BOOK OF ABSTRACTS: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS AND TROPICAL INFECTIONS

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Dr. Kalyanasundaram Madhu

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Introduction

The *ICTTI 2023 is* organized by the ZenToks, Research and Development, at the Dharmapuri, India:

Saturday 15, 2023

ICTTI 2023 will be an excellent opportunity to present your projects and discuss the latest results in the field of Medical Science. The general aim of the conference is to promote international collaboration in Medical Science and related disciplines.

The Conference theme is *Creating a unified foundation for the Health Science Development: research, practice and education*. This theme emphasizes the strong foundation that is provided by using research to inform our everyday practices, policies, and research approaches. The 2023 Conference will once again provide a forum for the sharing of ideas, presentation of research findings, and discussion of professional issues relevant to Sustainability Science. On behalf of the Scientific Program Committee, I have great pleasure in presenting this important event of the Scientific Community.

The Conference topics are distributed in the range of the following streams within the ICTTI 2023 program:
1. Tuberculosis:
2. Tropical Infections:

All abstracts were reviewed by members of the ICTTI2023 Steering Committee for rating of abstract quality and presentation content.
Selected papers are also published at the Journal of Applied Health Sciences and Medicine.

Further details in accordance with the instructions of the ICTTI2023 are provided on the page at: https://zentoks.org/ictti2023.php

I would like to thank you for your scientific contribution to the International Conference on Tuberculosis and Tropical Infections and look forward to having the opportunity to showcase and disseminate your research.

Special thanks also to the organizing committee, and all the people that worked hard, to bring in light this considerable event

Yours sincerely
Dr. Kalyanasundaram Madhu
Chair, ICTTI2023 Steering Committee

Isolation and Molecular Identification of E. coli Pathotypes Isolated from Andoni River, Rivers State, Nigeria

Dr. Constancy Prisca Aleru-Obogai

Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract:

Although, water is very important for humans and animals, it is considered a vehicle for the propagation and dissemination of human associated bacteria. In Nigeria, some rural communities directly use untreated water from rivers and streams for drinking, swimming and other domestic purposes. Unfortunately, in the same rural communities, toilets are built on water bodies; sewage and wastes are as well, disposed in the water environments. If a river is polluted with chemicals or oil, this could cause mutations in bacteria found there.

This study characterised *Escherichia coli* isolated from Andoni River with the use of molecular techniques. One hundred and twenty (120) water samples were examined for the presence of *E. coli* in Andoni River. Most Probable Number (MPN) Technique, Eijkman test and molecular techniques were used for the isolation and identification of *E. coli.* The analysis was carried out periodically (morning and evening) and seasonally (end of rainy season (November), the start of rainy season (April) and in the middle of rainy season (July)).

Escherichia coli isolates were screened for resistance genes in *E. coli* pathotypes (EHEC, EPEC, EAEC, ETEC and EIEC), including *SHV*, *CTX-M*, TEM and MCR genes. According to the results, 100 % of the water samples were positive for coliforms and all the water samples harboured *E. coli*. The distribution of individual genes in the *E. coli* isolates are: *SHV* (5.2 %), *CTX-M* (8.3), *TEM* (5.8), *MCR* (0.0 %), *stx1* and *stx2* (4.2), *esV* and *bfA* (0.8), *aaiC* (5.0), *elt* (0.8) and *invE* (4.2). The *CTX-M* was the most found of all the resistance genes.

The results of this study show that *E. coli* with resistance genes could be found in water bodies. Human health ought to be protected by preventing microbial contamination of water that is intended for consumption.

Identification and Molecular Characterization of E. coli Isolated from Elechi Creek, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Dr. Constancy Prisca Aleru-Obogai

Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract:

Pollution of water bodies in Nigeria occurs in both rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, some residents drink water from rivers and streams. These streams and rivers are usually polluted by sewage, human and animal excreta, agricultural runoff, oil spills, and organic substances from dumps located very close to them. Pollutants found in water environment could cause mutation in microorganisms. When mutation occurs in microorganisms, this could lead to changes in structural or colony characteristics or loss in sensitivity to antibiotics. This study was carried out in order to know if indicator bacteria are found in the river and to characterize them using molecular methods. The latter is important, as it would help to know if the bacterial isolates have resistance or virulence genes. In this study, 120 water samples were investigated for the presence of *E. coli* in Elechi Creek. Most Probable Number (MPN) Technique, Eijkman test and molecular techniques were used for the isolation and detection of *E. coli*. The analysis was carried out both periodically (morning and evening) and seasonally (end of rainy season (November), the start of rainy season (April) and in the middle of rainy season (July)). All the isolates of *E. coli* recovered from the water body were screened for resistance genes in the pathotypes of E. coli (EHEC, EPEC, EAEC, ETEC and EIEC), including SHV, CTXM, TEM and MCR genes. According to the results, 100 % of the water samples from Elechi Creek, harboured coliforms, including *E. coli*. The distribution of individual genes in the *E. coli* isolates is as follows: SHV (5.0 %), CTX-M (6.7 %), TEM (5.8 %), MCR (0.0 %), stx1 and stx2 (7.5 %), esV and bfA (5.0 %), aaiC (2.5 %), elt (0.8 %) and invE (2.5). The EHEC was the most found of all the resistance genes.This study revealed that coliforms, including *E. coli* were isolated from the water body. The presence of *E. coli* is indicative of faecal pollution and as a consequence, it is probable that other pathogenic microorganisms are present in the river because *E. coli* is an indicator microorganism. The bacterial isolates had resistance genes although, it is not clear if they had the resistance genes before they were introduced into the water body. It is therefore recommended that human activities that cause pollution of rivers by biological, chemical and physical pollutants be discouraged, as this may cause a serious health consequence in residents who consume the water.

Rare Presentations Of Scrub Typhus At Tata Main Hospital - A Case Series

Dr. Sangita kamath

Department of Medicine, Tata Main Hospital, India.

Abstract:

Background:
Scrub typhus is a rickettsial infection caused by Oriental tsutsugamushi, which is transmitted by the bite of the larval stage (chiggers) of trombiculid mites. Although it presents as an acute undifferentiated febrile illness (AUFI), its course can be complicated with acute respiratory distress, acute kidney injury (AKI), myocarditis, meningoencephalitis, hepatitis, multi-organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) and ultimately death.
Aim:
To highlight the rare complications of Scrub typhus patients presented and study their outcomes.
Material and methods: This is a retrospective data of 5 confirmed complicated cases admitted in Tata Main Hospital, Jamshedpur from March 22 to November 22, retrieved from the hospital management system (HMS). The data included demographic characteristics, clinical presentations, haematological profile, treatment, and the final outcome which included complications & mortality
Results:
Out of the 5 confirmed cases of scrub typhus all of them presented with severe complications as the presenting complain. This included acute respiratory distress syndrome, meningo- encephalitis, acute kidney injury, myocarditis and hepatitis besides other clinical manifestations such as fever, skin rash, cough, vomiting, eschar formation, anasarca and abdominal pain. Most of cases were found during the post-monsoon period and had rural background. The common laboratory abnormalities observed were leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia and transaminitis.
Conclusion:
Re-emergence of Scrub typhus as a cause of acute febrile illness should be kept in mind as a possibility, as eschar is not always seen. Awareness of the disease with a high degree of suspicion is very important for prompt treatment as scrub typhus presents with varying clinical manifestations. The disease responds favourably to Doxycycline, one must be aware of its complications and atypical presentations as the timely diagnosis can reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with this disease.

Keywords: scrub typhus, eschar, oriental tsutsugamushi, doxycycline

IL-10, IL-17 and VEGF As Biomarkers For Differentiating Tuberculosis In North-Western Nigeria

Aminu Ibrahim[1], Lawal Dahiru Rogo[1] and Abdulhadi Sale Kumurya[1]

[1]Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Bayero University, Kano-Nigeria

Abstract:

Background:
Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that is a significant cause of ill health, one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide, and the leading cause of death from a bacterial infectious agent. Cytokines mediate resistance to tuberculosis infection and play a significant role in host susceptibility and the progression of the infection.
Aim:
This study aimed to determine whether plasma levels of IL-17, IL-10 and VEGF can discriminate against non-resistant TB, monoresistant TB, Multidrug-resistant TB and TB-negative subjects.
Methods:
Three hundred and twenty-five presumptive TB patients were recruited North-western region of Nigeria as study participants from whom sputum and blood samples were collected and processed accordingly to detect drug-susceptible, monoresistant and multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MDR-TB). The sputum samples were used for Ziehl neelsen staining technique, GeneXpert and Lowenstein Jensen medium, based on which the participants were categorised into a non-drug resistant group, monoresistant group and MDR-TB group. In contrast, the blood samples were used to determine the IL-10, IL-17 and VEGF plasma levels of all the groups using Melsin ElISA test kit.
Results:
VEGF has the highest plasma level in all four groups. There was a significant statistical association between IL-10, IL-17 and VEGF when the groups were compared (p=0.000). Also, a statistically significant association between the cytokines in assayed when the non-resistant group and MDR-TB group were compared with the TB-negative group. The Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) assessment for the three cytokines showed the area under the curve (AUC) for the three cytokines closer to 1 for all the groups
Conclusion:
This study indicates VEGF as the best overall diagnostic performance as a discriminator between non-resistant TB, Mono-resistant TB and the MDR-TB group

Key words: IL-10, IL-17, VEGF, tuberculosis

Occurrence of Gastrointestinal Parasites Among Tuberculosis Patients Attending Designated Tuberculosis Clinics In Rivers State

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[2,3]Department of Biology, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract:

Tuberculosis and gastrointestinal parasites (neglected tropical diseases, NTD) remain a major public health issue. The aim of this study was to determine the occurrence of gastrointestinal parasites among tuberculosis patients attending designated TB clinics in Rivers State, Nigeria. Chest clinic, Rumuigbo, General hospital, Ahoada; and Meridian hospital, Port Harcourt were the three designated TB clinics selected for this study. The criteria for choice were based on urban public, semi-urban public and urban private respectively. The research was carried out for a period of one year (July 2020- August 2021). Stool samples and 2mL of blood samples were collected from each participant for isolation of gastrointestinal parasites in stool sample and ELISA for the detection of Cryptosporidium spp. and Giardia lamblia from blood samples. Formol-ether concentration method and Modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining techniques were used for the isolation and identification of gastrointestinal parasites. Data analysis was done using SPSS ver. 20. The results showed that out of the 1288 participants, 580 (45%) were infected and 708 (55%) were uninfected. The result was significant ($p<0.05$). The five gastrointestinal parasites identified included, two helminths: Ancyclostoma spp. and Ascaris lumbricoides; and three protozoa: Cryptosporidium spp., Entamoeba histolytica, and Giardia lamblia. Occurrence of Cryptosporidium spp. was significant ($p<0.05$) in all the locations. Males had higher prevalence (49.2%) than the females (41.1%), and those in the age group 11-20 years were most infected and the least infected age group were those >50years. Occurrence of gastrointestinal parasitic infection was also observed to be higher in the wet season ($p<0.05$). Sources of drinking water and housing types were risk factors that had significant influence on infection ($p<0.05$) but not the toilet types($p>0.05$). Gastrointestinal parasite was not influenced by the occupation, as well as the educational levels of the participants. The study showed that tuberculosis patients were more infected than non-tuberculosis patients, and occurrence was higher in rural area than urban area; both were significant ($p<0.05$). Detection of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium using non-ELISA and ELISA techniques was not significant ($p>0.05$). The study showed higher prevalence of infection, therefore, there is need to enhance health education on the mode of transmission of gastrointestinal parasites, improvement on personal and environmental hygiene of tuberculosis patients and the population as a whole; to reduce occurrence of infection.

Keywords: occurrence, gastrointestinal parasites, tuberculosis, rivers state

GeneXpert Diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection among subjects living at waterfront in Port Harcourt Rivers State, Nigeria

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[2] Department of Family Medicine, College of Medicine, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Abstract:

Background:
Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the causative agent of tuberculosis through inhalation of expelled active droplets. Mycobacterium tuberculosis remains a threat and a public health concern despite the interventions by World Health Organization and Non- Governmental Organizations.
Aim:
To investigate the prevalence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis among residence at waterfront in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria.
Materials and Method:
The investigation was conducted in four (4) communities of residence living at waterfront in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. The study was conducted between July to December, 2022. It was a retrospective study of three hundred and fifty (350) samples randomly collected, both male and female from 15years of age that were living in water front communities and were attended to at the Rivers State University Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt, Nigeria. GeneXpert machine for sputum sample analysis was used for the investigation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and rifampicin resistant detection respectively.
Results:
Out the 350 subjects' samples collected with the mean age of 38± 11.4, 12 (3.4%) were Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected and were graded as very low, low, medium and high and 2 (0.6%) were rifampicin resistant detected. The Chi-Square showed no statistical significance $p>0.05$.
Conclusion:
The study recommends greater intervention sustainability, consistent house to house sample collection especially in waterfront communities.

Study on the Association between Socio-demographic parameters and Seroprevalence of Toxoplasmosis among Women of Reproductive Age

Evelyn Orevaoghene Onosakponome[1], Clement Ugochukwu Nyenke[1], Roseanne Adah Ikpeama[1] and Stephenson Danagogo Lawson[2]

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[2]Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Abstract:

Background:
Toxoplasmosis is an important but neglected tropical parasitic infection with global distribution and significance. It is caused by the protozoa called Toxoplasma gondii and about a third of the world's human population is estimated to harbor this parasite.
Aim:
This study determined the association between socio-demographic factors and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis among women of reproductive age using ELISA technique in Port Harcourt.
Methodology:
A descriptive cross-sectional study was conduct with Four hundred and fifty (450) women of reproductive age classified into the following groups; 150 HIV patients (HP), 100 Pregnant women (PTW), 100 Outpatients (OP) and 100 Healthy controls (HC). Their blood samples were collected and tested for IgM and IgG toxoplasma antibodies using conventional ELISA technique after ethical clearance and informed/written consent were obtained. Socio-demographic data (age, occupation and educational status) were collected using well-structured questionnaires.
Results:
Out of 450 subjects examined, 162(36%) and 206(45.8%) were positive for IgM and IgG toxoplasma antibodies respectively. HIV patients recorded the highest the seroprevalence of 76(50.7%) and 72(48%) and pregnant women recorded the least seroprevalence of 23(23%) and 36(36%) for toxoplasma IgM and IgG antibodies respectively. There was a significant relationship ($p<0.05$) between age groups and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis for IgG antibodies. Similarly, there was a significant relationship ($p<0.05$) between occupation and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis for IgG antibodies. For both age and occupation, there was no association ($p>0.05$) with seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis for IgM. Also, there was no significant ($p>0.05$) association between education and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in both IgM and IgG laboratory assays.
Conclusion:

The study has not only demonstrated that seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis is high among the studied groups in the population but has also demonstrated that there is age and occupation based relationship with toxoplasmosis

Association Between Risk Factors And Seroprevalence Of Toxoplasmosis Among Women Of Reproductive Age

Clement Ugochukwu Nyenke[1], Evelyn Orevaoghene Onosakponome[1], Roseanne Adah Ikpeama[1] and Stephenson Danagogo Lawson[2]

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[2]Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

Abstract:

Background:
Toxoplasmosis being one of the most neglected tropical parasitic infections is gaining much prominence economically, medically and epidemiologically. There are concerns that certain human conduct can predispose them to this infection.
Aim:
The study is aimed at determining the association between selected risk factors and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis among women of reproductive age using ELISA technique in Port Harcourt.
Methodology:
This was a descriptive cross-sectional study of 450 women of reproductive age. They were categorized into 4 groups namely; HIV patients (HP), pregnant women (PTW), Outpatients (OP) and Healthy controls (HC). The HP group was 150 while the other groups had 100 participants each. Participants were randomly selected and written consent was obtained from them prior participating in the study. A well-structured questionnaire was developed to obtained data on risk data assessment such as "knowledge of infection", "wash fruit", "treat water", "own a pet" and "consume suya". Blood samples were collected and assayed for IgM and IgG toxoplasma antibodies using ELISA technique after ethical clearance and informed/written consent were obtained. Socio-demographic data (age, occupation and educational status).
Results:
There was a significant ($p<0.05$) distribution of toxoplasmosis in IgM and IgG antibodies among the four studied groups (HP, PTW, OP and HC). There was no significant ($p>0.05$) association between "knowledge of infection" and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in both IgM and IgG. There was a significant ($p<0.05$) association between "wash fruit" and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in both IgM and IgG. There was no significant ($p>0.05$) association between "treat water" and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in both IgM and IgG. There was no significant ($p>0.05$) association between "own a pet" and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in both IgM and IgG. There

was no significant ($p>0.05$) association between “consume suya” and seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in both IgM and IgG.

Conclusion:

The study has revealed that attitude of women of reproductive age over fruit washing before eating has a strong link with Toxoplasma gondii infection among women in the groups studied.

Study On The Effect Of Number Of Working Days On Haematological Parameters Of Cement Loaders In Port-Harcourt

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[3]Shehu Idris Institute of Allied Health Sciences, Kaduna State University-Makarfi Campus, Kaduna State

Abstract:

Cement dust exposures has been reported to result in significant occupational health problems and long term complications and symptoms. This study was aimed at assessing the impact of work days on haematological parameters of cement workers. 100 cement loaders were selected in a simple random technique from cement site and depot in Port Harcourt who have worked for at least 3months. The subjects were divided into three groups based on number of work days: Group 1 which comprised 18 subjects composed of subjects with 1-3 work days per week; Group 2 which had 66 subjects were subjects with 4-6 work days per week; Group 3 which had 16 subjects were subjects with 7 work days per week. Blood collected in EDTA using venipuncture method was assayed for full blood count (FBC) using haematology analyzer and Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) using Westergreen method. The results were statistically compared among the groups for test of significance using ANOVA. ESR levels among the groups were not significant (p=0.73). WBC levels among the groups were not significant (p=0.39). RBC levels among the classes were statistically non-significant (p=0.72). Hb level among the classes was statistically non-significant (p=0.08). MCV level among the classes was not significant (p=0.23). MCH level among the classes was not significant (p=0.36). MCHC level among the classes was statistically non-significant (p=0.69). PLT level among the classes was not significant (p=0.18). MPV level among the classes was not significant (p=0.05). Lymphocyte level among the classes was not significantly different (p=0.74). Neutrophil level among the classes was not significantly different (p=0.82). Eosinophil level among the classes was significantly different (p=0.14). Basophil level among the classes was not significantly different (p=0.43). Monocyte level among the classes was not significantly different (p=0.32). Neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) level among the classes was not significantly different (p=0.21). Patelet lymphocyte ratio (NLR) level among the classes was not significantly different (p=0.14). This study has shown that number working days does not have any significant effect on haematological parameters among cement loaders in Port Harcourt.

Keywords: cement exposure, cement loaders, haematological parameter

Impact of Nurse-Led Health Education On Non-Compliance To Anti-Tuberculosis Treatment Regimens Among Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients In Referral Hospital, In Delta State, South-South Nigeria

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Timothy Ogaga Onorikpori, RN, PhD Nursing, Department of Nursing Sciences, Western Delta University, Oghara Delta State

Abstract:

The study assessed the impact of nurse-led health education on non-compliance to anti-tuberculosis treatment regimens among pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) patients in referral hospitals, in Delta State. A quasi-experimental pre-test - post-test design involving intervention and control groups was employed. A sample of 198 was drawn from the two selected hospitals, using the purposive sampling technique. The study was a three-phased work, pre-intervention, intervention and post-intervention. The instrument for data collection was structured questionnaire and checklist. The pre and post-tests were administered to both the intervention and control groups while only the intervention group received the nurse-led health education package. Post-test data were collected one month after the health education intervention from both groups. Descriptive statistics, frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviations were used for categorical and continuous variables. Inferential statistics were used for group comparisons that tested the impact of the intervention. Independent sample t-test and chi-square were used for group comparison at 0.05 level of significance. Baseline findings revealed that participants in both groups showed a very poor level of compliance (Control, 9.0%, Intervention 6.0%). The compliance level with the PTB drug regimen was found to be significantly higher in the intervention group than in the control group post-intervention [intervention. 90.6%, control 16.2%] at $p < 0.05$. The increase in the compliance level of medication compliance after health education was slightly higher among the female participants than the males in the intervention group (93.0%). The influence of age on the compliance level of the participants was not statistically significant for both groups post-intervention ($\chi 2 = 5.658$, $p = 0.226$, $p > 0.05$. The study recommends that health education of PTB patients on compliance to anti-TB drugs should be incorporated into the referral centers management policy.

Knowledge And Preventive Practices Of Lassa Fever Infection Among Nurses Working In University Of Nigeria Teching Hospital, Enugu, Nigeria

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Abstract:

Nosocomial transmission of Lassa fever in healthcare facilities represents a significant burden on the health care system. There has been an increase in the number of Lassa fever cases reported from several states in Nigeria.. Infection prevention and control in healthcare settings has been documented as an important factor in controlling potential outbreaks of Lassa fever. The aim of this study was to determine the level of knowledge of nurses towards Lassa fever, determine the extent nurses practice the preventive measures against Lassa fever infection and determine the perceived barriers to the practice of Lassa fever preventive measures; A cross sectional descriptive design was used for the study. The sample was 253 nurses selected using stratified and convenience sampling method. A researcher-structured and validated questionnaire consisting of closed questions was used to elicit data from respondents. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics using frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation using SPSS version 25. Findings revealed that the level of knowledge about Lassa fever infection among nurses was good as majority (97.1%) had good knowledge on Lassa fever; the grand mean for practice level was 3.56±0.69, the most common practiced preventive measure of Lassa fever infection was single use of sterile syringe with mean score of 5.00±0.00; the commonest perceived barrier to the practice of Lassa fever preventive measure was poor funding from government with mean score of 2.32±0.54. It was therefore recommended that there is need to place more emphasis on Lassa fever and infection control in training curricula. In addition, hospitals should develop policies that would promote and enforce appropriate use of standard precaution techniques among all health care providers.

Keywords: lassa fever infection, nurses, preventive practices, knowledge of lassa fever

Making Post-Cancer Trauma Less Stressful By Rising Self-Awareness With Heartfulness Practices

Senthilnathan Subramanian

Abstract:

There are many post-cancer trauma situations that lead to hormonal imbalance and further, removing the organs will take away the dynamism in the biological system. The cases of parathyroidectomy leading to hypocalcemia, characterized by low blood calcium levels, can cause various symptoms such as muscle spasms, numbness, tingling, and, in severe cases, seizures or loss of consciousness.

The impact of pulling the consciousness plug can be furthermore dangerous. It depends on where it happens and when it happens. If it happens at home possibly has a lesser impact. If it happens while driving on a highway, it can be life-threatening. So, it is essential to be self-aware and prevent the situation. Yes, it is easier said than done only until we find an easy and simple way to make it happen. One such simple and easy method is offered by Heartfulness Institute which includes Meditation, Cleaning, and Prayer that helps the practitioner to rise their self-awareness and thereby allowing the patients to take appropriate action in their time of need. It takes the patient from a reactive disease management approach to a proactive wellness-based living, that is merely surviving to active living.

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