study of molluscs is very significant that the some species related to polluted areas. While some species indicate cleanness and pollution state of water. The occurrence of molluscs may be possible to evaluate the quality and present condition of water. The present paper is documentation of freshwater molluscs from Dharmgaon Man River Tal- Mangalwedha, Dist-Solapur, documented total 11 t species of mollusca in the study area. Out of these 07 species are recorded belongs to gastropoda 04 species of bivalves. Gastropoda were dominant species from study area belongs to 05 different orders includes, Caeno gastropoda, Stylommatophora, Architaenio glossa, Red-rimmed melania, Mesogastropoda. The 04 orders of bivalve includes Vene clams, Vene rida, Unionida and Patellogastropoda.

Keywords: Mollusca, Man River, Diversity, Gastropoda, Bivalves, Pollution

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AIDS

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HIV/AIDS has always been one of the most thoroughly global of diseases. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a lent virus that causes HIV infection and AIDS. AIDS is a condition in humans in which progressive failure of the immune system allows life-threatening infections and cancers to thrive. Infection with HIV occurs by the transfer of blood, semen, vaginal fluid, breast milk. Within these bodily fluids, HIV is present as both free virus particles and virus within infected immune cells. HIV infects vital cells in the human immune system such as helper CD4 T cells, macrophages. HIV infection leads to low levels of T cells through a number of mechanisms, including pyroptosis of infected T cells. The symptoms of AIDS are primarily the result of conditions that do not normally develop in individuals with healthy immune systems. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites that are normally controlled by the elements of the immune system that HIV damages. When condoms are used consistently by a couple in which one person is infected, the rate of HIV infection is less than 1% per year. There is some evidence to suggest that female condoms may provide an equivalent level of protection.

Keywords: AIDS, Transmission, Symptoms

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Formulation, Development and Characterization of Oral Jelly to Improve Therapeutic Effectiveness

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The most commonly used oral solid dosage forms are in tablets, capsules, granules, powder and pills. The most evident drawback of such commonly used oral dosage form is difficulty in swallowing, leading to patient's incompliance specially in the case of pediatric and geriatric patients, but it is also seen in case of people who ill in bed and to those active working patients who are busy or travelling, especially those who have no access to water. Hence to avoid such inconveniences and to fulfill all the medical needs, the pharmaceutical researches developed a new novel drug delivery system known as Oral Medicated Jellies (OMJ's). Oral medication jellies have some ideal qualities to set them apart from typical dosage forms, they require less time to dissolve, absorb and show clinical effects as compared to other oral dosage forms and hence it shows better patient compliance. By controlling the viscosity of jelly with the help of gelling agent, rate of drug release and drug plasma concentration level can be controlled. Oral jellies have significant advantages for both solid and liquid dosage forms, as they remain solid during storage which aid in stability of dosage forms and they transform in liquid like form within few seconds to few minute after its administration as well as jelly candies have become very common in children as they enjoy chewing the jelly. Medicated jelly can be used in the local treatment of ailment related to oral cavity and also in the treatment of systemic conditions. Development of jelly as novel type of formulation results in increased bioavailability, bypass extensive hepatic first pass metabolism, reduction of dosage wastage and drug frequency, dose dumping, stability and taste masking.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical jellies, pediatric formulations, dysphagia, gelling agents, evaluation of jelly, bioavailability enhancement

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A Comprehensive Study on Post Covid Complications among Patients in Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh, India

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This study conducted on the analysis of the Post COVID complications of the patients in the three hospitals of the Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh, India. Over a period of four month from August 2022 to December 2022, data was collected to evaluate the occurrence of Post COVID complications by the intake of Mercury[in sea food], Zinc, Iron supplements in the medicine. The study is first- ever documented in this specific region. A wide range of data was collected from three major hospitals in the Vizianagaram district to analyse the occurrence of post COVID complications. This includes factors such as Intake of zinc and intake of iron through medicine, intake of sea food in diet among the diabetic patients to increase the immune system. It was found that intake of sea food, zinc and iron supplements, may leads to several post COVID complications in diabetic patients. Based on the findings, it is recommended that mostly the diabetic patients should take special care on their diet and intake of medicine to prevent such health complications.

Keywords: COVID-19, COVID associated Mucormycosis, Pneumococcal pneumonia, CAP, COPD, COVID Pneumonia, Dementia, Allergy, Gastro intestinal problems, Mercury, Iron, Zinc, Corticoides

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COVID-19

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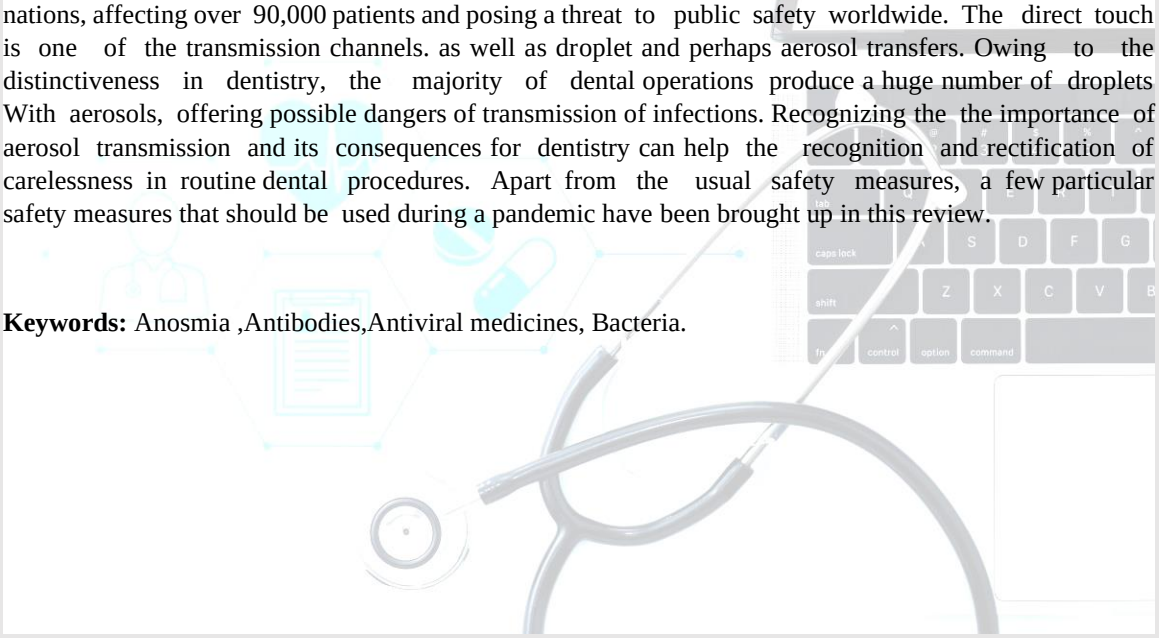
Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) first appeared in December 2019 and has since spread to other nations, affecting over 90,000 patients and posing a threat to public safety worldwide. The direct touch is one of the transmission channels. as well as droplet and perhaps aerosol transfers. Owing to the distinctiveness in dentistry, the majority of dental operations produce a huge number of droplets With aerosols, offering possible dangers of transmission of infections. Recognizing the the importance of aerosol transmission and its consequences for dentistry can help the recognition and rectification of carelessness in routine dental procedures. Apart from the usual safety measures, a few particular safety measures that should be used during a pandemic have been brought up in this review.

Keywords: Anosmia ,Antibodies,Antiviral medicines, Bacteria.



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Relationship between Antenatal care and Infant mortality: An intersectionality Approach

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Antenatal Services (ANC) or pre- natal services are those services which a woman gets while she is pregnant. World Health Organization (WHO) recommended that all pregnant women must get ante- natal care in first trimester of pregnancy followed by 4 ANC visit at regular time interval. In India there is a wide gap in antenatal care services and there is also wide variation along the lines of social groups. The research on how antenatal care services vary along the social identity are limited. In this paper, intersectionality approach is used to visualize the differences in ANC access among different social groups in Bihar and its impact on various mortality indicators of children. For this purpose, data are collected from secondary sources i.e., NFHS- 4. For the purpose of the analysis of data, bar graph, composite bar graph, scatter plot and correlation coefficient are used. Antenatal care services are not accessible and affordable to all women in the same way. There is wide inequality in access to these services and it result in high mortality rate in general and among SC and ST in particular in Bihar. The result shows that there is need to consider the social differences while policy making in order to reduce mortality among children in Bihar.

Keywords: Intersectionality, Ante natal care, children Mortality, social identity

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Integration of Telehealth Technologies in Public Health: Opportunities and Challenges

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The rapid advancement of telehealth technologies has opened new avenues for enhancing public health initiatives. This research explores the opportunities and challenges associated with the integration of telehealth in public health strategies. The study investigates the impact of telehealth on healthcare accessibility, preventive measures, and community health outcomes. Additionally, it analyzes the technological, ethical, and regulatory challenges that arise in the adoption of telehealth solutions. The findings aim to contribute valuable insights for policymakers, healthcare professionals, and technology developers to optimize the use of telehealth in promoting public health.

Keywords: Telehealth, Public Health, Technology Integration, Healthcare Accessibility, Preventive Health, Telemedicine, Ethical Challenges, Regulatory Framework

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Employee Self-Service (Ess) Portal in the Information Technology Sector in the Digital Era

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Employee Self-Service (ESS) is a popular HR technology that lets staff members handle a variety of work-related tasks. An employee self-service portal in the information technology sector allows employees to manage personal HR-related tasks independently. It typically includes features like leave requests, time tracking, benefits management, and access to company policies. Security measures should be robust to safeguard sensitive employee data. The employee self-service portal in the information technology sector serves as a centralized platform empowering employees to autonomously handle various HR-related functions. The primary objective of implementing an employee self-service portal in the information technology sector is to enhance operational efficiency and employee satisfaction by providing a centralized platform. This research explores its key features, including leave management, time tracking, and benefits administration, while emphasizing the significance of robust security measures to safeguard confidential employee information. ESS portals that provide employees with customized requests and access to all corporate and employee HR-related data around the clock. Employee self-service portals such as SAP SuccessFactors, SP Employee Self-Service Portal, BambooHR, Zoho People, and InStaff can be used to provide employees with self-service. In the modern workplace, employee self-service via HR technology is anticipated; according to 73% of full-time US employees, their company should have a self-service HR platform. The portal enhances efficiency by providing seamless access to company policies and streamlining essential administrative processes, contributing to a more agile and employee-centric workplace in the ever-evolving landscape of IT.

Keywords: Employee self-service portal, digital transformation, HR technology, organizational efficiency, IT sector

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Usages of Technology in India's Rural Healthcare Sector

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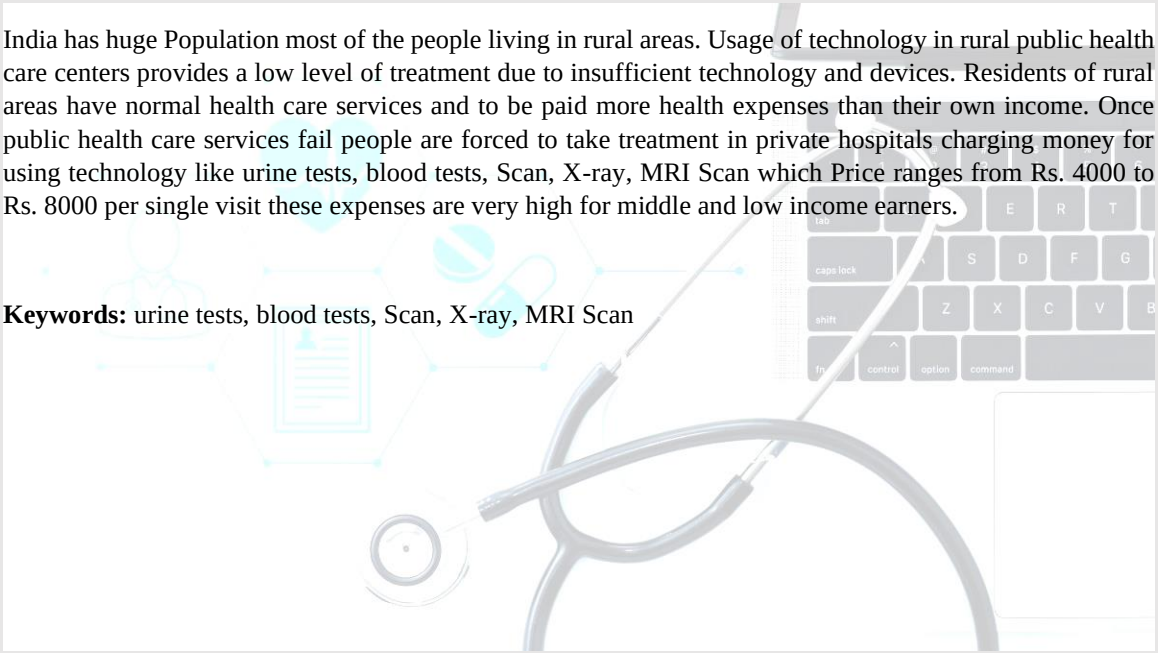
India has huge Population most of the people living in rural areas. Usage of technology in rural public health care centers provides a low level of treatment due to insufficient technology and devices. Residents of rural areas have normal health care services and to be paid more health expenses than their own income. Once public health care services fail people are forced to take treatment in private hospitals charging money for using technology like urine tests, blood tests, Scan, X-ray, MRI Scan which Price ranges from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 8000 per single visit these expenses are very high for middle and low income earners.

Keywords: urine tests, blood tests, Scan, X-ray, MRI Scan



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Antibiotics Threaten Wildlife- Circulating Fluroquinolones

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Situated in southern Africa- Cape Vultures (Gyps coprotheres) are a vulnerable species of old-world vulture. Intentional and unintentional poisonings continue to be a serious concern, in addition to the numerous other threats to their survival. Although poisonings can be fatal, little is known about the more subtle effects of toxins on the survival of eggs of any species. Renowned for extending across multiple generations. To conduct this inquiry, a thorough literature analysis utilising a veterinary. The pharmaceutical sector was established. Most of the vulture research in the literature was not on vultures, but rather on domestic birds and Chicken. Information regarding domestic chickens led to the classification of the risk as probable exposure of vultures to Carcasses of animals used in production containing drug residues. Metomidinewere was one of the antibiotics derived from this. There have been reports of teratogenic or embryotoxic effects of albendazole. These medications are cautioned to have teratogenic effects. It's recommended that test these medications to explain the dose-response relationship and/or mitigation strategies for reducing vulture exposure.

Keywords: Vultures of the cape, Fluroquinolones, Toxicology of embryos, Prescription drugs, Sedatives Benzimidazoles

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Formulation and Development of Sunscreen Stick by Calendula oil

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There are some lot of different types of sunscreen products (Cream, lotion, Spray, Gels, Sticks, Powders, Oils) which are available in market. Sunscreen product that contain strong active ingredients. That ingredients can cause sun exposure and properties to absorb, reflect, and scatter of UV radiation. There are three types of ultraviolet light, based on their wavelength UVA, UVB, UVC. The UVA is identified as for Ageing and UVB is for Burning. Sunscreen can be defined as its ability to protect the skin against ultraviolet radiation burning. According to the USFDA and COLIPA guidelines, the SPF of a sunscreen product is calculated as the ratio of the minimal erythema dose (MED) of sunscreen-protected skin to the MED of unprotected skin and performed on in vivo on human volunteers. The sticks were prepared by using different types of waxes and oils. Main active is calendula oil the oil obtained from calendula flower with the help of Clevenger's apparatus. Calendula oil can be used to protect the skin from UV radiation. The SPF of calendula oil in formulation is 14-16. Calendula oil can be maintaining the natural pigment of our skin. Oil also used to wound healing, reduce inflammation, soothing and softening the skin. The stick is useful for direct application of sunscreen to a specific small area such as the nose, lips, forehead. The stick is water repellents due to the presence of oils and waxes but expensive to prepare.

Keywords: Minimal erythema dose (MED), Clevenger's apparatus

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Maternal and Child Health: A Comprehensive Review

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This research paper provides a comprehensive overview of maternal and child health, addressing various aspects such as maternal health during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, as well as the well-being of infants and children. The paper explores the global significance of maternal and child health, identifying key challenges and advancements in healthcare practices. Additionally, it delves into the socio-economic factors influencing maternal and child health outcomes and discusses interventions and policies aimed at improving overall well-being. Maternal and child health is a critical component of public health, focusing on the well-being of women during pregnancy and childbirth, as well as the health and development of infants and children. The significance of maternal and child health is underscored by its impact on the health of future generations, societal well-being, and the overall development of nations. Exploring the importance of early and regular antenatal care in ensuring the health of both the mother and the developing fetus. Examining safe childbirth practices and the role of skilled healthcare professionals in reducing maternal mortality rates. Addressing postpartum health and the need for comprehensive care to support maternal recovery and well-being. Discussing the importance of neonatal care for newborns, including vaccination, nutrition, and early interventions for potential health issues. Exploring the impact of early childhood experiences on long-term health outcomes and cognitive development. Highlighting the significance of immunization in preventing childhood diseases and promoting overall health. Examining the correlation between socio-economic status and maternal and child health outcomes. Discussing the role of healthcare accessibility in influencing health disparities among different populations. Analyzing global maternal mortality rates and identifying regions with the highest challenges. Exploring global initiatives and interventions aimed at improving maternal and child health on a broader scale. Discussing the role of governmental policies in addressing maternal and child health issues at the national level. Highlighting the effectiveness of community-based interventions in improving health outcomes for mothers and children. Summarizing key findings and emphasizing the importance of continued research, education, and policy implementation to enhance maternal and child health globally.

Keywords: Maternal Health, Child Health, Antenatal Care, Socio-Economic Factors, Global Perspectives, Policies, Interventions

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Impact of COVID -19 on Wildlife Animals

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A pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China, was first reported to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019. In early January 2020, 41 patients with confirmed infections by a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) had been admitted to hospitals in China (Huang et al., 2020). Even though the virus spread rapidly in the country's Wuhan region, it was initially largely disregarded by political leaders in other parts of the world (although intelligence services issued warnings of a potentially cataclysmic event; Washington Post, 2020). To contain the virus, Wuhan was put into lockdown (a combination of regional and individual quarantine measures), and case numbers in China stabilized at around 80,000 by mid-February (ECDC 2020). By then, global air transport had already carried the virus to all continents and, by mid-March, it had been established in 146 countries.In the wake of the initial outbreak in Wuhan, China introduced a ban on all farming and consumption of live wildlife, which is expected to become law later this year.There are growing calls for countries around the world to ban "wet markets" – which sell live and dead animals for human consumption – to prevent future pandemics. Elizabeth MarumaMrema, acting executive secretary of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, and Jinfeng Zhou, secretary general of the China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation, have added their voices to calls for authorities to make the ban on wildlife markets permanent From Africa to Colombia, there have been reports of a rise in poaching of endangered species as tourists stay away and many park rangers are left out of work.In Botswana, government workers have been evacuating black rhinos from the Okavango Delta after six of the animals were reported to have been killed in March.In an statement, the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism said it was "very conscious that poachers may try to take advantage of the lockdown and the lack of movement by tourists in remote areas to carry out their illegal activities".In Colombia, there's been a spike in the poaching of wild cats including jaguars and pumas, according to wildlife conservation organization Panthera, while in India, there have been reports of a rise in tigers being poached.Matt Lewis, who leads Conservation International's work on wildlife trafficking issues in Africa, says: "In Africa, there has been an alarming increase in bushmeat harvest and wildlife trafficking that is directly linked to COVID-19-related lockdowns, decreased food availability and damaged economies as a result of tourism collapses."so wildlife animal are directly affected by this sudden change.

Keywords: Wildlife Animals, Biodiversity, Okavango Delta, Natural Resources

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Public Health Technologies to Revolutionize Health Care Delivery

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Advances in innovation are changing the way health care administrations are conveyed, from wearable gadgets that give prior analyse and suggest personalized medications, to telehealth innovations that interface patients and public health's experts in a virtual space. Within the domain of public health's, innovation bolsters the ways in which experts can accumulate and analyse data and give made strides care to communities. Public health's professionals have endless openings to make and utilize energetic open wellbeing innovation arrangements that can have a significant effect on patient care. Public health's essential objectives centre on securing and progressing the wellbeing of communities. Public health's innovation makes a difference reach these objectives with more prominent productivity. When connected to public health's circumstances, tech gives public health's experts with progressed instruments to get precise, point by point populace information in genuine time. This information can help them construct more compelling significant wellbeing techniques covering a run of scenarios, from person care techniques to planning back frameworks that can address broad malady flare-ups. Innovation envelops everything from life-saving gadgets to data-gathering apparatuses, meaning that the collaboration between innovation and public health is multifaceted. Whereas the taking after cases illustrate this interaction in unfathomably distinctive ways, they are all joined together by the objective of moving forward community wellbeing.

Keywords: Technology, Health, Innovations, Wellbeing, Professionals

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Public Health and Technology

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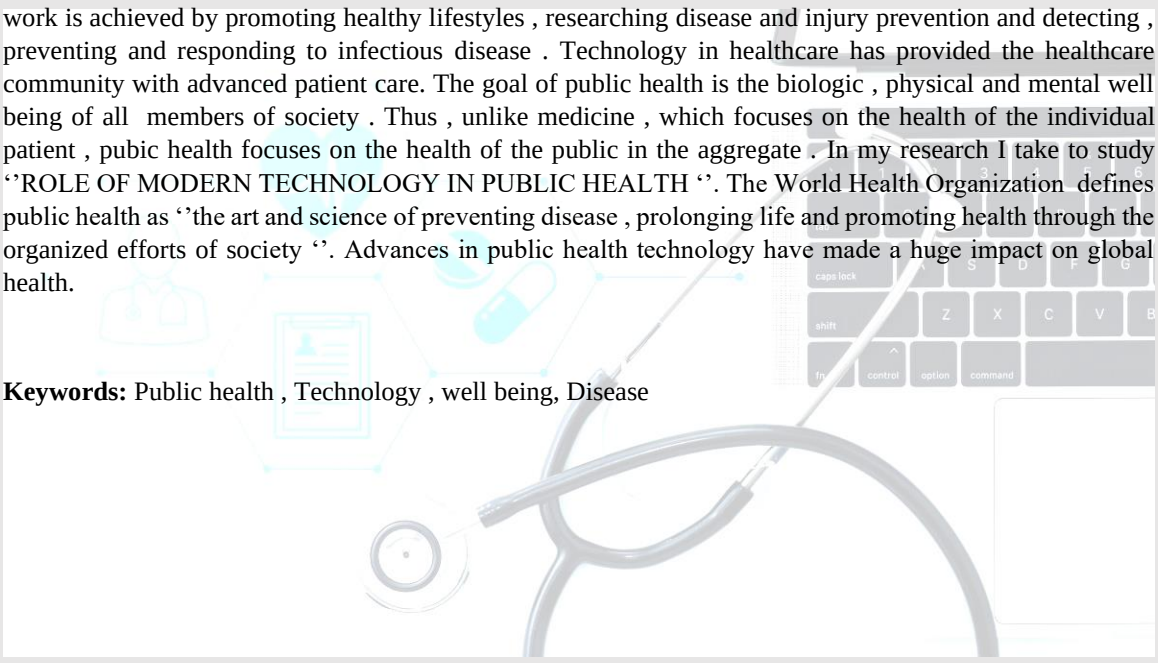
Public health is the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities . This work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles , researching disease and injury prevention and detecting , preventing and responding to infectious disease . Technology in healthcare has provided the healthcare community with advanced patient care. The goal of public health is the biologic , physical and mental well being of all members of society . Thus , unlike medicine , which focuses on the health of the individual patient , pubic health focuses on the health of the public in the aggregate . In my research I take to study ‘’ROLE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN PUBLIC HEALTH ‘’. The World Health Organization defines public health as ‘’the art and science of preventing disease , prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society ‘’. Advances in public health technology have made a huge impact on global health.

Keywords: Public health , Technology , well being, Disease



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Impact of Project Helping Our environment by Making useful Ecobricks (H.O.M.E) in Kasiglahan Village National High

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The Project Helping Our environment by Making useful Ecobricks (H.OM.E.) aims to improve the cleanliness and orderliness of Kasiglahan Village National High School in solid waste through the use of Ecobricks. An Ecobrick is a plastic bottle packed to a set density with used, clean, and dry plastic to achieve a building block that can be used over and over again. Ecobrick is one of a solution to plastic pollution all over the world. Ecobricks aims to teach people not only students, to learn how to refuse the single used plastic. The researchers got the idea of making Ecobricks to help segregate a single - used plastics that are used in schools and in the community. All Science Teachers asked the students to make one Ecobrick (500 ml plastic bottle and 250 g to 350 g of used cleaned plastics). Exploratory method of research was used to gather relevant data which can be used for the purpose of the project. The completed project constructed a Materials Recovery Facility, with 576 pieces of 1.5 (coke and Sprite) and 614 pieces of 500 ml (nature spring) Ecobricks bottles, that are used to segregate solid wastes. The result of the project helps the students to be aware of the effect of single - used plastics in the environment and it helps the school to thrive in cleanliness and orderliness of solid waste management. 1,599 pieces of Ecobricks with 686.4 Kg are logged at GoBrik.com. The project focuses in solid waste particularly in single - used plastic that is found in school and community, and make it useful as other materials.

Keywords: Ecobricks, Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF), single-use plastic, and solid waste

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Digital Twin Technology in Healthcare System

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Healthcare systems are undergoing a change thanks to digital twin technology, which uses virtual simulations, advanced analytics, and real-time data integration to improve patient care, enable predictive analytics, streamline clinical operations, and support training and simulation. Digital twins can provide individualized treatment regimens based on individual features, medical history, and real-time physiological data since they can collect and analyze vast amounts of patient data from several sources. Machine learning algorithms enable predictive analytic and preventative interventions, which facilitate the early identification of health hazards and preemptive measures. By examining resource allocation and workflows, digital twins can optimize clinical operations, resulting in more efficient procedures and better patient care. Furthermore, digital twins can give medical practitioners a secure and authentic setting in which to practice difficult procedures and improve their skills. Digital twin adoption in healthcare might lead to major improvements in patient outcomes, increased patient safety, and stimulate innovation in the sector. In particular, the digital twin can predict neurological complications, using it in precision medicine, modeling cancer care and treatment, predictive analysis and machine learning, and combining the opinions of different doctors. Digital twin technology can help to reduce healthcare costs by optimizing medical procedures and reducing the need for trial-and-error approaches. As this technology continues to evolve, it has the potential to revolutionize healthcare and improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Healthcare, Digital health, Digital twin, Patient safety, Medical history, Workflow, optimization.

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Nutrition and its Impact on Health: A Comprehensive Overview

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Nutrition plays a pivotal role in maintaining overall well-being and helps in prevention of various chronic diseases. For prevention and management of conditions such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and certain cancers importance of nutrition acts as a cornerstone of preventive medicine and public health. A balanced and nutritious diet is crucial for optimal growth, development, and the maintenance of physiological functions throughout life. Adequate intake of macronutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, and fats) provides the energy necessary for daily activities and metabolic processes. Essential vitamins and minerals play a vital role in various physiological functions. The gut microbiome, composed of trillions of microorganisms, is influenced by diet and, in turn, affects digestion, nutrient absorption, and overall health. Probiotics and prebiotics, found in certain foods, contribute to a healthy gut microbiome, impacting immune function and inflammation. A well-balanced and varied diet is fundamental to promoting and maintaining overall health and well-being throughout the life span. Good nutrition is a key component of a healthy lifestyle. It provides your body with the necessary nutrients to function properly, maintain energy levels, support growth and development, and prevent chronic diseases. A well-balanced diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins has been associated with a lower risk of chronic diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, certain cancers, and type 2 diabetes. Additionally, incorporating regular physical activity and adopting stress management techniques can complement a healthy diet in promoting overall mental well-being. In this review article impact of nutrition on health has been discussed.

Keywords: Nutrition, Chronic diseases, Vitamins, Minerals and Balanced diet

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Management of Polycystic ovary syndrome using drugs of herbal origin

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Background and Aim: Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a complex syndrome that has significant clinical implications for reproductive, metabolic and psychological health. However conventional therapies can lead to intolerable side effects in PCOS. PCOS has no satisfactory treatment till now and most often patient gets only symptomatic treatment with hormones and insulin sensitizer, and becomes drug dependent in the long term. Unani physicians have recommended regular induction of menstruation, Correction in insulin levels etc. as treatment modalities. The aim of this poster is to systematically review management of polycystic ovary syndrome using drugs of herbal origin. **Materials and Methods:** We conducted an exclusive search using various electronic databases such as: PUBMED, BMJ, LANCET, WHO Website, Unicef Website and Google Scholar for studies related about Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and various drugs showing promising results in the management of polycystic ovary syndrome. **Results:** Many studies across the world have confirmed that PCOS can be treated with herbal remedies and lifestyle management. Unani physicians have recommended regular induction of menstruation as one of treatment modality applied for women who has developed masculine features suggestive of PCOS. Management based on correction of temperament, menstrual regulation by use of emmenagogue drugs and local application of herbs to reduce the severity of hair growth, acne and hyper pigmentation due to PCOs have also been reported. **Conclusion:** Preclinical and clinical studies have provided preliminary evidence that herbal medicines may have beneficial effects for women with PCOS. In addition alternate therapeutic protocols have been followed to improve the quality of life in these patients. However Further investigations into the mechanisms of effect for herbal extracts are needed to complete our understanding of the reproductive endocrinological effects for herbal medicine for this condition.

Keywords: Polycystic ovary syndrome, Hirsutism, Abnormal menstrual cycle, infertility

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Insects and Public Health: A Comprehensive Review

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Insects play a multifaceted role in shaping public health dynamics, encompassing both beneficial and detrimental aspects. This comprehensive review examines the intricate interplay between insects and public health, shedding light on the diverse ways in which these small organisms influence human well-being. The review spans various dimensions, including the vectors of infectious diseases, the ecological services provided by insects, and the potential of insects as innovative tools in public health interventions. Exploring the profound influence of insect vectors on disease transmission, this review delves into the intricate dynamics involving diseases like malaria, dengue fever, Zika virus, among others. Through a meticulous analysis of the epidemiological landscape, it examines the hurdles presented by these vectors. The review further investigates the continuous endeavors to alleviate their impact, encompassing strategies in vector control, the integration of emerging technologies, and community-based interventions. Beyond the negative associations, this review accentuates the positive impact of insects on public health. Essential pollination services provided by bees, butterflies, and other pollinators are pivotal for upholding agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. In addition to their role in pollination, insects contribute significantly to waste management, nutrient cycling, and biocontrol, playing a crucial part in maintaining ecological balance. Further exploration into the realm of innovative public health solutions involves considering insects as tools. Their applications range from forensic entomology, aiding in estimating time since death, to their involvement in wastewater treatment, and their potential utilization as a protein source for human consumption. This comprehensive perspective delves into the myriad ways insects contribute positively to addressing contemporary public health challenges. In conclusion, this review highlights insects' intricate role in public health, serving as both disease vectors and contributors to essential ecological services. Efforts to address challenges through diverse strategies demonstrate a dynamic research landscape. Recognizing positive contributions, like pollination, underscores the importance of a balanced perspective, emphasizing the need to harness insects' multifaceted impact for sustainable public health practices.

Keywords: Insects, Infectious diseases, Vector borne diseases, Public health

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Digital Transformation for Inclusive Public Health Care

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Access to public health care services is vital for sustainable human growth worldwide. Technological developments in the health care sector have emerged as a game changer in terms of widening access and prompt delivery of health care facilities even in the remote areas. The sustainable goals agenda 2030 emphasizes on the health acre across for sustainable development. Technology has potential to realize the goals by ensuring wide access with more ease and convenience specifically in the developing economies. The government of India has adopted several digital measures to ensure effective provision of health care services for inclusive public health care. Digital transformation of the public health care particularly in the rural areas has significant impact. However, there are certain challenges as well concerning adoption and efficiency. The present paper focuses on the impact of digital technologies on inclusive public health care services in India.

Keywords: Inclusive public health care, Sustainable human growth, Digital transformation

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Distributional impact of public health spending on maternal health services in India: Who benefits from health care subsidies?

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The present study examines the equity in the distribution of public subsidy on different maternal health services (pre-natal, post-natal and delivery care) in India across different socio-economic groups in India using latest NSS 75th round data on "Household Social Consumption on Health in India" (2017-18). The estimation result reveals that both utilization and benefit incidence of public subsidy on maternal health services are pro-rich. The highest share of public subsidy is enjoyed by the affluent section of the society. The assessment of distribution of public subsidy by level of care shows that the distribution of benefit is more even at the lower-level health facilities (primary health care) in comparison with the higher level of care. Further the benefit incidence by place of residence demonstrates a pro-rich distribution of benefits both in rural and urban area. However, the distribution is more even in the urban centers than the rural centers. The study concludes that public health expenditure on maternal health services is not significantly benefited socially and economically weaker sections of the society. Therefore, deliberate measure should be taken to address the access barriers and improving the distribution of public funds more effectively target the underprivileged.

Keywords: Health equity, pre-natal care, post-natal care, delivery care, Benefit Incidence Analysis, Concentration Curve

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Exploring the Synergy of Technology in Public Health

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The intersection of technology and public health has been brought in a new era of innovation, offering transformative solutions to address various healthcare challenges. Review explores the multifaceted role of technology in public health initiatives, encompassing digital health interventions, social media monitoring ,3D printing, data analytics, telemedicine, wearable devices, and artificial intelligence. In recent years, the utilization of social media monitoring in the realm of public health has emerged as a powerful tool for surveillance, communication, and intervention strategies. It delves into how this approach enables the real-time tracking of disease outbreaks, identification of health-related trends, and monitoring of public sentiment towards health interventions and policies. This review discusses the integration of social media data with traditional epidemiological surveillance, showcasing its potential in early detection, rapid response, and risk communication during public health crises, applications of wearable devices in public health research, disease monitoring, and early detection, emphasizing their role in facilitating remote patient monitoring and enhancing healthcare delivery. Three-dimensional printing (3DP) enables the development of diverse geometries through computer aided design using different techniques and materials for desired applications such as pharmaceutical drug delivery medicine. The FDA approval of printed-medicine opens up an unprecedented opportunity for the discovery of new compounds and technologies for the pharmaceutical industry development. A new telemedicine health care model has emerged as a result of traditional healthcare model evaluation the ongoing advancement, of current network information technology and people's desire for healthcare.

Keywords: technology, computer aided design, pharmaceutical drug

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Reshaping Public Health through Technology: Exploring Innovations, Challenges, and Future Avenues

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Technology's transformative role in public health involves dynamic and multifaceted impacts on community health. In an era of unprecedented advancements, technology shapes public health beyond conventional boundaries, profoundly influencing society. Innovations play a crucial role in enhancing healthcare delivery, disease prevention, and overall population well-being. The purpose of this paper was to investigate the transformative role of technology in public health, focusing on recent innovations, challenges, and future directions. The methodology involves a thorough review of literature and case studies pertaining to key technological innovations. The results highlight the profound influence of technologies such as Electronic Health Records (EHR/EMR), telehealth, wearable devices, big data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and mobile health apps on improving healthcare accessibility, decision-making processes, and the shift towards personalized healthcare. However, challenges in implementing health technology, including privacy concerns, interoperability issues, equity considerations, and regulatory challenges, persist. In conclusion, the transformative impact of technology sets the stage for a more efficient, personalized, and inclusive healthcare system. Future directions, such as precision public health, blockchain for enhanced data security, IoT for real-time monitoring, AI advancements, and global collaboration through data sharing, need to be strengthened.

Keywords: Public heath, Technology in public health, challenges in health technology, telemedicine, Artificial Intelligence (AI) in diagnostics

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Digital Applications in Indian Health Care Services-A Review

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Technology is widely used worldwide to deliver services to citizens in all domains, including health sector. The COVID-19 pandemic has driven every country to embrace digital transformation and reconsider current healthcare trends. In response to the emerging need for digitization of healthcare, Indian Government has designed and brought various health care applications into existence. The aim of these digital healthcare services is to address the issues of health quality, and affordability, and breaking accessibility barriers in the country's smaller cities and rural areas. Digital technology is adopted in big data analytics, Digital imaging, cyber security, telemedicine, Hospital information system, digital payments etc. Digital applications will provide numerous benefits to healthcare providers and citizens. They will facilitate the access of citizens to health services, regardless of their location or socio-economic status. There will be improved coordination between Government and healthcare providers, aiding to streamline the healthcare system, making it more efficient and reducing the administrative burden on healthcare providers. The use of digital applications will facilitate in availing accurate and comprehensive data on healthcare in India, which can be used to inform policy and improve healthcare outcomes. Government of India has been increasingly focusing on eHealth/Digital Health to bring about improvements in Indian public healthcare delivery by progressively using Information & Communication Technology under the overall objective of Digital India.

Keywords: Digital applications, Digital imaging, cyber security, telemedicine, Hospital information system, digital payments

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The Potential of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare- A Critical Review

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Artificial intelligence (AI) has enormous promise in the healthcare industry, providing game-changing solutions to improve patient care, expedite diagnosis, and maximize operational effectiveness. AI technologies have the power to transform medical decision-making and eventually improve treatment results. Examples of these applications include image recognition and predictive analytics. Although, to expand the implications of AI in healthcare, significant challenges including data privacy, algorithmic biases, interoperability problems, and the requirement for regulatory frameworks must be resolved. Gaining the confidence and acceptance of both patients and healthcare providers is essential for successful integration. AI has the potential to bring out a new era of individualized and efficient healthcare delivery, facilitating the way for greater accessibility and affordability of medical services provided the healthcare sector accomplishes these challenges. This critical review examines the potential advantages of AI technology while emphasizing the challenges and concerns associated with its use in healthcare. It also highlights the data security and privacy concerns, the likelihood of biases in AI algorithms, interoperability problems in the present healthcare infrastructure, along with ethical considerations, liability and accountability issues.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Health-care; Automation System; Ethical Considerations; Diagnostics

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Nanostructured Lipid Carrier To Improve Oral Bioavailability

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Oral administration was thought to be the best way to administer both traditional and novel drugs because it decreases patient noncompliance, is well-accepted by patients, and can also relieve the pain and discomfort associated with parenteral preparations. However, despite the many benefits of oral formulations, a number of disadvantages significantly impair bioavailability. Drug delivery methods using nanocarriers have shown to be the most effective available nowadays. By helping with site-specific targeting, nanoparticles can stop drugs from breaking down across different physiological barriers. Lipidic systems are regarded as the most evident among all the emerging nano drug carriers. Lipid carriers that are nanostructured are thus created. As these consist of liquid and solid lipid mixes, which make up the safe lipidic colloidal systems. The structure of these NLCs' is imperfect that provides Long-term drug stability and a high drug loading capacity. Surfactants are used in system for stabilization. This lipidic formulation offers improved penetration, longer half-life, decreased clearance, and greater drug solubility and improve oral bioavailability of various class of drugs. A type of lipid-based carrier called nanostructured lipid carrier (NLC) replaces a certain amount of solid lipid with liquid lipid to get over some of the main drawbacks associated with solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs). Research using nanostructured lipid carriers shows that they may be the most advantageous carrier for improving the oral bioavailability of both hydrophilic and lipophilic medications. This article provides a brief overview of the different types, components, and fabrication methods of NLC that are employed in NLC formulations, with a primary focus on typical barriers that affect the bioavailability of drugs delivered orally. NLCs' advantage over solid lipid nanoparticles is highlighted in this review. NLCs increase a drug's oral bioavailability is further described in this review.

Keywords: nanostructured lipid carrier, solid lipid nanoparticle, bioavailability, nanocarriers, nanoparticles

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
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Artificial intelligence role in healthcare: A public health prospective

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Artificial intelligence (Al) is going to be used in the healthcare industry more and more because of the complexity and growth of data in this sector. The healthcare providers, and life sciences organisations currently use a variety of Al technologies. The main application categories include administrative tasks, patient engagement and adherence, and diagnosis and treatment recommendations . Various Al technologies are presently used by life sciences organizations, payers, and healthcare providers. The primary application categories include diagnosis and treatment recommendations, patient involvement and adherence, and administrative activities. Al has demonstrated its capacity to improve diagnostics, optimize treatment strategies, and enhance overall healthcare delivery. While acknowledging the ethical considerations and challenges, the promising outcomes underscore the importance of continued research, collaboration, and thoughtful implementation.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Role of AI in healthcare for public health prospective

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Empowering Women's: Unveiling the impact of Microfinance on Women's Financial Journeys

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Microfinance, recognized as a significant catalyst for socio-economic changes and emerged as a key driver for empowering the women. Microfinance activities characterized by various small scale financial services such as small-scale loan, savings and other financial services. This research aims to investigate the transformative role of microfinance in financial empowering the women with a special focus on women who are active members of self-help group. The study employs the interview method to collect the data from women member of SHG to gain insights that how microfinance contributes to their financial prosperity and business enhancement. In addition, this study also shed light on the challenges faced by women in accessing the formal financial credit. To achieve these objectives, primary data will be collected from 6 SHG women through the interview method to analyse that how the availability of microfinance helps them in business expansions and income generations. Additionally, it explores that how microfinance empowers women in taking control over their financial lives. Through the medium of an indepth analysis, this study provides valuable insights into the lived experiences faced by women. Through the availability of microfinance, women can break the cycle of poverty, enhancing their economic status. The findings of this study not only contribute towards an understanding the impact of microfinance on women's financial empowerment, but also will be useful for the policymakers and practitioners to frame the policies, that promotes gender equality in decision making and women's socio- economic development.

Keywords: Women's financial empowerment, microfinance, self-help group, socio-economic development and gender equality

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3D printing in dosage form development

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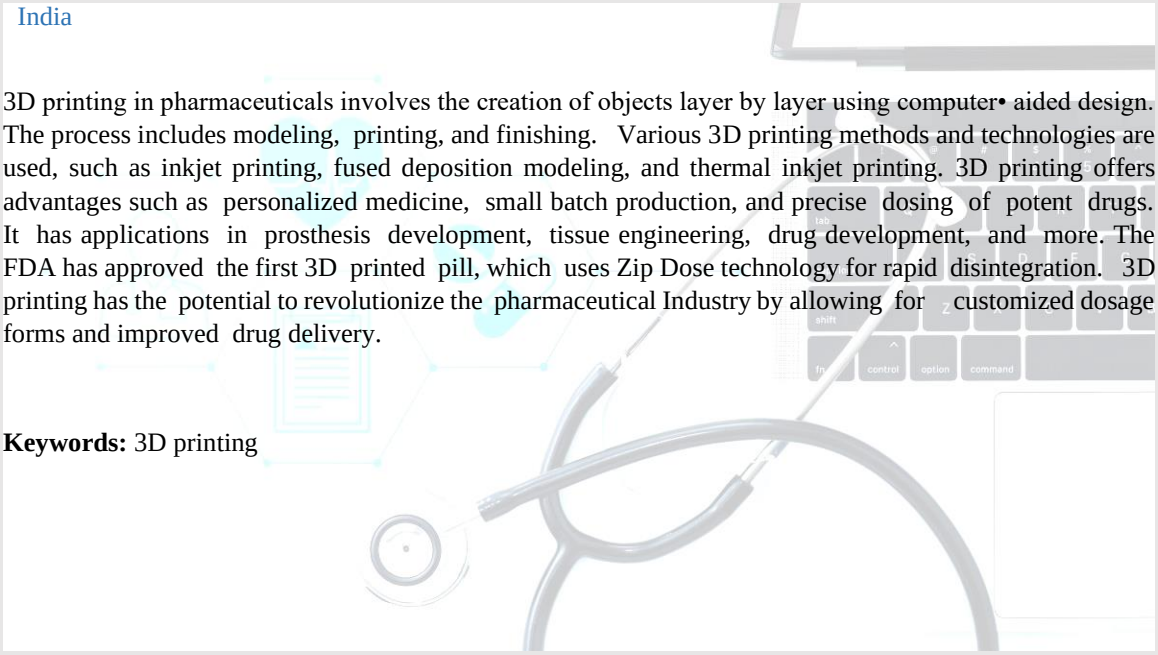

3D printing in pharmaceuticals involves the creation of objects layer by layer using computer• aided design. The process includes modeling, printing, and finishing. Various 3D printing methods and technologies are used, such as inkjet printing, fused deposition modeling, and thermal inkjet printing. 3D printing offers advantages such as personalized medicine, small batch production, and precise dosing of potent drugs. It has applications in prosthesis development, tissue engineering, drug development, and more. The FDA has approved the first 3D printed pill, which uses Zip Dose technology for rapid disintegration. 3D printing has the potential to revolutionize the pharmaceutical Industry by allowing for customized dosage forms and improved drug delivery.

Keywords: 3D printing

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Work-Life Balance: A Predictor of Organizational Commitment and Employee Well-Being

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The notion of work-life balance in this study report is based on a perception- centered approach, which views it as a holistic idea and a subjective evaluation of the balance between work and the domain of life outside of work. It has been difficult to come to an agreement on a standard definition of work-life balance, and the majority of research simply concentrate on particular aspects of people's lives rather than taking their entire lives into account. This study aimed to explore the relationship between work-life balance, organizational commitment, and employee well-being. The research was conducted in a large multinational corporation, and data were collected from 128 employees using a self-administered questionnaire. These findings have important implications for organizations and policymakers. First, they highlight the importance of promoting work-life balance as a means of enhancing organizational commitment and employee well-being. Organizations can achieve this by implementing flexible work arrangements, such as telecommuting and flexible schedules, and providing resources to support work-life balance. Second, the results suggest that enhancing employee well-being can be a key strategy for improving organizational commitment. Therefore, organizations should prioritize employee well-being initiatives, such as wellness programs and mental health resources.

Keywords: Organizational commitment, Work life balance, Employee wellbeing, Job satisfaction

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Perception on Microinsurance in Rural India: Outreach & Efficacy

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Micro insurance, often known as insurance for the poor, has recently captured the interest of practitioners in developing nations. In layman's terms, microinsurance is the provision of insurance services to low-income households, and it is a vital instrument for mitigating risks for an already vulnerable population. The study's major goal was to identify and assess socioeconomic factors of microinsurance in Coimbatore, as well as to identify challenges and issues related to microinsurance, such as product design, price, and claim settlements. Simple percentage and Garrett rank were used in this investigation. According to the findings, the majority of respondents had taken LIC of India and given primary attention to premium amount. The study identified that Micro-insurance provides financial support to the poor in the event of a disaster, social protection against disasters and shocks, savings, employment, and as well as enhances asset accumulation among clients. The study found that the lack of innovative micro-insurance product, inadequate distribution channels, the lack of a supportive micro-insurance legal framework, uncompetitive pricing of micro-insurance products, low government support in micro-insurance programs, low-income levels of respondents, low public trust are the factors that affect the demand of micro-insurance products.

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Diseases Awareness Survey among the Microbiology Students

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The recent decades have witnessed a radical change in the diseases, types and their outbreak in community, from infecting diseases to chronic ones. Disease awareness is utmost important aspect in the community for prevention and control of diseases. Awareness of Disease and symptoms is essential for screening and early detection. If members of the public are aware of a disease and its symptoms, they are more likely to take action to prevent it happening to them, or go to healthcare providers for check-ups. Hence, taking this into consideration, the present survey aims to acquire facts about most common diseases viz. AIDS, Dengue fever, Measles, Rubella and Sickle cell anaemia among the 100 Microbiology students of undergraduate and post graduate section. The findings suggests that the awareness about queried diseases is high in post graduate students of Microbiology department as compared to under graduate students which indicates that Microbiology education helps in improving the health awareness in students. Health education campaign regarding the common infectious diseases should be scheduled in schools, colleges and other sectors of the society.

Keywords: diseases, Disease awareness, survey, Health education, Microbiology

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Development of a Program Using Artificial Intelligence in English Language Learning for the Students of Secondary Level and to Test Its Effectiveness

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Artificial intelligence is an emerging field in educational teaching. AI is transforming various industries and education is no exception for that. with the help of artificial intelligence English language learning become more personalised, efficient, and engaging. Initially the research had conducted the survey in Secondary School, the survey was conducted using questionnaire for English language teachers. Researcher had also taken the pretest and post-test of the students. Based on the survey results the researcher selected the content to develop the program using artificial intelligence in English language learning for the students of secondary level. After the pilot study the program was implemented followed by the post-test and retention test. Students feedback was also taken after the implementation of the program. Multi method and product development research method were used for this research. The purpose of this paper mainly focuses upon comparison of traditional teaching methods with AI assisted teaching method, development of the program using artificial intelligence for English language learning and test the effectiveness of the program. It also attempts to explore how AI can be used to teach English language effectively it further aims to explain how AI can be used to foster learners' autonomy and to assist the teachers to conduct the lessons effectively. Further it explores the Strategies for implementing AI in English language learning, properly examining the potential application of AI in education and language learning. With the help of AI language educators can create more personalised and engaging learning experience for their students however successful implementation of AI in language education require careful planning professional development and ongoing evaluation and the possibilities of implication of AI in classroom adopting new learning approaches and pedagogical modification.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, English language learning, Education, Evaluation, Traditional Pedagogies

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Impact of COVID-19 on Health and Nutrition

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The most crucial time to meet a child's nutritional requirements is the first 1,000 days of life, through pregnancy and infancy. Poor nutrition during this period leaves children with lifelong impairment in physical and mental development. Therefore, investing in nutrition is the key to securing a country's future generation. India's policy framework includes many proven nutrition interventions. In 2015, India committed to achieving the sustainable development goal (SDG) of zero hunger. To meet the targets by 2030, the government of India (GoI) launched the prime minister's overarching scheme for holistic nutrition (POSHAN) Abhiyan in 2017. Unfortunately, COVID-19 has increased the risk factors for child malnutrition in India. The economic impact of the pandemic has reduced the frequency and quality of meals consumed by households. India has a significant burden of child malnutrition. Malnutrition was found to be the leading risk factor for the death of children under the age of five in India (Lancet, 2019). **Objective:** To provide an overview of the nutrition, health, and health ecosystems sector before the pandemic, the changes, and impacts due to the pandemic, and briefly discuss what can be done to get nutrition, health, and health ecosystems interventions back on track, along with recommendations and policy advice on how to boost the health ecosystem's resilience. **Data Methods:** This study was performed by reviewing published literature, case studies, and different government and non-government organizations' information from reports and official websites.

Keywords: COVID-19, health, nutrition, resilience, and technology

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Domestic violence against Women – A Sociological study based on Sittandy Rural Community

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Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as follows: Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power against an individual, group or community to cause or increase the likelihood of injury, death, psychological harm, disability or loss, whether actual or threatened. Globally, violence is diverse and is a debilitating issue that affects various parties, including domestic violence, and women are the most affected by this type of violence. Among them, Sri Lanka is the best example. In this way, this study focuses on the 39 Gram Niladhari Divisions under the Eravur Pattu Divisional Secretary Division of Batticaloa District in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka and focuses on the four Grama Niladhari Divisions namely Sittandy 1, 2, 3, 4 and the challenges and impacts they face on the domestic Violence, the causes of such violence and how to solve them. This review also includes recommendations. 100 women each from each GN Division 25 women were selected as simple ramdom sampling based on purposive sampling and data were collected through questionnaires and interviews and subjected to analysis. Apart from this, data has been collected and analyzed through interviews with 20 other people (including husbands, parents, guardians) in the family. Both married and unmarried women above 18 years of age were included in this study. In addition, primary sources such as interviews, observations, questionnaires, discussions, Focus Group Discussion, and secondary sources such as articles, journals, reports, circulars, Acts, sub-dimensions of already published studies, reports obtained from the Divisional Secretariat, Grama Niladhari statistical data and websites have also been used. Through this research, it has been identified that women suffer from physical violence, psychological violence, isolation, threats, economic violence, stalking, sexual harassment etc. It is revealed that factors related to milk status, biological factors, social, economic, religious factors, values, Norms, and cultural factors that have been maintained for women over time have an impact on this situation. Such domestic violence against women causes physical, psychological, social, health and cultural harm, marginalization and neglect to them and retards their development. These are analyzed by MS Excel software.

Keywords: Violence, Domestic Violence, Effects, Factors, Problems

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Assessing the Importance of ICT Specialization among Senior Secondary Students in Kastina, Katsina Local Government

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In the evolving landscape of education, the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become increasingly significant, particularly in shaping the academic and vocational trajectories of senior secondary school students. Despite the recognized potential of ICT specialization, there exists a critical need to comprehensively assess its importance among senior secondary school students in Katsina, Katsina Local Government. Against this background, this study aims to assess the importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) specialization among senior secondary school students in Katsina, Katsina Local Government. Four research questions guided the study and three null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The research employed questionnaires for data collection and utilized frequency, percentage and T-test statistics for analysis. The findings reveal that a substantial proportion of students acknowledge the benefits of ICT specialization, encompassing enhanced digital skills (50%), improved career prospects (27.78%), and heightened problem-solving abilities (11.11%). Identified challenges comprise inadequate ICT infrastructure, limited technology access, a dearth of qualified teachers, financial constraints, and an outdated curriculum. The study emphasizes the positive impacts of ICT specialization on students, emphasizing its potential to elevate academic performance and career prospects. Additionally, the research proposes key practices to augment the effectiveness of ICT specialization.

Keywords: Academic Performance; Information and Communication Technology (ICT); Katsina Local Government; Senior Secondary School Students and Specialization

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Public Health and Technology

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Healthcare changes dramatically because of technological developments, from anesthetics and antibiotics to magnetic resonance imaging scanners and radiotherapy. Future technological innovation is going to keep transforming healthcare, yet while technologies will drive innovation, human factors will remain one of the stable limitations of breakthroughs. No predictions can satisfy everybody; instead, this article explores fragments of the future to see how to think more clearly about how to get where we want to go. Significance for public healthTechnology drives healthcare more than any other force, and in the future it will continue to develop in dramatic ways. While we can glimpse and debate the details of future trends in healthcare, we need to be clear about the drivers so we can align with them and actively work to ensure the best outcomes for society as a whole.

Keywords: Technology, Future, Healthcare

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Nanotechnology and Public Health

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Nanotechnology is developing very quickly, and Japan is in many respects leading the world in this convergence of nanoscale engineering techniques. The public health community in Japan must start to think about the public health impacts of nanotechnology over the next 20 years. The respon sibility for the beneˆts and the harms of nanotechnology lies with government, with corporations and the business community, with scientists and specialists in all related ˆelds, and with NPOs and the public. There are very many questions of public health which are not yet being asked about nanotechnology. If nanoparticles are to be used in cosmetics, food production and packaging, how will they react or interact with the human skin and organs? What chemical-toxic eŠects on life might there be from the nanoparticles in car tires and vehicle plastic mouldings when they are disposed of by incineration? Will they pass into the soil and groundwater and enter into the food-chain? It is now an urgent ethical demand, based on the precautionary principle, that Japan join the governments of the world to take an intergovernmental initiative to intervene in the further development, production and marketing of nanotechnological products with precautionary research and regulation.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, nanoparticles, public health, precautionary principle, risk, global governance

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR)
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Public Health and Smart Thermometer Technology

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Smart thermometer technology is intended for monitoring of inflammatory is vascular and oncology disease of the organs. That are situated close to skin, as well as skin disease. The technology includes fast operating infrared sensor that can be connected by wireless communication to mobile device available to a usar [smart phones, tabs etc.] with buil -in specialized thermography software. Thermograph is the most perfect perfect device for observing distribution of temperature of the examined surface. It measures the temperature of any human skin Surface via infrared areas of Sensor point by point generates thermogram and "Automatically gives comprehensive to an average person report flagship about the State of CS the examined. Brand cared area + dynamics of the pathology process after each monitoring session.

Keywords: Infrared Sensor monitoring of Diseases, Dynamics of pathological process, Automatic conclusion

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Assessment of Health Care Centers Using Geospatial Tools

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The quality of human resources depends on their health conditions. Thus, the Indian Government is contributing significantly to raising the health equity, efficacy, efficiency, and responsiveness. The government has taken the initiative to build health centers in rural and tribal sections of the country with the aim of serving the widest range of people possible in these locations. The present investigation aims to focus on the amenities offered in Sangamner tahsil in Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra, India) as well as the geographical distribution of health care centers, or PHCs and PHSCs. The comprehensive examination has its basis in extensive survey-based fieldwork, informationgathering methods such as questionnaires and interviews, and a pertinent database pertinent to the research. The tahsil Health Office provides the secondary statistics, and the 2011 census report gives the population data. The spatial distribution of PHCs and PHSCs in the research region is analyzed using the Geographic Information System (GIS) and the Global Positioning System (GPS). In the study region, PHC's and PHSC's are unevenly distributed due to the geographical conditions. This study has to point out the gap between the existing number of health centers and the required number of health centers according to the norms provided by the Govt. of India. As per the norm, the requirement of primary health centers and primary health sub-centers in Sangamner tahsil is 14 PHC's and 88 PHSC's respectively. But at present PHC's centers were 10 and PHSC's 66. Also the HR for PHC's needs 230 (working staff) but presently only 123 workers are given service to the study area. Another important point is that all these centers are not well connected or easily accessible with villagers or needy people. Therefore, the villagers are suffering from receiving medical services & aids from these centers. This work has taken into consideration all the rules of the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) and set the ideal location for Primary Health Centers and Sub centers. GIS techniques, Satellite Imagery and GPS were used to determine the ideal location of the PHCs and PSHCs. Therefore, PHCs and PSHCs can provide better health facilities & services to the tribal & rural villagers who are the right beneficiaries in this area. The study helps the Planners, Health Scientists and research scholars, students. There is a need for well-defined planning by the government to fulfill the health care needs of the people in the study area.

Keywords: Primary Health Centers, Primary Health Sub centers, GIS, GPS, and satellite

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Online Teacher Development Programmes for English Language Teachers: A Study of the Perceptions of the Trainees

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All of us know that people were asked to work from home to stop the spread of the deadly Corona Virus. The lockdown following the spread of pandemic affected almost all the sectors of life and education sector was no exception to it. One of the important domains in the educational sector is the professional development of teachers. During the lockdown period it was a challenge for the professional development institutes of India in general, and the Institutes of Kashmir valley, in Particular, to continue the training programmes in the physical mode. Given the lockdown, the training programmes were organised in virtual mode through various online platforms. In this backdrop the present paper aims to study the perceptions of the teacher trainees of English language regarding the virtual training programmes and the challenges faced by them during these programmes.

Keywords: Teacher development, English teacher, Online training, perceptions, challenges

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Assessment of Dietary Pattern and Nutritional Status among the Santal Ethnic Community in Dinajpur District in Bangladesh

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Objective: The aim of this study is to explore the dietary intake and nutritional status of Santal tribal populations in Bangladesh. **Methods:** A population-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Gopalpur, Ghoraghat thana in Dinajpur district, Bangladesh. A total of 113 samples were collected purposively to conduct this study. Data were collected through personal face-to-face interviews with a semi-structured questionnaire from the respondents. Prior to data collection informed consent was taken from each respondent and MS Excel and SPSS version 24.0 were used for data analysis and report presentation. **Results:** The mean (± SD) age of the respondents was 65±2 years where 58.4% were male. The monthly dietary intake pattern of the respondents shows that the majority of the respondents take pulses, fish, meat, egg, milk, and fruits 1 to 3 times per month. A majority (85%) of the respondents take cereals 2 to 3 times per day. In the case of nutritional status, the majority (73.5%) have normal nutritional status where 14.63% are overweight, 12.4% are obese and nobody was suffering from being underweight. The study also shows that there is no relation between gender and the nutritional status of the respondents. **Conclusion:** Finally, this study indicates that the overall dietary intake pattern of the tribal population in Bangladesh is poor. Further study should be needed on a larger scale to explore the real scenario of dietary patterns and nutritional status of the tribal population in Bangladesh.

Keywords: BMI, Nutritional Status, Underweight, Overweight, Feeding patterns

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E-Health Technologies

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Electronic health refers to techniques that support health care through computers. It discusses health initiatives that use digital platforms to deliver healthcare data and information. Its benefits are numerous and include: managing paperless records; fast access to patient medical records; departmental collaboration within hospitals made simpler; enhanced hospital and healthcare work efficiency; accurate information provided, lowering the likelihood of error in the process of maintaining medical records; ability to schedule medical check-up appointments; variable pricing list subject to insurance policies; and graphical report generation. It is imperative that information and communication technology advancements in the future propel e-health technology forward, since it has the potential to completely transform the healthcare sector. Healthcare practitioners will choose automated solutions because they allow patients to get electronic health information from providers. The field of e-health is expanding quickly thanks to new tools, services, and apps offered to the medical community. Strategic consideration of the effects of e-health technology on patient satisfaction, care quality, and healthcare services is crucial.

Keywords: e-health, technology, information, computers, healthcare

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The Nature School *Prakritishala* for the well-being of environment

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By 2030, target 4.7 of the UNSDG 4 ensures the learners to acquire the knowledge and skills of sustainable development through different ways. The socio-cultural and socio-ecological characteristics play instrumental role in the development of individual during the childhood or adolescent age. The family acts as the first school followed by the formal education agencies. The education from the external agencies lacks the affinity for the need of the target audience resulting into the distraction of the learners and limiting to good credits. Through modern education, somewhere we are failing to define the purpose of knowledge acquisition. Based on the principle, "Conservation Practices for Sustainable Livelihood" the Nature School (Prakritishala) is being developed. The present case study defines the aims and objectives along with the success stories of the envirepreneurship. The globally applicable site-specific Socio-Ecological Models are being discussed for redefining the approach of education for the well-being of environmental health for achieving the environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Nature School, Prakritishala, Conservation Practices, Sustainable Livelihood, Socio-Ecological Models

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Happy Aging: Psychological correlates of Aging

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Aging brings changes both physically and psychologically. The things that could be done easily earlier may not be possible now, with aches and pains occurring more frequently. There are several other changes including vision impairment, loss of hair, loosening oof the skin and many more. These experiences impact us psychologically also, especially in cultures where the people don't have a healthy attitude towards aging. As we age and become less valued in our society, we struggle to find our place. We have to redefine who we are and identify our purpose. Psychological stress may further result in intensifying the physical problems occurring due to aging. Extreme stress may adversely affect CNS, the endocrine system and the immune system. People who feel psychologically younger than their chronological age are more satisfied with their lives than those who are psychologically older, have better mental and physical health, cognitive abilities and are more resilient. The purpose of the current paper is to understand the psychological correlates of successful aging. It is a review paper based on the analysis of the previous studies done in the last 10 years, the available literature and expert opinion. The paper aims to highlight some of the important psychological factors that can play a huge role in making our transition to aging much healthier, happier and successful.

Keywords: positive aging, physical health, psychological health

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Public Health and Computer Science Technology

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The science of public health involves applying knowledge to practical situations in order to safeguard and enhance the well-being of individuals and their communities. The focus of this paper is on technology and public health. Health information technology is a new job field that has emerged from the information age. Utilizing computer hardware and software to handle patient data and healthcare is the aim of health information technology. Computer systems are used by healthcare workers to collect, process, store, safeguard, transmit, and retrieve information. Computers are employed in healthcare settings and are only loosely connected to one another over networks. Owing to the size and complexity of the healthcare network, hospitals could have one or more servers that store patient files centrally. With the use of cutting-edge computer science methods like machine learning, it is possible to glean insights from this data that may be used to identify high-risk individuals and customize health recommendations and interventions. The public health and technology groups will work together more frequently as these technologies become more integral to health promotion. This transition will be facilitated by providing computer science courses to public health trainees in addition to traditional public health subjects, enhancing public health's ability to use these technologies to promote the health of the population.

Keywords: Health, technology, healthcare, computer science

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Automated Drug Dispensing System and Devices

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The technique of delivering a pharmaceutical ingredient to produce a therapeutic effect in either People or animals is known as drug delivery. The importance of using nasal and pulmonary Medication delivery channels for treating human diseases is growing. These delivery methods Offer viable substitutes for parenteral medication administration, especially in the case of peptide And protein therapies. Numerous drug delivery methods have been developed for this reason, and Pulmonary and nasal delivery are now being researched. These comprise, among other things, Cyclodextrins, liposomes, proliposomes, microspheres, gels, and prodrugs. Biodegradable Polymer-based nanoparticles demonstrate assurance in meeting the demanding specifications Placed on these delivery systems, including the capacity to be converted into an aerosol, stability Against forces produced during aerosolization, biocompatibility, and lung cell population or siteTargeting.

Keywords: Brain targeting, infectious diseases, liposomal, lung diseases, micelles, transdermal

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Antibiotic Resistance Pattern of Klebsiella pneumoniae in Clinical Samples of Patients Attending Aisha Muhammadu Buhari General Hospital Jega, Kebbi State, Nigeria

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Klebsiella pneumoniae is known as agent of nosocomial infection and its broad spectrum antibiotic resistance is of great concern to patient treatment outcome. The pathogen has showcase a public health significant as its incidence is rapidly increasing and consequently turn out to be among the major public health priority in the global perspectives. The present study was aimed to determine the antibiotic resistant pattern of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Clinical Sample of Patients Attending General Hospital Jega, Kebbi State, Nigeria. A clinical samples of sputum, blood and urine was aseptically collected and analyzed using standard microbiological techniques and molecular methods, phenotypic methods were also used for antibiotic sensitivity testing (AST) and Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase production (ESBL). Out of the total 138 clinical samples that were analyzed during the course of present study, only 13/138 (9.42%) yielded positive for *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. The AST study shows that most of the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates were resistance to the tested drugs, the highest resistance was observed in Cefepime 12/13 (92.30%), and Cefoxitin 12/13 (92.30%), followed by Ceftazidine 11/13 (84.61%), and Cefpodoxime 11/13 (84.61%), then Tetracycline 10/13 (76.92%), Cefotaxime 8/13 (61.53%). While Imipenem 9/13 (69.23%), been the most sensitive drug then followed by Meropenem 8/13 (61.53%), Augumentin 7/13 (53.84%), and Ciprofloxacin 6/13 (46.15%) respectively. Our present study, reveal that ESBL phenotypes was only observed in 6/8 (75%), isolates, out of 8 (100%) suspected ESBL producers screened isolates. During the molecular analysis, among the total isolates analyzed using Polymerase Chain Reaction, only 7/8 (87.5%) isolates amplified the **Bla$_{CTX-M}$** gene, 6/8 (75%) BlaSHV gene, and 4/8 (50%) **Bla$_{TEM}$** gene. The study concluded that *Klebsiella pneumoniae* harbors genes which confer antibiotic resistance on the isolates. The study exposes further the challenge of antibiotic resistance and need for concerted effort at stopping the challenge of antibiotics resistance.

Keywords: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, Antimicrobial resistance, Blood, Urine and Sputum samples

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A Smart Pillow for Health Sensing System

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An individual's subjective health is intricately linked to the quality of their sleep. Monitoring vital signs such as body temperature and perspiration during sleep is critical for both clinical diagnosis and sleep assessment. This project utilizes various sensors, including LM35 temperature sensors, accelerometer, pulse sensor, proximity sensor, Arduino UNO, Node MCU, buzzer, and LED. Embedded sensors track the patient's movements, temperature, pulse rate, Spo2, and sleep patterns throughout the night. Collected data, including sleep duration, interruptions, and quality, is sent to a mobile app for analysis. The Internet of Things (IoT) facilitates automatic oxygen supply activation if needed. IoT-enabled pillows adjust surface and room temperature, ensuring a comfortable sleep environment based on patient preferences. Real-time data on temperature, oxygen level, breathing and pulse rates, and sleeping patterns are displayed on a mobile or PC interface. Consequently, this smart pillow serves as an efficient patient monitoring system, offering portability and ease of use.

Keywords: Sleep Monitoring System,IoT-Enabled Pillow,Vital Signs Tracking,Patient Health Monitoring,Smart Sleep Environment

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Cell Culture, Technology: Enhancing the Culture of Diagnosing Human Diseases

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The complicated processes of removing cells from their native environment (in vivo) and growing them in an artificially controlled environment (in vitro) are all part of cell culture. Because the availability of appropriate cell cultures is a prerequisite for the isolation of harmful viruses, cells from particular tissues or organs are cultivated as short-term or established cell lines that are frequently utilized for research and diagnostics, particularly in the context of viral infection. The necessary environment is provided by cell culture for the detection and identification of many human diseases. The "gold standard" for virus discovery is virus isolation in the cell culture. Researchers' opinions about the current application of cell culture technologies in the diagnosis of Human Diseases.

Keywords: Pathogen discovery, Recombinant protein, Transgenic cell line, Viral isolation

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Therapeutic Importance of Cheese

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Cheese contains a high concentration of essential nutrients relative to its energy level. The fats contribute flavor and texture of cheese. Among the milk proteins, caseins are the main protein in cheese; these are nutritionally rich due to the high supply of essential amino acids, phosphate, and calcium. They also act as a good source of energy in the human diet. One of the most important minerals in cheese is calcium. Besides calcium, cheese is also a good source of phosphorus and zinc, and magnesium is also worth mentioning. Chewing cheese stimulates saliva flow. The alkaline nature of saliva buffers the acids formed in plaque. There is also an increased rate of sugar clearance due to the diluting action of cheese- stimulated saliva. High calcium content in cheese helps to achieve healthier bone density. Consumption of cheese with probiotic bacteria has various health-enhancing effects such as increasing the saliva secretion rate and thereby enhancing oral health by reducing hypo-salivation and mouth dryness. Cheese consumption may be associated with a lower risk for T2D. Further study is needed to understand the links between cheese and its health benefits.

Keywords: Cheese, Nutritional value, health aspects, probiotic cheese

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Development of Novel Drug Delivery of Herbal Drugs

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Because plants are nature's miracle cures, mankind has used them for food and medicine since the beginning of time. Currently in the world large-scale initiatives to discover and advance herbal medicines using a reliable drug delivery system for humans. Basic its spiritual idea is that every disease is curable in nature. However, the sharing of herbal medicines must also be modified to promote patient compliance, achieve sustained discharge, etc. Due to the challenges of processing, standardization, extraction and identification, herbal medicines have traditionally failed to respond. Prompts researchers to modify new drug delivery systems. Advanced approaches can be used to avoid toxicity, improve stability, and increase stability bioavailability of herbal preparations and avoid physical and chemical deterioration. Different drug delivery systems mentioned in this article are phytosomes, liposomes, nanoparticles, microspheres, microemulsions, niosomes, dendrimers, etc. Enhancing the delivery of herbal medicines, increasing their therapeutic benefits and reducing their toxicity, innovative drug delivery systems increased. This review provides information on many strategies used to improve performance and safety use of phytomedicines and new dosage forms.

Keywords: New drug delivery systems; conventional drug delivery system; herbal medicines; phytosomes; liposome; nanoparticles; drug carriers

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Public Health and Technology

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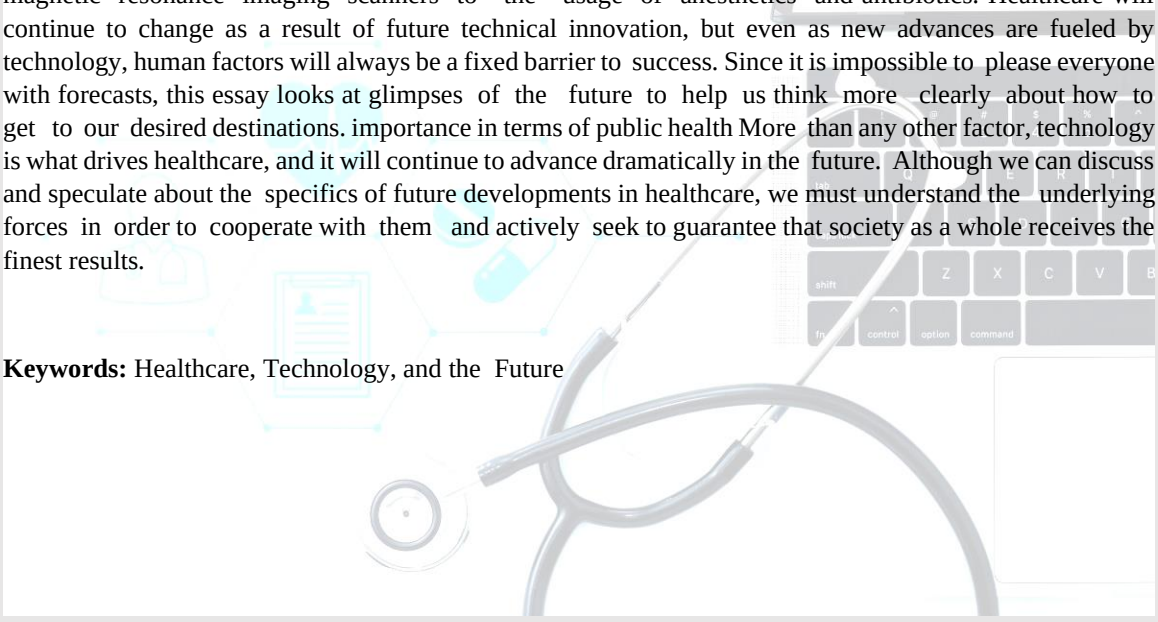
Technology advancements have had a significant impact on healthcare, from the creation of radiation and magnetic resonance imaging scanners to the usage of anesthetics and antibiotics. Healthcare will continue to change as a result of future technical innovation, but even as new advances are fueled by technology, human factors will always be a fixed barrier to success. Since it is impossible to please everyone with forecasts, this essay looks at glimpses of the future to help us think more clearly about how to get to our desired destinations. importance in terms of public health More than any other factor, technology is what drives healthcare, and it will continue to advance dramatically in the future. Although we can discuss and speculate about the specifics of future developments in healthcare, we must understand the underlying forces in order to cooperate with them and actively seek to guarantee that society as a whole receives the finest results.



Keywords: Healthcare, Technology, and the Future

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Use of Mouthwashes against Covid-19 in Dentistry

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The proximity to the patient during dental care, high generation of aerosols, and the identification of SARS-CoV-2 in saliva have suggested the oral cavity as a potential reservoir for COVID-19 transmission. Mouthwashes are widely-used solutions due to their ability to reduce the number of microorganisms in the oral cavity. Although there is still no clinical evidence that they can prevent the transmission of SARS-CoV-2, preoperative antimicrobial mouth rinses with chlorhexidine gluconate (CHX), cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC), povidone-iodine (PVP-I), and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) have been recommended to reduce the number of microorganisms in aerosols and drops during oral procedures. This paper therefore aims to provide a comprehensive review of the current recommendations on the use of mouthwashes against the COVID-19 pandemic and to analyse the advantages and disadvantages of most conventional antiseptic mouthwashes used in dentistry.

Keywords: Anosmia ,Antibodies,Antiviral medicines,Bacteria

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Assisted Reproductive Technology (Art) Methods in Establishing Alternative Family Forms: Challenges and Prospects

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Expansion of lineage through natural birth has remained a constant desire for all socially accepted couples in human history. However, in cases of reproductive constraints or infertility where biological or natural pregnancy does not get implanted, couples need to look for alternative mechanisms to realize their pregnancy and childbirth. Thus, the term "Assisted Reproductive Technology" (ART) refer to those methods that are used in noncoital, technically assisted reproduction where gametes are manipulated, or embryos are created outside the body. The various ART methods, though promote conception and induce pregnancy, come with several social, legal and moral implications. This research paper focuses on debates and discussions that revolve on an overall linkage of family achieved through ART process that is claimed to have disrupted kinship ties, descent and family lineage. It also aims to study the institutional constraints that are seen to be gender specific; womanhood and/or motherhood in any patriarchal society is extremely stereotypical and often raises debatable discourses among feminist and queer rights activist, and at the same time puts light on how the mechanism is in practice among single parent family formed either out of choice or death of the partner. ART methods in contemporary times are now widely in practice among different homosexual or non-binary gendered couples who equally want to establish family ties and parenthood. However, the entire process of ART being less cost-effective, demands a heavy investment to achieve a desirable outcome. Rising concerns in terms of rapid mushrooming of fertility clinics and ART banks that create menace on the efficacy to provide quality results for celebrating parenthood is inevitable and forms a major focus area of the paper as well. The methodology for this paper is based on qualitative data, with the use of "non- probability" sampling with a sample size of 33 respondents due to time and other logistical arrangements.

Keywords: Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), fertility, parenthood, family descent, kinship, gender identity

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Development of wind power plant technology using engines driving innovation in Iran

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Today, all over the world energy-related topics are followed with more sensitivity than in the past it is possible. The environmental consequences of fossil fuels and their limitation are two main problems that the world is facing it. One of the ways to reduce dependence on fossil energies is the development of renewable energies, one of the most important types of which for Iran is wind energy. The main goal of this article is to explain the development process of wind power plant technology based on the innovation system model technological and driving engines of innovation. In this regard by using the method of historical analysis of events and semi-structured interviews causal links between the functions of the technological innovation system or the same engines driving the innovation of wind power plants have been extracted in Iran. Then with the help of questionnaire survey and structural equation modeling the relationships between the innovation driving engines of wind power plants in Iran have been validated and these innovation engines have been presented.

Keywords: Wind power plants, technological innovation system, innovation driving engines, renewable energies, fossil fuels

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The role of information and communication technology in the development of industrial business

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In today's era, information and communication technology is one of the most important factors of economic development it has been the industrial countries and especially the superior technology which is very important in the industrial growth and development of the countries and it plays a significant role in overtaking other competitors in the field of global trade. Therefore, due to the importance of information and communication technology in the development of industry business, it is mandatory is that its role in Iran's industrial trade relations and its trading partners by industries Analyze based on technology level. This study of bilateral trade flows Iran's industries and its top business partners are taken into account and to eliminate the heterogeneity of the countries the panel data method was used. Also, the model under review for this purpose, using the panel data method for 18 countries that are Iran's top trading partners the years 2000-2011 are estimated and the results of this research show a positive and significant effect information and communication technology is the business model of these countries. Also, the effect that ICT affects the trade of high-tech industries more than the trade of low-tech industries and the expansion of information and communication technology has compensated for the negative effect of geographical distance and increases the volume of trade between countries.

Keywords: Information and communication technology, bilateral trade, high technology, low technology, industrial development

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Dengue

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Dengue is the most prevalent arthropod-borne virus affecting humans today. The virus group consists of 4 serotypes that manifest with similar symptoms. Dengue causes a spectrum of disease, ranging from a mild febrile illness to a life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever. Breeding sites for the mosquitoes that transmit dengue virus have proliferated, partly because of population growth and uncontrolled urbanization in tropical and subtropical countries. Successful vector control programs have also been eliminated, often because of lack of governmental funding. Dengue viruses have evolved rapidly as they have spread worldwide, and genotypes associated with increased virulence have spread across Asia and the Americas. This article describes the virology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations and outcomes, and treatments/vaccines associated with dengue infection.

Keywords: arbovirus; dengue fever; dengue hemorrhagic fever; dengue shock syndrome; dengue virus; flavivirus; vector-borne virus

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A review on Health and Technology Gene Therapy

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In the field of gene therapy, the convergence of public health and technology offers a revolutionary new direction for medical research. Advances in technology, such CRISPR-Cas9 and other tools for gene editing, have completely changed the feasibility and accuracy of gene therapies. A thorough public health framework that addresses accessibility, moral issues, and societal ramifications is required in light of this change.Ensuring that gene therapies are distributed fairly, reducing inequities, and maximizing their integration into current healthcare systems are all made possible by public health activities. Informed consent, long-term effects, and ethical issues related to gene editing highlight the significance of public health recommendations.In the rapidly changing field of gene therapy, this abstract emphasizes the complex interactions between public health requirements and technological innovation, underscoring the necessity of cooperative efforts to capitalize on these breakthroughs.By altering how a person's genes are expressed, gene therapies can be used to treat, prevent, or even cure a disease. They are a novel approach to treating hereditary illnesses, but the market for them and the healthcare system are still developing. There are noticeable variations between health technology assessments (HTAs) conducted in different nations because health technology assessment (HTA) organizations have not yet developed a standardized methodology for evaluating gene treatments.

Keywords: Genome Editing, CRISPR-Cas9, Lentiviruses, Immunotherapy, Public Health and Gene Therapy, Inherited Genetic Disorders, Health Technology Assessment

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A review on Health and Technology (Cancer)

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Cancer in the broadest sense means more than 277 different forms of cancer. Scientists have identified cancers at different stages, indicating that multiple gene mutations are involved in the pathogenesis of cancer. These gene mutations cause cells to proliferate abnormally. Genetic disorders due to inherited or inherited factors play a key role in increased cell growth. With the technological development of bioinformatics and molecular techniques, additional information has been obtained that can be useful for early diagnosis and appropriate therapy gene therapy, chemotherapy, surgery, radiation therapy, immunotherapy, precision medicine, targeted therapies, minimally invasive surgery, nanotechnology. Treatment of cancer depends on the various internal and external factors causing cancer. The effects of drugs on cancer patients can be predicted and even monitored for any side effects. In recent years, the mechanisms of carcinogenesis have been identified using molecular genetic studies. The results of these studies have improved the understanding of the role of genetic disorders in the development of cancer. In this study, we aimed to investigate the molecular aspects of cancer. The analyzing the symbiotic relationship between health and technology, this review aims to provide insights into the evolving landscape of cancer treatment and the potential for improved patients outcomes.

Keywords: Health technology, Artificial Intelligence, Precision medicine, Early Detection, Personalized therapy, Cancer Care, Patient outcomes

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An Overview of the Problems and Challenges of Public Health in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 19th and 20th Century

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The search for good health and well being is as old as mans' civilization, and had been influenced by many factors such as environment, intergroup relations, flora and fauna distribution among others. In Africa, there exist ways and practices of medicines which the knowledge itself was handed over from generation to generation which has both qualities as curative and preventive therapeutic effect. But, by the 19th to 20th century, Europeans incursions in Sub-Saharan Africa coupled with its treacherous excesses led to decline and dearth of some of the traditional medicines practices and stagnated its development. The aim of this research is to show the extent to which the western type of medicinal practices and technology continue to dominate health care delivery system and management in Sub-Saharan Africa, by analyzing the problems and challenges to which amongst is the over-reliance on foreign trained health personnel, lack of proper funding from states, quackery in the profession, outdated research facilities, inferior complex of African health attendants and unstable polities. These issues would be discussed, to show their role in demeaning the relevance of the African Sub-saharan medicinal practices despite the fact that the newly introduced western type of health care delivery system had no doubt transformed the health sector, but, it continue to grapple with myriad set of challenges which are presently responsible for inefficiency and decay of the health care technology in that part of Africa. All these problems left African states in dilemma as to whether to embrace and opt for the weak western type of health technology or revive the traditional and indigenous system of health care and technology. Also suggestions would be proffered as how to possibly wriggle out of the challenges.

Keywords: traditional medicine, colonialism, western medicine, challenges and solutions

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Blockchain Technology Applications in Healthcare

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Block chain is a cutting-edge technology being used to provide creative solutions in a number of industries, including healthcare. In order to store and share patient data among hospitals, labs, pharmacies, and doctors, the healthcare system uses a block chain network. Block chain-based software can reliably detect serious errors, including potentially harmful ones, in the medical domain. As a result, it can enhance the efficiency, security, and openness of medical data exchange within the healthcare system. Medical facilities can improve the analysis of healthcare information and obtain new insights with the use of this technology. In this essay, we examined block chain technology and its important medical applications. Diagrammatic discussion is provided of the many abilities, enablers, and unified work-flow process of block chain technology to help healthcare worldwide. Block chain technology has the potential to enhance data efficiency for healthcare, as it plays a crucial role in managing fraud in clinical studies. It facilitates a distinct data storage pattern at the greatest level of security and can help allay concerns about data manipulation in the healthcare industry. It offers adaptability, connectivity, responsibility, and data access authentication. Health records must be kept private and secure for various reasons. Block chain prevents specific dangers and aids in the decentralized safeguarding of healthcare data.

Keywords: Block chain, healthcare, data efficiency, technology

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Nanofibers Based Approaches for Enhancing Solubility and Bioavailability in BCS class II Drugs-A Comprehensive Review

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This review explores the innovative use of nanofiber technologies to address the solubility and bioavailability challenges associated with Biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS) Class II drugs.These drugs characterized by low aqueous solubility and high permeability,present significant hurdles in drug development and therapeutic efficacy. Nowadays, polymer nanofibers have gained attention due to remarkable characteristics such as high porosity and large surface area to volume ratio.Nanofiber-based formulations have emerged as innovative strategies to enhance drug solubility,dissolution rate and overall bioavailability.The review begins by outlining the fundamental issues surrounding BCS Class II drugs and the impact of poor solubility on their therapeutic efficacy. It then provides an in depth analysis of various nanofiber fabrication techniques, such as electrospinning, Centrifugal jet spinning and meltblowing etc, highlighting their suitability for encapsulating and delivering poorly water soluble drugs. Additionally, the review highlights the various types of polymers/Copolymers and nanocomposites used in nanofiber formulations, discussing their compatibility with BCS Class II drugs and their potential to improve drug solubility.The polymers also plays crucial role in nanofiber innovation it has used for Biomedical applications,wound dressings and scaffolds for tissue engineering.The electrospun nanofibers has directly impact by different parameters like needle diameter, flow rate, applied voltage, and distance between the needle and collector,solvent, polymer concentration,viscosity,temperature and humidity.furthermore characterisation of electrospun nanofibers include various studies such as solubility,drug release kinetic, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), differential scanning calorimetric (DSC), and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy.The comprehensive discussion extends to encompass in vitro and in vivo studies provides insights into the effectiveness of nanofiber based drug delivery systems.In conclusion, this review consolidates current knowledge on nanofiber-based strategies for enhancing the solubility and bioavailability of BCS Class II drugs.this work aims to guide researchers and pharmaceutical scientists towards the effective application of nanofiber technologies,ultimately improving therapeutic outcome in drug delivery.

Keywords: Nanofibers,Bioavailability,Electrospinning,Meltblowing,polymers,Copolymers,Drug release

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Impact of Technology on Healthcare Ecosystem Revolution

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" Health is Wealth "

Fundamental sciences and technologies as application plays significant role in day today life of human healthcare industry. Many patients get benefited by accessing different best and cutting - edge treatments from available technologies in healthcare system to reduce innumerable minimally – invasive procedures that are less painful and result in better recovery to patients. The seven major impacts of technology in healthcare system that are becoming revolutionizing the medical fields, such as Improved Communication (IC), Electronic Medical Records (EMR), Big Data (BD), Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Improved Patient Care (IPC), Health Apps (HA), Telemedicine (TM). An attempt has been made in this research article to introduce all above seven major impacts of technology on healthcare industry, who made drastic revolution for the mankind society. There is no denying that healthcare and technology move hand in hand and present professionals will made the golden changes and also investments to improve the quality of healthcare ecosystem to enhance their experience to manage patient relations, delivering superior care, streamline treatment procedures and benefit from vast increasing medical big data.

Keywords: Impact, Technology, Healthcare, Ecosystem, Revolution, Patient, Improve, quality, Industry etc.

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Redefining PDS in the states of India: reforms through National Food Security Act

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The National Food Security Act, 2013 in India is redefining the dimensions of food security by making headway in the poorest states of the country. The present study has focused on the impact of Public Distribution System policy on the states which have accomplished the tasks of PDS reforms. Although NFSA is crucial for PDS, it is not restricted to PDS alone. There are some other critical components under this act which include maternity entitlements and children's entitlements which are important for the poor, especially for the persistently excluded and the indigenous groups of SCs and STs. But the present study focuses on the expansion of food security to the entitled beneficiaries through PDS. As NFSA is going to reframe the food security aspects, this pioneering initiative can give insights on how effectively the food security through Public Distribution System can be extended to the states of India through this Act. As the study reveals the National Food Security Act (NFSA) is an important initiative, to ensure that the majority of India's population has access to an adequate quantity of food at affordable prices. The experience of the states that have completed PDS reforms provides qualified support for the fact that the inclusive PDS policy can improve PDS rice consumption. Hence there is a considerable impact for the PDS policy with subsidized PDS rice in 2011-12 on these states which initiated the PDS reforms in the early phase of 2011-12. So these states provide a model for an inclusive PDS which can be replicated across the country.

Keywords: Public Distribution System, Emerging states, Forerunner states, Diversion

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Assessment of Nutritional Status among the 7-12 years Children Living in the Slum of Dhaka City

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The nutritional status of children in the slums of Dhaka is a sensitive indicator of health, the economy, and the sustainable development of Bangladesh. Nutritional assessment has four methods: anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary. Here in this research, I used anthropometry, which includes the measurement of the size, weight, and proportion of the body. The study highlights the nutritional status and other related issues are taken of 37 children. The researcher surveyed with a structured questionnaire from September 26, 2022, to September 28, 2022; among 37 Children, the research presents several results; 33.5% of the children aged between 7 to 12 years suffer from malnutrition. According to the BMI results, 32% of the children have an undernourished problem. The socioeconomic status of the children is tragic. The children's families' mean monthly household incomes affect their health and nutritional status. In those aged between 7 to 12 years from Mirpur and Mohammodpur slums (N=37) in Dhaka city. The study also emphasizes how parental knowledge, socioeconomic and demographic factors, dietary intake, breastfeeding practices, good hygiene practices, and sanitation systems affect children's nutritional status. Malnutrition and high morbidity rates may prevent children from developing normally cognitively and result in unanticipated issues throughout pregnancy. To enhance nutritional status, healthy education initiatives need to be developed. The results of the current study point to the need to pay attention to children's nutritional status and the need for further research into practical strategies for improving it.

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Pollution and its impact on climatic changes and health

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The 2030 Agenda of 17 Sustainable Development Goals aim to 'free humanity from poverty, secure a healthy planet for future generations, and build peaceful, inclusive societies as a foundation for ensuring lives of dignity for all' (UN 2017:4). Goal 3 and 13 aims at Goal 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. Urgent action to combat climate change which promotes health and well-being to minimize the disruptions of climatic actions is integral to the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Climate change is a direct threat to all living beings to survive, grow and thrive. "Globally, the average temperatures have been rising rapidly during last few decades. Climate change has already caused global temperatures to rise about 1°C above pre-industrial Level (CRED, 2018), Unless emissions are rapidly reduced, temperatures are expected to rise 1.5°C by 2040, 2°C by 2065 and 4°C by 2100(IPCC, 2014). Asia seemed to be the most vulnerable continent for floods and storms, with 44% of all disaster events, 58% of the total deaths, and 70% of the total people affected. China and India are the countries that are most-affected by more than 3 billion weather-related disasters (UNISDR, CRED reports) between 1995 and 2015. Among the Environmental degradations, pollution is one of the most important modern socio-economic problems. Air pollution is the top killer in the world (Thomson Reuters 2018), every year all countries face heavy natural calamities disaster which results in huge human loss and financial losses thereby leading to global inequality and environmental injustice. Based on the above background, the current paper aims at Data visualization technique that divulges the climate-related disasters in India and the impact of Air pollution on human health, for which Secondary data from various sources of Sustainable Development report, Carbon dioxide Information Analysis, world bank, etc., is collected. Simple graphs, growth rate, percentage analysis, data visualization technique are used to verify the above aim, based on which we provide policy suggestions.

Keywords: CO2 emission, economic growth, Environmental degradations, Pollution, Sustainable Development Goals.

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Antibiotics Resistant Pattern of Uropathogenic Escherichia coli Isolated from Patient Attending General Hospital Jega, Kebbi State, Nigeria

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Urinary tract infections (UTIs) continue to be the most prevalent infections diagnosed among patients, as well as the primary cause of hospitalization. Uropathogenic Escherichia coli is the most predominant isolate in both the community and hospital at large, and the frequency of Antibiotics-resistant E. coli is rising, globally. The aim of this research was to determine antibiotic resistance pattern of Uropathogenic E. coli in patients attending Hospitals in Jega. Kebbi State Nigeria. A total of 117 urine samples were collected from patients each sample was streaked using a sterilized platinum wire loop onto the surface of freshly prepared MacConkey agar plates which was then incubated at 37oC for 24 hours. All the isolates were subjected to biochemical Test. Modified Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method was used for susceptibility testing and results were interpreted according to Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute. The results showed that out of the 117 subject, 17 were identified as E. coli which account for (14.5%). It was found that the females category (8.5%) were more prone to UTI than males (6.0%), and the participant between the age range of 31-40 were the most commonly infected (5.9%), and 11-20 years were the least (1.0%) respectively, The result of antibiotic susceptibility test on E. coli isolates were highly resistance to Cephalexin with 100%, Amoxicillin/clavulanic-acid, 47.1% Cefpodoxime and Tetracycline 41.2%, Meropenem 23.5%, Cefotaxime 17.6% and Ceftazidime and Cefoxitin 11.8% respectively. The isolates were further identified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methods. The data obtain from this research suggests that antibiotic prescriptions should be managed in accordance with recommendations. Antibiotic use should be monitored both in clinical settings and in the general community in order to reduce infection rate.

Keywords: Antibiotics resistance, E. coli, Urinary Tract Infection

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Health Information Technology

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The broad term for the complete management of health information is health information technology, or HIT. Health information technology (HIT) refers to the systems, hardware, and software that are used in the healthcare industry for information input, transfer, utilization, extraction, and analysis. In addition to patients, doctors, and other primary healthcare providers, the technology's end users also include medical researchers, insurance companies, public health organizations, regulatory and quality assurance bodies, pharmaceutical and medical device companies, and different governmental levels. The systems and technologies that underpin HIT are essential to the delivery and improvement of healthcare at the societal scale because these entities take on such a wide range of functions and have such a diverse range of requirements and aims. Opportunities for the future and present include creating real-world data, investing in health data science research, developing robotics and artificial intelligence, fostering public-private collaborations, and integrating electronic health records among health and care providers. There are numerous moral dilemmas and unexpected repercussions from the use of health information technology. To solve these, public-private partnerships must be established, regulatory frameworks for the creation, administration, and acquisition of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and health IT systems must be developed, and AI must be used in the National Health Service in a way that is both morally and securely acceptable.

Keywords: Public health, healthcare, health information technology

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E-Health Practices and Technologies

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E-health refers to a collection of internet-based technologies used to deliver healthcare services with the goal of enhancing patient care and improving quality of life. This analysis employs a comprehensive review of the literature of articles published from 2014 to 2019 to identify the most widely used e-health practices around the globe, along with the primary services offered, diseases treated, and related technologies that support e-health practices, due to the paucity of comparable studies on the subject. The four most often utilized activities (mhealth, or mobile healthcare; telehealth services, or telecommunication; software; and others) and the most popular e-health technologies (the Internet of Things, big data, cloud services, safeguards, and infrastructure) were among the main findings. Public health faces both opportunities and challenges as a result of the growing interest in health, health care reform, and the arrival of the Information Age. Improved communication skills, better instruments for analyzing and presenting new knowledge, and timely and accurate information are all necessary for public health practitioners and researchers to make informed decisions and raise the field's image. The study of using information-age technology to meet the specific requirements of public health is known as "public health informatics" (PHI). In this work, we define public health informatics, list certain advantages that could result from its broad use, and talk about the need for and strategy for creating an academic field in the field.

Keywords: E-Health, technologies, public health informatics

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Survey on Pharmacy Management System

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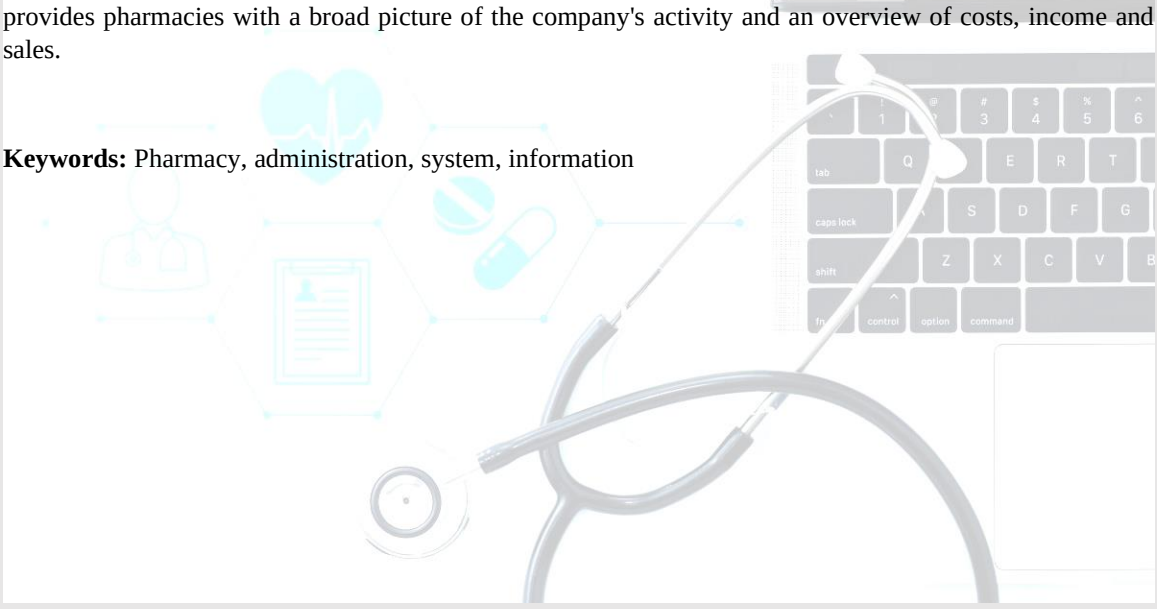
This pharmacy management software is a unified system that also handles products and medications functions automatically, such as managing inventory, medications, invoices and reports. This software provides pharmacies with a broad picture of the company's activity and an overview of costs, income and sales.



Keywords: Pharmacy, administration, system, information

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Tele-Health Triumph: A Public Health Perspective

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A new telemedicine healthcare model has emerged as a result of the traditional healthcare model's evolution, the ongoing advancement of current network information technology, and people's desire for healthcare. The term "Telemedicine" describes the extensive use of information technology for long-distance communication and the exchange of medical data between several locations. Specialty care, patient consultations, remote patient monitoring, and medical education are all improved by telemedicine, which keeps patients in their homes. Telemedicine is paving the way for a new world of innovative approaches to medicine. The rapid adoption of real-time communications technology by treatment providers has enabled new Telemedicine applications. Telehealth services include treatment services, giving medical advice, follow-up medical services, and transmitting medical information. There are numerous uses for telemedicine in patient care, public health, education, research, and administration. Telehealth, also referred to as telemedicine or e-medicine, is the remote delivery of healthcare services over the telecommunications infrastructure. Telehealth allows healthcare providers to evaluate, diagnose, inform and treat patients without an in-person visit. This paper gives a brief overview of telemedicine's history, discusses a few instances of its use, telemedicine in public health, challenges, future of telemedicine in health care.

Keywords: Telemedicine or e-medicine, Telemedicine in Public Health, Future of Telemedicine

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Navigating Antibiotic Resistance: A systematic review on Unraveling Environmental Impacts and Ecosystem Consequences

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One of the most significant discoveries made by humanity in the 20th century was the discovery of antibiotics. The use of antibiotics to treat bacterial infections has long been an essential component of modern medicine. One of the most urgent public health concerns of our day is the emergence of microbial diseases resistant to antibiotic therapy. Pharmaceutical-grade antibiotics are increasingly widely present in man-made ecosystems, including waste water treatment facilities and sewage systems. It is acknowledged that aquatic habitats are one of the reservoirs and transmission pathways for the spread of antibiotic resistance. It has been shown that drinking water and wastewater treatment methods cannot totally eradicate genes linked to antibiotic resistance. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria and antibiotic-resistant genes containing wastewater treatment plant effluents may find their way into lakes and rivers and can be introduced for recreational and agricultural irrigation. Our goal in this study is to go over the reasons and consequences of antibiotics being found in the environment, including how they contribute to the development and spread of antibiotic resistance and how they directly affect the ecosystem as pollutants.

Keywords: Environment, Pollutant, Antibiotic, Antibiotic Resistance, Aquatic ecosystem

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Public Health and Technology

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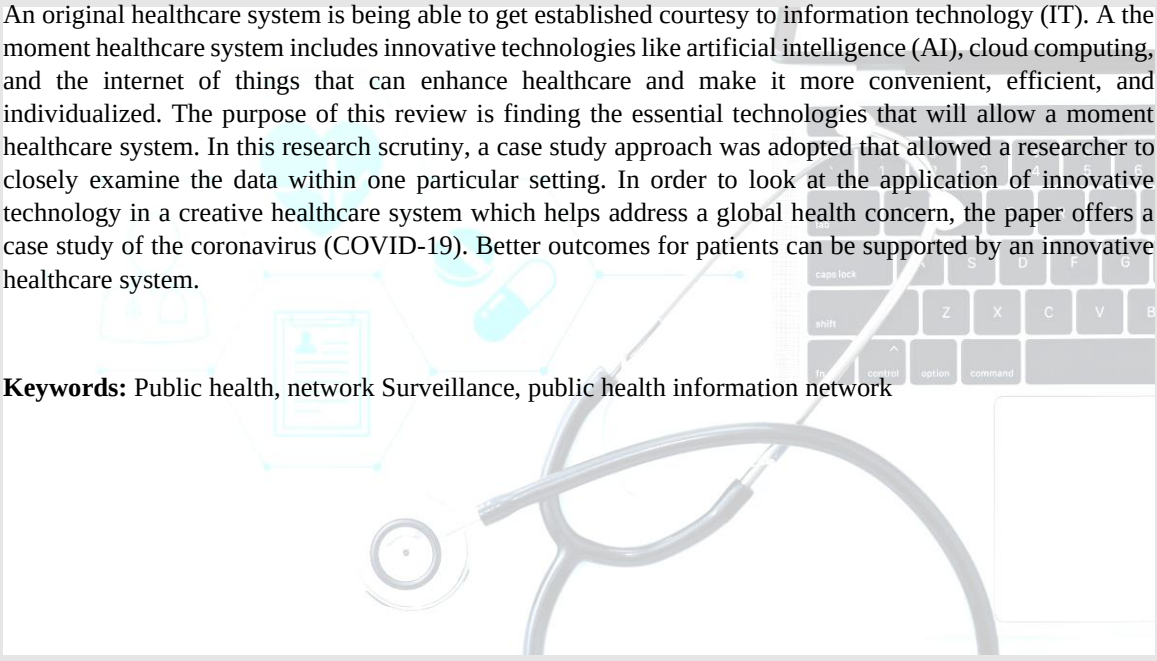
An original healthcare system is being able to get established courtesy to information technology (IT). A the moment healthcare system includes innovative technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), cloud computing, and the internet of things that can enhance healthcare and make it more convenient, efficient, and individualized. The purpose of this review is finding the essential technologies that will allow a moment healthcare system. In this research scrutiny, a case study approach was adopted that allowed a researcher to closely examine the data within one particular setting. In order to look at the application of innovative technology in a creative healthcare system which helps address a global health concern, the paper offers a case study of the coronavirus (COVID-19). Better outcomes for patients can be supported by an innovative healthcare system.

Keywords: Public health, network Surveillance, public health information network



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Synthesis of Novel Bromo, Fluoro and Cyano Benzaldehyde Derivatives of Pyrrolo[2,3-D] Pyrimidinehydrazine Compounds

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Given the significant roles they play in the activities that occur within cells, purines, and pyrimidines can be helpful as leads in the search for new drugs. An important branch of the pyrimidine family comprises 2-thiopyrimidine (2-TP) and its derivatives, often referred to as 2-mercaptopyrimidine compounds. An intriguing potential substitute for the oxygen atom now connected to carbon-2 in the uridine base is the sulfur atom present in the 2-TP ring. In light of this presumption, synthetic biochemists have found that 2-TPs are particularly interesting. The synthesis of cardiotonic medicines is described in detail in the European patent, which describes the utilization of 2-TP derivatives. Pathak et al. researched to explore the primary antibacterial activity of 2-TP derivatives against Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). 6-Thiopurine (6 TP) is a thio analog of hypoxanthine and occurs naturally as a by-product of the purine metabolic pathway. Since the discovery of this antimetabolite more than half a century ago, several thousands of 6-TP derivatives have been produced and described through the course of various biological studies. Which has been demonstrated to be particularly successful in the treatment of leukemias, autoimmune and rheumatic illnesses, and immunosuppression during the process of organ transplantation. The fascinating biological activity of pyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidines, which are a class of 7-deazapurine analogs, can be attributed to the fact that they are structurally comparable to pyrimidines and purines. Tolmetin (Rumatol) and ketorolac (Ketolac), both of which are well-known nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines (NSAIDs), exert their anti-inflammatory effects primarily through the inhibition of prostaglandin formation. This is the primary mechanism by which these drugs work. PNU-142731A is a pyrrolopyrimidine anti-inflammatory that inhibits the generation of cytokines in living organisms. Sangivamycin, toyocamycin, and tubercidin are examples of pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyrimidine nucleoside antibiotics that are found in nature. The development of certain bacteria has been observed to be stymied by the presence of certain chemicals. In earlier investigations, many researchers found that the presence of nitrogen or hetero atoms in rings improved the activity in the direction of anti-microbial and anti-inflammatory effects. In light of the aforementioned findings and as part of the ongoing research that is being conducted in this field, we attempted to develop new pyrrole pyrimidine hydrazone derivatives of substituted benzaldehyde to investigate the connections that exist between structure and activity.

Keywords: Pyrrolopyrimidinehydrazine, antimicrobial, heterocyclic compounds.

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Public Health: Recent Developments in Technology

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The right to health is an essential component of human dignity, and it is the responsibility of governments to ensure that this right is protected and promoted for all individuals. The COVID-19 pandemic has ushered in rapidly evolving developments in digital health care, and governments around the world are experimenting with different ways of introducing technological tools in the management and delivery of health care services. Health care has changed dramatically due to advances in technology, from anesthesia and antibiotics to MIR scanners and radiation therapy. Future technological advances will continue to transform health care and while technology (new drugs and treatment, new devices, new media to monitor health care etc.) will drive innovation, the human factors will remain one of the biggest barriers to innovation. Through use of innovative technology in health care, we hope to provide an updated and holistic healthcare for care seekers and consequently increase their quality of life. This state of art centre will serve prudent efforts in providing high-quality and affordable healthcare for all sections of the society. Equipped with the latest technologies and healthcare practices, it helps in providing the best of diagnostics and treatment at affordable prices. Technology drives health care more than any other force and will continue to change in the future.

Keywords: Public health, Health care, Technology, Artificial intelligence, Drugs, Treatment

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Green Sythesis of Novel Heterocycles Carrying Triazole Derivatives of Dihydropyrimidine

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The novel heterocycles, Ethyl -6- methyl- 2- oxo- 4- (2- phenyl -1,2,3-triazol-4-yl) - 3,4 dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (4) have been synthesized from 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds, appropriate aldehyde and urea or thiourea under green method. 6– Methyl – 4 –(2- phenyl -1,2,3-triazol-4-yl) –5-(5-substituted phenyl -1, 3, 4–oxadiazol -2- yl) - 3, 4-dihydropyrimidine-2(1H)-one (6 a-g) have been synthesized from comp. (4) using hydrazine hydrate, substituted benzoic acid, phosphorous oxychloride by microwave irradiation reported in literature. Above synthesized heterocycles 6 a-g irradiated under microwave with hydrazine hydrate to get amino triazole derivatives of dihydropyrimidine 7 a-g. The structures of newly synthesized compounds have been confirmed by IR and 1H NMR spectra.

Keywords: Dihydropyrimidines, Oxadiazole, Triazole, hydrazine hydrate, Green Method

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Health of Chinese students in a border Russian university after COVID-19

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The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the physical and mental health of Chinese students enrolled in a border Russian university. This abstract examines the various problems encountered by these students in terms of their health following the aftermath of the pandemic. The study draws on qualitative research methods, including interviews and surveys, to gather data from a sample of Chinese students studying in Russia. The findings reveal that the students face numerous health challenges, including physical exhaustion, weakened immune systems, and increased susceptibility to diseases. Moreover, the mental health of these students is severely affected, with rising levels of stress, anxiety, and depression. A lack of access to adequate healthcare facilities, coupled with language barriers and cultural differences, further exacerbates these health problems. The study emphasizes the need for tailored interventions and support mechanisms to address the specific health concerns of Chinese students, taking into account their unique cultural, linguistic, and healthcare needs. By doing so, universities can promote the well-being and academic success of these students, fostering a supportive and inclusive learning environment post-COVID-19.

The End