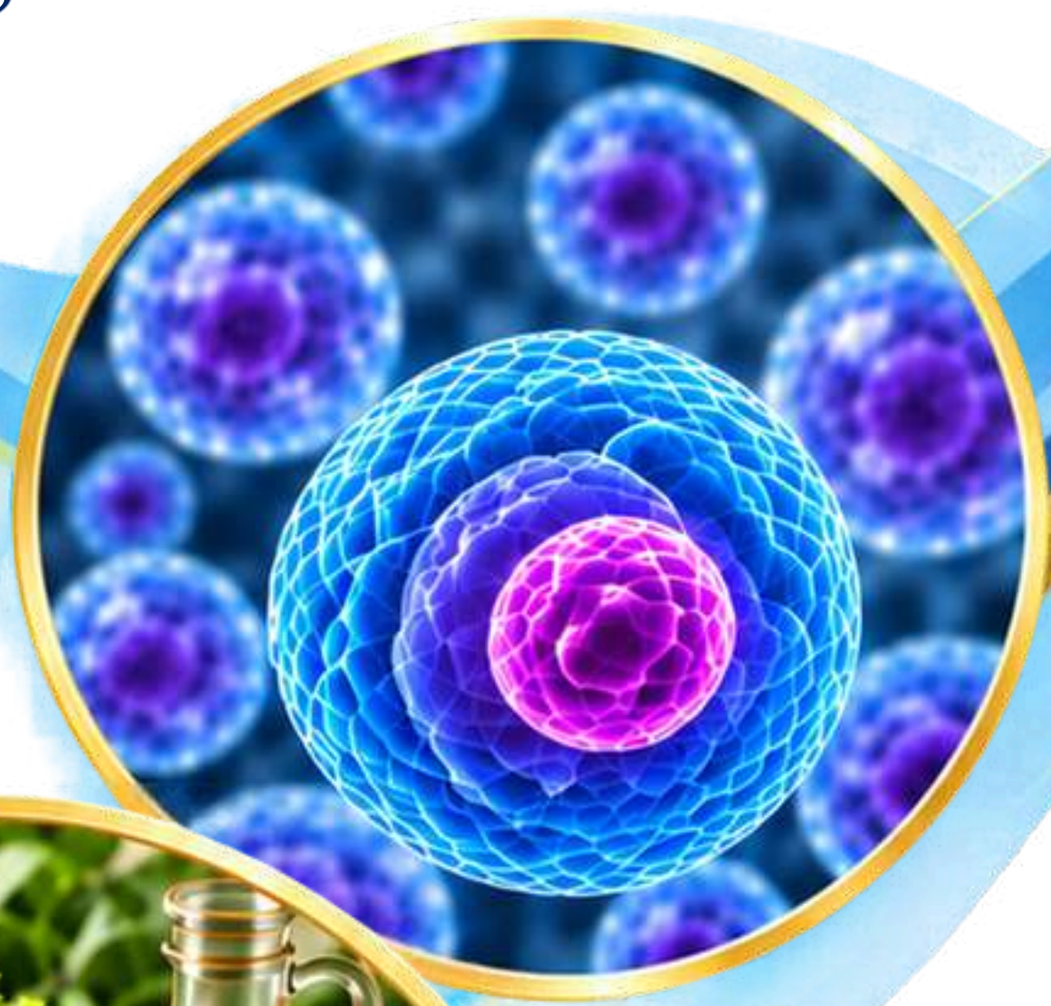
UNITED RESEARCH FORUM
(CONNECT WITH RESEARCH WORLD)

International Conference

October 26-27, 2026

Paris, France







Venue:

Van der Valk Hotel Paris CDG Airport

CSRM - 2026

October 26–27, 2026 | Paris, France

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

GCFN–2026

Oct 26–27 | Paris, France

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

WGDD–2026

October 26–27, 2026 | Paris

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

DAY-1 (OCTOBER 26, 2026)

09:00-10:00 **Registrations & Opening Remarks**

Keynote Session-I (10:00-11:00)

10:00-10:30



Title: Beyond Weight Loss: The Metabolic–Dermal Interface and the CRMP-G21 Platform in the GLP-1/GIP Era

Prof. Sotirios Adamidis, Athens Medical Centre, Greece

10:30-11:00



Title: SADI-S: Evolution, Surgical Technique, and Mid-Term Outcomes from a Canadian Bariatric Center

Dr. Ronald Denis, Montreal Sacred Heart Hospital, Canada

Dr. Sultanah Bin Gheshayan, University of Toronto, Canada

11:00-11:30 Networking Break + Group Photo

Technical Session-I (11:30-13:10)

11:30-11:55

Title: Knockdown of CNOT3, a subunit of the CCR4-NOT deadenylase complex, sensitizes A549 human non-small cell lung cancer cells to senescence-inducing stimuli

Prof. Tadashi Yamamoto, Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University, Japan

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

Day 01
October 26, 2026

11:55-12:20



Title: The Bidirectional Regulation between USP20 and HBsAg and Its Potential Impact on Hepatitis B Virus Immune Evasion
Prof. Jin Liu, The Fifth People's Hospital of Suzhou, China

12:20-12:45

Title: Endoscopic Reduction of Colonic Intussusception Following Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection: A Rare Complication
Dr. Chunfei Wang, Weifang People's Hospital, China

12:45-13:10

Title: Copeptin (Not Only) in Water and Sodium Disorders
Dr. Jan Drugda, University Hospital Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

Lunch @ Restaurant (13:10-14:00)

Technical Session-II (14:00-18:15)

14:00-14:25

Title: Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor presenting as Hypermetabolic Gastric Mass with Lymphadenopathy: A Case Report
Dr. Kate Alyssa Caton, Victoriano Luna General Hospital, Philippines



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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Day 01
October 26, 2026

14:25-14:50



Title: Phasor Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Reveals Intra-Cardiac Doxorubicin Metabolism
Dr. Valeria R. Caiolfa, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares Carlos III (F.S.P.), Spain



14:50-15:15

Title: Wine-menu design: An investigation using brain–computer interface technology
Dr. Dennis Reynolds, University of Houston Hilton College of Global Hospitality Leadership, USA

15:15-15:40



Title: Clinical Advances of Chinese Surgical Robots in Minimally Invasive Colorectal Cancer Surgery
Dr. Guiyu Wang, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, China



15:40-16:05

Title: Hepatotoxicity of Legacy and Replacement PFAS: Role of the BRUCE-Mitochondrial Axis in MASLD and MASH
Dr. Chunying Du, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, USA

Refreshment break + Poster Presentations (16:05-16:30)

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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Poster-1

Title: SLC45A4 encodes a peroxisomal putrescine transporter that promotes GABA de novo synthesis
Prof. Xiaoyang Su, Rutgers University, USA

Poster-2

Title: Integrated Assessment of Mineral Elements, Plasticizers and Bisphenols in Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxias
Dr. Roberto Sturniolo, University of Messina, Italy



Session Continues



16:30-16:55

Title: Exploring Pregnant Women's Experiences with Iron Folic Acid Supplementation at Waterfalls Antenatal Care Health Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe
Mrs. Duduzile Kandengwa, UNICEF, Zimbabwe

16:55-17:20

Title: From IDDSI Classification to Oral-Phase Performance: Food Design for Dysphagia Management
Miss. Minfang Luo, Carleton University, Canada



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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17:20-17:45

Title: Metabolic Tracing of Microbe-Derived N-Methylnicotinamide as a Novel NAD Precursor
Prof. Xiaoyang Su, Rutgers University, USA

17:45-18:15

Title: Development of Functional Artisan Chocolate Enriched with Microencapsulated Bioactive Compounds from Macleania rupestris (Kunth) A.C. Sm., a Native Andean Fruit from Ecuador
Dr. José Homero Vargas López, Technical University of Ambato, Ecuador



Day-01 Concludes

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

DAY-2 (OCTOBER 27, 2026)

Keynote Session-II (09:30-10:30)

09:30-10:00

Title: Analysis of Morbidity of Salvage Esophagectomy after Intentional Exclusive Chemoradiation in Advanced Esophageal Cancer

Dr. Jose Luis Braga de Aquino, PUC Campinas, Brazil





10:00-10:30

Title: Xenogeneic Fibroblasts as a Novel Cell-Based Therapy for Solid Tumors: Evidence of Selective Tumor Suppression In Vitro and In Vivo

Prof. Lydia Usha, Rush University Medical Center, USA

10:30-11:00 Networking Break

Technical Session-III (11:00-13:30)

11:00-11:25

Title: Frame-resolved translational profiling defines prognostic ribosome signatures in breast cancer

Prof. Fuxing Zeng & Dr. Yannan Tian, Southern University of Science and Technology, China



11:25-11:50

Title: Metabolic Resilience and Cellular Health: An Integrative Precision Nutrition Framework for Modulating the Inflammatory Microenvironment

Prof. Veronica Almeida Dias, Private Clinic, Brazil

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

Day 02
October 27, 2026



11:50-12:15

Title: Monitoring of Phthalates, Non-Phthalate Plasticizers, and Bisphenols in Honey from Algeria
Dr. Roberto Sturniolo, University of Messina, Italy

12:15-12:40

Title: Food Safety: Chemical Analysis of goat meat singed with scrap tyres in Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Mr. Ayomikun Dada, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria





12:40-13:05

Title: Multidisciplinary Management of Retroperitoneal Sarcoma
Dr. Daniel Joyce, Cleveland Clinic, USA

13:05-13:30

Title: Effects of rising food prices on household food choices in Vhembe District, South Africa
Mr. Risuna Mathye, University of South Africa, South Africa



Conference Concludes

VIRTUAL PROGRAM DAY-1

ZOOM Meeting Details

Meeting ID: 815 4397 1332
Passcode: Urf@2026

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

October 26
Central European Time

Parallel Virtual Session Day-01



09:00-09:20

Title: Structured Approach to Colonoscopy Technique Optimization with Next-Generation Endoscopic Innovations: A Single-Center Experience
Dr. Xiao Su, Gubei Branch of Ruijin Hospital, China

09:20-09:40

Title: Benefits of ultrasonic technology application in meat field and its influential mechanism
Prof. Wangang Zhang, Nanjing Agricultural University, China





09:40-10:00

Title: Endoscopic and Histological Assessment of Chronic Atrophic Gastritis with i-Scan Imaging, Kimura–Takemoto Classification, and OLGA/OLGIM Staging
Dr. Kumykov Astemir, Moskovsky City Polyclinic, Russia

10:00-10:20

Title: Taurine effects on gene expression in cultured peripheral blood mononuclear cells and cartilage explants from patients with end-stage rheumatoid arthritis
Dr. Elena Tchetina, Nasonova Research Institute of Rheumatology Moscow, Russia





10:20-10:40

Title: Gastrointestinal Disorders as Geometric Evolution in the B-Bio Framework: A Multi-Pillar Model of Inflammation, Coupling, and Tumorigenesis
Dr. Abhishek Bansal, New Era Consultancy Services, India

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

October 26
Central European Time

10:40-11:00



Title: Role of Vitamin D Supplementation in Chronic Liver Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials
Dr. Petrana Martinekova, Semmelweis University, Hungary

11:00-11:20

Title: ARID1A in Gastrointestinal Cancers: From Molecular Heterogeneity to Precision Oncology
Prof. M. Moshahid Alam Rizvi, Jamia Millia Islamia, India



11:20-11:40



Title: UV-B Light-Induced Physio-Anatomical and Antioxidant Responses in Lemon Flavedo Associated with the Prevention of Postharvest Spoilage
Prof. Viviana Andrea Rapisarda, Instituto Superior de Investigaciones Biológicas, Argentina

11:40-12:00

Title: An in vivo and in vitro spatiotemporal profile of human midbrain development
Dr. Serena Barral, University College London, UK



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

October 26
Central European Time

12:00-12:20



Title: Grape Bioactives and Cardiovascular Health: A Systematic Review with Compositional Insights from a Red-Fleshed Table Grape Variety
Dr. Emma Derbyshire, Nutritional Insight, UK

12:20-12:40

Title: Dietary protein: the perennial challenge of identifying its role in human health
Dr. D. Joe Millward, University of Surrey, UK



12:40-13:00



Title: Extracellular Vesicle Mediated Suppression of Liver Regeneration Exposes a Fundamental Revision to the Chalone Concept
Prof. Vasily A. Yakovlev, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

13:00-13:20

Title: The podocyte: glomerular sentinel at the crossroads of innate and adaptive immunity
Dr. George W. Burke, University of Miami, USA



13:20-13:40

Title: Effects of diet-induced weight loss and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass on the glycemic and gut hormones profile in patients with severe obesity and diabetes
Prof. Andréa Bastos Crespo, HCFMUSP, Brazil

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

October 26
Central European Time

13:40-14:00



Title: Influence of combined regional anesthetic blockade, compared to local anesthesia, on hemodynamic parameters and pain criteria in patients undergoing arteriovenous fistulas for hemodialysis
Dr. Luiz Gustavo Madi Antonio, University of São Paulo, Brazil

14:00-14:20

Title: From Advanced Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma to Complete Remission: A Case Report with Clinical, Radiological, and Patient-Narrative Perspectives
Mrs. Leidisiane Ribeiro Marcon, Independent researcher, UK

14:20-14:40



Title: Comprehensive Evaluation of Revtech-Processed Split Yellow Pea (Pisum sativum L.) Flour: Effects on Flour Chemistry, Bread Quality, Consumer Acceptance, and Postprandial Responses
Prof. Michel Aliani, University of Manitoba, Canada

14:40-15:00



Title: Bridging Antimitotic Therapy and Macrophage Immunomodulation: N-CIMZ 1 Overcomes Environment-Mediated Drug Resistance in Breast Cancer 2D Co-Cultures
Atziri Corin Chavez Alvarez, Université Clermont Auvergne, France

Day 01 Concludes

VIRTUAL PROGRAM DAY-2

ZOOM Meeting Details

Meeting ID: 815 4397 1332
Passcode: Urf@2026

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

International Conference

October 27
Central European Time

Parallel Virtual Session Day-02

09:20-09:40

Title: Indolent T-cell lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract coexisting with gastric signet-ring cell carcinoma: A case report and review of literature
Dr. Yu Zeng, Tongji University School of Medicine, China

09:40-10:00

Title: Proteomics and metabolomics reveal growth hormone deficiency-induced complement and metabolic dysregulation in post-COVID-19 condition
Xiaomin Xie, The First People's Hospital of Yinchuan, China

10:00-10:20



Title: Colorectal cancer screening, is it time for personalised precision screening?
Prof. Yee Kwang Chien, University of Tasmania, Australia

10:20-10:40



Title: Enhancement of curcumin-mediated alleviation of DSS-induced colitis by scallop hydrolysates/κ-carrageenan hydrogels
Miss. Jianan Yan, Dalian Polytechnic University, China

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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October 27
Central European Time



10:40-11:00

Title: Natural deep eutectic solvents assisted the encapsulation of curcumin in gellan gum hydrogels

Miss. Yu-Nan Pan, Dalian Polytechnic University, China

11:00-11:20

Title: Improvement of anti-inflammatory efficacy of apigenin by shrimp (Penaeus vannamei) powder/κ-carrageenan hydrogel in dextran sulfate sodium-induced colitis

Prof. Haitao Wu, Dalian Polytechnic University, China





11:20-11:40

Title: GUTSHIELD: Gastroprotective Efficacy of Power Gut Synbiotics Formulation Against Experimental Gastric Ulceration in Wistar Rats

A. Muthukumar, Former Dean (R&D), The Oxford College of Pharmacy, India

11:40-12:00

Title: Studies in an animal model of ileo-caecal fistulated minipigs to prove whether pancreatic enzymes are needed when high caloric liquid diets are used in patients with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency

Dr. Anne Katrin Mößeler, Institute for Animal Nutrition, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Foundation, AND Institute of Animal Nutrition and Dietetics, Vetsuisse faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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12:00-12:20

Title: Associations of corticosteroid therapy with weight change and appetite in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer: a post hoc analysis from the MISTRAL trial
Dr. Charlotte Goodrose-Flore, Karolinska Institute, Sweden

12:20-12:40



Title: Proteomics of neurodegenerative diseases: a focus on potential non-invasive peripheral biomarkers
Dr. Cristina Contini, University of Cagliari, Italy

12:40-13:00

Title: Pesticide residues in jam, juice and wine
Dr. Helena Baša Česnik, Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, Slovenia



13:00-13:20



Title: Biomimetic nanofibers electrospun with calreticulin genetically reprogram fibroblasts derived from non-healing diabetic wounds to a healing phenotype
Prof. Leslie I. Gold, New York University Grossman School of Medicine, USA

13:20-13:40



Title: Examining the disparities in food environments around historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and predominantly white institutions (PWIs) in South Carolina: Implications for food security and food access
Dr. Lesley, Liberty University, USA

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13:40-14:00



Title: SLC26A3 (DRA, the Congenital Chloride Diarrhea Gene): A Novel Therapeutic Target for Diarrheal Diseases
Dr. Anoop Kumar, University of Illinois Chicago, USA

14:00-14:20

Title: Cost-Effectiveness of Fortified Bouillon in Addressing Burkinabe Children's Vitamin A Inadequacy: An Economic Optimization Model
Dr. Stephen A. Vosti, UC Davis Institute for Global Nutrition, Dept. of Ag. and Res. Economics, USA



14:20-14:40



Workshop: In Situ Potentiometric Detection of Calcium Ions in Milk Using Laser-Induced Graphene Electrodes
Dr. Mazhar Sher, South Dakota State University, USA

Keynote talk: 14:40-15:10

Title: Breaking the Therapeutic Ceiling in IBD: Shaping the Future of Integrated Care
Dr. Andres Hurtado-Lorenzo, The Crohn's & Colitis Foundation, USA



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

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Central European Time

15:10-15:30



Title: Pre-Ileal Pouch–Anal Anastomosis (IPAA) Stratification for Indeterminate Colitis

Prof. Amosy E. M'Koma, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, USA

15:30-15:50



Title: Fit & Fabulous at 40, 50 & Beyond: An Anti-Aging Diet Plan for Weight Management, Health and Beauty

Miss. Lisa Drayer, Nutritionist and Health Journalist, USA

15:50-16:10



Title: Comparative Efficacy and Safety of Advanced Therapies in Maintenance Treatment of Adult Patients with Moderate-to-Severe Crohn's Disease: A Systematic Literature Review and Network Meta-Analysis

Prof. Stephen B. Hanauer, Northwestern University, USA

16:10-16:30

Title: A Community-Based, Dietitian-Led Nutrition Education Intervention to Improve Glycemic Control in Adults with Type 2 Diabetes in an Underserved Urban Community

Mrs. Samira Zarghami, Stack and spoon consulting, Canada

Conference Concludes

Day 1
Keynote Talks

UNITED RESEARCH FORUM
CONNECT WITH RESEARCH WORLD

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Sotirios Adamidis, MD, PhD[1];
Nikos Adamidis, MD[2]; Sofia Adamidi, MD[3]

Athens Medical Center Greece
Athens Medical Lifestyle Medicine Department Greece
Athens Medi Premium Greece

Beyond Weight Loss: The Metabolic–Dermal Interface and the CRMP-G21 Platform in the GLP-1/GIP Era

ABSTRACT

Background: The GLP-1/GIP era has transformed the treatment of obesity, insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome. Yet successful weight loss does not always mean complete recovery of adipose tissue function, microcirculation or dermal structure. Our research explores this connection through the concept of the metabolic–dermal interface, linking metabolic dysfunction with changes in adipose and dermal tissue.

We propose the following pathway:
Metabolic Syndrome → Insulin Resistance → Adipocyte Dysfunction → Inflammation → Microvascular/Lymphatic Dysfunction → Extracellular Matrix Remodeling → Fibrosis → Cellulite

Clinical Research: This concept led to the development of the CRMP-G21 approach, combining systemic metabolic treatment with targeted topical therapy.

In our published 12-month observational study of 92 patients with grade II–III cellulite, tirzepatide, topical G21 therapy and their combination significantly improved cellulite severity. Importantly, improvement was not significantly correlated with weight or fat-mass reduction, suggesting that tissue remodeling may involve mechanisms beyond weight loss alone.

Our subsequent editorial, “Cellulite as a Possible Biomarker of Metabolic Dysfunction,” further proposed that cellulite, in selected patients, may represent more than an aesthetic condition and could reflect underlying metabolic and microvascular dysfunction.

Research & Innovation: The CRMP-G21 concept is now expanding into the G21 metabolic–dermal research platform: G21 The Secret Gel, G21 The Secret Metabolic Balance, G21 The Secret Aqua Balance, G21 The Secret Metabiotic and G21 The Secret Elixir. These complementary approaches are designed for future investigation of metabolic support, fluid balance, the gut–metabolic axis and skin health.

Conclusion: Modern metabolic medicine should look beyond kilograms lost. CRMP-G21 introduces a broader research perspective in which metabolic improvement, adipose tissue biology, microcirculation and dermal remodeling are considered interconnected therapeutic targets requiring further prospective investigation.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Sotirios-Adamidis

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

CRMP-G21; metabolic–dermal interface; tirzepatide; GLP-1/GIP; metabolic syndrome; cellulite; body remodeling

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Sotirios Adamidis, MD, PhD, is an expert in diabetes, obesity, and cardiometabolic diseases. He graduated from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, School of Medicine, and is board certified in Internal Medicine. He is Director of the Internal Medicine and Lifestyle Medicine Departments at Athens Medical Center and President of the European Society of Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity. Dr. Adamidis is a member of the American Diabetes Association and the Southern Medical Association and serves on several editorial boards. Author of scientific articles and books on metabolic health, he frequently appears in the media and shares educational content on diabetes, obesity, exercise, and metabolic health online.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Sotirios-Adamidis

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Ronald Denis, MD, FASMBS
Department of Bariatric, Robotic and Minimally Invasive Surgery
CIUSSS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur de Montréal
Montréal, Québec, Canada

SADI-S: Evolution, Surgical Technique, and Mid-Term Outcomes from a Canadian Bariatric Center

ABSTRACT

Single-anastomosis duodeno-ileal bypass with sleeve gastrectomy (SADI-S) has evolved from the principles of biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch as a simplified hypoabsorptive metabolic bariatric procedure. This presentation will briefly review the historical development of SADI-S, its surgical principles and technique, and its role as both a primary procedure and a second-stage operation following sleeve gastrectomy. The experience of a high-volume Canadian tertiary bariatric center will be presented through a retrospective cohort of 179 patients undergoing SADI between 2016 and 2020, including 67 primary SADI-S and 112 second-stage procedures. At four years, excess weight loss was 67.5% after primary SADI-S and 67.0% after second-stage SADI, with favorable metabolic outcomes in both groups.These weight-loss outcomes will be placed in perspective through comparative evidence evaluating SADI-S against other metabolic and bariatric procedures. Early and late morbidity, nutritional outcomes, diarrhea, and the need for revisional surgery will also be discussed, together with published international experience. The aim of this presentation is to provide a comprehensive overview of SADI-S, from its surgical evolution and basic technical principles to its weight-loss, metabolic, and nutritional implications, with particular emphasis on the aspects relevant to multidisciplinary obesity care.

KEYWORDS

SADI-S; metabolic bariatric surgery; weight loss; nutritional outcomes; revisional surgery

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Ronald Denis, who graduated from the University of Montreal in 1975, joined the staff at Sacré-Cœur Hospital in 1984 after completing an impressive fellowship in trauma surgery in Detroit. After joining Dr. Atlas's team, he helped introduce laparoscopic surgery. He served as Chair of the Department of Surgery from 1997 to 2021 and achieved significant advancements for the department, both in trauma surgery and in other disciplines. He's credited with securing the Da Vinci surgical robot for Sacré-Cœur Hospital in 2003—the first in Quebec and one of only a few in Canada. Thanks to the acquisition of the Da Vinci robot, bariatric surgery has seen significant growth, as its use enables a level of surgical precision unattainable with conventional laparoscopy.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Ronald-Denis

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Presented on behalf of Dr. Denis by:
Sultanah Bin Gheshayan, MD
Clinical Fellow, Minimally Invasive, Upper GI & Bariatric Surgery
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

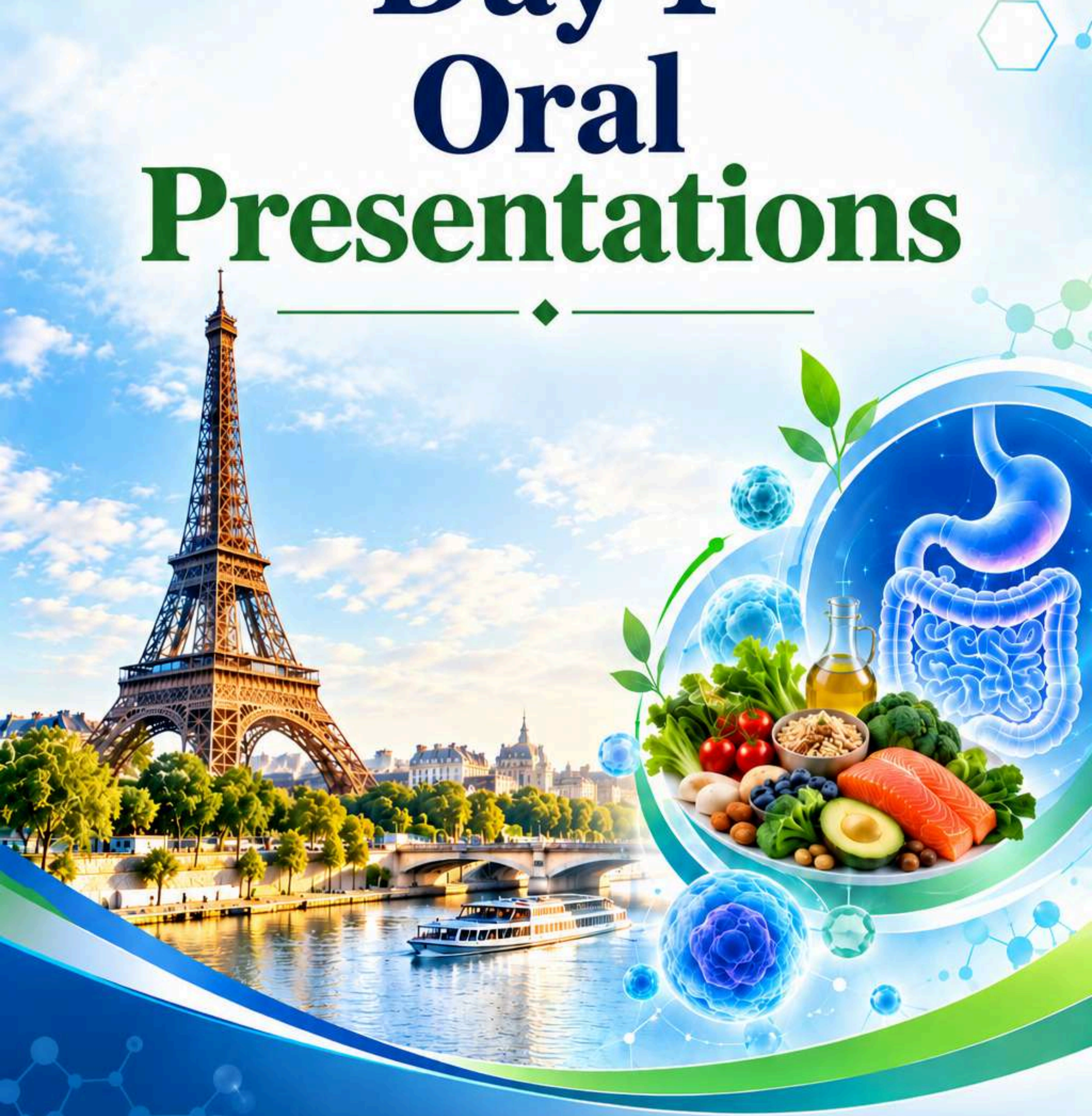
Dr. Sultanah Bin Gheshayan is a Saudi board-certified general surgeon with a special interest in bariatric, minimally invasive, and advanced gastrointestinal surgery. She completed a fellowship in Bariatric and Digestive Surgery at the Université de Montréal and is currently pursuing fellowship training in Minimally Invasive, Upper GI, and Bariatric Surgery at the University of Toronto. Her clinical and research interests include revisional bariatric surgery, SADI-S, and therapeutic endoscopy.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Ronald-Denis

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

Day 1

Oral Presentations



3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Tadashi Yamamoto and Aisulu Maipas, Atsuko Sato, Yohsuke Moriyama, Keiko Kono

Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University Onna-son, Japan

Knockdown of CNOT3, a subunit of the CCR4-NOT deadenylase complex, sensitizes A549 human non-small cell lung cancer cells to senescence-inducing stimuli

ABSTRACT

Cellular senescence is an essentially irreversible cell cycle arrest associated with upregulated inflammatory responses that contribute to various pathological and physiological processes, including aging, cancer, and cancer prevention. However, the underlying mechanisms are not fully understood. Here, we show that the downregulation of CNOT3, a subunit of the CCR4-NOT complex that deadenylates mRNA poly(A) tails, promotes cellular senescence in subpopulation of A549 human non-small cell lung cancer cells. Previous work has shown that CNOT3 knockdown upregulates p21 (CDKN1A), a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor. Since p21 is one of the key regulators of cellular senescence, we hypothesized that CNOT3 downregulation might lead to cellular senescence. Indeed, CNOT3 knockdown upregulates several key cellular senescence hallmarks, including p53, senescence-associated β-galactosidase activity, and senescence-associated secretory phenotype in subpopulation of A549 cell culture. The senescent cell hallmarks were more prominent in the culture after additional treatment with BI 2536, a polo-like kinase 1 inhibitor. These results suggest that CNOT3 downregulation followed by BI 2536 treatment upregulates the hallmarks of cellular senescence in A549 cell culture.

KEYWORDS

CNOT3, CCR4-NOT, cellular senescence, β-galactosidase, A549 cancer cells, p53

BIOGRAPHY

Tadashi Yamamoto, BSc, Ph.D., is Professor in the Cell Signal Unit at the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University. Trained at Osaka University (BSc 1972, PhD 1977) and a postdoctoral fellow at NCI/NIH, he spent decades at The Institute of Medical Science, University of Tokyo, serving as professor, department chair and director. He has held leadership roles at OIST, RIKEN and JST. His research focuses on molecular oncology—tyrosine kinase signaling, intracellular signal-dependent gene expression—and the regulation of mRNA stability downstream of membrane receptors. Honors include the Asahi Prize and Tomizo Yoshida Award.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Tadashi-Yamamoto

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Chunfei Wang[1*], Shanming Sun[1]

1 Department of Gastroenterology, Weifang People's Hospital, The First Affiliated Hospital of Shandong Second Medical University, Weifang, Shandong, China

Endoscopic reduction of colonic intussusception following endoscopic submucosal dissection: A rare complication

ABSTRACT

Colonic intussusception after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is an exceptionally rare complication with no established management strategy. We report successful endoscopic reduction of post-ESD colo-colonic intussusception. A patient with a laterally spreading tumor at the hepatic flexure underwent complete en bloc ESD, and the mucosal defect was closed with metal clips. Approximately 8 hours later, acute intermittent abdominal pain and low-grade fever developed. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography showed a typical target sign at the ESD site without bowel perforation. Conservative treatment produced only partial relief. Thirty-six hours after ESD, therapeutic colonoscopy demonstrated marked mucosal edema and telescoping of the colonic wall. Under direct visualization, gradual air insufflation and water infusion successfully reduced the intussusception and restored luminal patency. Follow-up imaging confirmed complete resolution without recurrence. Post-ESD intussusception should be considered when new abdominal symptoms occur after colorectal ESD. In hemodynamically stable patients without evidence of ischemia or perforation, endoscopic reduction may be a safe, organ-preserving, and less invasive alternative to surgery, although careful patient selection and close monitoring are essential. This approach may avoid emergency surgical intervention in appropriately selected cases.

KEYWORDS

Endoscopic submucosal dissection; colonic intussusception; endoscopic reduction; therapeutic colonoscopy; adverse event

BIOGRAPHY

Chunfei Wang, MD, is an attending physician in the Department of Gastroenterology at Weifang People's Hospital, China. He specializes in diagnostic and therapeutic gastrointestinal endoscopy, particularly ERCP for biliary and pancreatic disorders, endoscopic dilation and stent placement for gastrointestinal strictures, gastrointestinal polypectomy, and gastroscopy/colonoscopy. His academic interests include digestive endoscopy and the management of endoscopy-related complications.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Chunfei-Wang

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

UNITED RESEARCH FORUM
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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Jan Drugda, Jiří Horáček

University Hospital Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
Faculty of Medicine Hradec Králové, Charles University, Czech Republic

Copeptin (Not Only) in Water and Sodium Disorders

ABSTRACT

Arginine vasopressin (AVP) is a key hormone regulating fluid homeostasis, osmolality, and vascular tone. Despite its important physiological role, the clinical application of AVP measurement is limited by its short half-life, pulsatile secretion, and significant preanalytical instability. These limitations have prompted the search for more reliable surrogate markers. Copeptin, the C-terminal fragment of the AVP precursor preprovasopressin, is released in equimolar amounts with AVP and exhibits greater stability in plasma and serum, making it a practical and reproducible biomarker.

This presentation summarizes the current evidence regarding the diagnostic and prognostic utility of copeptin across a range of clinical conditions. In particular, copeptin has proven valuable in the differential diagnosis of polyuria–polydipsia syndrome, enabling accurate distinction between central diabetes insipidus, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, and primary polydipsia. It also plays a significant role in the evaluation of hyponatremia and in risk stratification in critically ill patients.

In cardiovascular medicine, copeptin enhances the early rule-out of acute myocardial infarction when combined with cardiac troponins and provides prognostic information in heart failure and stroke. Emerging evidence also supports its role in predicting outcomes in alcoholic liver cirrhosis. Owing to its analytical advantages and broad clinical applicability, copeptin represents a promising biomarker for AVP-related disorders.

KEYWORDS

copeptin, arginine vasopressin, diabtes insipidus, liver cirrhosis hyponatremia

BIOGRAPHY

I am a clinical endocrinologist based at University Hospital Hradec Králové and a postdoctoral researcher at Charles University. My clinical and academic work focuses on disorders of the pituitary and hypothalamus, with a particular interest in their diagnosis and management. I am actively involved in both patient care and research, aiming to improve understanding and treatment outcomes in neuroendocrine diseases.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Jan-Drugda

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Kate Alyssa Caton, MD; Therese Bautista, MD; Alyanna Marie Sevilla, MD; Kathrine Marie Montejo, MD; Michelangelo De Veyra, MD

Victoriano Luna General Hospital, Philippines

Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor presenting as Hypermetabolic Gastric Mass with Lymphadenopathy: A Case Report

ABSTRACT

Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor (IMT) is a rare neoplasm accounting for <1% of soft tissue tumors in adults worldwide. In the Philippines, there is only one published case report on IMT located on the urinary bladder. It is more common in the lungs, but it is rarer in the gastrointestinal tract, especially in the stomach. Due to its rarity, there are no established guidelines on its management. It has a low propensity to metastasize and usually can be managed with local resection. This study highlights the diagnostic challenges in a patient with IMT and the impact on management. This is a case of a 40- year old female initially presenting with hematemesis. Endoscopy was done and revealed a 10 cm ulcerated mass at the antrum with a biopsy result of benign gastric ulcer with intestinal metaplasia. Computed Tomography (CT) revealed an enhancing gastric mass with perigastric lymphadenopathy. Positron EmissionTomography (PET) with CT revealed similar findings, leading to an initial diagnosis of a resectable gastric adenocarcinoma. Patient underwent Subtotal Gastrectomy with D2 Lymphadenectomy, Roux-en-Y Gastrojejunostomy. Final histopathology revealed IMT with negative isolated lymph nodes. Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor is a rare but important differential in adult patients with prolonged epigastric pain and acute gastrointestinal bleeding. While it is important to establish an accurate diagnosis via histopathology and immunohistochemistry in order to determine the appropriate management, thereby potentially avoiding extensive surgeries and accompanying complications; doing oncologic resection can still be done if there are equivocal diagnostic findings especially in a low resource setting.

KEYWORDS

Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor, rare gastric neoplasm, histopathology, case study, surgical management

BIOGRAPHY

Dr Caton is a military doctor on her second year of residency training in General Surgery in Victoriano Luna General Hospital, Philippines. Working under the direction of Dr Bautista and the team, her current research discusses the challenges in managing a rare condition such as Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor and is passionate about improving her research capabilities as she undergoes her residency training.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Kate-Alyssa-Caton

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Moreno Zamai[1], Laura Cádiz[1,2], Elvira Arza Cuesta[1], Carlos Galán Arriola[1,2], Alfonsa Diaz Torres[1], Ángela Pollán García[1], Lucía Pilar López Palomar[1], Romina Alejandra Di Mattia[1], Florian Anton Weinberger[1], Enrique Lara Pezzi[1], Borja Ibáñez [1,2,3], **Valeria R. Caiolfa[1,3]**

1. Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares (CNIC), Madrid, Spain.
2. Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Enfermedades Cardiovasculares (CIBERCV), Madrid, Spain
3. Cardiology Department, IIS-Fundación Jiménez Díaz Hospital, Madrid, Spain
4. Centre for Experimental Imaging, IRCCS-Ospedale San Raffaele, Milan, Italy

Phasor Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Reveals Intra-Cardiac Doxorubicin Metabolism

ABSTRACT

Anthracyclines, particularly doxorubicin, remain a cornerstone of cancer therapy, although their clinical use is limited by cardiotoxicity. The alcohol metabolite doxorubicinol is believed to contribute substantially to cardiac dysfunction; however, its formation and spatial distribution within the heart remain poorly understood. The intrinsic fluorescence of doxorubicin has long been exploited to track the localization of the drug in cells and tissues, but the nearly complete spectral overlap between doxorubicin and doxorubicinol prevents reliable discrimination of the parent drug from its metabolite in-situ.

To overcome this limitation, we applied a two-photon fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy approach coupled with phasor analysis (2P-PhasorFLIM) aiming at obtaning the simultaneous discrimination of doxorubicin and doxorubicinol while mapping their distribution in fresh cardiac tissue.

We first established distinct 2P-PhasorFLIM signatures for doxorubicin and doxorubicinol in hiPSC-derived cardiomyocytes and HeLa cells. The phasor analysis resolved both compounds without exogenous labeling, revealing intracellular conversion of doxorubicin to doxorubicinol and, notably, accumulation of the metabolite within live-cell nuclei. We then validated these findings in freshly excised porcine cardiac tissues, where signatures corresponding to both doxorubicin and doxorubicinol were detected as early as 2 h after drug administration in-vivo.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Valeria-R-Caiolfa

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Our results provide the first direct, spatially resolved evidence of local doxorubicin metabolism and accumulation of doxorubicinol in the cardiomyocytes membranes and nuclei in-vivo.
More broadly, we establish 2P-PhasorFLIM as a powerful platform for investigating anthracycline uptake, biotransformation, and tissue-specific toxicity. The ability to simultaneously monitor the parent drug and its metabolite in intact myocardium opens new opportunities to dissect mechanisms of cardiotoxicity and support the development of targeted cardioprotective strategies.

KEYWORDS

Cardio-Oncology, Doxorubicin, Doxol, PhasorFLIM

BIOGRAPHY

Valeria R. Caiolfa, PhD, is Head of the Advanced Microscopy and Dynamic Imaging Unit at the Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares (CNIC), Madrid (ES) Trained in Chemistry at the University of Modena and in Physical Chemistry at Ben Gurion University, Israel, she worked for a decade in oncology R&D and early clinical development in international pharmaceutical companies before joining academia. Her research focuses on biomolecular interactions, membrane receptors, and cell signaling using advanced fluorescence microscopy, FLIM, and super-resolution imaging. She is internationally recognized for pioneering live-cell FLIM methodologies that have significantly expanded functional imaging applications in biomedical research.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Valeria-R-Caiolfa

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Dennis Reynolds, Ph.D.

University of Houston Conrad N. Hilton College of Global Hospitality Leadership, Houston, Texas, USA

Wine-menu design: An investigation using brain–computer interface technology

ABSTRACT

Hospitality researchers and restaurateurs have long viewed the wine menu as an important vehicle for selling wine and in turn increasing restaurant revenue. Therefore, this empirical study examines how wine-menu design, or menu psychology, influences cognitive functioning in wine consumers. Using brain–computer interface technology, we tested 90 participants' cognitive responses to three menu designs (30 per treatment group). The first design resembled a typical wine menu by including only varietal name, vintage, and price (fictitious wine names were used to avoid bias); the second menu included that basic information as well as descriptive information about the wines; the third menu included the descriptive information as well as pairing recommendations. Participants were given a prix fixe dinner menu and were asked to select a wine to pair with the food. Participants using the menus that included either descriptions alone or descriptions with pairing information exhibited significantly higher levels of concentration of longer duration than did those choosing from the basic wine menu that lacked additional information. These results provide evidence that wine-menu design may positively influence consumer behavior and that restaurateurs should use wine menus that provide richer content than traditional wine lists.

KEYWORDS

wine menu design, brain–computer interface and menu psychology, wine-list cognitive response, wine consumer behavior, wine consumption and goal satisfactio

BIOGRAPHY

Now in his eleventh year, Dr. Dennis Reynolds proudly serves as deanof the University of Houston Conrad N. Hilton College of Global Hospitality Leadership. Prior to this appointment, he held the Ivar Haglund Endowed Chair of Hospitality Management and was the director of the Wine Business Management Program at the Washington State University Carson College of Business. A former J. Thomas Clark Professor of Entrepreneurship and Personal Enterprise at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, Dean Reynolds earned both his doctorate and Master of Professional Studies there. He also received a Bachelor of Science in Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Management from Golden Gate University.

Dean Reynolds is ranked 15th among the world's most prolific hospitality-management authors; he has published more than 100 articles and six textbooks. He is also very lucky to have the best faculty and staff of any hospitality program in the world.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Dennis-Reynolds

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Camille Stevenson (PhD), **Chunying Du* (PhD**

Department of Cancer and Cell Biology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, 3125 Eden Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45267, USA

Hepatotoxicity of Legacy and Replacement PFAS: Role of the BRUCE-Mitochondrial Axis in MASLD and MASH

ABSTRACT

Background: Epidemiological studies strongly associate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) exposure with liver toxicity. Legacy C8-PFAS members, such as perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), are highly toxic, with PFOS exhibiting approximately tenfold higher ecotoxicity than PFOA. Consequently, shorter-chain alternatives like GenX and PFBS are marketed as safe replacements; however, emerging evidence indicates they also induce toxic effects. Animal models demonstrate that both legacy and replacement PFAS drive hepatotoxicity characterized by metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD) and its severe progression, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH). Globally, MASLD affects approximately 1.3 billion people, with over 250 million progressing to MASH. Objective:This project aims to elucidate the underlying molecular mechanisms driving PFAS-induced hepatotoxicity during MASLD and MASH progression, focusing on the role of the anti-apoptotic and anti-autophagic protein BRUCE. Methodology and Results: Using Western diet-fed mouse models to replicate human MASLD/MASH progression, we identified a critical BRUCE-mitochondrial metabolic axis. Under overnutritional stress, this axis preserves mitochondrial quality control and function to maintain lipid homeostasis, including respiration, fatty acid oxidation (FAO), and ATP production, thereby preventing MASLD/MASH. Crucially, concurrent PFAS exposure impairs this BRUCE-mitochondrial metabolic axis. This disruption causes aberrant hepatocyte lipid accumulation and accelerates MASLD. Furthermore, failed mitophagy triggers elevated inflammation and activates hepatic stellate cells, driving the progression from MASLD to MASH. Conclusion: The BRUCE-mitochondrial axis is a critical defense mechanism against both overnutrition- and PFAS-induced hepatotoxicity. Impact: This project advances the understanding of autophagy- and mitophagy-centric pathways in toxicant-associated liver disease, highlighting novel therapeutic targets to mitigate PFAS-induced MASLD and MASH.

KEYWORDS

PFAS, MASLD, MASH, Mitochondria, BRUCE, Metabolism.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Chunying-Du

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Chunying Du is an Associate Professor of liver biology at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. Her laboratory aims to uncover the molecular mechanisms driving metabolic liver diseases and cancer, focusing on mitochondrial regulation of apoptosis and energy metabolism. Her pioneering work examines BRUCE Ub-ligase-regulated ubiquitination pathways in liver tumors, MASLD, and MASH. Her discovery of Smac/Diablo at UT Southwestern underpins her current SMAC mimetic patents. Her landmark work is widely cited in Cell, Nature, Hepatology, and PNAS. Currently funded by the The National Institue of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), her research examines how Western diets and 'forever chemical' PFAS toxins trigger BRUCE-mitochondrial dysfunction and liver pathogenesis.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Chunying-Du

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Metabolic Tracing of Microbe-Derived N-Methylnicotinamide as a Novel NAD Precursor

ABSTRACT

Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) is essential for cellular metabolism, yet the gut microbiome's contribution to host NAD pools remains incompletely understood. While N1-methylnicotinamide (N1-MNA) is a well-known nicotinamide methylation product, its structural isomer (amide-)N-methylnicotinamide (N-MNA) has evaded characterization in host–microbe signaling. Using high-resolution LC-MS and stable isotope tracing, we identify N-MNA as a distinct microbial metabolite and an unprecedented NAD precursor conserved across mammalian and invertebrate systems.

Untargeted metabolomics of gut bacterial supernatants revealed a feature isomeric to host-derived N1-MNA, chromatographically resolved as N-MNA and confirmed by MS/MS against authentic standards. To trace its metabolic fate, we supplied $^{2}H_4$-N-MNA to Caco-2 epithelial cells and observed rapid uptake and a surge in $^{2}H_3$-NAD; the M+4→M+3 transition reflects loss of the 4-position deuterium during NAD-dependent redox cycling. Notably, $^{2}H_4$-nicotinic acid and $^{2}H_4$-NAAD intermediates—together with $^{2}H_3$-labeled NAM—place N-MNA flux through the Preiss-Handler pathway via hydrolysis to nicotinic acid, rather than the canonical NAM salvage route. This pathway was conserved in vivo: Drosophila fed $^{2}H_4$-N-MNA generated $^{2}H_3$-NAD in head and body tissues, and N-MNA supplementation rescued NAD levels in NAMPT-deficient mouse enteroids. These data establish N-MNA as a novel microbial-derived class of NAD precursor.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Xiaoyang-Su

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

N-methylnicotinamide, NAD, redox cycle, LC-MS metabolomics, stable isotope tracing

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Xiaoyang Su is the Co-Director of Metabolomics Shared Resource of Rutgers Cancer Institute. His research focus is to use mass spectrometry to study metabolism in a quantitative manner. His lab has strong expertise in the design, data acquisition, result interpretation and data visualization of LC-MS metabolomics experiments, especially in the stable-isotope labeling studies.He is also interested in studying the biochemical function of orphan solute carrier (SLC) transporters and the metabolic fates of microbial metabolites in human.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Xiaoyang-Su

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Roberto Sturniolo*[1], Federica Litrenta[2], Nadra Rechidi-Sidhoum[3], Ambrogina Albergamo[2], Vincenzo Lo Turco[2], Meki Boutaiba Benklaouz[4], Qada Benameur[5], GiuseppaDi Bella[2], AngelaGiorgia Potortì[2].

1.Department of Chemical, Biological, Pharmaceutical and Enviromental Sciences (CHIBIOFARAM), University of Messina, 98166, Messina, Italy.

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3. Department des Sciences Alimentaries, Facultè des Sciencesde la Nature et de la Vie, Universitè Abdelhamid Ibn Badis de Mostaganem, Algeria.

4. Laboratory of Hygiene and Animal Pathology, Veterinary Sciences Institute, University of Tiaret, 14000 Tiaret, Algeria.

5. Department d'Agronomie, Facultè des Sciencesde la Nature et de la Vie, Universitè Abdelhamid Ibn Badis de Mostaganem, Algeria.

Monitoring of Phthalates, Non-Phthalate Plasticizers, and Bisphenols in Honey from Algeria

ABSTRACT

This study evaluated the occurrence of phthalate plasticizers (PAEs), non-phthalate plasticizers (NPPs), and bisphenols (BPs) in honey samples collected from coastal and inland regions of Algeria. None of the analyzed samples were free from the investigated contaminants. Coastal honeys exhibited higher levels of PAEs, whereas samples from inland areas showed relatively greater concentrations of NPPs. Detected PAEs included DMP (28.12–277.14 µg/kg), DEP (18.20–404.70 µg/kg), DBP (29.58–889.71 µg/kg), and DEHP (20.66–1256.53 µg/kg), while the main identified NPPs were DEHT (8.95–206.12 µg/kg) and DEA (10.36–97.51 µg/kg).

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Roberto-Sturniolo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

Although specific regulatory limits for plasticizers in honey have not been established, DBP and DEHP are classified by the European Union—unlike Algerian regulations—as substances of very high concern (SVHC), subject to strict restrictions in plasticized materials, including food-contact materials. Regarding bisphenols, bisphenol A (BPA) was detected in all samples at concentrations ranging from 2.64 to 12.73 μg/kg, resulting in non-compliance with EU export requirements.

Correlation analysis revealed a marked co-occurrence between PAE and BPA contamination, particularly in coastal areas, suggesting the contribution of multiple anthropogenic sources. Overall, these findings highlight the need for continuous monitoring of beekeeping practices and hive products, as well as the implementation of good beekeeping practices to enhance consumer protection.

KEYWORDS

Algerian honey; Plasticizers; Bisphenols; Food Safety; Environmental Contamination

BIOGRAPHY

1. I am a PhD student in Chemical Sciences. I hold a bachelor's degree in Gastronomic Sciences from the University of Messina, and a master's degree in Food Science and Technology from the University of Catania. At the same time, I'm working as a Quality Control Technician at
Citro Food S.R.L. I was abroad for four months at the laboratory ''GfL Gesellschaft für Lebensmittel Forschung mbH'' in Berlin, Germany, where I've analyzed additives and processing aids in fruit juices. I've took part in the 11th international conference on food chemistry and technology in the poster presentation category of the study '' Mineral profile of citrus fruits from volcanoes Etna and Stromboli (Sicily, Italy)''.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Roberto-Sturniolo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Duduzile Kandengwa, MPH student

(Adventist University of Africa), Nutrition Officer (UNICEF Zimbabwe)

Exploring Pregnant Women's Experiences with Iron Folic Acid Supplementation at Waterfalls Antenatal Care Health Centre in Harare, Zimbabwe

ABSTRACT

Anaemia in pregnancy remains a significant public health concern in sub-Saharan Africa, with Zimbabwe reporting a high prevalence of 42% among women of reproductive age (ZDHS,2024). Iron-folic acid (IFA) supplementation is a key antenatal intervention; however, its effectiveness is often limited by structural, behavioural, and biomedical barriers. This study explored the lived experiences of pregnant women regarding IFA supplementation at Waterfalls Antenatal Care Health Centre in Harare. A qualitative exploratory-descriptive design was used, with purposive sampling of pregnant women and key informants, including midwives and nurses. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions and analysed thematically. Findings revealed widespread poor adherence to IFA supplementation, primarily due to gastrointestinal side effects such as nausea and vomiting. Persistent supply chain disruptions resulted in frequent stock-outs, limiting consistent access to supplements. Dietary inadequacies linked to household food insecurity further constrained iron and folate intake. Additionally, increased physiological demands during pregnancy, pre-existing iron depletion prior to conception, and parasitic infections such as hookworm and schistosomiasis were identified as critical contributors to anaemia. Knowledge gaps and perceptions surrounding IFA also influenced adherence behaviours. The study highlights that anaemia in pregnancy is multifactorial and cannot be addressed through supplementation alone. A comprehensive approach is required, including strengthening supply chains, enhancing nutrition education, integrating deworming into antenatal services, and improving community awareness. These findings provide important evidence for improving maternal nutrition interventions and inform strategies for optimizing antenatal care delivery in resource-constrained urban settings.

KEYWORDS

Iron Folic Acid supplementation; anaemia in pregnancy; antenatal care; adherence; supply chain; Zimbabwe

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Duduzile-Kandengwa

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Duduzile Dube Kandengwa is an experienced nutrition professional based in Harare, Zimbabwe, with a strong background in public health nutrition, dietetics, and food systems. She has worked across clinical, community, and program settings, including roles in hospitals and non-governmental organizations such as Nutrition Action Zimbabwe, where she has contributed to nutrition programming, gender integration, and emergency response initiatives. She finished theoretical studies for a Postgraduate Diploma in Dietetics and Clinical Nutrition from the University of KwaZulu-Natal and advanced qualifications in Nutrition Sciences and Disaster and Livelihoods Management, reflecting her commitment to improving nutrition outcomes among vulnerable populations

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Duduzile-Kandengwa ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Minfang Luo

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From IDDSI Classification to Oral-Phase Performance: Food Design for Dysphagia Management

ABSTRACT

Texture-modified foods and thickened beverages are widely used in dysphagia management, but their properties are usually assessed before consumption even though saliva, salivary α-amylase, oral shear, and food-matrix interactions can alter viscosity and bolus structure during oral processing. Oral-phase performance therefore depends not only on initial consistency but also on the stability of the structured food matrix. This concept was examined using two food-grade dispersed systems in different food matrices.

At the microscale, ultrasound-treated psyllium husk–inulin emulsion gels were developed for puréed dysphagia foods to examine how dispersed-phase structure influences matrix properties. Increasing inulin from 0% to 20% reduced average droplet size from 14.98 to 1.58 μm and produced a more compact matrix. Emulsion-gel incorporation reduced total expressible fluid in purée from 31.77% to 17.22% after water-bath heating and increased α-amylase inhibition up to 21.14%, while all formulations maintained IDDSI Level 4 classification. These findings highlighted the role of dispersed droplets and interfacial organization in matrix stability. The same structural principle was further examined using liposomes as a second food-grade dispersed system. Chitosan coating was used to modify particle-surface interactions in a fermented dairy matrix. After four weeks of storage, yogurt containing chitosan-coated liposomes showed about 34% syneresis, compared with 49–54% for plain yogurt.

Together, these findings support moving beyond IDDSI classification alone toward an oral-phase approach to dysphagia food design that integrates saliva stability, bolus structure, food-matrix interactions, and functional formulation to support the safety, nutritional quality, and overall performance of texture-modified foods.

KEYWORDS

dysphagia; texture-modified foods; oral processing; saliva; rheology; food matrix

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Minfang-Luo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Minfang Luo is a doctoral researcher in Food Chemistry at Carleton University, Canada. Her research focuses on texture-modified foods for dysphagia, oral-phase performance, and food-grade delivery systems. Her work includes ultrasound-treated emulsion gels and liposomal systems for plant polyphenols, linking food structure, oral processing, and functional ingredient delivery.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Minfang-Luo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Cecilia Colson, Yujue Wang, James Atherton, Nisha Rani Dahiya, Davood Kharaghani, and **Xiaoyang Su***

Department of Medicine, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA

SLC45A4 encodes a peroxisomal putrescine transporter that promotes GABA de novo synthesis

ABSTRACT

Solute carrier (SLC) proteins are membrane transporters that govern the cross-membrane exchanges of nutrients, inorganic ions, and other small molecule metabolites. With more than 450 human genes annotated as SLCs, many of them are still orphan transporters without known biochemical functions. We developed a metabolomic-transcriptomic association analysis, and we found that the expression of SLC45A4 has a strong positive correlation with the cellular level of γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Using mass spectrometry and the stable isotope tracing approach, we demonstrated that SLC45A4 is not a GABA transporter per se. In fact, SLC45A4 promotes GABA de novo synthesis through the Arginine/Ornithine/Putrescine (AOP) pathway, with ornithine as the preferred substrate. SLC45A4 KO causes a cellular accumulation of putrescine, which is the decarboxylation product of ornithine. Therefore, we reasoned that SLC45A4 functions as a putrescine transporter. Furthermore, our results showed that SLC45A4 is localized to the peroxisome membrane. Putrescine oxidation by diamine oxidase produces H2O2, which can be degraded effectively in peroxisomes. Taken together, our results revealed the biochemical function of SLC45A4 and shed light on the regulation of GABA production in peripheral cells.

KEYWORDS

SLC45A4, GABA, ornithine, putrescine, LC-MS metabolomics, stable isotope tracing

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Xiaoyang Su is the Co-Director of Metabolomics Shared Resource of Rutgers Cancer Institute. His research focus is to use mass spectrometry to study metabolism in a quantitative manner. His lab has strong expertise in the design, data acquisition, result interpretation and data visualization of LC-MS metabolomics experiments, especially in the stable-isotope labeling studies.He is also interested in studying the biochemical function of orphan solute carrier (SLC) transporters and the metabolic fates of microbial metabolites in human.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Xiaoyang-Su1

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



José Homero VargasLópez[1], María Belén Suquillo Bermeo[1] and Orestes Darío López Hernández[1]

Universidad Técnica de Ambato, Facultad de Ciencia e Ingeniería en Alimentos y Biotecnología, Av. Los Chasquis y Río Payamino, Ambato, Ecuador.

Development of Functional Artisan Chocolate Enriched with Microencapsulated Bioactive Compoundsfrom Macleania rupestris (Kunth) A.C. Sm., a Native AndeanFruit from Ecuador

ABSTRACT

Macleania rupestris, locally known as hualicón, is a native Andean fruit from Ecuador with potential for food innovation due to its phenolic compounds, anthocyanins, and antioxidant capacity. This study aimed to characterize its nutritional and bioactive composition and evaluate the microencapsulation of its bioactive compounds as a preliminary step toward developing enriched artisan chocolate. Hualicón was characterized through physicochemical, nutritional, mineral, and heavy metal analyses. Total phenolic content was determined spectrophotometrically at 750 nm, antioxidant activity was evaluated using the DPPH assay, it was expressed as μmol Trolox equivalents/100 g. Anthocyanins were quantified as cyanidin-3-glucoside equivalents. The extract was microencapsulated using maltodextrin and water in a Büchi B-290 Mini Spray Dryer. Microencapsulation efficiency was determined by comparing total and surface polyphenols concentrations following extraction with distilled water and 96% ethanol, respectively, and spectrophotometric measurement at 750 nm. A preliminary formulation was established using 1.5 g of microencapsulated material per 50 g chocolate bar. The hualicón extract contained 1,704.60 mg gallic acid equivalents (GAE)/100 g total phenolics and 1,467.20 mg cyanidin-3-glucoside equivalents/100 g anthocyanins. DPPH inhibition reached61.96%, and antioxidant capacity was 743.48 μmol Trolox equivalents/100 g. Microencapsulation efficiency averaged 82.03%. The microencapsulated material presented 362.10 mg GAE/100 g total phenolics, 271.82 mg/100 g anthocyanins, and an antioxidant capacity of 251.73 μmol Trolox equivalents/100 g. Nutritional characterization identified dietary fiber, vitamin C, and minerals, including potassium, phosphorus, calcium, and iron. Hualicón is a promising native fruit for developing bioactive ingredients for artisan chocolate. Maltodextrin-based microencapsulation offers a technological approach for incorporating its bioactive compounds into a cocoa-based food matrix. Further evaluation of the final chocolate is needed to determine bioactive compound retention and the physicochemical characteristics of the finished product.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Jose-Homero-Vargas-López

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

Macleania rupestris; hualicón; microencapsulation; maltodextrin; anthocyanins; phenolic compounds; antioxidant capacity; artisan chocolate.

BIOGRAPHY

Doctor of Biology from the Central University of Ecuador, Master of Biological Sciences from the University of Missouri–St. Louis (United States), and Ph.D. from the Complutense University of Madrid. Director of the National Herbarium of Ecuador (QCNE), Director of the Ecuadendron Botanical Corporation, and Director of both the Quito Botanical Garden and the Atocha-La Liria Botanical Garden in Ambato. Professor at the Faculty of Food Science, Engineering, and Biotechnology, and Curator of the Misael Acosta Solís Herbarium (AMAS) at the Technical University of Ambato. As an author of several publications in botany and environmental sciences, botanist with over 25 years of experience studying vascular plants nationwide, having conducted extensive botanical collections across Ecuador's Coast, Highlands (Sierra), and Amazon regions.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Jose-Homero-Vargas-López

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Prof. Jose Luis Braga de Aquino

Hospital and Maternity Celso Pierro, Medical School, Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, Brazil

Analysis of Morbidity of Salvage Esophagectomy after Intentional Exclusive Chemoradiation in Advanced Esophageal Cancer

ABSTRACT

Even through the esophageal cancer has innumerable treatment options, its prognosis is still unsettled. Because esophagectomy is rarely curative, others therapies, such as chemorradiation emerging in advanced disease followed or not surgery. The salvage esophagectomy is an alternative for those patients with recurrent disease. Thus the intend is show the results of the salvage esophagectomy in patients with esophageal cancer who had previously undergone chemorradiation and discussion about the morbidity of this surgical tecnic. Too,,its show the our experience in 72 patients with unresectabeled esophageal carcinoma were treated with chemorradiation followed by salvage esophagectomy. Patients was evaluated with regard pos-operative complications and disease free survival. The major complications was leak at the level of the anastomotic esophagogastric cervical ,presents in 16 patients (22,2%) and pulmonary infection in 23 patients (31,9%). In 53 patients that were available for a five years follow-up a rate of 43,3% (23 patients) of disease free survival.Thus with the results its conclude that the salvage esophagectomy seems to be valuable in cases without any other therapeutic options.

BIOGRAPHY

Jose L. B. de Aquino was born in Campinas, Brazil, graduated in Medicine in 1978 from the Faculty of Medicine of Sao Jose do Rio Preto, SP. He completed his training in General Surgery for 4 years at the Faculty of Medicine of the Pontifical Catholic University of Campinas, having obtained a Master's degree in Surgery in 1990 and a Doctorate in Surgery in 1996, both from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP). He is Professor of Surgical Clinic at the Faculty of Medicine of PUC, working with Head and Neck Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Digestive and Esophageal Diseases. Leader of one of the PUC Research Groups “DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL SURGERY TREATMENT” with a multidisciplinary focus with the clinical, surgical and nutritional areas. He is a Professor of the Postgraduate Course in Health Sciences at PUC, Editor-in-Chief of the Revista de Ciências Médicas at PUC; Associate editor of the Revista do Colégio Brasileiro de Cirurgiões. Author and co-author of 216 articles published in national and international magazines and winner of several awards for works presented in Congresses.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Jose-Luis-Braga-de-Aquino

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Lydia Usha[1], Seby Edassery[2], Noah T King[1], Dmitry Levchenko[1] and Amanda L Marzo[1]

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[2]*Loyola University, Maywood, Illinois, USA*

Xenogeneic Fibroblasts as a Novel Cell-Based Therapy for Solid Tumors: Evidence of Selective Tumor Suppression In Vitro and In Vivo

ABSTRACT

Cell-based therapies for solid tumors remain limited despite major advances in cancer immunotherapy. Because fibroblasts regulate the tumor microenvironment, we investigated whether xenogeneic fibroblasts could suppress tumor growth by altering cancer cell transcriptional programs. We hypothesized that xenogeneic fibroblasts inhibit human cancer cell proliferation and reduce tumor growth in vivo. Seven human cancer cell lines representing pancreatic (HPAF-II), glioblastoma (U-87 MG), fibrosarcoma, ovarian (OVCAR3, SKOV3), and breast (MCF7, MDA-MB-231) cancers were co-cultured with African green monkey (CV-1) or chicken (DF-1) fibroblasts in a Transwell system. Cell proliferation was quantified colorimetrically, and RNA sequencing with RT-qPCR validation was performed on MCF7 cells following DF-1 co-culture. CV-1 fibroblasts increased proliferation by 4–17% in multiple cell lines. In contrast, DF-1 fibroblasts selectively inhibited breast and ovarian cancer cell growth by 25% and 14%, respectively, increased glioblastoma proliferation by 16%, and had no significant effect on pancreatic cancer or fibrosarcoma. Reducing the initial breast and ovarian cancer cell density fourfold enhanced growth inhibition, with a more than twofold increase in SKOV3 cell inhibition. RNA sequencing identified 484 differentially expressed genes (285 downregulated, 199 upregulated), with immune and inflammatory pathways among the most significantly suppressed; differential expression of 12 genes was confirmed by RT-qPCR. In the 4T1 murine triple-negative breast cancer model, intratumoral DF-1 fibroblast injections reduced tumor growth by approximately 35% compared with untreated controls 50 days after treatment. Repeated DF-1 administration produced greater tumor inhibition than a single injection. These findings demonstrate that xenogeneic fibroblasts selectively suppress breast and ovarian cancer growth, induce broad transcriptional reprogramming, and inhibit tumor progression in vivo, supporting their potential as a novel cell-based therapeutic strategy for solid tumors.

KEYWORDS

xenogeneic fibroblasts, cancer cell lines, breast cancer, RNAseq, cell-based therapy, intratumoral

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Lydia-Usha

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Born in Leningrad, USSR (now St. Petersburg, Russia), I earned my medical degree there before immigrating to the United States in 1992. My passion for cancer medicine and research began during medical school and has motivated me ever since, with a particular interest in cell-based therapies. After completing residency training in Internal Medicine and a fellowship in Hematology/Oncology, I joined Rush University in 2000, where I am Professor of Medicine.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Lydia-Usha

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

Day 2

Oral Presentations

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Fuxing Zeng & Yannan Tian

Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, China

Frame-resolved translational profiling defines prognostic ribosome signatures in breast cancer

ABSTRACT

Accurate disease diagnosis and therapeutic decision-making are often hindered by substantial inter-individual variability among patients, limiting the precision of many conventional diagnostic approaches. Within the framework of the central dogma, translation represents a highly responsive layer of gene regulation that closely reflects cellular state. Consequently, systematic characterization of translational processes offers a powerful strategy to capture functional heterogeneity at the cellular level. In this study, we applied frame-resolved ribosome profiling (frRibo-seq), a high-resolution method that enables precise determination of ribosome reading frames, to translational analysis of tissue samples from over 100 breast cancer patients. Genome-wide profiling revealed that patients exhibit not only pronounced differences in translational efficiency of specific genes, but also distinct features in ribosome stalling patterns and codon usage. Leveraging the frame-resolved capability of frRibo-seq, we accurately mapped ribosome stalling sites at nucleotide resolution, allowing robust discrimination between productive elongation and pathological translational arrest. Integrating translational efficiency metrics with stalling-site signatures, we established a translation-based diagnostic framework for breast cancer. Importantly, these translational features show significant correlations with patient prognosis, highlighting their potential clinical relevance. Together, our results demonstrate that frRibo-seq provides a sensitive and quantitative readout of disease-associated translational states and supports the development of translation-centered diagnostic criteria. This approach represents a promising next-generation strategy for precision diagnostics and may contribute to more informed and individualized therapeutic interventions in precision medicine.

KEYWORDS

frRibo-seq; translational regulation; ribosome stalling; precision diagnostics

BIOGRAPHY

Yannan Tian is a researcher at the Southern University of Science and Technology. Her work focuses on the mechanisms of translational regulation, including ribosomal decoding center damage repair and ribosome precursor pathways. Through in-depth studies of RNA ligases, she developed frame-resolved ribosome profiling (frRibo-seq), which substantially improves the interpretability of Ribo-seq data and provides a robust foundation for its broad application in mechanistic and translational research.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Fuxing-Zeng

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Veronica Almeida Dias

Private Clinical Practice, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Metabolic Resilience and Cellular Health: An Integrative Precision Nutrition Framework for Modulating the Inflammatory Microenvironment

ABSTRACT

Background: Cellular function, adaptation, and tissue repair are influenced by the metabolic and inflammatory environment in which cells operate. Chronic low-grade inflammation, impaired glucose regulation, altered energy metabolism, and gut microbiome disturbances may contribute to an unfavorable cellular microenvironment. Nevertheless, these determinants are commonly assessed in isolation, limiting the identification of individual metabolic phenotypes and opportunities for targeted intervention. Objective: To develop a precision nutrition framework for characterizing metabolic resilience through the integration of metabolic, inflammatory, genetic, microbiome, and behavioral parameters, and to explore how these systemic determinants may be associated with cellular health and adaptive capacity. Methods: The proposed framework integrates indirect calorimetry, body composition, continuous glucose monitoring, inflammatory biomarkers, genetic data, gut microbiome profiling, physical activity, sleep, stress, and dietary patterns. Multidimensional data integration will be used to characterize individual metabolic phenotypes and differential responses to nutritional and lifestyle stimuli. The framework adopts a translational perspective, connecting systemic metabolic and inflammatory characteristics with the cellular microenvironment and biological processes involved in cellular adaptation and tissue repair. Expected Outcomes: The framework is expected to identify distinct metabolic and inflammatory profiles that may not be captured by isolated biomarkers. By integrating multiple biological and behavioral dimensions, this approach may help identify modifiable determinants associated with metabolic vulnerability or resilience and support individualized nutritional strategies aimed at restoring metabolic and inflammatory homeostasis. Conclusion: Cellular health should be considered within the broader context of systemic metabolic resilience. An integrated precision nutrition approach may provide a clinically applicable framework for characterizing the metabolic and inflammatory environment and translating multidimensional biological data into individualized strategies potentially relevant to regenerative health.

KEYWORDS

precision nutrition; cellular metabolism; metabolic resilience; inflammation; microbiome; precision medicine; cellular microenvironment; regenerative health

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Veronica-Almeida-Dias

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Federica Litrenta[1,2], **Roberto Sturniolo[1,2]**, Angela GiorgiaPotortì[2], Vincenzo Nava[2], Emanuela Esposito[1] and Giuseppa Di Bella[2]

[1]Department of Chemical, Biological, Pharmaceutical, and Environmental Sciences(CHIBIOFARAM), University of Messina, Viale F. Stagno d'Alcontres 31, 98166 Messina, Italy.
[2]Department of Biomedical and Dental Sciencesand of Morphological and Functional Images (BIOMORF), University of Messina, Viale Palatucci 13, 98168 Messina, Italy.

Integrated Assessment of Mineral Elements, Plasticizers and Bisphenols in Hereditary Cerebellar Ataxias

ABSTRACT

Autosomal recessive cerebellar ataxias are rare neurodegenerative disorders characterized by progressive neurological impairment, oxidative stress, and mitochondrial dysfunction. Besides genetic defects, alteredmicronutrient status and exposure to endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) may contribute to disease progression. This study investigated serum mineral elements, plasticizers, and bisphenols in three patients with hereditary cerebellar disorders (ataxia-telangiectasia, COQ8A-related undiagnosed ataxia, and TSEN54-associated pontocerebellar hypoplasia) and four healthy familial controls. Essential and trace elements were quantified by ICP-MS, plasticizers by GC-MS/MS, and bisphenols by HPLC-MS/MS using validated methods. Compared with controls, patients showed lower serum concentrations of essential elements involved in antioxidant defense, energy metabolism, and neuronal function, particularly Cu, Se, Zn, Fe, Ca, Mg, and P, whereas toxic elements were below the limit of quantification. Plasticizers and bisphenols were detected in adolescent patients and controls, indicating widespread EDC exposure. Phthalates (DEHP, DBP, and DMP) were the predominant compounds, followed by alternative plasticizers (DEHT and DEHA), while BPA and BPS were detected in one patient. Contaminant concentrations were generally higher in adult controls, likely reflecting cumulative lifetime exposure, whereas all analytes were below the limit of quantification in the infant patient. These preliminary findings suggest that altered micronutrient status and chronic EDC exposure may contribute to oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction in hereditary cerebellar disorders. Combined biomonitoring of mineral elements and environmental contaminants may support future personalized nutritional and preventive strategies.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Roberto-Sturniolo1

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

hereditary cerebellar ataxias,serum mineral elements.

BIOGRAPHY

I am a PhD student in Chemical Sciences. I hold a bachelor's degree in Gastronomic Sciences from the University of Messina, and a master's degree in Food Science and Technology from the University of Catania. At the same time, I'm working as a Quality Control Technician at Citrofood S.R.L. I was abroad for four months at the laboratory ''GfL Gesellschaft für Lebensmittel Forschung mbH'' in Berlin, Germany, where I've analyzed additives and processing aids in fruit juices. I've took part to the 11th international conference on food chemistry and technology with the poster presentation category of the study '' Mineral profile of citrus fruits from volcanoes Etna and Stromboli (Sicily, Italy)''.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Roberto-Sturniolo1

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Ayomikun Dada

1.Dr. Numbere, A.O. - Department of Animal and Environmental Biology, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
2.Prof. Gbarakoro, T.N. -Department of Animal and Environmental Biology, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
3.Emoyoma, Oghenovoh Udi- African Center for Public Health and Toxicological Research, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Institute of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Food Safety: Chemical Analysis of goat meat Singed with scap tyres in Port Harcourt, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Affordable protein vis-a-vis heavy metal contamination remain inseparable in low- and middle-income nations like Nigeria, where protein deficiency is prevalent. Moreso, poor handling across food processing facilities had further aggravated this menace. Hence, this study investigated the concentrations of five heavy metals (Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Nickel, and Copper) using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS) in goat meat (hides and tissues samples) processed with scrap tyres in 3 food processing facilities (Rumuokoro, Mile 3 and Choba) within Port-Harcourt, an oil producing hub in Nigeria. The results of the study revealed highly significant monthly and locational variations ($p < 0.001$) for all heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni, Cu) in both hide and meat samples from July to December 2025. Initial July concentrations represented baseline levels (≤ 0.02 mg/kg). Post-July, concentrations surged, likely linked to intensified tire-burning activities during processing. In hide, Nickel (Ni) showed the most dramatic accumulation, peaking in December at 21.99 mg/kg (Mile 3), while Lead (Pb) spiked significantly in Choba during August (1.7 mg/kg). Meat samples exhibited even higher contamination levels: Lead reached 7.57 mg/kg in Mile 3 (November), and Nickel surged to 32.47 mg/kg in Rumuokoro (December). Cadmium (Cd) levels in meat remained elevated from August through December (0.3–1.26 mg/kg), frequently exceeding safety limits. Chromium (Cr) and Copper (Cu) showed irregular peaks in August and September before declining. These results demonstrate that traditional singeing processes using scrap tires facilitate the transfer of toxic elements into goat meat, posing severe food safety risks and requiring urgent transition to cleaner processing methods in Port Harcourt's municipal facilities.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Ayomikun-Dada

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

AAS, tire-burning, contaminations, toxic, food safety.

BIOGRAPHY

I am an environmental research professional and PhD candidate in Environmental Toxicology, with a strong focus on pollution assessment, sustainability, food sustainability, environmental remediation and evidence-based policy development. My work centres on understanding environmental contamination, particularly heavy metals in soil, food and water systems and applying analytical frameworks to evaluate ecological and public health impacts across diverse contexts. With a multidisciplinary background spanning environmental science, public health, and applied research, I had contributed to both academic and policy-driven projects. I have extensive experience in research design, data collection, and mixed-methods analysis, alongside conducting systematic reviews and translating complex findings into actionable insights for decision-makers. My research has supported initiatives in sustainable transport, environmental management, and health systems strengthening.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Ayomikun-Dada

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Daniel Joyce, MD

Surgical Oncology/HPB Surgery
Cleveland Clinic, USA

Multidisciplinary Management of Retroperitoneal Sarcoma

ABSTRACT

Retroperitoneal sarcomas (RPS) are rare, heterogeneous malignancies that present unique therapeutic challenges due to their complex anatomy, proximity to critical structures, and propensity for local recurrence. Optimal management requires a multidisciplinary approach integrating surgical oncology, medical oncology, radiation oncology, and multiple surgical subspecialties to develop individualized treatment strategies.

Surgery remains the cornerstone of curative-intent treatment, with complete macroscopic resection offering the best opportunity for durable disease control. However, locally advanced tumors frequently involve adjacent organs, major vascular structures, the spine, and other critical anatomical structures, requiring complex surgical planning and coordinated multidisciplinary intervention. Collaboration with vascular surgery, orthopedic oncology, spine surgery, and other surgical specialists can expand the boundaries of resectability and facilitate en bloc multivisceral resections in carefully selected patients. Appropriate patient selection is paramount, balancing technical feasibility, tumor biology, anticipated morbidity, functional outcomes, and the likelihood of meaningful oncologic benefit.

The roles of systemic chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and emerging immunotherapeutic approaches continue to evolve, with treatment decisions guided by histologic subtype, disease extent, and individualized risk assessment. Integration of these modalities into a multidisciplinary treatment plan is essential, particularly in borderline resectable or high-risk disease.

This presentation will highlight contemporary strategies for managing complex RPS, emphasizing surgical decision-making, patient selection, advanced resection techniques, and the importance of collaboration across surgical and nonsurgical disciplines to optimize oncologic and functional outcomes.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Daniel-Joyce

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Mathye, R. [1], Maliwichi, L.L[1] & Makhubedu, M.M.[2]

1 Department of Life and Consumer Sciences, University of South Africa (UNISA), Private X06, Florida, 1710, South Africa

2 Department of Physiology and Environmental Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Limpopo, Sovenga 0727, South Africa

Effects of rising food prices on household food choices in Vhembe District, South Africa

ABSTRACT

The crisis of food insecurity among the world's poor has been widely associated with the rise in food prices. Several studies have been carried out to investigate the depth of food insecurity and its causes; however, fewer studies have been conducted to measure the association of food prices and food choices. This study aims to understand the impact of rising food prices on household food choices. The study was conducted among smallholder farmers in Limpopo Province, Vhembe District. Qualitative and quantitative methods have been used to determine the effects of food prices and food choices in households. The sample size for this study was 200 smallholder farmers. This article is based on preliminary research being carried out in the Vhembe district, Limpopo Province, South Africa. Literature has shown that rising food prices are associated with factors that influence food choices in households. Food insecurity has been seen as a bigger factor resulting from poor food choices due to the rise in food prices. The findings of this study revealed a connection between food choices and rising food prices. The lack of adequate jobs and salary increases greatly affected households. Rising food prices have an impact on the food choices of households. Similarly, the availability of employment affects household food choices. So, there is a need for the government to regulate food prices, improve salaries and create more jobs to enable households to have the capacity to purchase the foods required to have a balanced diet.

KEYWORDS

food choices; food prices, affordability; food security, smallholder farmers

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Risuna-Mathye

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

BIOGRAPHY

Risuna Mathye, has completed a Bachelor's degree in consumer sciences and honors inBsc community Nutrition. He holds a Masters degree in Nutrition (food security) from the University of Pretoria. He is currently pursuing a degree PhD degree in Consumer Sciences specializing in Nutrition and Food security. He has 9 years' experience in the academic/ research field. He also has extensive community engagement experience specializing in community nutrition. I have strong abilities in the following required skills: He specializes in food security, community nutrition and public health related studies. He has been an external examiner at the University of Free State for two Masters degree thesis projects. He has supervised one masters student to completion. He has good problem-solving skills and information gathering skills. Excellent verbal, written and communication skills.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Risuna-Mathye

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

Day 1
Virtual Presentations

Central European Time

zoom

Meeting Details

Meeting ID:

815 4397 1332

Passcode:

Urf@2026

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Xiao Su[1], MD Mengshi Zhu[2], Ph.D;Yubei Gu[3],MD;
Yunwei Sun[1,3], MD

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2,School of Communication and Information Engineering, Shanghai University;
3,Department of Gastroenterology, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

Structured Approach to Colonoscopy Technique Optimization with Next-Generation Endoscopic Innovations: A Single-Center Experience

ABSTRACT

How can novice endoscopists achieve competent, comfortable colonoscopy within a short training period, and how might emerging technologies further lower this technical barrier? Colonoscopy is the gold-standard screening tool for colorectal cancer, yet cecal intubation remains challenging for beginners, who face lower success rates and greater patient discomfort throughout the learning curve. This study aimed to summarize a structured approach to colonoscopy technique optimization and to outline our center's latest developments in capsule and robotic endoscopy. Drawing on a single-center experience of tens of thousands of colonoscopies, the training framework comprised standardized patient positioning and loop-reduction maneuvers, torque-steering and withdrawal-technique drills, graded supervision progressing from observation to independent practice, and longitudinal tracking of objective benchmarks including cecal intubation rate, insertion time, and patient comfort scores. The center currently achieves a cecal intubation success rate of approximately 98%; under this structured curriculum, novice endoscopists progressively mastered scope handling, air–water management, and pathfinding in tortuous anatomy, achieving competence within 1–3 months with success rates approaching those of senior endoscopists. In parallel, our team is developing controlled capsule endoscopy for painless, non-sedated screening, together with robotic-assisted colonoscopy systems designed to automate insertion, reduce loop formation, and minimize operator-dependent variability. A structured, benchmark-driven training program is therefore practical and reproducible, while capsule and robotic innovations offer a credible pathway toward technology-enhanced, patient-centered colonoscopy.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Xiao-Su

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

colonoscopy, cecal intubation, endoscopy training, capsule endoscopy, robotic colonoscopy, quality improvement

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Xiao Su earned her doctorate in clinical medicine from Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine in 2017, and is an attending physician in the Department of Gastroenterology, Gube Branch of Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai. Her research focuses on endoscopic diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal tumors and on optimization of colonoscopy techniques and bowel preparation. She is an editorial board member of JoVE and a member of the District-County Collaboration Group of the Shanghai Medical Association. She has published 16 international journal papers, and holds 6 national invention patents.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Xiao-Su

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Wangang Zhang[†*], Chao Ma

College of Food Science and Technology, Nanjing Agricultural University, China

Benefits of ultrasonic technology application in meat field and its influential mechanism

ABSTRACT

Ultrasound is an emerging non-thermal processing technology with advantages of high efficiency, environmental friendliness, and safety. Based on our team's latest research findings, this work systematically presented the application of ultrasound to improve meat product quality and its underlying mechanisms. Our studies show that ultrasound-assisted processing during meat curing, and cooking could improve meat tenderness by disrupting myofibrillar structure. It also shortened processing time by enhancing mass transfer of curing brine and marinade penetration. Moreover, ultrasound promoted the formation of lipid-derived volatile compounds, free amino acids, small-molecule taste peptides, thereby improving overall flavor characteristics. In addition, our team has independently developed the first domestic integrated ultrasonic-assisted tumbling equipment. This device has been applied in the production of cooked ham and sauced meat products to reduce tumbling time and improve product yield. From the perspectives of protein extractability, molecular modification, and gelation properties, we further analyzed the underlying mechanism of time-reduction while quality maintenance. This report will provide an in-depth systematic review on the knowledge of ultrasonic technology for a better understanding of the positive aspects of the application of such technology in the meat field.

KEYWORDS

ultrasound; preponderance; cavitation effect; meat product

BIOGRAPHY

Wangang Zhang got his PhD from Iowa State University of United States in 2009 and joined Nanjing Agricultural University of China as a full professor in 2011. His research mainly focuses on meat biochemistry regulating the quality of meat products. Currently, he serves as the Associate Editor of Meat Science, Scientific Editor of Food Science of Animal Resources, Associate Editor of Chinese Journal of Animal Science, and Editorial Board Member of several scientific journals. He has published 322 peer reviewed journal articles among which 256 papers are published in peer reviewed SCI journals and are cited almost 20,000 times with H-index 72 (Google Scholar).

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Wangang-Zhang ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Dr. Kumykov Astemir

Moskovsky City Polyclinic, Russia

Endoscopic and Histological Assessment of Chronic AtrophicGastritis with i-Scan Imaging, Kimura–Takemoto Classification, and OLGA/OLGIM Staging

ABSTRACT

Chronic atrophic gastritis is associated with an increased risk of gastric cancer, makingaccurate endoscopic and histological assessment essential for patient risk stratification. This retrospective single-center study included 60 consecutive patients (40 women and 20 men) aged 50–65 years with histologically confirmed chronic atrophic gastritis. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was performed using a Pentax high-definition endoscopy system with i-Scan image-enhancement technology. The extent of gastric atrophy was assessed endoscopically according to the imura–Takemoto classification. Systematic gastric biopsies were obtained according to the Updated Sydney System. Histological examination included evaluation of gastric atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, Helicobacter pylori infection, and gastric epithelial dysplasia. Histological staging was performed using the OLGA and OLGIM systems. Histological evidence of Helicobacter pylori infection was identified in 40 patients(66.7%), including 24 of 40 women (60.0%)and 16 of 20 men (80.0%).According to the Kimura–Takemoto classification, closed-type atrophy C1–C3) was observed in 29 patients (48.3%), whereas open-type atrophy (O1–O3) was entified in 31 patients (51.7%). Advanced gastric atrophy (OLGA stages III–IV) was identified in 31 patients (51.7%), while advanced intestinal metaplasia (OLGIM stage III) was observed in five patients (8.3%); no cases of OLGIM stage IV were identified. Gastric epithelial dysplasia was detected in two male patients. One patient with high-grade dysplasia had OLGA stage IV and OLGIM stage III, whereas the second patientwith low-grade dysplasia had OLGA stageII and OLGIM stage II. The combined use of high-definition i-Scan endoscopy, the Kimura–Takemoto classification, and histological OLGA/OLGIM staging offers a practical approach to the valuation of chronic atrophic gastritis and may help identify patients who require endoscopic surveillance.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Kumykov-Astemir

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Tchetina Elena, Kushnareva Irina, Makarov Maksim

Immunology and Molecular Biology Laboratory, Nasonova Research Institute of Rheumatology, Moscow, Russia

Taurine effects on gene expression in cultured peripheral blood mononuclear cells and cartilage explants from patients with end-stage rheumatoid arthritis

ABSTRACT

We aimed to determine the effect of taurine on the expression of genes involved in key pathways of energy metabolism, inflammation, and regeneration in cultures of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and articular cartilage explants from patients with end-stage RA, in the presence of taurine. Blood and articular cartilage explants were obtained from 20 RA patients with a mean age of 62.2 ± 10.9 years and a mean disease duration of 18.2 years, prior to knee arthroplasty. PBMCs and cartilage explants were cultured in the presence of 50 μM taurine for 24 hours. Gene expression levels in PBMCs and cartilage explants were assessed using quantitative RT-PCR. Taurine induced a significant upregulation of genes involved in energy metabolism, including pyruvate kinase (PKM2), succinate dehydrogenase (SDHB), uncoupling protein 2 (UCP2), ATP synthase subunit beta (ATP5B), and unc-51-like kinase 1 (ULK1). In cartilage explants, taurine also stimulated the expression of SDHB and UCP2, with a trend toward increased ULK1 expression ($p=0.07$). Additionally, taurine exposure resulted in a significant decrease in tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNFα) gene expression. Notably, culturing articular cartilage explants with taurine significantly increased the expression of the type II collagen gene (COL2A1). Taurine exerts a beneficial effect on energy metabolism in both blood cells and cartilage explants, as evidenced by increased expression of genes involved in oxidative phosphorylation and autophagy, along with decreased expression of the proinflammatory cytokine TNFα. Unlike chondrocytes, taurine also enhanced glycolytic activity and increased ATP synthase gene expression in blood cells. The upregulation of COL2A1 suggests a potential regenerative effect of taurine on chondrocytes within cartilage explants from RA patients.

KEYWORDS

rheumatoid arthritis, gene expression, taurine, PBMCs, articular cartilage

BIOGRAPHY

Elena Tchetina is a Leading Scientist, Principal Investigator, in Nasonova Research Institute of Rheumatology, at Moscow, Russia since Oct.2006- until present. She studies the importance of metabolic signalling pathways for the disease progression, inflammation, pain perception, joint destruction, and the response to therapy in rheumatic diseases. She has more than 100 publications in SCI (E) journals.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Elena-Tchetina

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Abhishek Bansal

New Era Consultancy Services, Delhi, India

Gastrointestinal Disorders as Geometric Evolution in the B-Bio Framework: A Multi-Pillar Model of Inflammation, Coupling, and Tumorigenesis

ABSTRACT

Gastrointestinal disorders, including inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), functional gastrointestinal disorders, liver–gut axis dysfunction, and gastrointestinal malignancies, are typically interpreted through compartmentalized clinical, biochemical, and imaging-based frameworks. However, these conditions represent continuous, interacting processes involving structural transformation, transport dynamics, microbial ecosystems, immune modulation, and temporal variability. Existing approaches often fail to provide a unified interpretation across these interconnected domains, especially in longitudinal and multimodal settings.

In this work, I present a geometry-driven interpretation of gastroenterology within the B-Bio (Bansal Biology) framework, where digestive system dynamics are modeled as a trajectory $\gamma(t)$ on a structured manifold governed by eleven fundamental mathematical pillars: algebra, manifold, projection, trajectory, curvature, operators, holonomy, entropy, fiber bundle, tensor, and connection. Within this formulation, gastrointestinal pathology is interpreted as a structured deviation and evolution of this trajectory across spatial, functional, and temporal dimensions.

Case-based demonstrations are proposed to illustrate this framework across key digestive system conditions: (i) inflammatory bowel disease as curvature-driven boundary instability with strong tensorial coupling across mucosal and immune layers, (ii) liver–gut axis dysfunction as disruption of connection and transport across coupled organ manifolds, (iii) functional gastrointestinal disorders as operator-level dysregulation with minimal structural curvature but altered trajectory dynamics, and (iv) gastrointestinal tumorigenesis as localized curvature accumulation, increasing entropy, and holonomy-driven trajectory divergence.

Clinical observations, including endoscopy, imaging, microbiome profiles, biochemical markers, and physiological signals, are interpreted as projections of the underlying system, enabling unified multimodal interpretation. Path-dependence introduced through holonomy explains variability in disease progression, relapse patterns, and therapeutic response. By explicitly integrating the eleven-pillar mathematical structure, this work provides a unified, interpretable, and geometry-based model for digestive system disorders, supporting longitudinal analysis, cross-organ integration, and clinically meaningful decision-making.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Abhishek-Bansal

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

KEYWORDS

liver–gut axis dysfunction,Geometric Modeling of Disease,tumorigenesis,B-Bio Framework (Bansal Biology),Gastrointestinal System Dynamics, inflammatory bowel disease

BIOGRAPHY

Abhishek Bansal is an independent consultant, researcher, and amateur scholar. His latest works represent the culmination of more than 20 years of independent self-funded and self-directed research characterized by original discovery, rigorous simulation, open dissemination and introduce novel research claims, discoveries, models, equations, theories, propositions, and algorithms, broadly grouped into (a) Engineering: Novel B-Equations and frameworks, with applications in impedance analysis, transformers, inverters, generators, pumps, solar systems, machinery, turbines, batteries, SMPS, and short-circuit analysis. (b) Medical: Unified approaches bridging engineering with clinical and pharmaceutical sciences through novel B-Bio Models, Equations and BvidAL Algorithms for diagnosis and therapeutic support.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Abhishek-Bansal

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Petrana-Martinekova ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 – 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Role of Vitamin D Supplementation in Chronic Liver Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trial

ABSTRACT

Vitamin-D deficiency is highly prevalent in chronic liver disease (CLD). Although international societies recommend vitamin-D supplementation in cases of proven deficiency, the impact of vitamin-D in CLD remains uncertain. Therefore, we assessed the effects of vitamin-D supplementation in CLD using a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). In July 2024, we conducted a comprehensive search of PubMed, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library. Our primary outcomes involved survival, controlled attenuation parameter (CAP), liver stiffness measurement (LSM), and changes in liver enzymes. Secondary outcomes comprised lipid profile and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), among others. The pooled risk ratio (RR), mean difference (MD), and corresponding 95%CIs were calculated using a random-effects model. Forty-six RCTs were included, comprising 4084 patients. When we compared the vitamin-D group with the control, the RR for overall survival was 1.14 (95%CI, 0.85-1.54; 4 RCTs) at 6 months and 0.99 (95%CI, 0.83-1.17; 4 RCTs) at 12 months. Vitamin-D supplementation did not result in a lower CAP (MD:−23.50 dB/m; 95%CI, −81.72; 34.72; 3 RCTs) and LSM (MD:−0.65 kPa; 95%CI, −1.98; 0.68; 3 RCTs). A significant reduction in HOMA-IR was observed in the vitamin-D group (MD:−0.31; 95%CI, −0.62; −0.01; 15 RCTs). Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (MD:−4.98 IU/L; 95%CI, −8.28; −1.68; 24 RCTs), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (MD:−3.33 IU/L; 95%CI, −6.25; −0.40; 23 RCTs), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) (MD:−5.14 IU/L; 95%CI, −6.40; −3.88; 11 RCTs), triglycerides (MD:−7.59 mg/dL; 95%CI, −15.09; −0.81; 14 RCTs) were significantly reduced in the vitamin-D supplemented patients. Our results showed significantly reduced ALT, AST, GGT, triglycerides, and HOMA-IR; however, the effect was modest. There were no differences in survival, CAP, or LSM. Further RCTs with adequate power are warranted to clarify the results.

KEYWORDS

vitamin D, chronic liver disease, micronutrient, RCT

BIOGRAPHY

Ph.D. candidate with the vision to improve the care of patients by means of an evidence-based and personalized approach. I believe in multidisciplinary and networking: born in Slovakia, studied medicine in the Czech Republic, and aiming for a PhD in Hungary. While studying at the Centre for Translational Medicine, my work and interests are driven by the goal of facilitating the integration of scientific findings into everyday clinical care.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Petrana-Martinekova ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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Diversity and Inclusivity in Medicine: enhancing patient care and professional development

ABSTRACT

Diversity and inclusivity in medicine are critical for delivering high-quality care to patients from varied cultural, ethnic, and social backgrounds, while also supporting the professional development and well-being of healthcare providers. A diverse physician workforce improves communication, builds trust, and fosters culturally competent care, whereas an inclusive work environment strengthens collaboration and sense of belonging among healthcare professionals.

Recent research in the Netherlands highlights persistent challenges in achieving this goal. A nationwide study revealed a gradual loss of medical students and doctors with ethnic minority backgrounds across different training phases. A follow-up cross-sectional survey of 491 residents across 34 specialties at Erasmus Medical Center in Rotterdam, a highly multicultural region, demonstrated underrepresentation of migrants and children of migrants in specialty training. These groups reported lower senses of belonging and more frequent cultural or ethnic differences with supervisors, particularly outside supportive specialties. Surgical specialties, however, exhibited both higher diversity and better inclusivity scores.

These findings underscore the urgent need to critically evaluate selection procedures for medical specialties and to enhance inclusivity in hospital work and learning environments. By promoting diversity and fostering inclusion, we can advance fairness, equality, and ultimately improve care for all patients.

KEYWORDS

Workforce diversity, Inclusivity, Medical education, Ethnic groups, Professional belonging

BIOGRAPHY

Prof Zandbergen is an internist, specialised in vascular medicine, working at the Erasmus Medical Center in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Also, she is program director of the Internal Medicine residency training program at the Erasmus MC, and chair of the regional as well as nation wide training programs of all residents in the Netherlands. Her research focuses, among other topics, on diversity and inclusion in medical training programs.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.AAM-Zandbergen

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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UV-B Light-Induced Physio-Anatomical and Antioxidant Responses in Lemon Flavedo Associated with the Prevention of Postharvest Spoilage

ABSTRACT

Lemon production is a major agricultural activity in Argentina, with Tucumán as the main producing province. The crop is severely affected by postharvest fungal diseases such as green and blue molds and sour rot caused by Penicillium digitatum, P. italicum, and Geotrichum citri-aurantii. The extensive use of synthetic fungicides has promoted resistant pathogen strains and raised concerns about environmental and food safety. This study evaluated UV-B radiation (UVBr), alone or combined with low-toxicity compounds, as an alternative strategy to control postharvest fungal diseases in lemons, and examined its effects on fruit physio-anatomical parameters. In vitro, UVBr inhibited mycelial growth and conidia viability only at the highest tested dose (5.2 J/cm^2). In vivo, a preventive, non-fungicidal, and non-phytotoxic UVBr dose (0.1 J/cm^2) significantly reduced disease incidence (30–55%) and severity when fruits were inoculated one day after treatment, although effectiveness declined after seven days. Combining UVBr with natamycin enhanced disease control, showing a synergistic effect against fungicide-sensitive Penicillium isolates, while fruit quality was preserved. UVBr induced physio-anatomical changes in the lemon flavedo, including increased mitochondria, amyloplasts, phenolic compounds, UV-B-absorbing compounds, glutathione, and changes in defense-related enzyme activity profiles. These responses are associated with improved resistance to postharvest pathogens. Overall, UVBr combined with low-toxicity compounds represents a promising, environmentally friendly approach to reduce postharvest losses and improve lemon disease management.

KEYWORDS

citrus, fungal rots,UV-B radiation, natamycin, mitochondria, phenolic compounds

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Viviana-Andrea-Rapisarda

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Viviana AndreaRapisarda is a Professor of Biological Chemistry at Universidad Nacional de Tucumán and a Principal Researcher at INSIBIO (CONICET–UNT) in Tucumán, Argentina, specializing in microbiology, biochemistry, and molecular biology. She holds a B.Sc. and a

Ph.D. in Chemistry from the Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. Her work focuses on adaptive microbial responses and the development of environmentally friendly strategies to control postharvest diseases in lemons, particularly alternatives to conventional fungicides. She has authored multiple peer-reviewed studies on citrus postharvest pathology, including UV-B radiation and low-toxicity compounds for disease prevention, and leads research on microbial physiology and stress responses.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Viviana-Andrea-Rapisarda

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Serena-Barral

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

An in vivo and in vitro spatiotemporal profile of human midbrain development

ABSTRACT

Human dopaminergic neurons are implicated in various neurological and neuropsychiatric conditions. Thus, there has been a growing interest in developing human midbrain models to facilitate the study of their development and dysfunction-related conditions. Using histology, sc-RNA-seq, and spatial transcriptomics, we have created a correlation map of human derived midbrain in vitro models and human fetal midbrain during the first half of gestation, when we found that midbrain dopaminergic nuclei reach their complex organization. We show that transcriptomic dynamics of late stages of human midbrain development notably diverge from in vitro models, despite a similar cellular composition, while spatial characteristics and cellular microenvironment of the two systems show a closer relationship. We also show that in vitro midbrain models facilitate investigation of disease affecting the basal ganglia. Overall, we provide a protein, transcriptomic and spatial atlas of the fetal midbrain along the first and second gestational trimesters and correlate it to human midbrain in vitro models.

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Serena Barral is a neuroscientist and Lecturer in Developmental Neurosciences at University College London (UCL), Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health. Her research focuses on neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative disorders, particularly dopamine-related neurological diseases in children. She specializes in patient-derived induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) models and gene therapy approaches to understand disease mechanisms and develop targeted treatments for rare childhood neurological disorders.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Serena-Barral

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Grape Bioactives and Cardiovascular Health:A Systematic Review with Compositional Insights from a Red-Fleshed Table Grape Variety

ABSTRACT

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) remains the leading global cause of mortality, accounting for approximately 19.4 million deaths annually. Growing interest has emerged in the potential role of dietary bioactives, particularly those derived from grapes and berries, in modulating CVD risk. However, evidence across different sources and study types requires systematic synthesis to clarify consistency and relevance. This systematic review aimed to evaluate the effects of grape- and blueberry-derived bioactives on cardiovascular outcomes and related risk markers, alongside compositional insights from a novel red-fleshed table grape variety (Red Berry Grapes). A structured literature search identified meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and randomised controlled trials examining the impact of grapes, blueberries, and their constituent polyphenols, anthocyanins, and stilbenes (including resveratrol) on cardiovascular health outcomes. In total, 37 studies were included, comprising 17 meta-analyses or systematic reviews and 20 randomised controlled trials. Across the evidence base, grape- and blueberry-derived bioactives were generally associated with modest but consistent improvements in cardiovascular risk markers, most notably endothelial function, with more pronounced effects observed in higher-quality trials and in populations with elevated metabolic risk. Compositional analysis highlighted red-fleshed table grape varieties as particularly rich sources of bioactives, with substantially higher total polyphenol and anthocyanin content compared with standard white and red table grapes. Overall, the findings suggest that grape- and berry-derived bioactives may contribute to favourable modulation of cardiovascular risk markers. These results supportcurrent dietary guidanceto increase fruit intake and suggest potential added value from prioritising polyphenol-rich grape and berry varieties within a balanced diet for cardiovascular health promotion.

KEYWORDS

cardiovascular heath, nutriition, bioactives, polyphenols, red berry grapes

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Emma-Derbyshire

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Dr Emma Derbyshire is an award-winning nutrition scientist, registered public health nutritionist and founder of Nutritional Insight.With over 20 years' experience spanning academia, researchand science communications, she has authored more than 200 peer-reviewed publications. Emma has particular expertise in maternal and infant nutrition, healthy ageing, gut and brain health, dietary supplements, bioactive compounds, and the role of nutrition in supporting healthacross the lifespan. She also has a strong interest in food-based dietary guidelines and evidence-based approaches to improving population health. Emma is a sought-after media commentator and speaker, contributing expert insights to national and international publications, industry reports and educational initiatives.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Emma-Derbyshire

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

D. Joe Millward

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Dietary protein: the perennial challenge of identifying its role in human health.

ABSTRACT

Protein is currently a major focus for the food industry as indicated by the appearance for the first time of supermarket shelves labelled by a single nutrient, i.e. “protein foods”. In fact, its role in the diet and as a determinant of human health has been contentious since the 19th century and remains so today with controversy about how to determine its dietary requirement, the importance of protein quality, its role in childhood malnutrition, in the regulation of food energy intake, its importance as an influence in chronic disease, and the environmental cost of its production. In fact, there is little in the way of evidence to support the advertising claims behind many protein, bars, snacks or drinks. My own work has focussed on an adaptive metabolic demand model for protein and amino acid requirements and a Protein-Stat model for growth and maintenance. Thus, dietary protein provides both the substrates for and the regulatory influences on growth of the lean body mass at the level of interactions between growth of the long bones and skeletal muscle, with an aminostatic appetite mechanism enabling the matching of food intake to the demand for protein and amino acids. These interactions are easily demonstrated during catch-up growth in infants and in the sequence of changes in bone length-growth and mineralisation and muscle-growth during the pubertal growth spurt. With dietary protein of adequate quality widely distributed throughout the plant kingdom the need for specific protein foods and especially meat becomes a matter of taste, sustainability and ultimately cost both to the consumer and the planet.

KEYWORDS

protein-requirements, protein-foods, adaptation, protein-stat, muscle-growth, sustainability.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Joe-Millward

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Extracellular Vesicle Mediated Suppression of Liver Regeneration Exposes a Fundamental Revision to the Chalone Concept

ABSTRACT

Despite decades of investigation, the mechanisms that precisely terminate hepatocyte proliferation during liver regeneration remain poorly defined. This unresolved problem reflects the classical chalone concept, which postulates the existence of tissue-specific, endogenous inhibitors that maintain organ size through negative feedback control. Although substantial evidence supports a putative inhibitor of liver cell proliferation (ILCP), its molecular identity has remained elusive. Here, we propose that hepatocyte-derived extracellular vesicles (HD-EVs) function as a molecular ILCP. Extracellular vesicles are nanoscale membrane-bound particles that carry selectively packaged protein and RNA cargo, including microRNAs (miRNAs), and mediate intercellular communication. Using complementary in vivo and in vitro models, we demonstrate that HD-EVs are continuously released into the circulation and that their levels scale proportionally with liver mass. Following partial hepatectomy (PHx), circulating HD-EV levels decrease, coinciding with robust hepatocyte proliferation, and are restored as regeneration concludes. This dynamic establishes a quantitative negative feedback loop that ensures precise reconstitution of liver size. Functionally, HD-EVs suppress hepatocyte proliferation in a dose-dependent manner, supporting their role as active regulators rather than passive biomarkers. Molecular profiling reveals enrichment of specific EV-associated miRNAs implicated in cell cycle regulation, suggesting that ILCP activity is mediated, at least in part, through miRNA-dependent post-transcriptional control of proliferative pathways. We further hypothesize that disruption of this EV-mediated feedback mechanism represents an early event in hepatocarcinogenesis. Loss of HD-EV signaling may abrogate intrinsic proliferation control, promoting the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. Ongoing studies aim to define the full repertoire of EV-associated RNAs and their regulatory networks. Collectively, these findings establish a mechanistic framework for chalone-mediated liver size control and identify extracellular vesicles as key regulators of hepatic homeostasis with significant translational potential.

KEYWORDS

Liver regeneration, Extracellular vesicles, Negative feedback regulation, Hepatocyte proliferation, microRNA, Hepatocellular carcinoma

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Vasily-A-Yakovlev

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Yakovlev is an Associate Professor in the Department of Radiation Oncology at the Massey Comprehensive Cancer Center, Virginia Commonwealth University. Over the past five years, his research has focused on the role of extracellular vesicles and their molecular cargo in regulating intracellular signaling pathways, as well as the utility of extracellular vesicle–associated microRNAs as prognostic biomarkers in cancer therapy and treatment-related toxicities. His work integrates translational and mechanistic approaches to elucidate vesicle-mediated transcellular communication. He is an active member of the American Association of Extracellular Vesicles (AAEV) and the International Society for Extracellular Vesicles (ISEV).

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Vasily-A-Yakovlev

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.George-W-Burke

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

The podocyte: glomerular sentinel at the crossroads of innate and adaptive immunity

ABSTRACT

Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) is a common glomerular disorder that manifests clinically with the nephrotic syndrome and has a propensity to recur following kidney transplantation. The pathophysiology and therapies available to treat FSGS currently remain elusive. Since the podocyte appears to be the target of apparent circulating factor(s) that lead to recurrence of proteinuria following kidney transplantation, this article is focused on the podocyte. In the context of kidney transplantation, the performance of pre and post-reperfusion biopsies, and the establishment of in vitro podocyte liquid biopsies/assays allow for the development of clinically relevant studies of podocyte biology. This has given insight into new pathways, involving novel targets in innate and adaptive immunity, such as SMPDL3b, cGAS-STING, and B7- 1. Elegant experimental studies suggest that the successful clinical use of rituximab and abatacept, two immunomodulating agents, in our case series, may be due to direct effects on the podocyte, in addition to, or perhaps distinct from their immunosuppressive functions. Thus, tissue biomarker-directed therapy may provide a rational approach to validate the mechanism of disease and allow for the development of new therapeutics for FSGS. This report highlights recent progress in the field and emphasizes the importance of kidney transplantation and recurrent FSGS (rFSGS) as a platform for the study of primary FSGS.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.George-W-Burke

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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Effects of diet-induced weight loss and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass on the glycemic and gut hormones profile in patients with severe obesity and diabetes

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The mechanisms following glycemic control after RYGB are still not fully elucidated. The objective of the present study was to compare the effects of similar weight loss induced by a Very Low Calorie Diet (VLCD) and by Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass (RYGB) on the glycemic and gut hormone profile in patients with severe obesity and Diabetes mellitus Type 2 (T2DM).

Methods: A prospective controlled observational study with 10 patients evaluated before (pre-0), after 10 % weight loss induced by VLCD (pre-1), and after 10 % weight loss induced by RYGB (post). Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) was performed in pre-0 and pre-1. In all periods, glycemic (glycemia, insulin) and gut hormone profile (Ghrelin, GIP and GLP1) were evaluated in fasting condition (T0) and 30-, 60-, 90- and 120-minutes after a standard meal (Nutren 1.5®).

Results: After 10 % weight loss induced by VLCD 5 patients had remission of T2DM in OGTT. There was a significant increase in ghrelin levels after 10 % weight loss with VLCD (pre-1; $p < 0.001$). There was no difference in GIP levels. There was a significant increase in GLP1 levels between pre-0 and pre-1 ($p < 0.004$) at T0 and between pre-1 and post at all times after a standard meal ($p = 0.01$; $p = 0.002$; $p = 0.002$; $p = 0.01$; $p = 0.04$).Conclusions: 50 % of patients had glycemic control after diet-induced weight loss. After RYGB, all patients had improved glycemic control. The increase of GLP1 after weight loss induced by metabolic surgery is responsible for glycemic control.

KEYWORDS

Diabetes mellitus,Incretins,Very low calorie diet, Glucagon-like peptide-1

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Andrea-Bastos-Crespo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

She holds a degree in Medicine from the State University of Pará (1995). She received a Specialist Title in Digestive Tract Surgery (1999). Master of Science from the Postgraduate Program in Gastroenterology Sciences at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo FMUSP (2022). Postgraduate degree in Clinical Nutrition (Lato Sensu), with experience in Medical Account Auditing. Currently, she is a physician in the Nutrition Service of the AACD Orthopedic Hospital. Professor in the Undergraduate Program at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Santo Amaro (UNISA) and Professor in the Undergraduate Program at the Faculty of Medicine Center University of São Camilo (CUSC).

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Andrea-Bastos-Crespo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Reg Gorczynski, MD PhD1,3; **and Samira Zarghami**

Stack and spoon consulting, Canada

A Community-Based, Dietitian-Led NutritionEducation Intervention to Improve Glycemic Control in Adults with Type 2 Diabetes in an Underserved Urban Community

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes is a major global public health challenge, associated with substantial medical, economic, and social burden worldwide. As clinicians working at the intersection of medicine and nutrition, we observed that despite advances in pharmacologic therapy,many individuals—particularly thoseliving in underserved urban communities—continue to experience suboptimal diabetes control due to persistent barriers related to food insecurity, cultural food practices, and limited access to practical nutrition education. In response, we implemented a community-based pilot study in an underserved urban area that focused on dietitian-led nutrition education grounded in “Food Is Medicine” principles.

Aims: The intervention emphasized culturally responsive, cost-conscious, and client-centred approaches designedto make healthy eating simple and intuitive, with the goal of complementing standard diabeticmedical therapy.

Methods: We used conventional diabetic marker responses, fasting blood sugar (FBS), HgbA1c (percentage of glycosylated hemoglobin, subsequently documented as A1c), and urinary albumin:creatinine ratio(UACR) in a dual cohortdesign study measuring whether groups receiving dietitian-led nutrition education in addition to conventional therapywould show improvements in diabetic markers relative to groups receiving conventional therapy alone.

Summary: Our pilot study summed over both cohorts support the hypothesis that additional dietitian led nutrition education synergizes with conventional pharmaceutical therapyto improve diabeticcontrol as gauged by improvedFBS, A1c and UACR, implying a significant role for this combined approach to community based diabetic health care.

KEYWORDS

Nutrition; Diabetes; Education; Underserviced community; A1c

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Samira-Zarghami

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. R. Gorczynski is Professor Emeritus at the University of Toronto's Institute of Medical Sciences, with over 450 peer-reviewed publications spanning transplantation, cancer, inflammation, infectious disease, aging,and bone health. Following a 30-year career in Emergency Medicine, he remains engaged in medical care and has a longstanding interest in holistic approaches to chronic health. Samira Zarghami, RD, CDE, MBA, has over 30 years of experience in clinical nutrition, diabetes education, public health, and community care. As founderof Stack &Spoon Consulting, her Soil to Gut approachconnects Food Is Medicine, gut and brain health, behaviour change, and planetary health.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Samira-Zarghami

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Michel Aliani

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Comprehensive Evaluation of Revtech-Processed Split Yellow Pea (Pisum sativum L.) Flour: Effects on Flour Chemistry, Bread Quality, Consumer Acceptance, and Postprandial Responses

ABSTRACT

Yellow pea (Pisum sativum L.) is a nutrient-dense pulse rich in protein, dietary fiber, folate, and iron, with recognized health benefits; however, its utilization in food products is often limited by characteristic grassy/beany off-flavors. This project evaluated the impact of Revtech thermal processing (140°C for 4 min) applied to split yellow pea flour under dry conditions (RT0%) or with 10% steam (RT10%) on flour quality, bread characteristics, sensory acceptance, and postprandial physiological responses. Revtech treatment significantly reduced lipoxygenase activity and key volatile compounds associated with beany flavor, including heptanal, (E)-2-heptenal, 1-octen-3-ol, octanal, and (E)-2-octenal, while RT10% further reduced pentanal, hexanal, 1-penten-3-ol, and 1-hexanol. The treatments preserved amino acid composition, phenolic compounds, and polyunsaturated fatty acids, indicating minimal nutritional degradation. When 20% of wheat flour was replaced with pea flour in white pan bread, RT10% bread demonstrated higher overall consumer acceptability than bread containing untreated pea flour or RT0% flour. Sensory profiling showed RT10% bread was characterized by wheaty, sweet, and yeast aromas and wheaty flavor, whereas untreated and RT0% breads exhibited stronger pea and nutty notes. Pea-fortified breads contained higher protein and lower carbohydrate content than wheat bread. In a randomized crossover trial involving 24 healthy adults, replacing 20% wheat flour with untreated or Revtech-processed pea flour did not significantly affect postprandial glucose or insulin responses. However, pea-containing breads increased fullness by 18% and reduced hunger, desire to eat, and prospective food consumption by 16–18% compared with wheat bread. Overall, Revtech processing, particularly RT10%, effectively improved the sensory quality and consumer acceptance of pea-fortified bread while maintaining nutritional value and enhancing short-term satiety.

KEYWORDS

Yellow pea (Pisum sativum L.), Revtech thermal processing, Sensory, Volatile Organic compounds, Post-prandial, Satiety.

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Aliani is a full professor in the Department of Human Nutritional Sciences, possessing a distinctive skill set in analytical chemistry and biochemistry, particularly in applications to nutritional and clinical studies. These skills facilitated the development of an innovative electronic nose, mass spectrometry and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)-based metabolomics platform at St Boniface Hospital Research Center, Winnipeg in 2012. This platform supports researchers in both targeted and non-targeted analyses of physiological samples, with a special emphasis on understanding metabolic changes associated with the onset of diseases like cancer.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Michel-Aliani

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

Day 2
Virtual
Presentations

Central European Time

zoom

Meeting Details

Meeting ID:

815 4397 1332

Passcode:

Urf@2026

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Associate Professor Kwang Chien Yee
Dr. Ming Chao Wong
Mr. Saleem Ameen

University of Tasmania, Australia

Colorectal cancer screening, is it time for personalised precision screening?

ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide and the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality. Its incidence is increasing, particularly among younger adults. Early detection through screening can save lives; however, participation in faecal immunochemical test (FIT)-based population screening programs remains below target in many countries. Furthermore, FIT testing might not be appropriate for population screening in younger patients. Multiple strategies, including patient education, reminders, organisational improvements and integration of blood testing into screening pathways, have been implemented to improve participation, but their impact has been limited. Our research suggests that the fundamental limitation is not simply the absence of interventions, but the predominantly population-based, one-size-fits-all design of current screening systems. These approaches often fail to recognise the individual circumstances, barriers, preferences, timing and healthcare experiences that influence a person's decision to participate in screening. We propose a new patient-centred model, Personalised Precision Screening, which places the individual and their screening journey at the centre of the screening system. The model uses a dynamic, adaptive approach to identify patient-specific barriers and continuously tailor screening strategies and interventions according to individual needs and circumstances. By moving beyond static population-based approaches towards personalised and responsive screening pathways, Personalised Precision Screening has the potential to substantially improve participation, facilitate earlier detection of CRC and reduce preventable morbidity and mortality. This model represents a potential paradigm shift in the design and delivery of population-based CRC screening.

KEYWORDS

Colorectal cancer screening, artificial intelligence, Faecal occult blood testing, personalised care.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Yee-Kwang-Chien

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Associate Professor Kwang Chien Yee is a mucosal endoscopist, based in Tasmania, Australia. His clinical practice and research focus on detected of mucosal abnormalities and resection of mucosal lesions. In 2017, he established Tasmania's first endoscopic full-thickness resection service. He has continued to drive innovation in the field, and in 2022 led the launch of the OLYMPUS 1200 series ultra-magnification endoscopy platform in Australia and New Zealand. He currently serves as Chair of Endoscopy at that hospital. Associate Professor Yee holds an academic appointment with the Tasmanian School of Medicine University of Tasmania. He teaches and conducts research in mucosal endoscopy, in healthcare quality and safety, focusing on artificial intelligence in healthcare.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Yee-Kwang-Chien

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Jia-Nan Yan

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Enhancement of curcumin-mediated alleviation of DSS-induced colitis by scallop hydrolysates/κ-carrageenan hydrogels

ABSTRACT

Scallop (Patinopecten yessoensis) male gonad hydrolysates/κ-carrageenan (SK) double cross-linking network hydrogels were constructed as curcumin (Cur) delivery vehicles with good gel mechanical property and ho[1]mogeneous honeycomb microstructures. Compared with Cur + DSS group, weight loss and colon length in SK[1]Cur + DSS group increased about 1.04 and 1.06 folds, while the disease active index (DAI) scores decreased about 13 %. Moreover, SK-Cur showed superior effect on intestinal barrier improvement, oxidative stress modulation, and inflammatory expression regulation, reflected by 1.1 folds increment of epithelial tight junction proteins, 16 % and 27 % decline in MPO and iNOS levels, 20 % decline in NF-κB expression, 4 %, 7 %, 6 % decline in TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6 expression in serum, and 9 %, 20 %, 7 % decline in TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6 expression in colon tissue. Furthermore, SK-Cur enriched alpha diversity and restored taxonomic composition with increasing Bacteroides and Verrucomicrobia abundance accompanied by decreasing Firmicutes in DSS-induced UC mice, roughly to a normal gut flora state.

KEYWORDS

Ulcerative colitis; Scallop; κ-Carrageenan; Curcumin; Inflammatory expression; Gut flora

BIOGRAPHY

Yan Jianan, female, is a joint-training PhD candidate jointly cultivated by Dalian Polytechnic University and the National University of Singapore. Her research mainly focuses on food colloid science and engineered food systems. She has published 35 papers as the first or corresponding author (including co-first and co-corresponding authors), among which 33 are indexed by SCI. She holds 8 authorized Chinese invention patents as a principal inventor. Additionally, she has actively participated in nearly 20 domestic and international academic conferences in the field of food science and delivered oral presentations.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Jianan-Yan

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Yu-Nan Pan, Jia-Cheng Liu, Lin-Da Zhang, Bin Lai, Ce Wang, Jia-Nan Yan *, Hai-Tao Wu **

SKL of Marine Food Processing & Safety Control, National Engineering Research Center of Seafood, Collaborative Innovation Center of Seafood Deep Processing, Key Laboratory of Aquatic Product Processing and Quality Control, School of Food Science and Technology, Dalian Polytechnic University, Dalian 116034, China.

Natural deep eutectic solvents assisted the encapsulation of curcumin in gellan gum hydrogels

ABSTRACT

In this study, curcumin (Cur) was encapsulated within a gellan gum (GG) gel using natural deep eutectic solvents (NADES) to enhance its gastrointestinal retention. Three NADES—composed of malic acid-glucose (MA-Glu), malic acid-xylitol (MA-Xyl), and betaine-malic acid (Bet-MA)—were introduced to combine with GG to form hydrogels. The initial elastic moduli of GG hydrogels increased approximately 5-, 7-, and 20-fold with the incorporation of NADES(MA-Glu), NADES(MA-Xyl), and NADES(Bet-MA), respectively. The microstructure of the corresponding systems transformed from large pores to dense mesh networks with solid walls, accompanied by 1–3-fold increases in percentage area, junction number, and total vessel length, along with a 25%–53% decrease in lacunarity compared to pure GG hydrogels. The most obvious blue shift in the O-H band was observed in the NADES(Bet-MA)/GG systems in comparison to GG and NADES. The most effective protection against Cur from releasing in the gastrointestinal tract, with the lowest release rate of 29%, was observed in NADES(Bet-MA)/GG-Cur. Molecular dynamics simulations further confirmed that the NADES(Bet-MA)/GG-Cur systems had the lowest total water energy compared with other systems. Therefore, it is suggested that NADES(Bet-MA)/GG could serve as a new and environmentally friendly Cur loading system, with potential application prospects in edible packaging and functional foods.

KEYWORDS

Natural deep eutectic solvent; Gellan gum; Curcumin, Gastrointestinal tract, Delivery

BIOGRAPHY

I am a first-year Ph.D. candidate (Class of 2024) at the School of Food Science and Technology, Dalian Polytechnic University. My research focuses on food colloid science and engineered food systems, particularly the green and efficient delivery of functional bioactive compounds. I have published one SCI-indexed paper as the first author and presented oral reports at three national and international conferences in food science.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Yu-Nan-Pan

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Hai-Tao Wu

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Improvement of anti-inflammatory efficacy of apigenin by shrimp (Penaeus vannamei) powder/κ-carrageenan hydrogel in dextran sulfate sodium-induced colitis

ABSTRACT

Shrimp (Penaeus vannamei) powder/κ-carrageenan (SP/KC) hydrogel was used to improve the anti-inflammatory efficacy of apigenin (API) with elastic gel properties and dense honeycomb microstructures. Ulcerative colitis (UC) mice were gavaged with API and SP/KC/API, respectively, to evaluate the effectiveness of SP/KC. Compared with API group, the weight loss and colon shortening of UC mice in the SP/KC/API group were alleviated from 35.8% to 40.9% and 14.7% to 24.0%, respectively. Furthermore, SP/KC/API positively affected the expression of oxidative stress and inflammation. Compared to API group, MPO and iNOS activities in colonic tissue decreased by 1.2-fold, and serum expression of TNF-α was reduced by 6.6-fold. In comparison with API, the anti-inflammatory IL-10 level in SP/KC/API group increased by 4.2%. Moreover, the beneficial bacteria Verrucomicrobiota of SP/KC/API group presented a 39.3% improvement over API group. Furthermore, SP/KC/API enriched the relative abundance of intestinal flora, which was mainly reflected by the abundance of beneficial bacteria, including Bacteroides, Verrucomicrobia, and Clostridia. These results suggested that the SP/KC could improve the anti-inflammatory efficacy of API on DSS-induced inflammation in UC mice.

KEYWORDS

Ulcerative colitis, Shrimp powder, κ-carrageenan, Apigenin, Gut flora

BIOGRAPHY

Hai-tao Wu, Professor and PhD supervisor, received her PhD from Okayama University, Japan, and was a visiting scholar at Purdue University, USA. Her research focuses on food colloid science and engineered food systems. She has published over 100 SCI-indexed papers as the first or corresponding author and obtained 10 authorized Chinese invention patents as the first inventor. She has led 18 national research projects and received multiple national and provincial awards for scientific and educational achievements.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Haitao-Wu

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



M. Moshahid Alam Rizvi and Alina Athar

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

ARID1A in Gastrointestinal Cancers: From Molecular Heterogeneity to Precision Oncology

ABSTRACT

ARID1A is a key SWI/SNF chromatin remodelling subunit being explored as clinically significant molecular determinant in gastrointestinal (GI) cancers, governing transcriptional regulation, genomic integrity, and oncogenic signalling (PI3K/AKT and YAP/TAZ). ARID1A loss drives tumor aggressiveness, chemo resistance, and poor prognosis in a cancer-specific manner, yet expression dynamics and prognostic implications remain poorly understood and erratically defined across subtypes. We conducted an integrative bioinformatics analysis of transcriptomic profiles, mutational burden, stage-specific dynamics, and survival across five major GI cancers:mutations from cBioPortal (77studies; n=22,834), expression via UALCAN (TCGA), survival via KM Plotter, and interaction networks via GeneMania. Alteration frequencies were highest in hepatocellular carcinoma (19.67%), colorectal adenocarcinoma (19.51%), and esophagogastric cancer (17.99%). Expression was inconsistently elevated in gastric, esophageal, and hepatocellular carcinomas versus matched normal tissue, while pancreatic and rectal cancer showed reduced expression ($p<0.05$), with levels progressively increasing across tumor stages. High ARID1A expression predicted poor overall survival in gastric (HR=2.36; $p<0.05$), colon (HR=1.88; $p<0.05$), and hepatocellular carcinoma (HR=1.45; $p=0.03$), but was protective in pancreatic cancer(HR=0.86; $p=0.03$). The GeneMania network showed an ARID1A interactome centred on SMARCA4 and SMARCB1, enriched for chromatin remodeling and transcriptional regulation. Overall, ARID1Ais a context-dependent prognostic biomarker requiring cancer-type-specific stratification for precision oncology.

KEYWORDS

ARID1A, Gastrointestinal cancers, Chromatin remodelling, Synthetic lethality Precision medicine

BIOGRAPHY

Prof. M. Moshahid Alam Rizvi is a leading molecular oncologist and academician at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, currently serving as a Dean of the Centre for Distance and Online Education. With over two decades of research in cancer biology,his work focuseson molecular genetics, tumor suppressor pathways, and innovative low-toxicity therapeutic strategies. He has authored around 300 international publications with ~9500 citations (H-index 52) and mentored 46 Ph.D. scholars. His research includes the identification of Parkin as a tumor suppressor and contributions to personalized cancer therapeutics, positioning his laboratory among prominent oncology research groups in India.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.M-Moshahid-Alam-Rizvi

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Anne Katrin Mößeler[1, 2], Annette Liesegang[2], Bianca Ahlfänger[1], Paul Torgerson[3], Josef Kamphues[1]

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[2]Institute of Animal Nutrition and Dietetics, Vetsuisse faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland
[3] Section of epidemiology, Vetsuisse faculty, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Studies in an animal model of ileo-caecal fistulated minipigs to proove, whether pancreatic enzymes are needed when high caloric liquid diets are used in patients with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency

ABSTRACT

In patients with exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI), focus is primarily placed on fat digestion. To avoid malnutrition in patients with EPI or pancreatic cancer, the use of high-caloric drinks (HCD) is often recommended, nonetheless the need for pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy (PERT) has not been studied so far. Using an animal model of pancreatic duct-ligated (PL) and ileocaecal-fistulated minipig to determine the prececal digestibility rates of fat (pcDRfat) and protein (pcDRprotein) of four HCD in controls and PL-pigs with or without PERT. In controls apparent digestibility rates were high (95.5–96.6% for fat and 70.2–78.6% for protein) while in PL-pigs not treated with PERT the pcDR were significantly lower (fat: 47.4–54.3%; protein 22.4–33.5%) despite a high fat pcDR value (84.0%) of one diet. Use of PERT resulted in a normalisation of pcDR of fat and protein with values not differing from controls. This study demonstrates the massive impact of PEI on pcDR, even in HCD typically which are considered as highly digestible. Therefore the use of PERT is highly recommended in PEI patients using HCD to avoid maldigestion and associated digestive tract symptoms. Optimisation of formulations and galenic preparations of the HCD seems to be necessary as well, as the high fat pcDR of one drink showed that even without PERT high values can be reached.

KEYWORDS

pancreatic exocrine insufficiency, malnutrition, pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy, protein, fat, high caloric liquid supplements, animal model

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Anne-Katrin-Mosseler

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

After studying veterinary medicine at the University of Veterinary Medicine in Hanover frp, 1997-2002, Anne Mößeler fokussed on animal nutrition, preparing her doctoral thesis on a nutritional topic (2004) and achieved national specialisation as well as the title of the European Veterinary Specialist of Veterinary and Comparative Nutrition. For more than 15 years she worked with an animal model of experimentally induced exocrine pancreatic insufficiency and optimisation of dietetic measures as well as therapeutic treatment with pancreatic enzymes. Her habilitation was based on this topic as well.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Anne-Katrin-Mosseler

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Charlotte Goodrose-Flores, PhD, R.D.N., Stephanie E.Bonn, Associate Professor, Linda Björkhem-Bergman, Professor, M.D., Kathrin Wode, PhD, M.D.

Associations of corticosteroid therapy with weight change and appetite in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer - a post hoc analysis from the MISTRAL trial

ABSTRACT

Background: Loss of appetite and weight loss are major concerns in patients with pancreatic cancer. The aim of this study was to evaluate the associations of corticosteroid therapy with weight change and appetite in the long term, in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer.

Methods: This was a post hoc analysis of the previously performed randomized, controlled MISTRAL trial in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer. Data on weight and appetite at baseline and after approximately 1, 2, 3 and 4 months were used. The association between corticosteroid exposure and weight change was calculated using mixed linear regression, models adjusted for sex, age, randomization arm and performance status. Appetite was analyzed comparing those without and with corticosteroids during 3 days before appetite assessment.

Results: Two hundred forty-four patients (121 women) were included. Patients who received corticosteroid therapy at any time during the 4 months had less appetite ($p < 0.001$), lower performance status ($p < 0.001$) and lower BMI ($p < 0.05$) compared to those not receiving corticosteroids. Patients receiving corticosteroids had a larger weight loss of on average 1.48% during a month of follow-up compared to those not receiving corticosteroids (β - 1.48, 95% CI = - 2.11 to - 0.84). Patients exposed to corticosteroids reported poorer appetite at every time point than those not exposed.

Conclusion: In long-term follow-up, corticosteroid treatment was associated with greater weight loss and poorer appetite among patients with advanced pancreatic cancer. These findings may partly be explained by a higher symptom burden among patients receiving corticosteroids. Future prospective trials are warranted to clarify the effect of long-term corticosteroid treatment on weight and appetite.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Charlotte-Goodrose-Flore

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Cristina Contini

Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, Biomedical Section, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy

Proteomics of neurodegenerative diseases: a focus on potential non-invasive peripheral biomarkers

ABSTRACT

Neurodegenerative disorders lack reliable, non-invasive biomarkers able to capture early molecular alterations and disease heterogeneity. Over the last years, a top-down proteomic platform was applied to characterize intact peptides, small proteins and their post-translationally modified proteoforms in biofluids, such as human saliva and plasma, with the peripheral biomarker discovery as final scope.

In Alzheimer's disease, salivary proteoforms involved in innate immunity, oxidative stress and antimicrobial defense undergo extensive remodeling, revealing disease-specific molecular fingerprints detectable outside the central nervous system1. Subsequent aging-stratified analyses showed that salivary proteomic changes follow structured trajectories and that Random Forest models based on selected proteoforms accurately discriminate healthy aging from pathological neurodegeneration2. More recently, this approach was extended to Parkinson's disease, identifying disease-specific panels of intact and modified salivary proteoforms able to classify Parkinson's disease with high accuracy against both healthy controls and Alzheimer's patients3. Currently, this framework is being extended to Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and to plasma-based proteomics in Parkinson's disease aiming to identify robust, minimally invasive biomarkers for diagnosis and disease stratification.

Together, these studies enforce the use of biofluid proteomics as a powerful strategy to uncover potential peripheral biomarkers and their post-translational modifications in neurodegeneration.

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2Contini C, et al. Salivary Proteomics Reveals Significant Changes in Relation to Alzheimer's Disease and Aging. J Alzheimers Dis. 2022;89(2):605-622. doi: 10.3233/JAD-220246.

3Contini C, et al. A top-down proteomic approach reveals a salivary protein profile able to classify Parkinson's disease with respect to Alzheimer's disease patients and to healthy controls. Proteomics. 2024 Feb;24(3-4):e2300202. doi: 10.1002/pmic.202300202.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Cristina-Contini

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Cristina Contini is a biochemist and postdoctoral researcher at the University of Cagliari, Italy, where she is also a contract professor of Biochemistry. Her research focuses on high-resolution mass spectrometry-based proteomics applied to human biofluids and tissues, with particular interest in neurodegenerative, autoimmune, and inflammatory diseases. She is an expert in on top-down and bottom-up proteomic strategies to identify biomarkers, characterize protein–protein interactions, and investigate post-translational modifications. She has authored numerous peer-reviewed publications in proteomics and biomedical sciences and she is currently PI of a one-year project on top-down plasma proteomics to discover early biomarkers of Parkinson's disease diagnosis.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Cristina-Contini

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Helena Baša Česnik

Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Pesticide residues in jam, juice and wine

ABSTRACT

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) stated in its 2025 annual report that, during monitoring of pesticide residues in the European Union (EU) in 2023, only 8.4% of inspected samples were processed foods. Our observation (Baša Česnik et al., 2011) and EFSA's observation (EFSA, 2011) is that fruit contains more active substances and more multiple residues than vegetables. Therefore, processed foods made from fruit can be an important source of consumer exposure to pesticide residues.

A survey of the Slovenian market was carried out by collecting samples of jam, juice and wine from shops and analysing them with validated analytical methods for the presence of 40 active substances in jam and 32 in juice and wine. In 62.7% of jam samples at least one active substance was found. The highest number of active substances in a single jam sample was eight. The ratio of samples with multiple residues was 37.3%. In juice samples, 42.5% were positive. The highest number of active substances in a single juice sample was five. The ratio of samples with multiple residues was 17.5%. Among wine samples, 73.2% tested positive. The highest number of active substances in a single wine sample was five. The ratio of samples containing multiple residues was 56.1%.

Calculations were made using processing factors and fruit portions to derive concentrations in fruit. Residues in fruit were compared with valid Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) and a consumer risk assessment was carried out. Chronic exposure was acceptable; however, due to three active substances, acute exposure could pose a risk.

KEYWORDS

jam, fruit juice, vegetable juice, wine, pesticide residues, consumer risk assessment

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Helena-Basa-Cesnik ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Helena Baša Česnik started as a young researcher at the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Department of Analytical Chemistry, where she obtained her Bachelor of Science degree in 1996 and Master's degree in 1999. After maternity leave, she joined the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia in 2001 as an analyst in the field of pesticide residues and as an evaluator of dossiers for the authorisation of plant protection products and active substances. In 2009 she obtained her doctoral degree at the Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Agronomy. In 2012 and 2023 she became head of the Agrochemical Laboratory and Central Laboratories, respectively.

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https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Helena-Basa-Cesnik ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Leslie I Gold

New York University School of Medicine - Langone Health, USA

Biomimetic nanofibers electrospun with calreticulin genetically reprogram fibroblasts derived from non-healing diabetic wounds to a healing phenotype

ABSTRACT

Of the 800 million patients with diabetes globally, approximately 25% develop ulceration on the plantar surface of the foot with a recurrence of 65% within 5 years and a high amputation rate. Chronic wounds, particularly diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs), pose a significant clinical challenge, due to lack of effective treatments and the high annual U.S.healthcare cost of more than $25 billion. The urgent search for effective treatments for DFUs has more recently involved topical bioengineered biomimetic 3-dimensional nanofibrous scaffolds. We previously reported that topically applied calreticulin (CALR), enhances the rate and quality of wound healing by promoting regenerative repair in vivo including hair follicle neogenesis, collagen-rich granulation tissue formation, and rapid complete re-epithelialization in animal models. In vitro, using human keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and macrophages, the mechanisms of action of CALR (pM, nM levels) were shown to be by stimulating proliferation, migration, extracellular matrix (ECM) induction, and anti-microbial activity. To harness these properties in a clinically relevant delivery system, we electrospun CALR into polycaprolactone/collagen I (PCL-Col1) nanofibers (CALR-NFs). CALR-NFs recapitulate native ECM architecture, are tunable to specifically elicit well-defined cellular behavior. CALR-NFs were shown to release CALR that peaked within 4 hours and to protect the protein from degradation by common proteases in chronic wounds. CALR-NFs retain full wound healing biological activities and importantly, induce synergistic effects not observed with CALR or NFs alone. Specifically, human fibroblasts seeded on CALR-NFs are phenotypically elongated consistent with an enhanced rate of directed migration shown by time-lapse imaging and wound gap closure in an in vitro wound healing assay. Migratory ability was consistent with an increase in focal adhesion kinase (FAK) phosphorylation at cell substratum contacts, actin fiber formation, vinculin capping, and increased expression of integrin β1 and TGF-β1.In addition to these same functions, keratinocytes show increased laminin-5 deposition. Furthermore, CALR-NFs activated macrophages to release cytokines and iNOS for antimicrobial activity and phagocytosis of wound debris.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Leslie-I-Gold

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

By RNAseq comparing primary fibroblasts derived from DFUs (DFUFs) that healed and those that did not heal wounds [non-healing] within 12 weeks, 43 genes were upregulated by CALR-NFs compared to NFs alone. Non-healing fibroblasts were more highly responsive to CALR-NFs especially with respect to rapid migration, ECM induction, and MMP-2 synthesis. By Principal Component Analysis, non-healing fibroblasts seeded on CALR-NFs grouped with normal human plantar foot fibroblasts NFs without CALR. Since non-healing DFUFs adopt a phenotype that emulates healing DFUFs, our results suggest that CALR-NFs scaffolds provide the provisional matrix lacking in chronic wounds, accelerate the process of tissue regeneration, and have the unique potential to reprogram non-healer fibroblasts to heal DFUs. The future of the chronic wound healing field incorporates different scaffolds for treatment, but none have the broad ranging diverse vulnerary biological activities of CALR that synergize with biomimetic NFs.

BIOGRAPHY

Leslie I. Gold, PhD is an Associate Professor in the Department of Medicine, Division of Precision Medicine & Pathology, at NYU Grossman School of Medicine, NYU Langone Health, New York, New York. Her research focuses on molecular and cellular mechanisms underlying cancer development, TGF-β signaling, and the therapeutic potential of calreticulin in wound healing and tissue regeneration.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Leslie-I-Gold

ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Lesley Joseph

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Examining the disparities in food environments around historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs)and predominantly white institutions (PWIs)in South Carolina:Implications for food security and food access

ABSTRACT

Food insecurity affects people across the United States, particularly college students. Among college students, rates of food insecurity are consistently higher than the national average, and disparities exist between students at historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and students at predominantly white institutions (PWIs). Researchers have evaluated the influence of food environments on food insecurity. This study seeks to compare the food environments surrounding HBCUs and PWIs, as represented by University of South Carolina (USC)campuses, in South Carolina, USA. DatabaseUSA was used to determine the restaurants and retail food stores around these universities. This data was analyzed to establish the existence of food deserts and food swamps, as well as calculate the Modified Retail Food Environment Index (mRFEI) for each campus. The results show statistically significant differences between HBCUs and USC campuses for the number of healthy food stores within 1 mile ($p=0.03$) and the distance to the nearest healthy food store ($p=0.03$). The results show 62.5% and 75% of the HBCUs are in food swamps and food deserts, respectively, while 88% and 22% of USC campuses are in food swamps and food deserts, respectively. The differences in mRFEI values for HBCUs and USC campuses were also statistically significant ($p=0.02$). These findings suggest that disparities in food quality and access exist between HBCUs and USC campuses and highlight the need for targeted interventions to cultivate healthier food environments, particularly around HBCUs.

KEYWORDS

Food Insecurity; Food Environments; Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Nutrition; Environmental Justice

BIOGRAPHY

Lesley Joseph is an environmental justice scholar whose work focuses on environmental racism and justice. He is an Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at Liberty University, where he teaches environmental engineering, sustainability, and environmental justice. He has published several articles on various environmental justice issues, including food apartheid disproportionate impacts of waste management, and environmental injustice during wartime.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Joseph-Lesley

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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SLC26A3 (DRA, the Congenital Chloride Diarrhea Gene): A Novel Therapeutic Target for Diarrheal Diseases

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea associated with enteric infections, gut inflammation, and genetic defects poses a major healthcare burden and results in significant morbidity and mortality. Impaired fluid and electrolyte absorption or secretion in the intestine are the hallmark of diarrhea. Electroneutral NaCl absorption in the mammalian GI tract involves the coupling of Na^+/H^+ and $Cl^-/HCO3^-$ exchangers. SLC26A3 (Down Regulated in Adenoma, DRA) is the major anion exchanger involved in luminal Cl- absorption and HCO3- secretion. Mutations in the SLC26A3 gene cause a severe disease called congenital chloride diarrhea (CLD). Multiple studies have shown that DRA function or expression is downregulated in infectious diarrheal disorders caused by EPEC, C rodentium, Salmonella, Clostridioides difficile and Cryptosporidium parvum infection. In addition, DRA levels are severely depleted in colonic mucosa of IBD patients and in mouse models of IBD (eg, DSS, TNBS, adoptive T-cell transfer, anti-CD-40, and IL-10 KO colitis). In addition, genetic defects exhibiting diarrhea including microvillus inclusion disease (MVID), keratin-8 depletion, knock-out mouse models of transcriptional factors (eg, CDX-2 and HNF1α/1β) also exhibit severe down regulation of DRA. Also, recent studies have shown that DRA is not only critical for chloride absorption but also plays a key role in maintaining gut epithelial barrier integrity, microbiome composition, and has now emerged as an IBD susceptibility gene. In summary, DRA may serve as a novel therapeutic target with dual benefits in not only correcting diarrheal phenotype but also improving gut barrier integrity and inflammation in pathogen infection or IBD.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Anoop-Kumar

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Armando R Colina [1 2], **Stephen A Vosti** [1 3], Michael Jarvis [3], Reina Engle-Stone [3], Aleksandr Michuda [4], Karen Ortiz-Becerra [5], Katherine P Adams [3]

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Cost effectiveness of fortified bouillon in addressing Burkinabe children's vitamin A inadequacy: An economic optimization model

ABSTRACT

Vitamin A dietary inadequacy remains a serious public health problem among young children 6-59 months of age in Burkina Faso. Planners face several interrelated challenges: Selecting concrete policy objectives regarding vitamin A inadequacy reductions, identifying cost-effective vitamin A intervention programs that can achieve those objectives, and being reasonably sure that proposed intervention programs are robust to uncertainty in program benefits and costs. A 10-year, subnational economic optimization model making use of secondary dietary intake data and program cost data was developed and implemented to address these issues and included the following vitamin A program options: existing or improved edible oils fortification, a pair of hypothetical vitamin A-fortified bouillon programs, and a set of subnational vitamin A supplementation (VAS) programs. The model consistently identified the improved edible oils and bouillon fortification programs as the core national programs upon which the more expensive subnational VAS programs could be layered, depending on policy objectives and available funding. These results were robust to uncertainty in program nutritional benefits and costs. However, even if the most impactful set of modeled programs was implemented, vitamin A inadequacy among children would remain a serious public health problem; hence, additional efforts to address it would be needed.

KEYWORDS

Burkina Faso; costs; economic optimization; nutritional adequacy; vitamin A.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Stephen-A-Vosti

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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In Situ Potentiometric Detection of Calcium Ions in Milk Using Laser-Induced Graphene Electrodes

ABSTRACT

Determining calcium-ion (Ca^{2+}) concentration in milk is essential for evaluating its nutritional value, processing behavior, and regulatory compliance. While conventional techniques such as Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry or Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy provide precise measurements, they require expensive instrumentation, dedicated facilities and complex, time-consuming analytical procedures. The purpose of this study is to develop a straightforward, low-cost methodology for the in situ measurement of calcium concentrations in complex dairy matrices. Specifically, this research asks whether an affordable, two-electrode potentiometric sensor can effectively and selectively quantify calcium ions in milk. To investigate this, highly conductive platforms were fabricated by patterning laser-induced graphene onto polyimide substrates. The working electrode was designed as a complete central circle covered with a synthesized ion-selective membrane containing calcium ionophore IV. The reference electrode was configured as a larger half-circle surrounding the working electrode and coated with an Ag/AgCl paste, while all other connective traces were insulated using a dielectric non-conducting material. The complete sensor assemblies were then exposed to varying calcium concentration gradients in milk samples, with experiments repeated three times to rigorously evaluate measurement repeatability. The results demonstrated that the fabricated sensors successfully and selectively detected Ca^{2+} concentrations, exhibiting a near-Nernstian response with a sensitivity coefficient of approximately 26.17 ± 0.05 mV/decade. In conclusion, this laser-induced graphene potentiometric platform provides a highly effective, accessible, and straightforward alternative for real-time monitoring of calcium levels, offering significant advancements for quality control and nutritional analysis within the dairy industry.

KEYWORDS

Potentiometry, Calcium ion, Milk nutrition, Biosensors, Laser-induced Graphene, Agriculture

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Mazhar-Sher

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON

FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Mazhar Sher is an Assistant Professor and Biosensors Engineer in the Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering at South Dakota State University. His research focuses on biosensors, agricultural instrumentation, precision agriculture, plant wearable sensors, Internet of Things (IoT) systems, and advanced sensing technologies. He is the founder and director of the SDSU Biosensors Lab, where he leads research on developing innovative diagnostic and sensing technologies for agricultural, biological, environmental, and medical applications. His current research includes flexible wearable sensors for continuous monitoring of plant growth and physiological responses, laser-induced graphene sensors, real-time nutrient and soil-moisture sensing, AI-enabled detection systems, crop digital twins, and laser-assisted technologies for food and agricultural applications. Through his interdisciplinary research, Dr. Sher integrates sensing technologies, electronics, advanced materials, artificial intelligence, and data-driven approaches to develop practical solutions for precision agriculture, food safety, environmental monitoring, and biological systems.

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Mazhar-Sher

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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Pre-Ileal Pouch–Anal Anastomosis (IPAA) Stratification for Indeterminate Colitis

ABSTRACT

Background:

Indeterminate colitis (IC) is diagnosed when inflammatory bowel disease cannot be confidently classified as ulcerative colitis (UC) or Crohn'scolitis (CC). Accuratedistinction is particularly important before restorative proctocolectomy with ileal pouch–anal anastomosis (RPC-IPAA), a procedure intended for UC. However, approximately 15% of patients with UC and IC undergoing RPC-IPAA are subsequently reclassified as having Crohn's disease, resulting in increased postoperative complications including pouchitis, fistula formation, and pouch failure. These limitations underscore the need for reliable biomarkers to resolve diagnostic uncertainty before surgery.

Purpose:

Todevelop and validatean endoscopic biopsy–based assay that accurately classifies IC as UC or CC at the time of initial endoscopic evaluation.

Methods:

We developed a diagnostic assay based on aberrant expression of defensin alpha-5 (DEFA5; HD5) using two in-house monoclonal antibodies (1A8 and 4F5) that recognize biologically active DEFA5. These antibodies were incorporated into a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) optimized for protein extracts derived from colonic biopsy specimens obtained during endoscopy in patients with IC. Analytical validation included assessment of specificity, sensitivity, reproducibility, and dynamic range prior to clinical application.

Results:

The assay accurately reclassified 21 IC biopsy specimens as UC or CC, with a positive predictive value of 96% (χ^2, $p < 0.0001$). The monoclonal antibodies (1A8 and 4F5) demonstrated sensitive and specific detection of active DEFA5. The bioassay met ASSURED criteria (Affordable, Sensitive, Specific, User-friendly, Robust and Rapid, Equipment-free, and Deliverable), supporting its translational feasibility. Elevated DEFA5 expression was observed in colonic crypt mucosa exhibiting aberrant Paneth cell–like differentiation, consistent with CC.

Conclusion:

A DEFA5-based bioassay enables accurate differentiation of UC and CC in patients with IC at the time of initial endoscopic biopsy. This rapid, cost-effective, and minimally invasive diagnostic platform represents a clinically translatable approach that may improve surgical decision-making and patient outcomes by enabling accurate preoperative classification/stratification of IC.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Amosy-E-MKoma

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

ABSTRACT

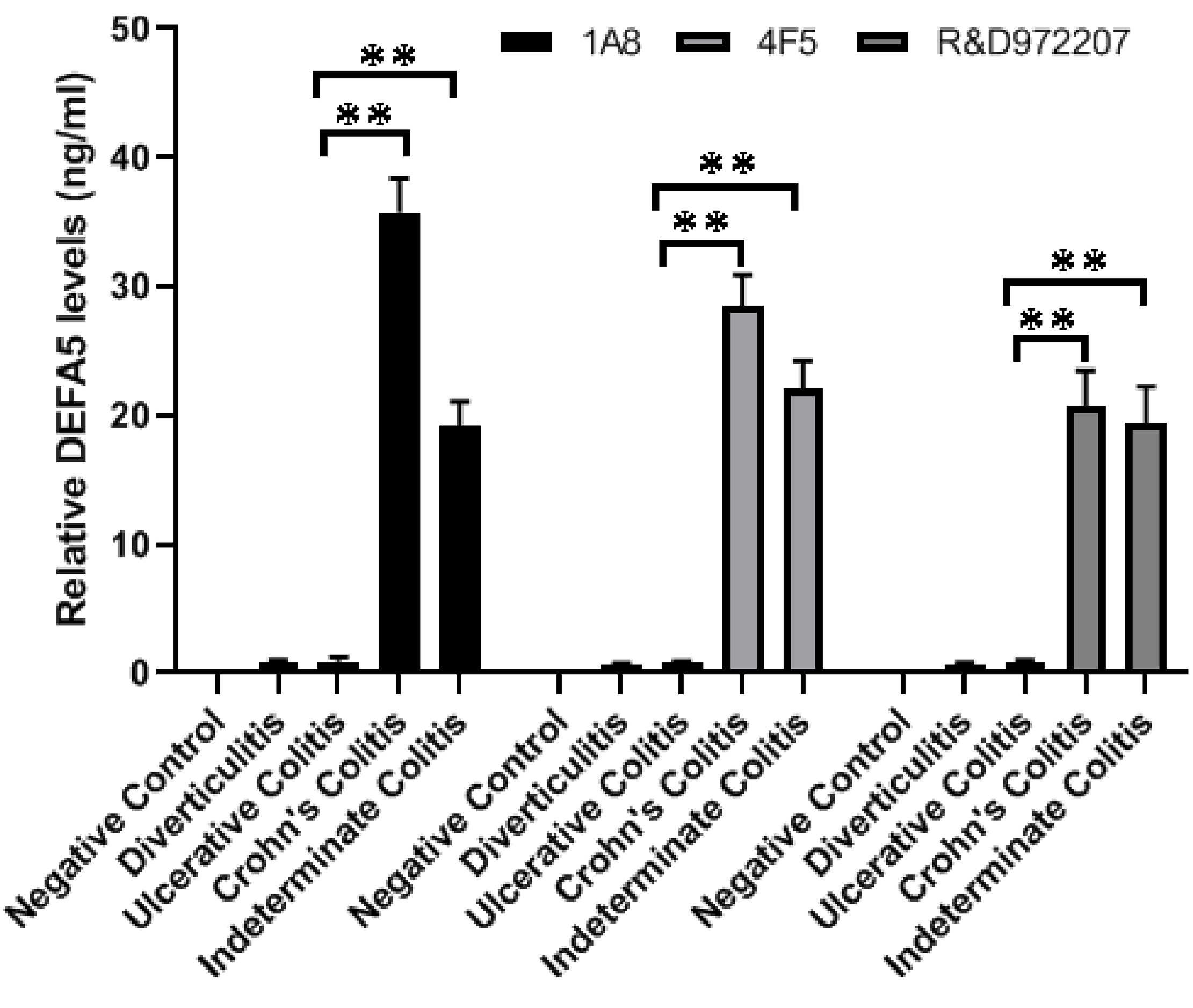


Fig. 1. Determination of DEFA5 levels in control and IBD tissue samples by Sandwich ELISA. The commercially available sc-53997 mouse mono clonal antibody was used as the capture antibody and our in-house biotinylated mouse monoclonal 1A8, 4F5, and the commercially available R&D972207 antibodies were used as the detection antibodies. Antigens for the sandwich ELISA were patient tissue lysates from Diverticulitis (DV), UC, CC and IC patient samples and vector only lacking DEFA5 (EV). Bars represent mean±S.D(n=3) values in ng/ml for the indicatedantibodies. The statistical difference between UC and CC (1A8; P=0.0017, **P (PMID: 39883179)

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Amosy-E-MKoma

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

ABSTRACT

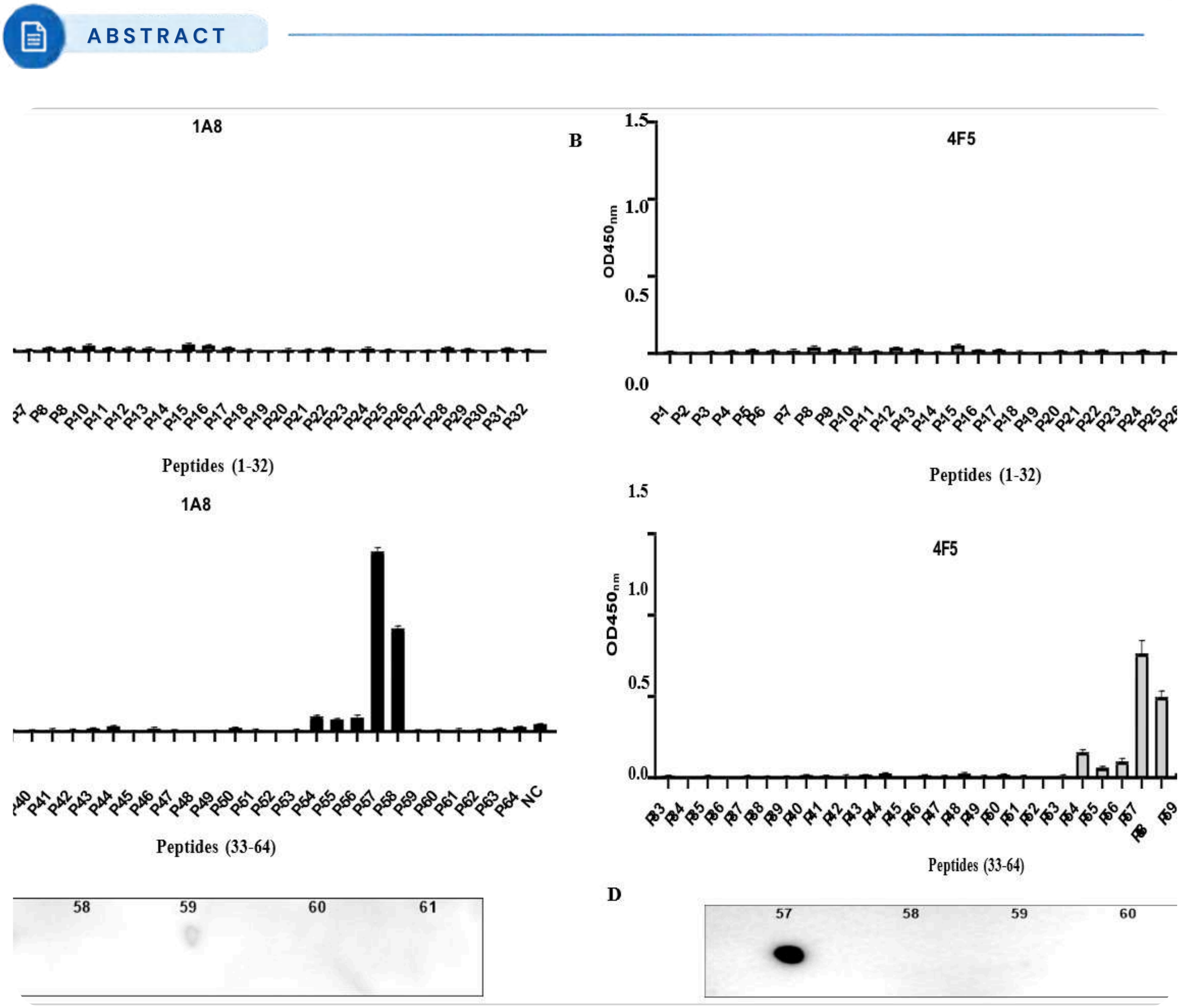


Fig. 2. Epitope mapping of mAbs 1A8 and 4F5 using synthetic DEFA5 peptides. (A-B) Indirect ELISA results showing the binding reactivity of mAb 1A8 (A, dark gray) and mAb 4F5 (B, light gray) against a library of 64 synthetic peptides spanning the entire DEFA5 sequence, including the His-tag, linker, TEV site, and fusion protein region. (C D) Dot blot showing the binding reactivity of antibody 1A8 (C) and 4F5 (D) for peptides 57–61. Immune Epitope Database (IEDB) Reference Number_1047508. (PMID: 41067337).

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Amosy-E-MKoma ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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3rd GLOBAL CONGRESS ON
FOOD AND NUTRITION

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Lisa Drayer, MA, RD

Nutritionist and health journalist, Author, Strong, Slim & 30! & The Beauty Diet, CNN health and nutrition contributor

Fit & Fabulous at 40, 50 & Beyond: An Anti-Aging Diet Plan for Weight Management, Health and Beauty

ABSTRACT

In this session, participants will learn how to boost their metabolism to look and feel their best; feed their features with an antioxidant-rich diet, and eat foods that promote health and longevity. The presentation will educate participants on the biological changes that occur with aging, with relation to muscle mass, metabolism, and bone health. It will detail the nutritional needs that change during perimenopause and the important role that protein plays in an anti-aging diet, including protein quality and current health recommendations for protein. It will cover the role of anti-aging vitamins, minerals, fiber and antioxidants. It will also address anti-aging beverages and other lifestyle considerations such as fasting, detoxing, and the role of supplements, alcohol and caffeine. It will also discuss the benefits of adequate sleep and a morning routine. The presentation will conclude with a simple yet scientifically-based anti-aging meal plan that offers a variety of breakfast, lunch, and dinner examples, along with anti-aging, bone-building and comfort snacks. Participants will be able to incorporate this meal plan immediately into their lifestyle for optimal health.

KEYWORDS

healthy aging, nutrition, wellness

https://doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Lisa-Drayer

ISBN: 978-1-917892-59-9

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3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Comparative Efficacy and Safety of Advanced Therapies in Maintenance Treatment of Adult Patients with Moderate-to-Severe Crohn's Disease: A Systematic Literature Review and Network Meta-Analysis

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Stephen-B-Hanauer

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

ABSTRACT

While the therapeutic options for Crohn's disease (CD) have broadened swiftly, direct comparative evidence on treatment efficacy remains limited. This study explored the relative efficacy and safety of available treatments based on current evidence. A network meta-analysis (frequentist random-effect model) evaluated comparative efficacy of licensed advanced therapies for CD using data on efficacy of maintenance therapy from fully published, randomised, controlled phase 3/3b studies with 48–64-week follow-up periods and placebo or active comparator controls, identified through a systematic literature review (PROSPERO number CRD42023413752). Intravenous (IV) and subcutaneous (SC) infliximab, SC adalimumab, IV and SC vedolizumab, SC ustekinumab, SC risankizumab, and oral upadacitinib were included. Clinical remission and endoscopic response rates attained through maintenance regimens were assessed according to line of use (e.g., first-line and second-or-later line). Safety (serious adverse event rates) was also compared. Data from nine randomised controlled trials were analysed. SC infliximab 120 mg every 2 weeks (q.2.w.) exhibited the highest risk difference (95% confidence interval) vs. placebo in both first-line and second-or-later-line maintenance treatment for achieving clinical remission (0.38 [0.23–0.53] and 0.51 [0.19–0.83], respectively; 14 and 12 comparator arms, respectively), and endoscopic response (0.39 [0.29–0.49] and 0.35 [0.07–0.63], respectively; 5 comparator arms) compared with other treatments. Differences between therapies did not reach statistical difference. Safety was comparable among treatments in terms of rates of serious adverse events. The current NMA integrating recently updated phase 3 data in CD indicated that no single treatment significantly outperformed others in achieving clinical remission and endoscopic response, although SC infliximab 120 mg q.2.w exhibited highest numerical efficacy as both a first-line and second-or-later-line maintenance treatment in adult patients with moderate-to-severe CD.

KEYWORDS

Advanced therapies, Crohn's disease, Maintenance treatment, Network meta-analyses, Systematic literature review

BIOGRAPHY

Stephen B. Hanauer, MD, is the Clifford Joseph Barborka Professor of Medicine and Medical Director of the Digestive Health Center at Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine. He received his MD from the University of Illinois Chicago and completed internal medicine and gastroenterology training at the University of Chicago. An internationally recognized expert in inflammatory bowel disease, he has authored more than 500 peer-reviewed publications and continues to contribute to IBD research, education, and professional leadership through the American College of Gastroenterology (ACG), Advances in IBD (AIBD), and international IBD organizations.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Stephen-B-Hanauer

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Xue Chen, Jia-Qi Bo, Xiao-Xiang Gao, Su-Xia Zhang, Jie Li, Hui Wang, Mu-Ye Yang, Qian-Qian Guo, Bing Xiu, **Yu Zeng**

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Indolent T-cell lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract coexisting with gastric signet-ring cell carcinoma: A case report and review of literature

ABSTRACT

Background: Indolent T-cell lymphoma of the gastrointestinal tract (iTCL-GI) is a rare mature T-cell lymphoma that has been formally recognized as a distinct entity in the 5th Edition World Health Organization Classification of Tumours of Haemato[1]lymphoid Tumours. However, the coexistence of iTCL-GI with epithelial malig[1]nancies is rare in clinical practice. This study reports a case of iTCL-GI with gas[1]tric signet-ring cell carcinoma (SRCC). We aim to increase diagnostic awareness among clinicians and pathologists regarding multiple primary tumors.

Case Summary: A 65-year-old female presented with a 5-month history of lower abdominal pain, bloating, and vomiting. An abdominal computed tomography scan revealed irregular thickening of the gastric wall. Endoscopy revealed diffuse mucosal edema and rigid mucosa along the lesser curvature of the gastric body. There was a 1.5 cm mucosal protrusion on the greater curvature. Biopsy revealed that the lamina propria was expanded by a dense, nondestructive infiltrate of small lym[1]phocytes in the greater curvature, which were characterized by a CD3+/CD8+/TIA-1+ immunophenotype with a low Ki-67 index. Clonal T-cell receptor rearrangement was detected, but the Epstein-Barr virus encoded RNA's was negative. Lesions on the lesser curvature of the gastric body were confirmed to be SRCCs. After three months of follow-up, the patient completed four cycles of chemotherapy targeting the SRCC. While her abdominal pain improved, she experienced a weight loss of 5 kg.

Conclusion: Clinicians and pathologists must integrate assessment of these rare cases to prevent misdiagnosis and guide clinical practice.

KEYWORDS

Indolent T-cell lymphoma; Gastrointestinal tract; Signet-ring cell carcinoma; Coexistence; Diagnosis

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Yu-Zeng

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

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doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Yu-Zeng

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



A.Muthukumar

Former, Dean R&D, The Oxford College of Pharmacy, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, India-560068

GUTSHIELD: Gastroprotective Efficacy of Power Gut Synbiotics Formulation Against Experimental Gastric Ulceration in Wistar Rats

ABSTRACT

Background: Peptic ulcer disease results from an imbalance between gastric mucosal defensive and aggressive factors. This study evaluated the gastroprotective potential of the Gutshield Power Gut Synbiotics formulation in experimental rats.

Materials and Methods: Male Wistar rats received Gutshield Power Gut Synbiotics (50 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg) and omeprazole (20 mg/kg) orally for 14 days. Gastric ulceration was induced using ethanol (1 mL/kg) and indomethacin (30 mg/kg). Ulcer scores, ulcer index, gastric volume, pH, free acidity, total acidity, and histopathological changes were evaluated.

Results and Discussion: The Gutshield Power Gut Synbiotics formulation demonstrated dose-dependent gastroprotection. In ethanol-induced ulceration, 100 mg/kg reduced ulcer scores from 17.62 ± 0.84 to 4.50 ± 0.42 and ulcer index from 30.62 ± 0.80 to 14.08 ± 0.43. Gastric pH increased from 1.86 ± 0.11 to 5.10 ± 0.10. In indomethacin-induced ulceration, ulcer scores decreased from 15.25 ± 1.09 to 4.50 ± 0.50, while ulcer index declined from 28.25 ± 1.09 to 17.66 ± 0.81. Histopathological observations supported mucosal protection.

Conclusion: Gutshield Power Gut Synbioticsformulation exhibited promising dose-dependent gastroprotective activity, supporting further investigation of its anti-ulcer potential.

KEYWORDS

Gutshield Power Gut Synbiotics formulation; Gastroprotection; Peptic ulcer; Ethanol; Indomethacin; Wistar rats.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.A-Muthukumar

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. A. Muthukumar, M.Pharm., Ph.D., is Professor and Former Dean–R&D at The Oxford College of Pharmacy, Bengaluru, with 13+ years of experience. An internationally recognized speaker and pharmaceutical subject expert, he has contributed to 49 publications across ScienceDirect, Scopus, PubMed, and Web of Science-indexed journals, alongside six patents. He secured RGUHS (₹7.31 lakh) and institutional (₹3.80 lakh) research grants. An Elsevier and Springer Nature reviewer, he has served as a resource person for ICMR-sponsored workshops, Dr. M.G.R. Medical University–APTI-sponsored seminars, and industry training programmes. A life member of IPA and APTA, he specializes in neuropharmacology and experimental therapeutics.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.A-Muthukumar

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3rd WORLD CONGRESS OF
GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISEASES

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Crohn's & Colitis Foundation, New York, NY, USA

Breaking the Therapeutic Ceiling in IBD: Shaping the Future of Integrated Care

ABSTRACT

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) therapy has reached a ceiling: despite three decades of anti-inflammatory breakthroughs, only about 30% of patients achieve remission, 30–40% never respond to a first biologic, and a further ~30% lose response over time, while more than half may progress to fibrostenotic strictures, fistulas, or surgery. This presentation discusses where the next wave of IBD therapies will come from and synthesizes a structured review of the late-stage development pipeline and emerging biology. The opportunity is therefore organized into six complementary domains: restoring immune homeostasis; barrier repair; reversing/preventing complications, including fibrosis and fistulas; restoring microbial homeostasis; targeted drug delivery; and precision medicine. Recent results validate this integrated framing: TL1A inhibition reached Phase 3 success in ulcerative colitis, the anti-fibrotic pipeline advanced with gut-restricted ALK5 inhibition and miR-124 enhancement, dual-pathway IL-23/TNF combination therapy beat monotherapy in multi-refractory patients, and a first CD19 CAR-T case report demonstrated mucosal healing in multidrug-resistant ulcerative colitis. Surpassing the therapeutic ceiling will require integration — combining immune reset, tissue repair, local delivery, continuous monitoring, and personalized treatment — rather than another isolated anti-inflammatory mechanism.

KEYWORDS

IBD, immune-reset, mucosal-healing, fibrosis, precision-medicine

BIOGRAPHY

Andrés Hurtado-Lorenzo, PhD, is SVP at the Crohn's & Colitis Foundation leading translational research, where he built IBD Ventures from inception into a 30-company venture-philanthropy portfolio that has catalyzed over $950M in follow-on funding, advanced IBD solutions to licensing agreements and clinical development. He previously led translational programs in neurodegenerative and rare diseases at Pfizer and Proteostasis Therapeutics from bench through IND. He earned his PhD in molecular medicine at the University of Manchester, where his doctoral work pioneered gene therapy research for Parkinson's disease, and completed postdoctoral training at Harvard Medical School/Mass General Hospital and Columbia in cell biology.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Andres-Hurtado-Lorenzo

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

Leidisiane Ribeiro Marcon

Independent researcher, UK

From Advanced Anal Squamous Cell Carcinoma to Complete Remission: A Case Report with Clinical, Radiological, and Patient-Narrative Perspectives

ABSTRACT

Background: Advanced anal canal squamous cell carcinoma with suspected distant involvement may initially be managed with palliative intent. This case describes an exceptional response to sequential systemic chemotherapy and definitive chemoradiotherapy, alongside the patient's first-person experience.

Case presentation: A 42-year-old woman presented in October 2022 with rectal bleeding and was diagnosed with moderately differentiated, non-keratinising invasive squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal. Imaging demonstrated extensive locoregional disease, with suspected hepatic and para-aortic involvement, and the disease was staged as T4N2M1. After three cycles of paclitaxel and carboplatin, imaging showed resolution of the hepatic lesion and para-aortic lymphadenopathy, with significant reduction of the primary tumour and nodal disease. Following multidisciplinary reassessment, treatment intent changed from palliative to curative. The patient then received definitive chemoradiotherapy with capecitabine, mitomycin C, and 53.2 Gy of external-beam radiotherapy in 28 fractions, completed in May 2023. Post-treatment PET-CT and MRI showed no residual or recurrent disease. At two-year follow-up, she remained asymptomatic, with normal bowel function and no radiological evidence of recurrence or metastasis.

Conclusion: This case documents a complete clinical and radiological remission following a substantial response to treatment. The patient narrative complements the clinical findings by describing the psychological, emotional, and spiritual experience of diagnosis, treatment, and recovery. It highlights the value of including patient perspectives in oncology case reports without implying that personal beliefs caused the clinical outcome.

KEYWORDS

Anal canal carcinoma; advanced cancer; complete remission; chemoradiotherapy; patient narrative; case report

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Leidisiane-Ribeiro-Marcon

ISBN: 978-1-917892-58-2

3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CELL SCIENCE AND REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Bridging Antimitotic Therapy and Macrophage Immunomodulation: N-CIMZ 1 Overcomes Environment-Mediated Drug Resistance in Breast Cancer 2D Co-Cultures

ABSTRACT

Developing multi-modal anticancer agents requires combining direct tumor cytotoxicity with tumor microenvironment (TME) reprogramming. Previously, we synthesized novel N-chalconyl imidazolidone derivatives (N-CIMZs) and identified prototype N-CIMZ 1 as a potent antimitotic agent against luminal A breast cancer cells MCF-7, IC50 = 500 nM via G2/M phase cell cycle arrest and tubulin disruption. Here, we investigate whether N-CIMZ 1 extends its therapeutic profile to counteract tumor-associated macrophage (TAM)-mediated drug resistance. Human THP-1 macrophages were polarized into M0, M1, and M2 phenotypes. Membrane integrity and intracellular cytokine profiles (IL-6, IL-10, TNF-α) were evaluated via flow cytometry. Metabolic viability and environment-mediated drug resistance (EMDR) were quantified using resazurin assays across monocultures and MCF-7/THP-1 co-cultures (70:30 ratio), comparing N-CIMZ 1 against combretastatin A-4 (CA-4) and dexamethasone (DEXA). Building upon its established antimitotic activity, N-CIMZ 1 demonstrated complete non-toxicity toward differentiated macrophages, maintaining high membrane integrity in M0 (>92%) and M2 (>94%) subsets. As a precision immunomodulator, N-CIMZ 1 drastically suppressed IL-6 across all phenotypes (collapsing to 6% in M2) and reduced immunosuppressive IL-10 in M2 (from 97% to 30%), while preserving cytotoxic TNF-α (>92%). Furthermore, while standard co-cultures conferred robust metabolic resistance (IC50 > 5000 nM), N-CIMZ 1 partially overcame this resistance in M2 co-cultures, yielding an IC50 2800 ± 500 nM. N-CIMZ 1 successfully bridges direct antimitotic cytotoxicity with selective TME re-education, offering a robust dual-action candidate for combination therapies against breast cancer.

KEYWORDS

Tumor microenvironment, Macrophage polarization, Immunomodulation, Environment-mediated drug resistance

BIOGRAPHY

Atziri Corin Chavez Alvarez is a researcher and specialist in drug development. She is the lead author of studies focusing on the synthesis of advanced antimitotic agents and their impact on the tumor microenvironment. Her research seamlessly bridges the evaluation of direct cytotoxicity in breast cancer models with the investigation of tumor-associated macrophage plasticity. Currently, her work centers on designing innovative therapeutic strategies aimed at overcoming drug resistance through the selective modulation of immune and stromal responses within malignant tissues.

doi.org/10.51219/URForum.2026.Atziri-Corin-Chavez-Alvarez ISBN: 978-1-917892-60-5

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



Guiyu Wang

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Clinical Advances of Chinese Surgical Robots in Minimally Invasive Colorectal Cancer Surgery

ABSTRACT

Surgical robotic systems have reshaped the paradigm of minimally invasive colorectal surgery, while domestically developed Chinese surgical robots strive to cut healthcare costs and realize independent technological innovation. This report presents clinical evidence for the KangDuo (KD) surgical robot in colorectal cancer (CRC) management, as well as its extended use in complex natural orifice specimen extraction surgery (NOSES). A multicenter randomized controlled non-inferiority trial compared KD-SR-01 with the Da Vinci system in 100 CRC patients. The KD group achieved 100% surgical success with zero conversion, demonstrating non-inferior short-term safety, pathological outcomes, and surgical stress profiles relative to the Da Vinci Xi. For surgeons already proficient with the da Vinci platform, only 8 cases were required to attain competency in KD-assisted colon surgery, and 11 cases for full CRC procedures, indicating a shorter learning curve. Total hospital costs were markedly lower in the KD cohort, and 3-year follow-up verified equivalent disease-free survival and overall survival between the two systems. Furthermore, KD robot-assisted NOSES is safe and feasible in well-selected patients. Multicenter studies confirm that robotic NOSES alleviates surgical trauma, accelerates postoperative recovery, and supports sophisticated procedures including multiorgan resections. In conclusion, the KangDuo surgical robot delivers comparable oncologic efficacy to the Da Vinci Xi in CRC surgery, with distinct economic and learning advantages, and its integration with NOSES expands the frontiers of minimally invasive practice.

KEYWORDS

Surgical robot; colorectal cancer; minimally invasive surgery; natural orifice specimen extraction surgery; oncologic outcomes.

BIOGRAPHY

Guiyu Wang is affiliated with The Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, China. His research interests include colorectal cancer, minimally invasive colorectal surgery, surgical outcomes, and prognostic factors. His work focuses on advancing surgical techniques and improving clinical outcomes for patients with colorectal diseases.

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France

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Malic Enzyme1 (ME1) in Obesity, WeightLoss and InsulinSignaling

ABSTRACT

Obesity has an increasingly detrimental impact on globalhealth over the past severaldecades. As a major risk factor for diabetes, cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders, and certain types of cancers(e.g. breast, liver, colon), obesityleads to significant morbidity and mortalitywith consequent damaging socioeconomic effects. Malic enzyme 1 (ME1), a cytosolic protein which catalyzes the conversion of malate to pyruvate to generate NADPH from NADP, supports lipogenesis and cholesterol biosynthesis. Specifically, NADPH constitutes a rate-limiting component in the catalytic steps mediated by fatty acid synthase (FASN) and β-Hydroxy β-methylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase. We found that in MOD-1 mice with genetic loss of Me1 gene expression and function, high fat (HF) diet consumption resulted in lower body weight, less adiposity and smaller adipocyte sizes. MOD-1 mice showed reduced hepatosteatosis with decreased levels of circulating leptin and insulinand higher adiponectin levels, compared to wild-type (WT) counterparts fed HF diet. MOD-1 mice had fewer lipid droplets and reduced droplet sizes in livers. Gene expression of peroxisome proliferators-activated receptor-g (PPARg) was decreased while that of insulin-receptor substrate 2 (IRS2) was up-regulated in livers of MOD-1 HF-diet fed mice. IRS2 is a cytoplasmic adaptor signaling proteinthat mediates effectsof insulin, insulin growth factor 1 (IGF1) and other cytokines. MOD-1 female mice fed with HF diet demonstrated higher serum levels of progesterone with corresponding lower estrogen levels. Further, female MOD-1 mice fed HF diet displayed smaller size adipocytes in mammary fat pads and significantly lower mammary gland expression of genes encoding leptin and PPARg, compared to WT counterparts. We suggest that loss of ME1 protein expression and function conveys protective effects against HF diet-induced obesity, hyperleptinemia, hyperinsulinemia and hepatosteatosis. Future targeted drug therapy against ME1 provides a promising approach for addressing obesity and its associated co-morbidities.

KEYWORDS

Malic enzyme1, Obesity, Insulin,MOD-1, Leptin, Hepatosteatosis

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BIOGRAPHY

Dr. John Mark P. Pabona, MD, FACP, ABIM,AAAM is the Founder, CEO, and Medical Director of Embrace EternalBeauty Aesthetics and Wellness in Hot Springs,Arkansas, USA—a physician-led luxury medical spa offering a comprehensive range of advanced aesthetic and wellness treatments, includinglaser therapies, microneedling, neurotoxins, regenerative medicine, medical weight loss, and hormone optimization programs.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Pabona currently serves as Research Director and Core Faculty Member of the CHI St. Vincent Internal Medicine Residency Program in Hot Springs, Arkansas. He also practices as a Hospitalist and Internal MedicineSpecialist at CHI St. Vincent.

Dr. Pabona is board-certified in Internal Medicine by the American Board of Internal Medicine, a Fellow of the AmericanCollege of Physicians (FACP), and board-certified by the American Academy of Aesthetic Medicine. He completed his Internal Medicine Residency at New York City Health + Hospitals/Harlem in New York City, an affiliated teachinghospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University.

Prior to his clinical training, Dr. Pabona completeda postdoctoral researchfellowship at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) in Little Rock, Arkansas, under the mentorship of Professor Emeritus Dr. Frank A. Simmen and Dr. Rosalia C.M. Simmen in the Department of Physiology and Biophysics. His academic and research work has focused on hormones, receptors, obesity,nutrition, molecular endocrinology, and animal modelsof disease, with publications in these areas.

Dr. Pabona also serves as a peer reviewer for several academic journals, including Springer Nature's BMC Women's Health, BMC Cancer, Journal of Molecular Histology, and Journalof Nanobiotechnology, and for professional organizations such as the AmericanCollege of Physicians, Endocrine Society, and American Society for Nutrition.

He is an active memberof numerous professional organizations, including the American Academy of Aesthetic Medicine, American Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine, American Medical Spa Association, American College of Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, American Medical Association, American Society for Nutrition, Arkansas Medical Society, The Endocrine Society, and IMCAS Academy International.

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October 26 - 27, 2026 | Paris, France



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Influence of combined regional anesthetics blockade, compared to local anesthesia, on hemodynamic parameters and pain criteria in patients undergoing arteriovenous fistulas for hemodialysis

ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of end-stage chronic kidney disease in Brazil has increased in recent years. Most patients requiring renal replacement therapy undergo hemodialysis, and arteriovenous fistulas (AVFs) are the preferred vascular access because of lower infection and mortality rates than catheters and synthetic grafts. However, early AVF failure occurs in about one-third of cases. Regional brachial plexus block (BPB) induces sympathetic blockade, potentially increasing vessel diameter and blood flow.

Methods: This prospective, randomized, interventional pilot study included 40 patients allocated to BPB (interscalene and axillary block; Group 1) or local anesthesia (LA; Group 2). Vein and artery diameters, arterial flow, peak systolic velocity (PSV), Pulsatility Index (PI), and Pulsatility Index Ratio (PIR) were measured before and after anesthesia. AVF flow and thrill were assessed at the end of surgery and after 30 days. Pain perception was evaluated using the Visual Analogue Scale. Statistical analyses were performed using R software, with $p<0.05$ considered significant.

Results: Compared with LA, BPB significantly increased cephalic and basilic vein diameters and ulnar artery diameter (all $p<0.001$), with no significant changes in brachial or radial artery diameters. BPB also increased PSV and flow in the radial, ulnar, and brachial arteries (all $p\leq0.0017$). PI decreased significantly in all evaluated arteries, and PIR was significantly reduced in the BPB group (all $p<0.001$). No differences were observed in AVF flow at the end of surgery ($p=0.911$) or AVF occlusion at 30 days ($p=0.407$). Intraoperative pain was significantly lower with BPB ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: BPB increased vessel diameters, arterial flow, and PSV, while reducing PI, PIR, and intraoperative pain. No effects on AVF flow or early patency were observed.

KEYWORDS

Anesthesia. Arteriovenous fistula. Hemodynamic parameters. Pain

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HEPATOLOGY AND NEPHROLOGY RESEARCH

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BIOGRAPHY

A physician graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (USP), with residencies in General Surgery and Vascular Surgery. He holds a Master's and Doctorate from USP, and is a specialist in Angiology and Vascular Surgery, as well as in Legal Medicine and Medical Expertise. He is a Full Member of SBACV and an International Member of SVS (USA). He has been involved in medical education since 2004, with experience in undergraduate studies, medical residency, and academic management. Currently, he is the Supervisor of the General Surgery Residency Program, Coordinator of COREME and the Teaching and Research Committee of Santa Casa de Fernandópolis. A vascular surgeon, medical expert, and forensic physician, he has extensive experience in hemodialysis access, having created over 1,200 arteriovenous fistulas.