Atrial hematomas - rare but relevant

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Atrial wall is rarely seen as location of cardiac pathology and thus the correct diagnosis is usually challenging. The entity of atrial hematomas will be presented and illustrated with two clinical case examples of iatrogenic atrial hematomas after percutaneous intervention, one of them resolving spontaneously and the other requiring accelerated surgical correction. Cardiac two- and three- dimensional imaging data will be shown to illustrate this unusual condition.

Biography

Jaroslaw D. Kasprzak, Head of the II Chair and Department of Cardiology at the Medical University of Lödź, Poland. He graduated from the Medical University of Lödź in 1989. After being awarded his doctorate in 1996, he took up the position of assistant professor before being made a Full Professor of the university in 2005. His clinical and research interest lies in newer echocardiographic modalities and involves pioneering work on 3D and contrast echocardiography. He is an author of over 600 papers and 100 chapters, and was delegated by the European Association of Echocardiography to co-author ESC and National guidelines. He has also served as a member on the Scientific Committees for congresses of the Polish Cardiac Society, EUROECHO and the European Society of Cardiology. He is a Past President of Working Group on Echocardiography of Polish Cardiac Society. He served as board member and treasurer of the Polish Cardiac Society and board member of European Association of Echocardiography. He is also a Fellow of the European Society of Cardiology and a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology.

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Screening for early detection of nervous anorexia restrictive

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Object: The present work aims to study the disturbance of the voice tone (F0) in the patients with Eating Disorder (ED) type Anorexia Nervosa Restrictive (ANR) diagnosed.

Material and Methods: Study was done with female patients, ages between 9 and 17 years. The sample consisted of 148 subjects who was divided in two groups: Experimental Group, ANR (n = 46) and Control Group (n = 102).

Results: Patients who develop a restrictive Anorexia Nervosa during puberty, will develop a voice alteration and do not perform the vocal change.

Conclusions: The analysis of voice alteration can be considered a BIOMARKER of high relevance to do early detection and very important facto to the follow-up and evolution of clinical cases. Also have high relevance with low cost and easy administration. It can be used in diverse fields: school (psychologists and psychopedagogues), primary care attention (family doctors, pediatricians or nurses) private attention not specific in ED (doctors or psychologists), and too like a screening studies and like a good predictor of Restrictive Anorexia Nervosa.

Biography

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Disorders of diabetes among adults

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Introduction: Diabetes is a type of metabolic disease. Metabolic disease is caused by the malfunctioning of an organ or organ system. Diabetes is the result of an imbalance of the control mechanism that regulate carbohydrate metabolism. A healthy body maintains a constant blood sugar level which is normally 80 mg per 100 ml of blood. When large quantities of glucose enter the blood stream, the excess glucose is converted into an insoluble product called glycogen which is formed by glucagon peptide hormone produced by alpha cells of the pancreas to elevate glucose level, glucagon binds to receptors on hepatocytes (Liver Cell) and some other cells. This activate an enzyme glycogen phosphorylase, inside the hepatocyte to hydrolyze glycogen to glucose. This process is called glycogenolysis. Glycogen is stored in the liver and muscles of the body for future use. As and when required glycogen is reconverted into glucose and reintroduced into the blood stream. All these processes are controlled by a hormone known as insulin. This hormone is produced in the pancreas by beta cells. If insulin is not produced in adequate quantities. Abundance sugar can't be deposited and used. As a consequence, sugar continues to hoard in the blood stream, till it is lost through urine. This leads to hunger, thirst and gradual loss of weight- a condition referred to as diabetes.

Types of Diabetes: There are 4 most common type of diabetes.
- Type 1 diabetes: A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin.
- Type 2 diabetes: A chronic condition that affects the way the body processes blood sugar (glucose)
- Prediabetes: A condition in which blood sugar is high, but not high enough to be type 2 diabetes.
- Gestational diabetes: A form of high blood sugar affecting pregnant women.

Aim of the Study: The study illuminates mainly on the physical and mental health of diabetic patients of Ambedkar Nagar district at U.P. in India.

Method Sample: The sample of the study consisted of 75 urban and 75 rural locale of the age range 40-60 years, who were related from the urban and rural locale of Ambedkar Nagar at the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. Whom they care his physical and mental health by doing yoga and meditation. These samples were collected by the interview sampling technique.

A normal group of 75 urban and 75 rural was also included in the study, those were of the same age, same education and same location but not caring health by yoga and meditation.

Assessment Technique: Following tools was administrated to the 75 urban and 75 rural locales, who was doing yoga and meditation also as well as 75 urban and 75 rural normal persons individually establishing adequate rapport with them.

Tool: Interview inventory Test. It is a process of social interaction between interviewer and interviewee.

Data Collection: Data collected to each urban and rural individual on the basic of interview technique, after establishing the adequate rapport with each subject was administrated individually.

Result: It was found that controlled group is better than normal group comparatively improving diabetes.

Conclusion: It was found that who did not pay attention on yoga and meditation, they could not improve their diabetes.

Biography
Aditya Narayan Tripathi is an Associate Professor in Education Department at Sant Tulsi Das Post Graduate College Kadipur Sultanpur, which is affiliated to Avadh University Faizabad, UP. He has 25 research papers published in several journals and attended many seminars in India, Canada and also in Nepal. He is an Editor of USA Journal, Oceanography and Petrochemical Sciences and Associate editor of Global Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities in USA.

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Sequela of inadequate newborn care: Intraventricular hemorrhage in late vitamin K deficiency bleeding - a case report

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Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn manifesting in the first days of life is well known. Its relationship to vitamin K deficiency has been established. Vitamin K deficiency bleeding (VKDB) in infancy is an acquired coagulopathy resulting from reduction of vitamin K dependent coagulation factors (II, VII, IX, X), below hemostatic levels. A 23-day old male is presented with history of bleeding several days after being delivered at home leading to severe anemia, pallor and respiratory distress. His illness was complicated by intraventricular hemorrhage. Systemic symptoms eventually resolved after prompt medical management. However, long-term and permanent neurologic effect is yet to be seen.

Biography

Jana F. Fragante graduated from the University of Santo Tomas College of Nursing with honors (cum laude) and ranked 10th place out of 88,000 examinees in the national licensure exam. She completed her Medical Doctorate degree in the same institution again with honors (magna cum laude). She took her medical internship at a JCI accredited hospital, Makati Medical Center where she consistently landed within top 1 to 10 in their monthly pre-board exams. She is currently the chief resident at the Department of Pediatrics of Pasay City General Hospital, a government institution accredited by the Philippine Pediatric Society.

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Self-medication practices in urban and rural Maharashtra, India

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Background: Concerns about practice of self-medication (SM) world across are based on associated risks such as adverse drug reactions, disease masking, inaccurate diagnosis of disease, increased morbidity, drug interactions, wastage of healthcare resources and antibiotic resistance. Self-medication is likely to differ between rural and urban areas of India. Systematically retrieved evidence on these differences are required to design targeted measures for improvement.

Methods: We conducted a cross sectional study among the general population in urban (Matunga) and rural (Tala) areas of Maharashtra, India to explore self-medication practices and its associated factors. Face to face interviews were conducted using the validated study questionnaire in a total of 1523 participants.

Results: A total of 1523 inhabitants from 462 households were interviewed 51% of them in rural and 49% in urban areas. Overall self-medication prevalence was 29.1% in the study participants. Participants having chronic disease and from urban areas were more likely to self-medicate. Self-medication practices were characterized by having old prescription (41.6%) as the main reason, fever (39.4%) as top indication and as the most self-medicated category of drugs (40.7%).

Conclusion: The present study documented that the prevalence of self-medication is associated with place of residence, and health status of the study participants. Self-medication is still a major issue in western Maharashtra, India and is majorly an urban phenomenon. Status of implementation of existing regulations should be reconsidered.

Keywords: Self-medication, antibiotics, antibiotic resistance, India, Mumbai, Tala, Maharashtra.

Biography
Dnyanesh Limaye, presently pursuing his 2nd PhD Epidemiology from Hannover Medical School. He has more than 20 years of international work experience in the pharmaceutical industry and academic setting. Hands on technical and management experience in medical affairs, clinical operations, medical writing, pharmacovigilance, and regulatory affairs. Project management expertise phases 2-4 in a broad range of therapeutic areas. Track record of successfully setting up national and international collaborations, and establishing centers of excellence in clinical research. Research grants in the area of pharmacoconomics and epidemiology. Expertise in therapy area and clinical research training. More than 25 peer reviewed manuscripts.
Tinea genitalis due to inadvertent use of steroid

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Dermatophytosis is a common superficial fungal infection all over the world, but more common in hot and humid climate of tropical countries. However, the infection, which used to be easy to treat and diagnose, has taken different clinical shapes difficult to treat. Any of the species of the three genera: \textit{Trichophyton}, \textit{Epidermophyton} and \textit{Microsporum} can cause infection.

According to their habitat, the source of infection, it can be anthropophilic, zoophilic and geophilic, when the infection is from humans, animals or soil respectively. Some of the dermatophytes are cosmopolitan in distribution and some are restricted to a particular geographical area.

The recent inadvertent use of steroids; both topical and systemic, has resulted in an epidemic-like scenario, which has been reported by some of the researchers in India. This has also resulted in extensive, recalcitrant tinea infection. Also, the clinical type, e.g. tinea genitalis is reported with increased frequency.

Here, we report a forty-two years old male, who went to consult an un-qualified medical practitioner for itching and erythematous lesions in groin and was prescribed intramuscular triamcinolone and salicylic acid topically. The condition worsened and spread to genitalia involving penile shaft and scrotum and extended upward, which is known as tinea cruris et corporis. After one month, the patient reported to the dermatology department of a tertiary health care centre. Skin scrapings were positive for fungal hyphae in 20% KOH and it grew \textit{Trichophyton interdigitale} after five days of incubation on SDA. The patient recovered with oral Itraconazole 200 mg OD and 1% topical luliconazole for six weeks.

Biography

Avneet Singh Kalsi obtained his MBBS degree from Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut and diploma in Dermatology (Alternative Medicines) degree from Indian Board of Alternative Medicines. His research fields mainly focus on Dermatophytic infections, its epidemiology and diagnostic challenges associated with them. He has published several papers in international journals such as tinea genitalis in males and females, clinical manifestations and diagnostic challenges of tinea faciei, extensive tinea corporis and tinea cruris et corporis due to \textit{Trichophyton interdigitale}.

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A rare cause of resistant hypertension: Polycythemia vera

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Case: A 52-year-old male presented with history of headache, vertigo and blurring of vision for last. Patient was a diagnosed case of uncontrolled systemic hypertension and coronary artery disease. Patient was on 4 different antihypertensive medications, still his BP was 220/110 mmHg. Systemic examination revealed bilateral renal artery bruit. Ultrasound renal Doppler and CT angiogram did not reveal any evidence of renal artery stenosis. Routine blood investigations showed hemoglobin of 19.9. Repeated values continued to be in same range. A possibility of Polycythemia vera was kept which was supported by low erythropoietin levels and detection of JAK2V617F mutation. Phlebotomy was done and patient antihypertensive drugs requirement was reduced markedly. Patient was discharged with a BP of 130/90 mmHg managed on just one antihypertensive drug.

Discussion: Polycythemia Vera (PV) is one of the rare chronic myeloproliferative disorder with an incidence of 22 cases per 100,000 populations. The most common clinical presentation is headache (48%), fatigue, pruritus, dizziness and visual disturbances. PV has been linked to various thrombotic (arterial as well as venous) complications but rarely has it been reported as a cause of Resistant Hypertension. After an extensive search we could find just 1 case report linking Polycythemia vera as a cause of Resistant Hypertension.

Conclusion: Polycythemia vera should be kept in a differential diagnosis while working up a case of resistant hypertension. Early diagnosis and timely intervention can prevent complications related to hypertension in the patient.

Biography
Vineet Jain, is working as an Associate Professor of Medicine Department in Hamdard Medical College, New Delhi, India. He has an experience of 8 years post MD. He has 10 publications in various national and international journals. Also he won the best poster award in poster presentation in “Infection Congress 2018-Berlin, Germany”.

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Autism: Child development and brain dysfunctions

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The person with the disorder of autism spectrum presents from very early with specific and persistent features in communication and reciprocal social interaction, with restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior, interests and activities which greatly limits and compromises their daily life. Neuropsychological research brought us an enriching insight into child development and brain dysfunctions which allows us to understand and evaluate for a more adjusted and conscious action to the autistic person, a neuropsychological assessment and rehabilitation perspective, enabling us to chart new paths to a greater understanding of functionality and executive functions in autism.

Keywords: Autism spectrum disorder, neuropsychological assessment, executive functions.

Biography
Nora Cavaco has obtained dual BSc degrees, one in Childhood Education and a second one in Educational Psychology and Rehabilitation. She has also obtained a Master’s degree in Educational Practices and in Educational Psychology in the Specialty of Special Educational Needs. All the four degrees were awarded by the University of Algarve. She also holds a Post-graduation degree in Neuropsychology and Dementias from the University of Barcelona and a second Post graduation degree in Neuroscience applied to Education from FASP University, Faculty of Social Services in Sao Paulo, Brazil. She has received her PhD degree in Childhood and Family Education, Psych pedagogical Intervention and Development attributed by the University of Malaga. She is a member of SICA International Research Group at University of Huelva. Additionally, she is also a Post-doc student at the Faculty of Psychiatry in USP University, in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Furthermore, since 2006, she has been a University Professor in the field of Special Education. Her research focus is on autism, health and psychology. She has several publications with great scientific relevance in her areas of study.

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Comparison of digital radiography and computed tomography in diagnosis of dental diseases in rabbits – clinical cases

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The rabbit teeth are part of a complex digestive system which manages to glean nutrients and energy from plant materials that are often indigestible to other species. Dental disease is one of the most common reason pet rabbits present to veterinary clinics. This disease is almost always a result of the rabbit genetics as well as a poor diet.

Next to the data collected through medical interviewing and physical examination, medical imaging techniques are the key tool in the diagnosis of rabbit dental diseases. Radiographic examination of the head is a commonly used in veterinary practice method aimed at assessing the condition of rabbit teeth. In order to fully assess the concrete anatomical structures of the head, a lot of additional projections are needed which is not only labor-intensive but also time-consuming.

Computed tomography (CT) overcomes many limitations of standard radiographic imaging, by permitting cross-sectional images of the rabbit head in multiple planes without superimposition of anatomic structures. Computed tomography allows to image the subtle, invisible in a regular X-ray examination, changes as well as provides far more better image of advanced lesions, the precise assessment of which is impossible because of overlapping of anatomical structures.

The aim of the thesis is to compare the sensitivity of an X-ray and CT in detecting the pathology of rabbit toothing.

Biography

Wojciech Borawski graduated of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences. Since 2015 works in Imaging Department of the Department of Surgery. Professional interests and research are concentrated on the imaging diagnostic methods of small animal’s diseases with particular emphasis on small mammals, reptiles and birds.

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Knowledge and awareness of health insurance and its related issues in rural areas of Maharashtra

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Background: Awareness and perception regarding health insurance was still very preliminary in India. Although health insurance is not a new concept and people are also getting familiar with it, yet this awareness has not reached to the level of subscription of health insurance products. The rural population is more vulnerable to risks such as illness, injury, accidents and death because of their social and economic situation. Insurance as not been able to make inroads in the rural areas because of key reasons such as high cost of delivery and low awareness among the rural population about insurance products. Health insurance could be a way to improve the accessibility to medical care by the rural population. The present study is an effort in the area of health insurance of rural population to assess the individuals’ knowledge and awareness level and willingness to join and pay for it. The present study is an effort to examine what are the reasons behind those who have not in favor of subscription.

Methods: Study will be conducted in Raigurunagar, which is a village in the Pune Metropolitan Region of the Indian state of Maharashtra. Face to face interviews will be conducted with either the head of the family or the family member who takes financial decisions in the house. A total of 400 houses will be selected by cluster sampling method. Information will be directly recorded in electronic data record forms (DRF). Data will be analyzed by using SPSS statistical package.

Biography
Sushama K. Sathe is a PhD student in financial management at Pune University, MBA (finance) Pune University, B. Sc. (physics) Pune University. She has work experience at SKP e-solutions pvt ltd for 3yrs in the Department Offshore accounting (worked for aviation company in UK). She has 6 years of teaching experience at Research institute of health sciences and management and Chetan Dattaji Gaikwad Institute of Management Studies (affiliated with Pune University) as an Assistant Professor, subjects taught are research methodology, health sciences, and statistics. She has publications, 10 peer reviewed in International journals.

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PRKDC mutations in a patient with IgG subclasses deficiency

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PRKDC is the gene that encodes the DNA-dependent protein kinase (DNA-PK). It takes part in the repair and recombination of double-stranded DNA breaks. Cytogenetic location is the long (q) arm of chromosome 8 at position 11.21 (8q11.21). PRKDC mutation is associated with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) in humans, horses, dogs and mice.

Humoral immunity disorders are the most common group of primary immune deficiency diseases (about 65%). IgG subclasses deficiencies may be asymptomatic or cause recurrent infections - especially the respiratory tract infections. In cases of isolated deficiency of one or more IgG subclasses with other disorders, genetic diagnostics are recommended.

Only a few cases of patients with the PRKDC gene mutation have been described so far.

We present a case report of an 8-year-old boy with a PRKDC gene mutation, a deficiency of IgG (IgG1 and IgG3) subclasses, congenital heart defects, epilepsy and autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

Biography
Gerard Pasternak graduated Wroclaw Medical University in 2008. He has been an assistant at Department and Clinic of Pediatrics, Immunology and Rheumatology of Developmental Age. He serves as a didactic assistant professor in the Department. He participates in conducting activities in the field of primary immunodeficiency for students of III-VI of the year, and takes part in the preparation and conducting workshops for patients with PID and their families. Professional interests and research are concentrated on the diagnosis and treatment of primary and secondary immunodeficiency's, with particular emphasis on deficiency of the IgG subclasses.

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