2019 2nd Asia Pacific Conference on Medical and Health Science (APCMHS 2019)
2019 2nd International Workshop on Bioinformatics and Bioengineering (IWBB 2019)
2019 3rd EBMEI International Conference on Education, Information and Management (EBMEI-EIM 2019)
2019 7th ICASS International Conference on Education Innovation, Sport Science and Health (EISSH 2019)

June 1-3, 2019, Seoul, South Korea

Conference Program Guide

Co-sponsored by
Information Engineering Research Institute, USA
Singapore Management and Sports Science Institute, Singapore
American Applied Sciences Research Institute, USA
Asia Pacific Environmental Science Research Center, Hong Kong

Technically co-sponsored by
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## Part II Detailed Technical Program

### Keynote Speeches

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Part III Hotel Information

Seoul, Korea

1. City Profile

Seoul, officially the Seoul Special City, is the capital and largest metropolis of South Korea. Located in the northwest part of South Korea, the geography consists of eight mountains as well as the Hangang River. It is the heart of Korea's culture and education as well as politics and economics.

Seoul has been a major settlement for over 2,000 years, with its foundation dating back to 18 BC when Baekje, one of the Three Kingdoms of Korea, established its capital in what is now south-east Seoul. It continued as the capital of Korea during the Joseon Dynasty and the Korean Empire.

The economics of Seoul began to develop rapidly since 1960s. Then Seoul hosted the 1986 Asian Games, 1988 Summer Olympic, 2002 FIFA world Cup and the 2010 G-20 Seoul summit. The city was named the World Design Capital for 2010 by the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design.

Today, Seoul is considered to be a leading global city, ranking among eighth in the Global Cities Index of 2012 and seventh in the Global Power City index of 2011. The metropolis is involved in many global affairs, exerting rising influence as the host of the fifth most international conferences worldwide in 2010. It is one of the world's top ten financial and commercial centers, home to major multinational conglomerates such as Samsung, LG and Hyundai-Kia. In 2008, Seoul was named the world's sixth most economically powerful city by Forbes. In addition, a large number of financial companies also maintain a
presence in the country including: Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, Goldman Sachs, JOB Morgan, Barclays, UBS, Credit Suisse, ING Bank, and Standard Chartered. The Korea Exchange Bank is also headquartered in Seoul.

Seoul has a humid subtropical climate, but it is close to a humid continental climate. Summers are generally hot and humid, with the East Asian monsoon taking place from June until July. August, the warmest month, has an average temperature of 22.4 to 29.6 °C with higher temperatures possible. Winters are often relatively cold with an average January temperature of -5.9 to 1.5 °C and are generally much drier than summers, with an average of 28 days of snow annually. Seoul receives a good amount of rainfall during the monsoon season between June and September.

### 2. Hotel

#### Tmark Hotel Myeongdong

The Imperial Hotel Seoul Myeongdong opened in 2016 with a total of 576 rooms. The Emperor Hotel Seoul Myeongdong is conveniently located near Seoul’s downtown area, close to Nam Valley Hanok Village, Korea House, Myeongdong Catholic Church, Lotte Department Store, Lotte Duty Free Shop, New World Department Store and other popular attractions. Shopping places are ideally located, and it is convenient and convenient to reach these popular attractions and shopping places. Visitors can enjoy the beautiful scenery in the city while shopping and sightseeing.

The hotel offers all the amenities and services you need for a comfortable stay. To provide guests with more comfort and convenience, the hotel is equipped with a lift, a 24-hour front desk, luggage storage, a communal lounge/TV and a safe. Walk into the beautiful rooms and enjoy the bathtub, living room, wireless Internet access (free of charge), air conditioning, shower facilities and other facilities to leave the day's troubles and stress behind.

The hotel has many recreational facilities such as a jacuzzi, which are great choices for relaxation. Emperor Hotel Seoul Myeongdong is an ideal place of stay for travelers seeking charm, comfort and convenience in Seoul. The EFL check-in location was changed from the 18th floor to the 1st floor. The breakfast in the EFL room was changed to TOUR DE GOURMET (2nd floor) for internal reasons. Happy Hour remains unchanged, still 17:00-19:00.

**Hotel Address:** 52, Toegye-ro, Jung-gu, City Hall / Myeongdong area, Central District, Seoul, 04634, South Korea  
**Hotel Website:** http://tmarkhotels.com/zh/

**Note:** EBMEI-EIM 2019, EISSH 2019, APCMHS 2019, IWBB 2019 will be held as scheduled at the hotel. The committee doesn’t provide hotel booking service, so please do it yourself in advance.
The N Seoul Tower, officially the CJ Seoul Tower and commonly known as the Namsan Tower and Seoul Tower, is a communication and observation tower located on Namsan Mountain in central Seoul, South Korea.

Seoul Tower opened to the public on October 15, 1980 and has since become a major tourist attraction. The 236.7m Seoul Tower sits atop Namsan Mountain (243m), Seoul Tower offers panoramic views of Seoul and the surrounding areas. The view is so stunning that many consider Seoul Tower the best tower in Asia. Thirty years and countless visitors later, as the structure was renamed ‘N Seoul Tower.’ The letter ‘N’ stands for the tower’s ‘new’ look, which resulted from a 15 billion won remodeling in Dec 2005. With the new lighting system and changes to the tower’s overall color scheme, event coordinators can now decorate the tower for each new season or event. Currently, an ongoing lighting theme titled ‘Flower of Seoul,’ uses searchlights to light up the tower each night from 7pm to midnight.

The tower has not only been given a new look, but also a new name following a complete makeover. It is now a true cultural space with various performances, movies, exhibitions as well as upscale restaurants and snack bars. At the base of Seoul Tower visitors can find the Media Zone, a Pavilion Experience Hall, exhibition rooms, and performance halls. Visitors are encouraged to try the N Grill western-style restaurant revolving restaurant (one rotation every 48 minutes) and the Sky Restroom (an artfully decorated space). Both offer breathtaking views of the cityscape.
Many visitors ride the Namsan cable car up the mountain, and then walk to the tower. The tower features a gift shop and restaurants on the ground floor.

**Gyongbokkung Palace**

Gyongbokkung is also called Northern Palace, because it is located in the northern part of Seoul, South Korea. Among the five palaces in Seoul, it is considered the largest and most beautiful in architectural style. Elegant pavilions such as Kyonghoeru and Hyangwonjong, other refined wooden and stone structures such as Kunjongjon Hall, and the 10-story Stone Pagoda of Kyongch'onsa Temple display a unique charm and beauty of Korean architecture.

Gyeongbokgung was originally constructed in 1394 by King Taejo, the first king and the founder of the Joseon Dynasty, and its name was conceived by an influential government minister named Jeong Dojeon. Afterwards, the palace was continuously expanded during the reign of King Taejong and King Sejong the Great.

In 1989, the South Korean government started a 40-year initiative to rebuild the hundreds of structures that were destroyed by the colonial government of the Empire of Japan, during the period of occupied Colonial Korea (1910-1946).

In 1995, the Japanese General Government Building, after many controversial debates about its fate, was demolished in order to reconstruct Heungnyemun Gate and its cloisters. The National Museum of Korea, once previously located on the palace grounds, was relocated to Yongsan-gu in 2005.

By the end of 2009, it was estimated that approximately 40 percent of the structures that were standing before the Japanese occupation of Korea were restored or reconstructed.[4] As a part of the phase 5 of the Gyeongbokgung restoration initiative, Gwanghwamun, the main gate to the palace, was restored to its original design. Another 20 year restoration project is planned by the South Korean government to restore Gyeongbokgung to its former status.

**Myeongdong**

Myeongdong is one of the primary shopping districts in Seoul. The two main drags meet in the center of the block with one beginning from Myeongdong Subway Station (Seoul Subway Line No. 4) and the other from Lotte Department Store at Euljiro. Many brand name shops and department
stores line the streets and alleys. It is a particularly popular area for young people and tourists as a center for fashion and sight-seeing. Several large shopping centers and department stores are in the district including Lotte Department Store, Shinsegae Department Store, Migliore, M Plaza, and Noon Square. The floating population of Myeongdong is estimated to be around 2 million a day and in terms of floorspace rents, Myeongdong is one of the most expensive shopping districts in the world. In a poll of nearly 2,000 foreign visitors, conducted by the Seoul Metropolitan Government in November 2011, stated that 13.4 percent named shopping in Myeongdong as their favorite activity in Seoul.

Myeongdong also has family restaurants, fast food, plus Korean, Western and Japanese dining options. Many restaurants in Myeongdong specialize in pork cutlet (donkas) and kalguksu (thick noodles). Other businesses include hair salons, banks and theaters. Myeongdong Catholic Church is also a well-known tourist attraction. It is a pillar of the Catholic Church in Korea and was built in the Gothic style. Behind the church is a quiet space for relaxation.

Except for early morning and late night delivery hours, the main street and most of the alleys are blocked off for pedestrians to roam freely without being hindered by traffic.
首尔，韩国

1. 城市概况

首尔，官方称首尔特别市作为韩国首都，首尔是韩国政治、经济、文化和教育中心。以首尔为中心的“首都圈”面积仅占韩国总面积的12%，但韩国近5000万人口中的一半生活在“首都圈”内。

首尔位于朝鲜半岛的中部，在汉江和南山之间。市内有南山、仁王山等多座山脉。随着时代的发展，首尔的都市区已经扩展到南山以北，汉江以南。

首尔古时因位于汉江之北，得名“汉阳”。14世纪末朝鲜王朝定都汉阳后，改名为“汉城”。近代朝鲜半岛受日本殖民统治期间，汉城改称“京城”。1945年朝鲜半岛光复后，更名为韩语固有词，罗马字母标记为“SEOUL”，语意为“首都”，汉字名定为“首尔”。首尔作为首都已有近600年的历史，公元前18年，朝鲜三国时期的百济最初定都于此地。首尔也是高丽王朝的南京和朝鲜王朝的国都。

首尔的经济自20世纪60年代开始迅速发展，60年代初，韩国实行外向型经济发展战略，扶植大企业，大力发展出口加工工业，实现了经济起飞。上个世纪80年代开始，首尔相继举办了一些大型的体育赛事，如1986年举办了亚运会，1988年举办了夏季奥运会，2002年世界杯以及其他的赛事。以筹备1988年汉城奥运会为契机，韩国对江南地区进行了大规模开发，兴建了完善的基础设施，使江南地区从农田一跃成为韩国最繁华的商业区和最昂贵的住宅区。而奥运会带来的“奥林匹克效应”，更促使韩国经济在“汉江奇迹”的基础上开始新的飞跃，拉开了韩国经济由劳动密集型向技术密集型升级转化的序幕，使韩国经济出现了连续10年的高速增长。并且，首尔市在2010年被国际工业设计委员会命名为世界设计之都。首尔同时也是一个高度数字化的城市，其数字机会指数排名世界第一。

今天，首尔已经成为全球大都市之一，2012年全球城市指数首尔位列第八，2011年全球实力指数首尔排第七。现在首尔已经成为世界前10的金融和商业中心之一，并且是三星、LG、现代这样的跨国公司的总部。2008年，在福布斯的城市经济实力排名中首尔名列第六。此外，众多的金融公司进入这种城市，包括花旗、德意志银行、汇丰银行、高盛、摩根士丹利、巴克
莱银行、瑞银、瑞士信贷、荷兰 ING 银行和渣打银行。韩国外汇银行总部也设在首尔。

首尔属于温带季风气候，年平均气温摄氏 11.8 度，四季分明。春、秋季节少雨，气候温和。夏季受夏季风影响，高温多雨。冬季比同纬度其他城市寒冷。

### 2. 酒店信息

**首尔帝马克豪华酒店明洞**

首尔帝马克豪华酒店明洞于 2016 年开业，共有 576 间房。首尔帝马克豪华酒店明洞位于首尔的市中心中区附近，交通便捷，临近南山谷韩屋村、韩国之家、明洞天主教堂、乐天百货店、乐天免税店、新世界百货等热门景点及购物场所，地理位置优越，到达这些热门景点及购物场所也变得方便快捷，游客可以在购物观光的同时尽情领略市区内的迷人风景。

酒店一直致力于为您提供一流的设施与最尊贵的服务，确保您下榻期间愉快、惬意。为了给客人提供更舒适和更便利的服务，酒店配备了电梯、24 小时前台、行李存放、公用休息室/电视、保险箱。走进漂亮客房，好好享受浴缸、起居室、无线上网（免费）、空调、淋浴设施等设施，将一天的烦恼与压力抛之脑后。

酒店设有众多娱乐设施，例如：按摩浴缸，都是放松身心的上佳选择。不管您是哪一种类型的游客，首尔帝马克豪华酒店明洞都是来首尔的理想下榻酒店。

EFL 入住手续办理地点从 18 楼改为 1 楼，EFL 及客房的早餐由于酒店内部原因改为在 TOUR DE GOURMET（2 楼）进食。Happy Hour 不变，仍为 17:00-19:00。

酒店地址：52, Toegye-ro, Jung-gu, 市厅/明洞地区，中区，首尔，04634，韩国
酒店网址：http://tmarkhotels.com/zh/

注意：EBMEI-EIM 2019, EISSH 2019, APCMHS 2019, IWBB 2019 会议将如期在酒店召开，并请自行预定房间，会务组不提供酒店预订服务。

**地图**

![首尔帝马克豪华酒店明洞地图](image-url)
3. 观光旅游

N 首尔塔

首尔塔位于韩国首尔特别市龙山区的南山，前称首尔塔或汉城塔，高236.7米，建于1975年，1980年10月开始对普通游客开放，是韩国著名的观光点，也是欣赏首尔夜景的著名旅游景点。N 首尔塔的N既是南山（Namsan）的第一个字母，又有全新（new）的含义。工程耗资150亿韩元，新安装了适用于不同季节和不同活动要求的照明设备，粉饰了塔身。每晚7点至12点，还有6支探照灯在天空中拼出鲜花盛开的图案——“首尔之花”。

首尔塔大厅内设有播放电影预告片和音乐录像带的多媒体区、儿童体验学习馆及举办展览和演出的空间。5层的n.GRIL西餐厅每48分钟转动360度，为顾客提供嘴里是美食、眼里是美景的愉悦体验空间。而设在2层的卫生间被称为天空卫生间，因为隔窗一望便能将首尔的景色尽收眼底。除此之外，N首尔塔还有其它多种设施，是一个名符其实的复合性文化空间。

N首尔塔由塔的底层部“广场空间（3个层）”和周边露天空间、乘坐高速电梯上去的展望台空间——“塔空间”（5个层）构成。在高速电梯口即广场大厅层入口处悬挂在墙壁上的电子屏可以确认乘坐时间和顺序。大厅层还有儿童体验乐园。

交通:

市内巴士：南山图书馆前下车 → 徒步15-20分钟（地铁1号线首尔站4号出口前搭乘0014,402路巴士）循环巴士；（02路，黄色，南山循环巴士）出租车：在地铁3号线东大入口站6号出口前乘出租车前往，需15分钟左右。

步行：地铁4号线明洞站3号出口出，步行需30分钟左右；从地铁4号线南大门市场步行，需40分钟左右。

地铁：3,4号线忠武路站2号出口（大韩剧场前）或地铁3号线东大入口站6号出口前乘车。每5-8分钟间隔发车，08:00-24:00间运行。

南山缆车：地铁4号线明洞站3号出口，往Parcific酒店方向步行10分钟左右即可到达缆车搭乘处。

景福宫

景福宫是朝鲜王朝最大的法宫，座落在北岳山下，正门光化门前有一条宽阔的六曹大街（现在的世宗路），是国都首尔城市计划的核心。

景福宫是朝鲜王朝（1392年~1910年）时期韩国首尔（旧名汉城）的五大宫之一，也是朝鲜王朝的正宫，占地12.6万坪（57.75公顷），由330栋建筑组成，共计5792个间（古代以4个柱子为一间）。它是朝鲜王朝的始祖—太祖李成桂（1392年~1398年在位）于朝鲜洪武二十八年（1395年）将原来高丽的首都迁移时建造的新王朝的宫殿，具有500年历史。景福宫得名于中国古代《诗经》中有“君子万年，介尔景福”的诗句，因位于首尔北部，也叫“北阙”。
宣祖万历二十年（1592年）“壬辰倭乱”时将宫苑的大部建筑物破坏，当时只有10个宫殿保持完整。直到高宗同治七年（1868年）才在朝鲜高宗的父亲兴宣大院君的主持下重建。在1990年，政府正式推进了景福宫复原工程，拆除了总督府，复原了兴礼门一带，并再现了王与王妃们的寝殿、东宫、乾清宫、太原殿等建筑物的原貌。

通过国立中央博物馆的东北口，即可进入景福宫，其中最雄伟壮丽的宫殿是勤政殿，该殿是韩国古代最大的木建筑物，在此曾举行过朝鲜时代国君的登基大典及文武大臣朝见典礼。勤政殿西北边有规模较大的庆会楼，坐落于美丽的池塘中，是李朝为国内外大臣、使节、设宴的地方。香远亭坐落于荷塘中央，王室每逢喜事常在此亭设宴庆贺。

景福宫拥有庄严华丽的大门、雕梁画栋的内宫、琳琅满目的陈设，此宫共有四门，南门叫光化门，韩国动乱时期曾遭全毁，重修后的光化门的门匾，据称是韩国唯一用韩文写成的门匾，而且是前总统的手笔。

交通：地铁3号线“景福宫”站下车，5号出口徒歩5分钟；5号线光化门2号线出口徒歩10分钟

明洞

明洞位于首尔中区，是韩国代表性的购物街，不仅可以购买服装、鞋类、杂货和化妆品，还有各种饮食店，同时银行和证券公司云集于此。明洞是年轻人及游客常到的地区，明洞也是首尔市内较多中国人聚居的地方，有一些中国餐馆，但与其他国家的唐人街相比就比较细小。

一般说来，明洞大街是指从地铁4号线明洞站到乙支路、乐天百货店之间约1公里长的街道。在这里，各种品牌专卖店、百货店、免税商店等密集在一起，被称为时尚、流行的中心，在此可买到各种服裝、鞋帽、饰物等等。这里不同于南大门和东大门，其特点是集中了许多质量上乘的品牌产品。首先，百货店有乐天百货店、新世界百货店以及明洞大街上的U2 Zone商场、明洞美利华商场、Abat商厦、M Plaza、 Noon Square等购物中心。在百货店以购买高档商品为主，而在美利华商场和Abat商厦、Noon Square、M Plaza等保税购物中心，则可以低廉的价格买到时髦的商品。此外，还有各种品牌店聚集在中央大街和两边的胡同里。

在明洞，除了购物，还有许多好吃的和好玩的。在吃的方面，有西餐厅、快餐店以及韩国、日本等各国的餐厅，其中明洞炸猪排和刀切面（明洞饺子）最为有名，您不妨品尝一下。此外，明洞还有美容店、银行、剧场等设施为游客提供方便。明洞也是一化妆品市场。在明洞中央的明洞艺术广场附近有许多韩国著名的化妆品店，光是化妆品品牌就有近数千多个，店家就超过了100多个。韩国的知名化妆品品牌很多有在明洞设点的，到处可见外文宣传看板，店家内也有聘请各种外语的店员提供外国客人最贴心的服务。

明洞不仅是购物天堂，附近也有历史悠久的明洞圣堂与超过600年历史的南大门传统市场等首尔著名景点，也可说是首尔观光的中心地。

交通：乘坐首尔地铁2号线，在乙支路入口站下车，从5号出口出来，需要10分钟左右；乘坐地铁4号线，在明洞站下车，从5,6,7,8号出口出来，需要5分钟。
Part IV Instructions for Presentations

Oral Presentation

Devices Provided by the Conference Organizer:
Laptops (with MS-Office & Adobe Reader)
Projectors & Screen
Laser Sticks

Materials Provided by the Presenters:
PowerPoint or PDF files

Duration of each Presentation (Tentatively):
Regular Oral Session: about 15 Minutes of Presentation, 5 Minutes of Q&A
Keynote Speech: 40 Minutes of Presentation, 10 Minutes of Q&A
Part V  Contact Us

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