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*"HUMANISING MEDICAL EDUCATION:  
LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PANDEMIC"*

**ABSTRACT BOOK**

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## PNC193

THE ASSOCIATION OF LPA GENE COPY NUMBER VARIATION AND  
 APOLIPOPROTEIN E (APO E) GENE POLYMORPHISM IN YOUNG ACUTE  
 MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Iffah Irdhina Mohd Zamri<sup>1</sup>, Nor Zamzila Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Norlelawati A. Talib<sup>1</sup>, Nurul  
 Ashikin Muhammad Musa<sup>2</sup>, Aszrin Abdullah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine,  
 International Islamic University Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Basic Medical Sciences, Kulliyah of Medicine, International  
 Islamic University Malaysia

**Introduction:** Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) continues to be the principal cause of mortality and morbidity globally. In Malaysia, people are getting AMI at younger age compared to well-developed countries. LPA gene and Apo E genes exert important roles in the regulation of lipid metabolism, which contribute to the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and thus AMI. However, the association between these two genes in the pathogenesis of AMI have not yet been studied in the young populations. **Methods:** This study investigated the copy number variation (CNV) of LPA gene and Apo E gene polymorphism in 20 Young AMI patients and 20 controls. The DNA was extracted from the buffy coat. CNV of LPA gene detection was performed using digital PCR (dPCR) and Apo E was genotyped using multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based on the dual priming oligonucleotide. **Results:** There was no significant association between CNV of LPA gene and the polymorphism of Apo E gene with Young AMI patients. Although not statistically significant ( $p=0.459$ ), the gain of copy number was higher in Young AMI patients (25%) compared to healthy control (10%). The finding also showed that the E3/E3 was the most common genotype in all groups, followed by E3/E4 genotypes. Additionally, E4 allele in Young AMI patients was more frequent, 5(0.125) than E2 allele 3(0.075). **Conclusion:** Our preliminary result identified a higher copy number of LPA gene and E4 allele in patients with young AMI. This observation requires further evaluation.

## PNC195

EFFECT OF MUSIC INTERVENTION ON PAIN AND ANXIETY AMONG PATIENTS  
 UNDERGOING HERNIOPLASTY AND ABDOMINAL SURGERY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Muhammad Shamil Suhaimi<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad 'Adil Zainal Abidin<sup>2</sup> Islah Munjih Ab  
 Rashid<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM, Kuantan, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Community Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM

<sup>3</sup>Urology Unit, Department of General Surgery, Sultan Ahmad Shah Medical  
 Centre, IIUM, Kuantan, Malaysia

**Introduction:** Music intervention is a clinical and evidence-based use of musical instruments to improve patients' outcomes in a clinical setting. It has been used as a non-pharmacological alternative for analgesia. To date, there is only one review that examines the effect of music intervention on abdominal surgery (Dale 2020); however, there is no review to evaluate the effectiveness of music intervention in managing pain and anxiety in patients undergoing abdominal and hernia surgery specifically. **Objective:** To evaluate and identify evidence from RCTs regarding the use of perioperative music intervention for pain and anxiety management in abdominal and hernia surgery. **Methods:** Randomized and quasi-randomized trials that compared music interventions and standard care with standard care alone for reducing perioperative anxiety and pain in surgical patients undergoing abdominal surgery and inguinal hernia repair were included. Initial search terms of 'pain', 'anxiety', 'music', 'surgery', 'hernioplasty' and 'abdominal'—were used. All the papers underwent screening using Rob-2 Cochrane assessment tools to determine the risk of bias from the study and were classified as low, unclear, or high. **Results:** Eleven articles comprised of RCTs were included in this study. Five of the published papers were about operations involving hernial repair while six of them were regarding abdominal surgeries in adults. Out of the eleven studies included, eight studies showed significant differences of music intervention as compared to the control group. Ninety percent of the studies have a high risk overall of bias. **Conclusion:** Even though the majority of the RCTs demonstrate the benefits of music intervention, implementation of the intervention as an alternative to pharmacological therapy in clinical settings may need to be deliberate.