

RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

Issue 17



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Most Published Researcher In the World



Dr. Gregory Lip,a cardiologist at the University of Liverpool — is the most-published scientist in the world, putting out more than 250 studies a year, according to calculations from Ioannidis. It's a rate that involves co-authoring an article every day-and-a-half, while working on weekends.

Dr. Gregory Lip

From the Director of Research's desk



Dear Colleagues and Students,

I hope this message finds you in good health and high spirits. I am excited to share some vital updates and inspiring news concerning our collective journey towards research excellence at Sumandeep Vidyapeeth.

In our relentless pursuit of fostering a robust research culture, the Department of Research and Innovation has initiated a series of Nuts n Bolts Workshops. These workshops are meticulously designed to equip our faculty and students with the essential skills required for writing impactful research papers. Our objective is to demystify the process of academic writing and provide you with practical insights into producing high-quality research outputs.

The significance of research publications extends beyond personal academic growth. For individual researchers, publishing your work opens doors to recognition, career advancement, and meaningful contributions to your field. For our institution, every publication enhances our academic reputation, underscores our commitment to knowledge creation, and attracts further opportunities for collaboration and funding.

I strongly encourage all faculty and students to actively engage in these workshops. By participating, you will gain valuable knowledge on crafting compelling research papers, understanding the nuances of publication processes, and effectively disseminating your research findings. Let us utilize these resources to their fullest potential, striving for excellence in every piece of research we undertake.

Together, we can make Sumandeep Vidyapeeth a beacon of academic and research excellence. Let us commit to pushing the boundaries of knowledge, supporting each other, and driving innovation forward with curiosity and determination.

Warm regards Dr. A. K. Seth

Message from Deputy Director Research



SUMANDEEP VIDYAPEETH deemed to be a University (SVDU) strives towards bringing positive changes in patients and communities at scale in the domains of Maternal and Child Health; Sexual and Reproductive Health; Communicable diseases and common Non-Communicable Diseases. Innovation and implementation science, Health Systems strengthening and research and advocacy (Evidence generation to sharing), to reach the last mile is at the heart of our work. Strengthening evidence base for its scalability is one of its core competencies which is reflected in peer-reviewed publications.

SVDU upholds that the primary goal of research is to inform action, and that in order to develop knowledge that can be applied outside of the research setting. We believe that the findings of our research will have implications on further policy and programmes at local levelThere is a wide variation between what is known (available evidence) and what is being practiced. More so, there is an extensive gap in available current research knowledge and application of knowledge for care.

In this pursuit, SVDU has established a Central Research and Innovation Department and Ground Force behind evidence generation comprising of multi-disciplinary professionals. These dedicated multi-disciplinary professionals are closely associated with all constituent institutes or department in facilitating the formulation of Research question, research designs, development of tools, evaluation matrix, analysis and report and article writing.

The continuous involvement of the measurement and research team with the clinicians is leading the solid foundation for evidence generation which isbeing published in peer reviewed journals. Further, to guide the researchers and the research activities, the organisation has also established an Institutional Ethics committee that ensures that ethical practices are followed in all research projects.

SVDU Vidyapeeth has worked to advance health research through community action, capacity building, action, research, and networking. Many grants have been awarded to the organisation, including research grants on myriad areas of public Health from prestigious organisations such as Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), State Health System Resource Centre, and National Health Mission to name a few. Over a period of two decades, we have published around umpteen number of articles on myriad areas spanning from original research papers to writing review articles and case reports.

With best wishes Dr. Suresh Kumar Rathi

Climate Change and Public Health Implications for Health Care Providers

Dr. Suresh Kumar Rathi Deputy Director - Research and Principal, Department of Management, SVDU

Climate change is considered as the greatest threat to human health of the 21st Century. Wealth of evidence indicates that temperature and humidity indicates that dangerous periods of extreme heat with more frequent maximum temperature spikes and rising humidity are likely to occur more frequently and suggesting the need for measures to reduce population vulnerability. Globally, the most frequent natural weather disaster was flooding (43%), killing almost 100,000 people and affecting over 1.2 billion people.

Flooding has been a problem in many cities since decades. Some health consequences arise during or soon after the flooding (such as injuries, communicable diseases, malaria and other vector borne diseases). Globally, changing climate has influenced the pattern of some of the diseases including malaria.

Precipitation, flood, temperature and humidity have been connected with mosquito and spread of malaria infection. According to World Malaria Report-2013, around 90% Indian population is at risk of malaria and it is further compounded by heavy rain which may cause flooding and mosquitoes start reproducing as the flood water subside. It is observed that changes in climatic patterns may alter the distribution of vector species and increase its spread in new areas. An increase in temperature and relative humidity may enlarge the transmission windows. Rapid urbanization and climate change has led to increased mortality from non-communicable diseases associated with lifestyle. Differences in morbidity and mortality from new and resurgent infections vary depending on the particular disease and location.

Deaths due to heat wave are imminent. Cities experience larger amounts of hotness introduction than encompassing provincial ranges, because of the urban high temperature island impact whereby temperatures in urban regions are generally speaking 3.5 degree Celsius to 12 degree Celsius higher than those found outside city limit.

The slogan of growth of India is dependent on the Agriculture in villages is transforming in to growth of India with industrial development. However, the process of unplanned urbanisation goes with development of slums and shanty urban poor area as rural poverty shifting to urban poverty.

Good Public Health is an outcome of complex interaction of many factors including governance and finance. Coupled with this, climate change has overarching influence on these factors and a challenge to development, health and survival. Therefore, understanding the impact of climate change with reference to Public Health and Health Care Providers should be on high priority. Indian landscape of Public Health is crowded with triple burden of diseases of un-finished agenda of infectious diseases, increase in non-communicable diseases and emergence and re-emergence of pathogens. Coupled with this, Public Health system is less likely to respond

to the challenge of health issues of swiftly rising elderly population. From Public health point of view good governance and Finance are considered most important factors including health system, community participation, migration, Inter-sectoral convergence, disease surveillance, health information system, Public-private partnership, participation of academic institutions and cross learning. Hence, with the climate change and rapid urbanization, resilience planning is very crucial. Every city is different and success of city specific urban health program depends on a city specific planning considering local factors complexity.

Heat has adverse impact on two kinds of people

- Those who work in the sun.
- Those who have borderline medical conditions or other severe ailment.

Health impacts from heat exposure are due to the combination of temperature as well as humidity (known as HI). Combination of high relative humidity and temperature also creates a conducive environment for mosquitoes to flourish. Higher number of deaths in particular area of any city may be attributed to a deadly combination of population density, industries, and slums with migrant population making them vulnerable to all-cause mortality due to high temperature

- Local heat adaptation plans
- Early warning systems: Alert Messages for high Temp.
- Public awareness of the risks of high temperatures
- Set up of cooling spaces in worship places, public buildings and malls in the sizzling summer months

Actions at

- Individual / Home level: Reduce heat Sources
- UHC / Corporation level: Heat and Health Action Plan
- State / National Level: Capacity Building

ACTION AT: Individual /Home level:

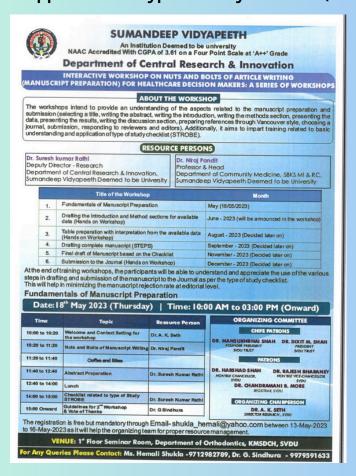
- 1) Reduce heat Sources
- Less direct exposure to sun between 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM
- Drink more water, even if you are not thirsty take some water at one hour interval
- Take water in glass as much as you can drink, don't waste water as entire globe is heading towards water shortage
- Sick persons need not be exposed to the sun to worsen their condition
- Wear light colour cotton cloths
- Take light food, Avoid outside food
- More use of Public Transport
- AC temperature to be set between 26-27oC
- Free distribution of water and buttermilk with the help of NGOs and local leaders
- 2) Need special attention...
- Very young and old
- With Chronic illness, Hypertension, Heart disease, Lung disease, Kidney disease, Diabetes,
 Cancer
- Take care of Exam going students. Remind them to drink water regularly and not to forget the same in exam preparation. Give them light home-made food.
- Give them comfortable Index environment in reading room
- Avoid much of cold drinks, ice creams
- Please look after yourself, your family, your friends

ACTION AT: City / Corporation level

- Local heat adaptation plans (heat & Health Action Plan)
- Early warning systems: Alert Messages for high Temperature
- Public awareness of the risks of high temperatures
- Set up of cooling spaces in worship places, public buildings and malls in the sizzling summer months
 - Plan more green spaces
 - Appropriate space between two buildings / towers / homes
 - Mobile water stations can be introduced for slum population
 - Create awareness regarding temperature and its effects among general public
- Focus should be on training medical and paramedical staff for the treatment and awareness about heat stroke

INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP ON NUTS AND BOLTS OF ARTICLE WRITING

The workshops provided an understanding of the aspects related to the manuscript preparation and submission (selecting a title, writing the abstract, writing the introduction, writing the methods section, presenting the data, presenting the results, writing the discussion section, preparing references through Vancouver style, choosing a journal, submission, responding to reviewers and editors). Additionally, it imparted training related to basic understanding and application of type of study checklist (STROBE).



Brochure of The workshop



Resource persons

1 Dr.Suresh Kumar Rathi, Deputy Director Research, **Central Department of Research and innovations** 2. Dr. Niraj Pandit, Professor & Head, Department of **Community Medicine, SBKSMIRC**

Glimpses of Nuts & Bolts Workshop Series







The participating faculties were welcomed by Ms. G. Sindhura. The Dean of K. M. Shah Dental College & Hospital set the tone of the workshop by appreciating the team's hardwork. The Director-General, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University called out the faculties to produce high impact journals by utilising the workshop series.





The six workshop series culminated with great appreciation from the participants. The total number of participants were 35. The Director of Research lauded the efforts of the Speakers and the workshop team.

Research News



Arexvy is a first-of-its-kind adjuvanted respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine indicated as a preventive measure against lower respiratory tract disease (LRTD) caused by RSV in individuals aged 60 and older. It is a recombinant subunit prefusion RSV F glycoprotein antigen (RSVPreF3) combined with ASO1E adjuvant. The vaccine provides adult immunisation by triggering an immune response against RSVpreF3, thus protecting against LRTD caused by RSV.



People with myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS) live with debilitating symptoms. These including exhaustion, exercise intolerance, cognitive problems and worsening of symptoms after even mild exertion. A study suggested that high levels of a protein called WASF3 may reduce energy production in the muscle cells of people with ME/CFS. Blocking this protein in cells in the laboratory restored energy production, suggesting a potential new strategy for treating the condition.