

Joint Event

10th International Congress on
Infectious Diseases

12th International Conference on
**Tropical Medicine and
Infectious Diseases**

February 22-23, 2023

Webinar



Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Effectiveness of convalescent plasma therapy in COVID-19 patients

Ghazala Rubi

Lahore General Hospital, Pakistan

Background: COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly identified strain of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). This strain is responsible for respiratory infections in humans.

Objective: The objective of this study was to analyze the clinical efficacy and safety of Convalescent Plasma (CP) therapy in Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) cases.

Design: This was an experimental trial of COVID-19 patients treated with Convalescent Plasma (CP) therapy; these patients were admitted in Lahore General Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan during April 24 to August 24, 2021.

Findings: Pearson correlation was applied to extract the efficacy of Convalescent Plasma therapy (CP). A p-value ≤ 0.05 was considered significant. 16 out of 20 patients (80%) were completely recovered from COVID-19.

Conclusions: Convalescent Plasma (CP) proved to be an effective and safe therapy for confirmed cases of COVID-19. However, two critically ill patients died.

Keywords: COVID-19, Convalescent Plasma (CP) therapy, Symptoms, Critically ill.

Biography

Ghazala Rubi is the Director of Research Laboratory. She completed her Post Graduation in Medical Institute & Lahore General Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan.

Received: January 05, 2023; **Accepted:** January 09, 2023; **Published:** February 22, 2023

Study on antibacterial effect of some plants growing in the central part of the republic of Tajikistan

Saidbeg Satorov

Medical-Social Institute of Tajikistan, Tajikistan

Objective: To evaluate the spectrum of antibacterial activity of plants growing in the central part of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Methods: The antibacterial properties of 18 plant species from the 14 families were studied. The extract samples on dry filter discs were prepared according to the method developed at Rutgers University. Screens-to-Nature (STN) and Disc Diffusion (DD) methods were used to assess antimicrobial properties of the extracts. The antimicrobial activity of plant extracts was determined against four types of pathogenic standard museum strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, as well as by using the same types of microorganisms isolated from inpatients (the hospital strains).

Results: Ethanol extract from leaves of *Artemisia absinthium* demonstrated a broad-spectrum high degree of antimicrobial activity against both reference and hospital strains of *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli*. The *Morus nigra* extract also showed broad-spectrum activity, however overall antibacterial activity was lower than in *A. absinthium*. In general, tested extracts were less effective against *E. coli*. None of the 18 tested extracts showed activity against *K. pneumoniae*.

Conclusions: *Artemisia absinthium* and *Morus nigra* have a broad-spectrum antimicrobial effect and differ only in the degree of activity. The extracts of *Amaranthus tricolor* and *Arctium tomentosum*, *Indigofera tinctoria*, *Punica granatum* were characterized by a somewhat narrower spectrum of action. *Mentha arvensis* and *Allium suworowii* had approximately the same degree of inhibitory ability.

Biography

Saidbeg Satorov is from Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Virology, Medical-Social Institute of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.

Received: December 08, 2022; **Accepted:** December 10, 2022; **Published:** February 22, 2023

Rifampicin resistance among Mycobacterium Tuberculosis-infected individuals using genexpert MTB/RIF ultra: A hospital-based study

Kouemo Motse Dorgelesse Francine Antoinette
University of Douala, Cameroon

Introduction: Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection, spread through inhaling tiny droplets from the coughs, an infected person. It mainly affects the lungs; it's treated with the antibiotics. The aimed of his study was to determine the prevalence and risk factors associated with Rifampicin (RIF)-resistant tuberculosis using GeneXpert technology.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted from April 2018 to November 2019 among Tuberculosis (TB)-infected Cameroonian patients in the Littoral Region using records from patients presenting with clinically suspected or documented TB. The patients were screened for TB using GeneXpert MDR/RIF ultra. Data were documented with an ad hoc survey form and analysed with SPSS version 22.

Results: 153 patients were included in the study. 64.1% were males; mean age was 37.9 ± 14.7 years and median age 37 years (range: 2–82). Most patients were new cases (76.4%). Relapses accounted for 8.5% and recurrences for 2.6%. Pulmonary TB was diagnosed among 98.7% patients using mostly sputum samples (85%). The prevalence of RIF resistance was 6.7% (95% CI: 3.4%–12.7%). This prevalence was significantly higher in samples of mucus and mucopurulent aspect (P-value=0.04). RIF-resistant *M. tuberculosis* strains were significantly more frequent among relapses than new cases (23.1% vs. 2.3% P-value<0.0001). A statistically significant association was found between GeneXpert-based quantification results and type and aspect of samples.

Conclusions: This study confirms the circulation of RIF-resistant *M. tuberculosis* strains in the Littoral region. There is a need for extensive studies in other parts of the country.

Biography

Kouemo Motse Dorgelesse Francine Antoinette is affiliated from Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Buea, SW Region, Cameroon.

Received: January 21, 2023; **Accepted:** January 23, 2023; **Published:** February 22, 2023

Medium-long term impacts of antiretroviral drugs on arterial blood pressure in people living with HIV in Malawi

Jean Baptiste Sagno

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), Congo

Introduction: We aimed to explore the medium-long term impacts of Anti-Retroviral Treatment of Hypertension in a sample of HIV-positive in Malawi.

Methodology: This was a retrospective case control study carried out at Disease Relief with Excellent and Advanced Means (DREAM) health Centre in Blantyre/Malawi on enrolled and followed up patients from 2005 to 2019. Information about age, gender, blood pressure, ART regimen, BMI, CD4 count, Viral load, Biochemistry, haemoglobin, marital status, education, survival and period on Antiretroviral drugs were retrieved from data base from 01/01/2006 to 31/12/2015. In total, we enrolled (alive and on HAART) 1350 patients >18 years (mean age: 43.4 and the SD was ± 10.7 with 1031 (65.9%) females and 534 (34.1%) males who were taking (or have taken) ARVs for more than 6 months at the date of enrolment. Patients were not affected by hypertension or potentially related diseases like renal failure at the beginning of ART. The mean observation time from the HAART initiation was 77 months per person (SD ± 40).

Results: The sample was made up by two groups of patients, 675 who developed hypertension and 675 who did not, with similar age and gender composition. Among patients with hypertension, 30/675 (4.4%) developed a stage 3 hypertension, 154 a stage 2 (22.8%) and 491 a stage 1 (72.8%). Hypertension stages were not associated to statistic significant differences of age and/or gender ($p=0.422$, $p=0.281$ respectively). At baseline, patients who developed hypertension showed higher haemoglobin, higher CD4 count and lower VL ($P<0.001$). Patients on AZT-based regimen and TDF-based regimen were at high risk to develop hypertension while PI-based regimen was protective to hypertension ($P<0.001$). In a multivariate analysis, factors independently associated to Hypertension were higher CD4 count and Body Mass Index at the visit date, while Baseline Viral Load and PI-Including regimes were protective factors. Education level was inversely associated with risk of hypertension, while being married was associated of risk of hypertension ($p<0.001$). Mortality rate among hypertensive patients was 1.6% for those treated for hypertension against the 3.6% for those not treated.

Conclusions: This study shows a protective action of PI-including regimens compared with AZT based regimen that is associated to an increased risk of hypertension. Factors related to a better general health status are associated to a higher risk of hypertension as well as lower education, older age and male gender. Treatment should be started as soon as Hypertension stages 2-3 are reached and control by behavioral factors is no longer effective.

Joint Event

10th International Congress on
Infectious Diseases

12th International Conference on
**Tropical Medicine and
Infectious Diseases**

February 22-23, 2023

Webinar

Biography

Jean Baptiste Sagnon is an HIV expert who has been working on HIV field for more than 16 years: He came up with this research as his PhD to show the cardiovascular risk related to HIV medium and long treatment: He has been also involved in so many researches he is also an HIV third line consultant at Ministry of health of MALAWI through HIV DEPARTMENT; He is currently working with MSF Belgium as senior medical officer for advanced [HIV diseases](#) in the Democratic republic of Congo.

Received: October 10, 2022; **Accepted:** October 12, 2022; **Published:** February 22, 2023

Rapid detection of human herpes viruses, mumps virus and SARS-CoV-2 using a combination of polymerase chain reaction techniques and surface plasmonic-based biosensor assay

Petia Genova Kalou

National Centre of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Bulgaria

Statement of the Problem: Viral infections, such as EBV, CMV, mumps, SARS-CoV-2, HIV, rubella and others are the most common cause of an upper Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI) with Lymphadenopathy (LP) in human population worldwide. Early and accurate detection of the viral presence in patient sample is crucial for appropriate treatment and prevention. Molecular techniques, such as conventional and real-time PCR provide rapid viral detection and are a “gold standard”. Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) biosensors also are a promising alternative for highly sensitive and specific detection of viral infections. The purposes of this study were: 1) to assess the prevalence of CMV, EBV, mumps and SARS-CoV-2 infectious among patients with upper RTI and (LP) for one-year period (2022) by demonstrating of presence of viral DNA/RNA in Nasopharyngeal Swabs (NpS) and 2) to evaluate the performance of the SPR-based assay for diagnostic of SARS-CoV-2.

Methodology: We tested NpS samples from 85 patients, collected at 2022 with diagnosis upper RTI and LP from different hospitals of the country, with a mean age of 39 ± 13.9 years. Real-time PCR and cPCR were used to diagnose the fourth viruses. SPR-based assay was performed parallel for diagnostic of SARS-CoV-2. Findings: A positive EBV real-time PCR result was detected in 6 patient samples (7,1%), mumps virus RNA in 2 patients (2,4%), CMV DNA in 1 NpS (1,2%). The 13 patients had positive real-time PCR signal for SARS-CoV-2 (15,3%), confirmed in 10 NpS samples (77%) with SPR-based assay. No co-infection between tested viruses was observed in this study. The prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 and EBV were higher than the other tested viruses.

Conclusions: We have concluded that SPR-based biosensor assay holds huge potential for rapid viral detection. The obtained results for SARS-CoV-2 diagnosis are comparable to those of PCR, providing fast and high specific detection of SARS-CoV-2 and thereby helping in disease control.

Biography

Petia Genova Kalou received her M.S. degree in Molecular Biology from Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridki”, Bulgaria and PhD degree on SOCRATES-ERASMUS exchange program from Sofia University and University of Ioannina, Greece in the field of Virology. She has specialization of “Clinical Virology” in Medical University–Sofia. She has worked part-time at Hellenic Pasteur Institute Greece (2006–2007), at the National Hellenic Research Foundation, Greece (2007) and National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia, Bulgaria (currently). During this period she was involved in study of antiviral effect of different newly synthesized and natural compounds in cell culture, diagnostic of herpes and oncogenic viruses, epidemiology and molecular study and diagnostics of rickettsiae. She is the author and co-author of over 60 scientific articles and over 200 reports.

Received: February 03, 2023; **Accepted:** February 06, 2023; **Published:** February 22, 2023

Ethno-pharmacological investigations of *Moringa Stenopetala* Bak. Cuf. and its production challenges in Southern Ethiopia: An ideal approach to control infections disease

Azene Tesfaye

Arba Minch University, Ethiopia

Moringa stenopetala Bak. Cuf. is a native plant of Ethiopia with important nutraceutical applications. However, little is known about its nutritional, ethno-pharmaceutical and therapeutic properties. Hence, the present study sought to assess the nutraceutical applications of *M. stenopetala* among traditional healers in southern Ethiopia.

A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted on 50 selected administrative units in Gamo Gofa, Segen areas and south Omo zones of southern Ethiopia from May to June 2020. Data were gathered using a semi-structured interview, field observation and group discussion. Both quantitative and qualitative data were analysed using Excel 2019 and open code version 4.03, respectively. The results were presented using descriptive statistics, with the Fidelity Level (FL)% used to distinguish the preferential use of various plant parts.

A total of 120 individuals participated in the study and the majority of them, 89 (74.2%), were male and farmers by occupation. Eight four (70%) of them were residents of the Gamo Gofa Zone. The fidelity level revealed that the leaf and root were the most commonly used parts for nutraceutical purposes. Remarkably, *M. stenopetala* is used to treat human ailments such as leprosy and kidney and liver infections via various modes of utilisation and administration. As a result, the most common methods of utilising plant products are chewing or consuming crushed plant parts and the oral route is the much-preferred method of application. On the other hand, the larvae of Moringa moth *Nurda blitealis* are a defoliating insect during the rainy season and have been identified as a limiting factor for its production.

The nutraceutical aspects of *M. stenopetala* are extremely important to the rural community in southern Ethiopia. However, the defoliating moth larvae threaten its growth and biomass production, necessitating the need to manage and improve the plant's productivity and sustainable use. Additionally, conducting experimental studies to validate the plant's pharmacological potential correspond to a milestone in drug discovery.

Biography

Azene Tesfaye, a determined Medical Genetics graduate with intense theoretical, practical, strong communication and research skills, brings his expertise in assessment and passion for improving health and well-being through the use of indigenous knowledge and herbal medicine. Through his experience, he is well-versed in conducting research, analyzing data, managing databases and preparing reports in a detailed and scientific manner. In addition, he have gained the ability to integrate superior organizational and communication skills at all levels of research, which allows him to excel in both independent and team-oriented environments.

Received: October 12, 2022; **Accepted:** October 14, 2022; **Published:** February 22, 2023

Joint Event

10th International Congress on
Infectious Diseases

12th International Conference on
**Tropical Medicine and
Infectious Diseases**

February 22-23, 2023

Webinar

Eric Jesse Kikkert, J Infect Dis Ther 2023, Volume 11

The slammer method: How to create effective vaccines

Eric Jesse Kikkert

Church of Humanity, USA

How to create effective vaccines is a method that uses basic logic of the white blood cells use of MPO by creating a synthesis of this chemical for which to introduce a vaccine that has been exposed to the extremes of nature and physics to break down the organism in such conditions as cold, heat, pressure and depressurization while maintaining the entire organisms genetic structure as a whole for which the synthesized MPO will act as a final step to dissolve and present the organism and its particles to the immune system. Effectiveness of this method is universal and is capable of use for all infectious diseases to include HIV.

Biography

Eric Jesse Kikkert is a 5th generation Army Veteran and humanitarian with his expertise in mechanical engineering and physics with a deep understanding of quantum relativity, quantum structures and mechanics. With this understanding he has produced advanced mathematical methods and concepts to create new formulas which permit unification of physics and relativity, where he commits his understandings to biology to reverse engineer the quantum structure with particle physics. He created a church called The Church of Humanity which is founded under All For You (allforyou2020).

Received: January 24, 2023; **Accepted:** January 26, 2023; **Published:** February 22, 2022

Virus is living and its treatment

Kunal Joon

St. Thomas University, India

Introduction: A viral test is done to find infection causing viruses. Viruses grow only in living cells. Viruses causes disease by destroying or damaging the cells they infect, damaging the body's immune system Changing the genetic material (DNA) of the cells they infect or causing inflammation that can damage an organ. Viruses cause many types of diseases, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), cold sores, chicken pox, measles, flu and some types of cancer.

Aim: To prove virus living.

Materials Required: Blood samples of two different animals.

Theory: Two blood signatures of two animal combine when large amount of iron is added with two animal DNA signature and hormones are mixed with each other. By this way new type of hormones and blood signature is created.

Procedure:

1. Take blood samples of two animals.
2. Mix their hormones with animals.
3. Mix iron with in blood solution.
4. Inject in frog.

Results:

1. Frog shows some changes in it.
2. Blood hormones get mixed with it.
3. DNA signature combined.

Precautions:

1. Use liquid iron oxide and mix it slowly.
2. Use living frog and wait for some days or hours.

Observation: Animal shows different characteristics as compare to other animals.

Joint Event

10th International Congress on
Infectious Diseases

12th International Conference on
**Tropical Medicine and
Infectious Diseases**

February 22-23, 2023

Webinar

Biography

Kunal Joon has done MSc in genetics and virology, working on virus for 5 years discovered its treatment and found it as living.

Received: October 31, 2022; **Accepted:** November 02, 2022; **Published:** February 22, 2023
