

# Does Facebook Fill Learning and Communication Gap?

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**Abstract** – Social media site usage like Facebook is ubiquitous. Postings on social media have an impact on the perceived professionalism of students and practitioners. Facebook is a social networking service launched in February 2004, owned and operated by Facebook, Inc. Social networking is about getting connected with someone on an emotional, social and spiritual level. It is spending time with a special person, special glances and feelings felt when in each other's company. Sexual feelings are intertwined with romantic feelings, but romantic feelings need not be part of sexual feelings. Romance also tragic in conflict with the society as depicted in historical tales and epics. Today, in the world of Twitter, Facebook and the rest of it, with the advent of iPhone and iPads dating means all sorts of things and sometimes nothing at all. Objective of this study is to evaluate the effect of Facebook on the relations, social life, health and behavior of college students and adults.

**Keywords** – Professionalism, Romance, Facebook, Behaviour, Medical Education.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Men reported conflict between desires to show strength and to be honest that present a barrier to support and contribute to inadequate relationships with male peers. They had greater difficulty in exchanging support with romantic partners. Healthcare providers and nurses should be sensitive to this attitude and barriers of experiences of men towards social support [1]. In an idiographic approach to modelling dyadic interactions using differential equations, attachment related avoidance and anxiety showed significant relations with model parameters. Ideal levels of affect for males were negatively influenced by higher levels of avoidance from their partner. But their own levels of anxiety had positive effects on their levels of dyadic co regulation. Co regulation was negatively influenced by both time in the relationship and their partner's level of avoidance in females. Modest influences from the individual's level of ideal affect were found in an analysis involving distal outcomes [2]. A study done on adolescent Latina mothers of Puerto Rica revealed, maternal depressive symptoms were related to child internalizing and externalizing problems when accounting for contextual risk factors. These symptoms mediated the link between behaviour problems and life stress of child [3].

## II. DATING IN WIDOWERS AND INCARCERATED PARTNERS

Widowers who are interested in dating six months post loss reported low levels of support and high levels of conflict with their children. Yet the relationship quality was enhanced and much better. Men who were interested

in dating formed new relationships. But women's interests were not translated into actual dating. Among those with a history of strained parent child relations, widowers' dating six months post loss compromised parent child closeness. Among those with historically good relationships, closeness was enhanced. Dating took a harsher toll on parent daughter relationship compared to the parents on relationships, suggesting that dating threatens parentchild relationships in specific cases. In other cases, this can strengthen widowed parent's child bonds and understandings. This is the same with the widowers as well [4]. In a study done on eight men who maintained a stable marriage relationship with their incarcerated wives, physical separation and lack of physical intimacy were perceived as the major difficulties in maintaining their marriage relations. Duration of imprisonment and marriage time period was found to be related to the decision whether to continue or terminate their relationship. Women inmates' partners experienced difficulties. They used the coping strategies that were very similar to those shown by other normative spouses who were facing lengthy separation from their partners [5]. Self Efficacy in Romantic Relationships (SERR) scores predicted relationship anxiety and expectations of relationship success when factors like general self-efficacy, self-esteem, social desirability and efficacy beliefs about relating to specific relationship partners were considered. Another similar study indicated that SERR scores predict later relationship satisfaction and commitment when relationship type and length were considered. Yet another study showed that SERR scores predict later relationship outcomes with other self efficacy indicators suggesting that SERR assesses broad feelings of relationship self efficacy, independent of specific partners or their relationships [6]. Using the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ) which the results outperformed the standard measure of narcissism, the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), in predicting outcome measures. The study results showed that narcissistic admiration and rivalry were positively correlated dimensions, yet have got markedly different nomological networks and distinct intrapersonal and interpersonal consequences, thus underscoring the utility of a 2 dimensional conceptualization and measurement of narcissism [7].

In a study done to find associations among disruptive life events, supportive parenting practices, adolescent self perceptions and emotional outcomes, it showed that the competence and control perceptions explained relations between adolescent life events and symptomatology. In case of adolescent girls, the parental structure i.e., the provision of clear, consistent and predictable rules and expectations was associated with more adaptive

functioning [8]. In a study done on implications for sex differences in mindfulness benefits, better adjustment lower depression symptoms for women and greater well being for men were reported using a Hierarchical linear modelling of cortisol trajectories [9].

Using Rusbult's (1980) investment model and Schwartz's (2000) conceptualization of decision maximization in romantic relationships, it was revealed that the tendency to maximize in general and in specific relationships was negatively correlated with satisfaction, investment and commitment, and positively correlated with quality of alternatives. Satisfaction and investments mediated the relationship between maximization and relationship commitment [10]. People felt grateful for partners who they perceived to have invested into the relationship. This in turn, motivated them to further commitment in the relationship [11]. In case of traditionally romantic partners, who altered their self views to be more similar to each other, the main motivating force was the desire to affiliate with the partner. In case of romantic jealousy, individuals altered their self views to be more similar to a rival that they believed their partner found attractive [12]. When confronted with subtle threats to the relationship self domain, individuals with double relationship vulnerability experienced distress and engaged in mitigating behavior in response to relationship doubts and fears. This study done on non clinical samples, suggests that double relationship vulnerability makes the individuals more susceptible to the development and maintenance of relationship centred obsessions and compulsions [13]. In a pilot study done on patients with Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) and their romantic partners using a 16 session couple based cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) program, targeting relationship dynamics enhanced the effects of CBT for those patients who were in close relationships [14]. Participants in consensually nonmonogamous (CNM) relationships used condoms more correctly in their last instance of intercourse than those who were committing infidelity [15]. Quadratic growth models done on emerging adult opposite sex couples demonstrated associations between male and female partners' behaviors and cortisol trajectories. The study examined relations between unmarried partners' negative and positive behaviors during discussion of a model conflict and their hypothalamo pituitary adrenal (HPA) responses, including both main effects and cross partner interactions. Women's conflictual behavior predicted problematic cortisol responses only when their partner was highly conflictual or holding back. At a lower levels of these partner behaviors, the opposite was true [16]. The study investigated whether conflict resolution and recovery predicts breakups in middle adolescent couples showed that those couples who were able to resolve and recover from conflict did not demonstrate a lower probability of breaking up, contrary to the hypothesis. Conflict resolution and conflict recovery did not predict the likelihood of breakup, suggesting that survival differences were not attributable to conflict resolution or conflict recovery [17]. Sexual efficacy was enhanced in young women who reported a greater general

capacity to communicate openly with their partners and have partners who displayed more warmth and less rejecting behaviours. Young women were also higher in sexual self efficacy when they reported higher cognitive autonomy and lower partner coercion. These associations were completely indirect via females' greater capacity to communicate openly [18]. After 16 sessions of cognitive behavioral treatment, accommodation was associated with the patient's OCD symptoms at pre-treatment and negatively associated with the partners' self reported relationship satisfaction, but not the patients'. Post treatment partner accommodation was associated with poorer response to treatment [19].

Content analyses of themes arising from personal ads written by middle-aged, young-old, and old-old participants showed that compared to the old-old, the young-old and middle-aged more likely mentioned about adventure, romance, sexual interests and seeking a soul mate. But were less likely to mention about health [20].

Studies done to check whether humor serves as an interpersonal signal, such that an individual's style of humor is associated with how the individual is perceived by others revealed that, individuals with benign humor styles (affiliative and self enhancing) were evaluated more positively than those people with injurious humor styles (aggressive and self defeating) [21]. A study done using the framework of attachment theory and sex specific mating strategies on interpersonal behaviors to examine the extent to which participants judged each behavior as cheating on a long term partner revealed that participants rated sexual behaviors as most indicative of cheating, then erotic behaviors, followed by behaviors consistent with a romantic relationship and then behaviors related to financial support [22]. Enhancing caregiving practices, limiting youths' exposure to community stressors, and modifying relational schemas were important processes that need to be targeted for interventions designed to enhance romantic relationships among African American adults [23]. Studies done to explore the overlap between racial and gender stereotypes and the consequences of this overlap for interracial dating, leadership selection and athletic participation revealed that compared with the White stereotype, the Asian stereotype was more feminine, whereas the Black stereotype was more masculine. Heterosexual White men had a romantic preference for Asians over Blacks and that heterosexual White women had a romantic preference for Blacks over Asians. Blacks were more likely and Asians less likely than Whites to be selected for a masculine leadership position and in sports as well [24]. Behavioural observation study with dating couples revealed that highly avoidant individuals used more aggressive humor and less affiliative humor during their discussions. Highly anxious individuals used self defeating humor. Individuals tailored their humor use to partners who were highly anxious and distressed. Aggressive humor was received more negatively by partners who sought more care. Affiliative humor was favorably received, when partners were more distressed where as, self defeating humor elicited negative responses. Both highly anxious and avoidant individuals reacted

unfavorably when they were the recipients of the humor styles they used most often [25]. A complex web of social and relationship factors influenced the extent to which the young African American women engaged in protective behaviour against unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. The extent to which relationship factors influence protective behaviour reflects their developmental tasks of adolescence [26].

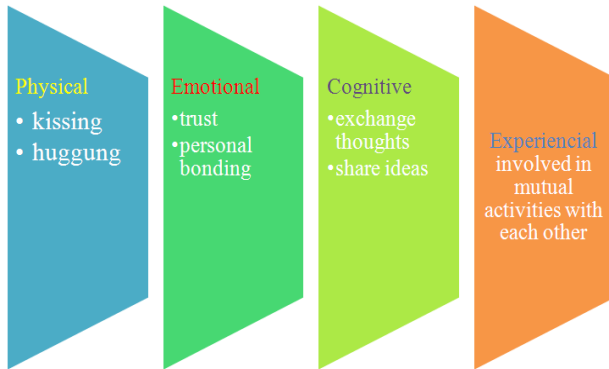


Fig.1. Forms of intimacy

The study done to document mediators of differences in parenting behaviour of fathers and the emotional behavioural problems of their children for men with co occurring substance abuse (SA) and intimate partner violence (IPV) revealed that Men with co occurring SA and IPV had significant less positive co parenting and more negative parenting behaviours with more emotional and behavioural problems in their children [27]. Avoidance in sexual relationships predicted lifetime sexual partner number. But negatively predicted positive sexual strategies. Ambivalence in sexual relationships predicted invasive and coercive sexual behaviours, even though romantic relationship style, gender and social desirability were controlled, suggesting that the attachment needs are better met through intimate partners rather than parents of adolescents [28]. Experiences of closeness in romantic relationships were associated with heightened levels of relational well being and mental health. Individuals differed in the degree of closeness depending on the desire in their relationships. Optimal levels of relational well being and mental health existed when individuals had minimal discrepancies between actual and ideal inclusion of other in self (IOS), regardless of their actual levels of IOS. Individuals whose levels of IOS moved closer to their ideal levels, reported to show improved relational well being and mental health over a 2 year period. Individuals with less to no discrepancies between actual and ideal IOS were less likely to break up with their partners in due course of time [29]. Relative to people with low trust in their romantic partner, people with high trust expected their partner to act in accordance with their interests. People with low trust in their partner were uncertain about their partner whether he/she will act in accordance with their interests. Trust inspired memory bias and its partner specific nature was not attributed to potential confounding factors such as relationship commitment, relationship satisfaction, self esteem and attachment orientations [30]. An important research done

for understanding the factors that influence perceptions of stalking and harassment, which may have repercussions for the legislation and enforcement of stalking laws reported that participants significantly expressed concern to recommend both informal and formal help seeking, when the scenarios described a man stalking a woman after breaking a romantic relation [31]. Avoidant attachment was negatively associated with perceived intimacy potential in relationships involving approach of closeness in current and future partners, but not for relationships less associated with approach of closeness with in ex partners. Avoidant attachment was associated negatively with romantic interest in high intimacy targets but not low intimacy targets, and this effect was mediated by perceived responsiveness. Hence it was concluded that avoidant individuals circumvent attachment system activation by perceiving lower opportunity for connection when there is potential for intimacy [32].

### III. FACEBOOK AND SOCIAL NETWORKING

In a study done by Muscanell NL et al, the relationship between jealousy and Facebook use experimentally was examined by asking participants to imagine viewing their romantic partner's Facebook page. Imagined privacy settings and the presence of couple photos affected negative emotions like jealousy, anger, disgust, and hurt, more in women who felt more intense negative emotions after thinking about the fictitious scenario than men, particularly when evidence of infidelity was public to others. The results suggested that the manner in which people employ Facebook privacy settings has a negative effect on romantic relationships [33]. Intimacy mediates the relationship between online social network usage and overall relationship satisfaction, suggesting that the level of intimacy experienced in a relationship serves as a buffer that protects the overall level of satisfaction in the relation. This study was sought to examine the amount of time spent on online social networks, but no significant relationship was found between an individual's usage of online social networks and his/her perception of relationship satisfaction and intimacy [34].

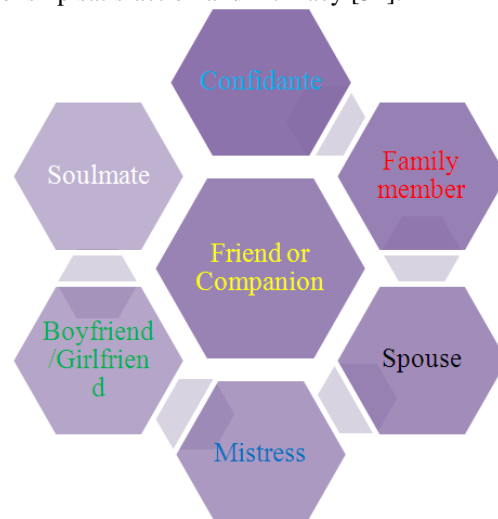


Fig.2. Terms for partners in intimate relationship

#### IV. PARTNER VIOLENCE AND INSECURITY

Couples experiencing high levels of friend and parent stress were found to be more engaged in high levels of psychological partner violence. Increases in couples' friend stress predicted increases in couples' partner violence. Friend stress had the greatest effect on psychological partner violence when the couples were in their early to mid 20s when levels of friend stress will be high [35]. Attachment insecurity in both self and partner were associated with poor relationship functioning across a range of variables like satisfaction, commitment, trust, communication and problem intensity. Monogamy was positively associated with relationship quality only when participants and their partners reported moderate or high levels of attachment anxiety. Attachment did not moderate the links between minority stressors and relationship functioning in case of same sex couples [36]. Self perceived attractiveness predicted self esteem significantly in females more strongly than in males. These results were found in relation to sociometer and parental investment theories [37]. Numerous studies have been done that contributed to the explanation of the development and consolidation of adolescent romantic relationships. Researcher Collins made a significant contribution to the previous models focusing on different stages of adolescence [38]. The experiment conducted to explore the effects of exposure to partner scarcity or abundance messages on men's partner selectivity, romantic confidence, and self assessed attractiveness revealed that viewing the abundance narrative resulted in greater selectivity and self assessed attractiveness for men high in endorsement of traditional masculinity but diminished selectivity and self assessed attractiveness for men low in endorsement of traditional masculine identity [39]. Economic hardship, economic dependency on a romantic partner and traditional gender beliefs increased women's risk for exposure to one or more types of intimate partner violence (IPV), whereas neighborhood conditions were not related to IPV in adjusted models suggesting that the policies and programs that reduce economic hardship among women with young children, promote women's economic independence and foster gender equity in romantic partnerships reduces multiple forms of IPV [40].

For the majority of adolescents, non romantic relationships held many emotional and social dimensions typical of romantic relationships. Differences between relationship types were small. Non romantic relationships were less intimate than romantic sexual relationships, but still there was remarkable heterogeneity within this type of relationship. Effective sex education programming is possible only through better understanding of the complexity of adolescent sexual relationships [41]. Study done to examine the links among marital/partner quality with the later development of stress and blood pressure considering both main and moderating effects showed that better quality ties buffered the stress health link and lower quality ties exacerbated the stress health link [42]. A study done on younger people less than 50 years showed that they were more motivated to terminate their partner

relationship due to boredom. In those below the age of 50 years, the more frequently reasons for considering termination of relationship were quarrelling, poor sex life and other reasons. Hence, infidelity was not identified as an essential factor for a breakup of relationship [43]. Attachment avoidance and anxiety were both negatively associated with responsive caregiving to partner, which in turn was positively associated with authoritative and optimal parenting styles and negatively associated with authoritarian and permissive and nonoptimal parenting styles. Responsive caregiving mediated all links between attachment and parenting. There was an additional direct association between attachment anxiety and nonoptimal parenting styles which was not explained by caregiving responsiveness [44].

#### V. HIV STATUS AND INTIMATE RELATIONS

Qualitative research revealed that the majority of couples have dated and struggled with their HIV status in their intimate relationships. Those who disclosed their HIV status to past partners had experienced rejection in some form. Some received support upon disclosure. Some had never disclosed the status to a romantic partner, but carefully managed intimacy by delaying dating, terminating relationships and taking it slow [45]. Disclosure of being infected with HIV to the partners was a turning point in romantic partnerships, recounting stressful experiences with major ramifications such as abuse and abandonment on the one hand and support and love on the other hand. But most disclosure experiences resulted in adverse reactions [46].

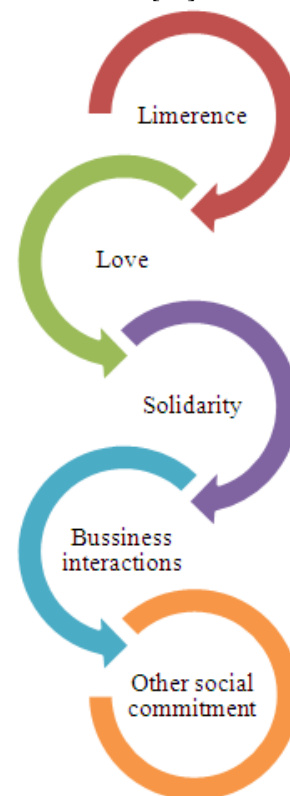


Fig.3. Factors affecting Interpersonal relations

Among men who suspected concurrency, STD diagnosis were associated with less condom use in both the person and partner, where as receiving the diagnosis of STD during pregnancy was associated with greater susceptibility and marginally greater condom use. Results suggest that enhanced communication and encouraged joint risk reduction counselling among couples had potential benefits. Engaging men more in preventive efforts, and capitalizing on the short window during which risk reduction occurs will be beneficial [47]. Empirical research has shown that romantic involvement and breakups were associated with adolescents' depressive symptoms and delinquent behaviors. The association between breakups and depressive symptoms depended on the romantic context of classroom. In classrooms where romantic relationships were common among classmates adolescents who had breakups showed fewer depressive symptoms than those in classrooms where romantic relationships were rare among classmates [48].

## VI. HORMONAL AND NEURAL EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR

Oxytocin (OXT) release from posterior pituitary gland in brain helps to promote fidelity within monogamous human relationships. OXT release is stimulated during a monogamous relationship, and promotes its maintenance by making men avoid signaling romantic interest to other women through close approach behavior during social encounters. The prosocial neuropeptide OXT is identified as a key facilitator of interpersonal attraction and the formation of parental attachment [49]. Longitudinal research done in youth who experienced childhood sexual abuse (CSA) suggests that clinical interventions for victims of CSA must be sensitive to the different pathways by which youth come to experience destructive conflict behavior in their romantic relationships. Such people are at risk of getting involved into relationship violence [50]. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scanning of brain areas in people, while they viewed photos of individuals that they subsequently met at real life speed dating events revealed some neural activity in two areas of dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (DMPFC), paracingulate cortex and rostromedial prefrontal cortex (RMPFC). This gave information of whether that individual would be ultimately pursued for a romantic relationship or rejected. Activity in these areas can be attributed to two distinct components of romantic evaluation like either consensus judgments about physical beauty involving paracingulate cortex or individualized preferences based on a partner's perceived personality involving RMPFC [51]. Among college students, those who had shown greater preoccupation with attachment in the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) were more likely to be single in adulthood and to report romantic relationships of shorter length. Also, they reported lower levels of intimacy, commitment and passion in their current romantic relationships. Higher levels of perceived passion in romantic relationships were associated with dismissing tendencies [52].

## VII. KISSING AND CUDDLING

Positive link was found between cuddling frequency and enjoyment in correlational analyses done on people with partnered sexual activities, but negatively related with solitary sexuality. Results of the study were discussed relative to evolutionary theories of distinct but overlapping neurobiological systems underlying pair bonding that involve sexual and nurturant intimacy [53]. Kissing was utilized in the mediating pair bond attachments. More important at established stages of relationships by low socio sexual participants, in long term relationship contexts particularly by women and the frequency of kissing was related to gravity of relationship satisfaction. This study showed that the primary function of kissing was not related to the elevation of arousal levels [54]. Intimate partners got benefitted by interpersonal touch on a psychological level, which conveyed a sense of strengthened bonds between them that enhanced the affect and well-being [55]. Romantic and interpersonal styles of attachment were the main factors indicating of vulnerability to depression. The stable and independent nature of romantic attachment styles in relation to depressive symptomatology was revealed. Security in the interpersonal attachment style was found to be a factor of change, associated with the evolution of the depressive symptomatology. In the quest to take combined account of romantic and interpersonal attachment styles and their links with the evolution of depression, this study resulted in a new understanding and approach for depression and interpersonal attachment in adults [56]. A number of relationship concerns that interfere with the ability to move towards emotional and physical intimacy in relationships were found among the survivors of childhood cancer [57]. In a study done on female university students involved in romantic relationships, attachment anxiety was associated with higher estimated text messages sent to and received from the romantic partners and actual text messages sent to and received from the romantic partners. But attachment avoidance was associated with fewer estimated calls made to the romantic partners and fewer actual calls made to their romantic partners [58]. Compared with early and on time age at first sexual intercourse, late age was associated with decreased odds of marriage or nonmarital cohabitation and fewer romantic partners in adulthood. Among individuals who were already married or cohabited with a partner, late timing of first sexual intercourse was associated with reduced levels of relationship dissatisfaction [59]. The study done using a modified grounded theory approach and secondary longitudinal ethnographic data on low income unmarried mothers to explore the question of How often and under what circumstances do women in nonmarital multiple partner fertility (MPF) intimate unions and relations with men, coparent their partners' children from other relationships revealed that 78% of the mothers were involved in MPF unions and most had othermothered the children of their friends and relatives. But 89% did not coparent their partners' children from any MPF relationship [60].

## VIII. MEDICAL STUDENTS

In a survey done by questionnaires, 90.9% of students had Facebook accounts and 53% had Twitter accounts. With social media accounts, 14.8% reported to have no privacy settings. Most respondents felt that unprofessional behavior on social media sites should be considered as an admission factor to medical schools [61]. The views of students regarding the consequences of their online activity differ so greatly from the views of residency admissions committees speaks to the need for better communication between these parties. It provides opportunities for medical schools to help students in their residency application process by increasing awareness of social media screening strategies used by some residency programmes, and nurturing self-awareness around the use of social media during medical school and explicitly during the residency application process [62]. Registered nurses of UK and Italy felt their online social networking indicates the blurring of their personal and professional lives, posing new ethical, legal and professional challenges to members of the nursing profession [63]. Among medical students of a private university in Malaysia, associations were found between average hours of Facebook surfing and the following factors: isolation from community and family members, refusing to answer calls, musculoskeletal pain, headache, and eye irritation [64].

Faculty members, medical students and the public have different thresholds of what is acceptable on a social networking site. Students need to consider the perspectives of patients and faculty members when considering what type of content to post on their social media sites [65]. Students' feedback was positive and supported the integration of Web 2.0 tools in academic courses and modules. Google Drive, Facebook, and Dropbox were found to be most useful in reaching out to the medical students in Egypt [66]. Young medical students were willing to compromise their health, social life, studies for the sake of fun and entertainment or whatever satisfaction they get by using Facebook. The study showed although majority of subjects showed multiple signs of Facebook addiction, they didn't realize it and if even they realized it they didn't want to quit Facebook and even if they want to quit, they couldn't [67]. The use of a faculty-administered Facebook Page provided a venue to augment classroom teaching without intruding into students' social life. A broader educational use of Facebook must be adopted because students are embracing its use, and for its inherent potentials in boosting learning [68].

## CONCLUSION

A personal, healthy profile may augment a patient's perception of that physician's character virtues if the profile content upholds the decorum of the medical field [69]. Social media sites offer great opportunity to extensively distribute valuable health care information. They provide physicians with a venue to de-stress. In this current digital age, trainees and lifelong learners must learn to be mindful of professionalism while using social

media in order to protect their privacy as well as the image of physicians. Reflective learning modules need to be incorporated into undergraduate and postgraduate training programs as part of medical curriculum.

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## AUTHOR PROFILE



### Dr. Kartheek R. Balapala

was born and raised in Kurnool, India. He is a medical graduate from Dr NTR University of Health Sciences, India, where he received a M.B.B.S. degree in Medicine. He earned his Doctor of Medicine (M. D.) from Kurnool Medical College in 2010. Also he has completed Diploma in Software Management, Diploma in Business Management & Entrepreneurship and Diploma in Psychology. Dr. Kartheek is proud to teach research students in medical schools where real caring and compassion combine with education and experience to provide the best in teaching and research. His philosophy of teaching along with the support of a hand-picked, knowledgeable team

creates excellence in academic and translational research.

During his houseman-ship at a well established government hospital in India, he got a great opportunity to put into practise the training received at college. It has been a great opportunity to meet patients of various backgrounds and work with fellow doctors who were trained at different medical schools. Being a doctor is to constantly train and improve ourselves. Every day brings upon new opportunities to learn and improve our self. What's important is the desire to constantly learn and improve beyond conventional thinking. He happened to gone through quite challenging and tough times with difficult patients, troublesome co-workers, seniors, dealing with death. It's all in a day's work with a black box of nebulous disorders.

Dr. Kartheek had worked at both clinical and teaching institutions. Soon after his undergraduate studies, he worked as consultant medical officer at Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation charity clinic for more than a year (2006-2007). After 2006 he discontinued his work to pursue higher education and graduated in Doctor of Medicine in 2010. Currently pursuing translational research at CRNCD, UTAR, Malaysia.

Dr. Kartheek is respected as one of faculty's most magnanimous and outspoken research scholars regarding the impact of orthostatic hypotension on health in elderly people. As an internationally known research scholar and institution builder, he is highly sought after for his ability to present scientifically sound information regarding orthostatic blood pressure changes in Ischemic heart disease patients and stress related disorders. He is dedicated to a lifetime of continuing education, focusing on his particular interests in teaching and research. His training of medical students is practical, focusing on what is important in our day to day practice rather than just textbook knowledge.

He also serves as a visiting research scholar for medical universities in INDIA. He has published more than 25 research papers in Research Journals around the world. He is currently an international reviewer for the World Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, American Journal of Biomedical Research, Research & Reviews: Journal of Medical and Health Sciences, International Journal for Pharmaceutical Research scholars-IJPRS, Global Journal of Health Sciences, Canada. Editorial Board member for American Journal of Psychological Studies, New York, USA, Higher Education Studies, Canada and many other prestigious journals around the globe. He is a proud member of the Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India, New Delhi, life member of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, Member in Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology- MSPP, Malaysia, Associate fellow of Malaysian Scientific Association – MSA, Petaling Jaya, Member in Stanford Who's Who, USA.

### Ms Wong Lee Sia

Working Experience:

1/7/2013 until current, University Tunku Abdul Rahman  
Nurse III, Simulation Ward Officer, Simulation Patient Program Coordinator,  
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences.

Main duties:

1. Managing Simulation Ward and sometimes supervising health sciences students on their practical skills.

2. Coordinating the Simulation Patient (SP) Program for the faculty.

1994-1997, National University Hospital, Singapore

SRN in General Medical Ward (Cardiac).

Main duties:

1. Assumed the role of senior staff nurse in supervising junior and student nurses.

2. Manage ward work routine like taking charge of the ward and assigning duty roster.