

1<sup>st</sup> Symposium of  
Faculty of Medicine  
"New Era in Applied Medical Researches"



Under Patronage of

Prof. Dr. Sedik Afifi  
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Dean of Faculty of Medicine  
Merit University

Symposium Coordinator  
Dr. Hassan Elalaf



HELD as online event  
IN MERIT UNIVERSITY

7th June, 2021  
10:30-18:30 hs

Guest Speakers

Prof. Dr. Faisal Radwan



**Affiliation:** Medical University of South Carolina (Microbiology and Immunology) & Center of Coastal Environmental Health and Biomolecular Research (US-NOAA), Charleston, SC, USA.  
**Lecture title:** "COVID-19 Pandemic Response: Global Challenges and Outcome"

Prof. Dr. Ayman Nafady

**Affiliation:** King Saud University, KSA - Skill Development Trainer -  
PhD- Temple University, Australia  
**Lecture title:** "Keeping workforce motivated in Covid-9 times"



Prof. Dr. Ahmad Ghallab



**Affiliation:** Head of the Junior Group Intravital Toxicology, Leibniz  
Research Centre for Working Environment and Human Factors  
**Lecture title:** Functional Intravital Imaging of the Liver: New Insights into Disease Pathogenesis"

Symposium  
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Scientific committee

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Prof. Dr. Helal Fouad Hatta  
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## Welcome Message

Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of Merit University, it's our pleasure and honor to invite you to actively participate in the 1<sup>st</sup> symposium of Faculty of Medicine which will be conducted as on line event on the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, Sohag , Egypt. This symposium is a prestigious on line event, organized to provide a forum for scholars, health practitioners, scientists and students in medical field in order to gain better understanding of the most crucial issues and to present their research discoveries with global experts.

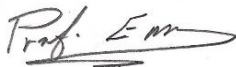
The focus of the conference will discuss the new era in applied researches in basic and clinical sciences in medicine in addition to the global pandemic COVID 19.

Interesting lectures by eminent professors from different universities as well as free papers in all fields and discussion will be done.

We hope you will share as what we expect from one of the most informative updated scientific symposium.

Sincerely,

*Prof. Eman E Abu-Dief*



*Dean of Faculty of Medicine*

*Merit University*

## Symposium Time Table

### Opening Session 10:00 – 10:30

1. **Prof / Eman Abu-Deif**, Symposium General Secretary - Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Merit University
2. **Dr. Mahmoud Fahmy Mansour**, Sohag doctors syndicate
3. **Prof. Mansour El-Mansy** , Advisor to the Minister of Higher education for Merit University .
4. **Prof. Dr Sawsan Morsy**, Symposium President - President of Merit University
5. **Prof. Dr. Sedik Afifi** , Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Merit University

### Session A 10:30-12:00

#### Chairpersons:

1. **Prof. Eman S Fayez** ,dean of Faculty of Physical Therapy, Merit University
2. **Prof. Hamdy M Hussein**, former dean of Faculty of Medicine, SVU
3. **Prof. Gamal Saleh**, dean of Faculty of Clinical Pharmacy, Merit University
4. **Prof. Mohammed El-Gedawy**, prof. of Anesthesia, King Saud University
5. **Prof. Maha Helal**, former head of Forensic Department, Sohag University

Speakers:

10 minutes each

**1- COVID-19 Pandemic Response : Global challenges and Outcome.**

❖ **Presenter:**

Prof. Dr .Faisal Radwan .Medical university of South Carolina ( Microbiology and Immunology ) & Centre of Coastal Environmental Health and Bimolecular Research (US-NOAA), Charleston ,SC,USA .

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**2- “ Keeping Workforce motivated in Covid\_19 times”**

❖ **Presenter :**

Prof . Dr.Ayman Nafady

Prof. at RMIT University , Australia - Trainer in London Institute of Skills Development .

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**3- COVID-19 and Male Reproductive Health**

❖ **Presenter**

Prof. Ramadan Saleh

Professor of Dermatology, Andrology and Venerology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.

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**4- Opportunistic infections with Covid -19**

❖ **Presenter**

Prof. Nada Abdelmohsen Mohamed Abdelaziz

Professor of Microbiology and Immunology , Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University

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**5- Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic curfew (lockdown) On the Medicolegal Aspects of Trauma in Sohag Governorate: a Comparative Retrospective Study**

❖ **Presenter**

Dr. Reda Mohammed Elsayed

Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, Sohag University

## **6 - Liver Injury with COVID-19: Laboratory and Histopathological Outcome. Systematic review and Meta-analysis**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Sherine A.Elsherif**

*Lecturer of Histology, Faculty of Medicine ,Sohag University*

## **7- Cerebral venous thrombosis as a presentation of COVID-19 infection in young females.**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Ahmed I. Abdel-bary**

*Lecturer of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Merit University.*

Discussion for Session

15 minutes

Break

5 Minutes

### **Session B 12:00-2:00**

Chairpersons:

1. Prof. Alaa Redwan, Prof. and chairman of Liver , G.I.T Surgery, and Laparo-endoscopy Units, Sohag University
2. Prof. Mahmoud Resk Fayed, Head of OB/GYn Department, Banha University
3. Prof. Nabil Y Salah El-Deen, prof. of Pediatric Surgery, Sohag University
4. Prof. Kamal El-Sharkawy, prof. of Facio-maxillary Surgery, Sohag University
5. Prof. Soheir Ali Mohamed, head of Forensic Department

**Speakers:**

**10 minutes each**

## **1- Management of post cholecystectomy biliary injuries; Yield of 25 years' experience in major referral centers.**

❖ **Presenter**

**Prof. Alaa A. Redwan**

*Prof. and chairman of Liver , G.I.T Surgery, and Laparo-endoscopy Units, Sohag University*

## **2 -Urinary incontinence in women - current practice and future research disciplines.**

❖ **Presenter**

**Prof. Fawzy Farag**

*Assistant prof. of Urology, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, United Kingdom.*

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## **3- Surgical management of traumatic pancreatic injuries**

❖ **Presenter**

**Prof Ashraf El-Badry**

*Assistant prof. of Hepato- biliary Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

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## **4- Nebulized Magnesium Sulfate for Treatment of Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of Newborn: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Elsayed Abdelkreem**

*Assistant prof. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

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## **5- ENDOMETRIAL LEUKEMIA INHIBITING FACTOR (LIF) AND INTEGRIN $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 3 (ITG $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 3) EXPRESSION AFTER KISSPEPTIN TRIGGER OF OVULATION IN MICE.**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Amr Othman Abdelkareem**

*Lecturer of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine , Sohag University.*

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## **6- Retromolar Intubation A small Trick... A big Solution**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Mahmoud Sobhy Allam**

*Assistant lecturer of General surgery , Faculty of Medicine, sohag University*

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**7- Evaluation of the safety and efficacy of platelet rich plasma in treatment of patients with chronic telogen effluvium: a randomized controlled, patient blind, evaluator blind, clinical trial.**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Amr Abdelhamed**

*Lecturer of Dermatology, Venereology and Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

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**8- Minimal invasive techniques in the treatment of the intussusception (hydrostatic pressure versus laparoscopic treatment)**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Mohamed Ramadan Mohamed**

*Assistant lecturer of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

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**9- AB-CHMINACA, Acute Toxicity in Rats**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Rasha Elhaddad Ali Mousa**

*Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

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**10- Validity of Vital Signs, Coma Scales and Modified APACHE Score in Prediction of Prognosis and Outcome of Acutely Poisoned Patients**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Meray Medhat Shokry Zagahary**

*Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

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**Discussion for Session**

**15 minutes**

**Break**

**5 Minutes**

## Session C 2:00- 3:30

### Chairpersons:

1. Prof. Ayman Ghallab, prof. of Histology, Zagazig University
2. Prof. Mahmoud Hamed Mohamed, Dean of Faculty of Clinical Pharmacy, Baha University.
3. Prof. Hoda M Abd El-Aziz, prof. of Anatomy, Asuit University
4. Prof. Eman El-Nashar, Prof. of Histology, King Kaled University
5. Prof. Yaser M Ashour, prof. of Physiology, Egyptian Russian University

### Speakers

10 minutes each

#### 1- **functional intravital imaging of the liver : new insights into disease pathogenesis**

❖ **Presenter**

**Prof. Ahmed Ghallab**

*Head of the junior group intravital toxicology ,Leibniz research center for working environment and Human Factors, Germany.*

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#### 2- **human Myometrial Interstitial Cajal like Cell (Telocyte) in Preterm and Full Term Labour: Histological and Immunohistochemical Study.**

❖ **Presenter**

**Prof. Hoda mohammed Elsayed**

*Assistant prof. of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University .*

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#### 3- **Junctional Rab13-binding protein (JRAB) regulates cell spreading via filamins**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr . Ahmed Alamir Mahmoud Abdallah**

*Lecturer of Medical Biochemistry , Faculty of Medicine ,Sohag University.*



**4- Histological and clinical evaluation of striae distensea treatment by combined microneedling with topical application of platelet-rich plasma versus microneedling alone**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Sahar Mohamed Gebril**

*Lecturer of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

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**5-A Morphologic and Morphometric Study of the greater palatine foramen: An osteological study in Upper Egypt**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Abeer Fareed**

*Lecturer of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

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**6- Mangosteen Can Improve Steatohepatitis Through Modulating Inflammatory and Autophagy/Apoptosis Cell Injury: an Animal Model Study**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Samira Mahmoud Mohamed**

*Assistant lecturer of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

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**7- Antagonistic Activities of Cell-Free Supernatants of Lactobacilli Against Extended-Spectrum  $\beta$ -Lactamase Producing Klebsiella pneumoniae and Pseudomonas aeruginosa**

❖ **Presenter**

**Dr. Osama Farouk Hassanein**

*Pharmacist in Drug Research Center, Assiut University.*

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**Closing Session 3:30 – 4:00**

**Overview of the symposium and awards**

## Symposium Abstracts

1

Title : COVID-19 Pandemic Response : Global challenges and Outcome.

**Presenter:** Prof. Dr .Faisal Radwan .

*Medical university of South Carolina ( Microbiology and Immunology ) & Centre of Coastal Environmental Health and Bimolecular Research (USNOAA), Charleston ,SC,USA .*

### **Abstract :**

The novel coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has been the biggest challenge that exposed so many vulnerabilities in public health and social systems around the world. Both poor and wealthy countries are struggling to cope with the pandemic. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that usually cause mild to moderate upper-respiratory tract illnesses, like the common cold. In the past two decades, however, three new coronaviruses have emerged from animal reservoirs over the past two decades to cause serious and widespread illness and death (1).

SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV) emerged in November 2002 and caused severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). SARS has been eradicated by 2004. Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) transmitted from an animal reservoir in camels, which was identified in September 2012, and continues to cause sporadic and localized outbreaks.

The third novel coronavirus to emerge in this century was the most contagious of all, SARS-CoV-2, causing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The virus emerged from China in December 2019. The disease, later named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), subsequently spread globally, and was declared as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020 (2). In the first three months, COVID-19 emerged in 114 countries, nearly one million people were infected, and 50,000 died. Despite the lower case fatality rate, the overall number of deaths from COVID-19 far outweighs SARS or MERS.

The suddenness and large scale outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has been a big wake-up call to test global response. It shows that even the strongest, well-resourced, and prepared health systems are vulnerable when facing an abrupt shock. This work discusses health and social challenges during COVID-19, lessons learned so far, and current biomedical and technological outcomes for future preparedness and response.

2

**Title :** “ Keeping Workforce motivated in Covid\_19 times”

**Presenter:** Dr.Ayman Nafady

*Professor of Nanomaterials/renewable energy at the universities of King Saud, SA, Sohag, Egypt and RMIT, Australia & Regional consultant/trainer at London Institute of Skills Development, London UK*

**Abstract :**

The unprecedented pandemic of COVID-19 has caused people all over the world to feel the negative side effects of working remotely. There is the mundanity of staying indoors, mixed with the emotional pressure of new family arrangements and the economic pressure of people losing their jobs. All these elements create many issues that can drain the motivation of the most optimistic of workforce and students, particularly medicine students. In this talk, I will present the seven most effective skills needed by university students and employees for achieving best performance in this Challenging time. The new concepts associated with these survival Skills along with the power of positive thinking are considered as promising approaches to reduce stress and build resilience for our students.

3

**Title :** COVID-19 and Male Reproductive Health

**Presenter :** Prof. Ramadan Saleh

*Professor of Dermatology, Andrology and Venerology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

**Abstract :**

In late December 2019, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) outbreak occurred in Wuhan, PR China. It is a high contagious virus that has threatened human health worldwide. The SARS-CoV-2 infection, termed COVID-19, causes rapidly developing lung lesions that can lead to multiple organ failure in a short period.

The virus employs the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor for entry into human cells. ACE2 is expressed on different organs, which is raising a concern as to whether these organs can be infected by the virus or not. The testis appears to be an organ enriched with levels of ACE2. Invasion of SARS-CoV-2 to the spermatogonia, Leydig cells and Sertoli cells can lead to alteration of sex-related hormones and impairment of gonadal function. Once infected, changes in ACE2 signaling pathways followed by oxidative stress may lead to abnormal sperm motility, DNA fragmentation and subsequently male infertility. Additionally, the invasion of the male reproductive tract with SARS-CoV-2 may lead to the formation of anti-sperm antibodies (ASA) and subsequently immunological infertility. The objective of this review is to explore the existing evidence on SARS-CoV-2 invasion of the male reproductive system, and to provide insights into different possible mechanisms of involvement of male genital tract.

4

**Title :** Opportunistic infections with Covid -19

**Presenter :** Prof. Nada Abdelmohsen Mohamed Abdelaziz

*Professor of Microbiology and Immunology , Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

**Abstract :**

**Aim\_:** Awareness of the opportunistic infections with corona virus specially of fungal co-infection . **Material and Methods:** People with severe COVID-19, such as those in an intensive care unit (ICU), are particularly vulnerable to bacterial and fungal infections. **Results :** The most common fungal infections in patients with COVID-19 include aspergillosis or invasive candidiasis.1–6 These fungal co-infections are reported with increasing frequency and can be associated with

severe illness and death. **Conclusion** : Awareness of the possibility of fungal co-infection is essential to reduce delays in diagnosis and treatment in order to help prevent severe illness and death from these infections.

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5

**Title** : Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic curfew (lockdown) On the Medicolegal Aspects of Trauma in Sohag Governorate: a Comparative Retrospective Study.

**Presenter** : Reda Mohammed Elsayed

*Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, Sohag University*

**Abstract** :

**Aim** : Assess for variation in the medicolegal aspects of different trauma cases attended Sohag University hospitals during the COVID-19 pandemic and curfew (lockdown) imposed by the government on 24 March 2020 and their outcome in comparison with those in the same period in the preceding year 2019. **Material and Methods** : The current study is retrospective descriptive one depends on analysis of data collected from the records of Emergency and Surgery Departments, Sohag University hospitals. the data was collected from two time periods, of equal duration from 1st April 2020- 30th May 2020 which represent (the study group) and from 1st April 2019-30th May 2019 as (control group) **Results** : There was no significant statistical difference between the study group and control group. Where the mean of age in study group was 25.6 years while it was in the control group 23.2 years. As regard gender, there was significant statistical difference between the study group and control group, the p- value (0.045). Where males percentage outnumbered females in both groups. No significant differences were noted in the mode of trauma and most of them were accidental in both study and control groups. According to the cause of injury, There was a highly significant statistical difference between both groups (p-value: 0.0001). The most common cause of injury in the study group was falls from height while in the control group it was road traffic accidents. In respect to site and pattern of injuries, there was no significant differences was noted between study and control groups except for head and neck injuries where p value was (0.02). Fractures were the most common type of injury at different sites in both groups. According to legal classification of wounds in the studied cases, the majority of cases

were dangerous wounds followed by simple wound and finally fatal wounds in both groups. Interestingly the outcome of the majority of cases at the time of discharge was improvement in both groups. **Conclusion** : the most presented cases were males in age group > 18 years, the most common cause was falls in study group . and RTA in control group. most of cases improved at the time of discharge. lockdown imposed by the government affect many life aspects include trauma, violence and accidents. it affect rate and type of injuries.

6

**Title** : Liver Injury with COVID-19: Laboratory and Histopathological Outcome. Systematic review and Meta-analysis

**Presenter** : Sherine A.Elsherif .

*Lecturer of Histology, Faculty of Medicine ,Sohag University.*

**Abstract :**

**Aim** : The novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) infection has been predominantly linked to respiratory distress syndrome, but hepatic injury has also been reported. The mechanism of liver injury is poorly understood. This review aimed to systematically review the current data through laboratory tests and liver tissue pathology to ascertain the correlation of liver involvement in SARS-CoV-2 infection patients .**Material and Methods** : The PubMed, Scopus, Science Direct and Web of Science databases were searched systematically. We included Peer Reviewed published papers available online clinical cases, cohort studies, retrospective studies, for both in vitro, and in vivo human studies. Independent extraction of the data was done by two independent authors. **Results** : A total of 15 articles were finally included in the Systematic Review process and MetaAnalysis after exclusion of studies that did not meet the eligibility criteria, summarized in a PRISMA flow diagram. The meta-analysis showed that patients with underlying abnormal liver function and or histopathological finding had a statistically significant 8.08 times higher odds of severe COVID-19 outcomes when data from the individual studies were pooled (OR 8.08; 95% CI,3.43, 19.03, p=0.00001). Five of these studies showed histopathological changes on autopsy from cases with severe COVID-19 and in four of these five studies, the

histopathology was associated with a history of abnormal liver function after affection with COVID-19. **Conclusion** : the study observed that the severity of COVID-19 was associated with more patients with aberrant liver function tests.

7

**Title** : Cerebral venous thrombosis as a presentation of COVID-19 infection in young females

**Presenter** : Dr. Ahmed I. Abdel-bary .

*Lecturer of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Merit University.*

**Abstract** :

**Aim** : Emphasis on the atypical presentation of covid-19 infection. **Material and Methods** : Case report **Results** : Covid-19 is as associated with with risk of thrombosis in other systems than respiratory system. **Conclusion** : Cerebral venous thrombosis is uncommon presentation of COVID-19 with high risk of mortality and morbidity

8

**Title** : Management of post cholecystectomy biliary injuries; Yield of 25 years' experience in major referral centers.

**Presenter** : Prof. Alaa Ahmad Redwan

*Prof. and chairman of Liver , G.I.T Surgery, and Laparo-endoscopy Units, Sohag University*

**Abstract** :

**Aim** : Management of post cholecystectomy biliary injuries; Yield of 25 years' experience in major referral centers. **Material and Methods** : Patients & Methods: from Mars 2000 to Feb. 2019, 510 patients (305 females and 205 males) were enrolled complaining of post cholecystectomy biliary injuries, and managed using surgery (140), and endoscopy (405), with percutaneous techniques (55). **Results**: Post cholecystectomy biliary injuries were frequent, and endoscopy was very successful as an initial treatment of 405 patients (79.5%), as being less invasive, low morbidity and mortality, competitive to

surgery in treatment mild/moderate biliary leakage (80%), and biliary stricture (70%). Its success increased by 3% & 5% for leakage, and stricture by addition of percutaneous techniques. But endoscopy was complementary to surgery in major leakage, and massive stricture, and surgery was resold to in 19%, and 22% of cases respectively. Surgery remains the treatment of choice in cases of CBD transection, ligation, and combined injuries in 70% of cases. Bilio-enteric anastomosis was the procedure of choice, done in 102 cases, with trans-anastomotic splint in 70 cases with unhealthy fibrosed, or small sized ducts. And stricture complication was encountered in 9 cases (8.8%), treated by percutaneous rout in 5, and redo surgery in 4 case. The learning curve seems influential in both endoscopy and surgery. The cumulative experience increases the success rate, and decreases complications . **Conclusion:** Endoscopy was competitive to surgery in simple problems and advised to be the initial treatment choice, but complementary in major leak, ligation, transection, and complex problems, where surgery plays the main role. Experience influence treatment and it is mandatory with other facility and equipment for management.

9

**Title :** Urinary incontinence in women - current practice and future research disciplines

**Presenter:** Prof. Fawzy Farag Assistant

*prof. of Urology, Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, United Kingdom.*

**Abstract :**

- Current diagnostic modalities for urinary incontinence
- The current guidelines on treatment of urinary incontinence in women
- Basic theories behind pharmacological and surgical treatment modalities for urinary incontinence
- Surgical treatment for urinary incontinence in women
- What is new in practice and future research directions



**Title :** Surgical management of traumatic pancreatic injuries

**Presenter:** Prof Ashraf El-Badry

*Assistant Prof. of Hepato- biliary Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Background:** Management of pancreatic trauma remains challenging due to difficulty in diagnosis and complexity of surgical interventions. In Egypt, reports on pancreatic trauma are scarce.

**Methods:** Medical records of adult patients with pancreatic trauma who were admitted at Sohag University Hospital (2012-2019) were retrospectively studied. Patients were categorized into group A of non-operative management (NOM), group B which required upfront exploratory laparotomy due to hemodynamic instability and group C in which surgical management was implemented after thorough preoperative assessment. Pancreatic injuries were ranked by the pancreas injury scale (PIS). **Results:** Thirty-two patients (25 males and 7 females) were enrolled, and median age of 36 (range: 23-68) years. Twenty-eight patients (87.5%) had blunt trauma whereas penetrating injury occurred in 4 (12.5%). There were 9 patients in group A, 7 in group B and 16 in group C. High grades of pancreatic injury  $\geq 3$  occurred in 4 patients from group B and 5 from group C. Distal pancreatectomy was performed in 7 patients while central resection and pancreateco-gastrostomy in one. Grade IV injury occurred only in one patient who received damage-control laparotomy. Post-operative complication were significantly increased in group B compared with C, in correlation worse hemodynamic status and increased severity of PIS. Post-operative mortality occurred in 2 patients (6%), both from group B. Late consequences included pancreatic pseudocyst (4 cases) and walled off pancreatic necrosis (2 cases). **Conclusion:** High grades of pancreatic injury and hemodynamic instability correlate with worse outcome after surgery for pancreatic trauma.

11

**Title :** Nebulized Magnesium Sulfate for Treatment of Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of Newborn: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial

**Presenter :** Elsayed Abdelkreem

*Assistant prof. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** To investigate the effectiveness of nebulized magnesium sulfate in treating persistent pulmonary hypertension of newborn (PPHN). **Material and Methods :** Twenty-eight mechanically ventilated term neonates with severe PPHN were randomized into two groups: NebMag group (n = 14), who receiving nebulized isotonic magnesium (1024 mg/h), and IVMag group (n = 14), who received intravenous magnesium (200 mg/kg over 30 min, followed by 50 mg/kg/h). The study time frame was 24 h. Outcome measures were the changes in oxygenation index (OI), mean arterial blood pressure (MABP), vasoactive inotropic score (VIS), and serum magnesium level. **Results:** Baseline demographic, ventilatory, and hemodynamic characteristics were comparable between the two groups. At the end of the study, the OI decreased by 44.3% in the NebMag group compared with 35.3% in the IVMag group (mean difference -3.14; 95%CI -5.08, -1.19; p 0.003). The NebMag group had a higher MABP (mean difference 2.29mmHg; 95%CI 1.80, 2.77; p 0.000) and lower VIS (mean difference -14.64; 95% CI -16.52, -12.77; p 0.000) at the 24-h study time point. The increase in serum magnesium level, measured at 12-h study time point, was lower in the NebMag group (mean difference -2.26 mmol/L; 95% CI -2.58, -1.96; p 0.000). **Conclusion:** Nebulized magnesium sulfate may be an effective therapeutic modality for neonates with severe PPHN on mechanical ventilation, but this should be confirmed by larger studies.

12

**Title :** ENDOMETRIAL LEUKEMIA INHIBITING FACTOR (LIF) AND INTEGRIN  $\alpha V\beta 3$  (ITG  $\alpha V\beta 3$ ) EXPRESSION AFTER KISSPEPTIN TRIGGER OF OVULATION IN MICE

**Presenter :** Dr. Amr Othman Abdelkareem

*Lecturer of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine , Sohag University.*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** Kisspeptin (KISS-1) is a hypothalamic pituitary ovarian axis regulator. Pre-ovulatory rise in serum KISS-1 leads to luteinizing hormone surge that triggers oocyte final maturation and ovulation. Exogenous trigger of ovulation is used in ovarian hyper-stimulation for some infertility cases. KISS-1 and its receptor (KISS-1R) are also expressed in the endometrium, and previous mice studies showed their increased expression around time of implantation. In this study, we evaluated the expression of two important endometrial implantation markers, LIF and ITG  $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$  after using KISS-1 as a trigger for ovulation compared to human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG) or placebo in super-ovulated mice. **Material and Methods :** A total of 15 female (C57BL/6J) mice were super-ovulated via intraperitoneal injection of 5 IU pregnant mare serum gonadotrophin (Day 1). On (Day 3), mice were injected with either 1× phosphate buffer saline (Group A), 5 IU hCG (Group B), or 3 nmol KISS-1 (Group C) (5 mice/group). On (Day 7), mice were euthanized and uteri were excised. Immunohistochemistry staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed paraffin-embedded sections of mouse uteri was done using 2 specific antibodies against LIF and ITG  $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$ . Histoscore (Hscore) method was used to measure abundance and intensity of immunostaining in both glandular epithelium (GE) and stromal cells (SCs) of endometrium. Data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Mann-Whitney U test for pairwise comparisons. **Results:** All ranks of the mean H-scores of group C were higher compared to both group B and group A in a descending manner. LIF expression was significantly higher in both GE and SCs of group C compared to group A, but only higher in SCs when compared to group B ( $p=0.009$ ). On the other hand, ITG  $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$  expression was significantly higher in SCs of group C compared to group A only, with no difference in GE among the 3 groups. Additionally, we noticed increased vascularity and size of uteri excised from mice in group C compared to groups A and B. **Conclusion:** Our study shows a tendency of higher expression of some implantation markers in mice endometrium after kisspeptin trigger of ovulation compared to hCG or placebo. Further studies are needed to correlate these results with pregnancy outcomes.

13

**Title :** Retromolar Intubation A small Trick... A big Solution

**Presenter :** Dr. Mahmoud Sobhy Allam

*Assistant lecturer of General surgery , Faculty of Medicine, sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** of This prospective study to evaluate efficiency of Retromolar intubation as safe, rapid, easy, short procedure with less morbidity than the other solution as it is less invasive. **Material and Methods :** a series of 42 cases intubated for different maxillofacial condition – mainly trauma – during period of 1 year 2018-2020 in the maxillofacial unit, in general surgery department, Sohag University. The trauma variable from pan-facial to simple Fr. mandible .data collected define time ,difficulty during work, occlusion, complication affecting ventilation or stability of tube, morbidity, short term follow up according to occlusion and stability of fixation. **Results:** This study includes 42 patients with different maxillofacial trauma intubated by Retromolar approach , including Fr. mandible , maxilla, pan facial.32 of them are males and 10 are female with age range between 17y – 57 y. Intra operative complication include are: inability to reduce to optimum occlusion, difficulty in work area, Post-operative complication including: mild mal occlusion occurred in one male pt. with pan facial Fr. **Conclusion:** Retromolar intubation is safe, easy, feasible, short, with low morbidity, comfortable for surgeon and anesthesiologist institute of submandibular and tracheostomy and nasal intubation .

14

**Title :** Evaluation of the safety and efficacy of platelet rich plasma in treatment of patients with chronic telogen effluvium: a randomized controlled, patient blind, evaluator blind, clinical trial .

**Presenter :** Dr. Amr Abdelhamed

*Lecturer of Dermatology, Venereology and Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** Chronic telogen effluvium (CTE) is characterized by diffuse hair loss of scalp persisting for more than six months. Treatment is primarily reassurance and counseling. One of the emerging lines of treatment is the use of platelet-rich plasma (PRP). However, no much published data exist in the literature in this regard. A randomized controlled study was conducted on CTE patients to evaluate the efficacy and safety of PRP. Also, to compare between the PRP preparation by ordinary laboratory tubes and special PRP kits tubes as regards the efficacy and safety.. **Material and Methods :** The study included female patients with CTE. Patients were randomized into three groups 10 patients for each, as follows: Group (1): using special PRP tubes; Group (2): using ordinary laboratory tubes; Group (3): using normal saline as a placebo. Laboratory investigations (Complete blood picture, thyroid function tests, serum ferritin) were done. Hair evaluation was done with Visual analogue scale (VAS), Hair pull test (HPT), Trichoscopy and photos. All patients received 4 monthly sessions. Patients were evaluated one month and 3 months after last session. Platelet concentration was evaluated in the PRP. Follow up was done with photos, VAS, HPT, Trichoscopy and patient satisfaction questionnaire. Safety was evaluated by monitoring any local/systemic side effects. . **Results :** The median age of patients was (31.5, 29, 27) in group (1, 2 and 3), respectively. Platelet concentration was significantly higher in group 1( $1670 \times 10^9/l$ ) versus group 2 ( $884.5 \times 10^9/l$ ) ( $p=0.001$ ). The HPT and VAS results showed respectively significant difference between (group 1 Vs group 3) ( $p=.0001$ ;  $p=.01$ ) & (group 2 Vs group 3) ( $p=.001$ ;  $p=.008$ ) at 3 months after sessions, while there was no difference between (group1 vs group 2). Trichoscopy results (baseline, 1 month, 3 months after treatment) showed significant increase in hair density and thickness in the frontal area ( $p=.0001$ ) and temporal area ( $p=.0001$ ) in group 1 & 2 only. Also, the hair density showed significant increase in the vertex in group 1&2 ( $p=.0001$ ) and significant increase in hair thickness in group 1( $p=.0001$ ) & 2 ( $p=.001$ ). The patient satisfaction showed significant difference between (group 1 Vs group 3) ( $p= .0001$ ) & (group 2 Vs group 3) ( $p=.0001$ ), however there was no difference between (group1 vs group 2). As regards safety, there was no statistical significant difference between the 3 groups as regards local side effects. There was a significant positive correlation between baseline platelets concentration and platelets concentration in the PRP

as ( $r=.483$ ,  $p=.03$ ). However, there was no neither a significant correlation between platelet concentration and age nor any of the hair evaluating tools.

**Conclusion :** Platelet-rich plasma could be considered as a promising therapy for CTE patients with excellent safety profile. The ordinary laboratory low-cost tubes might be a reliable alternative to the expensive special PRP kits tubes.

15

**Title :** Minimal invasive techniques in the treatment of the Intussusception ( Hydrostatic Pressure Versus Laparoscopic Treatment )

**Presenter :** Dr. Mohamed Ramadan Mohamed

*Assistant lecturer of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** To study minimal invasive techniques in the treatment of intussusception and to decrease complications which may occur with operative treatment.

**Material and Methods:** This study is a prospective study which was conducted at Sohag University Hospital in the period from may 2019 to April 2020 patients with early intussusception will be divided in to two groups:In the 1st group we will use hydrostatic pressure using saline and in the 2nd group we will use laparoscopic reduction for child more than nine months. **Results :** Our study included 27 patients with intussusception .Hydrostatic reduction was attempted in 15 patients. Of 15 cases, 14 were successfully managed using hydrostatic reduction.

Laparoscopic reduction was attempted in 12 cases, 10 were completed laparoscopically. the mean operative time  $27.33 (\pm 18.673)$ , In hydrostatic group , was  $11.13 (\pm 1.598)$  while in laproscopic Group , was  $47.58 (\pm 3.965)$  ( $P$  value = 0.0001). the mean hospital stay time  $32.36 (\pm 11.458)$ . One case had port site hernia (8.3%) and one case has post operative wound infection. Follow-up ranged between 1-12 months. **Conclusion :** Hydrostatic pressure reduction is effective method in treatment of early intussusceptions. Because of it is easy , has high success rate, it has less operative time (time saver) , less hospital stay time and less time to begin oral feeding. Also, there is no infection. Key Words: Laparoscopic – Intussusception – Hydrostatic reduction.

16

**Title :** AB-CHMINACA, Acute Toxicity in Rats

**Presenter :** Dr.Rasha Elhaddad Ali Mousa

*Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** the present work was designed to study the clinical and histological effects of ABCHMINACA in adult male albino rats. **Material and Methods :** AB-CHMINACA was tested for dissolution in different vehicles to choose the best one. Doses were selected according to "Guidance on dose level selection for regulatory general toxicology studies for pharmaceuticals". The final doses were 3, 10, and 30 mg/kg. The substance was delivered intraperitoneal and clinical signs were observed. After 24 hours, animals were sacrificed and the lung, heart, and liver were prepared and examined histologically. **Results :** AB-CHMINACA has the best dissolution in organic solvents. Ethanol-saline was chosen as a suitable vehicle. After injection, animals showed CNS manifestations; depression or excitation followed by depression according to the dose. Histopathological examination of the lung, heart, and liver tissues showed generalized congestion, hemorrhage, inflammatory cell infiltration, and degeneration which increased by increasing the dose. **Conclusion :** AB-CHMINACA produces toxic effects on the lung, heart, and liver tissues on single-dose exposure. These effects are dose-related.

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17

**Title :** Validity of Vital Signs, Coma Scales and Modified APACHE Score in Prediction of Prognosis and Outcome of Acutely Poisoned Patients

**Presenter :** Dr. Meray Medhat Shokry Zaghary

*Lecturer of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** Evaluation of the validity of coma scaling systems as GCS, Reed scale, poisoning severity score (PSS), modified APACHE score (MAS) and vital signs as predictors of clinical course and outcome of acutely poisoned patients . **Material and Methods :** This retrospective study was carried out on 100 acutely intoxicated patients, who were selected from patients attended Sohag University Hospitals with age more than 18 years old who were in need to admit to intermediate or intensive care unit during the period from April 2018 to the end of February 2021. **Results :** this study revealed that 62% of the patients were in the age group 18-30 years old and 63% were females. The majority of them intoxicated by oral route 91% and most of them were suicidal 68%. For the outcome 75% of patients had been survived and 25% of patients died. PSS, Reed, MAS and GCS as coma scaling scores at admission showed significant difference between survivors and non-survivors of these patients. Systole and diastole as parameters of vital signs also showed significant difference between survivors and non-survivors. While, pulse, temperature and respiratory rate were non-significant differ between survivors and non-survivors. **Conclusion:** the study concluded that PSS, Reed scale, MAS, GCS, diastole and systole respectively are valid prognostic tools for the outcome in acutely poisoned patients. **Conclusion :** Conclusion: the study concluded that PSS, Reed scale, MAS, GCS, diastole and systole respectively are valid prognostic tools for the outcome in acutely poisoned patients. **Recommendation:** Measuring PSS, Reed scale, MAS, GCS and vital signs at admission can be used as easy accurate parameters for triage of acutely poisoned patients.

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18

**Title :** functional intravital imaging of the liver : new insights into disease pathogenesis

**Presenter :** Prof . Ahmed Ghallb

*Head of the junior group intravital toxicology ,Leibniz research center for working environment and Human Factors, Germany.*



19

**Title :** Human Myometrial Interstitial Cajal like Cell (Telocyte) in Preterm and Full Term Labour: Histological and Immunohistochemical Study

**Presenter :** Prof. Hoda mohammed Elsayed

*Assistant prof.of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University .*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** how many telocytes are present in the pregnant uteri at time of labor in the different gestational ages and the possible role of telocytes in preterm labor

**.Material and Methods :** 10 pregnant women were included in the study planned to do cesarean section. They were divided into two groups: Group I: included 5 cases whose gestational age was less than 37 weeks (preterm). Group II: included 5 cases whose gestational age was more than 37 weeks (full term). Specimens were obtained from the myometrium at the time of the operation and processed for histological and immunohistochemical study **.Results :** H&E stained sections revealed hypertrophied smooth muscle fibers with different orientations.

Methylene blue stain revealed telocytes between the smooth muscle fibers as a branched cell with small cell body and thin long processes. CD 117 (ckit) immunostaining revealed an apparent increase in the number of telocytes in preterm cases (Group I )compared to full term cases (Group II). Morphometric study revealed a significant increase in the number of ckit positive telocytes in preterm cases compared to the full term one. **Conclusion :** telocytes are present in the pregnant uteri at different gestational ages with a significant increase in their number in the preterm cases; they may have a possible role in preterm labour.

20

**Title :** Junctional Rab13-binding protein (JRAB) regulates cell spreading via filamins

**Presenter :** Dr. Ahmed Alamir Mahmoud Abdallah

*Lecturer of Medical Biochemistry , Faculty of Medicine ,Sohag University.*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** We investigated how JRAB regulates reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton in NIH3T3 fibroblasts, in an attempt to obtain novel insights into the mechanism of JRAB action. To this end, we expressed mutant proteins that adopt a constitutively open or closed state and then examined effect on cellular morphology of the resulting actin cytoskeletal reorganization. Expression of the JRAB  $\Delta$ CT mutant (constitutively 'closed' state) induced stress fibers, whereas expression of the JRAB  $\Delta$ CC mutant (constitutively 'open' state) caused cell spreading with membrane ruffles. Next, we identified the proteins involved in JRAB-induced rearrangement of actin cytoskeleton leading to morphological changes. In NIH3T3 cells expressing HA-JRAB  $\Delta$ CC. **Material and Methods :** 1- Plasmid construction. 2- Cell culture and transfection. 3- Recombinant retrovirus preparation and infection. 4- Plasmid DNA construction and lentiviral vector-mediated geneknockdown. 5- Immunocytochemistry and Immunoblotting 6- Immunoprecipitation and Pulldown assays. 7- Mass spectrometry analysis **Results :** Filamin, an actin cross-linking protein, co immunoprecipitated with HA-JRAB  $\Delta$ CC. Expression of ASB2 induced degradation of all three filamin isoforms and inhibited the JRAB  $\Delta$ CC-induced cell spreading . **Conclusion:** In this study, we have highlighted the conformation-dependent connections between JRAB and filamins in the actin dynamics during cell spreading of fibroblasts. Additional studies will be required to reveal the diversity of functions coordinated by JRAB and to elucidate the detailed molecular mechanisms that connect JRAB to cell spreading via regulation of actin cytoskeletal reorganization.

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21

**Title :** Histological and clinical evaluation of striae distensea treatment by combined microneedling with topical application of platelet-rich plasma versus microneedling alone

**Presenter :** Dr. Sahar Mohamed Gebril

*Lecturer of Histology, Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** Striae distensae (SD) are common skin morbid and cosmetic conditions, so this study was done to test the hypothesis that "the use of microneedling (MN) before platelet-rich plasma (PRP) application will allow for deeper penetration and

therefore, augment its efficacy in the treatment of SD through clinical, histological and immunohistochemical studies" **Material and Methods** : Forty patients with SD who were divided into two groups: Group I, the patients were treated with combined MN-PRP and Group II, the patients were treated with MN only. The clinical improvement was evaluated by three dermatologists. Skin biopsies were obtained before and after therapy and the histological and immunohistochemical changes were reported. **Results** : Our findings indicated that the application of the combined MN-PRP was associated with a significant improvement of the skin lesions of SD as compared to MN. Histologically and immunohistochemically data showed; an increased deposition of collagen and elastic, increased proliferative activity in the epidermis and decreased cleaved caspase-3 protein expression values in the epidermis following combined MN-PRP treatment as compared to MN alone. **Conclusion** : Here we report that the greater efficacy of combined MN-PRP as compared to MN alone as a therapeutic strategy in the lesions of SD by different investigatory methods. Further investigations for the underlying molecular mechanisms are opened for research.

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22

**Title** : A Morphologic and Morphometric Study of the greater palatine foramen: An osteological study in Upper Egypt

**Presenter** : Dr. Abeer fareed

*Lecturer of Anatomy ,Faculty of Medicine, Sohag University.*

**Abstract** :

**Aim** : The goal of this study was to elucidate the morphological features and precise anatomical position of the greater palatine foramen in relation to the molar tooth. **Material and Methods** : A total of one hundred adult dry skulls were assessed to determine the position, shape, and straight distance from it to incisive foramen. The position of the greater palatine foramen was determined in relation to the maxillary molars. **Results** : The results indicated that 47% opposite 3rd molar. 27% opposite 2nd molar. 26% between 2nd and 3rd molars. Distance from incisive foramen: on the right side it varied between 30.01 to 40.94mm. On the left side it varied between 32.1 to 41.4 mm. **Conclusion** : The GPF is most

frequently palatal to the third maxillary molar. For an edentulous patient the distance from incisive foramen was about 30mm.

23

**Title :** Mangosteen Can Improve Steatohepatitis Through Modulating Inflammatory and Autophagy/Apoptosis Cell Injury: an Animal Model Study

**Presenter :** Dr. Samira Mahmoud Mohamed

*Assistant lecturer of Histology ,Faculty of Medicine ,Sohag University .*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** We aimed to investigate the ability of Mangosteen(MG) to ameliorate Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)/non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and its role in regulation of apoptosis and autophagy within the injured hepatocytes

**.Material and Methods :** A total number of 50 adult male mice were divided into 5 groups;G1: were fed with standard diet,G2: were fed with high fat diet(HFD), G3: were fed with HFD concomitant with MG by oral gavage for 16 week , G4: were fed with HFD for 16 week followed by MG for 2 weeks and G5: were fed with HFD for 16 week followed by standard diet (SD) for 2 weeks .

**.Results :** Our results clearly demonstrated that MG reduced body weight gain, liver weight coefficient and plasma free fatty acids (FFA) levels. There were decrease in lipid accumulation with improved liver function. Most of the histopathological changes observed in NASH were ameliorated . Immunohistochemical results showed that MG increased autophagy process and suppressed hepatocyte apoptosis. There was a significant decrease in CD68 positive macrophages and significant decrease in  $\alpha$ -SMA expression . (Statistical analysis for our results was performed).

**.Conclusion :** The findings of this study demonstrated that MG exerted effects by regulating hepatic lipid homeostasis and inflammation, apoptosis, and autophagy. Therefore it could be a new approach to a dietary based method that suspend the onset and development of steatohepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) risk by the prevention and management of NAFLD/NASH.

**Title :** Antagonistic Activities of Cell-Free Supernatants of Lactobacilli Against Extended-Spectrum  $\beta$ -Lactamase Producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

**Presenter :** Dr. Osama Farouk Hassanein

*Pharmacist in Drug Research Center, Assiut University*

**Abstract :**

**Aim :** This study aimed to describe the inhibitory activity of cell-free supernatants (CFS) of lactobacilli against extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase (ESBL)-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (K pneumoniae) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (P aeruginosa). **Material and Methods:** Pathogenic clinical strains of K pneumoniae and P aeruginosa were isolated from urine samples and selected for investigation. Anti-bacterial activities of the CFS of lactobacilli were assessed by agar well diffusion, MTT assay, as well as time-kill tests. In addition, the antibiofilm characteristics were analyzed by the microplate method against fresh and 24 h old biofilms. The ability of CFS to interfere with bacterial invasion was analyzed by flow cytometry. **Results:** Although all tested strains were ESBL producers and showed a multidrug-resistant phenotype, the CFS displayed a high anti-ESBL activity with inhibition zone diameters greater than 13 mm in the agar well diffusion assays against both pathogens. The growth kinetics of K pneumoniae and P aeruginosa were dramatically decreased in the presence of the CFS. The CFS not only inhibited the biofilm formation by these pathogens but also was able to remove the 24-h formed biofilms. The invasion abilities of FITC-labeled K pneumoniae decreased from  $30.3\% \pm 7$  to  $15.4\% \pm 5$  and invasion of FITC-labeled P aeruginosa was reduced from  $36.9\% \pm 7$  to  $25.2\% \pm 5$ . **Conclusion:** CFS of lactobacilli exhibit anti-ESBL activities, which suggests its potential application for controlling or preventing colonization of infections caused by ESBL-producing bacteria.