



21st EuroSciCon Webinar on
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY & BACTERIAL DISEASES

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Keynote



Clinical Pathology 2021

The Pros, Cons and future of antibiotic therapy

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Abstract:

The advantages of antibiotics have been most clearly seen in those acute bacterial infections which had a high mortality before the introduction of antibiotics. The reality of the potential harmful effects of antibiotics, both short term in individual patients and long term in favoring emergent resistance and opportunistic pathogens are discussed. Bacterial resistance makes the standard treatments ineffective, and increases the risk of infection spreading. The shortage of novel antibiotics has strengthened the efforts of genome sequencing to control bacterial resistance. The future would include novel approaches, based on a re-conceptualization of the nature of resistance, disease and prevention.

He is associate professor of anatomy and Surgery in the faculty of Health sciences of the University of Buea, Cameroon, W/Africa. He is a consultant Gastrointestinal surgeon with interest in surgical oncology and surgical sepsis. from Stanford University School of Medicine. He has published more than 200 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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Keywords— antibiotics. pros, cons, future

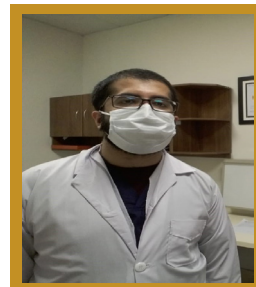
Professional Biography

Assoc Professor Dr Elroy Patrick Weledji has completed his BSc (Physiology) and MSc (Neurological Science) from University of London, trained in Medicine (MBBCHBAO) in University college Dublin and obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Adoption and Incorporation of Artificial Intelligence in the Clinical Pathology practice during the COVID-19 pandemic: Overview of contemporary developments in the light of Evidence-Based Research

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Abstract:

Objectives:

The SARS-CoV-2 struck everybody with surprise with the novelty of its genome along with accompanying mutations and the diverse extent of its clinical manifestations. Clinical pathologists suddenly found themselves at the forefront of the global efforts to curb the damaging effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. With conventional management protocols unable to mitigate the associated morbidity and mortality effectively, artificial intelligence was explored for its applications so that they may be incorporated, thus optimizing, the healthcare protocols designed to contain the effect of the novel causative agent. Artificial Intelligence, specifically its specialization of Machine Learning, was reconnoitred in a bid to predict SARS-CoV-2 carriers, prognosticate severe complications for risk stratification so as to optimally allocate healthcare resources, develop effective targeted anti-viral drugs as well as to optimize vaccination development and distribution—the list by no means is exhaustive.

In order to appreciate the applications of Artificial Intelligence, especially Machine Learning, in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, a scoping review shall be conducted of the relevant published literature. The findings shall be commented on in the light of the principles of Evidence-Based Research so as to inform on the quality of the respective applications of Artificial Intelligence against COVID-19. Knowledge gaps and lacunae shall also be identified with constructive recommendations to address them.

Keywords— Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Prognostication, Vascular injury

Professional Biography

Ali Haider Bangash is pursuing Bachelors of Medicine, Bachelors of Surgery at STMU Shifa College of Medicine, Islamabad, Pakistan with an interest in hepatopancreaticobiliary surgical oncology, vascular surgery and gastrointestinal malignancies. His research focuses on the applications of machine learning and their incorporation into the management protocols to decrease the morbidity and mortality associated with medical conditions especially neoplastic conditions. He is a medical student member of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, a research member of the Taskforce on COVID-19 at the Confederation of Laboratories for Artificial Intelligence Research in Europe (CLAIRE) as well as a member of COST Action Evidence-Based REsearch (EVBRES). He is heading the Medical Research department as its National Head at SYNCH, Pakistan and is also the co-head of the Research department at InciSioN, Pakistan. He has contributed to multi-centre collaborative studies published in Anaesthesia and The British journal of surgery.

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