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Editorial

Awards 2021 Metabolism

Mala Jla

Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, Chicago, USA

Expert Level

This Expert Level Scientific Award is given to the renowned scientific personnel who have contributed their services with a passion, dedication and commitment for the human development and distinguished experts who have made significant, sustained and continuing contributions in the field of [genetic diabetes](#). It is considered as the most esteemed award of the entire conference. His/her beneficence could be long-term, increasing or single, surprisingly, penetrating, applicable, or interpreted ideas. This prestigious award could be given for the nominee who had demonstrated significant, independent contribution in their selected area of research with a min of 20+years of experience in nephropathy and productively engaged in respective leading-edge technology. The achiever of the award must have completed MD or PhD, or equivalent. The recognition of the award will and impact on his/her area of research.

Professional Level:

The Professional Level Researcher Award is given to a scientific person who had made a significant contribution to the commitment towards the knowledge development in the field of nutrition research. This Research Award could be given for the nominee who had demonstrated significant, independent contribution in their selected area of research with a min of 10+years of experience in [gastropareses](#) and productively engaged in respective leading-edge technology. The nominee has to attain recognition by professional societies, communities, organizations or other external bodies. The achiever of the award must have completed MD or Ph.D., or equivalent. The recognition of the award will be taking into consideration for the independence of thought, originality, and significance of the discovery, and impact on his/her area of research. Suitable appointee can upload their investigation Portfolios online with their last few announcements, monument arrive during their research

Scholar Level:

The Scholar Level Researcher Award recognizes innovative contributions grounded in relevant research fields that raise important research questions, offer original contributions to the field and are supported by compelling visual and textual evidence. The nominee(s) may work in any type of organization: corporate, government, nonprofit, or academic background who have completed/submitted his/her Ph.D. thesis in the field of neuropathy research. Suitable appointee can upload their investigation Portfolios online with their last few announcements, monument arrive during their research.

Women Scientist:

Women Scientist Award highlights major contributions by Female scientists/researchers to immunology research. The pursuits of the award are inspiring role models for the future generations of women in science. The nominee must be recognized internationally for outstanding contributions in the field of retinopathy research. The nominee(s) may work in any type of organization: corporate, government, nonprofit, or academic with 10+ years of experience in the field of medication research. Suitable appointee can upload their investigation Portfolios online with their last few announcements, monument arrive during their research.

Outstanding Speaker:

This award acknowledges the best speakers, who have the capacity to engage a diverse variety of audiences, captivate them with their style and deliver a message that conveys their expertise. A speaker can present their projects, strategies, and schemes that have been implemented by them to improve long-term excellence in distress research. Suitable contender can transfer their investigation envelope networked with their last few announcements, monument reached during their research.

Best Poster Presentation:

This award recognizes the best poster presentation given during an event to encourage students and recent graduates to present their original research. Recipient of this award will be selected by the judge of the poster session. An award-winning poster will be evaluated on demonstration content and clarity, modernity of approach, communication criteria and scientific aspects. It will also be based on layout, insights, analysis and results characterization. The awardee will be felicitated after the of the culmination poster session.

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Infectious Disease

Snoki bri

Physician Health Researcher

Awards at Rare Diseases 2020

By the successful completion of series conference in the field of [Infectious](#), we are glad to include another international conference in the series. The conference is titled as “World Congress on Infectious Diseases and Rare Diseases” the conference will be held on.

September 17-18, 2020 at Osaka, Japan:

The special moment added in the conference is award distribution. The award is to encourage the speakers, participants, Keynote speaker; Young scientist people etc., there are several categories are introducing to provide the awards. The awards will be delivered by the chairperson at the end of the conference.

The most important category awards are:

1. Best Keynote Speaker.
2. Best Speaker
3. Poster presentation Award
4. Young Scientist Award
5. Best Question Award

Best Keynote Speaker:

[Rare Diseases 2020](#) will deliberate the Model Key Note Speaker Award to the researchers who have spent a extensive time of their academic life towards the research related to conference topic. Key note speaker award is for the researchers/speakers who have done all the hard work behind the scene. It will be a small thrust for their dedication and hard work. This awardee will be felicitated by one of the members of the organizing panel present during the conference.

Best Speaker:

[Rare Diseases 2020](#) will impart model speaker award to those researchers who have made significant influence towards the conference topic during their research period as well as presented the research topic in an extraordinary way in the oral presentation during the summit. It will be an apt appreciation from the Panel as well as from the delegates. The award they receive will motivate them to tramp forward with the research work.

Poster Presentation Award:

The educative poster award for the [Rare Diseases 2020](#) will be ratification for those who wishes to display their research paper through a poster and will act as a guiding force those researchers. The award will be presented to the most enlightening and educative research poster.

Young Scientist Award:

The conference of World Congress on Infectious Diseases and Rare Diseases congress will also recognise and provide honour to the young research people who are fascinated to bring the changes in the treatment techniques. This award will be provided to the students. This award will be provide based on the concept of research and how it will be useful for the patients in [Infection care](#).

Best Questioner award:

This will be the different and most interested award given to the delegate who is asking queries to the speakers, research people presenting the research work. From delegates who is asking the most valuable and knowledgeable question to the presenter they will be provided with the best questioner award.

The conference will be having the workshop, scientific session, poster presentation, video presentation, etc., The people who are attending the conference are Industry people, research people, professors, head of the departments, Immunologists, Microbiologists, Paediatricians, Physicians, Academicians, Health Care experts etc., kindly spent a day at the useful place to gain a more knowledge.

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Infrastructure Matters: A New Model for Strengthening Public Health

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Description

The global public health response to the Covid-19 pandemic has seen basic functions, such as surveillance, laboratory testing, and contact tracing, stretched beyond surge capacity. Similarly, previous responses to emerging or re-emerging public health hazards have exposed serious and long-standing deficiencies in our public health capacity [1]. When funding has been dedicated for novel outbreaks and urgent public health threats, it is typically episodic, fragmented, and unsustainable. The question becomes how can we better understand and communicate our urgent need for substantial and sustainable investments that provide a public health infrastructure necessary for addressing current and future threats? [2,3]. We feel strongly that public health must strategically make the case that strengthening the public health system and improved health outcomes are linked in a manner that establishes infrastructure as an essential prerequisite. To help policy-makers and public health leaders more effectively make their case for increased funding, we proposed a new conceptual model that describes in simple terms how investments in infrastructure, using our knowledge of essential functions and foundational public health services, creates the building blocks upon which individual public health programs can succeed in protecting and promoting the public's health while preventing disease [4]. In this commentary, we share the basic conceptual model and highlight several meaningful approaches that support agencies, organizations and institutes in building sustainable public health infrastructure and capacity.

The Proposed Model

The US public health community has made great strides towards defining public health, what constitutes public health infrastructure and organizational capacity, and how to define and measure improvements [5]. Following the publication of the Institute of Medicine's report The Future of Public Health [6], a serious decades-long stepwise approach involving local, state, federal, tribal, territorial, academic, and philanthropic participation has clearly defined public health's core functions and essential services, established rigorous standards and metrics, and provided a framework for accrediting public health agencies [7,8]. Our proposed model seeks to merge the public health concept of translating knowledge into action with our desire to strengthen our public health system. In our model "knowledge" of infrastructure and organizational capacity is defined by EPHS (Essential Public Health Services), accreditation standards and measures, and core competencies for public health professionals; and "action" is a measure of strengthening organizational and workforce capacity (i.e., public health infrastructure). As viewed in Figure 1, it follows that our foundational knowledge of essential public health services provides the framework for the development of organizational standards and measures that are used to define a public health agency's core functions and expected performance. As you apply this knowledge to build organizational capacity, you are simultaneously improving and strengthening the infrastructure that supports the multitude of public health programs that impact health outcomes.

Simply stated, without the initial investments in building the organization and its basic infrastructure, no amount of direct funding allocated to individual programs will create a sustainable or fully functioning public health system. Insufficient infrastructure will cripple the potential for broader community impacts. For example, if additional funding becomes available for combating the COVID-19 crisis in a particular community and this community is without an existing and fully functioning public health infrastructure that would support this programmatic effort, then chances of success are greatly diminished.

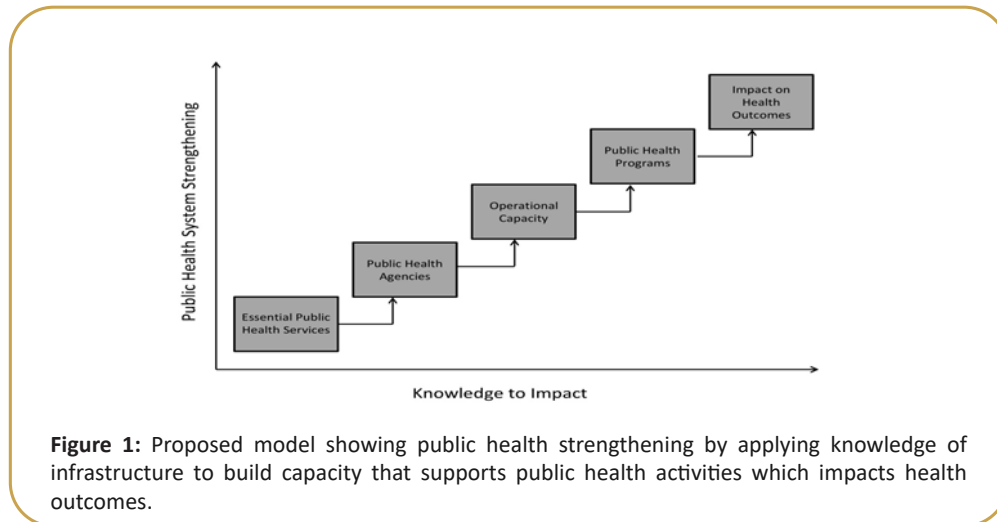
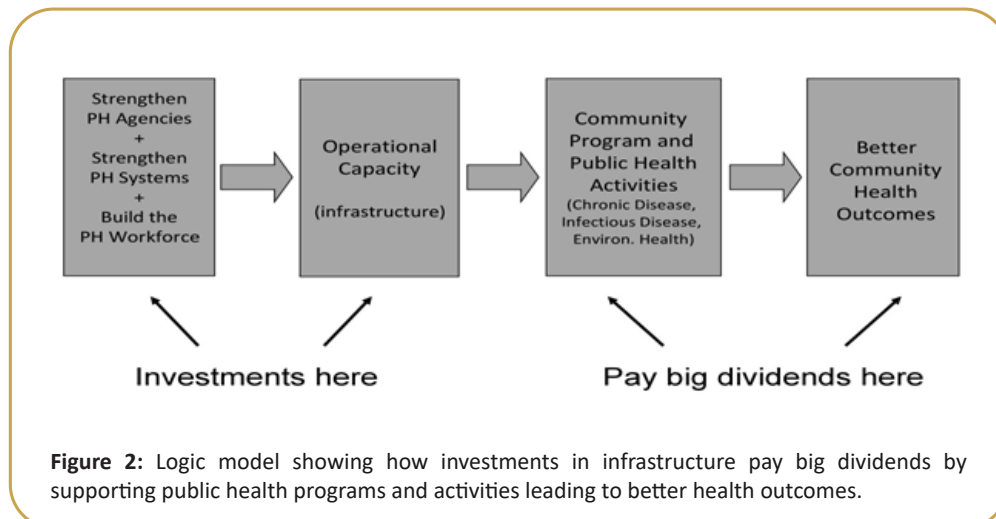


Figure 2 illustrates how upfront investments ensure adequate organizational capacity, which pays substantial dividends by supporting all programmatic efforts targeting community health concerns. Together, Figures 1 and 2 provide a logical description of the importance of systems strengthening as a prerequisite to building and maintaining quality public health programs and services that improve health outcomes and address existing and emerging public health threats.



Approaches to Strengthening Public Health Infrastructure and Capacity

In the US, public health agencies (state, local, tribal and territorial) are encouraged to seek voluntary accreditation through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) as a means to improve capacity and measure progress towards achieving established standards [9]. Agency accreditation is a powerful way to demonstrate to policy makers and community leaders the value for having met national standards and expectations for public health performance [10].

The World Health Organization has developed standards and measures (International Health Regulations 2005) directed at strengthening national-level public health systems to prevent and control national outbreaks and global pandemics [11]. We have had experience working closely with the European Regional Office in the early development of their Public Health Operations that have contributed substantially to defining, measuring and improving infrastructure and capacity across the European Union [12].

The collaboration between US CDC and the International Association of National Public Health Institutes (IANPHI) maintains a robust set of tools and processes for individual national public health institutes to assess and improve their national-level capacity. These tools and processes are supported by an established program that offers in-county support for those lesser-resourced countries seeking to build and improve their national public health institute

Summary

Our proposed model seeks to provide policy makers and public health leaders with a logical and straightforward description of the importance and value of infrastructure investments as a prerequisite for achieving sustainable improvements in public health outcomes. To change the current paradigm of underfunded investments in public health infrastructure, not only are new and additional models needed, but also complementary strategies that elevate preparedness expectations and funding on par with other preventive and response governmental agencies. Under ideal circumstances, public health would enjoy the same proactive funding for preparedness and readiness capacity afforded other preventive public service response agencies, such as the fire and police departments, EMS, Red Cross and others.

Conclusion

There is a clear need to convey the understanding that infrastructure and standby costs are a necessary predicate to responding to both routine and unexpected or unanticipated threats and disasters. We should take a page from the playbook used by other governmental response agencies and utilize our vast trove of personal stories and localized experiences related to real constituents' needs and expectations that, when coupled with relevant data fitted to our model, would have the potential to persuade policy-makers to provide critical funding for infrastructure and capacity. If we can effectively communicate that "infrastructure matters" then our aspirational aims of improving health outcomes and protecting communities from public health threats will have a greater chance of success.

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Public Health Issue Related to Road Traffic Crashes (RTCs)

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Abstract

Thousands of people injured and die on our roads every day. Pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists including men, women or children going towards school or job, playing in the streets or going for trips, never return home, leaving behind suffering families. Each year, millions of people spend many days or months in hospital due to severe crashes and numerous are not able to go for work, play or even live again as they earlier do. Current drives used in addressing road safety problems are minimal in contrast to these massive sufferers.

Keywords: Road traffic collisions; Determinants; Road traffic accidents; Public health

Introduction

Road Traffic Crashes (RTCs) are responsible for the great number of morbidity and mortality, resulting in a significant burden globally. According to the World Organization global status on road safety (2016) statistics [1], each year approximately 1.25 million people kill on world roads and more than millions bear injuries, with suffering of long hospital stay or live with permanent disabilities. So, massive young potential is being destroyed including poor, between the age of 15-44 years, and most often breadwinners in their family; with also raise in social and economic consequences. Furthermore, one of the top three causes of death among young (aged 15–29 years) people is road traffic related-injuries [1].

Thus, RTCs is considered a major contributor towards global burden of disease. As, WHO forecasted that by the year 2030, fifth leading cause of death will be road traffic injuries [1]. Desperately, the most affected part will be low- and middle-income countries.

Likewise, this global public health catastrophe is currently affecting the developing countries excessively which accounts for >90% of road casualties, which is not ignorable [1].

Moreover, RTCs data in Pakistan is yet scared. However, WHO report on road safety reported 5,192 deaths due to RTCs among Pakistan in 2010[1]. Similarly, a study based on hospital record found that traffic related-injuries accounts for 36% of fatalities annually in Rawalpindi district [2]. In addition, another study in Islamabad found 250 fatal RTCs and 270 deaths from the record of traffic police for the years in 2008 – 2010 [3]. Therefore, it is a public health concern throughout the world.

In continuation with this problem, the following paper includes in depth analysis of determinants/factors contributing towards RTCs and will highlight some possible recommendations for this growing public health crises.

Determinants of RTCs

It is known that driving is a social activity. Obtaining a thorough exploration of determinants and factors underpinning the RTCs at environmental, human/biological, Socio-demographic, medical/technological, political, and organizational could be of particular importance and may help to facilitate the formation of recommendations (Figure 1).

Environmental determinants

One of the main causative factors in increasing the global road crash injury is the external environment that includes traffic environment and road environment. A study showed that determinants linked to the traffic environment contains increased number of vehicles (motorization), growing traffic density, and vehicle's types are positively allied with higher number of crashes injuries and deaths [4].

On the other hand, Rivas, Milla, and Puente [5] found the association between road environment and RTCs that includes road infrastructural issues like improper construction of roads, more curved downhill/uphill land, inappropriate light, absence of sign boards, or may be slippery road due to rain fall, and fog can increase the risk of fatalities.

Correspondingly, a report from Iran analyzed that pedestrian volume, road geometrics, weather alteration, and light effects during day and night may affect the operators resulting in bigger chances of crash injuries or deaths [6]. Moreover, it was assessed that wild animals crossing could interrupt the vehicle operator resulting in crash. Desperately, developing world has less or improper pedestrian crossings or even less use of it can be fatal in terms of causalities [4]. Likewise, some natural limitations in the environment such as sunrise, sunset, dusty climate, and wind blowing may produce hazardous effects on the smooth running of traffic [6].

Human/Biological

Another more important factor for the risk of RTCs is users' problem, inclusive of drivers, pedestrians, and passengers.

High speed: The human operator often adjusts to changing environments in ways that do not always aspect for safety. A single error such as high speed can have consequences of life or death. As, WHO reported that the probability of crash occurrence and severity of the consequence has direct linked with an increase in the average driving speed and use of sharps vehicle lights [1]. Moreover, it is observed that frequent lane changing, and no use of helmet and seat belt, are also predictors towards accidents.

Distracted driving: Impaired driving could be the result of various kind of distractions that may lead to fatalities, but a significant increase in the use of mobile phones worldwide by drivers, has been observed recently and is becoming an important concern for road safety now a-days [1]. Driving performance could be impaired as a result of frequent mobile use while driving. This is shown that it can slower the reaction time like time for braking reaction and also distract to follow the traffic signals. In addition, text messaging can reduce the ability to keep in the correct lane, with young drivers at more risk now a day. Mobile users during driving are nearly 4 times more prone to involve passengers, pedestrians, and self in crashes than those who do not use phone [5].

Untrained and unlicensed drivers: Unfortunately, in developing countries with low literacy rate, untrained or inexperienced, and unlicensed drivers are common causes of road traffic collision resulting in higher mortality rates [1].

Alcohol use: The use of alcohol by drivers is an additional constituent for traffic deceases [7]. Different studies showed that fatality risk applies to both the road users as well as drivers [8].

Furthermore, another ecological study in Italy conducted by Torre et al. (2007) identified that high mortality rates related to traffic in overall population are completely associated with the percentage of alcohol user drivers [4].

However, there are some biological limitations, other than road-user mistakes; These include vision in night traffic, targets detections in the periphery of the eye, speed and distance estimation, the information processing in the brain that can have a bearing of crash risk.

Socio-demographic determinants

Are also known factors for producing traffic crashes in population. Literature showed an association of

low socio-economic profile with traffic injury on the individual basis as well as regional and national level [9]. In United States, Hasselberg and Laflamme (2008) documented that there is an association between pedestrian and motor vehicle collisions with the neighborhood conditions and residential density [10]. But, in Netherlands a classical study exposed that high socio-economic status, growing traffic density, and proper medical resources availability are significantly related with lesser traffic mortality [11]. Additionally, in demographic determinants younger age and male gender is found to be more vulnerable in risk of traffic causality [10]. As per, WHO [1] report, younger males (15-29 aged) as compared to females and older are at more risk of crashes; account for 48% of road traffic accidents globally. The reasons behind could be risk taking behaviors, low temperament, and minimal control over vehicles. Moreover, WHO further described that 25 years aged drivers are almost 3 times more on risk in comparison with young females' due to the tendency towards risk taking behavior.

Medical determinants

Driver's health both physical and mental plays an important role in safe driving. Impaired vision or night blindness is a common predictor towards road incidences as it can have a deleterious effect on object recognition resulting in crashes or colliding of vehicles. Impairment in memory and cognition, heavy mental workloads due to anxiety, stress, and depression, negative emotion like anger, and sleep deprivation or use of sedative drugs may interrupt in driving capacity. Consequently, risky driving may lead to fatal situation [12].

Technological determinants

Technology in terms of manufacturing and proper maintenance of vehicle has a role in RTCs. Vehicle design, fitness, and heavy loadings falls into traffic crashes. However, designs built by manufacturing company itself are usually safe and strict company's law protects them from alteration. The major flaw in this context is locally manufactured vehicles, which usually do not promise for safety standards [7].

Political determinants

In local context, it has been observed that there are certain political factors which may create hindrances in the road safety like timely renovation of roads and sign boards, releasing of funds for construction, and favors in law enforcement etc. However, literature support couldn't find to prove these determinants.

Organizational determinants

Poor law enforcement, improper placement and operating sign boards by the traffic police applies towards RTCs [1]. Additionally, inappropriate monitoring and increased ratio of unregistered vehicles by the concerned department are being considered as RTCs producers. Moreover, urbanization resulting less parking area is another determinant for collisions [9].

Recommendations

In light of above mentioned determinants some possible recommendations are proposed at both preventive and interventional level.

Preventive level

Road traffic crashes can be prevented. For achieving this purpose, Government and stakeholders require involvement of a leading agency in road safety measures in collaboration with multiple sectors (transport, police, health, and education) to address this problem in a holistic manner. While a little evidence is there in reducing the use of mobile phone while driving, community leaders and government need to be proactive. Awareness campaigns regarding use of phones while driving must be functional at school, community, and media level. Documented actions can be taken such as strict legislative actions against non-complier of seat belt and helmet users: and launching public awareness campaigns through social media can be helpful in reducing the incidences [1].

Furthermore, national efforts for road safety could be boosted if one or more well-known political

leaders actively participate with working agency. In addition, routine medical checkups and screening for the exclusion of morbidity should be a strict legislative for drivers at national level.

Interventional level

Designing safer roads, proper use of land, and improving the safety standards of vehicles are considered to be effective interventions against RTCs. Interventions for the road user's behavior are also equally important that is enforcing laws for risk factors, and raising awareness among communities through media. As, it is proven through studies that improvement in the infrastructure of roads is an effective measure in producing immediate reductions in crash and injury among cyclists and walkers [13]. These findings also indicate for a need of a strong system that address the difficulties of road users. Moreover, the commercial drivers must be license assured, trained, and concerned department monitor them on regular basis. Furthermore, behavioral modification campaigns must be initiated by the organizations throughout the country [14].

Conclusion

Road traffic injuries create a major public health and development catastrophe, and are predicted to increase if determinants are not addressed effectively by the State Members.

It is acknowledged that RTCs are predictable and preventable. In order to combat with is growing problem; there is a strong need of close coordination and collaboration, using an integrated and holistic approach, across all sectors and disciplines of state. Every individual should take responsibility to follow the rules and work for behavioral change at community level. Subsequently, achievement will be at door step.

Conflict of Interest

There is no any conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval

This article does not contain any studies with human participants performed by any of the authors.

Acknowledgement

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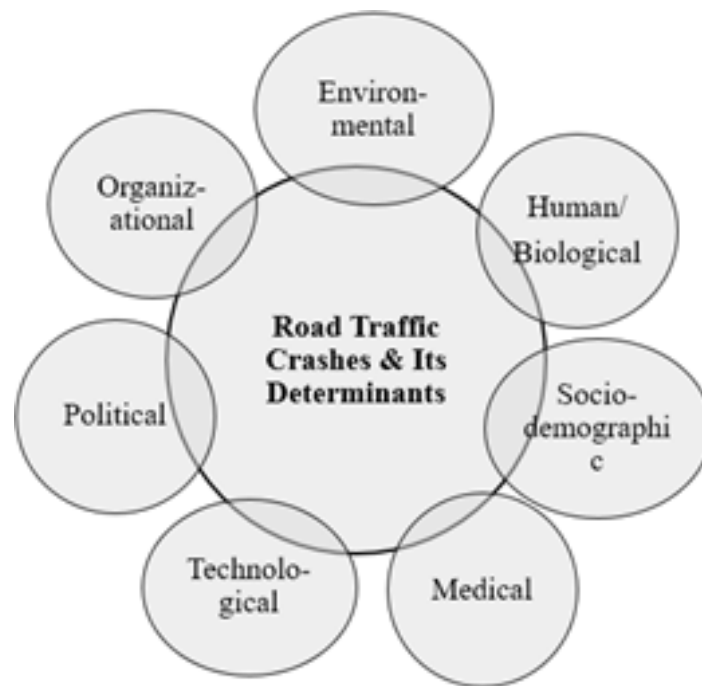


Figure 1: Road Traffic Crashes (RTCs) and its determinants.

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Editorial

Young Scientist Awards Euro Pediatrics 2021

Louise Kerb

Fondazione Policlinico Gemelli IRCCS, Italy

Prestigious Award for Young Research's at **Euro Pediatrics 2020** - Discovering New Exploration in **Pediatrics** field.

[Pediatrics Conference Committee](#) is glad to announce "**European Pediatrics Congress**" during **July 30-31, 2020** in **Rome, Italy** by focus on the theme: "**Innovations and Excellence in Pediatrics & Research.**"

[Pediatrics Conference Committee](#) is intended to honour prestigious award for talented Young researchers, scientists, Young Investigators, Post-Graduate students, Post-doctoral fellows, Trainees, Junior faculty in recognition of their outstanding contribution towards the conference theme. The Young Scientist Awards make every effort in providing a strong professional development opportunity for early career academicians by meeting experts to exchange and share their experiences on all aspects of Pediatrics.

Young Research's Awards at **Euro Pediatrics 2020** for the Nomination: Young Researcher Forum - Outstanding Masters/Ph.D./Post Doctorate thesis work Presentation, only 25 presentations acceptable at the **Euro Pediatrics 2020** young research forum. This conference will help the attendees in building a robust professional network by facilitating a fresh perspective of ideas, knowledge in recent advancements, one-on-one engagements and streamlining of techniques. Pediatrics 2020 is organized under the assumption that one-on-one interactions and discussions open door to innovations and inventions. We are proud facilitators of such a chance.

Criteria for Selection:

- Showcase your research through oral presentations.
- Learn about career development and therefore the latest research tools and technologies in your field.
- This forum will give pertinent and timely information to those that conduct research and people who use and enjoy research.
- Develop a foundation for collaboration among young researchers.
- The forum will provide a chance for collegial interaction with other young investigators and established senior investigators across the world. Interact and share ideas with both peers and mentors.
- Opportunity for young researchers to find out about the research areas of their peers to extend their capacity as multidisciplinary researchers.
- Actively distribute information and promote the advantages of education and career matters.

Conference Highlights:

- In vivo bioreactors
- 3D visualization and augmented reality for surgery
- Therapeutic proteins
- CRISPR
- 3D Printed Organs
- Solvent tolerance in bacteria
- Plant as bioreactor
- Nerve Regeneration
- Biosimilars
- Personalised medicines
- Hydrogels
- Targeted Cancer Therapies
- Metabolic engineering
- Optical sensors
- Bacterial compartment technology
- Bacteriophage proteomes
- Nano particle mediated drug delivery
- HPV Vaccine
- Face Transplants
- Brain Signals to Audible Speech
- Biosurfactants, Bioethanol and Electricity generation by microbial fuel cell

Euro Pediatrics 2020 Young Scientist Awards:

[Pediatrics](#) Conference Committee is meant to honour prestigious award for talented Young researchers, scientists, Young Investigators, Post-Graduate students, Post-doctoral fellows, Trainees, Junior faculty in recognition of their outstanding contribution towards the conference theme. The Young Scientist Awards make every effort in providing a robust professional development opportunity for early career academicians by meeting experts to exchange and share their experiences on all aspects of {Biotechnology}. Young Research's Awards at Euro Pediatrics 2020 for the Nomination: Young Researcher Forum - Outstanding Masters/Ph.D./Post Doctorate thesis work Presentation, only 25 presentations acceptable at the Biotechnology 2020 young research forum.

Awards & Rewards:

- Showcase your research through oral presentations.
- Learn about career development and therefore the latest research tools and technologies in your field.
- This forum will give pertinent and timely information to those that conduct research and people who use and enjoy research.
- Develop a foundation for collaboration among young

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