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May12, 2021 | Webinar

Updating the perception of a Human Being and its mental functioning due to Covid-19 pandemic

Bohdan W Wasilewski
Psychosomatic Institute, Poland

The COVID-19 pandemic differs significantly from previous pandemics in its territorial global coverage and in its global impact on the overall civilization and the functioning of health of the general population. The health-related, environmental, economic and mental consequences of the plunder of natural resources (including health) typical of the industrial age emerge at a rapidly accelerated pace catalysed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The author documents his hypothesis that the essence of the COVID-19 pandemic is a reduced effectiveness of defence mechanisms that humans acquired during the evolution. The biocenosis of the human organism is functionally connected with the biocenosis of the surrounding natural environment. Earth's crust biosphere, of which man is an integral part, and which developed in a sustainable manner for four billion years, has been the target of massive human attacks over the past 200 years. Unfortunately, this has led to a serious violation of its functional integrity, including coexistence with viruses both those which are a permanent part of our body and those which are exogenous. This resulted in the emergence of COVID-19. The key to a rational interpretation of the pandemic is to see it as a powerful stimulus to accelerate the evolution of the human species and protect a critically endangered environment. Our task is to catch up in the field of knowledge about human functioning and the natural environment, accelerate efforts to protect it and alleviate labour pains in the process of transition to the post-industrial era.

Biography

Bohdan Wasilewski, a psychiatrist was educated and worked in domestic and foreign universities. Since he is employed at the Psychosomatic Institute in Warsaw, as medical director and extraordinary professor. He has published 168 papers, he is also the author or co-author of 48 book publications, including books that have been translated into three foreign languages. Bohdan Wasilewski is a member many scientific societies and the editorial board member in three scientific journals. His publications are widely quoted in the scientific literature, including: “How to Understand the COVID-19 Epidemic Phenomenon?” J Clin Rev Case Rep, 2020b; 5, 7, 335-343; doi.org/10.33140/JCRC.05.07.07

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Health sciences and the development of Transfusion Medicine – An international perspective.

Cees Th. Smit Sibinga, Yetmgeta E. Abdella
IQM Consulting and University of Groningen, Netherlands
Access to Medicines and Health Technologies, WHO EMRO, Cairo, Egyupt

Global blood safety and healthcare development programs have created a substantial body of methods to address the gaps observed, and contributed to the development of Transfusion Medicine, strengthening and integrating existing blood supply and consumption systems into national healthcare structures.

Resources include:

1. Assessment techniques and methodologies derived from documented field-based observations;
2. Focused Health Sciences oriented research projects in poor economics;
3. A growing evidence-base in the scientific and "gray" literature on best practices and other strategies to address the technical and policy gaps;
4. Principles and ethical guidelines for blood donation and transfusion;
5. The World Healthy Assembly and WHO Executive Board Resolutions and Recommendations (since 1975);
6. Strategies to link blood safety goals to broader development objectives, such as

the Millennium Development Goals (MDG, 2000-2015), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, 2016-2030), the UN Universal Human Rights Declaration (1948), the Universal Health Coverage program (2012), the WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines, in vitro Diagnostics and Medical Devices, and WHO Action Plans and Strategic frameworks including the 2021-2030 Global Patient Safety Action Plan 'Towards Eliminating Avoidable Harm in Health Care'.

Countries initiating the process to strengthen their blood service (procurement and clinical use) may benefit from this growing knowledge base initiated through Health Sciences oriented research on how to develop evidence-based transfusion medicine 'vein-to-vein', integrating in the healthcare structure and eliminating avoidable harm to patients.

Biography

Cees Th. Smit Sibinga, MD, PhD, FRCP Edin, FRCPath is clinical haematologist and specialist of Transfusion Medicine. Professor of International Development of Transfusion Medicine at the University Medical Centre Groningen and University of Groningen. Has been and still is involved in the development of Transfusion Medicine and quality systems and management for economically restricted (poor economics) countries since 1980 through his work with World Health Organization (WHO), World Federation of Haemophilia (WFH) and International Consortium for Blood Safety (ICBS). Publications: around 400 peer reviewed papers, 35 books, and countless peer reviewed scientific abstracts.Medical Director of Sanquin Division Blood Bank Noord Nederland, Groningen, Netherlands for 28 years (1976-2004).

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Using space technology as a remedy for diseases caused by environmental factors

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Problem Statement: Patients with community/environmental-acquired diseases (e.g. pneumonia, cellulitis, urinary-tract infection) may be treated in hospital or as outpatients, depending on severity. Modern-tool like telemedicine/telehealth, using space-technology have now come-in handy to address issues of disease-surveillance, control-checking, and evaluation.Methodological&Theoretical orientation: Telemedicine at home is used to monitor patients who would normally be hospitalized, and its potential to positively-influence the environment on a worldwide-scale is becoming a reality reaching those never benefited from modern-healthcare practices. Telemedicine is useable as vector-control strategy and surveillance, perspectives on diagnosis, treatment and control of diseases caused by environmental-factor. It's possible through satellite-remote-sensing technique/Geographic-Information-System enabling surveillance of environmental-conditions for vector-development and disease-transmission; providing information on epidemiology of a region. Such applications in the environmental-factor disease elimination program also have the potential to lessen geographical-disparities, to simplify access to resources, diagnosis, and the knowledge of scarce-specialists; synergizing health centers at local, national and international-levels; and integrating multifaceted intervention and personnel.Findings:Patients treated with telemedicine have satisfactory clinical-outcomes; recovery appearing more-rapid; and resulting in considerable-savings by averting/shortening hospitals stays. Of primary-concern to environmentalists is the greenhouse gases (GHG) emission eliminated in relation to healthcare prevented in patient-travel, hospital-visitors, ambulances, laboratory-delivery, pick-up etc. Traveling to the emergency-room, rehabilitation-facilities, or doctor's-office for follow-up; environmental-diseases from GHG; and all the cumulative-energy all avoidable. Telemedicine linking the patient and doctor makes: fewer-buildings required, more efficient-use of hospital space, smaller waiting-rooms, and fewer examination-rooms, eliminate travel-costs, reduce accidents while traveling etc.
Conclusion & Significance: With environmental-management, disease causing vectors could be greatly reduced/ eradicated. Telemedicine-technology: can help co-ordinate strategies to bridge the gap between people and programmer (tele-education, tele-training), especially through video-conferencing; and offers environmental-education and protection to rural people which can aid in destroying disease-vectors habitats. Telemedicine benefits are no longer confined to increasing-access and improving patient-outcomes but a prominent-contributor towards conserving the environment, lowering the carbon-footprint of the health-industry against climate-change.

Biography

Funmilola Oluwafemi is a Space Bio-Scientist, the Astrobiology Unit Head and the Leading Expert of Microgravity Research at the Space Agency of Nigeria – National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA), Abuja, Nigeria. She is an educationist, researcher, teacher, writer, and counselor on space matters, who's also a winner of several moral and academic awards with publications in several reputable journals and magazines.

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New evidence for high prevalence of renal salt wasting (RSW), identification of novel protein causing RSW and introducing new syndrome of RSW in Alzheimer's disease

John K. Maesaka, Louis J. Imbriano, Nobuyuki Miyawaki
NYU Winthrop Hospital, USA

Background: Cerebral/renal salt wasting (RSW) is considered rare and has identical parameters as SIADH to create a diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma, whether to fluid-restrict water-logged patients with SIADH or administer saline to dehydrated patients with RSW. We previously demonstrated the presence of a natriuretic protein (NP) in the plasma of RSW neurosurgical patients and in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD).
Methods: We utilized a new algorithm to determine the causes of hyponatremia in the general hospital wards and identified the NP in a RSW patient with subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) and another with AD by the same rat clearance methodology.
Results: Of 62 hyponatremic patients, (A) 17 patients (27%) had SIADH, (B) 19 patients (31%) had a reset osmostat (RO), (C) 24 patients (38%) had RSW, 21 without clinical evidence of cerebral disease, 10 had baseline urinary sodium (UNa) < 20 mEq/L; (D) 1 had Addison disease and (E) 1 (1.6%) due to hydrochlorothiazide.
The SAH and AD sera had identical robust increases in fractional excretion (FE) of sodium and especially FElithium, suggesting that the NP had it major effect on proximal tubule sodium transport. Proteomic and SWATH (Sequential Windowed Acquisition of All) analyses identified increased levels of haptoglobin related protein (Hpr) without signal peptide (WSP). Recombinant Hpr with signal peptide had no natriuretic activity (NA), Hpr-WSP had a robust NA in a dose-dependent manner.
Conclusions: RSW is common, change cerebral to renal salt wasting, remove RO as subtype of SIADH and UNa is an unreliable marker. Hpr-WSP may be the NF in C-RSW, may be biomarker to differentiate RSW from SIADH, introduces a new syndrome of RSW in AD and can effectively treat congestive heart failure when combined with distal diuretic.

Biography

John K Maesaka was born in Hawaii, received degrees from Harvard College and Boston University School of Medicine, did his medical residencies at BarnesJewish Hospital at Washington University In St. Louis and Mount Sinai Hospital in New York and renal fellowship at Mount Sinai Hospital. His interest-driven decision to spend 5 years exclusively in the renal physiology laboratory at Mount Sinai Hospital as a renal fellow and member of the faculty proved to be the best investment he made to pursue an academic career in medicine. He was involved in developing colorimetric methods for the determination of uric acid and phosphorus in blood and urine that were applied to studying the transport characteristics of both electrolytes by renal micro puncture techniques in rat kidney. He developed several bioassays to demonstrate the presence of a natriuretic factor in the blood of patients with renal salt wasting and Alzheimer's disease and more recently identified the elusive natriuretic factor after more than a 25-year pursuit.

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Probing Covid-19 stress and coping in India: Lessons for the second wave

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Statement of the Problem: The second wave of COVID-19 in India that caught everyone unaware has sparked nation-wide panic and outrage. Consequences of safety measures such as lockdowns and social isolation during the first wave led to fear, panic, loneliness, boredom, and anger, all of which are risk factors for psychiatric disorders. The current paper examines the psychosocial stressors that Indians face as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, using a self-constructed COVID-19 Stress Scale (CSS). It also explores coping strategies that people are using to deal with this pandemic, and to see which were helpful. Methodology: The sample comprised of 1009 Indians, aged 17-83 years (Mean age 38.02 years). An online questionnaire comprising of CSS and an adaptation of Ways of Coping Scale (Folkman & Lazarus 1988) was administered. Conclusion & Significance: Stress experienced due to COVID-19 is comprised of five dimensions: Vexation with Others, Immediate Concerns, Routine Disruption, Uncertainty about the Future, and Systemic stressors (abbreviated as VIRUS). Stress is contributed most by disturbing visuals and repetitive messages seen on social media and news channels that lead to panic and anxiety. This is followed closely by systemic stresses, caused due to inadequate Government response and lack of infrastructure. With regards to coping, although seeking social support was the most used strategy, no significant correlation was found between the use of any coping strategy and COVID-19 stress. This suggests that none of the coping strategies- emotion-focused, problem-solving focused, and seeking social support is helping in dealing with stress emanating from COVID-19 stress. Strategies need to be devised urgently to especially help people engage with social media, as also systemic stressors. Volunteering and helping others were effective coping mechanisms to reduce stress during the first wave, and could prove to be helpful this time too.

Biography

Dr. Ahuja has about 22 years of teaching, research and professional experience. Her areas of interest are psychometry, social psychology, and organizational behavior. She is the editor of The Learning Curve, a peer-reviewed journal published by Lady Shri Ram College, since 2018. She has published over thirty articles in leading journals, authored a book, and written three course texts for Indira Gandhi National Open University. She has presented several papers and key note addresses at conferences. She conducts workshops for leading schools in the country, as also soft skill training and psychometric projects for corporates. She has done research projects on conflict resolution and peace building in Kashmir, creating sustainable global partnerships in higher education, gender gap in mathematics, body image, enhancing self-esteem among young school girls, and patient treatment adherence. She also delivered a TED-X talk titled “Mirror Mirror on the wall.

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Interviews with people involved in Healthcare Interpretation

Keiko Hattori
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The semi-structured interviews with the four persons (A) to (D). A is a physician, holding a position of the director of a healthcare interpreting organization and practically using healthcare interpreters in the medical settings. B is a director of a healthcare interpreting organization. C is a healthcare interpreter (Portuguese - Japanese), also acting as the chief of an organization for supporting foreign patients. D is a healthcare interpreter (English - Japanese) belonging to a healthcare interpreting organization.
The author classified the transcribed data into the following three categories: 1) interpreter's conducts regarded as patient advocacy; 2) negative views of the interpreter's advocacy; and 3) prospects for the interpreter's advocacy. The standards for healthcare interpreters formulated by Japan Association of Medical Interpreters do not specify advocacy as the healthcare interpreter's role, and mention that it is left to the judgment of individual healthcare interpreters whether to act as an advocate or not.
For patient advocacy, the healthcare interpreters need sufficient knowledge, skills and experience as the medical professionals. In light of the current circumstances of the healthcare interpreters, the author concludes that it may be too early for the healthcare interpreters to be entitled to advocacy for foreign patients. Most importantly, we need to establish the official qualification system for creating professional healthcare interpreters, and improve the training system for increasing the professional skilled healthcare interpreters. The training is necessary not only for the healthcare interpreters, but also for the healthcare providers. The healthcare providers are also required to understand the roles of healthcare interpreter, learn how to use the healthcare interpreter in the medical settings, and explore the problem of advocacy of foreign patients.

Biography

Keiko Hattori has a master's degree in intercultural communication. She is studying communication problems for foreign patients and medical problems for foreigners. She teaches international nursing at the College of Nursing.

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The horrors of Covid-19 and the recent Macro-Economy in Ethiopia

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Wollega University, Ethiopia

The current paper is emphasized on COVID-19 and the recent macro-economy in Ethiopia and therefore, intended to deliver information on the pandemic and its impact on macroeconomic variables. For specification, we aimed at Ethiopian Gross Domestic Product, Unemployment, Inflation and Fiscal and Monetary economic which can cause economic instability or crises in conjunction with coronavirus outbreak in Ethiopia. In terms of methodology, the literature review itself followed a systematic and integrative approach that started with a search for relevant literature in specialized and generic databases (Google search, Google Scholar, Internet, Covid-19 and macroeconomics repository, Harvest Plus Library). The COVID-19 pandemic represents an unprecedented global crisis. Even if the spread of COVID-19 is suppressed in Africa its economic damage will be unavoidable. In spite of the fact that COVID-19 was less expanded during the first three months, the Ethiopia economy showed a significant shock and drastically reduced in major macroeconomic variables. The economy of Ethiopia will shrink between 5.6 and 11% as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The general inflation is currently 23%, while food inflation is 26% and the government debt (without including recent pledges by the donors, which is significant) as percentage of GDP is above 55%. A significant proportion of the 162,000 small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Ethiopia could come under pressure. The government also predicted that about 30 million (half of this because of COVID effect) people could be food insecure and need help this year alone. A 25-30% drop in exports of goods and services during 2020 is possible. COVID-19 will have a two-fold fiscal impact, pulling in opposite directions. To cope with the pandemic, there is a need to re-bounce back the economy by taking the necessary macroeconomics policy measures while protecting our peoples safe from the pandemic, COVID-19.

Biography

Nasir Ababulgu has his expertise and specialized in Agribusiness and Value Chain Management with background of Agricultural Resource Economics and Management from Haramaya University and Wollega University, respectively. He wrote this paper to identify the impact of COVID-19 on macroeconomics in Ethiopia in the first months of the pandemic outbreak.

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Maternal endothelial dysfunction in HIV-associated preeclampsia comorbid with Covid-19: A Review

Nitalia Naidoo

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This review assesses markers of endothelial dysfunction (ED) associated with the maternal syndrome of preeclampsia (PE). We evaluate the role of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected preeclampsia women. Furthermore, we briefly discuss the potential of lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/r), dolutegravir (DTG) and remdesivir (RDV) in drug repurposing and their safety in pregnancy complicated by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2) infections. In HIV infection, the trans-activator of transcription protein, which has homology with vascular endothelial growth factor, impairs angiogenesis, leading to endothelial injury and possible PE development despite neutralization of their opposing immune states. Markers of ED show strong evidence supporting the adverse role of ART in PE development and mortality compared to treatment-naïve pregnancies. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection, exploits angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE 2) to induce ED and hypertension, thereby mimicking angiotensin II-mediated PE in severe cases of infection. Unregulated ACE 2 in pregnancy is a possible risk factor for SARS-CoV-2 infection and subsequent PE development. The potential effectiveness of LPV/r against COVID-19 is inconclusive; however, defective decasualization, along with elevated markers of ED, was observed. Therefore, the safety of these drugs in HIV-positive pregnancies complicated by COVID- 19 requires attention. Despite the observed endothelial protective properties of DTG, there is a lack of evidence of its effects on pregnancy and COVID-19 therapeutics. Understanding RDV-ART interactions and the inclusion of pregnant women in antiviral drug repurposing trials is essential. This review provides a platform for further research on PE in the HIV-COVID-19 syndetic.

Biography

Miss Nitalia Naidoo placed second in her undergraduate studies earning her a CHS award. She joined the UKZN Neuroscience Group while completing her honours, cum laude. She completed her Master of Medical Science, summa cum laude at the age of 22, and is currently a first-year PhD candidate at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. Her PhD research intends to facilitate advances in the understanding and treatment of the current COVID-19 pandemic. She is also a member of the Golden Key International Honor Society. Miss Naidoo published a review article in an international journal, Hypertension Research, focusing on maternal mortality, HIV and COVID-19.

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Maternal pesticide exposure and Child Neuro-development among smallholder tomato farmers in the southern corridor of Tanzania

Peter M chilipweli, Aiwerasia Vera Ngowi, Karim Manji
Ruaha Catholic University, Tanzania

Background: Exposure to pesticides with its associated effects prenatally and in early childhood has not received much attention. There is little scientific data on this aspect in Tanzania therefore this study was meant to contribute to the deficit in the subject.
Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted to a sample of 286 participants of mother to child pair, whereby 172 and 114 were exposed and non-exposed respectively. Mothers who had been working in tomato sprayed farms were exposed and mothers who had not been working in the tomato sprayed farms were un-exposed. Child aged 0-6 years was chosen from each mother sampled but only one child found to be the youngest with the classified age was enrolled. Malawi child development Tool (M-DAT) was employed to assess the child level of development, height, and weight of the children were collected and analyzed by the WHO anthropometric calculator. A checklist and questionnaire were used to observe and assess maternal exposure. Bivariate and Multivariate analysis were conducted to assess the relationship between various factors of exposure.
Conclusions: The findings from this study have indicated that maternal pesticide exposure among farmworker residents in the SAGCOT area has a potential association with child developmental effect.

Biography

Peter M Chilipweli has his expertise in occupational health on pesticides exposure effects and related health effects to pregnancy women hence he is endowed with the characters of helping the society wellbeing currently he is the Assistant Lecturer at Ruaha catholic university at Iringa in Tanzania. His studies regarding health intervention has made him a potential researcher with the capability of influencing the Ministry to change on the various regulations which underway such as on the pesticides of public health important management. He has potential role as the organizer of various organization such as Proactive health initiative which is the NGOs providing health education to the small holders tomato farmers in Iringa. His study has a big contribution in Iringa Tanzania project which is known as SAGCOT project which has the inclusion of health appraisals due to this study

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Early recognition of Suicidality as a presenting symptom of an underlying Neurological disorder in a Teenager

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Suicide is the second-leading cause of death among U.S. teens. The suicide rate has grown by 62% since 2000. In 2018, the highest annual number of adolescent suicide deaths that included 1,750 young people aged 12-17 was reported. Suicidal ideation and behavior have been associated with neurological illnesses such as Multiple Sclerosis (MS). MS is the most common demyelinating disorder with a prevalence of 30.1 cases per 100,000 in North America. MS has been associated with neuropsychiatric symptoms during and between MS exacerbations in about 48% of the pediatric population. Early recognition is critical for early management and assessment of the patient. Our patient a 14 year old presented with a suicide attempt via stragulation (Logarbo et al 2021). She had a 2 year history of suicide attempts and suicidal ideation and had been treated for depression. Incidental cerebral imaging studies revealed extensive actively demyleinating lesions concerning for MS. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis (CSF) had elevated oligoclonal bands and kappa light chains. She was successully treated with a 5 day course of methyprednisone however continued to have an expansive affect. This case exemplifies the importance to recognize suicidal symptoms. Personalized screening tools for high suicide risk such as Computerized Adaptive Screen for Suicidal outh or CASSY can be easily completed in the ED on a digital device. (JAMA Psychiatry. DOI: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.4576). Furthermore, a careful history may identify neurological symptoms that could co occur such as vison loss which was identified in our patient 2 years prior but not investigated further.

Biography

I am a Pediatric Neurologist with additional subspecialty in Sleep Medicine from Vanderbilt in Nashville, TN practicing at Louisiana State University. I am a Clinical Assistant Professor and serve as Co-Director of the Sleep Center. My graduate degree) (Master's) is in Psychiatry from University of Alberta, Canada. I have served as subinvestigator in many clinical trials. My focus of interest is in neurodevelopmental disorders and their overlap with sleep issues as well as post COVID symptoms in the Pediatric popuation. Currently I have my own research projects in Neuroinflammatory markers in Children tested for COVID and Innovative Pediatric Sleep Medicine.

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Anthropometric parameters regarding the Nutritional status of school Children

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Objective: This study assesses the anthropometric parameters concerning the nutritional status of and establishes the prevalence of excessive weight, obesity, and malnutrition among schoolchildren in an educational institution on Colombia's northern coast.
Materials and methods. A quantitative correlational research was conducted. The sample included 556 children aged between 6 and 11 years (310 boys and 246 girls). Their weight, height, BMI, and nutritional status were evaluated, and the BMI/age variable (Z-score) was studied to determine the nutritional categories of underweight, normal, and excess weight (overweight and obese) through a descriptive analysis and analysis of variance (ANOVA) using an unbalanced factorial design.
Results: Thinness and obesity cases were reported, with 21.43% (119/556) of the students experiencing some kind of nutritional disorder. Although no statistically significant differences were observed between the gender factor levels, ANOVA showed that male students tend to move farther from the expected Z-scores.
Conclusion: The average Z-score of young students is usually closer to the expected score, whereas that of older students is farthest from expectation, in addition to showing greater variability between measures.

Biography

Leandro Luis Sierra Carrero is a medical doctor who has all his expertise focused on the development of a program of malnutrition recovery in non-developed countries. His investigation group is one of the better established in the northern region of Colombia, where malnourishment is the biggest concern of the country, with research and evaluation of the population, the cause has been discovered, a model has been generated and a greater future is destined for new generations. This approach would help the world see how children are growing in underdeveloped countries, and take a new perspective about nutrition and nourishment methods.

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Cost of treating maternal complications and associated factors in Mekelle general hospital, northern Ethiopia

Teamir Abadi Tadesse and Anagaw Derseh Mebratie

Health Bureau Health Care Financing Reform Case Team, Tigray Regional Health Bureau, Mekelle, Ethiopia

Background: The government of Ethiopia introduced an exemption policy that guarantees free maternal healthcare services from public providers. This policy aims to ensure financial protection and enhance utilization of services especially for low-income people. However, patients in most cases incur health expenditure when seeking health care. This paper aims to assess direct and indirect medical costs of treating maternal complications and associated factors at a public hospital in Northern Ethiopia.

Methods: An institution-based cross-sectional study design was carried on 267 mothers with complications. A multivariate linear regression model at 5% level of significance was used to analyze factors driving the outcome.

Findings: The median cost was more than seven times the monthly minimum wage, and this may cause severe financial consequences for the poor. Direct medical costs accounted for the major share (68%) of total cost, and this was mainly driven by lack of diagnostic services at public facilities and paying for private providers. Expenditure for treatment of maternal complications is positively associated with income, absence from work, travel time to the facility and being diagnosed at a private facility.

Conclusion: The overall evidence in this study poses a concern about the context in which fee exemption reforms are being implemented.

Biography

Teamir Abadi has completed her Masters at the age of 27 years old from Addis Ababa University and school of public health. She is the expert of health care financing in Tigray regional Health Buero. She has published one journal on Risk Management and Healthcare policy.

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Survival Analysis of Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) using Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distribution

Aditya Chakraborty

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Background: Acute Myeloid leukemia (AML) is the most prominent acute leukemia in adults. In the United States, we experience over 20,000 cases per year. Over the past decade, improvements in the diagnosis of subtypes of AML and advances in therapeutic approaches have improved the outlook for patients with AML. However, despite these advancements, the survival rate among patients who are less than 65 years of age is only 40 percent.

Purpose: The purpose of the paper is to study if there exists any significant difference in the survival probabilities of male and female AML patients. Also, we want to investigate if there is any parametric probability distribution that best fits the male and female patient survival and compare the survival probabilities with the non-parametric Kaplan-Meier (KM) method.

Methods: We used both parametric and non-parametric statistical methods to perform the survival analysis to assess the survival probabilities of 2015 patients diagnosed with AML.

Results: We found evidence of a statistically significant difference between the mean survival time of male and female patients diagnosed with AML. We performed parametric survival analysis and found a Generalized Extreme Value (GEV) distribution best fitting the data of the survival time for male and female patients. We then estimated the survival probabilities and compared them with the frequently used non-parametric Kaplan-Meier (KM) survival method.

Conclusion: The comparison between the survival probability estimates of the two methods revealed a better survival probability estimate by the parametric method than the Kaplan-Meier. We also compared the median survival time of male and female patients individually with descriptive, parametric, and non-parametric methods of analysis. The parametric survival analysis is more robust and efficient because it is based on a well-defined parametric probabilistic distribution, hence preferred over the non-parametric Kaplan-Meier estimate. This study offers therapeutic significance for further enhancement to treat patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia.

Biography

Mr. Aditya Chakraborty is a doctoral candidate and a graduate teaching associate (GTA) at the department of mathematics and statistics, University of South Florida (USF). He is also the president of the American Statistical Association (ASA)-USF student chapter. His research interests are mainly analytical, data-driven, and interdisciplinary, involving statistical analysis of real-world phenomena and simulated data, including BIG DATA. His research focuses on performing parametric and non-parametric statistical analysis, non-linear statistical modeling, predictive modeling utilizing artificial intelligence (AI), Bayesian analysis, and the application of machine learning (ML) techniques and algorithms.

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