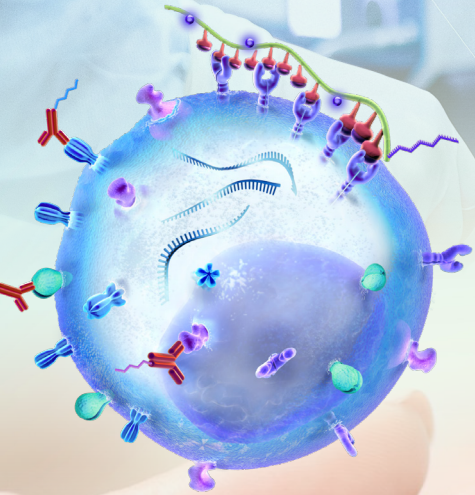


Webinar on

# Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar



**Hosting Organization: Pulsus**

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# Scientific Program

*MCSI 2021*

# Scientific Program

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## Opening Ceremony

08:45 to 09:00

December 03, 2021

### Keynote Forum

09:00 - 09:40

**Title: The Endocrinology of Autism 1 and 2**

**William Clearfield**, American Osteopathic Society of Rheumatic Diseases, USA

09:40 - 10:20

**Title: Do Categorised Values Maximal Oxygen Uptake Discriminate Patterns of Exercise Dysfunction of Pectus Excavatum?**

**Christopher Satur**, University Hospital of North Staffordshire, UK

10:20 - 11:00

**Title: Philosophy and model of midwifery care**

**Abla El Kouche**, Al Jowhara Hospital Mediclinc, UAE

Networking & Refreshment Break 11:00- 11:15

Sessions on: Orthopedics | Midwifery | Women's health

Session Chair: **Lang Tran** | Institute of Occupational Medicine | United Kingdom

11:15 - 11:45

**Title: Idiopathic Osteonecrosis of The Femoral Head: A case report**

**Massimo Piracci**, Saudi German Hospital, UAE

11:45 - 12:15

**Title: Bacteria: Back pain, leg pain and Modic sign-a surgical multicentre comparative study**

**Peter Fritzell**, Futurum Academy, Sweden

12:15 - 12:45

**Title: Mother-Infant Bonding and Breastfeeding: Skin-to-Skin Contact**

**Esra GÜNEY**, Inonu University, Turkey

12:45 - 13:15

**Title: Breast Milk Banks: The Situation in Turkey**

**Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY**, Inonu University, Turkey

13:15- 13:45

**Title: Perinatal - Postnatal Transition: Epigenetics**

**Esra SABANCI BARANSEL**, İnönü University, Turkey

Sessions on: Trauma | Pregnancy | Midwifery care

**14:15 - 14:45** **Title: Motivational Interviews on Fear of Childbirth**  
**Sümeyye BARUT**, Fırat University, Turkey

**14:45 - 15:15** **Title: Microbiota in Pregnancy**  
**Zeynep BAL**, İnönü University, Turkey

**15:15 - 15:45** **Title: Comparison of Anxiety, Depression and Birth Satisfaction of Pregnant Women According to Traumatic Birth Perception Level**  
**Sümeyye BARUT**, Fırat University, Turkey

**15:45 - 16:15** **Title: Mothers' perceptions of protective factors related to child obesity, the case of low socioeconomic Arab and Jewish mothers**  
**Samira Obeid**, Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

**16:15 - 16:45** **Title: Orbital Trauma management - Nurturing past understanding with 21<sup>st</sup> century ideas**  
**Manish Anand**, Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, India

### E-Poster Presentation

**16:45 - 17:15** **Title: DNA Methylome Study of Atopic Dermatitis at Early Stages in Children**  
**Elizaveta Bystritskaia**, I.Mechnikov Research Institute for Vaccines and Sera, Russia

Thanks Giving & Closing Ceremony

Pulsus is a publisher of scientific, technical, clinical and medical journals. Founded in 1984, Pulsus Group has remained faithful to its commitment to publish world-class, peer-review medical journals, highly respected by physicians and researchers. Endorsed by medical societies, Pulsus is an ardent supporter of international medical research and publishes journals in association with International medical and scientific societies.

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- Canadian Society for Surgery of the Hand
- Canadian Society of Plastic Surgeons
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- IVF World Wide
- National Biosafety Association
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- Sonography Canada
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- World Association of Integrated Medicine
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- World Federation of Dementia and Alzheimer Diseases Intensive and Critical Care Societies

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# Supporting Journals

Journal of Surgery and Emergency Medicine

The Journal of Immunopathology

Journal of Nursing research and Practice



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# Keynote Forum





## Webinar on

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## William Clearfield

American Osteopathic Society of Rheumatic Diseases, USA

### The Endocrinology of Autism 1 and 2

Now affecting upwards of 1.7% of children born in the United States in 2018, a 15 percent increase in just the past two years, autism spectrum disorders (ASD) represents a significant, increasingly prevalent collection of neurodevelopmental disorders. (1-2)

Characterized by marked impairments in social interaction, communication, and abnormal repetitive and stereotypical behaviors, autism's earliest sig, at 1-3 months and 6-14 months, is rapid head growth. In our world, of course, rapid head growth results from elevated growth hormone (GH) levels. (3) GH levels are notoriously high in the autistic spectrum child.

Yet numerous researchers report successful outcomes with IGF-1, the downstream active component of growth hormone therapy.

And here is the disconnect. Adding IGF-1 should worsen the condition. It does not. ASD patients' inflammatory cytokine profile, on average, results in elevated IL-6 cytokines in the bloodstream and cerebrospinal fluid. Excess growth hormone causes an elevation in IL-6. IL-6 interferes with the GH/IGF-1 conversion.

Remedies discussed include medications (including increlex (IGF-1), intranasal insulin, low dose naltrexone, verapamil (off label), pioglitazone (off label), and the statins) and herbs and supplements (including EPA/DHA, ECGC, Vitamin C, NAC, quercetin, luteolin, and rutin.

#### Objectives:

1. Chronic Inflammation as a Model for Autism.
2. Autism vs. TBI vs. Chronic Inflammation as an Age Management Entity
3. The Ah-Ha! Moment: "Executive Function" Deficiencies in TBI and ASD as a leading indicator of Chronic Inflammation
4. Review Growth Hormone/IGF-1 Physiology and its' disconnect as a pro-inflammatory condition
5. Tips, Tricks, and Doozer Sticks: What I've Learned and What Every Practitioner Can Use from the Hormonal, Neurotransmitter and Cytokine Abnormalities Found in the Autistic Spectrum In the Context of Age Management
6. 5 Repurposed FDA Approved Medications, and How They Remedy Chronic Inflammation .



## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Biography

William Clearfield, a graduate of LaSalle College, completed his medical training at the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, now Des Moines University in Des Moines, IA. He completed a rotating internship and served as an OB/GYN resident at Metropolitan Hospital, Philadelphia, PA and a Family Practice resident in 1982 at United Health and Hospital Services in Kingston, PA. He was certified by the American Board of Family Medicine and opened a private practice devoted to family and integrative medicine. Dr. Clearfield obtained a certificate degree in Cardiac Rehabilitation from the University of Wisconsin/Lacrosse and implemented a supervised diet and exercise program for cardiac patients at Nesbitt Hospital in Kingston, PA. Dr. Clearfield graduated from UCLA's "Acupuncture for Physicians" program, served as Secretary of the American Academy of Medical Acupuncture, and was editor of the journal "Medical Acupuncture" from 1994 through 1996. In 1994, Dr. Clearfield established the first combined conventional and alternative medicine pain clinic at John Heinz Rehabilitation Hospital in Wilkes-Barre, PA. In 2002 Dr. Clearfield attended a workshop with instruction on testosterone hormone replacement implants and neuromodulators for facial rejuvenation, and his career took a different direction. Dr. Clearfield studied the intricacies and subtleties of anti-aging and wellness and safe hormone replacement therapy. He became a leading authority with many speaking engagements and publications throughout the United States. Also, Dr. Clearfield trained and in turn became an instructor in neuromodulator, dermal filler, laser therapies, the PDO Thread Lift, and Platelet Rich Plasma techniques, including facial, joint, genitourinary rejuvenation and is certified as a "Vampire" technique practitioner. Dr. Clearfield is one of three Nevada Delegates to the American Osteopathic Association's House of Delegates and the Executive Director of the American Osteopathic Society of Rheumatic Diseases. He lectures extensively for A4M, the Nevada Osteopathic Medical Association, the Age Management Medicine Group, and along with Dr. Pamela Smith, presented a breakthrough six-hour mini-course on Bioidentical Hormone Therapy in 2017 at OMED, the American Osteopathic Association's scientific conference in Philadelphia. So successful was this course, Dr. Clearfield expanded the curriculum to eight hours at OMED in San Diego, CA in October 2018.

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Webinar on

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## Christopher Satur

University Hospital of North Staffordshire, UK

### Do Categorised Values Maximal Oxygen Uptake Discriminate Patterns of Exercise Dysfunction of Pectus Excavatum?

Patients with Pectus Excavatum commonly report symptoms of compromised exercise function, yet cardiopulmonary function tests (CPET) fail to demonstrate a pathophysiological cause. As a result, patients in England are refused surgical treatment. We have examined whether categorised values of maximal oxygen consumption and other CPET parameters enable definition of exercise dysfunction. Results demonstrate that the analysis of categorised maximal oxygen consumption demonstrate that > 50% of patients with Pectus Excavatum experience compromised exercise function and >80% experiencing ventilatory dysfunction. Ventilatory dysfunction appears to be the primary cause of compromised cardiovascular function. Categorised data revealed that surgical treatment reduces exercise dysfunction by 40%, increasing the incidence of those with normal function by 90%. In conclusion use of CPET and pulmonary function tests require use of normal referenced and subgroup analysis to define physiological disturbances. This may improve access of patients with pectus to surgical treatment.

#### Biography

Satur is a Consultant Cardiothoracic in UK with a broad interest in the management of patients with malignant and benign thoracic diseases and major thoracic trauma. I have developed protocols for the investigation of the exercise dysfunction caused by Pectus Excavatum and carinatum determine. This group of patients have been disadvantaged by the view that their problems are largely cosmetic, and reports of exercise dysfunction are unfounded. We are choosing to use this to redesign study protocols for evaluation of this group of patients, with the aim of facilitating improved treatment options for them.

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## Webinar on

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## Abla El Kouche

Al Jowhara Hospital Mediclinic, UAE

### Philosophy and Model of Midwifery care

Throughout the world midwifery has been practiced for centuries and has features and characteristics that have evolved differently according to local or regional culture and social traditions and knowledge.

#### Definition of the midwife

The internationally agreed definition recognises the midwife as responsible and accountable professional who works in partnership with women to:

- a. Give the necessary support, care and advise during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period
- b. Conduct birth on the midwife's own responsibility
- c. Provide care for the new born and infant, including preventive measures, the promotion of normal birth, the detection of complications in mother and child, the accessing of medical care.

Midwifery care is uniquely nurturing, hands on care before, during and after birth. Midwives are health care professionals specializing in pregnancy and childbirth who develop a trusting relationship with their clients, which result in confident, supported labour and birth. While there are different types of midwives practicing in various settings, all midwives are trained to provide comprehensive pre-natal care and education, guide labour and birth, address complications and care for the new born.

Across the planet, 80 % of people alive today have been born with midwives. Midwives attend approximately 70 % of all births. The countries with the lowest mortality and morbidity rates for mothers and infants are those in which midwifery is a valued and integral pillar of the maternity care system.

The midwife has an important task in health counselling and education, not only for the women, but also within the family and the community. A midwife may practise in any setting including the home, community, hospitals, clinics or health units.

2. The midwives model of care is based on the fact that pregnancy and birth are normal events. The midwifery model is a low tech, high caring model that produces excellent outcomes not only for low risk client but for vulnerable and at risk people as well. Delivering high quality maternity care is the responsibility of every midwife. We all need to be activist, determined to take both small and big steps to directly or indirectly improve care. We midwives deliver generally excellent services but there is more to do to achieve safe, high quality, individualised care for every woman every time.

Diversity is welcome, but unacceptable varieties in standards and outcomes is not.

The impact of major health service reforms, financial constraints and demands for greater efficiency, whilst at the same time improving quality safety and women's experience, is felt in every maternity unit. So we all need to be clear about our vision of midwifery and what needs to happen to achieve it. Our challenge is to determine how best we can provide high quality care now and in the future, what service model and structure should we use, what should our workforce look like, how will midwives be trained and developed and how can our workplaces create cultures where high quality is achieved or other appropriate assistance

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and the carrying out of emergency measures. High quality care should be safe, effective, women-centered, timely and equitable.

The midwife thus has a vital part to play not only in helping to ensure the health of mother and baby, but in their future health and well-being and that of society as whole.

The cores values include respect, compassion commitment to quality of care and working together for patients.

Midwives are crucial members of the public health workforce, midwives know how to make public health interventions and many public health initiative require their input, Staff health and well-being is essential.

Midwives must be healthy, well and at work. Promoting their health and well-being contributes directly to high quality care.

It is essential that:

- Staff feel safe, supported, respected and valued
- That there is investment in training and development
- Action to improve diversity, to eliminate bullying, to reduce workplace accident, to provide better occupational health services.

The drivers of high quality care include workplace cultures that facilitate good team work, innovation time to care and staff raising concerns. The more positive the staff experience, the better outcomes for the employer.

### To conclude:

Executive board, who has designated 2020/2021 as the “Year of the Nurse and Midwife” in honour of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale and in the recognition of her contribution to health and humanity. With the right values, the right education and the right leadership, midwives can turn around outdated service models and practice. While most maternity care is safe and good quality, it could get even better. Changing times demand new solutions. We need a strong public health approach, community based care for all, continuity of care instead of fragmentation and respect for the central contribution of midwifery to high quality maternity services.

### Biography

Alfonso Di Costanzo graduated in medicine and surgery (110/110 cum laude) in 1982 and was board certified in neurology (50/50 cum laude) in 1986. Presently, he is associate professor of neurology at the department of medicine and health sciences “Vincenzo Tiberio”, University of Molise, and is the director of Centre for Research and Training in Medicine of Aging, at the same university. His main research interests include prevention, diagnosis and treatment of neurodegenerative diseases and other aging-related diseases.

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## Scientific Tracks & Abstracts





## Sessions on

Orthopedics | Midwifery | Women's health

### Session Introduction

**Title:** Idiopathic Osteonecrosis of The Femoral Head: A CASE REPORT

**Massimo Piracci**, Saudi German Hospital, UAE

**Title:** Bacteria: Back pain, leg pain and Modic sign-a surgical multicentre comparative study

**Peter Fritzell**, Futurum Academy, Sweden

**Title:** Mother-Infant Bonding and Breastfeeding: Skin-to-Skin Contact

**Esra GÜNEY**, Inonu University, Turkey

**Title:** Breast Milk Banks: The Situation in Turkey

**Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY**, Inonu University, Turkey

**Title:** Perinatal - Postnatal Transition: Epigenetics

**Esra SABANCI BARANSEL**, İnönü University, Turkey

## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Idiopathic Osteonecrosis of The Femoral Head: A CASE REPORT

**Massimo Piracci**  
Saudi German Hospital, UAE

The case report we present concerns a 65-year-old male patient with idiopathic osteonecrosis of the left femoral head. After repeated cycles without the significant success of physiotherapy treatments, due to the worsening of the painful symptoms in the left coxo-femoral site with increasing functional limitation, it was decided to proceed with decompression surgery of the femoral head using a cannulated biological screw which due to its intrinsic structural characteristics, allowed the simultaneous application in the neck and femoral head of PRP growth factors prepared at the time of surgery. The clinical picture surprisingly regressed in a very short time with a complete functional recovery in the absence of significant pain. The MRI examination performed before the treatment in place, compared with a similar examination after 5 months, shows sub-total remission of the signal affecting the trabecular structure of the cephalic portion of the femur in line with the clinical picture just reported.

#### Biography

Massimo Piracci Phd is a Consultant Orthopedic Surgeon, HOD Orthopedic and Sport Medicine Department, Saudi German Hospital, Dubai UAE.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Bacteria: Back pain, leg pain and Modic sign-a surgical multicentre comparative study

**Peter Fritzell**

Futurum Academy, Sweden

**Purpose:** To compare bacterial findings in pain-generating degenerated discs in adults operated on for lumbar disc herniation (LDH), and mostly also suffering from low back pain (LBP), with findings in adolescent patients with non-degenerated non-pain-generating discs operated on for scoliosis, and to evaluate associations with Modic signs on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Cutibacterium acnes (Propionibacterium acnes) has been found in painful degenerated discs, why it has been suggested treating patients with LDH/LBP with antibiotics. As multidrug-resistant bacteria are a worldwide concern, new indications for using antibiotics should be based on solid scientific evidence.

**Methods:** Between 2015 and 2017, 40 adults with LDH/LBP (median age 43, IQR 33-49) and 20 control patients with scoliosis (median age 17, IQR 15-20) underwent surgery at seven Swedish hospitals. Samples were cultured from skin, surgical wound, discs and vertebrae

**Results:** No bacterial growth was found in 6/40 (15%) LDH patients, compared with 3/20 (15%) scoliosis patients. Most positive samples in both groups were isolated from the skin and then from subcutis or deep within the wound. Of the four disc and vertebral samples from each of the 60 patients, 235/240 (98%) were DNA negative by bacterial PCR. A single species, C. acnes, was found exclusively in the disc/vertebra from one patient in each group. In the LDH group, 29/40 (72%) patients had at least one sample with growth of C. acnes, compared to 14/20 (70%) in the scoliosis group. Bacterial findings and Modic changes were not associated.

**Conclusions:** Cutibacterium acnes found in discs and vertebrae during surgery for disc herniation in adults with degenerated discs may be caused by contamination, as findings in this group were similar to findings in a control group of young patients with scoliosis and non-degenerated discs. Furthermore, such findings were almost always combined with bacterial findings on the skin and/or in the wound. There was no association between preoperative Modic changes and bacterial findings. Antibiotic treatment of lumbar disc herniation with sciatica and/or low back pain, without signs of clinical discitis/spondylitis, should be seriously questioned. These slides can be retrieved under Electronic Supplementary Material.

#### Biography

Peter Fritzell is working at Futurum Academy, Sweden. His research interests are Orthopedics, Surgery and Pain Management.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Mother-Infant Bonding and Breastfeeding: Skin-to-Skin Contact

**Esra GÜNEY**

Inonu University, Turkey

With maternal-fetal attachment, an emotional bond is formed between mother and fetus. This bond established during pregnancy increases throughout pregnancy and reaches a very strong level with mother-baby contact right after birth. Skin-to-skin contact is a method in which the baby's skin-to-skin contact with the mother is ensured in order to balance and calm the baby's body temperature. In addition, since it facilitates the adaptation between mother and baby, skin-to-skin contact and mother-infant bonding should be initiated and encouraged in the early period. In a study, it was determined that skin-to-skin contact applied to mothers who had just given birth increased postpartum mother-infant attachment. Skin-to-skin contact, in addition to triggering sensory stimuli, causes an increase in maternal oxytocin release. With the increase of oxytocin, the mother calms down and social sensitivity increases, it can support attachment by improving parenting attitudes. Crying is less common in babies who have skin-to-skin contact with their mother after birth. Baby and mother confidently touch and bond with each other. Skin-to-skin contact is also very important for the psychological and physical development of premature babies. It is seen that a better mother and baby bonding occurs with repeated skin-to-skin contact in preterm babies, the satisfaction of spending time with the baby increases, better breastfeeding is possible, the heart and respiratory system works better in late premature babies, and body temperature is better preserved. In addition, skin-to-skin contact in premature babies has been found to have a pain-relieving effect on the baby. Attachment is a very strong bond that develops between mother and baby, making the baby feel secure. The beginning of attachment in the early period is important for the baby's mental and physical development as well as gaining a sense of trust. Preterm babies, who are highly sensitive, have a much higher risk of developing certain diseases, and attachment is adversely affected in this case. Skin-to-skin contact is both an effective and safe practice to further strengthen the mother-baby relationship in these babies.

#### Biography

Esra GÜNEY has a PhD in midwifery from Inonu University. She is working as a fulltime Assistant Professor at midwifery department in İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Breast Milk Banks: The Situation in Turkey

**Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY**

Inonu University, Turkey

Nutrition during infancy plays an important role in ensuring healthy growth and development. Especially in the first 6 months of life, nutrition significantly reduces the burden of disease in children. According to the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey report, 41% of babies can be fed with breast milk alone for the first 6 months. The mother's use of drugs in the postpartum period, the presence of infection in the mother, the mother's substance use, the inability to breastfeed the baby for various reasons affect breastfeeding negatively. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that infants who cannot receive breast milk from their own mother take breast milk from another mother (donor milk) as an alternative. Therefore, in cases where the baby cannot be breastfed for some reason, the most appropriate feeding method is milk donation. Milk donation is provided by institutions that collect breast milk with medical techniques, protect it and deliver it to babies in need, and it is called breast milk bank in the literature. Efforts are being made to establish Turkish breast milk banks and this has brought along various discussions. Breast milk banking is not preferred in Turkey due to reasons such as not knowing the donor, lack of information about breast milk banking, mixing the collected breast milk, economic reasons, and milk brotherhood. Preventing prejudices and misconceptions about breast milk banks is important for improving newborn health. For this reason, all health personnel should be informed about breast milk bank and the lack of knowledge of the society about breast milk bank should be eliminated.

#### Biography

Esra KARATAŞ OKYAY has a research assistant in midwifery from Inonu University. She is working as a fulltime research assistant at midwifery department in İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences.

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# Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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## Perinatal - Postnatal Transition: Epigenetics

**Esra SABANCI BARANSEL**

Inönü University, Turkey

Epigenetics is the science that studies the changes that are not reflected in the DNA sequence but are inherited. It is thought that the changes that begin in the womb not only affect infant health but also play a role in many health problems throughout adulthood in the later stages of life. Today, although scientists have mapped the human gene, they have not yet fully elucidated the epigenetic mechanism. However; It is widely accepted that epigenetic modifications occur during cell development in the early embryonic period. Epigenetic changes are associated with many important reproductive outcomes during pregnancy, including early pregnancy loss, intrauterine growth restriction, congenital syndromes, preterm birth, and preeclampsia. In adulthood, type 2 diabetes is associated with health outcomes such as insulin resistance, inflammation, obesity, and cardiovascular diseases. Also, these effects can be passed on to the next generations by changes in the reproductive habits of the offspring. The placenta and its numerous functions, which play an important role in the perinatal-postnatal epigenetic transition, are at the center of successful reproductive outcomes. Therefore, it can be affected by the environment encountered during pregnancy. This altered programming may result from epigenetic changes related to environmental exposures. Birth is called part of the process from the past to the future. It is stated that past experiences affect what will happen in the future, so many negativities in the past make the birth act a traumatic experience. For this reason, maternal nutrition and control of environmental factors in the perinatal period are very important, as well as exposure to traumatic events during pregnancy and childbirth is of great importance for future generations. Due to the epigenetic transmission of such great importance on the human generation, pregnancies and births should be experienced as a positive experience, and the health system, policies and institutional arrangements, and studies should be carried out to prevent traumatic births. Ensuring that all women have a healthy pregnancy, birth, and postpartum period, completing this process with a sense of satisfaction, evaluating women who are thought to be at risk in terms of traumatic birth experience during pregnancy, supporting them for a positive birth experience during the labor process, and evaluating the development of depression in the postpartum period frequent monitoring and support should be provided when necessary.

### Biography

Esra SABANCI BARANSEL has a research assistant in midwifery from Inonu University. She is working as a fulltime research assistant at midwifery department in İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences.

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## Sessions on

Trauma | Pregnancy | Midwifery care

### Session Introduction

**Title:** **Motivational Interviews on Fear of Childbirth**

**Sümeyye BARUT**, Firat University, Turkey

**Title:** **Microbiota in Pregnancy**

**Zeynep BAL**, Inonu University, Turkey

**Title:** **Comparison of Anxiety, Depression and Birth Satisfaction of Pregnant Women According to Traumatic Birth Perception Level**

**Sümeyye BARUT**, Firat University, Turkey

**Title:** **Mothers' perceptions of protective factors related to child obesity, the case of low socioeconomic Arab and Jewish mothers**

**Samira Obeid**, Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

**Title:** **Orbital Trauma Management - Nurturing past understanding with 21<sup>st</sup> century ideas**

**Manish Anand**, Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, India

## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Motivational Interviews on Fear of Childbirth

**Sümeyye BARUT**

Firat University, Turkey

Birth is a wonderful experience for a woman. However, since the outcome of labor is unpredictable, it can cause anxiety and stress in some women, causing fear of childbirth. It is known that fear of childbirth has many negative consequences in terms of pregnancy, baby, family and economy. A high level of fear of childbirth causes women to avoid pregnancy, induced abortions, depression, sleep problems during pregnancy, prolongation of labor, use of induction in labor, interventional deliveries and an increase in the number of cesarean sections. For these reasons, it is important to evaluate interventions for fear of childbirth. In this review, our aim is to evaluate the Motivational Interviews, which is a psychotherapeutic method that has started to be used for fear of birth.

**Recent findings:** Motivational interviews are useful in revealing behavior change by making the individual aware of conflicting emotions. The purpose of motivational interviews is to increase self-confidence by motivating the individual. Motivational interviews have been reported to be effective in different areas such as substance abuse, obesity, and continuity of contraception. Recently, it has been used to reduce the fear of childbirth, traumatic birth perception and cesarean delivery rates. Although there are very few studies in the literature, it has been reported that it is highly effective and recommended because it can be applied in a short time.

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists/ACOG stated that motivational interview focusing on the behavior of the pregnant is an appropriate method in reducing fear of birth and cesarean delivery rates. It is the duty of health personnel to motivate individuals to make behavioral changes in protecting and promoting the health of individuals. On the other hand, there are some studies that suggest that motivational interviews are an effective method, but that it is difficult to implement in a short time.

**Conclusion & Significance:** For these reasons, it can be said that motivational interviews are recommended to be applied in pregnant women to reduce fear of birth and increase self-efficacy, but there is a need for more studies on the subject because there are question marks about the ease of application.

#### Biography

Sümeyye BARUT has a Lecturer in midwifery from Firat University. She is working as a fulltime lecturer at midwifery department in Firat University Faculty of Health Sciences.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

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### Microbiota in Pregnancy

**Zeynep BAL**

Inonu University, Turkey

Microorganisms that the human body is not adversely affected by, and often even benefit from, are called flora, microbiota or microbiome in different ways. Microbiota to all microorganisms living commensal and mutually in our body; The genome of these microorganisms is also called the microbiome. In fact, these expressions refer to microorganisms that are inside and outside the human body and that either benefit the human body (mutualist) or live without harming it (commensalist). Pregnancy is an extraordinary biological process that involves simultaneous changes in many physiological systems to support the development of a healthy process. These changes include hormonal changes, weight gain, immune system modulation, and values that all need to be synchronized to maintain the health of both mother and baby. Recently, the role of the gut microbiota during pregnancy has received considerable attention in the scientific community. Throughout pregnancy, changes in the composition of the gut microbiota have been observed from the first trimester of pregnancy. The relationship between microbes in the intestines and the human host decays at birth. At birth, humans are sterile and from the first days of their lives, they are easily colonized by a pool of microorganisms from the mother (vaginal and fecal microbiota), breast milk and the environment around them. When examining the role of the microbiota in pregnancy, it is very important to consider the stage at which the basic interaction between the host and its microbes begins. It has been shown that the mode of vaginal or cesarean delivery also has an effect on the initial microbiota of the newborn, then the microbiota changes significantly as a result of the child's diet and the general environment during the first 2 years of life, until stabilization. Changes in the microbiota can affect pregnancy positively and negatively. During the prenatal period, pregnant women should be given training on topics such as nutrition style, safe sexual intercourse and coping with stress that will improve the microbiota positively.

### Biography

Zeynep BAL has a research assistant in midwifery from Inonu University. She is working as a fulltime research assistant at midwifery department in İnönü University Faculty of Health Sciences.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Comparison of Anxiety, Depression and Birth Satisfaction of Pregnant Women According to Traumatic Birth Perception Level

**Sümeyye BARUT**

Firat University, Turkey

**Statement of the Problem:** A woman's perception of childbirth as traumatic may negatively affect her emotional state, her relationship with her husband and family may deteriorate, and the incidence of depression may increase. It is important to determine the factors associated with the perception of traumatic birth, due to the problems caused by the perception of traumatic birth in women, their babies and their families, the increase in cesarean section rates, and the burdens they bring to the country's economy. Therefore, in our study, anxiety, depression and birth satisfaction of pregnant women were compared according to traumatic birth perception levels. **Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** This descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted in a city hospital in Turkey between December 2020 and June 2021. 427 voluntarily participated in the study. Data were collected in two stages, during pregnancy and at the end of delivery. Personal Information Form, Traumatic Birth Perception Scale, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale, and Birth Satisfaction Scale short form were used to collect data. **Findings:** In the study, the mean TCPS score of the pregnant women was  $69.06 \pm 27.66$ ; Those with low perception of traumatic birth had minimal anxiety and depression, and those with moderate and high perception of traumatic birth had lower birth satisfaction. **Conclusion & Significance:** In our study, it was determined that those with a high level of traumatic birth perception experienced depression and anxiety. For this reason, midwives working in primary health care services can contribute to the quality of the health service in the institution and the health of the pregnant, family and newborn, if they determine the anxiety and depression that will be caused by the perception of traumatic birth experienced by pregnant women.

#### Biography

Sümeyye BARUT has a Lecturer in midwifery from Firat University. She is working as a fulltime lecturer at midwifery department in Firat University Faculty of Health Sciences.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Mothers' perceptions of protective factors related to child obesity, the case of low socioeconomic Arab and Jewish mothers

**Samira Obeid**

Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

**Statement of the Problem:** Child obesity even in young ages poses a serious public health challenge. Childhood obesity is associated with a higher chance of obesity, premature death and disability in adulthood. Child obesity has also several health and psycho complications, the most common issues are psychosocial, social and physical problems. Mothers have an important role related to the family eating behaviors and lifestyle changes for preventing obesity. Researchers have reported that mother's perceptions of the child weight is important because it can be related to her child weight, overweight or obesity women. More factors contribute to mothers' perceptions including parent's weight family history and child gender and socioeconomic factors. The purpose of this study is to explore the perceived factors related to children's healthy weight or obesity, exploring risk and protective factors. The research was held among Jewish and Arab mothers of children of low SES communities in Israel.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** qualitative research sample was conducted in towns of low socioeconomic ranking in the Northern District of the Ministry of Health and included mothers of children aged five years registered in Mother and Child Health clinics (MCH) were invited to participate in a special project involving growth and developmental testing in preparation for 1st grade. Findings: During the focus group meetings, mothers of healthy weight children (MHCW) and mothers of overweight children (MOWC) have shared common factors that were found to be related to child obesity. They discussed topics of personal, family, and environmental factors. MHCW predominantly perceived healthy behavior as they mentioned protective factors, while MOWC talked about unhealthy behaviors involving risk factors.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Analyzing the data shows relationships between factors and that have been validated. Early intervention will lead to healthier weight thereby protecting children from obesity physical difficulties and by evading inappropriate emotional teasing.

#### Biography

Obeid is a head of the Health Promotion Department, North District, Ministry of Health and a lecturer on at the The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Nursing department. Her research interests are mainly in: evaluation of health promotion projects, ethics competence and social epidemiology. Dr. Obeid is involved in some research projects such as: evaluation of radio campaign in the topic of raising awareness on preventing Brucella disease, factors protecting healthy weight of children in low socio-economic situation, Arab Muslim clerics as social agents, health behaviors among Ethiopian new immigrants and violence and tolerance attitudes of Arab and Jewish students and more.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Orbital trauma management - Nurturing past understanding with 21-st century ideas

**Manish Anand**

Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, India

Orbital fractures account for a significant portion of traumatic facial injuries. The management of these fractures is often challenging due to the impact that they can have on vision. Acute treatment involves a thorough clinical examination and management of concomitant ocular injuries. The clinical and radiographic findings for each individual patient must then be analysed for the need for surgical intervention. Deformity and vision impairment can occur from these injuries, and while surgery is intended to prevent these problems, it can also create them. Therefore, surgical approach and implant selection should be carefully considered. Accurate anatomic reconstruction requires complete assessment of fracture margins and proper implant contouring and positioning. The implementation of new technologies for implant shaping and intraoperative assessment of reconstruction will hopefully lead to improved patient outcomes. Not all orbital fractures require operative repair. However, bony disruption can cause enophthalmos, hypothalamus, tele canthus, epiphora, cerebrospinal fluid leaks, orbital hematoma, and even blindness to name a few. Timing of operative repair as well as reconstructive method is dictated by the patient's individual presentation. Successful fracture management requires a detailed understanding of the anatomy and pathophysiology to ensure restoration of the patients' preoperative state. Orbital trauma encompasses a wide variety of mechanisms of injury and resulting fracture patterns. A variety of surgical approaches to the orbit exist as has been discussed allowing the surgeon access to all area of interest. Regardless of the fracture complexity, the principles of atraumatic technique, anatomic reduction, and stable fixation apply in all cases.

#### Biography

Manish Anand, a passionate surgeon and has a broad interest in Oral and Maxillofacial surgery. He received a master in oral and Maxillofacial degree from India and have been awarded a Diploma in Primary care dentistry from the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He is an associate member of the Royal College of Faculty of Dentistry from Edinburgh. He has five prestigious publications in international journals and currently pursuing Masters of Business Administration from Australia. An enthusiast surgeon who believes in bringing the best of the patients. He understands disease from every perspective and tries to solve complex issues multidimensionally.

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*MCSI 2021*

## e-Poster



## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### DNA Methylation Study of Atopic Dermatitis at Early Stages in Children

**Elizaveta Bystritskaia**

I. Mechnikov Research Institute for Vaccines and Sera, Russia

Immune response reactions and dysfunction of the epithelial barrier together trigger the development of atopic dermatitis. Genetic changes solely do not fully shed light on such mechanisms. However, epigenetic alterations involved in the genomic adaptation may clarify how environmental exposure affects the risk of allergy development. The aim of this study is to detect methylation profile in genes of immune cells at early stages of the AD in pediatric patients.

The study has been approved by local research ethics committee and conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki. With the use of DNA/RNA new generation sequencing technology (Oxford Nanopore Technologies Ltd) we performed a genome-wide study of DNA methylation. We investigated 6 skin biopsies from atopic patients and healthy controls. At the same time the expression level for some genes (TLR2, TLR9, IL4, IL13, LL37) that are most likely to be involved in the pathogenesis of AD was assessed using RT-PCR.

We detected loci that were differentially methylated in atopic patients. The most noteworthy genes were listed. Targeted expression analysis also revealed some differences between patients and healthy volunteers.

It is important to have a complete understanding of the AD pathogenic mechanisms. New insights on epigenetic and immunological markers associated with the risk of AD development will help to create new prognostic approaches in the management of patients with atopic pathology.

#### Biography

Elizaveta Bystritskaia is a PhD student at I. Mechnikov Research Institute for Vaccines and Sera, Moscow, Russia, "Clinical Immunology and Allergology" field. Studied at Sechenov University, Department of Preventive Medicine, "Hygiene and Epidemiology" field.

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## Accepted Abstracts



## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Preventing excess weight gain in pregnancy with Fit for Delivery

**Cynthia Jacinthe**

UChicago Medicine, USA

**Statement of the Problem:** Pregnancy is an important time of fetal growth and development. Excess weight gain in pregnancy is a health care issue that not only affects the pregnant women but also the developing fetus. Research has identified recommendations for weight gain in pregnancy based on pre-pregnancy BMI. There are a variety of interventions that address preventing weight gain in pregnancy but no uniform consensus. Fit for Delivery is a behavioral intervention that has the potential to prevent excess weight gain in pregnancy and provide an alternative to the traditional counseling by providers during prenatal visits.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Healthcare delivery has slowly shifted from identification and treatment of disease to an emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention. Dr. Nora J. Pender's theory of falls in line with this recent shift. The Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services Framework (PARIHS) model was utilized for this change project.

**Findings:** Weight and BMI was the focus of this change project. All participants stayed within the Institute of Medicine (IOM) weight recommendations for pregnancy and no one showed evidence excess gestational weight gain at project completion.

**Conclusion & Significance:** The intent of this project was to highlight the problem of excess weight gain in pregnancy and identify an intervention to prevent it. The Fit for Delivery program is an evidence-based intervention that incorporated in-person nutritional counseling, telephone support, group fitness, and self-tracking to manage weight gain in pregnancy. Final results showed no participants experiencing excess weight gain. The Fit for Delivery program has the potential to be an excellent resource to help patients and providers accomplish the goal of healthy weight management in pregnancy. The results of this project showed that proper weight management in pregnancy can be achieved with an effective evidence-based behavioral intervention.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Bull Horn and Bull Fighting Injuries

**Antonio Reguera-Teba**

General Surgery & Anaesthesia, Spain

**Objectives:** Improving knowledge on the epidemiology and analysing the prognostic factors of severity for injuries caused by fighting bulls in Spain, Portugal and southern France.

**Methods:** Observational retrospective study including 1239 patients with a reported history of bull horn injuries between January 2012 and November 2019 in Spain, Portugal or southern France. A multiple logistic regression test was used to analyse the prognostic factors of severity and mortality rate of these lesions.

**Results:** The mean accident rate was 9.13% and the mortality rate was 0.48%. The most frequent mechanism of trauma was goring, and the commonest locations of the lesions were thigh and groin. Vascular lesion was found in 20% of thigh/groin gorings. Prognostic factors of severity were vascular lesion, head trauma, fracture, goring injuries and age of the animal. The most reliable prognostic factors of mortality were vascular lesion and goring in the back.

**Conclusion:** Lesions caused by fighting bulls are common in the bullfighting events held in Spain, Portugal and southern France. Although the mortality rate is low, there is a higher morbidity rate, which is conditioned by vascular lesion. All medical teams should include a surgeon experienced in vascular surgery and an anaesthesiologist.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Role of CRTH2 in Eosinophil Infiltration of Recurrent Nasal Polyps

**Xin Feng**

Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, China

**Background:** Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) is a difficult-to-treat disease that is often characterized by recurrent nasal polyp (NP) growth even following surgical removal, but the mechanisms that underlie the pathogenesis of polyp recurrence are still not clear.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to investigate the expression of chemoattractant receptor-homologous molecule expressed on Th2 cells (CRTH2) receptor on eosinophils of patients with nasal polyps and the role it plays in eosinophil infiltration and nasal polyp recurrent.

**Methods:** mRNA was extracted from recurrent nasal polyp, nasal polyps, control group and evaluated for expression of CRTH2. Immunofluorescence staining was performed to confirm the expression of CRTH2 protein. CRTH2 expression on peripheral blood eosinophils was quantified by flow cytometry as being side scatterhigh, CD16-, Siglec8+ and CRTH2+.

**Results:** Gene expression analysis revealed that nasal polyps display increased level of CRTH2 compared with control samples, with the highest expression showed in the recurrent nasal polyps. Immunofluorescence confirmed the higher expression of CRTH2 on eosinophils of recurrent nasal polys, which correlated with the number of tissue eosinophils. Peripheral blood eosinophils from recurrent nasal polyps displayed higher expression of CRTH2 which is confirmed by flow cytometry.

**Conclusion:** The PGD2-CRTH2 pathway may play an important role in eosinophil infiltration in nasal polyps, which may play an important role in nasal polyp recurrence. These results open channels for therapeutic modalities targeting CRTH2 molecules in recurrent nasal polyps.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Towards creating an autonomy-supportive environment that strengthens the self-leadership practices of nurse educators

**Vhothusa Edward Matahela**

National Department of Health, South Africa

**Statement of the Problem:** Most studies on autonomy support in educational settings focus on support environments provided by educators to motivate students for improved performance. However, little is known about how leaders in educational institutions can create an autonomy-supportive academic environment. It is also not known how leaders in academic nursing institutions create autonomy-supportive environments that enhance nurse educators' self-leadership practices. This study describes the methods used by the researcher to determine how "autonomy-supportive environment" emerged as a self-leadership practice construct in a study conducted with nurse educators working in nursing education institutions in South Africa.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** In a broader study, a sequential, exploratory and descriptive mixed-methods study was conducted to develop guidelines that could facilitate the self-leadership in nurse educators. However, this presentation will mainly focus on how "autonomy-supportive environment" emerged as a self-leadership practice construct, using descriptive quantitative methods.

**Findings:** Upon performance of an exploratory factor analysis, there were five factors (constructs) on the subscale C (self-leadership practices). Four of these constructs, namely "autonomy-supportive environment", "continuing professional development", "role modelling" and "shared leadership" were found to be meaningful and valid. This presentation reports on the factor autonomy-supportive environment, which had the highest Cronbach alpha coefficient in the subscale at 0.82.

**Conclusion & Significance:** The study describes the methods utilised to determine the emergence of autonomy-supportive environment as a self-leadership practice construct in a nursing education institution setting. When policymakers and the management of academic nursing institutions cultivate self-leadership among nurse educators, they improve the overall functioning of nursing education institutions. In turn, when nursing education institutions function optimally, they will produce nurses that are responsive and feel accountable to providing quality nursing care. Recommendations on how an academic institution can create an autonomy-supportive environment are proposed. Implications of an autonomy-supportive environment on policy are outlined.

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## Webinar on Midwifery, Clinical Surgery and Immunology

December 03, 2021 | Webinar

### Demodectic Acariasis - the main provider of modern allergy

**Rakhima Zhaxylykova**  
CETNAMED, Kazakhstan

The article provides a brief overview of mites that can cause disease in humans. The largest review is given for dust mites, the number of which in species and quantity increased in the human acarofauna throughout the 20th century. The fastest, literally exponential increase in the number of these mites in the second half of the XX century, when in parallel there was also an exponential growth in the incidence of allergy in people. Morbidity statistics / according to the data of many countries and WHO for the second half of the 20th and early 21st centuries / systemic, skin, oncological and a number of other diseases of people also indicated a rapid growth.

Over the past 48 years we have studied etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations in over 43 thousand patients, and also developed methods of bloodless diagnostics and etiopathogenetic treatment of mainly allergies and allergic dermatoses, as well as isolated patients with a number of other modern systemic diseases. Research results indicate the presence of a pandemic of demodectic acariasis in the population at the present time.

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**Webinar on**  
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# MCSI 2021

## Upcoming Conference

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**Pharmaceutical Science and Research**  
February 11-12, 2022 | Paris, France

5<sup>th</sup> World Congress on  
**Gynecology and Obstetrics**  
February 11-12, 2022 | Paris, France

16<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**Rheumatology and Trauma Care**  
March 14-15, 2022 | London, UK

### Hosting Organization: Pulsus

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