

Table of Contents

Part I Conference Schedule	2
Part II Invited Speeches	3
Invited Session 1: Environment	3
Invited Session 1: Psychology	5
Invited Session 2: Psychology	8
Part III Technical Sessions.....	11
Invited & Technical Session 1 : Environment	11
Technical Session 2 : Environment.....	11
Invited Session 2 & Technical Session: Psychology	13
Part III Abstracts.....	15
Technical Session 1: Environment.....	15
Technical Session 2: Environment.....	17
Technical Session: Psychology	21
Part V Instructions for Presentations	25
Part VI Hotel Information	26
Contact Us	28

Part I Conference Schedule

Time: June 16 to 20, 2017

Location: Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou), China

Date	Time	Location
June 16	14:00-17:00	Registration (Lobby)
		星辰厅 Star Hall 2nd Floor
June 17	08:30-12:00	<p align="center">Invited & Technical Session 1: Environment</p> <p align="center">Prof. Hans-Uwe Dahms, Prof. Jie Chang, Dr. Longjian Liu,</p> <p align="center">Chair: TBD</p> <p align="center">Coffee Break: 10:00-10:20</p>
	12:00-13:30	Lunch [相约西餐厅 Western Restaurant 2 nd Floor]
	14:00-18:00	<p align="center">Technical Session 2: Environment</p> <p align="center">Chair: TBD</p> <p align="center">Coffee Break: 15:30-15:45</p>
	18:00-19:30	Dinner [相约西餐厅 Western Restaurant 2 nd Floor]
June 18	14:00-17:00	Registration (Lobby)
		星辰厅 Star Hall 2nd Floor
June 19	08:30-12:00	<p align="center">Invited Session 1: Psychology</p> <p align="center">Prof. Mark E. Williams, Prof. Shuhei Yamaguchi, Prof. Rogan Slavko, Prof. YU Sau-fung, Doris, Prof. J. Harold Ellens</p> <p align="center">Chair: Prof. Mark E. Williams</p> <p align="center">Coffee Break: 10:00-10:15</p>
	12:00-13:30	Lunch [相约西餐厅 Western Restaurant 2 nd Floor]
	14:00-18:00	<p align="center">Invited 2 & Technical Session: Psychology</p> <p align="center">Prof. Zheyu Jenny Yu, Dr. Vidya Sagar Athota, Prof. David Osher</p> <p align="center">Chair: TBD</p> <p align="center">Coffee Break: 15:30-15:45</p>
	18:00-19:30	Dinner [相约西餐厅 Western Restaurant 2 nd Floor]

Part II Invited Speeches

Invited Session 1: Environment

Invited Speech 1: Antibiotic resistance in aquatic systems: sources, sinks, and pathways

Speaker: Prof. Hans-Uwe Dahms, Kaohsiung Medical University

Time: 08:30-09:15, Saturday Morning, June 17, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou) (浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Infectious diseases are on the rise. Over 250 million cases of gastroenteritis, respiratory diseases and more than 5 million cases of hepatitis are reported annually worldwide. Reasons for this are an ever increasing world population and the ease of travelling that enhances the risk of disease spread. An unprecedented rise of antibiotic resistance of most pathogenic microbes and viruses provides another serious health risk. We show that the aquatic environment with freshwater, brackish and seawater components provide a serious source of antibiotic resistant pathogens. Here, some pathogens even get more virulent than in their human host. This way environmental health as a branch of public health gets unexpected importance with several facets of the natural and man-made environment that affects human health. Three basic disciplines generally contribute to the area of environmental health: environmental epidemiology, toxicology, and exposure science. Information from these three disciplines can be combined to conduct a risk assessment for specific physical, chemical, or biological hazards. Such risk factors, separate or in combination, determine whether an exposure poses significant risks to human health. This can in turn be used to develop and implement environmental health policies that regulate chemical emissions, or impose standards for proper sanitation. This way environmental health management can become a tool of preventive medicine. Preventive medicine as a branch of public health attempts to prevent diseases such as infectious diseases, as opposed to disease treatment. Just as public health focusses on a variety of physical and mental states, so do disease and disability, which are affected by genetic predisposition, disease agents, lifestyle, and environmental factors. Public health provides an interdisciplinary approach to epidemiology, health services, and biostatistics, community health, behavioral health, health economics, public policy, occupational safety and environmental health. We will provide examples here from antibiotic resistance of human pathogenic bacteria that were collected from freshwaters, brackish and coastal waters. These are posing threats to food and drinking water safety of coastal populations and respective ecosystems. Green synthesis of nanostructures applied as novel antibiotics may provide a way out of the AB-resistance crisis. They can be produced at low cost and in a sustainable way.

Invited Speech 2: Increasing ecosystem services by artificial ecosystems and alleviating pressure on nature

Speaker: Prof. Jie Chang, Zhejiang University, China

Time: 09:15-10:00, Saturday Morning, June 17, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

A major challenge of managing social-ecological systems is lacking distinct functional units for operating. In social-ecological systems, instead natural ecosystems, the artificial systems provide more and more goods and services for people directly, but they receive little attention by scientists. Here, we highlight the artificial systems as the functional units of social-ecological systems and propose a paradigm that regulating various artificial systems interconnected in a network. With the paradigm we can diagnose and optimize a social-ecological system by improving artificial systems, regulating quality and spatial distribution and improve the network. The paradigm, aims at providing sufficient goods and services for human being while reduce pressure on natural ecosystems, is a complementary approach of ecosystem-based management for the sustainability of social-ecological systems. It can be used as a general tool for analyzing and managing social-ecological systems.

Invited Speech 3: TBD

Speaker: Dr. Longjian Liu, Drexel University, USA

Time: 10:15-11:00, Saturday Morning, June 17, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou) (浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

TBD

Invited Session 1: Psychology

Invited Speech 1: The Framework of a Novel Approach for the Analysis of Human Movement for Clinical Purposes

Speaker: Prof. Mark E. Williams, University of North Carolina, USA

Time: 08:30-09:15, Monday Morning, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Recent technological advances have led to the development of small wearable microelectronic sensors (accelerometers) that detect motion, gravitational acceleration, and velocity with six degrees of freedom (forward-backward, up-down, and side-to-side plus rotational vectors). We have used these motion sensors to create new analytical tools called biokinematographs (BKGs). BKGs allow for more precise screening, diagnosing, monitoring, assessment and predicting of function of elderly people as they ambulate using sophisticated analysis of the unique electronic motion signature of each person. Remarkable visual differences in “functional walking signatures” are evident on the BKGs between fallers and non-fallers. This presentation will summarize our current efforts to translate this new technology into novel clinical and research tools for improving function, reducing injurious falls, and diagnosing orthopedic and neurological conditions for elderly people.

Invited Speech 2: Cognitive and motor functions and brain intrinsic network in aged people

Speaker: Prof. Shuhei Yamaguchi, Shimane University, Japan

Time: 09:15-10:00, Monday Morning, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Aging is associated with deterioration in a number of cognitive functions. Many studies have demonstrated the beneficial effect of physical fitness on cognitive function, especially executive function. The graph theoretical approach models the brain as a complex network represented graphically as nodes and edges. We analyzed several measures of executive function, an index of physical fitness, and resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging data from healthy older volunteers to elucidate the associations among executive function,

cardiorespiratory fitness, and brain network properties. The topological neural properties were related to the level of executive function and/or physical fitness. Global efficiency, which represents how well the whole brain is integrated, was positively related, whereas local efficiency, which represents how well the brain is functionally segregated, was negatively related, to the level of executive function and fitness. The associations among executive function, physical fitness and topological resting state functional network property appear related to compensation and dedifferentiation in older age. A mediation analysis showed that high-fit older adults gain higher global efficiency of the brain at the expense of lower local efficiency. These findings suggest that physical fitness may be beneficial in maintaining executive function in healthy aging by enhancing the efficiency of the global brain network.

Invited Speech 3: Physical activity in elderly population – the best drug*

Speaker: Dr. Rogan Slavko, Bern University of Applied Sciences (BUAS), Switzerland

Time: 10:10-10:55, Monday Morning, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Physical activity can promote and maintain health as well as extend years of independent living in later life. Therefore, physical activity may be considered a highly effective drug. It is an accepted truth, that ageing is associated with the decline of physical functional capacity such as balance, cardiopulmonary endurance, flexibility, muscular strength and muscular endurance. Consequently, training programs should aim to improve or maintain physical performance level and health status. The World Health Organization and the American College of Sports Medicine have recommended guidelines on Physical Activity and Public Health.

Before prescribing exercise regimes to elderly individuals, two factors should be considered. Firstly, the human body has two types of ages: the chronological age and the biological age. The chronological age describes the age based on the calendar date. The biological age describes the current state of the physical and mental function of the individual. Since chronological age is not adequate in determining physical function level, emphasis must be placed on biological age. Secondly, elderly individuals may prefer to abstain from physical activity due various reasons including time constraints, limited interest, or they may find exercise too vigorous.

Therefore, the following aspects should be taken into account when initiating or maintaining an individual exercise program:

- 1) Assessment of current physical functional level.
- 2) Assessment of structures including muscles that cause certain conditions.
- 3) Evaluation of motivational aspects.

Due to the various forms of physical and mental functions of biological age, individuals should be classified into three categories: independent person (Go-Go), needy person with slight handicap (Slow-Go) and person in need of care with severe functional limitation (No-Go).

Program implementation breakdown is as follows: movement therapy and exercise in the No-Go group (especially elderly individuals with mobility disability) should be designed so that they be performed within a short time frame. Movement therapy and exercise regimes should include specific components of balance, strength and cognition. Slow-Go and Go-Go elderly individuals may participate in traditional training regimes, in contrast to No-Go elderly individuals who have limited physical functional capacity, among other issues.

This presentation illustrates how to classify, train and motivate the elderly individual.

Keywords: ageing, exercise, motivation

Invited Speech 4: Cognitive functioning in healthy aging: the role of an active and socially integrated lifestyles

Speaker: Prof. Doris YU, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong (China)

Time: 10:55-11:40, Monday Morning, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Healthy and active aging is about enabling older adults to enjoy a fulfilling and engaging life, and to maintain active roles in the society. Maintaining an optimal cognitive function is a highly important pre-requisite to achieve this purpose. We have conducted a longitudinal study to examine how late-life activity participation, sleep quality, psychological health and disease burden affected the changes in objective cognitive function and subjective memory over 12 months among a cohort of Chinese older adults in Hong Kong. We found that late-life activity participation can counteract the detrimental effect of physical and psychological risk factors on cognitive health. Whereas participation in social and intelligent activities play a key role in maintaining the objective cognitive function, physical activities uptake is crucial to maintain the subjective memory. This presentation will provide evidence-based recommendations on how to develop innovative service to promote cognitive health in later life.

Invited Speech 5: Science, Religion, and Health: The Interface

Speaker: Prof. J. Harold Ellens, University of Michigan, USA

Time: 11:40-12:25, Monday Morning, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

The science of psychology and the study of spirituality are inherently linked. They are two names for the function of the human psyche. They constitute two different modes of revealing the dynamics of the human spirit. Unless the scientist in each field of psychology and spirituality takes seriously the light the other science can shed upon the scholar's own discipline, the scholar is not serious about that own discipline. The two sciences intersect and illumine each other at four discreet levels: theory development, research methodology, data collection, and clinical application. Each discipline has its own domain of inquiry, its own universe of discourse, its own definitions and boundaries, its own philosophical assumptions, its own mandate, and its own field of interpretation. The two disciplines have the same object of study, the living human person. They intersect and illumine each other at the four distinct levels in the anthropology that is forming and function at that level. Within that anthropology forming and functioning at each level the two sciences illumine each other specifically in the personality theory that is developing or prevailing at that level. Psychology and spirituality need each other to fashion a full orb ed science and understanding of the world of the human psyche.

Invited Session 2: Psychology

Invited Speech 1: How to help Chinese students cope emotional difficulties while studying in US

Speaker: Prof. Zhey a Jenny Yu, University of Pennsylvania, USA

Time: 14:00-14:45, Monday Afternoon, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Objective: As the number of Chinese international students studying in the US increases, it is crucial for child and adolescent mental health professionals to become familiar with the mental health challenges this population faces, and to be equipped with specific strategies to help them.

Background: So far most studies on international students in the US focused on undergraduate and graduate students; very little is documented about middle and high school students studying here. Like college students, these younger age students face significant but developmentally more challenging stresses, including separation from their parents, adjusting to a new school and cultural environment, language barriers and learning how to advocate for themselves when living with host families. Misra et al. described how international students endure two types of stressors: the initial stressors of life stress related to cultural adjustments, language and financial problems; and the secondary stressors surrounding academic success. Yan & Berliner used Berry's stress-coping framework to illustrate Chinese international students' personal and sociocultural stressors in the United States. Difficulties in coping with these stresses can lead to academic and/or social emotional issues. Without appropriate support and help, these students may face dire consequences.

Methods:

- 1). Speaker will present the knowledge and experience by presenting specific clinical cases and sharing clinical insights.
- 2). Speaker will discuss the systems of care that might be involved in treating Chinese international students.
- 3). Speaker will highlight the unique legal, cultural and educational concerns that these international students face.

Results: Obtaining knowledge on the topic of unique mental health challenges of Chinese international students will help mental health professionals building culturally competent clinical practices. This, in turn, will improve the care and outcome of Chinese international students with potential emotional/behavioral/academic difficulties.

Conclusion: Given the ever-expanding diversity and needs of 21st century children in the United States, child and adolescent mental health professionals will greatly benefit from expertise and knowledge concerning their clinical experiences on this topic, where research and resource have been limited.

Invited Speech 2: Eudaimonia: Wellbeing and innovation in knowledge intensive contexts

Speaker: Dr. Vidya Sagar Athota, The University of Notre Dame Australia, Australia

Time: 14:45-15:30, Monday Afternoon, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou)
(浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

With an increasing incidence of globalization of work, there is emerging evidence also of work intensification, not just for blue-collared workers but also knowledge workers. Increased workload may have an adverse impact on an individual's subjective well-being outcomes. The concept of subjective wellbeing has become a subject of great interest for economists, sociologists, psychologists, management scholars and policy makers in order to improve quality of life. The existing empirical research evidence suggests that individual wellbeing plays a pivotal role in establishing ground for a resilient spirit. Despite conceptual overlap, there is no existing research on how wellbeing and resilience influences creativity and consequently innovation outcomes among knowledge workers in an increasingly globalized dispersion of work. The aim of the proposed presentation is to shed light on the association between wellbeing and human capital, and how effectively wellbeing contributes to resilience and innovation in organizations.

Invited Speech 3: Schools play a key role in fostering well-being and resilience

Speaker: Prof. David Osher, American Institutes for Research, USA

Time: 15:30-16:15, Monday Afternoon, June 19, 2017

Location: Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor, Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou) (浙江梅地亚宾馆)



Abstract

Schools play a key role in fostering well-being and resilience. This, in turn, affects academic achievement. Although the school's role is important for all students, it is particularly important for students who have experienced adversity, particularly trauma, which may compromise the capacity of the student to develop healthy relationships and manage emotions and behavior. The school's role particularly important for students who struggle with disability, discrimination, cultural marginalization, and community risk factors. Schools can buffer risk as well as support the development of positive psychological attributes. However, schools may also function as an added risk factor, creating or exacerbating problems in youth development as well as in learning. This talk will draw upon research done on 5 continents that shows how schools can become safe, supportive, and academically successful settings.

Part III Technical Sessions

Invited & Technical Session 1 : Environment

Session Chair: TBD

Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor

14:00-18:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 17, 2017

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited	Antibiotic resistance in aquatic systems: sources, sinks, and pathways	Prof. Hans-Uwe Dahms	Kaohsiung Medical University
Invited	Increasing ecosystem services by artificial ecosystems and alleviating pressure on nature	Prof. Jie Chang	Zhejiang University, China
Invited	TBD	Dr. Longjian Liu	Drexel University, USA
1-1	A Method to Determine the Margins of High Sea Ice Concentration Using AMSR-E passive microwave imagery	Shugang Zhang	Shandong Academy of Sciences
1-2	Research of Hydrochemical properties of Hyporheic zone along the WeiHe River in Shanxi segment	Nan Zhang	Yellow River Institute of Hydraulic Research
1-3	Rainfall and vertical velocity characteristics from drop size and fall velocity spectra observed by Parsivel disdrometers	DONG KYUN KIM	Pukyong National University
1-4	Speciation and Mobility of Phosphate in the Eutrophic Ponds at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York and Eutrophic Ponds at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York	Ying Liu	Brooklyn College of City U of New York

Technical Session 2 : Environment

Session Chair: TBD

Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor

14:00-18:00, Saturday Afternoon, June 17, 2017

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited	A threatened ocean – curriculum development related to marine pollution	Prof. Hans-Uwe Dahms	Kaohsiung Medical University

2-1	Effective Inhibiting Effect on Nitrogen Leaching in a Field Wood-chip Bioretention System	Zhexi Wan	Tongji University
2-2	Genotoxic potency ranking of particulate matter from biomass, coal and diesel fuel combustion	Richard Gminski	Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
2-3	GIS-based Analysis of Groundwater Quality in Saipan, CNMI, USA	Yuming Wen	University of Guam
2-4	Sustainable use of piggery waste in Micronesia with a focus on energy production	Joseph Rouse	University of Guam
2-5	Health Impacts of Occupational Exposure on Workers Exposed to Petroleum Wastes	Malik Hayat	COMSATS University, Pakistan
2-6	Adsorption of Sulfamethoxazole on Nanoporous Carbon Derived from Metal-Organic Frameworks	yuxin Li	Dalian University of Technology
2-7	Fe-MOF derived Ferrous Hierarchically Porous Carbon used as EF Cathode for PFOA Degradation	Xiaoyu Liu	Dalian University of Technology
2-8	Fabrication and Photoelectrochemical Performance of Si Nanowire Photoelectrode Structured with Quantum Size Surface	Shiyi Yu	Dalian University of Technology, China
2-9	Study of Performance of Modified Oyster Shell for Phosphorus Removal	Huan Wang	Dalian University of Technology
2-10	Concentration Response Functions for Air Pollution related Health Risk Assessment in South Korea	Jongsik HA	Korea Environment Institute
2-11	Study on Probability Estimation of Haze in Beijing Based Logistic Regression Model	Zhang Tian	North China Electric Power University, School of Mathematics and Physics

Invited Session 2 & Technical Session: Psychology

Session Chair: TBD

Star Hall (星辰厅), 2nd Floor

14:00-18:00, Monday Afternoon, June 19, 2017

No.	Paper Title	Author	Affiliation
Invited	How to help Chinese students cope emotional difficulties while studying in US	Prof. Zheya Jenny Yu	University of Pennsylvania
Invited	Eudaimonia: Wellbeing and innovation in knowledge intensive contexts	Dr Vidya Sagar Athota	The University of Notre Dame Australia
Invited	Schools play a key role in fostering well-being and resilience	Prof. David Osher	American Institutes for Research
16:15-16:30	Coffee Break		
16:30-16:45	Positive Well-being and Work–life Balance among UK Railway Staff	Jialin Fan	Cardiff University, United Kingdom
16:45-17:00	The possible psychological mechanism of salient strength training by increasing positive emotion of college students	Qiayun Sun	Wuxi Mental Health Center
17:00-17:15	A Novel Noninvasive Approach to Measuring Function and Fall Risk in Elderly People Using Wearable Sensor Technology	John Williams	UNC Wilmington
17:15-17:30	To apply and to develop more smart systems/technologies and biomimetics in helping the advancing in healthy and active aging	C. S. Chen	National Tsing Hua University
17:30-17:45	Research on the relationship among phone addiction, social anxiety and loneliness in high school students	Junlan Xu	the Sechond High School Attached to Beijing Normal University
17:45-18:00	The effect of study abroad experience on self-efficacy and private college stigma:socialisation degree as a moderator	Wei ling cai	Yango College
18:00-18:15	HOW THE DISABILITY WOMEN LIVE?: a study socio-psychology	Grace Mun Man Shum	University of Huelva

18:15-18:30	Factors of Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy among HIV+ Patients in Guangxi, China	Zhiwen Xiao	Valenti School of Communication University of Houston
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Part III Abstracts

Technical Session 1: Environment

ID: HOAC2017_10001

Paper Title: A Method to Determine the Margins of High Sea Ice Concentration Using AMSR-E passive microwave imagery

Name: Shugang Zhang

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Abstract

The margin of the sea ice with high sea ice concentration is a principal feature in micro-wave image and a hotspot in image recognition. A method for determining the margins is developed using the feature of dual-polarized brightness temperatures at 36.5 GHz and a new parameter (contrast ratio) is used in this paper. For the microwaves, the ratio of the horizontal-polarized emissivity to the vertical-polarized emissivity is approximately equal to the ratio between horizontal-polarized and vertical-polarized brightness temperatures of sea surface, which called as the dual-polarized emissivity ratio in this study. It is found that the dual-polarized emissivity ratio of sea ice with nearly 100% sea ice concentration in Arctic at 36.5 GHz band has a value ranged between 0.92 and 0.96, as shown by satellite-observed data in figure of horizontal-polarized brightness temperature versus vertical-polarized brightness temperature. From open water to sea ice covered area, the contrast-ratio can show the changing features of the dual-polarized brightness temperature at 36.5 GHz. The contrast ratio rapidly changes at the ice margins and its gradient appears an extreme value when the ratio changes around 0.92. This extreme value is examined by the ice concentration calculated by the MODIS data. And the results indicate that the threshold ratio coincides with the contour line of 96% sea ice concentration. So the parameter of contrast ratio could be used to determine the position of margins in microwave image.

ID: HOAC2017_10002

Paper Title: Research of Hydrochemical properties of Hyporheic zone along the WeiHe River in Shanxi segment

Name: Nan Zhang

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Abstract

By sampling the undercurrent belts of riverfront, shoal and riverbed at Xia-nyang, Xi'an, Lintong and Huaxian in Weihe basin of Shaanxi province in the summer and winter of 2014 and analyzed the water chemical character through Piper trilinear chart, This thesis has come to the following conclusions: (1) PH in shoal range from 7.42 to 7.98, and in riverfront, the average is 7.58, present alkaline. The TDS in riverfront is higher than that of river water, it range from 506.5 to 824, 616.06 mg.L⁻¹ in average. (2) All of the water at riverfront, shoal and riverbed under the influence of carbonate. The concentration of ionic concentration at shoal is between riverbed and river-front, by contrast, it close to riverfront. This result means the shoal recharged by both surface and river water, and the groundwater recharge is more conspicuous than surface water. Besides, from upstream to downstream, the two kinds of main ions (HCO₃⁻ and Ca²⁺) have little change in the same river, it related to the such factors as river evaporation, the exchange interaction of surface and underground water and so on.

ID: HOAC2017_10005

Paper Title: Rainfall and vertical velocity characteristics from drop size and fall velocity spectra observed by Parsivel disdrometers

Name: DONG KYUN KIM

Affiliation: Atmospheric Environmental Research Institute, Pukyong National University

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Abstract

During a summer monsoon season each year, severe weather phenomena caused by front, mesoscale convective systems, or typhoons often occur in the southern Korean Peninsula where is mostly comprised of complex high mountains. These areas play an important role in controlling formation, amount, and distribution of rainfall. As precipitation systems move over the mountains, they can develop rapidly and produce localized heavy rainfall. Thus observational analysis in the mountainous areas is required for studying terrain effects on the rapid rainfall development and its microphysics. We performed intensive field observations using two S-band operational weather radars around Mt. Jiri (1950 m ASL) during summertime on June and July in 2015-2016. Observations of drop size distribution (DSD) from Parsivel disdrometer and vertical velocity (w component) from ultrasonic anemometers were analyzed for Typhoon Chanhom on 12 July 2015 and the heavy rain event on 1 July 2016. During the heavy rain event, a dual-Doppler radar analysis using Jindo radar and Gunsan radar was also conducted to examine 3-D wind fields and vertical structure of reflectivity in these areas. For examining up-/downdrafts in the windward or leeward side of Mt. Jiri, we developed a new scheme technique to estimate vertical velocities (w) from drop size and fall velocity spectra of Parsivel disdrometers at different stations. Their comparison with the w values observed by the 3D anemometer showed quite good agreement each other. The Z histogram with regard to the estimated w was similar to that with regard to rain rate (R), indicating that Parsivel-estimated w is quite reasonable for classifying strong and weak rain, corresponding to updraft and downdraft, respectively. Mostly, positive w values (upward) were estimated in heavy rainfall at the windward side (D1 and D2). Negative w values (downward) were dominant even during large rainfall at the leeward side (D4). For D1 and D2, the upward w percentages were larger than the downward w percentages. At the leeward side, the downward w percentages were larger than the upward at D4. Importantly,

this suggests that rainfall with $R > 10$ mm hr⁻¹ at the leeward side was more associated by negative w -components of winds. Therefore, we confirmed the possibility of w (up/downdraft) estimation from Parsivel disdrometer observations and a quantitative contribution of w in orographic precipitation, roughly. In addition, the rain rate, radar reflectivity and vertical velocity characteristics are all related to the size and fall velocity spectra distributions from Parsivel. The vertical velocities contributed to the orographic precipitation development and dissipation and they clearly showed different values with R variation between the windward side and leeward side.

ID: CSWCER2017_10004

Paper Title: Speciation and Mobility of Phosphate in the Eutrophic Ponds at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York
he Eutrophic Ponds at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York

Name: Ying Liu

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Abstract

The water system at the Prospect Park ponds of Brooklyn, NY has been receiving chronic loads of phosphorus (P) from the municipal water since the mid '90s. High levels of sediment P resulted from the chronic external input. The ponds are currently eutrophic with degraded water quality. In this study the distribution and speciation of P within the water column was studied within the dynamic flow and in lake sediment were investigated for P fractionation and their potential to release. The dominant form of P in the water was found to be soluble reactive phosphate (SRP) and the temporal change of SRP indicated significant internal loading from the sediment during late summer enhanced by the algal bloom through different processes. P bound to Fe-hydroxides was found to be the dominant form of P in the sediment. Both external and internal P pools are important and should be taken into consideration for restoration plans.

Technical Session 2: Environment

ID: EPPH2017_10003

Paper Title: Effective Inhibiting Effect on Nitrogen Leaching in a Field Wood-chip Bioretention System

Name: Zhexi Wan

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Abstract

Bioretention systems designed to manage stormwater have serious problems with ni-trogen leaching. The addition of wood chips could effectively address this problem in the laboratory bioretention experiments. The ability of these systems to transform and remove different nitrogen species, however, was not well studied in field condition. Here we reported a wood-chip bioretention system that received elevated runway run-off. The fate and accumulation of different nitrogen species are analyzed in detail. The results indicated that the wood-chip bioretention system could have little nitrogen leaching even in complicated rainfall events. In addition to the accumulation of partic-ulate organic nitrogen in the media, most of the nitrogen was finally converted to ni-trate. The nitrate removal was mainly through denitrification in both dry and wet period and was comprehensively affected by antecedent dry period, antecedent rainfall depth and outflow rate. Overall, this study demonstrated the effectiveness of wood chips in inhibiting the nitrogen leaching in field bioretention system, and suggested complexity of the nitrogen removal process in the presence of wood chips.

ID: EPPH2017_10007

Paper Title: Genotoxic potency ranking of particulate matter from biomass, coal and diesel fuel combustion

Name: Richard Gminski

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Abstract

Background. Anthropogenic activities are the major cause

of environmental air pollution. In Germany, exhaust gases given out by motor vehicles and the burning of fossil fuels have been identified as the main source of particulate matter (PM), whereby biomass combustion is now considered to be one of the principle contributors for PM (nearly 50% of PM10). PM in air pollution is associated with an increased risk of various diseases, but especially with lung cancer. This study focuses on comparison of the genotoxic risks of PM produced during beech wood burning (WSPbeech; aerodynamic diameter: 0.4 – 1 µm) with the references materials coal fly ash (CFA BCR-038; aerodynamic diameter: 10 µm) and diesel particulate matter (DPM SRM-2975; aerodynamic diameter: 1.6 µm).

Methods. Quantitative analysis of PAH and heavy metals of PM was carried out by High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and ICP-MS; microstructures and spectroscopic characteristics with respect to particle size and shape by TEM analysis. Double-strand DNA (ds-DNA) damage induced by WSPbeech, CFA and DPM were assessed by the DNA alkaline unwinding assay (DAUA) using human lung epithelial cells A549.

Results. PAH and heavy metal levels were highest in WSPbeech (2458 mg/kg and 14059 mg/kg, respectively). After 24-h exposure of A549 human lung cells to WSPbeech (LOAEL 30 µg/cm³), CFA (10 µg/cm³) and DPM (LOAEL 10 µg/m³), genotoxic effects were found in a concentration-dependent manner. The particles also induced cytotoxic effects.

Conclusion. The three investigated PMs induced DNA damage in human lung cells to a similar extent. In terms of genotoxicity, the ranking from most toxic to least toxic was DPM, CFA and WSPbeech. Therefore, with knowledge of the genotoxic potential of the investigated PM, developing strategies to reduce PM air pollution must be given the highest public health priority worldwide.

ID: EPPH2017_10009

Paper Title: GIS-based Analysis of Groundwater

Quality in Saipan, CNMI, USA

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Abstract

The main purpose of the research aimed to create a GIS based model for processing, visualization and analysis of the groundwater quality data in Saipan, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), USA. In order to address the purpose, a Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) based GIS model has been created to process the ground water quality data spatially and temporally. The model can be applied to visualize and analyze water quality data, and identify deficient wells with contaminants more straightforward. The model can be employed to represent any contaminant in any well temporally, and any contaminant for all wells in any specific time. The information and results from the research can be utilized to combine with other information such as land cover and/or land use change, climate change, population dynamics and health data to evaluate whether there is relationship between land cover change and/or human induced activities and water quality in Saipan, impacts of climate change, particularly extreme climate events such as typhoons and droughts on water quality, and how water quality affects human health and ecosystems in Saipan, CNMI.

ID: EPPH2017_10010

Paper Title: Sustainable use of piggery waste in Micronesia with a focus on energy production

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Abstract

In Micronesia, pig farming is a common practice. Households may have one to three animals for personal use and sometimes as many as ten. The greater the density of livestock, the greater the excess of manure becomes beyond that which can be incorporated into the local environment. With proper management, though, manure

can be used as a fertilizer or soil conditioner for enhanced crop production. Another value that can be drawn from the manure is that of biogas production, though this activity has often been written off as being too difficult for remote locations lacking technical support, or for small-scale operations where the capital expense would be prohibitive. Results of field surveys on the main island of Pohnpei State revealed considerable progress in applying composting practices for constructive use of pig waste by NGOs. In addition, over the past three years 25 household-scale anaerobic digesters have been installed with assistance from a Chinese Aid project that would not otherwise have been possible. However, in Yap State, much less progress has been made mainly due to cultural concerns, including some hesitation in allowing for input from a foreign government. Conversations with the local Yapese, though, revealed a great interest in making progress in this area with some first fruits of their entrepreneurial spirit already evident. Of unique interest was the discovery of the ruins of a digester at a defunct piggery that incorporated a clever arrangement biogas collection and treatment of digester effluent using hydroponics in one compact framework. It is hoped that this discovery may help to educate the local community and further encourage ecologically minded waste management on the island.

ID: EPPH2017_10013

Paper Title: Health Impacts of Occupational Exposure on Workers Exposed to Petroleum Wastes

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Abstract

In Pakistan automobile industry flourishing very fast and due to these automobile workshops also increasing with same rate. Wide range of petroleum products used in automobiles workshops. Wastes from these automobile workshops cause negative impact on human health especially on the workers working in the automobile workshop. Wastes generated from automobile workshops

consist of different petroleum fractions which are mostly organic in nature and bring persistent organic toxins in the environment, persistent organic pollutants are carcinogenic and mutagenic. On the basis of this background information this experiment was designed to study the exposed impact of these petroleum wastes on the workers working in the automobile workshop. We collect fifty blood samples from different workers working in the automobile workshops of the Abbottabad city. At the same time we collected information about their physical health, duration of working, how long they working in this field and age of the worker. We run the samples on the PerkinElmer Clarus gas chromatography (GC-HP600) coupled with a mass spectrometer (MS-HP600C) EI source. In the result we found significant higher concentration of different petroleum fractions in the maximum workers. There were about 20 different organic compounds found in blood samples of workers that are toxic to human health. Among these pollutants major compounds that are present in workers blood were hexadecane, heptadecane, 2, 6, 10, 15-tetramethyl, pentadecane, 2, 6, 10-trimethyl, heptadecane, heneicosane, octadecane and eicosane. Among these significant higher concentration of heptadecane, 2, 6, 10, 15-tetramethyl and octadecane was found in the blood. Highest concentrations of these chemicals were found in the works having age forty year or above. Our results revealed that no proper application of safety rules in the automobile workshops cause serious threat to the health of the workers. These chemicals fractions are the major cause of cancer, kidney and lever infection in the workers.

ID: EPPH2017_10014

Paper Title: Adsorption of Sulfamethoxazole on Nanoporous Carbon Derived from Metal-Organic Frameworks

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Abstract

Nanoporous carbon (NPC) with high surface area of 1379 m²/g and high proportion of micropore and mesopore

volume of 2.90 cm³/g was prepared by carbonization of metal-organic frameworks ZIF-8. The adsorption of NPC towards the representative sulfonamide antibiotics sulfamethoxazole (SMX) from aqueous solutions was explored, in comparison with powder active carbon (AC). The adsorption kinetics and isotherms showed that the maximum adsorption capacity (qm) of NPC toward SMX was 757 mg/g, around 2 times than that of AC adsorption. The high adsorption affinity of NPC was related to the high surface area and special mic/mesopore structure. The pore-filling mechanism as well as electrostatic interaction had important influence on the high adsorption of NPC. The results implied that nanoporous carbon derived from MOFs could remove the contaminants from aqueous solutions effectively, and would be a promising adsorbent for the removal of contaminants in the future.

ID: EPPH2017_10015

Paper Title: Fe-MOF derived Ferrous Hierarchically Porous Carbon used as EF Cathode for PFOA Degradation

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Abstract

Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is environmentally persistent, bioaccumulative, globally distributed and dangerous to human beings. thus, the degradation of PFOA with effective method remains further exploration. Here, an electro-Fenton (EF) system was studied for efficient PFOA degradation, and Where a new composite material ferrous hierarchically porous carbon (FHPC) prepared by high temperature activation of MIL-100 (Fe) was applied as the cathode, and 81.4% PFOA (Initial 50 mg/L) elimination was achieved at a low potential of -0.4 V (pH=7, 3 h). With the increasing of the activated temperature, the catalytic ability of the materials is decreasing because the reduced surface area reduced and the iron nanoparticles size enlarged. Moreover, the H₂O₂ and the •OH were also detected to confirm the dominating contribution of electro-Fenton mechanism in the PFOA degradation. Thus, this material could be used in efficient

heterogeneous EF technology for PFOA elimination.

ID: EPPH2017_10018

Paper Title: Fabrication and Photoelectrochemical Performance of Si Nanowire Photoelectrode Structured with Quantum Size Surface

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Abstract

Silicon semiconductor material has strong competitive in photocatalytic, but it is unstable in moist environment and aqueous solution as oxidized to insulative silicon dioxide on the surface. After the second etch on Si nanowires, quantum dots and nanopores are formed on most part of the surface which can stabilize the Si nanowires efficiently, and the hierarchical Si etched for 3 minutes on the first etch shows the best performance. Cyclic voltammetry measurements under xenon lamp irradiation demonstrates the current decline proportion fall off from 34% to 1.8% after 20 cycles, and the photocurrent raise to 4 times comparing with the original smooth nanowires, meanwhile, absorbancy rises obviously.

ID: EPPH2017_10021

Paper Title: Study of Performance of Modified Oyster Shell for Phosphorus Removal

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Abstract

The oyster shell was modified through ferric salt and aluminum salt, and the performance of modified oyster shell for phosphorus removal was examined. Results indicated that the adsorption processes of phosphorus by modified oyster shell were in conformity with Langmuir isothermal adsorption equation, while the relevant adsorption followed the second-order kinetic equation. The

theoretical saturated adsorption capacity of the modified oyster shell was 20-30 mg P (PO₄³⁻)/g, which was 5-folds higher than that of original oyster shell. Analysis of KCl-NaOH-HCl sequential extraction showed that the phosphorus speciation in saturated adsorbents was in the form of Ca-bound P, Al-bound P or Fe-bound P. More than 90% of phosphorus was removed with modified oyster shell from artificial wastewater, whereas only 41% was removed with original oyster shell.

ID: EPPH2017_10022

Paper Title: Concentration Response Functions for Air Pollution related Health Risk Assessment in South Korea

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Abstract

Air Pollution related Health Risk Assessment (AP-HRA) is an important tool for measuring the health impacts of air pollution. AP-HRA is already being used widely as an important reference in making air pollution policies. However, the absence of standard Concentration Response Functions (CRFs) which is a main component for AP-HRA could cause confusion amongst policy-makers. The purpose of this study is to tabulate the national standard CRFs for AP-HRA in South Korea. This study suggested a national standard CRFs for AP-HRA thorough systematic literature review and meta-analysis. The literature review was limited to the English language for epidemiological studies published from January 1980 to March 2016. The meta-analysis was conducted in assuming both fixed- and random-effects of CRFs. In addition, studies that reported AP-HRA in WHO, EC, and EPA were reviewed to compare the CRFs of South Korea to the recommended CRFs of WHO, EC, or EPA. Thirty-six studies were selected for the available CRFs to South Korea. And ninety-three CRFs were derived for meta-analysis. Finally, this study suggested a national standard CRFs for AP-HRA, divided into the following four criteria: air pollution, characteristic of exposure, the type of health impact, and age group. The importance of this study is that it is the first

Korean CRFs standards for AP-HRA.

ID: EPPH2017_10026

Paper Title: Study on Probability Estimation of Haze in Beijing Based Logistic Regression Model

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Abstract

The Logistic Regression Model of two categories is used to explore the relationship between haze and season, various meteorological factors such as air pressure, temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, wind direction and so on. Among all the factors, the relative humidity is best related to haze and season is in the second place. The odds of haze in winter is 17.87 times bigger than that in summer, 3.99 times bigger than that in spring. The odds of haze would increase by 48 percent averagely when the relative humidity increase by 10 percent.

Technical Session: Psychology

ID: CPPWb2017_10004

Paper Title: Positive Well-being and Work-life Balance among UK Railway Staff

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Abstract

Failure to manage the well-being and work-life balance of railway workers may result in an increased risk to train safety and employees' health. This article reports the findings of a study that measured positive well-being and work-life balance, and identified the factors affecting these among UK railway staff. On the whole, staff who perceived high levels of control and support had a better work-life balance and an increased sense of well-being. A positive personality was associated with positive well-being both at work and outside of work.

Abstract

Positive psychology as a new psychological research field dates back to the late of 20th century in the United States. The main research of positive psychology is positive emotional experience and positive personality traits of human beings. It uses relatively mature and effective experiment and measurement methods to research into positive aspects such as human development potential and virtue. Currently, the most influential theory of positive emotion is the broaden-and-build theory proposed by Fredrickson. As one of the core research fields of positive psychology, character strengths is defined as positive traits reflected in such levels as the individual cognition, emotion, behavior etc. Salient strengths stand out among all the individual positive traits. This research choosing college students as subjects is divided into two parts. In the first part, a random selection of 280 students from a local vocational technology institute were asked to complete the Positive and Negative Scale questionnaires so as to do research on positive emotion of the current college students. In the second part, two classes made up of 36 freshmen each at this same institute were selected at random. A case-control study was employed, namely salient strengths training group and control group. The 2×2 mix model design aims to observe whether the positive emotion of the college student is improved as well as the function of dimensions of the broaden-and-build theory in the changes of the subjects' positive emotion. The

ID: CPPWb2017_10010

Paper Title: The possible psychological mechanism of salient strength training by increasing positive emotion of college students

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measuring instruments used in this research included Positive and Negative Scale compiled in 1998 by Watson D, Clark LA and Tellegen A to assess positive emotion and negative emotion of the subjects, a computer used to measure the classic stroop effect to evaluate the cognitive behavior instruction, Peer Relation Satisfaction Scale compiled by Wei Yunhua to evaluate the peer relation and Satisfaction With Life Scale compiled by Diener to evaluate the satisfaction of life of the subjects. Results of research reveal: (1) The result of a large scale of survey shows the current college students' positive emotions are generally lower than negative emotions. (2) After six weeks' salient strength training, the participants' after-test positive emotion score (M=33.86) was significantly higher than the positive emotion before measurement (M=31.18). There is a significantly difference between the salient strength training group and placebo group. (3) During the six weeks of training, the working point of positive emotion is the third week; and the working point of negative emotion is the sixth week. (4) As for the dimension of the broaden-and-build theory, the working point of the accuracy of the stroop effect is the second week; the working point of the reaction time of the stroop effect is the third week; the working point of peer relation is the sixth week; and the working point of the satisfaction of life is the fifth week. The main findings of this study are as follows: (1) At present college students' positive emotions are generally lower than negative emotions, so necessary training is needed to improve the college students' positive emotions. (2) After six weeks' salient strengths training, college students' positive emotions can be effectively increased. (3) After six weeks' salient strengths training, the dimensions of the broaden-and-build theory, including the accuracy and reaction time of the stroop effect, peer relation, satisfaction with life significantly improve. It means salient strengths training can effectively improve the cognitive behavior instruction, broaden the personal construct resources and elevate the satisfaction of life. (4) Salient strengths training increases positive emotion through peer relation as an intervening variable affects the final changes in positive emotion. This means salient strengths training can partly verified the model of the broaden-and-build theory.

ID: HAAC2017_10008

Paper Title: THE FRAMEWORK OF A NOVEL APPROACH FOR THE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOVEMENT FOR CLINICAL PURPOSES

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Abstract

THE FRAMEWORK OF A NOVEL APPROACH FOR THE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOVEMENT FOR CLINICAL PURPOSES

Mark E. Williams, MD 1,3

John C. C. Williams AB (chem) 2

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(2) Senior Undergraduate Student, University of North Carolina at Wilmington

(3) Co-Founder, LifeGait, Inc.

Recent technological advances have led to the development of small wearable microelectronic sensors (accelerometers) that detect motion, gravitational acceleration, and velocity with six degrees of freedom (forward-backward, up-down, and side-to-side plus rotational vectors). We have used these motion sensors to create new analytical tools called biokinetographs (BKGs). BKGs allow for more precise screening, diagnosing, monitoring, assessment and predicting of function of elderly people as they ambulate using sophisticated analysis of the unique electronic motion signature of each person. Remarkable visual differences in “functional walking signatures” are evident on the BKGs between fallers and non-fallers. This presentation will summarize our current efforts to translate this new technology into novel clinical and research tools for improving function, reducing injurious falls, and diagnosing orthopedic and neurological conditions for elderly people.

ID: HAAC2017_10013

Paper Title: To apply and to develop more smart

systems/technologies and biomimetics in helping the advancing in healthy and active aging

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Abstract

The recent constantly increasing senior to youth/baby ratio worldwide has generated an increasingly heavier burden on elderly welfare in many countries. It is more pronounced in China on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. Healthy and active aging in making the elderly more independent are more appropriate approaches in treating the pressing issues. Healthy and active aging can further encourage the elderly in making valuable contribution to our overall well-being

ID: PHC2017_10001

Paper Title: Research on the relationship among phone addiction, social anxiety and loneliness in high school students

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Abstract

Phone addiction causes significant social and psychological damage to people who excessively use of mobile phones. Rapid social rhythm, busy daily life, and complex interpersonal relationships make people, especially the student groups, increasing dependent on mobile phones, and also gradually changed their communication behavior. This paper used the way of psychological empirical study to investigate 220 students of a Beijing high school through the Mobile Phone Addiction Index, Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale and UCLA Loneliness Scale. The results showed that: (1) the ratio of phone addiction among phone users of high school students is about 17.95%, and it varies significantly from different school department; (2) there is no correlation between phone addiction and social anxiety; (3) there is a higher sense of loneliness in classmates who have phone

addiction. It can be seen that in the modern society, mobile phone has become the main way of social communication, and it has little effect on social anxiety. Loneliness is one of the main reasons for phone addiction of high school students. Therefore, this paper suggests that in the prevention of high school students rely on the phone, the school need to take a way to limit the time of students using the phone; and strengthening the intimate relationship among school, family and students can help to reduce phone addiction by lowing the loneliness of students.

ID: PHC2017_10005

Paper Title: The effect of study abroad experience on self-efficacy and private college stigma:socialisation degree as a moderator

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Abstract

Drawing from the activity theory perspective, this study has four objectives: first, to assess the effect of private college undergraduate student's study abroad experience on self-efficacy and private college stigma, respectively. Second, to test the mediating effect of undergraduate student's self-efficacy on the relationship between their study abroad experience and stigma. Finally, to explore the moderating effect of undergraduate student's socialisation degree on the relationship between their study abroad experience and self-efficacy. This research involved a survey, comprised of questionnaires concerning study abroad experience from 500 undergraduates. Results indicated that undergraduate student's study abroad experience was positively related to focus on self-efficacy and negatively related to identity stigma as a private college student, respectively, and self-efficacy partially mediated the relationship between study abroad experience and private college stigma. Furthermore, socialisation degree moderates the relationship between study abroad experience and self-efficacy, such that the relationship is stronger when undergraduate student with the higher

socialisation degree. Finally, the limitations of the research are discussed and suggestions for further research are proposed.

ID: PHC2017_10006

Paper Title: HOW THE DISABILITY WOMEN LIVE?: a study socio-psychology

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Abstract

The results of this report are a part of a wider research whose aim is to study the living conditions on handicapped women. We are trying to find out if this handicap has a special

incidence in the appearance of discrimination and violence against women. And all that starting from the idea that we work in special contexts where prejudices and stereotypes are

the basic of discriminating and violent situations, which affect negatively the handicapped people. We have interviewed 75 women with physical handicaps in Andalucía, Galicia and Madrid, Spain. We make used objective and subjective indicators, as well in order to know how these characteristic women suffer, not only in their social and to access a job, but also on the way, such as how they live on their identity, their self conception and self-love, etc. The discourses arisen from these interviews were grouped according to the function of those referred either to expressions of the different forms of

discrimination or to the context of work.

ID: PHC2017_10000

Paper Title: Factors of Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy among HIV+ Patients in Guangxi, China

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Abstract

This study collected data from 2987 people living with HIV in China and employed logistic regression to examine the factors that predict medication adherence among these participants. A total of 2146 (72.1%) participants were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). And 1388 patients (64.7%) did not miss any medication dose. Marital status ((OR=1.60, 95% CI: (1.01-2.55)), duration of receiving ART ((OR=2.11, 95% CI: (1.19-3.73)), ever use of synthetic drugs ((OR=2.98, 95% CI: (1.61- 5.50)), medication-specific social support ((OR =1.45, 95% CI: (1.01-2.08)), some reasons for missing medication doses, including “busy with other things” (OR=3.13, 95% CI: (1.66-5.91), “Just forgot to take it” (OR=6.38, 95% CI: (2.77-14.71)), and “in a bad mood” (OR=4.54, 95% CI: (2.78-7.41), were significant predictors of medication adherence among HIV-infected individuals who were receiving ART in Guangxi, China. Findings of the current study have practical implications for HIV treatment and interventions that focus on the factors associated with medication adherence.

Part V Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizing Committee:

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

Materials Provided by the Presenters:

- PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration for each Presentation:

- Regular Oral Session: 10-15 Minutes for each Presentation(5 minutes for Q&A)
- Invited Speech: 40-45 Minutes (5 minutes for Q&A)

Part VI Hotel Information

About Hotel

Zhejiang Media Hotel (Hangzhou) (浙江梅地亚宾馆) is an international four star standard hotel in Hangzhou. The hotel stands in the downtown business district in Hangzhou, 200 meters away from the famous West Lake. It is 13km from the airport and 3km from the railway station. The Media hotel is a 4 star facilities hotel with 200 rooms including standard double rooms, business rooms and suites, all equipped with a full range of facilities- IDD, DDD, color TV (with in room movies and some Satellite channel access) and central air-conditioning.

Address: 18, Changsheng Road (No. 203 Qingchun Lu), Hangzhou
杭州市上城区长生路 18 号

URL: <http://www.zjmediahotel.com/about5.html>

TEL: 0571-87918888

FAX: 0571-87911233

Email: zj-media@163.com

Transportation

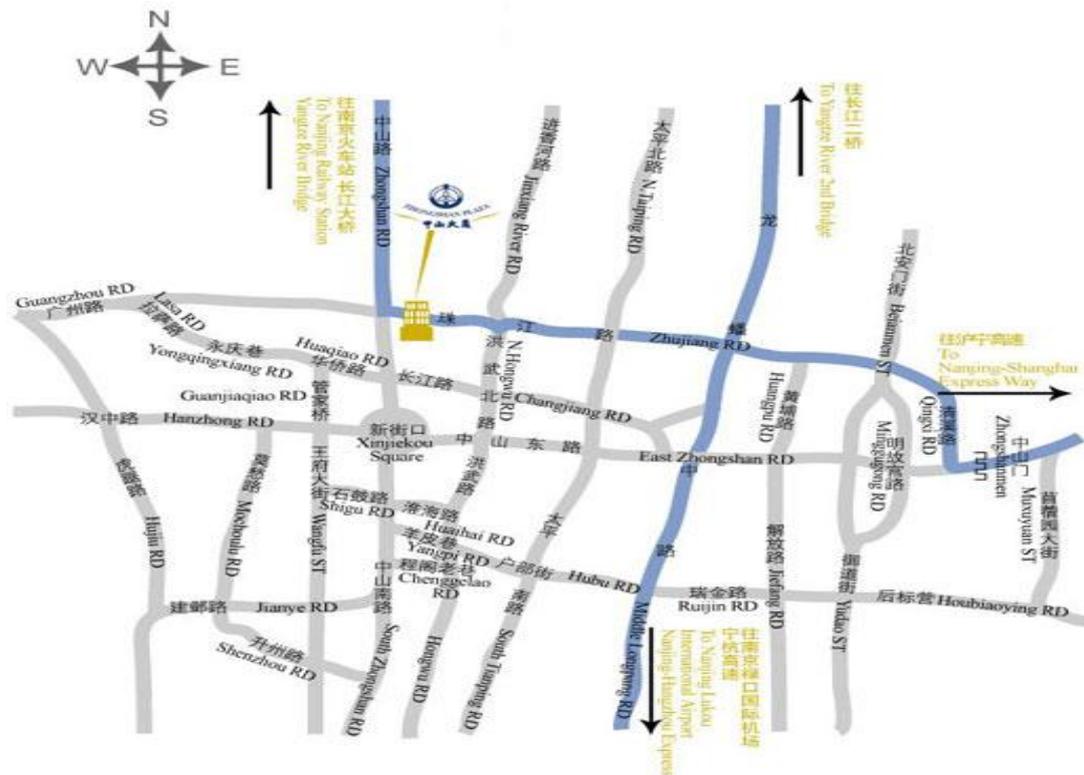
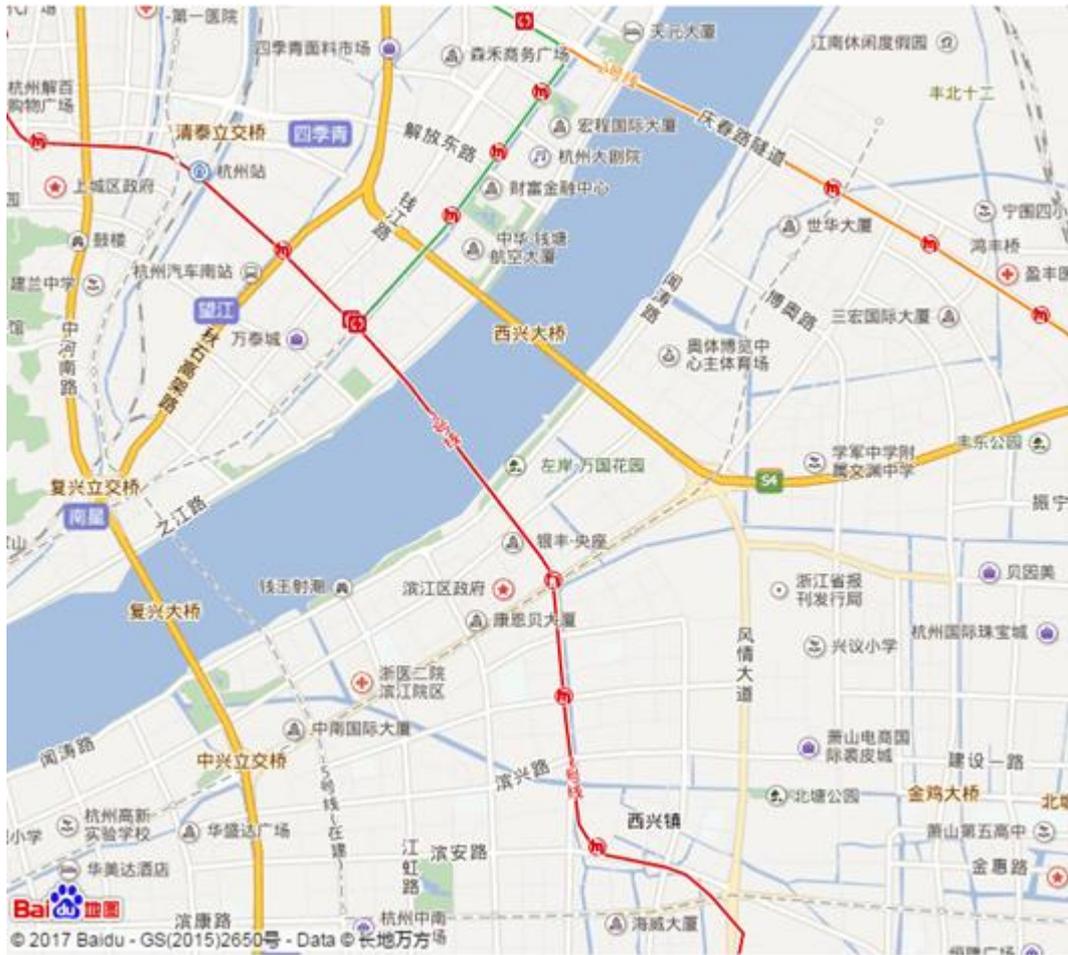
Direct Bus Line: No. 4, No. 230, No. 287, No. 290, No. 155

Direct Subway Line: Line No. 1 at Longxiangqiao Station

Hangzhou International Airport: Driving distance of 28.7 km (about 54 minutes)

Hangzhou Railway Station: Driving distance of 3.4 km (about 10 minutes)

Hangzhou East Railway Station: Driving distance of 7.9 km (about 25 minutes)



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