

SP-012

Evaluation of Potent Dexamethasone-Suppressed Wound Healing Activity, Antioxidant and Anti Inflammatory Activity of Hyptis Suaveolens in Rat Models

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Dexamethasone plays an important role in retarding the wound healing process ranging from avascular/aseptic necrosis to attenuation of collagen synthesis at the site of injury. Dexamethasone can hinder quality of life in patients inevitably under steroid coverage. Ethanolic extract of Hyptis suaveolens has been shown to exhibit Dexamethasone suppressed wound healing, independent antioxidant and antiinflammatory activity. The purpose of this study is to examine whether or not Hyptis suaveolens extract could exhibit significant, wound healing in the dexamethasone challenged surface wound. The Study would expose the significant ROS scavenging and collagen synthesis potentiating property of this cost efficient pharmacological agent, to the scientific community. By using rat models for incision, excision and dead space wounds the protocol was standardized. Recruitment of standard antioxidant markers SOD, Catalase, Peroxidase and Hydroxyproline(OHP)determination protocols the above mentioned properties of Hyptis suaveolens were substantiated. This report is one of the pioneering demonstrations which showed Hyptis suaveolens alcoholic extract bring about significant and expeditious Dexamethasone suppressed wound healing. This widely available herb extract also effectively scavenged ROS and provided the necessary anti inflammatory coverage promote immediate wound healing in the presence of a synthetic glucocorticoid in rat models.

SP-013

What Is the Need of Health Staff at Public Health Center?

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Objectives: The aim of the study was to analyze the needs of health staff at seven public Health centers in central Halmahera, North Maluku, Indonesia; to know the dominant diseases and outputs of public health center.

Method: The study was a qualitative and quantitative using a case study approach, conducted in April to July 2008. The data were collected through in-depth interview, documents and analyzed descriptively.

Results: The result of the study indicated that health staff was not distributed equally both in numbers and types. The highest number of health staff at Health center was 28 (24%) and the lowest was 3 staff (3%). The type of diseases were dominated by infectious diseases (upper

respiratory tract infection, clinical malaria, skin disease, diarrhea, and lung TB). The ratio of staff per patient was 4-5. The total output of health center service activity was between 4.207 to 28.056 patients per annually.

Conclusion: The health staff need was to increase numbers and types of health staff. The infectious diseases were the big problem and become even more difficult to solve since the chronic disease also a new problem of the community at the rural area.

SP-014

Fauna Succession on Monkey Carcasses in Buried Condition in Forested Area, Ulu Gombak, Selangor State, Malaysia

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A forensic entomological study was conducted to study the post mortem interval (PMI) of buried carcasses in forested area. The study was conducted in Wildlife Research Centre of University of Malaya located in Ulu Gombak, Selangor, Malaysia. Monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*, Raffles) were used as a model for human decomposition in this study. Initially, the monkey was euthanized by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN) of Peninsular Malaysia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia. The study protocol was approved by Institute for Medical Research's Unit of Animal Care and Use Committee [ACUC/KKM/02(2/2008)]. After death was confirmed, the monkey carcasses were immediately clothed to simulate human cadavers. The monkey carcasses were buried in a well [2 ft (width) x 3 ft (length) x 3ft (depth)] and covered tightly to simulate cadavers being buried in the ground. The carcasses were monitored daily until no more larvae and body remains were observed. A total of 2 replicates were used. No flies were observed inside and around the well on the first 3 days. On Day-2 (Fresh), ants were observed attracted to the bloodstain of the carcasses. On Day-5 (Bloating), 3rd instar of *Hypopygiopsis* sp., *Chrysomya pinguis* and *Chrysomya chani* larvae were recovered. From Day-6 (Bloating / Decay) to Day-15 (Remains), larvae of *Hypopygiopsis* sp., *Ch. pinguis*, *Ch. chani*, *Ch. villeneuve*, *Ch. rufifacies*, *Fannia* sp. and sarcophagid were recovered. This study indicated that PMI was delayed at least 1 day on carcasses in buried condition.

SP-015

Effect of Different Length of Life Expectancy on Time Trade-Off and Standard Gamble after Traumatic Spinal Cord injury

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