08:30-09:00 | Registrations

09:00-09:30 | Introduction

09:30-09:50 | COFFEE BREAK

09:50-11:50 | MEETING HALL 01
KEYNOTE LECTURES

11:50-13:10 | MEETING HALL 01
Talks On:
- Case Studies of Various Emerging Diseases
- Classification of Emerging Diseases
- Diagnosis and Prevention
- Rare Infectious Diseases

13:10-13:15 | GROUP PHOTO

13:15-14:00 | LUNCH BREAK

14:00-16:00 | MEETING HALL 01
Talks On:
- Infectious Diseases in Children
- Maternal Infectious Diseases
- Infectious Diseases in Animals

16:00-16:20 | COFFEE BREAK

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09:00-10:30
Meeting Hall 01
KEYNOTE LECTURES

10:30-10:50 COFFEE BREAK

10:50-12:50
MEETING HALL 01
Talks On:
- Gastrointestinal Infections
- Dermatological Infectious Diseases
- Zoonotic Ailments

12:50-13:35 LUNCH BREAK

13:35-15:55
MEETING HALL 01
Talks On:
- Air borne, Vector Borne and Food Borne Infections
- Antimicrobial Agents
- Current Research and Advancements
- Plant Pathology and Disease Control

15:55-16:15 COFFEE BREAK

MEETING HALL 01 (16:15-17:00)
Poster Presentations

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*National Institute of Virology India*
Glance of Emerging Diseases Conferences

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Barcelona Attractions

- Casa Batllo
- Barrio Gotico
- Camp Nou Stadium
- Park Guell
- Tibidabo
- Picasso Museum
- La Barceloneta
- Las Sagrada Familia
- Montjuic Castle
- La Barceloneta
10th International Conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases

Theme: Research Reformulate: Latest Perspective in Curing Infectious Diseases

December 02-03, 2019 | Barcelona, Spain

AGENDA
Title: Nitisinone in the treatment of Alkaptonuria

Olatunde, O.A
Dalhousie University, Canada

Introduction: Health is the pulse of a city’s well-being and the most important asset of any city is the health of its citizens. Today, 130 million more people are said to reside in urban slums. Aim: This paper contends that unhealthy communities of slum dwellers predispose them to diseases and ill-health. Slum residents’ exposure to vector-borne diseases in their communities is a precursor to poor quality of life. The paper utilizes the ecological perspective as a theoretical approach that emphasizes the interaction between and interdependence of factors within and across all levels of a health problem; and highlights people’s interactions with their physical and socio-cultural environments. Methods: Using an observational research methodology, authors obtained information of the health of the slum residents’ of Oko Oba. Secondary data was obtained from existing literature in books, journal articles and reports. Results: It was observed that the major latrine was an open area close to the lagoon which also serves as the garbage dump. Conclusion: Slums constitute breeding grounds for diseases and eradication of this type of community might not be feasible.

Title: The disturbed inflammatory homeostasis by chronic HIV infection in AIDS patients primes lethal sepsis upon subsequent infection

Tie Fu Liu
Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center, China

Although the combined antiretroviral therapy significantly improved the clinical outcomes of HIV/AIDS patients, the severe inflammatory sepsis developed from the next infection became the leading cause of HIV/AIDS-related death. This is resulted from the inflammatory priming of chronic HIV infection, which is characterized by the glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1) over-expression, hyperactivity of glycolysis in innate immune cells and constant pro-inflammatory status. The underlying knowledge how the immunometabolic change during HIV infection primes severe inflammatory sepsis is incomplete. We report here that the imbalance of pro- and anti-inflammatory signaling is responsible for the priming of AIDS-related sepsis. Upon activation of TLR4 receptor by bacterial endotoxin.

Title: Epidemiological profile of imported malaria in Morocco between 2011 and 2016

Houda Moumni Abdou
Ministry of health of Morocco, Morocco

Background: Malaria remains a major public health problem and a real threat to global health. According to WHO, in 2015, there was an estimate of 212 million malaria cases with 429,000 deaths worldwide. Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted on reported cases from the surveillance system of parasitic diseases at the Directorate of Epidemiology and Disease Control between 2011 and 2016. Frequencies and proportions were calculated on socio-demographics data and trends. Results: Our records showed a total of 2422 imported malaria cases including 26 deaths. The 3-year moving average reveals a slight constant trend increase (2%). Imported malaria was predominant among Moroccans (82.3%) than foreigners (17.7%). Males were over represented with a sex ratio of 12.2:1. The disease was reported by both civilian and military sectors (56% versus 44%).
**Title: Emerging Infections - A Never Ending Threat**

**Faryal Khamis**
Royal Hospital, Oman

**Introduction:** Historical information, microbial sequencing and phylogenetic constructions make it clear that infectious diseases have been emerging and reemerging over millennia and those emergences are driven by numerous factors. **Findings:** Notably, 60 to 80 percent of new human infections likely originated in animals. Most other emerging/reemerging diseases result from human-adapted infectious agents that genetically acquire heightened transmission and/or pathogenic characteristics such as multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant (MDR and XDR) tuberculosis. **Conclusion:** Many of these emerging/reemerging infections whether or not proceed to outbreaks, attract global attention and require significant international effort to monitor and contain. Microbial advantages can be met and overcome only by aggressive vigilance, ongoing dedicated research, and rapid development and deployment of such countermeasures as surveillance tools, diagnostics, drugs, and vaccines.

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**Title: Emergence of Elizabethkingia meningoseptica and Ralstonia picketti in Critically Ill Patients – innocent bystanders or potential threat?**

**Marian Dimabuyu St.**
Luke’s Medical Center, Philippines

*Elizabethkingia meningoseptica* and *Ralstonia picketti* are both gram-negative bacilli of relatively low virulence that is ubiquitously found in hospital environments and as such, they have been associated with various nosocomial infections. Immunocompromised individuals are particularly at increased risk for developing severe infections and associated with high mortality rates partly due to multidrug resistance. We described here 2 cases of *E. meningoseptica* bacteremia and 2 cases of hospital acquired pneumonia with *R. picketti* showing resistance to multiple antibiotics, ensuing treatment and investigation in our institution. Over a period of 4 months, two critically ill patients were positive for *E. meningoseptica* from blood cultures. Isolates were identified using rpoB sequence cluster analysis.

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**Title: Enterovirus D-68 in Cuban patients with Acute Respiratory Tract infections.**

**Mayra Muné**
Institute of Tropical of Medicine, Cuba

The aim of the present investigation was to study the prevalence of Enterovirus D-68 in clinical samples received at the National Reference Laboratory of Influenza and other Respiratory Virus in order to obtain a better understanding of the role of Enterovirus D-68 in patients with Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI). We studied 11129 clinical samples (nasopharyngeal swaps, bronquial aspirate and lung tissue from necropsy). Molecular diagnosis of enterovirus respiratory virus was performed using Multiplex Real time PCRs (Coiras et al; 2004). RNA was extracted from clinical specimens by using the QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions, then Multiplex Real time- PCRs assay was used for the detection of enterovirus viral RNA using primers and probes that amplified a VP1-VP2 proteins previously reported (Brittain-Long et al., 2008).
Title: Causes of admission and outcome of HIV patients in Kuth

Background: HIV is one of the major problems worldwide in health system and this shown by the huge number of HIV infected people. Objective: The objective of this study was to identify the causes of admissions and outcome of HIV patients among patient admitted in Internal medicine department of (KUTH) Kigali University Teaching Hospital over a one-year period from January 2015 to December 2015. Methods: A retrospective study with quantitative strategy of data analysis, HIV cases were identified from the admission register of medical wards of Internal medicine department of KUTH Results: There were 153 patients: 101 males and 52 females. Where the youngest was 17 and the oldest was 84 years with a median age is 40. Conclusion: This study showed that HIV patients were admitted in KUTH primarily due to HIV related diseases and they were associated with a high mortality.

Title: Incidence of Multidrug-Resistant Organism Among Children Admitted to Pediatric Intensive Care Unit in a Developing Country

Aim: Multidrug-resistant infections are an increasingly common condition particularly in critical care units. This study aimed to determine the incidence and types of resistant bacteria acquired in a pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) of a university hospital. Methods: A prospective study was conducted during the year 2016. All children aged below 16 years were studied for infection development and pattern of susceptibility to various groups of antibiotics. Results: A total of 264 patients were admitted to the PICU: 16 patients had community-acquired infection (CAI), 23 had hospital-acquired infection, and 24 patients had PICU-acquired infection (with 36 episodes) Conclusion: The incidence of resistant bacteria especially gram-negative pathogens was very high in the PICU. The top three resistant organisms of concern were Klebsiella, Acinetobacter, and Pseudomonas.

Title: Neglected tropical disease and response at community level: The situation of Ethiopia

Abstract: Since the launch of the federal Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Master Plan in 2013, significant achievements have been made in putting in place structures at the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) to coordinate NTD programing. Disease mapping has been completed for lymphatic filariasis and almost completed for trachoma, soil transmitted helminthiasis, schistosomiasis, and onchocerciasis. Some districts remain unmapped for onchocerciasis in hypo-endemic areas. Mass drug administration (MDA) and community mobilization has been introduced in 600 districts. In some districts MDA has been stopped for trachoma or Onchocerciasis as the prevalence reduced below the minimum threshold level. The intervention is seeking to establish closer collaboration with WASH sector in order to sustain the achievement.
Title: Global Stability of Malaria Transmission Dynamics Model with Logistic Growth

Abadi Abay
Raya University, Ethiopia

Abstract: Mathematical models become important and popular tools to understand the dynamics of the disease and give an insight to reduce the impact of malaria burden within the community. Thus, this paper aims to apply a mathematical model to study global stability of malaria transmission dynamics model with logistic growth. Analysis of the model applies scaling and sensitivity analysis and sensitivity analysis of the model applied to understand the important parameters in transmission and prevalence of malaria disease. We derive the equilibrium points of the model and investigated their stabilities. The results of our analysis have shown that if $R_0 \leq 1$, then the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable, and the disease dies out; if $R_0 > 1$, then the unique endemic equilibrium point is globally asymptotically stable and the disease persists within the population.

Title: Prevalence of malaria and typhoid co-infection among out patients attending ijanikin health center, Ijanikin, Lagos State, Nigeria

Ajayi Jacob Babasola
Ogun State Institute of Technology
Nigeria

Malaria and salmonella infections are endemic especially in developing countries; however malaria and salmonella co-infection is a rare entity with high mortality. An association between malaria and typhoid fever was first described in 1862 in North America as an entity called typho-malaria fever (Smith, 1982). A study was carried out on patients clinically diagnosed of malaria and typhoid at Otto Ijanikin health center, Lagos State, Nigeria to verify the degree of relationship between malaria and typhoid fever. A total number of 200 patients were sampled. Widal kit and Rapid diagnostic were used for typhoid and malaria diagnoses respectively. Plasmodium falciparum was the only parasite used to indicate the presence of malaria in the patients. The study indicated that out of 200 patients, 50 (25%) were positive for malaria of which 16 (32%) were male while 34 (68%) were female.

Title: Circulation of avian influenza a (h5n6) virus in North Central Vietnam, 2016-2017

Pham Minh Hang,
National Institute of Veterinary Research, Vietnam

Since 2013, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N6 viruses have emerged in poultry and caused sporadic infections in humans in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. These viruses have spread rapidly via migratory wild waterbirds and have evolved through reassortment with prevailing local low pathogenicity AI viruses (AIVs). We aimed to investigate the present of H5 viruses in wild waterbirds and the risks of viral transmission between wild waterbirds and domestic ducks in Vietnam. Samples were tested through real-time RT-PCR and sequencing to detect and characterize AIVs. Among 955 pairs of oral-pharyngeal and cloacal swab samples from hunter-harvested birds, free-ranging, backyards and live market ducks, 56 (5.9%) were positive for M gene of type A influenza virus, including 7 (0.7%) H5N6 AIVs. These H5N6 AIV isolates were from healthy appearing heron (n=1) and waterfowl (n=6) and possess the basic amino acid motif at the HA1-HA2 cleavage site.
Title: Effect of Sub Lethal Doses of Thiamethoxam (A Pesticide) on Hemato-Biochemical Values in Cockerels

Carina Schey  
University of Groningen,  
The Netherlands

The objective of the current study was to find out the toxic effects of sub lethal doses of thiamethoxam on adult poultry birds. For this purpose, a total of 40 cockerels having an age of about 14 weeks were procured from local market and divided into five equal groups. Birds were kept in wire cages under standard management conditions. Birds were given Thiamethoxam @ 250, 500, 750 and 1000mg/kg BW to group A, B, C and D, respectively. Group E served as a control. Blood and serum samples were collected at 15 th and 30 th day of experiment and analyzed for the various hematological (TEC, TLC, Hb and PCV) and biochemical parameters (total proteins, albumin, globulin, creatinine, blood urea, ALT and AST). The data thus collected were subjected to ANOVA through M-Stat software. Results thus obtained indicated that the sub lethal doses of thiamethoxam reduced significantly (P<0.05)

Title: The effect of amantadine on an ion channel protein from Chikungunya virus

Debajit Dey  
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi,  
India

Viroporins like influenza A virus M2, hepatitis C virus p7, HIV-1 Vpu and picornavirus 2B associate with host membranes, and create hydrophilic corridors, which are critical for viral entry, replication and egress. The 6K proteins from alphaviruses are conjectured to be viroporins, essential during egress of progeny viruses from host membranes, although the analogue in Chikungunya Virus (CHIKV) remains relatively uncharacterized. Using a combination of electrophysiology, confocal and electron microscopy, and molecular dynamics simulations we show for the first time that CHIKV 6K is an ion channel forming protein that primarily associates with endoplasmic reticulum (ER) membranes. The ion channel activity of 6K can be inhibited by amantadine, an antiviral developed against the M2 protein of Influenza A virus; and CHIKV infection of cultured cells can be effectively inhibited in presence of this drug.

Title: A matched case-control study to ass the association of chikungunya severity among blood groups and other determinants in Tesseneey, Gash Barka Zone, Eritrea

Samsom Mehari Giliu  
Eritrea

Objectives: A total of 1074 suspected chikungunya cases were reported in Tesseneey Province, Gash Barka region, Eritrea during an outbreak.  
Methods: A sex-matched and age-matched case-control study was conducted during the outbreak. For each case, one control subject had been selected from the mild Chikungunya cases. Along the same line of argument, a second control subject had also been designated through which neighborhood of cases were analyzed, scrutinized and appeared to scheme of comparison. Time is always the most sacrosanct element in pursuance of any study. Results: In this outbreak, 137 severe suspected chikungunya cases and 137 mild chikungunya suspected patients and 137 controls free of chikungunya from the neighborhood of cases were analyzed. Non-O individuals compared to those with O blood group indicated as significant with p value of 0.002.
Title: Impact on Mini Leprosy Elimination campaign (MLEC) in Rupandehi District Nepal

**Background:** In Nepal, 180,000 cases treated with MDT since 1982, about >30,000 cases leprosy related disability and around 3000 new cases every year diagnose. **Methodology:** More than 51 percent population from 10 palikas covered out of 16 palikas in Rupandehi. Total 149 trained health workers involved the leprosy diagnosis and 838 Male volunteers/FCHVs mobilizing for door to door visit after orientation. **Result:** Total 1110 suspected leprosy were referred in health institution from door to door survey and 62 confirm diagnose leprosy by trained health workers with reconfirming. Female proportion among detected cases were 37.09% and child were 3.22%. Disability grade II is 25.80% among detected cases which is significantly higher than national and district figures. **Conclusion:** This intervention expose the hidden cases on those 3 days campaign activities including awareness programme.

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Title: First molecular evidence and genetic characterization of Coxiella burnetii and Candidatus Midichloria mitochondrii in Ixodid ticks infesting Tunisian dromedaries

**Tick-borne disease constitutes** a serious challenge associated to human and animals illnesses, economic losses and control measure. As well as other ruminants, camels in arid area are involved in these infections as host and/or carrier. The current study, reported infection of ticks infesting Tunisian dromedaries (Camelus dromedarius) by Coxiella burnetii and the endosymbiotic bacteria Candidatus Midichloria mitochondrii. A total of 327 non-engorged ticks, including 160 Hyalomma dromedarii (49%), 158 H. impeltatum (48.3%) and 9 H. excavatum (2.7%) removed from 412 one humped dromedaries were subjected to PCR amplification using specific primers. Coxiella burnetii and C.M. mitochondrii DNA were detected in 3.6% (12/327) and 8% (26/327) of tested ticks, respectively.