

## **Molecular mechanisms underlying immuno-modulation of PDT in dermatological melanoma**

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In hospital catering, some germs thrive in the meals served due to the ideal growing conditions provided by the environment. These germs can pose health risks, including food poisoning in hospitalized patients. The objective of our study is to undertake research on the microbiological quality of meals served at the CHU hospital in Nafissa Hamoud in order to contribute to the improvement of hygienic quality and the prevention of risks related to collective restoration. To do this, we carried out a diagnostic audit and a bacteriological analysis on 73 samples (hot meals and cold meals) taken in the central kitchen of the Nafissa Hamoud hospital, at the Hupe laboratory in Algiers, over a period of two months, for aerobic mesophilic bacteria, coliforms, Escherichia coli, staphylococci aureus, Salmonella, sulfitoréductive aerobic, and Bacillus

cereus. The results of this quality analysis showed that 96% of the samples were satisfactory, 1% was acceptable and 3% were unsatisfactory. Despite the good quality of the majority of meals served, this study confirms that it is essential to strictly respect the hygiene conditions in accordance with the standards established by the Algerian regulations, and to systematically provide staff training on food hygiene to ensure the quality and safety of food in hospitals.

### **Biography**

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## **Bioterrorism: A potential security threat to Nigeria; Biotechnology and information/communication technology to the rescue**

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**B**ioterrorism as a potential security threat to Nigeria and other Nations of the world is no more mere a theory but a disaster bidding for its time except drastic measures are taken. The unique and ever evolving fields of Biotechnology and information/Communication however provide vast range of knowledge and application that can be utilized in tackling this looming danger. Bioterrorism simply refers to any type of terrorist activity in which bio agents like microorganisms or their metabolites are used. One of the best biodefense strategies against the menace of bioterrorism is to develop capacity for early detection, prevention, and mitigation of these bio destructive agents. The impact of bioterrorism

through these agents is visible only after an incubation period, therefore a swift detection and identification of these organisms is of topmost priority. The use of information technology via the internet of things and biotechnology via bioinformatics offers effective solutions to dealing with any threat that might emanate from acts of bioterrorism. The goal of this current review therefore, is to bring to public consciousness the phenomenon of bioterrorism and application of knowledge in both biotechnology and information/communication technology as possible panacea. Keywords: Bioterrorism, Bio agents, Biotechnology, Information and communication technology.

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## **Agricultural strategies, food and nutrition issues and opportunities: A case study of Gwadabawa LGA of Sokoto; Northwest Nigeria**

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Majority of research on seasonality in food supply and nutritional status has been conducted in regions with harsh climate conditions especially in the northern Nigeria. This research was carried out in Gwadabawa LGA of Sokoto; Northwest Nigeria; an area where cereals are grown due to the suitable climate. Poor people's consumption and nutrition have not improved significantly as a result of agricultural development in Gwadabawa LGA. One factor is that consumption goals have not been explicitly included into policy and project design. A better understanding of how rural people in Gwadabawa LGA arrange their methods for getting household food is essential; external support should complement rather than detract from their activities. However, seasonal fluctuations in food availability were discovered in a considerable portion of the population, particularly three to four months before the main harvest in

2018. In comparison to the post-harvest phase, womenfolk lost around 3% of their weight during this time. In the lower socioeconomic group, preschool children's nutritional status deteriorated. These alterations also occurred during a period of intense agricultural labor, particularly for women. There are five parts of agricultural policy that, if incorporated into planning and implemented, should improve food consumption and nutrition. These are: first, a review of how export crops should be introduced and promoted so that food security is not jeopardized; second, a discussion of how export crops should be introduced and promoted so that food security is not jeopardized; and third, a discussion of how export crops should be introduced and promoted so that food security is not jeopardized. The paper discusses factors that influence the duration of maize stockpiles, as well as ways for managing them.

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## **Micro-propagation and development of a high yielding new bamboo line BFRI bamboo BB1 of Bangladesh**

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Bamboo is emerging as one of the most important 21<sup>st</sup> century crop, since it produces food and wood. It is one of the fastest growing, annually renewable and harvestable plants with highest productivity and short harvesting cycle. It has a great potential in poverty reduction, industrial and sustainable development in rural areas. It is also playing important roles for preserving our environment. Bangladesh has 37 bamboo species. Among them *Bambusa balcooa* (Roxb), local name (Borak bans) is one of the important thick wall village bamboo. Tissue culture protocol of *B. balcooa* was developed from branch nodal bud culture through direct regeneration and produced bamboo seedlings for mass propagation in 2002. *In vitro* multiple shoot production of a single shoot was optimized and observed a vigorous growth in different culture medium. Each shoot produced a mini clump

within 2-3 weeks with maximum shoots (20> nos/culture) in the culture vessels. The rooted shoots were transferred in soil for hardening under green house. Young mini clumps with 2-5 shoots each were divided for further proliferation and transferred to polybag for their growth. At the age of 10-12 weeks the new seedlings were ready for field trail. Field trails were done at different locations of the country in 2005. Performance of the tissue culture seedlings was observed and found promising. A three years old clump of BFRI bamboo BB1 produced maximum number of culms which was recorded as 30.4 nos in the field. This value is at least three times higher than the rhizome produced clump of the parental stock. Average culm height and diameter was recorded as 19.3m and 7.7cm respectively which was also higher than the rhizome produced clump of the parental stock.

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