

KUMARI ARIVIAL PERAVAI
&
KANYA KUMARI GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE
KAP YOUNG SCIENTISTS PROGRAMME 2013-2014
TRAINING PROGRAMME
ON
MEDICAL SCIENCES
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Reports

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Red Team

The training programme on Medical science started at 8:45 am. We sat according to our teams. In our team, our team co-ordinator Mr. Balakrishnan and our guide Mrs. Suja Merlin were there to guide us.



First we were informed that the topic for the coastal tour for our team was on saving fresh water. Then the introduction written by us, for our research topic air, was checked by Balakrishnan sir and he

told us that, we have to take notes from library books too. Our newspaper cuttings were also checked.

Then we all assembled in the hall and KAP organiser, Mr. Velaian spoke that we have coastal tour on December 28th, 29th from Nerodi to Vattakottai. We should make 500 notices (per team) on Nurture Nature, to give the public, awareness. The young scientists are going to undergo three stages to create data on the research topic.

Stage 1:

Write about your topic. Bibliography is important.

Stage 2:

Write the final script.

Stage 3:

Go for typing and send it by e-mail.



Now many parents complain that their child's mark has become low. The reason is that, they are getting diverted. Try your level best. Don't use any other agencies for typing. Give importance to studies also. Some students write report shortly. So, write briefly. Don't type it in internet itself. Type it in MS Word and send it by attaching file.

Then our (red) team consultant, Shri.P.Gopalan spoke on how a report has to be written.

- It must be planned.
- Write it in a paper first.
- Write the position of each person.
- Write what he/she said.
- Write how it was useful to you.
- It must be clear.
- Avoid careless mistakes.
- Simple report is enough.
- Report can be corrected by a teacher, if possible,
- Write good report.

Then Mr.Velaian appreciated the report written by Rujan of yellow team on the scientific camp. Rujan read his report. It was in Tamil.

Then all the dignitaries arrived and Varsha of Maroon team, compeered the program. The meeting began with the Tamil Thai Vazhthu by students of Maroon team. First, Velaian sir gave the welcome address. Then Dr.M.Rathakrishnan, Deputy Superintend Govt. Medical college, Nagercoil gave

the presidential address. He spoke that: this is the era of research. But, what people lack in India is research. Tamilians are very skilled. But, research is the area where we are weak.

There are two questions:

1. Who is a scientist who gets the highest award Bharat Ratna, recently?
C.N.Rao
2. Who is a Tamilian who found out E-Mail?
Siva Ayyathurai

Our former president, Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has said, "If your aim is small, it is a crime". So, our aim must be high and research-oriented". When you aim at something, you should make it acceptable. Without reasoning, don't learn and work hard always.

In a triangle, there are three sides:

- Teacher
- Student
- Parent

Teachers should also teach well.

"A poor teacher complains

An average teacher explains

A good teacher teaches

The best teacher inspires"

Another aspect is health. Play well also. Children must undergo yoga, meditation, etc. Once, two people went for an interview in a company. Only one must be selected. So, both were given a test. They had to visit an island, where the people did not wear chapels. They were asked to say their view regarding the selling of chapels in that island. One side that, no one would wear chapels there. So, it's of no use of selling chapels there. But, the next one said that, this is the right place to sell chapels. Let's make awareness about chapels and their necessities. So, that, a large number of people would buy it. Due to his positive mind, he got selected. "Opportunity is no where, but, now here". There is a definition for surgery.

"What the mind knows, the eye sees;

What the eye knows, the hand does;

What the hand does is the surgery."

Students should be communicative. What you know, must be executed out by you. Don't be afraid to ask questions. 'Copmair' is a book on how to succeed in life. We should read it. And, let's succeed in our live.

Next, Dr. Suresh Balan spoke on "Community health". He spoke that: the population of our country is about 1.7 billion. By the year 2050, India is going to overtake China. It is not happy news, but worrying news. Small pox is a disease, which was successfully eradicated from the world. In 1977, the UN declared world as small pox eradicated world. Polio is a disease, going to be eliminated from India and the last case was in January, 2011. Pulse polio is a day to make people aware of the effects of polio. India's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and budget are going high. But the health is absolutely upside down. Malnutrition has become a very common one, now. Anaemia is also a disease that affects 85% of pregnant women. By spending 450 crores, Mangalyan was sent to Mars. But here, we suffer with diseases. Infectious as well as non-infectious diseases are common in India. Obesity is caused by lack of exercise. It causes, diabetes, hyper tension, cancer, blindness, etc. So, the future is going to be the time of diseases. So, as young scientists, find methods to prevent them.

Then Dr. Arulprakash, Associate Prof. Of Psychiatry Govt. Medical College, Nagercoil and a KAP young scientist's team consultant felicitated the gathering. It was followed by Dr.A.Jayalal, general secretary; state IMA and a KAP young scientist's team consultant, gave us a very interesting motivational talk. He spoke that: have belief in yourself. Think, "yes, I can." Be confident. Then you can succeed. You must have a goal as well as a vision.

Always have a positive attitude. There is a big ship. A small hole in it can make little water to enter which may sink a great ship. Likewise, life has lot of challenges and negative sides. If you make them to enter into you, you will sink like the ship. Have you ever said "good morning" to yourself? Smile whenever you see yourself in mirror. That positiveness must be developed. Don't allow negative qualities have any hold on you. Once, in a village, there was a marriage and there were Diyas. A lady who was sitting there thought, "If this diya falls on me, I will catch fire. My husband would come to rescue me. He will catch fire and the whole area will catch fire". So, don't think negative like that women.

For young scientists like us eyes should be open, ears should be open and have a scientific inquiry mind. You will surely achieve. Then Velaian sir thanked everyone. Then we had a short break. The campus visit and lab study started at 11:50 am. It was guided faculties and staff. First, we visited the Anatomy lab. As I read the words 'Anotomy lab', I got much excited, as I was waiting for that.

There, Dr. Jose Hemalatha was there to guide us. She showed a human hand which was dissected. It was preserved by the process 'Embalming'. We saw many parts of our body in real, like: hands, feet, mammary gland, carpal bones, elbow joint, subscapularis, forearm, dorsal view of pelvic ligament of hip joint, interior of knee joint, stomach (external features-fundus, great curvature, pyloric Antrim), penis, testis, liver, interior vena cava, heart, kidney, lungs, large intestine, posterior intestine wall, eyes, iris (ciliary muscles), brain and excretory system.

Next was the room I had waited for. It was the 'operation theatre'. When we entered there, we saw many tables. Dr. Jose Hemalatha explained that. Dissecting a body means, cutting or bisecting a body. There are six dead bodies there. They are obtained either by donating or it must have been an unclaimed body. They preserve them by 'embalming'.

Then a female body of about 52-54 years old was brought near us. Many students got terrified and as a result, they met with problems like fainting, vomiting. But, then they became all right. Dr. Jose Hemalatha said that the upper limb of the body is dissected and the lower limb dissection is going on. She wore gloves and showed the muscles, disarticulated upper limb humerus, ball and socket, arm muscle, forearm muscles, blood vessel, femur (thigh bone), femoral artery etc. The bones would be kept in hydrogen peroxide solution after dissection of whole body. Then I said the feedback and we moved on to the Forensic museum at 12:20 pm.

Then we had a look on skull, baby (inside uterus-each stage), bones, brain, Tardieu's spot, rupture (heart), extra Dural haemorrhage brain. Then Dr. R. Rajesh taught us about them. He said that: perfumes are poison for us. If we consume it, that's bad for our health. That's why, to prove it, perfumes are being kept in forensic museum. Forensic medicine is the application of medical knowledge. Here, we can find the weapons used in a crime, was it a natural death or not, fixing the age of individual, finding the time of death by methods like cooling, hypostresis, decomposition changes etc. If a person is being hanged, we can't find whether he was hanged to death by force or whether he hanged himself.

- Anti - mortem hanging
It means, hanging when the person is alive.
- Post - mortem hanging
It means, hanging when the person has died.

There were pictures of Virchow, Mesmer, Charles Robert Darwin and Ambrose Pare. Hippocrates is the father of modern medicine. Modi is the father of Indian forensic medicine. Mesmer is the founder of mesmerism.

If a baby has died:

- In uterus - died born
- When the process of birth goes on - still born
- After birth - alive born

Then, he advised us to be attentive in our classes and grasp all points, what the teacher says. Then Fathima Haashima of green Team said a feedback.

Next, we went on to clinical laboratory at 12:50 pm. There, Dr. Ganesh, Assistant Professor of pharmacology, was there to guide us. It was the department of pharmacology, which is a lesson in second year of MBBS. He said us: this is the most difficult subject in MBBS. Here, we can learn about thousands of drugs, for example, in paracetamol, we can find what are the intrications, what is the adverse reaction and what can we expect. We can know how much milligram of Dose must be given. We can learn about how to tackle positioning etc. As there are more drugs to know, it's difficult to learn about it to learn them. So, the practice in US is that, when test is being conducted, the book containing answers would also be given. Also, pharmacology is the only subject that delineates from other subjects. This subject changes always. What, he learnt in 1974 is entirely different from the ones learnt on these days. It's an ever changing field. It is also a highly vaporising field and a highly volatile subject. What we learn in this field, will never stay in our mind for a long time. If a man can learn it and remember it, then he is just like a God.

If a medicine has to be introduced, it takes about 20 year's process for introduction. It will be tested with animals where the last one is monkey. Then, they would be tested with criminals, checked and then, given to us. Then Achshah of green team said the feedback. Next, we entered the department of microbiology at 1:07 pm. Dr. Nyana Guru, HOD, guided us. He explained that: microbiology is the study on microbes. They find the microbes by the samples they receive like, urine, blood and motion. He also explained some personalities behind this field. Louis Pasteur is the father of microbiology. He is the founder of vaccination for rabies. In 1930, Louis Pasteur found it. A boy, Joseph Vesture got a wolf bite. So, they thought that, anyway this boy would die. So, let's test it on him. But, he was cured and survived. He was given thirteen injections. Robert Cork also found more microbes. Jenner is also famous in it. Organisms are cultured and microbes are found. Penicillin, found by Alexander Fleming by penicillin fungus was also accidental finding. Lacto bacillus changes

milk into curd. Escherichia Coli is present in our intestine. Pseudomonas is a green coloured one. They find the microbe by its shape, coloured and biochemical reaction undergone. Chicken pox vaccine was found when the founder noticed that people who take milk from cows not affected by chicken pox. Then he found that, cow has a microbe. It sticks as nodules in the fingers and, prevents chicken pox from entering the body. Tobacco Mosaic virus was found by Drimistry Ivonoski. Microbiology has more fields. Hence, learning it is much important for the students. Then Meera of blue team said feedback.

We entered the children ward at 1:35 pm. Dr. Ravichandran explained us, what are present. When we entered there we were said to keep our shoes out and maintain silence inside. There we saw, many babies much smaller in size. He explained us that, three-fourth of the children born are normal. But, the children kept there were born before seven months (pre-time children). Their size would be comparatively less. So, in order to protect them and grow them, they are given the same situation and temperature as kept in the uterus. Its closed care system. Children born in 28 weeks were there. They are feeded by Nasviasic tube.

In open care system, there will be a warmer above the child to give warmth to the child. There will be light facility in it. When blue/yellow light is shown on the babies affected by jaundice, they get cured. The RBC in their blood breaks and forms Bilurubin. The amount of fluid needed to be given to the child depends on the weight of the child. So, the two things we should remember are:

1. Encourage breast feeding.
2. Wash your hand and touch any baby.

Then Rujan of yellow team said the feedback. Then we also saw a child who couldn't breathe and was given ventilation by a tube through nose. There was an infusion pump were the rate of air to be given to the child is being set. There was a sensor in the child's leg to find the amount of oxygen saturated in haemoglobin. Heart beat rate was also shown.

At last, we went to the department of Anaesthesiology at 2:15 pm. Dr. Filixson explained us about CPR. Anaesthesiology is to make an operation easier without pain. Brain, heart and lungs are very essential in our body. CPR's goal is to give oxygenation to vital organs. CPR stands for Cardio-Pulmonary Cerebral Resuscitation. If one person has collapsed and fallen down, the immediate initial steps you take to save them is CPR. We can save a person from 50-75% when CPR is done. It's of two types:

1. Basic life support(BLS)



2. Advanced life support(ALS)

A - Airway

B - Breathing

C - Circulation

D _ Defibrillation

CPCR depends on the degree of pre-existing hypoxia of the cells. Irreversible brain damage will happen if CPCR is done 3-5 min after the person has collapsed. The 2010 American Heart Association says, the steps to do CPCR are:

Step 1: Ensure that the scene is safe. Don't move the victim until the scene is safe shift him/her to a safe place, if needed. Tap the victim's shoulder and shout "are you alright". If the pulse rate is normal, then there is no problem. Then position the victim. Place him in a hard surface.

Step - 2: Call for help. In case of, single rescuer, shout for help, begin CPCR and call for EMS. In case two rescuers, one should call for EMS while another must do CPCR.

Assess circulation. For infants, brachial pulse is felt. Don't check pulse rate for more than ten seconds. Then chest compression must be done. Press the sternum's lower half for five centimetres. Press hundred times per minute. Allow complete chest recoil between two compressions. Doing chest compression, increase blood flow to the heart by increasing intra thoracic pressure. Effective cardiac compression, delivers 30 - 40% of blood flow to the heart. Complications if it is improper are:

- Rib fractures
- Sternum fracture
- Pneumothorax
- Hemothorax

Do CPCR until the victim starts to move. Next step is to assess breathing. After a person collapses, his/her respiratory path gets shrinked. So, do chin lifting. Jaw thrust is done for some critical. Hear the breath assess it only for 10 minutes. Give two rescue breaths. Don't blow too deep or too fast to avoid gastric inflation. If it doesn't produce chest - rise, you must suspect choking. Its causes are:

- Aspiration of vomit
- Aspiration of foreign body
- Edema of airway

To recognize choking, there is a way. If it is a small particle, there will be violent cough or breathing sound would be in high pitch. We would be unable to speak and would turn blue. The universal choking sign is, keeping our hand in our neck. To take away the foreign body, give fist on the sternum. For children, tap the chest. Defibrillation is the movement heart just like shivering. Give current shock. Then it will work. To avoid defibrillation, there is a device, AED (Automated External Defibrillator).

Step 1: Switch on AED.

Step 2: Attach paddles.

Step 3: Rhythm analysis.

Next, the patient would get recovered. Then keep them in recovery position. CPR should be stopped, when the victim revives, trained help arrives; unsafe scene or you are too exhausted to continue. So, in a nutshell, the goal of BLS is to sustain perfusion to vital organs till the ALS provider takes over.

Some students did trial on CPR. Then Varsha of maroon team gave a feedback. We had our lunch as we assembled at the hall and at 3:35 pm, we were seated in the hall. Then Mr. Velaian appreciated and thanked Dr. Edwin Gladson for making our ID cards ready. He said the team coordinators and consultants to check the reports. Antony sir was appointed for the yellow team. The preliminary data for research, must be discussed on one day while extra data should be discussed on the next day, he said. Then Lakshmi of yellow team was asked to read her report on that day's programme.

She said that, she took interview on the students of the medical college. Then I, Ashwin Niranjana from maroon team and Varsha from maroon team said a feedback on Lakshmi's report. Then many students, including me read the reports that we wrote that day.

Then Velaian sir appreciated Lakshmi's report. He said that when a person, has drawn into a sea, he excavates something there. Likewise, even though Lakshmi got some problems like vomiting sensation, because of entering the anatomy lab, she took that time to interview the students of the college. So, that's something great.

Then Dr. Thiruvengadam said about the quality of our report and PowerPoint presentation. Followed by that, Mary Juliet mam a guide gave a short talk by say do your best and you can achieve. Next, Balakrishnan sir team coordinator of red team said that this field visit must have been useful to us. Dharshini of blue team said the vote of thanks. Mr. Johnson said us that we

should read newspaper and send thanks letter. It was supported by Velaian sir and we sang the National Anthem and then we dispersed after a tea break.

It was indeed a wonderful day. I had never seen any parts of our body lively. But, that was the first time I saw them. I was really excited. I thank all the faculties of the college and the KAP for this programme. I look forward for an opportunity to visit this college again, *not as a school student but as a MBBS student!*

Thank You.



**2.A.S.LEKSHMI,
YELLOW TEAM**

The examination hall of Govt. Medical College, Asaripallam, usually accommodating medical students had new students on 30th November, 2013, this time not to write exam but to hear, learn about medical sciences. Yes, we the young scientists of KAP assembled inside the auditorium by morning 8.30 am. As usual we started the programme with prayer song by maroon girls. It was followed by group discussion, there we were discussing about notice preparation. We all told our own ideas. Mr. Edwin Sam sir told that a notice should be short and the people has to easily understand it and also it should be in simple language. To say about it simply, a notice should be in a few lines but the message should be transparent or convey easily to the people. Not only that a notice should not be in an ordering way, it should be in advising or pleasing mode. Then Varsha of maroon team requested the legends to sit on the dais. After that Mr. Mullanchery.M.Velaian, organizer of KAP had told the welcome address. He welcomed Dr. Jayalal, Associate. Professor, Govt. Medical College and IMA State General Secretary. In KAP, he is in yellow team. Dr. Suresh Balan , Community head. Dr. Arul Prakash President Govt. Doctors Association. Dr. Radha Krishnan, the dean in-charge of the college in his presidential address informed that, over the world, people from India, especially Tamil people are providing accurate training for children. He also asked two general questions

first is who is scientist recently received Bharat Ratna with Sachin? Next who found out E-mail? He mentioned a quote of A.P.J.Abdul Kalam that is " Aim is small, it is crime" . Always try to gain knowledge. First you yourself accept and capable for your aim. He added that when we study we should understand it. "HARDWORKING IS THE MOTHER OF REFLECTION" he did stressed to remember this words and asked us to keep in mind always. It was interesting to hear about the character of a good teacher. According to him, a poor teacher complaints; an average teacher explains; good teacher teaches; but an outstanding teacher inspires. He mainly pointed out that more than anything else our health is more important. "Health is Wealth" and playing is important. The importance of yoga, meditation and physical exercises too found place in his talk. He described that opportunity is now here, but may be nowhere in the future. He explained that a doctor should know when to stop a surgery. I am very pleased to hear that we should always ask questions. It maybe foolish for somebody but we should not stop asking questions because when we ask questions, without any shy, then surely there will be someone to clear our doubts, surely we will gain something.

Then Dr. Jayalal had given a valuable guidance; he told that a person should have self-confidence. He gave a beautiful quote "we should always say I can but not to say only I can". For that he told a good example happened in a well known person's life that is BARACK OBAMA. Once he and his wife went out, they stopped near a tea shop to have tea, at that time the manager of that shop came near to him and asked that he had to talk to his wife. Obama didn't know who was he but he allowed it. After his wife finished talking with that manager he asked her who he was. She replied that he was her friend before marriage and there was a chance for her to marry him. At that time Obama told her that it's your luck you married me otherwise you too sit here and manage this shop. Suddenly she told him that it's not me but it's your luck you married me otherwise you will be the manager of this shop and he would have become the president of US. There she proved her confidence.

Always say I can, it leads to a successful life. Another one simple example he told was a ship with goods was floating in the sea but a single pin hole in the ship can make it to dip in the giant ocean. So we should always have a deep confident on our self and a positive attitude but when a minute negative attitude enters in our life then the result of our life is the same condition of the ship. The world is full of difficulties but we should know how to overcome it, there hidden the real meaning of life. He told that our thinking decides our life. Also negative thoughts make us cry but positive thoughts make us to understand what life is? Always our eye and ears should be open.

Following his speech, Dr.Suresh Balan was on stage to explain about community health. First he asked what is the population of India? And it is about 1.27 crores and every day many babies are newly born. He also told in 2015 India will overtake China in population. It is very sad news. But from January 2011 to still in India nowhere polio is reported. More than that very sad news is currently in India is malnutrition and anaemia. For some children height and weight is low but for some obesity, diabetes, blood pressure etc are common. He told that public should aware about those diseases. He also mentioned about some lifestyle diseases.

Then Dr. Arul Prakash just told us to use this opportunity well and he wished us good luck.

Then we went to Anatomy lab, there we had seen some parts of human body and babies; body parts such as elbow joint, brain, ball and socket joint; sections of kidneys; sub scapulars; tarsal and metatarsal joint; sections of heart and lungs; face etc. Also found some snakes too. Then we went to a room where we met Dr.Jose Hema Latha. She had cleared one of my doubt that is for everyone blood group is different so I asked whether any change in their heart such as difference in their heart's size but she told that there will be no change in their heart. Then she showed us the body of a female nearly about 55 years old when she was dead and I asked her how she was dead that ma'am told that there is no mark on her body so some heart attack or some internal organs failure. She further informed that after this they will keep this body in the embalming room and after few months they will bury this body and after decaying of this body they will take the bones and keep it for 12 hours in the hydrogen per oxide solution and then varnish it to keep it in the lab. After that because of the smell I was got some problem and Velaian sir and few teachers took me to a room. After that they took me to a garden, it was a rose garden in that garden it was drip irrigation system of watering, it also helps in conserving water. Also Velaian sir showed some medicinal plants such as earukku it's tamil name and it was added with some medicines and it medicinal valuable plant; muriyan pachchalai [tamil name] which is good for keeping in wounded place and also an eatable for rabbits; keelannelly [tamil name] good for jaundice and I also took that plant samples.

After that he took me to a park and there Saroja ma'am showed sandalwood tree. While we were sitting there we saw some students sitting in that park and having their lunch, at that time Velaian sir told me to go and take some interviews on them. I went alone to ask some questions. Really I have to say that this is the first time such an incident in my life ever happened and I don't know what happened to me. But I started talking with them, forgetting everything and became normal. When I asked questions, they too

started questioning me. In fact they wanted to know why I was questioning them? I replied them that I was going to write a book but not now. When I was talking without any break, one of them asked me what my ambition was? I told that I wanted to be a lawyer; they replied back that it was a perfect choice for me. I continued my questions I asked them what about their opinion before coming to this college? I got four different answers that is one told she was thinking about the lessons, second one told that she was totally in doubt, one told that she has no opinion before coming and even after coming also no opinion, last answer I got was that since it is her native place she has so no fear. Next question is about their opinion after coming to this college? Again three different answers one said nice and better; next was feeling better; last one said that it is easy to understand the lessons. Third question is about the thought about them in their professor's mind? Two of them told that their professor's are thinking that they are good students and the last answer was an unexpected one that is she can't read her professor's mind. Forth question is their opinion about their professors? One told that they are well and good ; again one told that again no opinion; next one told that nice teaching; at this time I got a true and honest answer which I had expected from them that is a bold answer, she told that the professor's have to improve more to know about the students feelings. Fifth question which I asked them was who inspired them to be a doctor? First answer was that no one inspired just some unknown feelings; again an different answer that is first in her childhood her ambition was to be an astronaut but her parents wish that she should be a doctor. I asked her whether you are feeling bad for it but she told that she was happy with what she is. Sixth question was whether they fear of being doctor and injections? For this except one all of them answered no but as I expected one told that she is fear of injections. Seventh question was quite normal why they want to be a doctor? I got the same answer from everyone that they came to be in this field to serve people, especially the poor; but again I asked them to say different answer but they told that no any other particular reasons. Last and common question which I asked was that in their own view how a doctor should be? Everyone told that he should have care & concern; patience; friendly with the patients but I told them that I wasn't satisfied with their answers. Again I started asking cross questions, I asked if the doctor is friendly with the patients then if suppose he/she may dead then there are chance for a doctor to feel hurt easily, after I completed my question there was a group discussion between them and finally I told that a doctor can overcome all those feelings. At last they asked me why I was collecting such details, I told them that I want to present a report based on your topics, at that time they requested me not to say their names just say 1st year MBBS students. When I was coming back they told me that they have to ask a question to me, I told OK and they

asked me what's my ambition? I told I want to be a lawyer and IAS officer; they told I have selected the right ambition which is suitable for my mouth.

After this interview, I and Velaian sir with two teachers went back to the auditorium, while going he showed me many medicinal plants like changupushpam which is a rare one when we search for it, it is very difficult to find but in that campus everywhere it was spread over.

At last we reached the auditorium there after my friends arrival we had our lunch. After that Mr. Velaian asked me to say thanks to the doctor. We all took our lunch and we assembled there and Velaian sir announced that one of the student is going to give a report on today's visit and he told my name, at once everyone shocked because I had fallen down in the first itself and also only few of them know about my work. I presented it and Ashwin, Steffy, Varsha told the feedback on my topic. Then my friends told the feedback on their visit that they had seen the small babies in the incubator and also they told that every 3 hours the mother will feed the babies and also they will give glucose to the babes. They also told that they visited the first aid room and there one sir told them about precautions which we have to take during emergency. Then Thiruvengadam sir, Mary Juliet ma'am, Balakrishnan sir also wished us and told to do better, grow more from such opportunities. We finished our programme with the NATIONAL ANTHEM.

KAP has arranged the programme to the young scientists to have first hand knowledge about medical science and if possible some of us may decide to become medical scientists. But unfortunately I have become a reporter or journalist. It was a precious moment for me to talk with the medical students, to know their ideas and to spell out my ambition too. More over Mr. Velaian has provided me a fruitful platform to realize my weakness and the right way to overcome in difficult situations. Really it is amazing.

I will be doing wrong if I fail to record my gratitude and thanks to Dr. Radha Krishnan, Dr. Arulprakash, Dr. Jayalal, Dr. Suresh Balan, Dr. Jose Hema Latha. Saroja ma'am and all others for arranging such a programmes. Mr. M. Velaian and all other members of KAP are to guide, to teach, to encourage and to keep us always busy. Let me convey my heart felt thanks to every members of KAP.



