



Global Research &
Development Services

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

International Conference on Advances in Healthcare & Life Sciences
(IC AHL)

5th and 6th January, 2015

Bangkok, Thailand

Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom
981 Silom Road, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500

Email: info@grdsweb.org



MARIA DELLA RANESES
GIC1415051

Transformative Experiential Learnings Of Student Nurses Of Bicol University College Of Nursing

MARIA DELLA RANESES-CRUZ, R.N., M.N., Ph.D.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR III

CAULINE RUTH A. PANGAN, R.N, M.N
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR I

BICOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NURSING

(052) 4800610; +639228222584; +639433137778

mdr_5783@yahoo.com; caulny@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative type which looked into the learning experiences of student nurses in the special areas, community and school that helped transformed their lives. It used the narrative analysis method of research and focused on the students' stories. Data were collected through interview and analyzed through narrative analysis.

pharmacological characters. In this investigation, was determined the effect of garlic alcoholic-water extract in kidney poisoning treatment induced by lead in neonatal rat. For this purpose body weight kidney and serum concentration of urea, uric acid, creatinine, sodium and potassium were determined.

Weerasekera
GIC1415064

Superficial fungal foot infections: Aetiology and risk factors among diabetic patients in Sri Lanka

MM Weerasekera¹

Co- authors:

TM Wijesooriya¹

T. D. C. P. Gunasekara¹

U. Bulugahapitiya²

J. Kottahachchi¹

S. S. N. Fernando¹

Affiliation

¹ Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

² Consultant endocrinologist, Colombo South Teaching Hospital, Sri Lanka

Abstract

Superficial fungal foot infection (SFFI) in diabetic patients increases the risk of developing serious sequelae such as the diabetic foot syndrome which may lead to limb amputation and other life threatening complications. Infected nail is an important source of recurrent SFFI. In Sri Lanka 16% of urban population is suffering from diabetes, and are at increased risk for SFFI. As the diabetes patients are more prone to get fungal foot infections, early intervention is advisable owing to the progressive nature of the infection. There is no data on the prevalence of SFFIs in diabetic patients in Sri Lanka. This study was conducted to determine the etiological agents causing SFFI and associated risk factors in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Gunasekara
GIC1415065

Molecular epidemiology, serology and clinical presentation of leptospirosis in Sri Lanka.

TDCP Gunasekara¹

Co - authors :