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Part I Conference Schedule

Time: November 26-28, 2021
Location: Fortune Hotel Xiamen
 厦门福佑大饭店

Date	Time	Location: Lobby, 1 st floor	
Nov. 26	14:00-17:00	Registration	
Date	Time	Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3 rd floor	Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3 rd floor
Nov. 27	08:30-12:00	Environmental Science Keynote Speech Session 1 Prof. Xiao Wu, Dr. Yaolin Lin, Dr. Sanja Frka Milosavljević, Dr. Hamidi Abdul Aziz Chair: TBD Group Photo & Coffee Break: 09:50-10:10	Medicine Keynote Speech Session 1 Dr. Xiang Lin, Prof. Katsuhiko Suzuki, Prof. Ramesh Nagarajappa, Prof. Renxi Wang Chair: TBD Group Photo & Coffee Break: 09:50-10:10
	12:00-13:30	Lunch Yixuan Buffet (逸轩自助餐厅), 1 st Floor	
Date	Time	Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3 rd floor	Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3 rd floor
Nov. 27	14:00-18:00	Environmental Science Keynote Speech Session 2 & Technical Session Prof. Hassan Vatandoost, Dr. Woodrow W. Clark II, Dr. Muhammad Zaffar Hashmi Chair: TBD Group Photo & Coffee Break: 16:00-16:20	Medicine Keynote Speech Session 2 & Technical Session Dr. Rajesh Kumar Suman, Prof. Phil Hardwidge Chair: TBD Group Photo & Coffee Break: 15:20-15:40
	18:00-19:30	Dinner Yixuan Buffet (逸轩自助餐厅), 1 st Floor	
Date	Time		
Nov. 28	12:00-13:30	Lunch Yixuan Buffet (逸轩自助餐厅), 1 st Floor	

Part II Keynote Speech

Environmental Science: Keynote Speech Session 1

Keynote Speech 1: Flexible operation of solvent-based CO₂ capture unit for coal-fired power plants [\[video\]](#)

Speaker: Prof. Xiao Wu, Southeast University, China

Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Solvent-based post-combustion CO₂ capture (PCC) appears to be the most effective choice to overcome the CO₂ emission issue of fossil fuel fired power plants. To make the PCC better suited for power plants, growing interest has been directed to the flexible operation of PCC in the past ten years. The flexible operation requires the PCC system to adapt to the strong flue gas flow rate change and to adjust the carbon capture level rapidly in wide operating range. In-depth study of the dynamic characteristics of the PCC process and developing a suitable control approach are the keys to meet this challenge. This talk introduces the state-of-the-art studies of modelling, data-driven system/process identification and control design to improve the flexibility of the carbon capture system in future low carbon energy mix.

Keynote Speech 2: Research and Development of Zero-Energy Buildings in

China [\[video\]](#)

Speaker: Dr. Yaolin Lin, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, China

Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Zero-energy buildings have attracted interest worldwide as they consume less energy and can alleviate energy shortages caused by rapid economic development. This paper presents a review of the research and development regarding zero-energy buildings in China. First, it briefly introduces the evolution of the definition of zero-energy buildings and discusses the key influencing factors of such buildings in China. Then, envelope design, selection of mechanical and electrical equipment, and solar energy utilization aspects of zero-energy buildings are examined. Additionally, this paper discusses the development and application of

zero-energy buildings in China, including project types, design methods, energy resources allocation, and energy operation management. Finally, this paper analyzes China's policies for zero-energy buildings, including incentive mechanisms, laws and regulations, and problems encountered, and provides suggestions for promoting zero-energy buildings in China. We expect this review to identify gaps and future directions for research and development, which will lead to new technologies, methods, policies, and standards that can be applied to zero-energy buildings.

Keynote Speech 3: On the linkage of the atmosphere and the ocean: biochemical responses of sea surface layers to atmospheric deposition [\[video\]](#)

Speaker: Dr. Sanja Frka Milosavljević, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Time: 10:10-10:50, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

The atmosphere is an important pathway by which both natural and anthropogenic material is transported from the continents to the coastal and open seas. Once deposited by atmospheric deposition (AD), atmospheric aerosol particles provide an external source of nutrients and pollutants to aqueous ecosystems. This in turn affects the production of organic matter (OM) by phytoplankton, alters CO₂ uptake and indirectly affects climate. The input of AD is particularly important in oligotrophic environments and is expected to increase in future scenarios of a warmer atmosphere with increased aerosol emissions and deposition rates. The sea surface microlayer (SML), the uppermost millimetre of the sea surface, which represents the natural interface region that serves as both a sink and a source of marine aerosols, hinders a number of global exchange processes between the ocean and the atmosphere. A progressive approach to understanding the chemical composition of the SML and thus, its role in global biogeochemistry can only be achieved by considering all the key components of this complex environment as an integrated whole. The temporal dynamics of the SML biology, as well as the concentrations of inorganic and organic constituents, allowed us to assess their sources and the nature of the enrichments taking place within the SML. The comprehensive insight into the concentrations of macro nutrients (N, P), trace metals (e.g. Cu, Pb, Cd, Ni, Zn, Co) and OM (including organic pollutants) in atmospheric samples, their transport history, source apportionment and deposition fluxes into the oligotrophic Adriatic Sea area will be presented. The deposition fluxes estimates show reasonable agreement between model calculations and measured data, and could be used for more general assessments of atmospheric inputs.

Keynote Speech 4: Coagulation and flocculation process in landfill leachate

treatment: Treatment performance and toxicity evaluation [\[video\]](#)

Speaker: Prof. Hamidi Abdul Aziz, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Time: 10:50-11:30, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Leachate is highly polluted wastewater that may cause danger to the surface and groundwater if not treated well. An integrated treatment method is always necessary. A new wastewater treatment process involving coagulation and flocculation process was adapted in this study, involving Ferric Chloride (FeCl_3) as the main coagulant, Chitosan and Aloe Vera as a coagulant aid. Leachate samples were collected from one of the local landfills in Malaysia and was treated for ammonia, colour, turbidity, suspended solids (SS) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) using standard jar test procedures. The influence of optimum dosages, pH, floc size and sludge properties were evaluated. A standard acute toxicity test was conducted on the treated effluent. The results indicated that the optimum pH and dosage for FeCl_3 were at pH 6 and 3600 mg/L FeCl_3 with 95.5%, 98.2%, 97.8%, and 51.9% removals for colour, SS, turbidity and COD, respectively, with poor removal for ammonia. Chitosan and Aloe vera was not efficient when used as a primary coagulant. When 4000 mg/L Chitosan was used as a coagulant aid in combination with FeCl_3 , it reduced the FeCl_3 concentration, from 3600 mg/L to 2000 mg/L with 13.7%, 95.4%, 97.7%, 96.4% and 36.4% reductions of ammonia, colour, SS, turbidity and COD, respectively. These were comparable with FeCl_3 when it was used alone. Aloe Vera as a coagulant aid (8,000 mg/L) removed 87.4%, 89.1%, 75.7% and 34.5% of colour, SS, turbidity, and COD respectively. However, the removal of ammonia was insignificant. Compared to Chitosan, Aloe vera was only able to marginally reduce the initial FeCl_3 concentration from 3600 mg/L to 3000 mg/L. The optimum Aloe Vera concentration as a coagulant aid was 8000 mg/L. Chitosan as a coagulant aid had a higher sludge settling velocity (0.69 cm/min) with with bigger floc size (198.52 μm). It was found that the combination of 2000 mg/L FeCl_3 with 4000 mg/L Chitosan gave better removals for all the pollutants compared to Aloe Vera as a coagulant aid. It reduced the dosage of the main coagulant (FeCl_3), improving the sludge settling rate, at the same time, increasing the floc size. Acute toxicity test indicated that the treated effluent is safe for disposal.

Keywords: Coagulation and flocculation; Aloe vera; chitosan; landfill; leachate, acute toxicity test

Environmental Science: Keynote Speech Session 2

Keynote Speech 5: Discarded plastics as an important absorbent of chemicals, breeding places of mosquitoes as vectors of diseases and transferring environmental pollutants and invasive species worldwide [video]

Speaker: Prof. Hassan Vatandoost, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Plastics are now the most widely used man-made substances and have become omnipresent in every aspect of our lives. From medical supplies and water bottles to food packaging, clothing, and construction materials. Discarded plastics play important role as breeding places for mosquitoes as vectors of different disease such malaria, dengue, West Nile virus, chikungunya, yellow fever, filariasis, tularemia, dirofilariasis, Japanese encephalitis, Saint Louis encephalitis, Western equine encephalitis, Eastern equine encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, Ross River fever, Barmah Forest fever, La Crosse encephalitis, and Zika fever, as well as newly detected Keystone virus and Rift Valley fever. In addition the Food and Agriculture (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) recommended several chemicals for control of pests in agriculture, horticulture, veterinary, stored product pests, and public health pests and vectors. The discarded plastics absorb these chemicals and transfer in to different parts of world. One pre-production plastic pellet can have up to 1 million times higher concentration of pesticides than an equal volume of seawater. The discarded plastics which absorb pesticides can act as breeding places of mosquitoes and may cause insecticide resistance in the vectors. Travelling the discarded plastics from one region to the another region of the world through the seas, oceans and rivers may transport unwanted and harmful creature through he world. Plastic is persistent and plastic doesn't biodegrade. No bacteria exists which can digest plastic polymers. Management on appropriate use of plastics and education to the people around the word about side effects of these materials will help for the safety and health of people in the world.

Keywords: Plastics, discard, side effect, world human health

Keynote Speech 6: The Myth of Economics: Market Manipulation **[video]**

Speaker: Dr. Woodrow W. Clark II, Clark Strategic Partners (CSP)

Time: 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

This paper seeks to turn economics into a science. The key problem is that economics has never been a science. And one of the key factors is the meaning and use of the “market”. The paper searches for a scientific discussion and perspective that can capture both what is beneath the surface of economic structures and activities, but also how to best understand the dynamics of economics. Science is both “quantitative” and “qualitative”. Data and statistics both need to be defined and explained. Numbers need to have meanings and be based on hypothesis, which are explained, measured and then validated through testing and re-testing.

The discussion starts with a critique of Adam Smith’s neo-classical economic “theory” since it has never been a reality, as to how economics needs to be understood using the market. Central in the paper is that the market is nothing in itself, since it arises through interaction and manipulation by firms as rooted in the notion that the firm acts and behaves in its own self-interests. Individuals communicate in an interactive or face-to-face manner, where the building of relations consists of concrete meetings between actors, conduct business and creating the market to meet their own financial benefits. Therefore, there is a disconnection between the science of economics, which focuses on structures and universal laws from what is experienced in the everyday life of business activity. The everyday life of business is processual, dynamic, contradictory, interactive on many levels and above all the financially powerful benefactors.

Keywords: science, economic, market, the Firm, qualitative, interaction, process, dynamics, manipulation, power

Keynote Speech 7: TBD **[video]**

Speaker: Dr. Muhammad Zaffar Hashmi, COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan

Time: 15:20-16:00, Saturday Afternoon, November 27, 2021

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

TBD

Medicine: Keynote Speech Session 1

Keynote Speech 1: Immunotherapy of Primary Sjögren's Syndrome: Insights from Animal Model [\[video\]](#)

Speaker: Dr. Xiang Lin, School of Chinese Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, China

Time: 08:30-09:10, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Sjögren's syndrome (SS) is an autoimmune disease characterized by lymphocytic infiltration and tissue destruction of salivary and lachrymal glands, leading to severe dry eyes and dry mouth symptoms. SS is further complicated with systemic inflammations including lung and kidney injuries, while the development of B cell malignancy in SS is highest among systemic autoimmune diseases. Due to the limited understanding of disease pathogenesis, SS patients have suffered from a lack of effective treatments in clinical management. We have recently established a mouse model for experimental SS (ESS) that recapitulates the hallmarks of human SS. Using this model, we have identified a series of contributing factors including IL-17A-producing Th17 cells, IL-17E, T follicular helper cells and IL-10-producing regulatory B cells in the disease pathogenesis. Moreover, our drug screening tests also demonstrated the effectiveness of both botanical compounds, synthetic small molecules and biological treatments in targeting these contributing factors, which may serve as novel therapeutic strategies for treating human SS.

Keynote Speech 2: Involvement of Neutrophils in Exercise-induced Muscle Damage and its Prevention [\[video\]](#)

Speaker: Prof. Katsuhiko Suzuki, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Waseda University, Japan

Time: 09:10-09:50, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Neutrophils not only play a critical role in host defense by migrating to the site of infection and producing reactive oxygen species (ROS), but also mediate pathological processes involved in tissue destruction. Therefore, it is important to assess and modulate neutrophil activities. Exhaustive exercise facilitates neutrophil activity, suggesting their involvement with muscle damage [1-4]. However, at that time, we needed to separate neutrophils from whole blood, and great care was

needed to do this. Also, it took at least 1 h to adjust a fixed cell concentration of neutrophils for the functional analyses, and some researchers criticized the method, saying that the recovery rate was low and the neutrophil functions were altered from the in vivo environments. Because we observed complex phenomena centered on neutrophils following exercise, some novel technology was required to examine the neutrophil dynamics and functional modulation. Thus, I would like to share some of our research on neutrophils in relation with exercise and muscle damage. I will begin with my early studies on neutrophil functional analyses and a newly developed measurement system [5-7]. Then, some key data about effects of exercise, antioxidant modulation, mechanisms of exercise-induced muscle damage, and possible preventive countermeasures such as functional foods targeting pathogenesis will be described [7-10].

References:

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Keynote Speech 3: DYNAMICS IN DENTAL ANXIETY AND ORAL HEALTH

[video]

Speaker: Prof. Ramesh Nagarajappa, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, India

Time: 10:10-10:50, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

Despite the recent innovation and technological advances in modern dentistry, dental anxiety continues to be a widespread problem affecting populations. Patients with dental anxiety tend to delay or avoid dental care which will result in worsening their oral health. Progressive worsening of the untreated oral diseases coupled with the feeling of guilt, shame, or inferiority contribute to further increase in dental anxiety. Thus, a need ascends to understand the level of anxiety amongst our patients. Identifying and targeting these risk factors may improve the effectiveness of strategies to decrease anxiety among patients seeking dental care and thereby contribute to better oral health. Hence, the primary job of dental professionals is to design effective community programs aimed at preventing dental fear and its oral health-related consequences.

Keywords: dental anxiety, fear, oral diseases, oral health

Keynote Speech 4: The role of Stch (Hspa13) in plasma cells and lupus mouse

Speaker: Prof. Renxi Wang, Beijing Institute of Brain Disorders, Capital Medical University, China

Time: 10:50-11:30, Saturday Morning, November 27, 2021

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

The generation of large numbers of plasma cells (PCs) is a main factor in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). We hypothesize that Stch (Hspa13), a member of the heat shock protein family, plays a critical role in the control of PC differentiation. To test the hypothesis, we used lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated B cells and a newly established mouse line with a CD19^{cre}-mediated, B cell – specific deletion of Hspa13: Hspa13 cKO mice. We found that Hspa13 mRNA was increased in PCs from atacept-treated lupus-prone mice and in LPS-stimulated plasmablasts (PBs) and PCs. A critical finding was that PBs and PCs but not naïve B cells and germinal center (GC) B cells expressed high levels of Hspa13. In contrast, the Hspa13 cKO mice had a reduction in BPs, PCs, and antibodies induced in vitro by LPS and in vivo by sheep red blood cells (SRCs)- or 4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenylacetyl (NP)-immunization. Accordingly, the Hspa13 cKO mice had reduced class-switched and somatically hypermutated antibodies with defective

affinity maturation. Our work also showed that Hspa13 interacts with proteins (e.g., Bcap31) in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) to positively regulate protein transport from the ER to the cytosol. Importantly, Hspa13 mRNA was increased in B220⁺ cells from patients with multiple myeloma (MM) or SLE, whereas Hspa13 cKO led to reduced autoantibodies and proteinuria in both pristane-induced lupus and lupus-prone MRL/lpr mouse models. Collectively, our data suggest that Hspa13 is critical for PC development and may be a new target for eliminating pathologic PCs.

Medicine: Keynote Speech Session 2

Keynote Speech 5: TBD **[video]**

Speaker: Dr. Rajesh Kumar Suman, Hind Institute of Medical sciences, Sitapur, Lucknow, India

Time: 14:00-14:40, Saturday Afternoon, November 27, 2021

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

TBD

Keynote Speech 6: YM155 Inhibits NleB and SseK Arginine Glycosyltransferase

Activity **[video]**

Speaker: Prof. Philip R. Hardwidge, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, USA

Time: 14:40-15:20, Saturday Afternoon, November 27, 2021

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor, Fortune Hotel Xiamen



Abstract

The type III secretion system effector proteins NleB and SseK are glycosyltransferases that glycosylate protein substrates on arginine residues.

We conducted high-throughput screening as - says on 42,498 compounds to identify NleB/SseK inhibitors. Such small molecules may be useful as mechanistic probes and may have utility in the eventual development of anti-virulence therapies against enteric bacterial pathogens. We observed that YM155 (sepantronium bromide) inhibits the activity of Escherichia coli NleB1, Citrobacter rodentium NleB, and both Salmonella enterica SseK1 and SseK2. YM155 was not toxic to mammalian cells, nor did it show cross-reactivity with the mammalian O-linked N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase (OGT). YM155 reduced Salmonella survival in mouse macrophage-like cells but had no direct impact on bacterial growth rates, suggesting YM155 may have utility as a potential anti-virulence inhibitor.

Part III Technical Sessions

Environmental Science: Keynote Speech Session 2 & Technical Session

Session Chair: TBD

Location: Yinghai Room (瀛海厅), 3rd floor

14:00-18:00, November 27, 2021

Time	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Keynote Speech (Video)	Discarded plastics as an important absorbent of chemicals, breeding places of mosquitoes as vectors of diseases and transferring environmental pollutants and invasive species worldwide	Prof. Hassan Vatandoost	Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
Keynote Speech (Video)	The Myth of Economics: Market Manipulation	Dr. Woodrow W. Clark II	Clark Strategic Partners (CSP)
Keynote Speech (Video)	TBD	Dr. Muhammad Zaffar Hashmi	COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan
16:00-16:20	Group Photo & Coffee Break		
Oral	How does new infrastructure affect the deep integration of industrialization and informatization under a green background-Based on the degree of coupling and integration performance	Jia Zhou	Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shannxi, China
Oral	Institutional Pressure and Green Process Innovation: Based on Enterprise Environmental Attitudes and Organizational Learning Perspectives	Junchang Hu	Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shannxi, China
Oral	Responses of photosynthetic ability, water use efficiency, stomatal conductance in <i>Illicium lanceolatum</i> ecotypes to drought stress and light conditions	Yonghui Cao	Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, China
Poster	Exposure risk assessment of bisphenol A based on urinary levels in China: a systematic review	Riping Huang	Kyoto University, Japan

Medicine: Keynote Speech Session 2 & Technical Session

Session Chair: TBD

Location: Bihai Room (碧海厅), 3rd floor

14:00-18:00, November 27, 2021

Time	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Keynote Speech (Video)	TBD	Dr. Rajesh Kumar Suman	Hind Institute of Medical sciences, Sitapur, Lucknow, India
Keynote Speech (Video)	YM155 Inhibits NleB and SseK Arginine Glycosyltransferase Activity	Prof. Phil Hardwidge	College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, USA
15:20-15:40	Group Photo & Coffee Break		
Oral	A case report of the effect of enhanced lifestyle management on latent autoimmune diabetes mellitus in adults	Wenyang Zou	Department of Economics and Statistics, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China
Oral	HR-MRI imaging characteristics of vertebral artery dissection with negative MR routine scan and hypoperfusion in ASL	Yonggang Zhang	The First People's Hospital of Lianyungang, Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu, China
Oral	Impact of H-Type Hypertension on Pericarotid Adipose Tissue and Plaque Characteristics Based on CT Angiography: A Propensity Score Matching Study	Yan Gu	The First People's Hospital of Lianyungang, Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu, China
Oral (Video)	Interactions between tumor mutation burden and immune infiltration in colon cancer	Xiaoyan Yang	Affiliated hospital of Guizhou Medical University, China
Oral (Video)	Single-cell analysis of the pan-cancer immune microenvironment and scTIME portal	Xin Gao	Institute of Hematology & Blood Diseases Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, Tianjin, China

Poster	Identification of a seven-cell cycle signature predicting overall survival for gastric adenocarcinoma	Lianqun Zhang	Henan Provincial People's Hospital
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Part IV Technical Session Abstracts

Environmental Science

ID: CSWCER2021_20000

Title: Responses of photosynthetic ability, water use efficiency, stomatal conductance in *Illicium lanceolatum* ecotypes to drought stress and light conditions

Name: Yonghui Cao

Affiliation: Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry, Chinese Academy of Forestry, China

Email: fjcylh77@sina.com

Abstract

Solar radiation and environmental stress are key factors controlling plant physiological conditions. However, how the coupled effects between drought and light conditions may vary among different ecotypes of the same species have not been examined. In this study, we evaluated the coupled effect of drought stress (*DS*) and light conditions on photosynthesis ability, water use efficiency (*WUE*) and stomatal conductance (G_s) of four *Illicium lanceolatum* ecotypes (from Lin'an Zhejiang (LA), Kaihua Zhejiang (KH), Wuning Jiangxi (WN) and Nanping Fujian (NP) provinces in China, respectively). As the *DS* progressed, the light compensation point (*LCP*) declined, the light saturation point (*LSP*), maximum photosynthetic rate (P_{max}) and apparent photon quantum yield (*AQY*) increased initially and then decreased for all ecotypes. In the recovery period, the *LSP* and *AQY* of WN, KH and LA ecotypes was higher than the pre-drought stress treatment. After rewatering, the G_s value for WN and KH ecotypes under each different photosynthesis light condition was significantly greater than that under the initial watering and drought stress conditions, while the G_s value for LA and NP ecotypes was significantly lower than that under the initial watering. For four *Illicium lanceolatum* ecotypes, a linear relationship between G_s and *WUE* existed across different drought stress. *WUE* of *Illicium lanceolatum*

ecotypes was improved through short-time *DS* treatment. Higher light condition under high-water condition did not improve the *WUE* of WN and KH ecotypes. Trends in P_{max} , *AQY*, *LSP* and *LCP* to short time *DS* confirmed that the *Illicium lanceolatum* is a water-sensitive and moderately drought-tolerant plant. The *DS* tests showed that potential photosynthetic capacity and growth of the *Illicium lanceolatum* ecotypes were primarily affected by the level of water condition and irradiance. When soil water decreases, the light intensity should be reduced by shading or other measures to improve photosynthetic efficiency and alleviate light damage on *Illicium lanceolatum* growth.

Keywords: *Illicium lanceolatum*; drought stress; rewatering; photosynthetic parameters; water use efficiency; stomatal conductance

Abbreviations:

Abscisic acid: ABA

Apparent photon quantum yield: *AQY*

Soil bulk density: d

Drought stress: *DS*

Transpiration rate: *E*

Stomatal conductance: G_s

Kaihua Zhejiang ecotype: KH

Lin'an Zhejiang ecotype: LA

Light compensation point: *LCP*

Least-significant difference: *LSD*

Light saturation point: *LSP*

Nanping Fujian ecotype: NP

Photosynthetically active radiation: *PAR*

Maximum net photosynthetic rate: P_{max}

Net photosynthetic rate: P_n

Soil mass water content: W_m

Wuning Jiangxi ecotype: WN

Water use efficiency: *WUE*

Soil volume water content: W_v

ID: EPPH2021_20007

Title: Exposure risk assessment of bisphenol A based on urinary levels in China: a systematic review

Name: Riping Huang

Affiliation: Kyoto University, Japan

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Abstract

Bisphenol A (BPA) is known to be an endocrine-disrupting compound that can cause adverse effects on human beings and is an industrial chemical widely used in various products, resulting in its widespread exposure to humans. The extent of exposure to BPA in the public in China remains uncertain. Here, we analyzed published data on BPA occurrence in urinary samples in China to estimate its daily human intake levels and evaluate exposure risks to the Chinese population. The results showed that the average estimated daily intake of infants, pregnant women, children, and adults were 30.92 ± 22.70 , 24.85 ± 9.40 , 34.13 ± 20.65 , and 22.48 ± 16.21 ng/kg bw/day, respectively. The average hazard quotients for different regions ranged from 0.0001 to 0.0240, suggesting that the Chinese population is not at high risk of BPA exposure. The highest hazard quotients for the children and pregnant women populations were greater than one, highlighting the need to focus on the risk of exposure to sensitive populations.

Keywords: Exposure risk assessment, Bisphenol A, Urinary data, Chinese population

ID: EPPH2021_20012

Title: Research Progress on the Combined Toxicity of Heavy Metals and Antibiotics Pollution

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Abstract

With the development of urbanization, more and more pollutants are discharged into water bodies. Due to the

three-dimensional nature of water bodies, aquatic organisms are extremely susceptible to compound pollution of multiple factors. Among them, heavy metals and antibiotics have attracted widespread attention due to their large dosage, easy adsorption and complex toxic effects, which easily cause serious pollution to the aquatic ecology. Pollutants in the environment are all in the form of mixtures. The combined pollution of heavy metals and antibiotics and their effects have become a research hotspot in the environmental field, and there are fewer studies on the combined toxicity. Therefore, this article focuses on the distribution of heavy metals and antibiotics in recent years, as well as single and combined toxicity. Existing research results show that compound pollution has a combined toxic effect on organisms, which may be synergistic or antagonistic. The existing problems and future focus are discussed in order to provide reference for future research.

Keywords: Heavy Metals, Antibiotics, Pollution, Joint Toxicity

ID: EPPH2021_20013

Title: How does new infrastructure affect the deep integration of industrialization and informatization under a green background-Based on the degree of coupling and integration performance

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Abstract

China's industrial development has undergone many changes, from a large-scale and extensive model to a green and intensive industrial model. It is now in the transition stage of Industry 4.0, which is mainly characterized by green environmental protection, advanced intelligence and digitalization. Facing the Industry 4.0 revolution, China proposes specific measures for the integration of industrialization and informatization (the integration of the two) to break the resource and environmental constraints faced by

industrial transformation. The essence of the integration of the two is to drive industrialization with informatization and promote informatization with industrialization. Through the transformation and upgrading of industrialization through informatization, production efficiency can be effectively improved, and energy consumption and pollution emissions in the production process can be reduced. The representative frontier technology determines the level of informatization, and the application of this type of technology has the characteristics of high cost and high risk. The new round of scientific and technological revolution and the in-depth development of the industrial revolution have driven the traditional economic model to the digital economic model. The demand for information technology has shown an explosive growth trend. Under this background, new infrastructure construction (new infrastructure) has emerged, mainly through the establishment of informatization. Realize the transformation foundation, create a transformation environment, and provide information technology support. The knowledge spillover effect generated by the new infrastructure has changed the factor structure in the process of integration of the two industrializations, the proportion of resource factors has declined, and the proportion of technology and knowledge factors has increased significantly, helping production transition to a green economy model.

Further research on the degree of influence of new infrastructure on the integration of industrialization and informatization and its mechanism of action is exactly where the value of this research lies. Combining the above background and current situation, the research question of this article is put forward: How to measure the degree of impact of new infrastructure on the integration of industrialization and informatization in China, if it is an important influencing factor, and how to influence it? Combining the development status of the integration of industrialization and informatization, and information infrastructure as a representative indicator of new infrastructure, this research focuses on the degree of coupling and economic performance of the

impact of information infrastructure on the integration of industrialization and informatization, as well as the promotion or inhibition of the integration of industrialization and information technology. Analyze the importance of new infrastructure construction from the theoretical and practical levels based on the actual situation in China, analyze the priority of the new infrastructure and the direction of its influence on integration.

This study comprehensively measures the impact of new infrastructure on the integration of industrialization and informatization by constructing a two-dimensional measurement system for the degree of coupling and integration performance, and uses panel data from 31 provinces in China from 2010 to 2019 to reveal the mechanism of new infrastructure and informatization. The results show that the new infrastructure not only promotes the improvement of the integration of the two industrializations, but also promotes the improvement of the integration performance. The elasticity coefficient for the integration performance is higher than the elasticity coefficient for the integration degree. Combined with the background of the integration of the two industrializations in China, the industrialization process is fast at this stage. In the process of informatization, the elasticity of new infrastructure for industrialization is significantly smaller than that for informatization. It can be seen that the development of new infrastructure has shortened the gap between industrialization and informatization, and better promotes the positive development of the integration of the two.

Keywords: new infrastructure, integration of industrialization and informatization, degree of coupling, integration performance

ID: EPPH2021_20014

Title: Institutional Pressure and Green Process Innovation: Based on Enterprise Environmental Attitudes and Organizational Learning Perspectives

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Abstract

Object: Under more investment in green process innovation, the environmental benefits of enterprises are accumulated year by year. External pressure is an important driving force for companies to protect the environment. Firstly, the "Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" implemented in 2015 has improved the dilemma of enterprises' disorderly discharge of pollution. In addition, the "Inorganic Chemical Industry Pollutant Discharge Standards" approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in December 2020 stipulate enterprise pollution and emission limit; Secondly, the Ministry of Ecology continue to improve industry regulations in 2020, such as the "Technical Specifications for Metal Casting Pollution Discharge Permits", etc.; Thirdly, although some companies have obtained initial benefits after implementing green process innovations, the participation of more competitors has reduced revenues and increased competitive pressures. That is to say, the pressure from compulsory pressure, normative pressure, and mimic pressure are gradually pushing companies to carry out environmental protection behaviors. Specifically, these pressures will prompt companies to improve traditional high-polluting processes, which means that companies must introduce new environmental technologies to reduce emissions during production. Organizational learning is an important foundation for companies transforming new environmental technologies into producing performance. Therefore, companies can promote the development of green innovation through organizational learning. Exploration learning, and exploitation learning in organizational learning have different impacts on the development of companies' green process innovation. Enterprise environmental attitude is one of the important factors that affect organizational learning. Whether a company's environmental attitude is positive or not can affect the company's environmental behavior. In March 2021,

the three steel companies in Tangshan, China, did not hesitate to protect their profits at the expense of environmental damage, which eventually led to the suspension of production and bankruptcy. In contrast, BYD has achieved a high level of green process innovation with a positive environmental attitude and is committed to new energy. The company tries R&D and application of technology, plans for the development of solar power stations, energy storage power stations, and electric vehicles. Therefore, this article attempts to solve the following three questions: 1. How does institutional pressure affect organizational learning; 2. How does organizational learning affect enterprises' green process innovation; 3. The difference in the impact of institutional pressure on organizational learning under different enterprise environmental attitudes. Based on the above issues, this article proposes the following hypotheses: 1. Institutional pressure will positively affect organizational learning; 2. Organizational learning will positively affect green process innovation; 3. Enterprise environmental attitudes will increase the impact of institutional pressure on organizational learning.

Methodology: This paper uses an empirical method to design the questionnaire and conduct a prediction test before giving out questionnaires. Then, the tested questionnaires are distributed to the executives of 439 manufacturing enterprises across the country through emails, interviews, and other channels. Finally, the collected questionnaire information is analyzed and processed through SMARTPLS 3.0 to verify the issues raised in this article.

Results: Through the data analysis of SMARTPLS 3.0, the following results are found: Assumptions 1 and 3 are partially valid, and Assumption 2 is all valid.

Conclusion: 1. Both mandatory pressure and normative pressure can positively affect exploration and exploitative learning. Mimic pressure has a positive influence on exploration learning, while the influence of mimic pressure on exploitative learning is not significant; 2. Both exploration learning and exploitation learning can positively influence green process innovation; 3. Enterprise environmental

attitudes can enhance the influence of normative pressure on exploration learning and exploitative learning. However, enterprise environmental attitudes have not played a significant role in mediating coercive pressure, imitation pressure, exploration learning, and exploitative learning.

Keywords: Green process innovation; Institutional pressure; Organizational learning; Enterprise environmental attitude

ID: ICECE2020_20001

Title: Geophysical exploration technology for gas hydrate in land area

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Abstract

As an alternative energy in the future, natural gas hydrate is widely distributed in the world. There are many breakthroughs in marine gas hydrate exploration in China, but the exploration degree of gas hydrate in land area is relatively low. Due to the low cost of exploration and development of terrestrial hydrate and good exploration prospect, it is particularly important to strengthen the exploration of terrestrial hydrate. The permafrost region of the Qinghai Tibet Plateau has achieved fruitful work and achieved a breakthrough in exploration. Geophysical methods have many successful cases in oil and gas exploration on the Qinghai Tibet Plateau. We have also made some achievements in hydrate exploration in permafrost areas of the Qinghai Tibet Plateau. This paper will introduce the results of joint exploration of gas hydrate by audio frequency magnetotelluric and reflection seismic methods. The results show that hydrate bearing strata have the characteristics of low velocity, weak amplitude and high frequency in seismic profile, and have high resistivity in electrical structure. Seismic attribute technology and AVO analysis technology are used to predict the distribution area of hydrate, which is verified by subsequent

drilling. According to the existing drilling and geological data, the distribution thickness of hydrate is explained in the geophysical results. In the Tuotuohe river area, the change of permafrost thickness is relatively slow, mainly concentrated in 50 ~ 80m, and in the mountainous area, the permafrost changes greatly, generally between 70 ~ 120m. The results show that this method is feasible for gas hydrate exploration.

Keywords: Gas hydrate; Qinghai Tibet Plateau; Magnetotelluric; Reflection seismic; Tuotuohe river

ID: SRPP2020_20000

Title: Uptake and transport of antimony in soil-plant system and its molecular mechanism

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Abstract

Rice is one of the main absorption ways of antimony (Sb) into human and it has attracted more and more attention. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi can form the symbiotic relationships with most of terrestrial plants and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi can significantly enhanced the host plant uptake, such as the ramie, maize and *Medicago sativa*. Therefore, arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi AM fungi may play an important role in the uptake and transport of antimony in rice. The aim of this study is explore the effect of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi on the uptake and transport antimony in rice by pot experiments in greenhouse. The results showed that compared with non-inoculation treats, the contents of antimony in root, stem, leaf, bran and grain from rice inoculated increased by 13.89%-23.43%, 0.66%-19.41%, 5.16%-15.30%, 3.16%-20.15% and 0.43%-7.42%, respectively. The enrichment coefficients increased by 18.29%-26.78%. It is demonstrated that arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi can enhance the host plant uptake antimony. The shoot biomass and root biomass of rice decreased by 3.12%-11.25% and 6.14%-22.58%,

respectively. It is suggested that arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi can inhibit the host plant growth by increasing the host plants uptake antimony. Moreover, antioxidant enzymes are one of the main mechanisms to resistance to biological and abiotic stresses. The

results showed that activity of SOD, CAT, POD from rice increased by 15.57%-28.70%, 17.89% -26.06% and 4.47%-9.70%, respectively.

Keywords: Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; Rice; Antimony; Content; Biomass; Antimony enzyme

Medicine

ID: CIR2021_20002

Title: Impact of H-Type Hypertension on Pericarotid Adipose Tissue and Plaque Characteristics Based on CT Angiography: A Propensity Score Matching Study

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Abstract

Background: We analyzed the correlation among the inflammatory changes in pericarotid adipose tissue (PCAT), plaque characteristics, and H-type hypertension on CT angiography (CTA) and explored the utility of CTA in the prevention and treatment of carotid atherosclerosis.

Material and Methods: A total of 135 patients who underwent head and neck CTA to investigate carotid artery atherosclerosis were retrospectively analyzed. The plaque characteristic parameters (plaque burden and remodeling index), PCAT attenuation value, and net enhancement value around the carotid artery, where the plaques were located, were recorded, and confounding factors were matched by propensity score analysis. A paired t test was used to compare the differences in fat tissue inflammatory changes and plaque characteristic parameters between the 2 groups, and logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between plaque characteristics and the attenuation values and net enhancement values of PCAT. The correlation coefficient was calculated between type H hypertension and plaque risk grade.

Results: The results of the experiment indicate that PCAT attenuation values and net enhancement values gradually increased as the degree of hypertension increased. Compared with those of patients in the normal Hcy group, these values increased more clearly in patients with high Hcy (HHcy) ($r=0.641$, $P<0.001$ 与 $r=0.581$, $P<0.001$), although, regardless of whether the Hcy value increased, there were

significant differences between the groups. However, this effect was more pronounced in patients with H-type hypertension. Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for carotid atherosclerotic plaque suggests that Hcy (OR=1.391, 95%CI 1.146-1.689, $P=0.001$), PCAT attenuation values (OR=1.212, 95%CI 1.074-1.367, $P=0.002$), and net enhancement values (OR=1.201, 95%CI 1.042-1.383, $P=0.011$) were independent risk factors for plaque vulnerability.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that H-type hypertension is significantly associated with PCAT attenuation and net enhancement and that PCAT net enhancement values are useful in predicting plaque risk as attenuation.

MeSH Keywords: H-type hypertension; Pericarotid fat tissue; Plaque; Atherosclerosis; Computed tomography angiography

ID: CTTM2021_20001

Title: Identification of a seven-cell cycle signature predicting overall survival for gastric adenocarcinoma

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Abstract

While genetic alterations in several regulators of the cell cycle have a significant impact on the gastric carcinogenesis process, the prognostic role of them remains to be further elucidated. All data in the TCGA-STAD (gastric adenocarcinoma, GA) training set, including clinical information, mRNA expression data, were downloaded from TCGA data portal, and the mRNA expression matrix of cell cycle genes was extracted and corrected for further analysis after taking the intersection with GSE84437 dataset downloaded from the Gene Expression Omnibus database. Differentially expressed mRNAs were identified between tumor and normal tissue

samples in TCGA-STAD. Univariate Cox regression analysis and lasso Cox regression model established a novel seven-gene cell cycle signature (including GADD45B, TFDP1, CDC6, CDC25A, CDC7, SMC1A and MCM3) for GA prognosis prediction. Patients in the high - risk group shown significantly poorer survival than patients in the low - risk group. The signature was found to be an independent prognostic factor for GA survival. Nomogram including the signature shown some clinical net benefit for overall survival prediction. The signature was further validated in the GSE84437 dataset. In tissue microarray, CDC6 and MCM3 protein expression were significant differences by the immunohistochemistry-based H-score between tumor tissues and adjacent tissues and independent prognostic factors in patients with gastric cancer. Interestingly, our GSEA revealed that low - risk patients were more related to cell cycle pathways and might benefit more from therapies targeting cell cycle. Our study identified a novel robust seven-gene cell cycle signature for GA prognosis prediction that may serve as a beneficial complement to clinicopathological staging. The signature might provide potential biomarkers for the application of cell cycle regulators to therapies and treatment response prediction.

Keywords: GEO, gastric adenocarcinoma, cell cycle, prognostic model, TCGA

ID: CTTM2021_20005

Title: Single-cell analysis of the pan-cancer immune microenvironment and scTIME portal

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Abstract

Single-cell sequencing opens a new era for the investigation of tumor immune microenvironments

(TIME). However, at single-cell resolution, a pan-cancer analysis that addresses the identity and diversity of TIMEs is lacking. Here, we first built a pan-cancer single-cell reference of TIMEs with refined sub cell types and recognized new cell type-specific transcription factors. We then presented a pan-cancer view of the common features of the TIME and compared the variation of each immune cell type across patients and tumor types in the aspects of abundance, cell states, and cell communications. We found that the abundance and the cell states of dysfunctional T cells were most variable, whereas those of regulatory T cells were relatively stable. A subset of tumor-associated macrophages (TAM), PLTP β C1QC β TAMs, may regulate the abundance of dysfunctional T cells through cytokine/chemokine signaling. The ligan–receptor communication network of TIMEs was tumor-type specific and dominated by the tumor-enriched immune cells. We additionally developed the single-cell TIME (scTIME) portal (<http://scTIME.sklehabc.com>) with the scTIME-specific analysis modules and a unified cell annotation. In addition to the immune cell compositions and correlation analysis using refined cell type classifications, the portal also provides cell–cell interaction and cell type–specific gene signature analysis. Our single-cell pan-cancer analysis and scTIME portal will provide more insights into the features of TIMEs, as well as the molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying immunotherapies.

Keywords: Tumor-associated macrophages, dysfunctional T cells, heterogeneity, cell communication, database

ID: ICDE2021_20004

Title: A case report of the effect of enhanced lifestyle management on latent autoimmune diabetes mellitus in adults

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Abstract

The clinical manifestations of latent autoimmune diabetes mellitus in adults LADA are similar to those of type 2 diabetes, and can be attributed to Type 1 diabetes pathologically. The onset of the disease is insidious, diet and exercise control and oral hypoglycemic drugs are effective, but with the continuous deterioration of the function of the islet, the patient eventually needs to receive insulin treatment. There are few reports that the disease is assisted by intensive lifestyle management in clinical insulin treatment. Our outpatient department conducted intensive lifestyle management for 1 LADA patient in 2021 to assist insulin therapy to achieve good results. Here is the report.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, LADA, Intensive lifestyle management

ID: MMCD2021_20001

Title: Interactions between tumor mutation burden and immune infiltration in colon cancer

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Abstract

Objective: China is one of the countries in the transitioning stage of cancer. According to Global cancer statistics 2020, colon cancer was the top five leading causes of death. It is reported that colon cancer incidence rates are about 3-fold higher in transitioned versus transitioning countries. Therefore, it's the urge to seek the effective treatment of colon cancer. Immunotherapy is a vital component in cancer treatment. In several types of tumors, tumor mutation burden (TMB) and immune infiltration have been reported to predict the response to immunotherapy, although each has its limitations. In the current study, we aimed to explore the association of TMB with immune infiltration and prognosis in colon cancer.

Material and methods: Somatic mutation cases (n=433), transcriptome data (n=514), and their clinical

information (n=452) of all colon cancer samples were downloaded from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database. The mutation data was visualized using the "maftools" R package. The mutations were further classified according to the variant effect predictor. For each sample, TMB was calculated as the number of variants per megabase. Based on K-M survival analysis, they were allocated into the high-TMB (n=213) and low-TM (n=201) groups (the optimal cutoff was determined by the 'surv_cutpoint' algorithm of survival R package). Then, Gene Ontology (GO) and Gene Set Enrichment Analyses (GSEA) were performed, with immune-associated biological pathways found to be significantly enriched in the High-TMB group. CIBERSORT algorithm was used to calculate the fractions of infiltrating immune cells. At a threshold of $P < 0.05$, the results of the inferred fractions of immune cell populations produced by CIBERSORT were considered accurate.

Results: A total of 399 colon cancer samples were obtained from the TCGA database. Among these mutations, missense mutations are the most common. And the type of the most common mutation is SNP. C>T, transversion is the most common type of SNV in colon cancer. And the top 10 mutated genes are TTN (49%), APC (75%), MUC16 (27%), SYNE1 (29%), TP53 (55%), KRAS (43%), FAT4 (23%), RYR2 (21%), RIK3CA (28%), ZFH4 (21%). Kaplan-Meier survival analysis revealed that patients with lower TMB had a higher 5-year survival rate. The CIBERSORT results shown that tumors with high TMB were significantly associated with high fractions of activated NK and Macrophages M1. In the low TMB group with a higher fraction of T cells regulatory and Macrophages M0.

Conclusion: This study indicated that patients with a lower TMB level experienced a favorable 5-year survival outcome. It may influence immune infiltration in colon cancer, which might be associated with a higher fraction of T cells regulatory and Macrophages M0.

Keywords: tumor mutation burden, immune infiltration, colon cancer

ID: MMCD2021_20003

Title: HR-MRI imaging characteristics of vertebral artery dissection with negative MR routine scan and hypoperfusion in ASL

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Abstract

Background: Unruptured vertebral artery dissection (VAD) is associated with ischemic infarction and requires anticoagulation therapy. However, anticoagulation therapy is not recommended for patients without ischemic infarction, and therefore, conservative symptomatic treatment is administered. To date, there has been no research on the imaging characteristics of patients with ischemic hypoperfusion that have negative MR routine scan. Hence, we intend to use high resolution magnetic resonance imaging (HR-MRI) in order to study the imaging characteristics of patients with VAD that have negative MR routine scans with ischemia hypoperfusion.

Methods: Patients with suspected VAD were recruited between June 2015 and June 2020 in order to perform HR-MRI. In total, 26 patients between the ages of 18 and 50 with negative MRI routine scans that underwent ASL examination were included in the study. The patients were divided into the hypoperfusion group and normal group based on whether hypoperfusion was found in ASL. The

clinical features and HR-MRI features between these two groups were analyzed.

Results: There were no statistical differences between the hypoperfusion group and normal group based on the patient's gender, age, location of onset, BMI, history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, smoking, drinking, migraine, minor trauma and infection within one month of onset, as well as clinical symptoms ($P>0.05$). According to imaging characteristics between the two groups, the effective lumen index and the minimum bending angle of the intracranial vertebral basilar artery at the distal end of the dissection disease were statistically significant ($P<0.001$). Therefore, a minimum bending angle of the intracranial vertebral basilar artery at the distal end of the dissection disease $< 90^\circ$ was negatively correlated to the posterior circulation ischemia hypoperfusion, with a correlation coefficient of -0.686 . The effective lumen index was also negatively correlated to the posterior circulation ischemia hypoperfusion, with a correlation coefficient of -0.671 . However, the location of the dissection, the distribution of hematoma, the bending angle of the basilar artery, shape of the lumen and enhancement type were not statistically significant between these two groups ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: The hypoperfusion of posterior circulation ischemia caused by VAD is related to the effective lumen index, as well as the minimum bending angle of the vertebral basilar artery in the distal intracranial segment of the dissection disease.

Keywords: Vertebral artery dissection, Ischemic, high-resolution MRI

Part V Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

- Laptops (with MS-office & Adobe Reader)
- Projectors & Screen
- Laser pointer

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration of each Presentation:

- Regular Oral Session: 10-15 Minutes of Oral Presentation
- Keynote Speech: 40-45 Minutes of Keynote Speech

Poster Presentation

Materials Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

- X Racks & Base Fabric Canvases (60cm×160cm, see the figure below)
- Adhesive Tapes or Clamps

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- Home-made Posters

Requirement for the Posters:

- Material: not limited, can be posted on the Canvases
- Size: smaller than 60cm×160cm
- Content: for demonstration of the presenter's paper



Part VI Hotel Information

About Hotel

Fortune Hotel Xiamen 厦门福佑大饭店

Fortune Hotel Xiamen stands in Xiamen's financial and commercial center and international port area, near Zhongshan Road Pedestrian Street, and adjacent to the International Tourist Terminal. Standing by the sea, the hotel has a panoramic view of the beautiful lake and Gulangyu Island, as well as panoramic views of the Haicang Bridge. Fortune Hotel Xiamen is a 27-story building with a magnificent appearance and unique decoration. It incorporates traditional Chinese culture in modern art, which is refreshing. The hotel has modern, intelligent, luxurious and comfortable rooms. The exquisite guest rooms facing the sea and the lake have floor-to-ceiling windows design, letting people enjoy the beautiful view of Haixia sunset.

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