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Contents

Book of Abstracts Proceedings

Osaka February 2023 International Conference on "Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities"

AF RESEARCH CENTER

Proceedings of the Osaka February 2023 International Conference on "Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities"

Disclaimer

Osaka February 2023
International Conference on "Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities"

CORE VALUES

• Inclusiveness and affirmative action

• Promoting the academic and research ethics

• Promoting the individual rights to learning, growth, opportunity and privacy

• Compliance with higher standards of research ethics

• Nurturing and sponsoring positivity in all areas of conduct

• Transparency and trust in all means of conduct

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- Society For Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities
- Society For Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences
- Society For Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Adrina

"AF RESEARCH CENTER" is a platform that thrives to support the worldwide scholarly community to analyze the role played by the multidisciplinary innovations for the betterment of human societies. It also encourages academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from various disciplines to come together and share their ideas about how they can make all the disciplines interact in an innovative way and to sort out the way to minimize the effect of challenges faced by the society. All the research work presented in this conference is truly exceptional, promising, and effective. These researches are designed to target the challenges that are faced by various sub-domains of the Society For Business, Economics, Social Science & Humanities, Society For Engineering & Technology, Computer, Basic & Applied Sciences, Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences.

I would like to thank our honorable scientific and review committee for giving their precious time to the review process covering the papers presented in this conference. I am also highly obliged to the participants for being a part of our efforts to promote knowledge sharing and learning. We as scholars make an integral part of the leading educated class of the society that is responsible for benefitting the society with their knowledge. Let's get over all sorts of discrimination and take a look at the wider picture. Let's work together for the welfare of humanity for making the world a harmonious place to live and making it flourish in every aspect. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Adrina

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Venue: Hotel MyStays Shin-Osaka Conference Center Japan
February 11-12, 2023

Time: Registration & Kit Distribution (09:00– 09:30 am)

Day: Saturday
Date: February 11, 2023

09:30 am – 10:00 am	Introduction of Participants
10:00 am – 10:15 am	Inauguration and Opening address
10:15 am – 10:30 am	Grand Networking Session

Tea/Coffee Break (10:30 - 11:00 am)

DAY 01 (February 11, 2023)

First Presentation Session (11:00 am – 11:30 am)

Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Nur Sabila Soraya Amalina	Investigating the Intention to Revisit Taiwan Halal Tourism	ABSH-FEB23-101
Jun-He Yang	The Prediction of Financial Crisis in the Real Estate and Construction	OSKAFA-FEB23-102B

Track B: Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences

Second Presentation Session (11:30 am – 01:00 pm)

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Wei-Hsuan Hsu	Effect of Mir-148a-3p from Porcine Fallopian Tube on Porcine Oocytes for Developmental Competence	CMH-FEB23-P101
Wen-Chi Hsu	Effects of Different Sugars and Cryoprotectants on the Semen Quality of Frozen-Thawed Taiwan Indigenous Boar Semen	CMH-FEB23-P102
Kai-Xuan Liu	Effects of Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens PMB05 Conditioned Medium on Porcine Embryos	CMH-FEB23-P103

Track B: Medical, Medicine & Health Sciences

Presenter Name	Manuscript Title	Paper ID
Yu-Jie Chang	Effects of Adding Organic Acids in Diets on Growth Performance of Weaned Piglets	CMH-FEB23-P104
Yen Fenga & Shao-yu Peng	Effects of Conditioned Medium from Porcine Endometrial Mesenchymal Stem Cells on the Parthenogenetically-Activated Oocytes	CMH-FEB23-P105 & P106
Kyungin Cheon	Ontology Development of Adolescent Stress	CMH-FEB23-P107

Closing Ceremony & Lunch (01:00 pm – 02:00 pm)

PARTICIPANTS REGISTERED AS LISTENER\OBSERVER

The following Scholars/ practitioners who don't have any paper presentation, however they will attending the conference as delegates & observers.

Official ID: CMH-FEB23-P108
Bo Am Seo
Yonsei University Korea

Official ID: BASAC-FEB23-101A
Ezra Sasson
Israel

Official ID: SIN-2223-101MA
Abdulateef Aregbe
Community Hospital Network, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

CONFERENCE DAY 02 (FEBRUARY 12, 2023)

Second day of conference will be specified for touristy. Relevant expenses are borne by Individual him/herself.

TRACK A

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Investigating the Intention to Revisit Taiwan Halal Tourism

Nur Sabila Soraya Amalina[1*], Kevin Foggy Delu[2]

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The global Muslim population continues rise. Aware of the growing Muslim community, the Taiwanese government is beginning to focus on this issue by constructing several Muslim-friendly facilities and constantly learning strategies to attract vast Muslim travellers. Therefore, in order to continue increasing Muslim tourist arrival to Taiwan, Muslim tourist revisit intention is the desired behavioural outcome and is one of the measurements of loyalty. While there were many studies on revisit intention, a study in Muslim tourist revisit intention is lacking in the existing literature. This conceptual study aims to examine the impact of word-of-mouth and destination image on Muslim tourist revisit intention, by using the decision-making model of the TPB (attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control). This study will use quantitative method and self-administered survey of about 350 tourists. The target respondent for this study will include all Inbound Muslim Travelers who visit Taiwan during the survey period. Data collection will be conducted in the most favoured destination in Taiwan including Taipei city, Kaohsiung city, and Taichung city.

Keywords: Muslim Tourism, Theory of Planned Behavior

The Prediction of Financial Crisis in the Real Estate and Construction

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The real estate industry deals with land and buildings by engagement in the businesses related to the development, construction, operation and management of real estate, and is a comprehensive industry involving a variety of economic activities. Construction is also a market industry with engagement in activities such as civil engineering, housing construction and equipment installation activities and others, and is the main source of fixed assets in the national economy. Both the real estate and construction industries have investments in fixed assets, and in this study the two industries will be treated as a whole. The real estate and construction industries are characterized by high balance sheet ratios, long operating cycles, and low regulatory capital ratios, all of which make them prone to financial crises. Therefore, the development of a predictive model for financial crises of listed companies in the real estate and construction industries is of great significance. There is a real need for the promotion of sustainable management in these industries. The research sample for this study was data from 257 companies in the real estate and construction industries listed on the A-share market in China. The data, collected between 2011 and 2020, were retrieved from the securities data website and used to reconstruct an array of financial evaluation indicators, such as profitability, operating ability, solvency, growth capacity, cash flow, and Dupont analyses, on a quarterly basis. Linear Regression was used for attribute selection and the RF (Random Forest) algorithm was used to build a predictive model for financial crises. The model was tested for six indicators of Recall, F1 Score, FP Rate, FN Rate, ROC Area, and Accuracy. The final results showed that the RF (Random Forest) algorithm gave the best predictive performance, with an accuracy of over 93% when the prediction model was divided into two categories (normal and loss). The accuracy of the model was still more than 90% when the prediction was divided into three categories (normal, loss, and company delisting). The validity of the predictive model for financial crises of the real estate and construction industries was verified based on the Random Forest algorithm.

Keywords: Financial Crisis, Random Forest, Attribute Selection, Predictive Mode

TRACK B

MEDICAL, MEDICINE & HEALTH SCIENCES

Effect of MIR-148a-3P from Porcine Fallopian Tube on Porcine Oocytes for Developmental Competence

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MicroRNAs are small post-transcriptional regulatory molecules that can binding to their specific mRNA receptor, directly degrading mRNA or inhibiting its translation, and are the important regulator of oocyte development. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate the effect of miRNA addition on the subsequent development of parthenogenetically activated pig embryos, in order to find out the optimal amount of miRNA addition and improve the in vitro culture environment of embryos.Sow ovaries were obtained from an abattoir and transported to the laboratory in a thermos maintained. Follicular fluid was aspirated using an 18-gauge needle. Cumulus-oocyte complexes (COCs) were collected by a hand-made glass needle. miR-148a-3p is secreted by porcine fallopian tube stem cells. During the in vitro maturation, 50, 70, and 100 nM of miR-148a-3p were added. After 44 hours of in vitro maturation, evaluate the maturation rate, select mature oocytes for parthenogenetic activation, and culture them in PZM-3 for 7 days. This experiment was performed x 3 replicates for statistical analysis. After the experiment, the results showed that qPCR was used to detect the gene expression of oocytes in the in vitro maturation stage, and it was confirmed that the miRNA added to the maturation medium acted on the COCs. Adding miR-148a-3p at the concentration of 50, 70, and 100 nM in the stage of in vitro maturation had no significant effect on the maturation rate of porcine oocytes, but the rates of 4-cells（70.6 ± 5.3 % vs. 87.3 ± 3.7 %）, 8-cells（49.4 ± 3.8 % vs. 80.7 ± 5.1 %）and blastocysts（8.5 ± 1.5 % vs. 23.7 ± 1.3 %）were all significantly higher than that of the control group. miR-148a-3p were predicted to target the gene Cepb1. Cpeb1 an upstream gene in the MAPK pathway, control oocyte growth and follicular development, and adjust the stability and translation of mRNA in oocytes

Keywords: Blastocysts, Mirna, Oocytes, Porcine

Effects of Different Sugars and Cryoprotectants on the Semen Quality of Frozen-Thawed Taiwan Indigenous Boar Semen

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Most of the current pig frozen semen extender formula is based on the LEY formula of lactose-egg yolk, but there is no perfect formula for the frozen semen extender of Taiwan indigenous boar semen. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate the effect of adding different sugars and cryoprotectants in the extender on the quality of boar sperm frozen-thawed. Fresh boar semen was collected from six mature Taiwan indigenous boars. Only samples with more than 70% motility sperm and more than 80% morphologically normal sperm were used for this experiment. Use of different groups of sugars and cryoprotectants during semen cryopreservation. Experiment 1 was 10% Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) group, 20% centrifuged egg yolk (CEY)group, and 20% fresh egg yolk (EY) group, experiment 2 was trehalose(300mM) group and lactose (305mM) group. After frozen-thawed, sperm motility, viability, and spermatozoa movement parameters were examined. The results of experiment 1 showed that the groups supplemented with 10% LDL ($64.0 \pm 7.0\%$ and $71.0 \pm 7.0\%$) and 20% EY ($65.0 \pm 12.0\%$ and $75.0 \pm 8.0\%$) had no significant difference in motility and viability, but were significantly higher in the added 20% CEY group ($30.0 \pm 9.0\%$ and $44.0 \pm 9.0\%$), and then the 10% LDL group progressive ($50.7 \pm 4.7\%$) and Straightness (STR) ($87.0 \pm 2.9\%$) were significantly higher than the other two groups. The results of experiment 2 showed that there was no significant difference in the in motility and viability of the addition of lactose ($69.0 \pm 3.0\%$ and $74.0 \pm 6.0\%$) and trehalose ($65.0 \pm 3.0\%$ and $69.0 \pm 3.0\%$) and then the trehalose group ($54.6 \pm 2.9\%$) had significantly higher progressive than the lactose group ($46.4 \pm 1.6\%$). Although the results showed that there was no significant difference in the motility and viability of the EY group and the LDL group, EY has a higher risk of microbial contamination and the particulate matter in it has a negative impact on frozen semen. 10% LDL and trehalose can have better semen quality after semen freezing and thawing compared with other groups.

Keywords: Boar Semen, Cryoprotectants, Egg Yolk, Low-Density Lipoprotein, Sugars

Effects of Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens PMB05 Conditioned Medium on Porcine Embryos

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Antibiotic Growth Promoter (AGP) is added to the feed in most of the poultry breeding process, which leads to the widespread use of antibiotics. Abuse of antibiotics will not only make bacteria resistant to antibiotics, but also reduce the immunity of animals. It will cause the problem of antibiotic residues in the environment and animal products. In order to improve this problem, scholars began to study the replacement of AGP with organic acids or probiotics.This test was carried out by adding mixed organic acids. In this experiment, eighty three-breed weaned piglets were equally divided into four groups, with ten pigs in each group, and two repetitions were carried out. The experiment lasted for 4 weeks. The feed was divided into four groups, namely group C (basic diet), group T1 (without adding commercial organic acid), group T2 (group A adding 0.5% commercial mixed organic acid), group T3 (group B adding 0.5% commercial organic acid). The body weight of the pigs was recorded in the first week and the fourth week of the experiment. During the experiment, the feces scores of each group were recorded in the morning and afternoon of every Monday, Monday, and Thursday, and the number of pigs with diarrhea was recorded.The experimental results show that in the part of daily weight gain, T1 and T3 are higher than other groups; in the part of stool score, T2 is significantly higher than other groups ($P<0.05$); in the part of incidence of diarrhea, T2 is significantly higher than other groups ($P<0.05$).
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Keywords: Bacillus amyloliquefacien, Embryo development, Porcine

Effects of Adding Organic Acids in Diets on Growth Performance of Weaned Piglets

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Antibiotic Growth Promoter (AGP) is added to the feed in most of the poultry breeding process, which leads to the widespread use of antibiotics. Abuse of antibiotics will not only make bacteria resistant to antibiotics, but also reduce the immunity of animals. It will cause the problem of antibiotic residues in the environment and animal products. In order to improve this problem, scholars began to study the replacement of AGP with organic acids or probiotics.This test was carried out by adding mixed organic acids. In this experiment, eighty three-breed weaned piglets were equally divided into four groups, with ten pigs in each group, and two repetitions were carried out. The experiment lasted for 4 weeks. The feed was divided into four groups, namely group C (basic diet), group T1 (without adding commercial organic acid), group T2 (group A adding 0.5% commercial mixed organic acid), group T3 (group B adding 0.5% commercial organic acid). The body weight of the pigs was recorded in the first week and the fourth week of the experiment. During the experiment, the feces scores of each group were recorded in the morning and afternoon of every Monday, Monday, and Thursday, and the number of pigs with diarrhea was recorded.The experimental results show that in the part of daily weight gain, T1 and T3 are higher than other groups; in the part of stool score, T2 is significantly higher than other groups (P<0.05); in the part of incidence of diarrhea, T2 is significantly higher than other groups (P<0.05).

Keywords: Antibiotics, Growth Performance, Organic Acids, Weaned Piglets

Effects of Conditioned Medium from Porcine Endometrial Mesenchymal Stem Cells on the Parthenogenetically-Activated Oocytes

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Everyone experiences stress, but especially adolescents who lack the ability to cope with stress can have health problems such as depression, insomnia, overeating, and suicide due to stress. Adolescents are found to honestly express their daily lives and thoughts through social networks and form human relationships, so social data is considered suitable for grasping adolescents' thoughts.The core of big data such as social data is not the vast amount of data, but the value enerated from that data, and ontology is needed to collect and analyze such big data. Ontology is a system of structural relationships of certain words involved in   understanding abstract concepts or phenomena, a compatible tool for specifying terminology that b links human thoughts to information technology functions, and a framework for collecting and analyzing big data on topics of interest. Since stress has various definitions and adolescents have transitional characteristics, it is necessary to develop ontology as a tool for generating knowledge by systematically integrating various data to explain youth stress. The purpose of this study is to develop an ontology for collecting and analyzing social data related to youth stress in the form of unstructured text. Through this, structuring and organizing youth stress phenomena will enable an integrated understanding and provide basic data for mediating youth stress that can cause potential health problems.

Keywords: Endometrial Mesenchymal Stem Cells, In Vitro, Oocyte, Porcine

Ontology Development of Adolescent Stress

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Everyone experiences stress, but especially adolescents who lack the ability to cope with stress can have health problems such as depression, insomnia, overeating, and suicide due to stress. Adolescents are found to honestly express their daily lives and thoughts through social networks and form human relationships, so social data is considered suitable for grasping adolescents' thoughts. The core of big data such as social data is not the vast amount of data, but the value enerated from that data, and ontology is needed to collect and analyze such big data. Ontology is a system of structural relationships of certain words involved in   understanding abstract concepts or phenomena, a compatible tool for specifying terminology that b links human thoughts to information technology functions, and a framework for collecting and analyzing big data on topics of interest. Since stress has various definitions and adolescents have transitional characteristics, it is necessary to develop ontology as a tool for generating knowledge by systematically integrating various data to explain youth stress. The purpose of this study is to develop an ontology for collecting and analyzing social data related to youth stress in the form of unstructured text. Through this, structuring and organizing youth stress phenomena will enable an integrated understanding and provide basic data for mediating youth stress that can cause potential health problems

Keywords: Ontology Development of Adolescent Stress

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VISION

Our vision is to promote research excellence through networking platforms.