

The correlation and determinants of cost-benefit analysis of measles vaccines among the medical centers providing Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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Preface: Measles is a largely contagious viral infection; vaccine- preventable conditions claim the lives of nearly 30 million people each time around the world, including 17 of children under the age of 5.

Methodology: This was a descriptive and cross-sectional disquisition. Retrospective data collection was used. We looked at medical centers that handed EPI administrations.

Results: Around 8 of the youths in the study were set up to have measles, according to the health center's records. There are an undetermined number of measles- infected children. Only 12 of those surveyed had entered the measles vaccine and the vast majority (88) had not entered the shot. According to statistical analysis, the study's r square value is $r = 0.35$, which is considered to be an intermediate direct relationship (Wastage of vaccine and total cost). It illustrates that if there's no system of checks and balances on vaccine waste, it could have an impact on the overall cost of the vaccination. Vaccines destruction shows a positive association with Cure destruction $x_2 = 438.8$ (p-value 0.002). The

breakage of vaccine vial $x_2 = 369.6$ (p-value 0.015), expiration of vaccines $x_2 = 1068$ (p-value 0.006), cold chain conservation $x_2 = 79.99$ (p-value 0.014) and force missing was $x_2 = 2646.9$ (p-value 0.004) showed statistical significance.

Conclusion: The elimination of any complaint would be contributed by the resembling factors one of that includes also fiscal state. In lower time and cost we can vaccinate the number of children and can achieve universal content of immunization.

Keywords: Cost Effectiveness, Epidemiology, Measles, Public Health, Vaccine.

Biography

Nimra M has completed her Doctor of Pharmacy at the age of 23 years from Quaid I Azam University, Pakistan. Later she had done Executive MBA in pharmaceutical marketing. And joined NIH in 2018 as scientific officer and served Biological Production Division as incharge Production and as a faculty of Pharmacology in allied college.

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Safety of tomotherapy in brain tumor patient with pacemaker in situ – A case report

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Due to the population ageing and growth, there is an increase in the incidence of cancer cases and cardiovascular conditions. Hence, there is a higher possibility of having both diseases in a single patient during their lifetime thus; patients with implantable cardiac rhythm devices undergo radiotherapy (RT) for cancer. Controlling dose to pacemaker in Tomotherapy is challenging as a result we describe this case of a female with a brain tumor and pacemaker and receiving tomotherapy. A 55-year-old female complained of headache, increased aggression and weakness in right arm and leg in the last 1 month. She later on had an episode of seizure for which she was taken to a nearby hospital. The brain MRI was then done showing a 91*61*66 mm lesion in left frontal lobe, involving the left insular cortex and left parasylvian temporal lobe. Histopathological exam showed Gemistocytic astrocytoma grade III tumor. In addition, the patient has a history of hypertension on regular treatment and a permanent pacemaker implant placed for intermittent complete heart block: the pacemaker is dual chamber and rate modulated of St Juid. A tomotherapy was planned with

trying to keep dose to pacemaker as low as possible as it can cause a real challenge: A dose of 60 Gy/30 # was planned along with concurrent chemotherapy. During treatment patient didn't suffer any cardiac event and had grade II skin reaction near left fronto-temporal region with loss of hair in that area. This case report showed that the patient was safely treated on tomotherapy with absence of any cardiac events when adjusting the radiation dose according to the pacemaker.

Key words: Tomotherapy; Pacemaker; Pacing-dependent; cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED); Radiation Therapy.

Biography

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Safety of traditional herbal medicine

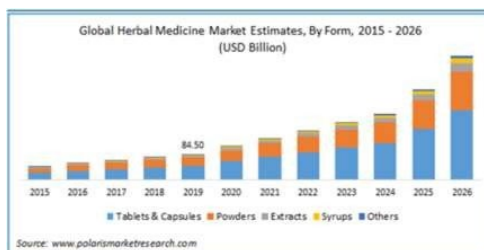
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Statement of the Problem: In recent years with ever-growing commercialization in the field of medicinal plants and herbal medicines, there has been an instant demand for quality control studies of the plants used in this system. The challenges are innumerable and enormous, making the global plant market unsafe. This talk seeks to enlighten physicians, pharmacists, consumers, and stakeholders in plant medicine on the need to establish quality parameters for the collection, handling, processing, and production of plant medicine as well; as employ such parameters in ensuring the safety of the global herbal market. The processes of good quality assurance and standardization of plant medicines and products will also be discussed.

Methodology and Theoretical Orientation: In the present study an attempt has been made to study the medicinal plants in general from the Selection of Medicinal Plants; Good Agricultural practices (GAP) ; Good Cultivation Practices (GCP); Good Field Collection Practices(GFCP) ; Technical Planning; population density; Geographical distribution; Topographical maps; collecting techniques and procedures; Source and Period of Collection; Identification; Storage; Chemical Standardization; Assay; Current Good Manufacturing Practices (C GMP); Pre clinical studies to Clinical Approach; Good Marketing Practice (GMP), with special reference to maintaining Standardization at each and every stage and subsequent production of quality raw botanical materials/products.

Findings: Different stages, i.e. Quality control studies of raw plant materials, Controlled studies for Method of Processing, Quality Control Studies of the finished product, and Standardization procedures at each stage from the birth of the plants up to its clinical application and marketing have been described.



Conclusion: To enlighten Physicians, Pharmacists, consumers, researchers and stakeholders in herbal medicine on the need to establish Quality parameters for the Collection, handling, processing and production of herbal medicine as well as employ such parameters in ensuring the safety of the global herbal market.

Biography

Mohammad Kamil was MS, MPhil, PhD, DSc, Chartered Chemist (UK) and Fellow Royal Society of Chemistry (London), worked in various capacities, as In-charge - Drug Standardization lab. CCRUM, Ministry of Health, India. He published more than 500 research papers in reputed journals and presentations at international conferences are at his credit, chaired a no. of scientific sessions, delivered talks as plenary and invited speaker at various International Conferences.

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Energy restriction dieting and weight loss: Comparing Intermittent energy restriction versus continuous energy restriction and intermittent fasting, on benefit and harm, between overweight and normal weight subject, review of evidence

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Statement of the Problem: Obesity pandemic and the lifestyle diseases it carry with connotation, has spurred many into dieting for not just body image conscious but health benefit. Dieting is a form of energy restriction (ER) which has different forms. This does not offer blanket benefit but risk like loss of fat free mass (FFM). A wide array of pattern of dieting is available but which is most suitable and risk free? Not just obese subject has interest but the normal weight subject as well hoping to gain some extra edge on health/beauty benefit.

Methodology and Theoretical Orientation: A Medline search from 1945-2015 using terms “intermittent” or “fasting” or “diet” or “energy restriction” linking with “body fat”, “body weight”, “hepatic fat”, “fat free mass”, “insulin sensitivity”, “insulin resistance”, “metabolic flexibility”. Trials included have at least 50% energy restriction. To compare weight loss and adherence, we include on RCTs where diets had been matched, for total energy intake. Theoretically is by using a commonly used qualitative and quantitative analysis through reviewing literature, clinical history, interview and observation and forming focus group to gather data. Using the security framework and lenses of analysis of the social science/behaviour to understand the fasting trend in our health conscious society.

Finding: Commonest dieting studied were the intermittent energy restriction (IER) which include: including two days consecutive 60-70% energy restriction, (with no or voluntary carry over 20% restriction for next five days cycle, translating into overall 35% per week); alternate day energy restriction of 60-70%(ADER); and alternate day total intermittent fasting (IF). The benefit for the obese subject in terms of weight loss, ability of preserving the weight loss (meaning at least 10% weight loss maintained at 12th month is much depending on level of support given) were comparable between IER and is energetic continuous energy restriction (CER). The compliance with IER is better than CER. The adiposity reduction was readily mobilized from the hepatic and abdominal over subcutaneous and intra-myocellular lipid store by 30% was comparable

between the two. Metabolic inflexibility is seen in all obese subjects. IER and IF does not cause hyperphagia/bing eating during non-restricted day, mood disturbance like depression, perturbation of thalamus-pituitary-gonadal axis, or ability to exercise, and thus is a relatively safe program except for muscle mass. Coming to the optimality of regiment, IER is preferable over IF due to better compliance. Timing of ER does not affect weight loss performance nor compliance. Given one meal a day, or spread that same amount out into 3 smaller meals achieve similar result. Weight loss through ER also helps to reduce general cancer risk especially for the obese.

Conclusion and Significance: This review theme is to compare benefit/risk of IER and CER. IER is preferable for better compliance although both give comparable benefit. To preserve muscle mass, all ER diet must have protein of over 1.2g/kg body weight and exercise simultaneously, especially for normal weight subject.

Recommendation: ER is not the recommended normal lifestyle but invaluable for the obese subject to loss weight, maintain it, compliance with the program in long term and stay healthy. For the normal weight subject it is not recommended to go for energy restricted dieting. Policy maker, NGO and health educator has a duty to inform public on balanced energy living with regular exercise is the best lifestyle to pursue even before been overweight.

Biography

David Ling Sien Ngan, is the member of KL Academy of Social Sciences, has his expertise and passion in improving healthcare delivery and health security of the individual, community and national economic wellbeing, especially through financial planning. He analyses not just as a doctor but through the lens of social scientist from the security perspective as a strategist and policy planner, where much work is done through qualitative analysis via very extensive literature review, augmented by clinical interview and physical assessment. Ageing challenges face more security dimension than just medical and, a constructivist society has a better security provision..

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The medicinal value of jujube, Chinese yam and other food

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Traditional Chinese medicine developed from the Eastern Han Dynasty to the Republic of China It covered 2000 years long time, and many food therapies played a great role. Food therapy is of great value in curing and conditioning the body. For example, pure natural food materials such as yam and jujube have been proved to have obvious therapeutic effect on the promotion of hematopoietic cells under the conditions of reasonable dosage and use method. This kind of food therapy is a good supplement and replacement to the regular treatment methods. With the development of new technology, the distance between the food industry and the drug industry is increasingly weakening the boundary. Some physical problems that cannot be cured by drugs have been solved by food therapy. This article describes the research on food and the beneficial effects of some natural foods after special

treatment. Through reasonable analysis methods and examples of objective clinical manifestations, the role of food in conditioning the body was confirmed. Finally, it summarizes the therapeutic effect and greater value of food, and looks forward to the future of food in providing better services to human beings

Biography

Bruce Xiong has completed his MaSc at his 33 years from Northeast University, China. He found a company which have mission to spread Chinese traditional medicine to the entire world. After training of Chinese traditional medicine in the year 2012, he spent 10 years in acupuncture and Chinese traditional medicine. He used traditional diagnosis/ listen to pulse etc. to over 10 thousand people. Over one hundred people which have disease and no effective from formal hospitals, then they recovered after traditional treatment from him. .

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Clearing the brain fog. A herbal self-care approach to cognitive problems in the menopause transition

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Sixty percent of women report problems with memory during menopausal transition, and these subjective complaints correlate with objective measures of cognitive performance. Although memory performance appears to return to baseline levels during the postmenopausal period, the average four year transition period means that women are likely to experience protracted memory problems. This study aimed to assess a three-month programme of self-administered extracts of rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*) on cognitive function in menopausal women reporting cognitive problems. A mixed factorial design was employed comparing rosemary aroma, rosemary water and control at baseline, intervention months 1, 2 and 3, and one month post intervention. All cognitive data were collected online using proprietary software.

127 working peri- and post-menopausal women aged 45-60 in the UK. All were going through a natural menopause and reported experiencing consistently problematic concentration and memory problems in the previous 4 weeks or longer. Participants were randomly allocated to one of three groups: rosemary aroma (daily inhalation of the aroma of rosemary essential oil for 20 minutes each day for 3 months, n=43), rosemary water (daily consumption of 100ml rosemary extract water each day for 3 months, n=43) or a control group

(no intervention, n=44).

The assessment software assesses attention, vigilance, working-, spatial- and secondary memory, and executive function. Measures of accuracy and reaction time for each task were recorded.

A number of significant effects of the interventions were found for reaction time and accuracy on aspects of memory and attention. Small to medium effect sizes being observed for both interventions compared to the control condition, and a number of these were sustained into the post intervention period.

Biography

Mark gained his Psychology degree with first class honours in 1995, winning the British Psychological Society undergraduate project prize. He was awarded a PhD in 1999 based his work investigating the impact of breathing pure oxygen on human cognition. Moving into herbs and essential oils in 2003 Mark has published studies investigating Lavender, Sage and Peppermint among others. His focus however, has always returned to Rosemary. Mark is the Head of the Department of Psychology at Northumbria University in the UK, where he leads a team of 90 academic staff delivering high quality research and education to over 2000 students.

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Potency of mantra (incantation) in ayurveda - A conceptual study

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Ayurveda supports the health care in three ways of treatment modalities. i.e. daivavyapashraya, yuktivyapashraya and satwavajaya. Among the trividha chikitsa, the concept of daivavyapashraya is the most neglected and misunderstood concept. Though being carried out in different parts of nation, as a religious belief, the scientific principles are unexplored. Daivavyapashraya chikitsa involves mantra, aushadhi, mani, mangal, bali, upahar, homa, niyam upawas, swastyam, pranipat, gyanam etc. Among all of the above, mantra (incantation) is the most commonly used modality since ages. Mantra has been explained in both swasthya and atura in the classics. From the collection of medicine to preparation and management reciting mantra has been highlighted. Mantras are the sacred words having spiritual potency, i.e. the sound, a combination or a sequence of sound develop spontaneously. Their power is not in the word themselves, but in the sound, vibration created when they are uttered verbally. Mantra-

the sound therapy, of healing effect on body mind and soul through the movement of tongue, the mouth and it changes the chemical in brain that releases the brain wave, detoxify the mind, and cleanse the cellular toxins. Mantra instills confidence, improve concentration and sound therapy is the medicine of future, Sound as a carrier wave of consciousness protects us from several diseases and reforms the future. Though this therapy is not practiced routinely it is a potential area of Ayurveda which can be applied. So it is a need of hour to explore the fundamental principles of mantra chanting.

Biography

Aarti Chande has completed her post-graduation from Muniyal Institute of Ayurveda Medical sciences, Manipal, Karnataka, India in the branch of Kaya Chikitsa. She has completed her dissertation work on "clinical evaluation of Vartaku gutika and Chitrakadi vati in the management of Grahani (IBS)" and has published two articles, various paper presentation in conferences.

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The outbreak of the Novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-Cov-2): A review of the current global status

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Introduction: Covid-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. In December 2019, this new virus and disease started in Wuhan, China and subsequently, the virus spread widely across the world. By 2nd of October 2020, covid-19 affected (34,079,542) of the confirmed cases, (1,015,963) confirmed deaths and 235 countries and territories with cases. Most individuals infected with the covid-19 virus will develop mild to moderate respiratory distress and recover without the need of special intervention.

Amplification of viral RNA by (real time) reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) is the current gold standard test for confirmation of infection. Many drugs are currently used in the management of the disease (antiviral, corticosteroids, immunotherapy, antibodies therapy and others). Currently there is no approved vaccine for the SARS-Cov-19.

Objectives: the current review article aim to bring a summarized up-to-date source of information regarding the recent novel SARS-CoV-2 from the most recent published

researches and to facilitate the access to information and a better understanding of this pandemic

Methodology: The current review article brings collected information from different articles published since the beginning of the pandemic of the 2019 novel coronavirus. We have searched; Pubmed, NCBI, NLM and other databases and information was collected from different types of studies

Conclusion: Knowledge about the 2019 novel coronavirus remains limited and more steps have to be taken to control the disease Governments and health authorities are under increased pressure to control the covid-19 spreading and the scientific community need to work harder on researched in order to find a treatment and vaccine for the coronavirus Further studies are needed to fill the existing gaps in this epidemic knowledge.

Biography

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