



المؤتمر العلمي الأول لجامعة 21 سبتمبر
(مناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب كلية الطب) 1444

FIRST SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF 21 SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY
(DISCUSSION OF GRADUATION RESEARCHES AT FACULTY OF MEDICINE) 1444



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برعاية فخامة المشير الركن/مهدي محمد المشاط رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى

وتحت شعار

البحث العلمي أساس نهضة المجتمع

يُعقد المؤتمر العلمي الأول لجامعة 21 سبتمبر

(مناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب كلية الطب) 1444 هـ

9-5 محرم 1445 هـ الموافق 23-27 يوليو 2023م



السيد عبد الملك بن عبد الرحمن بن عبد العزيز بن عبد الله بن عبد المطلب بن هاشم بن عبد مناف بن قصي بن كلاب بن مرة بن كعب بن لؤي بن غالب بن فهر بن مالك بن النضر بن كنانة بن خزيمة بن مدركة بن إلياس بن مضر بن نزار بن معد بن عدنان



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خلال الفترة 5-9 محرم 1445 هـ الموافق 23-27 يوليو 2023 م

أ. د / عبدالعزيز صالح بن حبتور دولتي رئيس الوزراء



أسعدني كثيرا الطلب المقدم من سديقي أ.د. مجاهد معصار رئيس جامعة 21
سبتمبر للعلوم الطبيعية والتطبيقية في الجمهورية اليمنية / صنعاء بأن أضع
مقدمة لكتاب مؤتمرهم العلمي الأول بالجامعة ، ذلك المؤتمر الذي سيكون
له أثر هام في مسيرة الجامعة ويضع المدماك الأولى لهذا المسرح العلمي الهام
والمميز، ونشاطه البحثي في الأيام القادمة

وما ضاعف من سعادتي هو المحتوى العلمي الذي تبنته الجامعة في تقديم الأبحاث العلمية ، الطبيعية لمنتسبي الجامعة،
والجامعات اليمنية من أساتذة بمختلف الألقاب العلمية ، وكذلك الطلاب في المراحل الدراسية المختلفة .

تشكل المؤتمرات العلمية في الجامعات بمثابة منصات عالية يقدم فيها الباحثون الجادون أفضل نتاجاتهم العلمية
البحثية ، وجهدهم العلمي التطبيقي والنظري الذي يميزهم عن أقرانهم من الزملاء ، وبالتالي فإن ذلك التنافس
الشريف بين الباحثين ينتج عنه عمل بحثي تراكمي معرفي يشكل الثروة الحقيقية للجامعات على مستوى المؤسسات
الأكاديمية ، وكذلك في التنافس بين الجامعات والمؤسسات البحثية الأكاديمية على مستوى اليمن بأكملها .

وهي كذلك مناسبة يلتقي فيها الباحثون بعضهم ببعض لكي يثروا معارفهم وخبراتهم في مجالات اختصاصهم العام
والخاص ، بل هي - أيضاً - مناسبة ذهبية لجميع الزملاء ، لكي يشكّلوا فيما بينهم فرق التعاون العلمي البحثي ، أو التعاون
الثنائي بين الأفراد والأقسام العلمية وحتى الجامعات .

وللتذكير فإن بلادنا العزيزة . اليمن . تعرضت لعدوان خارجي مازال مستمراً منذ ثمان سنوات ونيّف ، وحصار شامل وصل
حد الحصار العلمي من بعض (الأشقاء العرب) الذين كنا نأمل أن يكونوا لنا مدداً في التعاون العلمي والفني والثقافي
وحتى الإنساني ، ولكن للأسف الشديد فقد حصل العكس ، ولولا افتتاح الفضاء الإلكتروني الكوني لكنا تعرضنا
لتكسّر خطيرة في المجالات العلمية الطبيعية (البحثية) ، وتضرر معها الجانب الصحي المرتبط بحياة المواطنين
اليمنيين مباشرة .

ولهذا التحدي الكبير ، استطاعت الجامعات اليمنية في زمن العدوان من أن تكسّر الحصار وتحوله إلى فرصة للتطوير
والتنافس والعمل البحثي الجاد ، من خلال هذه المؤتمرات العلمية والأنشطة البحثية التطبيقية ، والعمل الجاد في تأليف
الكتاب الجامعي التطبيقي وخلافه .

ومن خلال مشاركتي العباشرة في العديد من المؤتمرات العلمية والمعارض العلمية والتجارية التي انعقدت في
الجمهورية اليمنية في زمن حرب العدوان والحصار لمست عن قرب مدى التنافس الجاد والقوي والصادق بين الباحثين
الأكاديميين أنفسهم ، والمجموعات البحثية الأكاديمية ، وبين المسؤولين الأكاديميين عن هذا الحقل العلمي الهام في
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي ، وبين المؤسسات البحثية الطبيعية الجامعية الحكومية والأهلية والخاصة ، ذلك
التنافس البحثي الشريف قد خلق حالة من التطور المنهجي والتطبيقي ورفع المستويات والنتائج إلى مراحل متقدمة في
معظم المجالات ، لأن الباحث الجاد يصنع من التحديات الكبرى فرصاً للتجارات الكبرى وهذا هو المعيار العلمي للتغلب
على مجمل التحديات التي تواجه نشاطنا وعملنا ومؤسساتنا الأكاديمية المحترمة .

إنني أهني زميلاتي ، وزملائي الباحثين الأكاديميين في الجامعات اليمنية على كل أنشطتهم العلمية ، وأهني الزملاء في
جامعة 21 سبتمبر الحكومية على ما وصلوا إليه من مستويات علمية بحثية وتدرسية في مجال العلوم الطبيعية السبعة
وسيشكل لهم ذلك المؤتمر العلمي الأول الهام فرصة كبيرة للنشر والترويج والتعمير لنتائج أبحاثهم العلمية الرصينة
نحن في المجتمع اليمني سنستفيد بشكل مباشر من خلال تلك النتائج العلمية الإيجابية التي ستطور من أداء وعمل
ونشاط وعمليات أطبائنا الجراحية بكفاءة ومهنية وحرفية أفضل ، وسينهضون بالمستوى الصحي في مستشفياتنا
ومستوصفاتنا وعياداتنا الطبية إلى الأعلى .

إن مكافآتنا الطبيعية ستكون عند مستوى التحدي الكبير وسينجحون أبحاثهم ومؤتمراتهم العلمية إلى مستويات أرقى
بإذن الله . وفوق كل ذي علم عليم



رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى المشير الركن
مهدي محمد المشاط



أ/ حسين علي عبدربه حازب معالي وزير التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

البحث العلمي يمثل أحد أهم وظائف الجامعات الثلاث، وأحد مرتكزات التنمية والتطور لذلك ما ادرسه القيادة الثورية والسياسية، ووضعه ضمن اهتماماتها بالبحث العلمي في الرؤية الوطنية لبناء الدولة اليمنية الحديثة التي أطلقتها في العام 2019م، وتبنت عدد من المستهدفات لتنشيطه وإبراز دوره بشكل كبير على كافة الأصعدة، بالرغم من التحديات التي واجهها البلد خلال ثمان سنوات جراء العدوان والحصار، حيث ظهر ذلك جلياً في أكثر من قطاع.

وفي هذا التوجه حقق البحث العلمي قفزات كبيرة ونوعية، حيث التفتت الوزارة والجامعات إلى تعزيز دورها في هذا المجال، من خلال إقامة العديد من الفعاليات والأنشطة العلمية، مؤتمرات، وندوات، وورش عمل، ناقشت مختلف القضايا والمشكلات المجتمعية، وقد تميزت العامين 2022، 2023م بالعديد من هذه الأنشطة والتي وصلت إلى ما يزيد عن 40 نشاطاً علمياً، كما تم أيضاً خلال العامين الكثير من المؤتمرات المهمة من كتب ومجلات أبحاث ودراسات وجمعيات وإصدارها في منصات علمية، وفي مقدمتها ذلك قيام الوزارة بإنجاز أول بيبلوغرافيا شملت جهود خمسين عاماً في مجال البحث العلمي للفترة 1970 - 2020م.

وها نحن اليوم نشهد قيام جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبيعية والتطبيقية، والتي ولدت في عهد الثورة المجيدة (21 سبتمبر)، ونهضت من بين الركام الذي خلفه تحالف العدوان، واستطاعت الانطلاق بثبات لقيام بدورها الوطني، وتقديم خدماتها للمجتمع في المجال التعليمي التخصصي والبحث العلمي، وأصبحت تشكل ركيزة أساسية إلى جانب نظيراتها من الجامعات اليمنية الأخرى الحكومية والأهلية بالإسهام الفاعل في البناء والتنمية.

وتجسد هذا الدور من خلال الإعداد والتنظيم لإقامة أول بحث علمي لها منذ نشأتها في العام 2016م، تحت شعار: " البحث العلمي أساس نهضة المجتمع"، والذي انعقد خلال الفترة 3 - 9 محرم 1445هـ الموافق 27-23 يوليو 2023م، وناقش العديد من الأبحاث في مختلف التخصصات العلمية والفروعية، وتعرض فيه أهم الأمراض والأوبئة المنتشرة في اليمن وتحديد أسبابها وطرق الوقاية منها، حيث بلغت الأبحاث المشاركة في المؤتمر (15) بحثاً مقدمت من أعضاء هيئة التدريس بالجامعة، كما يناقش 46 بحث تخرج لعدد 511 طالباً من طلاب الجامعة يمثلون الدفعة الأولى لكلية الطب 1444هـ وتوزيعهم على هيئة مجموعات بحثية.

ولا يسعنا في هذا المقام إلا أن نوجه الشكر لمراسل الجامعة ممثلين بالاستاذ الدكتور/ مجاهد معصار - رئيس الجامعة ونوابه وعمداء الكليات وكافة العاملين معه على ما يقومون به من جهود في تطوير الجامعة والاهتمام بالبحث العلمي، وعلى إتاحة الفرصة لأعضاء هيئة التدريس وطلاب الجامعة من مختلف الكليات لعرض أبحاثهم العلمية، وتنمية المهارات لدى طلابها في مجال البحث العلمي المستمر وتمكنهم من إعداد الأبحاث والتعلم مدى الحياة. وهذا ما لاحظناه من خلال الأهداف التي ركز المؤتمر على تحقيقها، إضافة إلى تركيز الجامعة أيضاً على تعزيز الشراكة بين الجامعة والمستشفيات والمؤسسات الطبية الأخرى والمجتمع المحلي، وإبراز أهم القضايا الصحية والطبية المرتبطة بحياة المواطنين وإيجاد الحلول المقترحة المناسبة لمعالجتها. وهذا ما نأمل أن يخرج به المؤتمر وتحقيق أهدافه التي نصبو إليها والاستفادة من نتائجها وتوصياتها، وتكثروا شادتنا لما ذهبنا إليه الجامعة، ونحن في وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي نقف ونؤيد مثل هكذا أنشطة، باعتبار البحث العلمي أهم ركائز التنمية البشرية.

وفي الأخير ها نحن نقطف ما زرعناه ونحن مع اخوتنا نحتفي اليوم بمناسبة تخرج أول دفعة من كلية الطب بهذه الجامعة الفتيحة التي ولدت من رحم المعاناة وتحت قصف الصواريخ كرسالة قوية لذلك العدو الهمجى بأن صواريخه عاجزة أن توقف عطا هذه الأمة وعجزت أن تخضع شعبنا وقيادته الثورية بقيادة المجاهد الكبير/ عبدالملك بن بدر الحوثي حفظه الله.

المجد ليمن، والرحمة للشهداء، والحرية للأسرى، والنصر لليمن، وليجسأ الخاشعون.

أتمنى للجميع التوفيق والنجاح .. والله الهادي إلى سواء السبيل...



أ. د/ مجاهد علي معصار رئيس جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية رئيس المجلس الطبي الأعلى رئيس المؤتمر

الحمد لله القائل في محكم كتابه " ولا تعجل بالقرآن من قبل أن يلقى إليك وحيه وقل رب زدني علماً" (طه)، (114)، والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا ونبيتنا محمد بن عبدالله، وعلى آله الأخيار، ومن تبعهم بإحسان إلى يوم الدين... أما بعد،،،

بفضل الله ومنه وحفظه ها هي جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية تسطر يوماً جديداً من أيام الصمود والعطاء في رحلة العمل والاصرار على مواصلة التميز والرقي بالجامعة، إنه لمن دواعي الفرح والفرح والاعتزاز أن تقيم جامعتنا الفتيحة مؤتمرها العلمي الأول لمناقشة أبحاث تخرج الدفعة الأولى تخصص طب وجراحة، التي يتزامن تخرجها مع بشار النصر المبين على قوى العدوان الهمجى الفاش على بلدنا وشعبنا العزيز الصامد، كما إن حرص الجامعة على مناقشة أبحاث تخرج الطلبة في مؤتمر علمي بهذا الحجم والأهمية ما هو إلا انعكاس لحجم الاهتمام والجدي الذي توليه الجامعة لجانب البحث العلمي، التي تحرص على كليات الجامعة على غرسه في عقول وسلوك طلبتها وتحفيزهم على بذل كل جهد ممكن لإجراء دراسات وأبحاث علمية ذات قيمة للمجتمع وتحقيق إضافة علمية في حقل العلوم الطبيعية والتطبيقية، وتجعل منهم طلبته مبدعين ومطورين قادرين على بناء دولة يمنية حديثة بسواعد وعقول أبنائها.

ها نحن اليوم في هذه الفعاليات العلمية نحقق شعار الجامعة "جسر من التعليم إلى التعلم"، وما هذا المؤتمر العلمي الذي تقيمه الجامعة إلا تجسيدا لذلك، فبعد أن قضى طلبته الجامعة جزء من حياتهم الجامعية في كسب المعارف والخبرات من اساتذتهم عبر المناهج والمحاضرات في المدرجات والقاعات الدراسية والمعامل، والتدريب السريري في المستشفيات التعليمية، ها هم اليوم يناقشون مشاريع أبحاث تخرجهم التي تهدف إلى تطوير المعرفة وفتح آفاق جديدة أمام الطلبة للإبداع والابتكار والتعلم الذاتي وتحقيق التراكم المعرفي وخدمة البشرية جمعاء، معنيين بذلك جاهزيتهم للالتحاق بسوق العمل والقيام بدورهم ورسالتهم الانسانية تجاه بلدهم ومجتمعهم ومسؤولية وطنية وهوية إيمانية، فالجامعة تبنت خطة استراتيجية للعمل خارج اسوار الجامعة وداخلها والانفتاح والتعاون مع جميع شركاء التنمية سواء كانوا مؤسسات أو أفراد، في إطار سعيها لقيادة التحول نحو الأفضل في إدارة وتقديم الرعاية الصحية عالية الجودة بالتعاون مع الشركاء، ككون الجامعة مكمناً للطاقات البشرية والفكرية بما تمتلكه من طلبة وباحثين وكوادر أكاديمية، في مختلف تخصصات العلوم الطبية والتطبيقية التي يحتاجها البلد.

ويسرني أن أنتهز هذه الأطلالتي أصالة عن نفسي ونياية عن كل منتسبي الجامعة أن نعبر عن شكرنا وتقديرنا لقيادتنا الثورية والسياسية والحكومية والمخلصين من أبناء هذا الوطن، الذي كان لهم الفضل بعد الله سبحانه وتعالى في دعم كل خطوة تخطوها الجامعة في طريق النجاح والتميز لتكسب الجامعة شريكاً أساسياً في صقلية التطوير والتحديث المستمرين لقطاع التعليم العالي والصحة في بلدنا الغالي وتأييد رسالتها السامية.

وختاماً لا يسعني إلا أن أشيد بالجهود المبذولة من قبل القائمين على تنظيم هذا المؤتمر متمنياً بأن يخرج بنتائج وتوصيات لها إنعكاس إيجابي في تحقيق التنمية البشرية وخدمة المجتمع.

أهداف المؤتمر

أولاً منح أعضاء هيئة التدريس ومساعديهم فرصة المشاركة لعرض أبحاثهم في مؤتمر علمي بالجامعة ونشرها بمجلة الجامعة .

ثانياً إتاحة الفرصة لطلاب كلية الطب الدفعة الأولى لعرض أبحاثهم العلمية، وتعزيز مهارات اعداد الطلاب للبحث العلمي المستمر والتعلم مدى الحياة .

ثالثاً تعزيز الشراكة بين الجامعة والمستشفيات والمؤسسات الطبية الأخرى والمجتمع المحلي

رابعاً إبراز أهم القضايا الصحية والطبية المرتبطة بالمجتمع والحلول المقترحة المناسبة لمعالجتها

خامساً استعراض أهم الأمراض والأوبئة المنتشرة وتحديد أسبابها وطرق الوقاية منها

سادساً نشر أبحاث علمية مستلثة من بحوث التخرج في مجلة الجامعة أو أي مجلة علمية خارجية محكمة

سابعاً تأسيس قاعدة بيانات إلكترونية تستفيد منها الجامعة في المؤتمرات العلمية اللاحقة.

أ . د / سلوى صالح القميري

عميد كلية الطب

أمين عام المؤتمر



ان انعقاد هذا المؤتمر العلمي الأول في الجامعة ما هو الا ثمرة من العمل التكاملي داخل الجامعة والكار الذات من اجل تحقيق الأهداف السامية التي من اجلها تنشأ الجامعات ، فالجامعة ما هي الا صرح اكااديمي تجتمع فيه العقول وتبذل فيه النفوس قصارى جهدها ولا يمكن ان تتأتى ثمار تلك الجهود الا عندما تتوج هذه الاعمال كفاءة بالبحث العلمي فالبحث العلمي بتعريفه ومنشئه ولماه لا يمكن ان يكون الا نتاج اكااديمي صرف وايماناً من الجامعة بقيادة وطلاباً بأهمية البحث العلمي جاء يومنا هذا ليثبت ان العلم الذي لا يتوج بالبحث ما هو الا علم عقيم وهب صاحبه ملكة الكلام والحفظ الا انه كشجرة لا ظل لها ولا ثمر .

إضافة الى ذلك فإن البحث العلمي ان لم يكن نسقته ومصدره ومصيبه الأخير هو المجتمع فهو علم حبيس النظرية لم يخرج الى أرض الواقع ، ومن هنا جاء شعارنا (البحث العلمي أساس نهضة المجتمع) نعم قبل بحث علمي فلا علم ولا نهضة ترقى من الأمر .

ويشرفني ان اسجل الشكر والتقدير والاحترام وجزيل الامتنان لكافة القائمين على انجاز هذا اليوم وإخراجها الى النور ابتداءً من قيادة الجامعة رئيساً أ . د / مجاهد معصار ونوابه الكرام الذين أولوا البحث العلمي بكلية الطب جل اهتمامهم ، ثم اشكر مكادري الكلية الأكاديمي والإداري .

ولان الانسان هو هدف التنمية وسيلتها هنا وجب ان نقدم الشكر لابنائنا الطلاب الذين بذلوا قصار جهدهم ولم يألوا جهداً في اختيار عناوين بحوثهم والعمل بجديده عليها وانتاجها بالمظهر اللائق بهم وبالجامعة ، فأبنائنا في كلية الطب في هذه الدفعة ليسم بأخر من سيدقم هذا النتاج البحثي الهائل وانما هم الأولون في ذلك ودائماً يكون اجمل الصباح اوله واحلا الثمر باكورته ، واشكر من خلالهم الأساتذة الكرام رؤساء الأقسام والأساتذة الفاضلين مشرفي البحوث ومنسقي المسابقات الذين ابلوا في ذلك بلاءً حسناً ، وان من مثل هذا النتاج البحثي الهائل يحتاج الى بيئة خصبة حيث كانت المستشفيات والمراكز الطبية الخاضعة لوزارة الصحة شريكاً قوياً وفاعلاً في إنجاح هذه البحوث .

وهنا باسمي واسم جامعة 21 سبتمبر وكلية الطب فيها أقف اجلالاً واكباراً لأولياء أمور الطلاب الذين قدموا من اوقاتهم و جهودهم واموالهم الكثير والذين قطعوا من ارواحهم جزءاً وخلعوه على أبنائهم وأقول لهم ها قد انتم وصلتتم لتجئوا ثمار جهودكم اسأل الله ان يبارك لكم في ابنائكم وان يباركهم للوطن أطباء ناجحين قادرين على خدمة الوطن وقادرين على رد الجميل له .

Prevalence of psoriatic arthritis in psoriatic patients attended AL-Thawra Teaching General Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen

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Abstract

Background: Psoriatic arthritis is a chronic inflammatory arthropathy that occurs in individuals with psoriasis.

Aim: To determine the prevalence of psoriatic arthritis in psoriasis patients attending AL-Thawra Teaching hospital in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods: 206 patients with psoriasis were enrolled in across sectional study for one year. Details of demographic factors, history, clinical types and location of the psoriasis were all recorded. Severity of the disease were assessed by using the psoriasis area and severity index (PASI). Patients were examined for signs of arthropathy and the rheumatoid factor and radiological investigations were carried out in suspects cases.

Results: 17(8.25%) out of 206 suffered from psoriatic arthritis (PsA) with higher in males (58.82%). Family history in (29.41%) of PsA versus (10.63%) of psoriasis without PsA with P-value(0.001). Nail involvement significantly associated with PsA in (88.24%). Chronic plaque psoriasis the most common type associated with PsA and with higher PASI in PsA. Asymmetric oligoarthropathy was the most common features in PsA. Skin lesions precede arthropathy in all patients with psoriatic arthritis.

Conclusions: Dermatologist the first physician who should establish the diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis and start treatment to prevent the progression of the articular damage.

Giant Cerebral Cavernoma: A Case study

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Abstract

Background: Cavernoma also known as cavernous malformation or cavernous angioma. It accounts for 0.5% of brain mass lesions. Giant cavernoma of the central nervous system are quite rare, only 65 cases of cerebral giant cavernous angioma included in literature over the last 62 years. They are more common in children and may be misdiagnosed as other intracranial neoplasms. Here, we presented a very rare giant cavernoma extended from right basal ganglia to the sylvian fissure in a 7-year-old female.

Case description: A 7-year-old female presented with the new onset of recurrent attacks of seizures, with progressive Left sided hemiplegia for the last month. The clinical examination showed that the patient was sleepy, left sided hemiplegia. A non-contrast CT scan revealed a spherical slightly hyperdense intraaxial lesion at the right basal ganglia extended to the sylvian fissure measuring 5x4.5x5 cm surrounded by moderate perifocal edema. A brain CT scan with contrast revealed slight patchy enhancement. An MRI revealed a single large lesion occupying the right basal ganglia extended to the sylvian fissure measuring 5x4.5x5 cm and showed a patchy enhancement. She underwent craniotomy through the right front-temporal and transsylvian approach, under surgical microscope, with total en bloc resection of lesion. The histopathologic examination revealed cavernous hemangioma (cavernoma). After surgery, she was conscious alert, with no new neurological deficit apart from the pre operation left sided hemiplegia. The postoperative follow-up was uneventful with a significant improvement in her left sided hemiplegia after 3 months.

Conclusion: Pediatric giant cavernous angioma is a rare intracranial lesion that may be best diagnosed with MR/CT, but sometimes confirmation requires histopathological examination. It should always be included in the differential diagnosis of spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhages or large tumor. The best outcomes correlate with surgical excision but may be, limited by eloquent tumor location.

In our case, we report a rare case of giant cavernoma that was completely removed by microsurgical treatment. This case provides important points for the practicing neurosurgeon to consider when making a differential diagnosis of large intracranial tumors. Since imaging appearance of giant cavernoma is variable, the possibility of cavernoma should be considered in the case of a large tumor.

Keywords: Cavernoma, cavernous malformation, cavernous angioma, hemiplegia, seizure.

Role of microsurgical free flap reconstruction in managing complex wound: a retrospective cross-sectional study

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Abstract

Background: while reconstruction of complex wounds with severe tissue defects has been a significant problem in plastic surgery, free flap microsurgical procedures could solve many of these problems. In Yemen, data regarding free flap microsurgery for complex wounds are scarce. This study aimed to share our microsurgery experiences

in repairing complex wounds using different free flaps in a resource-limited setting.

Methods: a retrospective cross-sectional study between April 2019 and June 2022 conducted at 21 University-affiliated hospitals included 30 patients with complex wound defects that were not amenable for regional, pedicle procedures, or skin grafts and underwent microsurgical reconstructions with deferent free flap tissue transfer. The primary outcome was flap survival or failure, while the secondary outcome was postoperative complications.

Results: the main age was 34.76 ± 16.88 years, with 24 (80%) males and 6 (20%) females. Replacing extensive tissue loss caused by road traffic accidents was the most common indication (36.6%). The mean defects required to be reconstructed were 84.9 ± 44.70 cm². The lower extremities accounted for the majority of reconstructed defects (50%), and mostly (23.3%) involved the leg. Only 10 (33.3%) flaps were performed immediately within 48 hours of trauma. The fibulae osteo-cutaneous free flap (30.0%), radial forearms free flap (23.3%), and anterolateral thigh flap (23.3%) were used most commonly. All flaps were harvested and repaired under loupe magnification or operative microscope by a single surgeon. The overall flap success rate was 83.3%. The total complication rate was 23.3%, and postoperative infection and partial flap necrosis occurred in 3 (10.0%) and 2 (6.6%) patients, respectively. A total flap loss occurred in 5 (16.7%) patients.

Conclusion: reconstruction of complex wounds with microsurgical free flaps is a viable option even in a resource-limited setting. In our study, microsurgery with fibulae osteocutaneous free flap was the most commonly used. Despite many limitations, microsurgical free flaps were effective in treating individuals operated on in our setup with a limb salvage rate of 83.3%.

Efficacy of Oral Isotretinoin in Combination with Desloratadine in the Treatment of Acne Vulgaris at Al-Thawra General Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen

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Abstract

Background: Acne vulgaris is one of the most common skin problems in adult life, especially in adolescents.

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of oral isotretinoin in combination with desloratadine in the treatment of acne vulgaris at Al-Thawra General Hospital, Sana'a.

Methods: The study was designed as a prospective comparative clinical trial carried out in the Department of Dermatology, Al-Thawra General Hospital, Sana'a during the period from Jan. to June 2019. The data were collected from each patient after verbal consent. All patients (60 pt.) were randomized into 2 equal groups (study group and control group). The mean age of the study group was 27.47 ± 4.249 year while 24.07 ± 3.393 year of the control group. Both groups were treated with isotretinoin 20mg per day for 16 weeks. The study group (combined treatment) received 5mg desloratadine daily in 16 weeks. The follow-up was carried in weeks (2, 4, 8, 12, 16) for acne lesion, GAGS score, side effects of drugs and outbreak of acne.

Results: This study found that females were more affected than males and acne lesion at 16 weeks was 16.7 % in the study group in contrast to 40.0 % in the control group. After 16 weeks of treatment, GAGS score showed that both groups had good outputs response to therapy with 86.7% excellent and 13.3% good in the study group compared to 56.7%, excellent, and 40 % good response to therapy. Whereas at 16 weeks most patients had no outbreak (86.7 % in the study group and 53.3 % in the control group), 3% in the study group and 46.7 % in the control group had mild outbreak with > 5 nodules. This study observed only minor side effects of desloratadine among the study group, such as headache and self-limited infection. Side effects of isotretinoin declined more rapidly when desloratadine was added.

Conclusion: This study showed that adding oral desloratadine to the oral isotretinoin provides a better outcome and advantage in terms of efficacy and tolerability than isotretinoin treatment alone.

The Effect of Having Hemorrhoids and Hemorrhoidectomy on the Sexual Activity of Yemeni Male Patients Prospective study of 600 Cases.

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Abstract

Introduction: Haemorrhoids and Erectile dysfunction (ED) are a highly prevalent conditions among men in Yemen. Both are associated with undiagnosed medical diseases as chronic pelvic pain and obstructive defecation.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to study the prevalence of having haemorrhoids and erectile dysfunction and the out come post surgical hemorrhoidectomy on sexual function in those adult men patients.

Materials and Methods: In cross sectional and prospective study, we studied the prevalence of having both haemorrhoids and erectile dysfunction and the effect of surgical hemorrhoidectomy on erectile function. Prospective study of 600 male patients, with mean age 39 years (18-50). We divided them in to 2 groups, 300 each. Test group (1) having haemorrhoids and ED selected for surgery and control group (2) having haemorrhoids and ED selected for non surgical treatments. 136 patients were excluded from 1st group and 140 patients were excluded from 2nd group. 164 patients were remained from 1st group and 160 patients were remained from the 2nd group. Hemorrhoidectomy was carried out in 164 patients with clinical hemorrhoids grade 3 or 4 associated with ED (Group 1) and compared with 160 patients without operative intervention (Group 2; control) with the same age group. The primary efficacy variables was done by interviewing the patients at 3 and 6 months interval post haemorrhoidectomy in term of sexual function (SF), orgasmic function, sexual desire, intercourse satisfaction, and overall satisfaction.

Results: Almost all patients having haemorrhoids also reported some sort of ED. In Group 1, the complain of erectile dysfunction improved significantly after hemorrhoidectomy ($P < 0.001$). 103 patients (61.6%) showed improvement of EF compared to 5.3% in the control group ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Both haemorrhoids and ED are highly prevalent among Yemeni Patients. In the first instant, most adult men patients with haemorrhoids are seeking surgical treatments when they have ED or decrease sexual function in order to improve their sexual activity. We concluded that surgical haemorrhoidectomy is clearly related to improvement of EF in male hemorrhoid patients with ED.

Keywords: Erectile dysfunction, erectile function, haemorrhoidectomy

Effect of pulse steroid therapy on visual acuity and fundus picture in cases of Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome in Yemen; Case Series.

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Abstract

Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome (VKHS), is a rare systemic disease with severe bilateral panuveitis associated with cutaneous, neurological, and auditory abnormalities. This study aims to evaluate the effect of pulse steroid therapy on the visual acuity and fundus picture of cases of VKHS presented at Maghrabi Eye Hospital in Yemen. **Method:** This retrospective case series were followed up for three years between (2007-2010) for three female patients who presented by bilateral hand motion and complained with headache, neck stiffness and difficulty in hearing. **Result:** After pulse steroid therapy, the best corrected visual was improved with resolution of

optic disc swelling and serous retinal detachment detected by Optical coherence tomography (OCT). One eye had complication as sunset glow and suprachoroidal fibrosis. **Conclusion:** VKHS is uncommon disease in Yemen and affect mostly female. Urgent intervention with pulse steroid therapy and systemic corticosteroid and early diagnosis decreases the complications and improve the visual acuity.

Key words: Vogt Koyanagi Harada syndrome, pulse steroid therapy, visual outcome, Yemen.

Outcome of operative correction of thoracolumbar junction fracture in patients admitted at 48 model hospital during 2019-2021 - Sana'a Yemen

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Abstract

Background: The thoracolumbar junction is the most common area of injury to the axial skeleton . A wide variety of injury patterns and clinical presentation is encountered in the region, Since the spinal cord ends in the region , neurological injuries can result in either a cord or a cauda equine lesion, which vary in their prognoses . Significant controversy exists regarding intervention for these fractures .

Method :

-To know the distribution of the thoracolumbar junction spine fracture according to age, gender, mechanism of injury, type of the fracture, neurological deficit .

- Reviews the general principles of evaluation and treatment of thoracolumbar fracture
-To assess outcomes for surgery management of thoracolumbar junction spinal fractures according to kyphotic angle and vertebral body height by posterior spinal fixation

Result : A total of 216 patients with TLSF my study follow 45 them were operated by posterior spinal fixation the peak age was between (16-30) years , represent (44,4%) .the dominant gender was the male with percent (68,9%) .And the most reason was RTA (73.33) Regarding to level the TL J was the most common region of thoracolumbar spinal fracture (T11-L1)(53,3%) . Regarding to the Denis classification system the predominant type fracture was compression fractures with percentage of (48,9%) . we found that (28,9%) of them had partial deficit , (20%) had complete neurological deficit and (51,1%) neurological intact , about 48% of patients presented with kyphotic deformity between 10-20 degrees. The mean kyphotic deformity was (20.4) degrees preoperatively and decreased to (4.6)degree in immediate postoperative period , corrected by (15.8) degrees and (77.5%) The percentage loss of anterior vertebral body height was (53%) compared to the lower normal vertebra preoperatively decreased to (10.3%) on immediate post-operative period . the mean difference of anterior vertebral body height was (42,87%).

CONCLUSIONS : The most age for thoracolumbar fractures was between (16 - 30) years, male are 2 times more likely to have these fractures compared to female, commonly caused by R.T.A, the most common affected site was thoraco- lumbar junction, the most common type of fractures were compress fractures and about half patients had partial or complete neurological deficit.

We also conclude that the operative treatment with transpedicular screw is effective, safe, and simple, provides stable, reliable, segmental construct, can correct kyphotic angles and vertebral height to acceptable degrees prevents a possibility of the occurrence of secondary spine deformities. Also allows a quick recovery and early rehabilitation of patients, return to the work in operated patients.

Beyond TME for Locally Advanced and Recurrent Rectal Cancer; A Retrospective Study In 24 Patients

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Abstract

Introduction; There have been significant advances in the surgical management of locally advanced and recurrent rectal cancer in recent decades. Patient with advanced rectal cancers involving adjacent organs and neurovascular structures, beyond the traditional mesorectal planes, who would have traditionally been considered irresectable at many centres, now undergo surgery by pelvic exenteration routinely. While high rates of morbidity and mortality were reported by the pioneers of pelvic exenteration (PE) in early literature, this is now considered historical data. As a result, Pelvic Exenteration (PE) is now performed routinely at increasing rate offering our patients a chance of long-term survival with acceptable morbidity and quality of life. This paper describes the surgical techniques that we have been performed for radical multivisceral pelvic resections and their outcomes regarding only rectal cancers, excluding those with distant metastases or other pelvic cancers.

Methods and Results; Retrospective study for our 24 Patients who underwent Pelvic Exenteration (PE) for advanced or recurrent rectal cancer in 5, public and private, hospitals between the period June 2008 to June 2023. The majority were male patients with locally advanced cancers. Majority of our females patients underwent PE were recurrent rectal cancer post abdominoperineal resection were done in out site centers for mucinous signet ring primary adenocarcinomas. Clear R0 were achieved in almost all cases. All cases were axial or central without lateral pelvic involvement.

We got reasonable rates of long-term survival (up to 60 % at 5 years) and acceptable morbidity and quality of life.

Conclusions; Patients with locally advanced or recurrent rectal cancers beyond TME or with multi visceral pelvic involvement without distant metastases are candidates for pelvic exenteration surgery. Achieving R0 resection with acceptable morbidity has become the ultimate goal of curative exenterative surgery and demonstrated to be the most important factor in predicting both long-term survival and postoperative quality of life.

Keywords: Pelvic exenteration (PE); locally advanced rectal cancer; recurrent rectal cancer; posterior vaginaectomy.

Clinical Presentation Variant in Chronic Subdural Hematoma Patients in Al_Tharwa Modern General Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen

Supervisors

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Students

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Nader Al-selwi	Shukri Al-Shaibani
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Background: Chronic subdural hematoma (CSDH) is a common condition encountered in neurosurgical practice usually affecting elderly population. Few studies have reported the characteristics of CSDH patients in the Middle Eastern population. This study aims to evaluate the various clinical presentation of patients with chronic subdural hematoma.

Method: A retrospective descriptive study that enrolled the data of 113 patients diagnosed with CSDH in Al_Thowra Modern General Hospital from January 2017 to November 2022. The data was collected from patient's archive files and analyzed with respect to spectrum of clinical presentation, GCS at admission, etiology, laterality of hematoma, co-morbidities, management and outcomes.

Results: The mean age of patients affected by CSDH was 61.8 years, and (77.9%) of patients were males. Most common presenting features were motor symptoms (79.6%), symptoms of increased ICP (54.0%) and disturbance level of consciousness (46.0%). The GCS at admission was 15 in (54%) of patients, 14-13 in (30.1%) of patients, 12-9 in (12.4%) of patients and less than 9 in (3.5%) of patients. The most reported co-morbidities with CSDH were HTN (25.7%) and bleeding tendency (12.4%). Bilateral CSDH was reported in (22.1%) of patients. 51 patients (45.1%) had no reported cause of their hematoma, while 34 patients (30.1%) had a history of fall down, and 19 patients (16.8%) had a history of RTA. BHC was carried out in (92.9%) of patients, and (96.5%) of patients have improved after management.

Conclusion: Most patients affected by CSDH were elderly males. Motor symptoms were the most common presenting symptom, followed by symptoms of increased ICP and disturbance level of consciousness. HTN and bleeding tendency were the most common co-morbidities in patients affected by CSDH. Most patients were managed by BHC with the majority of patients showed improvement after the management.

أبحاث الطلاب Student Researches

Knowledge and Practice Related to Burns and Their First Aid among Medical Students in 21 Sep UMAS, Sana'a , Yemen

Supervisors

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Dr. Moamer Badi

Students

Shima Al-Sumairi	Khleel Al-Edresi
Ahlam Al-Raeai	Ra'ed Gabal
Ibrahim Ghushaim	Amani Al-Awadhy
Ahmed Al-Qowati	Ahmed Al-Qasem
Ahmed Mahyoub	Jareer Babakr
Ahmed Al-Mehdar	Mohammed Al- Qasmi
	Fatima Saeed

Background:

Burns are injuries caused by heat, chemicals, electricity, or radiation thus damaging the skin and underlying tissues. Burns can cause pain, redness, swelling, blisters, and scarring. The severity of a burn is determined by its depth and size. First-aid treatment for burns includes cooling the affected area by running cold water over it for 10-20 minutes, covering the burn with a clean and dry cloth, and seeking medical attention for severe burns.

This study aimed to delineate the level of knowledge and awareness of burn and its first aid management among undergraduate students at faculty of medicine at 21 September UMAS.

Methods:

This cross-sectional study involved students in faculty of medicine at 21 September UMAS in Sana'a, Yemen, from December 2022 to March 2023. A stratified random sampling procedure was used, and data was collected through a validated questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were computed, and a one-way ANOVA test was used to test associations between burn knowledge, first aid knowledge, and participant characteristics.

Results:

A study of 348 medical students at 21 September University found that an average of 60.38% had an acceptable knowledge level regarding first aid for burns. The study found that 21.8% had excellent knowledge, 56.3% had moderate, 19% had poor, and 2.9% had very poor knowledge. The primary source of information for students was college, followed by social media and other sources. Statistically significant variations in knowledge were observed by gender, age group, and academic level, with female students in the older age group and fifth-grade students being more knowledgeable.

Conclusion:

These findings underscore the continuing need for more education through programs aimed at raising the essential knowledge for medical students to diagnose and treat burn injuries.

Road traffic injuries, Burden and Injury Characteristics in Sana'a City, Yemen, Hospital-Based Retrospective Study

Supervisors

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Students

Haroon AL-Bajar	Majid Madhish
Ayman Al-olofi	Hussein Al-Qanous
Khalid Owaidin	Abdulmalik Saad
Mohammed Qaid	Yaser Al-Qadri
Abullrahman Al-moqri	Nasher Saadhan
Ibrahim Al-Mdm	Mohammed Qahuan
Ibrahim Ghalib	

Background:

Road traffic injuries (RTIs) are the leading cause of death in the ages of 5-29 years. Despite Yemen being affected by war and civil conflict, road traffic injuries (RTIs) remain the first leading cause of fatal injury in the country, causing fatalities between two and eight times more than war. In addition, And it is the fifth major cause of death in the country. There have not been enough studies reported on RTIs so this study aims to identify the burden of RTAs, and characteristics of related injuries in Sana'a City, Yemen.

Methods:

Hospital record-based retrospective study that was conducted from 1 January 2022 to 30 June using an area sampling technique. Nine administrative zones in Sana'a city were initially selected as a geographical cluster; out of which, five zones were randomly selected. Then, a total of five hospitals were purposively selected. After that, a total number hospital records were gathered. Among them, all hospital records related to RTA cases were included in a questionnaire and then analyzed by using SPSS.

Results:

overall, 2113 and 739 RTA victims who were presented and admitted (respectively) to five tertiary hospitals, representing 2.2% and 8.2% of all presented and admitted patients. The study analyzed 671 RTA patients, with the majority are males with (84.2%) and in the age group of 16-30 years (43.8%). Deaths and permanent disability accounted for 13% and 21.2% (respectively) of all RTA victims. The lower extremities (51.6%) were the most commonly affected body region, followed by the head (38.3%) and upper limb (27.3%). The fractures (503) were the most common type of injury, with lower limb fractures (56.3%) being the most frequent. Overall, RTAs accounted for a significant proportion of hospital admissions and deaths due to all causes.

Conclusions :

Road traffic accidents are a major public health problem in Sana'a City, Yemen, as they are a leading cause of mortality, morbidity, and long-term disability. These findings highlight the urgent need for effective preventive measures and improved trauma care services to reduce the burden of RTAs and associated injuries in Sana'a City, Yemen.

Breast Self-Examination in Terms of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice among female laboratory students in 21 September University of Medical and Applied Science

Supervisors

Dr. Abdul Al fattah AlTam
Dr. Muneera Shaher

Students

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Ali Abomunassar	Waheeb Muslih
Ahssan Khalil	Ali Al-ahnomi
Abdu AL-raei	Faheem Al Gunaid
Ali Algorbani	Mubarak Nasher
Omar Abdulwali Omar	Omar Abdulaziz Omar
Abdulghany Abdu	

Background:

(BSE) is a simple, very low cost, noninvasive with no special material/tool requirements; and it is an effective diagnostic method for breast cancer which only takes five minutes to apply.

The study aimed to assess the level of BSE knowledge, attitude, and practice among female laboratory students in 21 September University for Medical and Applied Sciences.

Methods:

Descriptive, cross-sectional study was used for conducting the study, a regular random sample has been used, 100 female laboratory students in 21 September University for Medical and Applied Sciences were included. Data collected through socio-demographic characteristic, knowledge level towards BSE, Attitude level about BSE, and practice level towards BSE Scale which is developed by the researchers. Validity and pilot study were examined.

Results:

Study results have shown that (15%) of the respondents had good overall knowledge towards BSE, the major source of information about BSE (54.2%) was mass media in the study, (75%) of participants had positive attitude towards BSE, and (4%) practice BSE always every month. There was a significant difference between age and academic level towards Knowledge of BSE. At the same time, there was a significant difference between overall knowledge and practice of BSE ($P=0.000$).

Conclusion:

Most female laboratory students had poor knowledge about BSE and did not perform BSE. Mass Media is an important source of information about BSE to improve awareness among the community.

Incidence of Urinary Tract Infection and Factors Associated Among Male Patients with Urinary Tract Stones in Al-Thawra Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen

Supervisors

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Background:

Urinary tract infection is the first most common condition that effect urinary tract.

To estimate the incidence of UTI and factors associated among male patients with urinary tract stones.

Methods:

A descriptive cross-sectional hospital base study was conducted to describe the incidence of urinary tract infection and factors associated among male patients with urolithiasis. A structured questionnaire was used. Data obtained were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Software version 26. Descriptive statistics were performed to describe the socio-demographic, Diagnosis, Patient's signs and symptoms, and Laboratory investigations. Data described by frequencies, percentages, means & SD; and presented in tables. Chi square test was used to test differences in attitudes in relation with demographic variables. Test considered to be significant p value < 0.05 .

Results:

Of 102 patients with urinary tract stones, 100% were male. Ages of participant ranged between 16 years and 100 years, with a mean of 42.38 ± 16.69 years. The most majority age group (41.2%) was located between 25-40 years, there were significant difference between patients' who suffering from frequency symptoms and fever symptoms and UTI, the all the other categories were no significant associated with UTI. The urinary tract stones variables association between and UTI. The obstruction of urinary tract was no significant difference between obstruction of urinary tract and UTI ($p=0.465$). there was significant difference between UTI diagnosis by urine analysis ($p=0.009$). Only 60.8% of the study participants were have UTI and 39.2% were not have UTI.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the incidence of urinary tract infection and factors associated among male patients with urinary tract stones in our study participants were associated with UTI. The result of this study has highlighted the gaps in their UTI. It is important to activate the role of health education to everyone who has direct contact with the patient, to minimize the UTI complications.

Causes and Incidences of Laparoscopic Conversion of Cholecystectomy in Al-Thawra Modern General Hospital Sana'a, Yemen 2022-2023

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Background :

LC is the gold standard approach for treatment of symptomatic cholelithiasis. Sometimes, the need for the laparoscopic conversion to OC is not a failure of surgery, but it is mandatory to avoid complications.

LC has become the gold standard for the surgical treatment of GB disease, but conversion to OC is still inevitable in certain cases. We decided to review the incidences and causes of conversion from laparoscopic to OC in Thawra Modern General Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods:

This study is a retrospectively analyzed hospital - based medical records of patients who are diagnosed with cholelithiasis and had LC in the department of General Surgery in Thawra Modern General Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen, to determine factors influencing the conversion of laparoscopic to OC. The study period is from 1st March, 2022 to the 1st February 2023. The patients of all the surgical unit of the hospital included in the study. The group consist 110 patients with 101 females in rate of 91.8% and 9 males in rate of 8.2% from age of 19 to 62 years old. The patients were qualified for the operation both in the scheduled and emergency mode. The conversion was needed in 4 patients.

Results:

Adhesion is the commonest cause of conversion as it seen in 50% of cases followed by large stone difficult to extract by laparoscopic hydrops GB in 25% and distortion anatomy of G.B and injury for CBD.

Conclusion:

These risk factors will predict the difficulties of the procedure and this will permit the surgeons to inform better the patients about the risk of conversion from LC.

Risk Factors Associated with Haemorrhoids Among Patients The Health Facilities in Sana'a City; Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study

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Background:

This study is about the risk factors associated with hemorrhoids among patients in the health facilities in Sana'a Cit. The risk factors are constipation, pregnancy, obesity, familial tendency and malignancy. Also, including personal habits such as chewing Khat, smoking cigarettes and drinking tea.

The study is intended to assess the risk factors associated with hemorrhoids due to the limitation of the evidence regarding these factors in Yemen, for the health planning, identification of the appropriate prevention, and prompting a need for conducting this study.

Methods : This study is an observational descriptive cross-sectional study. Data was collected by using of the checklist consist of 41 questions, the checklist was filled through the researcher observers. SPSS was used for coding data, analysis and interpretation.

Results:

The results of the study for the sample members showed the participants n = 421 of them 311 (73.9%) chewed Khat, 220 (52.3%) suffered from stress at defecating, 126 (30%) suffered from diarrhea, 112 (26.6%) had a family history of hemorrhoids, 96 (22.8%) of the individuals were obesity, 91 (21.6%) sat on cold surfaces, and 77 (18.3%) suffered from diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion:

The study was done for the risk factors associated with hemorrhoids among patients in the health facilities in Sana'a City. The overall risk factors associated with hemorrhoids in Yemeni people were chewing khat, drinking tea, and smoking cigarettes. Diarrhea, stress at defecation, and decrease the body hydration also cause constipation that subsequent causing hemorrhoids and their complications.

Limitations of The Study:

The limitations in the study were to deal with low education level and illiterate participants by 53% to speak with them about the risk factors associated with hemorrhoids, and some females' participants refused our study because the study was embarrassing for them.

Assessment of ASO Titer in Post Tonsillectomy and Those Without Throat Infection among Yemeni People, Sana'a City, Yemen 2022-2023

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Background:

Serum Antistreptolysin O (ASO) titer is raised when there is an infection of any organ of the body, by Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci (GABHS), Group C or Group G streptococci, increased serum ASO titer should not be the only deciding criterion for tonsillectomy. Therefore, we aimed to the assessment of ASO titers in post-tonsillectomy and those without throat infection among Yemeni people, Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was done on 104 participants divided into two groups. Group I included 52 People post-tonsillectomy and group II included 52 people without tonsillitis or pharyngitis. the analysis of data was done by using the statistical package for social science (SPSS version 26).

Results: A total of 104 participants including 57 males and 47 females were tested for ASO serum levels. 48 were positive and 56 were negative. Of 48 positive cases, 21 were males and 27 were females. The positive ASOT readings for the people without tonsillitis or pharyngitis group and the people post-tonsillectomy group were 26 (50.0%) and 22 (42.3%), respectively.

Conclusion: In this study, ASO antibodies were high in people without tonsillitis or pharyngitis and in people post-tonsillectomy, ASO antibodies in our study were found in Females showed more positivity compared to males, ASO positivity was seen in the 11–20 years of age group, there is an association between the increase serum level of ASO with a skin infection in People without tonsillitis or pharyngitis and there is no effect of using long-acting Benzathine Penicillin on serum level of ASO.

Outcome of Acute Appendicitis in Major Government Referral Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2023

Supervisors

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Background:

Acute appendicitis is one of the most common causes of intra-abdominal emergency surgery worldwide. We aimed to evaluate the presentation, diagnosis, and management of acute appendicitis and post-operative outcome and evaluate the risks factors associated with severe complications and prolonged length of stay (LOS).

Methods:

A retrospective, descriptive study was conducted in the department of the republic hospitals in Sana'a, during the period Dec. 2022 to Feb. 2023. The data was collected using filling survey and face to face meeting, and was analyzed using Epi. Info7.5 and excel sheet.

Results:

Out of 155 patients, the mean age was (+/- SD= 23.4 ± 10 years), male gender was (61.3%). There was no racial variation in the diagnosis and presentation of disease. The mean duration of symptoms was 22 hours. The history was commonly a localized or abdominal pain associated with anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and fever. The commonest physical findings were right-sided abdominal tenderness associated with rebound and guarding. All of the patients underwent pre-operative US to establish the diagnosis of appendicitis prior to surgery, whilst 95,5% underwent surgery on clinical diagnosis and blood investigation (leukocytosis). An open appendectomy was performed in 98,1% of the patients. The laparoscopic appendectomy wasn't done at all. The mean length of hospital stay was 3 days. The postoperative surgical complication was 2%. There was no mortality in our study.

Conclusion:

The impact of shortening every person's length of stay by less than three days will have large impact and free up hospital beds for other more complex procedures.

Prevalence & Risk Factors of Underweight in Children Aged 6 Months to 6 Years Among Sons of Female Medical Staff in Sana'a City, Yemen.

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Background: Underweight is one of the important anthropometric components of malnutrition among under-five children and is a major public health concern in Yemen because it contributes to mortality as well as morbidity. In designing suitable health programs and policies with the goal of attaining UN SDG Goals, it is necessary to identify the critical risk factors of under-five malnutrition. Therefore, the authors aimed to find the prevalence and determinants of underweight in children aged between 6 Months to 6 Years in Sana'a city of Yemen.

Methods: A hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Sana'a city from May 1, 2022 to May 30, 2023 to assess the prevalence and factors associated with underweight in children between 6 months to 6 years. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 288 children paired with their mothers. Anthropometric measurements and determinant factors were collected. SPSS version 25.0 statistical software was used for analysis.

The study used the Chi-Squared test to test the significant association between independent variables and being malnourished declared significant if p-value was less than 0.05.

Results: This study revealed, based on weight-for-age on the growth chart, that 41.5% of the children whose mothers work as employees in the government health sector suffer from nutritional underweight as their weight-for-age chart is less than the 5% percentile.

The study shows that the most important risk factors are nurse mother, the children is between 1 and 3 years old, Leaving the children at home without the presence of a housewife, the mother works for more than 12 hours a day, the presence of more than two children under the age of six years, the low social and economic situation of the family preterm and babies those with low birth weight.

Conclusion: The mother's work, whatever its academic level, when there is no one to take care of the child and feed him adequately and appropriately for his age while she is outside the home, or when the economic situation of the family is not good in spite of her work: negatively affects the health and development of children.

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice among Yemeni Physicians toward the Anti Streptolysin O (ASO) test in Sana'a City-Yemen

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Background: Streptococcal infections in Yemen are a public health concern due to poor sanitation, overcrowding, and hygiene practices. The ASO test is crucial for diagnosing and managing these infections. A study by Al-Kozaily et al. (2019) found that Yemeni physicians lack awareness and knowledge about the ASO test, resulting in inappropriate use. Improving physicians' understanding and practices can enhance the standard of care for streptococcal infections in Yemen. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Yemeni physicians toward the ASO test in Sana'a city.

Methods: A cross-sectional KAP study was conducted in Sana'a city to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of medical physicians from various specialties who frequently request the ASO test. The study included 100 physicians selected through convenient sampling from a pool of 3000 physicians representing seven different specialties. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS and Microsoft Excel programs.

Results: Participants' knowledge level directly influenced their attitude and practice regarding the ASO test. A study found that approximately 31% of participants had incorrect

knowledge, led to inappropriate attitudes (63%) and practices (43%) ($P < 0.01$). Notably, about 40% of participants managed patients with high ASO titers by prescribing a longacting penicillin injection (BPG) every 21 days,

Conclusion: Study finds concerning decline in knowledge of ASO test among participants, leading to inappropriate attitudes and practices. One-third consider test highly accurate, while 40% prescribe antibiotics unnecessarily. Urgent need for improved education and training on ASO test use.

Keywords: KAP Study, The Anti-Streptolysin O Test, ASO, Yemeni Physicians, Sana'a.

The prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition among Children under 5 Years Old in Al-Sabeen Hospital ,Sana'a City ,Yemen, 2022

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Background: SAM is one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality among children under 5 years of age worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that malnutrition accounts for 54 percent of the child mortality worldwide, about 1 million children.

Objective: The aim of this study was to find out the prevalence of SAM among hospitalized children at Al-Sabeen Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen.

Method: The study is retrospective descriptive cross-sectional. It is a hospital-based study. It was conducted on 226 hospitalized children below 5 years of age during The period from 1-1-2022 to 30-7-2022. The data was collected from medical records in the archive by using a structured questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed by using SPSS version 24. Then summarized and presented as tables and figures.

Results: SAM was diagnosed in 226 children, with a prevalence rate of 4.7% from a total of 4830 admissions during 7 month period. The percentage of marasmus and kwashiorkor was higher in the age group of less than one year with respect to the other groups. The results indicated the proportion of patients with marasmus was higher than kwashiorkor in both males and females, respectively (75%, 69.9% versus 25%, 30.1%). A total of 133 male children (59%) and 93 female children (41%) were identified. The male-to-female ratio was 1.5:1. Among the different diagnoses, the greatest comorbidities for malnutrition were found in children with diarrhea (gastroenteritis) (presented at 62.4% of SAM) and respiratory infection (31.4%). The recovery rate is about (81%), with (16%) transfers and (3%) deaths.

Conclusion: The study found a prevalence rate of (4.7%) of SAM cases out of the total number of 4830 hospitalized children. Males and children under the age of one year were found to be more affected by SAM. Marasmus is the most common type of SAM. High rates of co-morbidities were found, with diarrhea being the most common. Mortality rates were relatively low.

Nutritional Knowledge and Willingness of The Pediatricians To Detect And Manage Malnutrition In Children In Sanaa City –Yemen 2022

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background

In developing countries, 10.6 million children under the age of 5 die every year. 53% of these deaths are caused by malnutrition. About one quarter of all the world's children are malnourished. But hunger and malnutrition do not mean an actual lack of food. A healthy and balanced diet is very important, especially in the first 1,000 days of a person's life. The lack of micronutrients from a balanced diet may impede the physical and mental development of a child[1].

Malnutrition is an umbrella term for poor intake of food. This could be an excess consumption of nutrients (over nutrition) or inadequate consumption of nutrients (undernutrition). Undernutrition occurs when a person consumes fewer calories of energy than they need over a long period of time[1]

To assess the nutritional knowledge and the pediatricians' willingness to detect and manage malnutrition in children at the governmental hospitals in Sanaa city 2022.

Method:

A cross-sectional study was conducted at Pediatricians in the outpatient departments at state hospitals in Sana'a city -Yemen .

Structured questionnaire was implemented by using self-administrated. The questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic data, questions for assessment nutritional knowledge and the pediatricians' willingness to detect and manage malnutrition. The collected data was entered and analyzed by using the statistical package for social sciences software (SPSS). The data were presented in tables and figures.

Results:

The results showed that three quarters of the participants (74.5%) have moderate level of nutritional knowledge and 17.3% of them showed high nutritional knowledge, while only 8.2% of the participants have low nutritional knowledge.

Conclusion:

The nutritional knowledge of the pediatricians was high in some nutritional items and fair in the other nutritional items.

Most of the pediatricians have moderate level of the nutritional knowledge and only less than fifth of the pediatricians who have high level of the nutritional knowledge.

Factors and Challenges That Lead to Delay in Diagnosis and Intervention of Autistic Children in Sana'a City ,Yemen

Background: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a brain-based neurodevelopmental disability characterized by impaired social communication and interaction which takes place during infant and toddler years.

The goal of our study is to determine the factors and challenges that play a role in delaying the diagnosis and subsequently the intervention of children with ASD. Therefore, raising the community's awareness and knowledge in order to overcome these factors and challenges to facilitate early diagnosis and intervention.

Method: This is an analytical cross-sectional study targeting 197 children in nine rehabilitation centers in Sana'a city, 75% of these children were males while females were only 25%.

Results: There was an association between the first time the children were seen by doctors and the early diagnoses, and this association was statistically significant (p value = 0.001). Also, the awareness of the parents about ASD played a role in the early diagnoses of their children, and this was statistically significant (p value = 0.01) as half of the parents 46.7% have no knowledge about ASD. There was a gap between the time when the first abnormal behavior was recognized (mean age 2.3 years), and the time of diagnosis (mean age 3.2 years) estimated by 0.11 year. The most commonly noticed abnormal behaviors were hyperactive, impulsive, and/or inattentive behavior, inability to respond to name or obey orders, delayed language development and avoidance or not keeping eye-contact respectively. Moreover, there was a gap between the time when the first abnormal behavior was recognized (mean age 2.3 years), and the time of initiating intervention (mean age 4.1 years) about (1.10 year).

Conclusion: Although half of the children have been noticed to have abnormal behaviors during the first two years of their life, only one quarter of the whole children were diagnosed with ASD within the same period of time, while the majority of the children were diagnosed after the age of two years. This delay in seeking consultation was attributed to (the belief that these behaviors are self-limited, lack of knowledge regarding ASD, believing that it is due to magic or devil's eye and financial difficulties respectively). It was also noted that even after establishing the diagnosis there was a delay in initiating intervention in more than half of the children due to (lack of knowledge regarding ASD, financial difficulties and common misbeliefs as magic, devil's eye respectively).

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Mothers' Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Toward Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding in AL-Sabeen Maternal Hospital-Sana'a City

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Background: Breastfeeding is generally considered by health professionals as the ideal feeding practice for infants. It is the first communication pathway between the mother and her infant also complementary feeding is the greatest contributor to health and nutrition status of infants and young children. The Aim of the present study To assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice of mothers regarding to breastfeeding and complementary feeding at Al-Sabeen Maternal Hospital, Sana'a city, Yemen.

Methods: Descriptive research design study was utilized in this study, a convenient sample of 337 mothers. Setting: AL-Sabeen Maternal Hospital-Sana'a included 337 mothers. Tools utilized for data collection were Tool (I) part (1): Personal data, part (2): Mother's knowledge. Tool (II): Mother's attitude toward breastfeeding & complementary feeding and Tool (III): reported practice checklist.

Results: Illustrated that more than one third 37.1% of mothers were had poor score of knowledge about breastfeeding and complementary feeding, 52.8% had negative attitude toward breastfeeding and complementary feeding and 43.1% of them were had poor practices. There was statistical significant difference between age, level of education and income of mothers with the total score of knowledge, there was statistical significant difference between level of education with total score of attitude. Also there was statistical significant difference between mother's educational level with the total score of practices.

Conclusion: Most of the studied Mothers had poor score of knowledge and negative attitude toward breastfeeding and complementary feeding while the majority of them had poor practices. Recommendations: Educational and training programs should target mothers about breastfeeding and complementary feeding and further researches should be done.

Pattern of Congenital Heart Diseases Among Children In Sana'a City, Yemen

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Background: Congenital heart disease (CHD) is the most common birth defect worldwide. Advances in diagnostic imaging, medications, catheter techniques, and surgical interventions have contributed to a global decrease in CHD mortality. However, previous studies in Yemen primarily employed retrospective designs to describe the CHD pattern. This study aimed to prospectively assess the pattern of CHD among Yemeni children in Sana'a and identify associated factors.

Methods: A prospective cross-sectional study was conducted among pediatric age groups in Sana'a city. The association between CHD and patients' and maternal sociodemographic factors was assessed by using chi-square tests. A total of 237 CHD cases were collected and analyzed.

Results: The majority of CHD patients were male (52.7%, n = 125), infants (51.7%, n = 123), and residing in urban areas (49.6%, n = 118). Down syndrome was diagnosed in 6.3% of cases (n = 15). Among the observed CHD patterns in Sana'a, patent foramen ovale (PFO) was the most frequently encountered (21.4%, n = 51), followed by isolated ventricular septal defect (VSD) (19.7%, n = 47), isolated atrial septal defect (ASD) (18.1%, n = 43), and isolated tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) (17.6%, n = 42). The Patient age, maternal age, maternal use of contraception, failure to thrive, and residency of the family were significantly associated with PFO and VSD (P value < 0.05). The Cyanosis was significantly associated with TOF (P value < 0.029) and pulmonary stenosis (P value = 0.026). The heart murmur was significantly associated with TOF (P value < 0.038) and complex CHD (P value = 0.003).

Conclusion: In Sana'a, PFO, VSD, and ASD were found to be the most prevalent types of CHD among children. Several patient and maternal factors showed significant associations with CHD. Further large-scale studies are warranted to explore additional factors associated with CHD in Yemen.

Knowledge, Attitude, and Barriers Towards Medical Research Among Medical Students in 21 September university

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Background:

in today's world, where medical progress is occurring at unprecedented rate, staying up to date on advanced medical technologies has become critical. Therefore, health research has become an important component of medical education. Research also yields new findings with the potential to influence health care. Thus, encouraging medical students to conduct research as part of their medical careers can help them achieve self-sufficiency in healthcare and aid in the development process.

This study was carried out to assess the knowledge, attitude and barriers towards medical research among medical students in 21 September University.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out from Jan to Feb 2023. Convenient sample of medical students last level in four different colleges: medical college, clinical pharmacy college, nursing college and laboratory college. were asked to participate. Data were collected via a predesigned, pretested and validated self-administered questionnaire including 4 parts about sociodemographic data, knowledge, attitude and barriers towards research questions.

Results: A total 432 student's questionnaires were completed. Students showed moderate level of knowledge and positive attitude (mean score 2.91 ± 0.23 and 3.82 ± 0.22 , respectively). Statistically significant differences were found in the students' knowledge level based on gender, favoring males, at a significance level of 0.05. Additionally, significant differences were found in the knowledge level of students from different faculties, with students from the Medical Faculty having less knowledge than students from other faculties. The attitudes of the students were higher among those aged 26-30 compared to other age groups. Majority of students taught that the main barriers in conducting research there is adequate training in research methodology (22.9%), lack of self-interest (56.7%), Lack of good research ideas (38.2%) and insufficient time (44.9%).

Conclusions: There is a gap in students' knowledge and attitude towards research. There is need to improve the existing medical education curriculum to foster research culture among students. Also, there is need to encourage students to carry out research through active participation in research projects in university.

Prevalence of Hematuria in Children from 5-15 Years old in Sana'a City of Yemen 2022

supervisors

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Background: Hematuria is the most commonly defined by the presence of more than 5 RBCs per high power field collected in an un-centrifuged mid-stream urine collection. Hematuria can be characterized as macroscopic (gross) or microscopic. The presence of hematuria is indicative of a wide range of etiologies of varying pathogenic significance. The pediatric provider must be able to both identify the presence of hematuria; initiate the proper diagnostic workup; and know how and when to promptly refer affected patients for subspecialty care.

Screening of kidney diseases by urinalysis in children has been approved in many parts of the world with inexpensive tools such as urinary dipsticks and urinary analysis. This study investigated the prevalence of hematuria in children between 5 - 15 year old in Sana'a City of Yemen 2022.

Method: A total 384 samples counted by using Steven K. Thampson Equation is taken from the population from 5 to 15 year old, in Azal, Shoub, and Old Sana'a districts of Sana'a city. This study included in descriptive cross sectional study. We collected our study's samples randomly from the participant as urine samples that underwent urine analysis.

Questionnaire were also administered to study participants to obtain information. Data was analyzed using SPSS .

Results : A total population of 384 children in old Sana'a, Shoub and Azal in Sana'a Yemen, were investigated for hematuria during 2022. There are 366 children who are normal (no hematuria) (95.3%), and the children who have hematuria are 8 (2.1%) ,5 of them were female and 3 were male. The remaining children are 10; they are controversial in laboratory studies at (2.6%) ,6 of them were female and 4 were male. A random fresh mid-stream urine was collected to complete the urine analysis (by dipstick and microscopy) to detect microscopic hematuria.

Conclusion: The prevalence of hematuria in children showed the findings in lower rate. It was also found that it would be possible to screen a large population of children at a relatively low cost, providing the framework for further actions that may lead to the prevention and timely diagnosis of renal diseases.

Assessment of parents' Knowledge Attitudes and Practices of Parents Regarding Childhood Vaccination at Sana'a City

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Alia'a Al-kumaim	Tawfeeq Albajly
Rasheed Hadi	Majdi Al-fatiqi
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Background: Vaccines have thrived as one of the most Successful health interventions that have diminished the occurrence of infectious diseases and improved quality of life in the population.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted during the period of five months in three governmental hospitals (Al-Thawra Hospital Authority, Al-Jumhuri Teaching Hospital, Kuwait Teaching Hospital) in Sana'a City. The data were collected using face to face questionnaire which distributed to children's parents in pediatric outpatient department.

RESULTS: A total of 300 parents participated in the study. Out of them, mothers comprised (75%) of the sample. The majority of parents were less than 30 years old 174(58%), 166 (55.3%) of parents had a good income, and 65(21.7%) were employed. Furthermore, approximately 109 (36%) of parents relied on doctors and healthcare personnel as their main source of information. Regarding the knowledge level 189 respondents (65%) showed good knowledge regarding childhood vaccination, also 195 respondents (65%) showed positive attitude, and 187 respondents (63.3%) showed good Practice. Furthermore, statistically significant difference between their education and their Knowledge, attitude and practice of parents with P.value (0.002,0.004,0.001) respectively.

Conclusions: Most of the parents had good knowledge, attitude and practice toward childhood vaccination particularly among mothers, age more than 30 years and not employed. However, educational programs are still needed to increase the parents' knowledge, attitude and practice especially among fathers and less than 30 years old parents. Working to eliminate some misconceptions and religious beliefs that prohibit vaccines is recommended.

Incidence and Etiological Spectrum of Thrombocytopenia among Admitted Pediatric Patients in The Major Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen 2022

supervisors

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Students

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Background: Thrombocytopenia is characterized by decrease in platelet counts below 150,000 cells / micro L. It is a significant finding which is often missed in hospitalized patients if platelet parameters are not evaluated routinely. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the incidence and etiology of thrombocytopenia in pediatrics in major hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen 2022.

Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted by collecting the data from the hospital's records of thrombocytopenic children within the age group (1-15 years), who admitted to the major public hospitals in Sana'a City, from January 1st, 2022 to December 31st, 2022. Data were collected and analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26. Descriptive measures, including frequency, incidence, percentage, and standard deviation will be presented. Chi square was used to find association between age, gender and etiology and outcome. The test was considered to be significant when p value less than 0.05. Approval from 21 September University was obtain.

Results: A total of 226 admitted pediatric patients with thrombocytopenia, aged 1-15 years, 130 were males and 96 were females, the majority of them in the age group of <5 years by 63.3%. The majority of the thrombocytopenic patients accidentally identified by a primary care provider who performs a complete blood count (CBC) for other indications (n = 155; 68.6%), whereas the patients presented with bleeding symptoms were (n= 71; 26.7%) patients, of whom (n = 64; 90.1%) were ecchymosis followed by epistaxis then hematuria. The most common nonspecific symptoms were fever (n = 199; 88%) followed by fatigability and pallor. The laboratory tests revealed that the majority of patients had severe thrombocytopenia (n = 66; 29.2%) followed by very severe thrombocytopenia (n = 59; 26%), that's platelets count equal 20,000-50,000/ μ l and <20,000/ μ l respectively. The findings revealed that the most common identified cause for all cases was leukemia (n = 56; 24.8%) followed by anemia (n = 45; 20%) then infectious diseases (n = 38; 16.8%). Among the 226 cases of moderate and sever thrombocytopenia, 94 patients (42%) were required platelets transfusions. Only 17 patients required IV immunoglobulin therapy from a hematologist. The outcomes of the patients were cured (n = 77; 27.8%) followed by referred (n = 73; 26.4%) and died (n = 29; 10.5%).

Conclusion: Our study concluded that, the incidence of thrombocytopenia was at major hospitals and the majority of thrombocytopenic pediatric accidentally discovered with the most common cause are leukemia and anemia. A complete CBC and platelet count were recommended before any medical intervention.

Relaps among Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Leukemia Center at Al-Kuwait Hospital ,Sana'a City, during 2020-2021

supervisors

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Students

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Background : Acute lymphoblastic leukemia is a cancer of lymphoid line of blood cells which is characterized by developmental of large number of immature lymphocytes. Leukemia is the commonest cancer among Yemeni children and adult . Most cases with leukemia are treated by chemotherapy , during these cases relapse can occur and the central nervous system is a common site for relapse in acute lymphoblastic leukemia . Our research based study design to check relapse among patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia .

Method: the present study aims to determine the relapse that occurs among patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in pediatric leukemia center in Al-Kuwait hospital Sana'a City , from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021 .

Methodology : A descriptive retrospective study was conducted on children with leukemia who were treated in pediatric leukemia unit at Al-Kuwait University Hospital in Sana'a city .The sample size included 106 children diagnosed with cancer in pediatric leukemia center in Al-Kuwait hospital Sana'a City , from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021, data was collected from files, and analyzed by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social sciences) .

Result : Out of 106 of cases of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who had a relapse in general were only 12 cases, with a rate of (11.3%) of the research sample , eight of them had CNS relapse , three had hematological and only one case had testicular relapse .

In CNS relapse: five cases within the age group (1-5) years; With a rate of (62.5%) , One case in the age group (6-10) years ,with a rate of (12.5%) , two cases within the age group (11-16) years ,with a rate of (25%) .

In hematological relapse :two cases within the age group (1-5) years; with rate of (66.7%) of the cases affected by hematological relapse ,with rate of (4.5%) ,Only one case had a hematological relapse within the age group(6-10) years , with rate of (33.3%), there is no cases of hematological relapse within the age group (11-16) years.

In testicular relapse ,only one case of had this type of relapse ,with a rate of (100%) , within the age group (6-10) years.

Conclusions: 106 Cases had acute lymphoblastic leukemia, the most of them had B cells type of leukemia ,including (63.2%) were males, and (36.8%) were females. Most of these cases on regular treatment with rate of 89%, and 55% of cases were at high risk. (11.3%) of Cases had a relapse, which including (7.5%) of cases with CNS relapse, (2.8%) of cases with hematological relapse, and only (0.9%) of cases with testicular relapse. Most of relapses were at (1-5) years of age, and with regard to sex, they were equal between males and females . Also most of relapses were after induction of treatment .

Assessment of Chronic Khat Chewing Effect on Macula thickness and Macular Edema Treatment Outcomes Among Yemeni People

supervisors

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Background

Khat Chewing has been associated with various adverse effects on human health, chronic khat chewing can affect some of association factors with macular edema such as systemic hypertension due to the stimulant effects of cathinone and cathine on the central nervous and cardiovascular systems.

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of chronic khat chewing on macula thickness and treatment outcomes of macular edema among Yemeni people.

Methods

The study conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study. A total of 129 patients of macular edema were included in this evaluation. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) used for estimation of macula thickness and macular edema treatment outcomes

Results

The results of this study showed that, the macula thickness was increased in regular khat chewers more than non- khat chewers based on the measurements of macular area thickness, fovea, central sector, and volume (with means of : 384.02, 299.87, 419.62, and 10.81 vs. 399.58, 287.53, 399.58, and 10.21 μm respectively).

In addition, the treatment outcomes of macular edema for non-chewer khat were better than chewer khat patients.

Conclusions

Khat can be a contributory factor for increasing macula thickness, and formation of macular edema, The possible mechanisms which khat chewing may affect macula thickness is that khat chewing may increase blood pressure and risk of Diabetes Mellitus.

Development of macular edema treatment methods or more Intravitreal bevacizumab injections could be considered for khat chewers with inadequate response to improve treatment outcomes.

Evaluation of Intravitreal Bevacizumab Injection in Treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema

supervisors

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Students

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Background: Anti-VEGF agents have been proven to be effective in treating macular edema secondary to a multitude of pathological conditions. However, in large clinical trial settings, the results may be overstated. This study aimed to evaluate intravitreal Bevacizumab injection in patients with diabetic macular edema in term of detect the improvement of visual acuity, macular edema and thickness according to the ophthalmological parameters [Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT), Visual Acuity (VA) and Best-Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA)].

Methods: This is a retrospective study enrolled data of 245 eyes with diabetic macular edema who had intravitreal bevacizumab injections between January, 2020 and December, 2022 at Magrabi Eye Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen. Systematic random sampling method was used. The data were collected from the medical records of the patients. The data analysis was performed on the cleaned datasets using SPSS Software (SPSS inc., Chicago, II, USA, version 25.0).

Results: The study sample consisted of 245 eyes who had treated with intravitreal Bevacizumab injection, The results showed that there is an improvement in the ophthalmological parameters Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT), Best-Corrected Visual Acuity (BCVA) and visual acuity as the following (75.1%), (71.8%) and (55.1%), respectively. The results also revealed that there is a statistically significant relationship at the level ($p < 0.05$) between; (OCT before and after treatment), (Baseline VA and VA at last visit) and (Baseline VA and BCVA).

Conclusion: Treatment with intravitreal Bevacizumab injections was found safe and resulted in clinically and statistically significant improvement in OCT, VA and BCVA parameters in patients with macular edema secondary to diabetic retinopathy.

Computer Vision Syndrome Survey among the medical students in medical Colleges in Sana'a, City Yemen.

supervisors

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Students

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Background: Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) is a common occupational health problem, but its clinical definition, prevalence and risk factors are not well defined. It was defined by the American Optometric Association (AOA) as a group of eye and vision problems which are caused via prolonged using of electronic devices. With the increased use of electronic devices and computer, a very large population is experiencing ocular symptoms such as dry eyes, eye strain, irritation, watering eye and redness of the eyes. This study aims to determine the prevalence of CVS among the students on medical colleges in Sana'a Universities, Yemen.

Methods: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional, community-based study conducted among medical students in medical colleges in Sana'a, using a questionnaire from August to November 2022. A 210 medical students were randomly chosen for collecting demographic and clinical data. The data were then statistically analyzed on SPSS version 22, and the descriptive data were expressed as percentages, mode, and median using graphs where needed.

Results: A total of 210 medical students with 136 (64.8%) of them were males and 74 (35.2%) were females, and the age ranged from 18 to 29 years. This study showed that CVS was a common syndrome that was simply misdiagnosed. Based on the survey, 79% of the medical students were complaining of one or more of the CVS manifestations such as dry eye, blurring of vision, eyestrain. The most experienced extra ocular symptoms reported were headache, neck/shoulder and back pain.

Conclusions: Continuous use of computers for long hours is found to have severe problems of vision especially in those who are using computers and similar devices for a long duration.

Awareness, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice about Diabetic Eye Disease Among Diabetic Patients in Sana'a City 2022.

supervisors

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Students

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BACKGROUND:

Diabetes mellitus is a group of physiological disorders characterized by hyperglycemia resulting directly from insulin resistance inadequate insulin secretion or excessive glucagon secretion. Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a microangiopathy of the retina. It involves changes in the vascular wall and in the rheological properties of blood

This study aims to assess Awareness, knowledge, attitude, and practice around diabetic eye disease in patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) attending Al-Thawra hospital diabetic center, Al-Kuwait Hospital & Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods: All diabetic type 2 patients attending Al-Thawra hospital diabetic center, Al-Kuwait Hospital & Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen. between 15/11/2022 up to 15/12/2022 were invited to 294 participate in this cross-sectional study. Face-to-face interviews were held to gather responses to a validated 32-item questionnaire.

Results: In total, 294 patients (43.9%) participant from Al-Thawra Hospital, (23.8%) participant from AL-Kuwait Hospital and (32.3%) participant from Al-Jumhuri Hospital. (54.1%) were female while (45.9%) were male with mean age was 50.51, (44.9%) were illiteracy, (47,51%) hearing the Information about diabetic complications on the eye from doctors. More than one-third (46.2%) of the participants had poor awareness and knowledge about retinopathy from D.M. while more than half (53.8%) had good awareness and knowledge about retinopathy. Also more than one-third of participants (42.1%) had negative attitude about diabetic eye disease, while (57.9%) had positive attitude .and only around one third 33.9% of them had poor practice while two third 66.1% of them had good practice.

Conclusion: Study participants have satisfactory knowledge and favorable practices regarding diabetic retinopathy, but the around half attitude is negative, Special outreach and educational efforts are needed to raise awareness in diabetics, in particular those who are at an increased risk of poor KAP, meanwhile there is a greater need to focus on D.M group.

Keywords: Attitude , Awareness, Knowledge ,Practice , Diabetic Eye Disease.

Prevalence of Hepatitis B and Associated Risk Factor to Control Vertical Transmission Among Pregnant Women Attending The Governmental Hospital in Sana'a City, 2023.

supervisors

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Background : Hepatitis B is infectious disease caused by DNA virus. the mood of transmission of HBV varies according to the geographic local. so there is a high prevalence of the prenatal transmission in the regions of the world during the childbirth. a representing 90% of cases , and 10% is transmitted horizontally .HBV has a prolonged incubation period that estimates (from 2 weeks to 26 weeks), most people don't experience any symptoms when they are newly infected. however some people have acute illness with symptoms including jaundice, dark urine, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain so the full recovery is made by adult with 90-95 % following acute HBV infection. 5-10% develop a chronic hepatitis B infection that usually lasts for life . the laboratory confirmation is essential. and several blood tests are available to diagnosis .The current study aimed to determine the prevalence of hepatitis b and it's associated risk factors to control mother to child transmission among pregnant women attend the governmental hospitals in Sana'a, 2023. Methods : A cross sectional study was conducted among pregnant women attending delivery rooms in AL-Ahawrah, AL-Sabceenand AL-Gumhouri hospitals in Sana'a, Yemen. the sample size of the target population was calculated to include 384 Yemeni pregnant women attending the delivery rooms at the study place. collected by using a close-ended questionnaire. they included the following socio-demographic characteristics, risk factors and medical history. a blood specimen was collected for detecting of HBsAg from HBsAg carrier women . data were coded and entered into spss version 21.0 for descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. Results :The overall prevalence of hepatitis B was (3.2%), the vast majority of participants 99.7%were married, more than 36.1%, of the target pregnant women had basic education, 67.3% of them were housewives,33.2% of pregnant women have had a medical history of taken vaccination to HBV. While only 20.2% of the participants have had a history of blood transfusion and 42.0% of the participants have had a history surgery , more than half 37.0% of them have had a history of dental procedures, only 1,3% of participant have had a history of dialysis .The positivity of prevalence for HBsAg was: about 5.4% among the age group 30 years and above, about 5.09% were illiterate , about 2.2% were married regarding marital status. 5.7% were housewife. Regarding the overall sero-prevalence of HBsAg only 3.2% of the participating pregnant women had a positive sero-prevalence of HBsAg.The prevalence of HBsAg was about 5.0% among the pregnant women who had a history of dental process .The prevalence of HBsAg was about 4.5% among the pregnant women who had a history of surgery, the prevalence of HBsAg was about 2.6% among the pregnant women who had a history of blood transfusion.. About 16.7% of positive HBsAg women have had a positive HBeAg and about 33.3% of positive HBsAg women have had a vaccine and immunoglobulin for her child .ConclusionsThesero-prevalence of hepatitis B infection was 3.2% which had a moderate severity among pregnant women who attended the governmental hospital according to WHO. the prevalence of HBeAg among positive HBsAg pregnant women was 16.7% which means that infectivity status was low . the prophylaxis treatment to prevent mother to child transmission was done in 33.30% of positive HBsAg pregnant women. there is statistically significant association between the sero-prevalence of HBV infection and low income and history of blood transfusions among pregnant women who participated in the study at (P-value<0.05) . there is no statistically significant association between the sero-prevalence of HBV infection and other Demographic Characteristic among pregnant women who participated in the study

Health Related Quality of Life Among Chronic Liver Diseases Patients At Public Hospitals In Sana'a City 2022

supervisors

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Background: Chronic liver disease is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity across the world. It is the 11th leading cause of death and 15th leading cause of morbidity. Health-related quality of life (HRQL) is a multidimensional construct that includes the psychological, social, and functional aspects of an illness as well as its physical aspects. Aim of the study: The aim of the study was to evaluate health related quality of life HRQOL among patients with Chronic Liver Diseases at Public Hospitals in Sana'a City.

Methods: A hospital-based, descriptive cross-sectional study was used. The sample size was 197 patients. The sample was approached at the public hospitals in the medical wards and out-patients departments OPDs. The data collection tools were consisted of two parts: the health-related quality of Life questionnaires and the clinical data sheet. The questionnaire has taken (15 – 30) minutes to be filled. The clinical data was collected by reviewing the patients records and direct physical examination. The data was analyzed by SPSS program.

Results: The mean age of the patients was more than 55 years, 75.9% of them are males, 45.4% of them are free workers. 91.4%. About 48.3% the patients are in class B followed by class C according to the Child-Pugh Score and the mean \pm SD Score of the MELD score is 16.3 ± 11.27 for the disease severity. 41.4 %of patients have slight problem in mobility and 43.7% in usual activity, and half of them have problems in self-care, and approximately one third of them have slight problems associated with pain and discomfort while one third have no problem with anxiety or depression. The majority of patients suffer from the jaundice and loss of appetite.

Conclusion: The overall LDSI is low in the hindrance of the patient regarding daily activities and social life. There are statistically significant differences among patients' EQ-5D- 5L score regarding the age, the level of education, the occupation, the monthly income and the yearly income. There are also statistically significant differences among patients' Child- Pugh scores regarding the liver disease symptom index LDSI, while there are no statistically significant

Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis B&C among Patients Dialysis in Chronic Renal Failure in Sanaa city Yemen.

supervisors

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Students

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Background: Viral hepatitis B and C are an acute or chronic neglected disease that affects predominantly the liver and leading to increased morbidity and mortality within chronic renal failure. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of HBV& HCV in pre and post haemodialysis patients in chronic renal failure unit in the Educational Republican hospital in Sanaa city-Yemen.

Methods : a prospective, cross-sectional, descriptive study and following informed consent, 172 CRF patients of the HD unit in Educational Republican hospital in Sana'a city, Yemen. Data was collected by prescribed questionnaire through patients and their files from 1 March to 30 May 2022. The questionnaire was includes: the demographic data of the patients, medical history of patients (HTN, DM, history of HBV vaccination, Transfusion and family history of viral liver diseases), and history of HBV&HCV infection among patients: at follow-up stage which includes. A pilot study was conducted and validity and reliability of the questionnaire was tested. The data were analysed using SPSS and measured using frequency and percent for categorical variables and Means and SD for quantitative variable. Studied t-test, χ^2 test and ϕ was used. Correlation was used to measure between variable. Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was used to test reliability of questionnaire. A P-value ≤ 0.05 (2-tailed) was considered statistically significant. 21 September University was obtain. A total of 172 patients undergoing haemodialysis, aged 8 to 77 \pm SD was 42.7 \pm 14.556 years and 65.1% was males, 41.3 \pm 16.1 and 34.9 % with a male: female ratio 02:1. The overall prevalence of positive HBsAg post dialysis was found to be 1.2% and 0% HCV post dialysis in our study. A statistically significant differences in prevalence of HBV was found with blood transfusion in HD units (p-value <0.05). No statistically association in prevalence of HBV and HCV of patients demographic data (p value>0.05). No statistically correlation between the prevalence of HBV and HCV by frequency of HD sessions was not observed (p-value>0.05).

Conclusion : Our study concluded that, the prevalence of HBV and HCV infection in patients who received HD 1.2% for HBV was and 0% for HCV. This study was decreased than the previous study. The study recommended that, in each HD unit, policies and practices should be applied.

Pattern of Liver Diseases Presentation in The Medical Wards in Major Governmental Referral Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen, from July to December 2022

supervisors

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Background : Liver disease produces significant public health problems with poor long-term clinical outcomes, comprising premature deaths from cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular carcinoma worldwide. The aim of this study is to determine the patterns of patients presentation with chronic liver disease and to assess the etiological factors among patients admitted to the three major referral hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.

Methods: The research conducted a descriptive retrospective analysis study of chronic liver disease patients admitted from 1st July 2022 to 31st December 2022 in the medical wards of the three major referral hospitals to the capital of Yemen, Sana'a City. Data were extracted from the patient cases files for the period of 6 months. Data validated with Microsoft Excel version 13 and exported to Epi- info version 7.3; for statistical analysis. Data were evaluated for demographic and other clinical characteristics as definite variables. Results: 118 patients diagnosed as chronic liver disease admitted into medical wards during the period of six months. There were 88 (74.6%) males and 30 (25.4%) females, with a male to female ratio of 2.9:1. The mean overall age of patients and the age range were 43.9 \pm 16.6 and 13-80 years, respectively. The peak incidence of age occurred during the fifth and sixth decades of life at 44.9%. The most common liver disease were ; autoimmune hepatitis 45(38.1%), followed by non-alcoholic fatty liver disease 37 (31.4%), total Viral Hepatitis 20(17%) and Vascular disease 5 (4.2%). Schistosomiasis similar to neoplastic hepatitis accounted for 4 (3.4%) for each, while Wilson Disease, and Biliary Diseases were 2 (1.7%) and 1 (0.9%), respectively.

Conclusion: Current findings show that autoimmune hepatitis was the most common cause among chronic liver diseases in Sana'a city, Yemen; the male to female ratio was about three folds for male than female. In light of this, health education and public awareness about hepatitis virus screening tests and schistosomiasis screening and treatment is the primary preventive strategy as increase the vaccination coverage to reduce the morbidity and mortality should be considered.

Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Barriers of Foot Care among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus at National Diabetic Centre, Sana'a city, Yemen.

Supervisors

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Students

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Ekhlas Al- Daabosh	Najwa Alraqah
Shouib Almaktmi	Abdulsalam Alsanea

Background:

Diabetes is a chronic condition affects large segment of population throughout the world and can cause a number of serious complications. The feet problem are one of the most common of this complications, which resulting in major economic consequences for the patients and their families. Good knowledge and practice regarding foot care has been documented to reduce the risk of such foot complications and amputation.

The study was conducted to assess knowledge, attitudes, practices and identify barriers to foot care among patients attending to AL-Thawrah teaching hospital in Sana'a City.

Methods:

A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 340 patients at AL-Thawrah Teaching hospital in Sana'a city-Yemen. A valid structured Arabic questionnaire was implemented using face to face interview. The questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic data, questions for assess knowledge, attitude, practices and barriers. The data was analyzed using the statistical program (SPSS). Data presented in tables and figures.

Results:

The sample size were 340 Diabetes patients, 63.5% had good knowledge and 87.6% had positive attitude toward diabetic foot and 8.8% had good practice on foot care, 90.60 % had lack of adequate information about diabetic foot care, 95.60% of doctors and nurses do not give enough information about diabetic foot. Results showed association between sociodemographic and knowledge were significant with sex, marital status, educational level, occupation, family history of diabetic, history of foot ulcer and smoking. Also, it showed association between sociodemographic and attitudes were significant with sex, educational level, occupation, type of diabetic, family history of diabetic, history of foot ulcer, smoking and income. Also, the association between sociodemographic and practices were significant with sex, occupation, family history of diabetic, history of diabetic ulcer, smoking and income.

Conclusion:

More than two thirds of the of DM participants had good knowledge and attitude toward DF care while few of them had good practices. Most all of them agreed of the affection of the barriers toward DF care. The result of this study has highlighted the gaps in their knowledge, attitude, practice and barrier. It is important to activate the role of health education to everyone who has direct contact with the patient, to minimize the DF complications.

Pattern of Leukemia among Adult Patients in National Oncology Center, Sana'a City, Yemen (2021)

Supervisors

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Students

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Albara'a Aljalal	Hamza Saleh
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Ali Aljabali	Mohammed Abdullah
Balegh Nashwan	

Background:

Leukemia is a heterogeneous group of hematological disorders that is made up of several diverse and biologically distinct subgroups. Leukemia is the most common twelfth cause of cancer morbidity and mortality worldwide. There is insufficient data on the epidemiology of leukemia in Yemen.

Aim of study to determining the pattern of Leukemia in adult Patients In the National Oncology Center.

Method:

The research is a retrospectively analyzed a hospital-based medical records study. We analyzed the data of 295 adult patients with leukemia, who were newly diagnosed In 2021 at the National Oncology Center, according to the type of leukemia, age, gender, and geographic distribution.

Results:

A total of 295 leukemia cases were documented in National Oncology Center during period between January 1st 2021 and December 30 2021. The median age was 37.0 (24.0 - 55.0) . (55.3 %) males and (44.7%) females. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia was found to be the most common (34.9%) followed by acute myeloid leukemia (27.8 %), Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (25.1%) and Chronic Lymphoid Leukemia (12.2%), respectively.(55.3%) were males and (44.7%) were females. A significant variation in geographic pattern showed that the highest percentage was 13.2% In Ibb City, while the lowest percentage was 0.3 In Aden City.

Conclusions:

The pattern of adult leukemia In this study is different from the previous studies, which could be attributed to different environmental exposure. The geographic pattern Indicates a possible role of certain environmental factors that warrant further investigations.

Knowledge and Awareness of Imaging Modalities, Risk of Radiation and Methods of Protection among Medical Students of 21UMAS 2023

Supervisors

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Students

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Basem Thabet	Osama'a Swileh
Ibrahim Al-Yarisi	Fateh Al-Seraji
Hashed Ahmed Naji	

Background: As the role of radiology in medicine is increased globally and become an essential part in diagnosis and management . We aimed to examine the status of students from the final-years medical students' of 21 September university for medical and applied science (21UMAS) in 2023 regarding to the knowledge and awareness of medical students towards using radiation modalities along with risk of exposure to radioactive substances and waves, and methods of protection and common principles of safety.

Methods: Data was collected through questionnaires which were delivered to the targeted medical students of 21SUMAS and then data Analysis was done by using the statistical package for social science through Statistical Package for The Social Sciences (SPSS version 21).

Results: Forty-five (45%) of 100 respondents were females and fifty-five (55%) were males. Fifty respondents (50%) were 4th year medical students, fifty respondents (50%) were 5th year medical students. The mean score of students' knowledge regarding various types of imaging modalities and their differences was (2.5). Regarding to awareness of radiation risk and contraindications, the mean score was (2.4). And for knowledge of radiation safety principles, the mean score was (2.8). Overall, there was an improvement in students' knowledge of imaging modalities and risks of radiation as the number of clinical years advances ($P = 0.01$).

Conclusion: This study evaluated students' level of knowledge and awareness along with principles regarding the risk of radiation, and concluded that there was good level of knowledge and awareness among the students of 21UMAS, and the level of knowledge and awareness increased as the level of students got higher. Therefore, applying international standards and practices for radiation protection will impact and decrease the likelihood risks associated with radiation exposure and will raise students knowledge for radiation principles of protection and safety .

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Gastric Cancer among Yemeni Patients Attending National Oncology Center in Al-Jomhori Hospital, Sana'a city-Yemen 2022.

Supervisors

Dr. Asma'a Al-Hnhna
Dr. Sami Alaidari

Students

Abeer AL- wazzan	Mohammed Alaomari
Bara'ah Al-matari	Mohammed Ghailan
Basel Alwassd	Mohammed farag
Batool Al-halali	Nabile shayea
Hajer Alkhawlani	Nawaf Azman
Maha Al-ghusaini	Nooh Alazb
Mohammed Alqtf	Omar Al-obidi
Mohammed Othman	Shihab Alwajeeh"
Mohammed Mahdi"	

Background :

This study aimed to identify the prevalence of risk factors associated with gastric cancer among Yemeni patients who visit the oncology center at the Republican Hospital in Sana'a.

Methods:

Several methods were used in this study, including gathering patient responses on their practices and habits that may increase their risk of developing gastric cancer. Diagnostic data such as imaging and endoscopy were also used to evaluate the extent of cancer in the stomach and its spread in the patient's body. Various statistical techniques were employed, including frequencies, percentages, the Kai square correlation coefficient, and binary and multiple logistic regression analysis using a 95% confidence interval.

Results:

The majority of patients with gastric cancer were male, with a prevalence rate of 75.7%. The use of qat was a significant risk factor among men compared to women (OR=11.9; 95% CI: 1.9-74.4). Patients who did not receive any education were more likely to be diagnosed with gastric cancer, with a prevalence rate of 51.4%. The prevalence of gastric cancer was higher among older adults that was 30% and 35.7% of patients being between the ages of 61 and 46-60, respectively. Approximately 86% of patients had at least one habit (Smoking, Gat chewing, Shammah), and dietary factors were significant risk factors. The most prevalent dietary factors were consuming spicy foods at rates of more than 62%, while the risk factor of eating salted, smoked foods, and low fruit and vegetable intake was 60%. Chronic gastritis was the most common comorbidity, affecting 70% of patients. The most common symptoms observed among patients with gastric cancer were indigestion and stomach discomfort (95.7%), unexplained weight loss (96%), stomach pain (90%), nausea (approximately 93%), loss of appetite (88.6%), bloated feeling after eating (87.1%), and heartburn (85.7%).

Conclusion:

The study findings suggest that a combination of risk factors contributes to the development of gastric cancer in Yemeni patients. Efforts should be made to raise awareness of these risk factors to promote early diagnosis and treatment.

Diagnostic Accuracy of Ultrasonography in Differentiation Benign and Malignant Thyroid Nodules in Sana'a city,

supervisors

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Students

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Basheer Alzakari	Omima Alamari
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Sumaia Al-khubani	Nasr Al-Garidi
Ammar Qaboa	Mohammed Al-omari
Mohammed Sufyan	

Background: The thyroid nodule is an abnormal tissue growth in the thyroid gland that results in the production of a solid or cystic mass and highly prevalent medical issue among the general public. Sonography and histopathology are universally acknowledged as the modalities of choice for comparing between benign and malignant nodules. Despite the sensitivity and specificity levels of ultrasonography in differentiating benign and malignant thyroid nodules were determined in several countries, but the diagnosis accuracy of this method is still not assessed up to our best knowledge in Yemen. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the accuracy of ultrasonography to differentiate between benign and malignant thyroid nodules.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted during October to December 2022, using secondary data of patients with thyroid nodules in 2022, were obtained from the departments of Radiology and Histopathology in two tertiary centers of Sana'a city (National Center for Public Health Laboratories & AlMammon center). The study sample consisted of any patients of both gender at any age with thyroid nodule (diagnosed on clinical examination by primary physician), who are referred to radiology department, for thyroid ultrasound and histopathology of thyroid nodules in 2022, has been included in the study.

Results: A total of (112) thyroid specimens were included in this study. The Sonography could predict the malignancy with a (10%) of specimens and could predict the Benign with a (62%) of specimens, by histopathology, only (26%) specimens was malignant, and (74%) was benign thyroid disease. The Sensitivity, Specificity, and Accuracy of ultrasonography to differentiate between benign and malignant thyroid nodules were a (38%), (83%), and (71%) respectively, the positive predictive value was (44%), while the negative predictive value (79%).

Conclusion: The study found that, the female was affected more than male by thyroid nodules, most of cases were from Sana'a, and the age mostly was from 30 - 45 years. The ultrasonography has a good diagnostic accuracy in differentiating benign and malignant thyroid nodules and it is a very essential sensitive tool in detection of thyroid nodule type, especially if it is done by well-experienced radiologist. Ultrasonography without histopathology can reliably distinguish benign vs malignant nodules in (71%) of patients.

Risk Factors in Young Women Diagnosed with Breast Cancer in Al-Amal Center, Sana'a, Yemen

supervisors

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Students

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Omar AlKharasani	Derar Khaled
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Sondos Al-Jarmouzi	Khawla Alshara'abi
Abdalelah Mosleh	Waleed Howidah

Background:

Breast cancer is a common public health problem and the main cause of cancer-related death worldwide. In Yemen, breast cancer is recorded as the most common cancer among women (30.3%) also the most common of all cancers (16.6%). Therefore, we aimed to determine the prevalence of the known risk factors as reported in the literature in young women aged between 20-30 years old diagnosed with breast cancer at Al-Amal Center and registered in the period between 2017-2022, in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods:

Registered data of breast cancer patients were collected from the Al-Amal Center in Sana'a. Analysis of data was done by using the statistical package for social science (SPSS version 21).

Results:

The study included a total of 67 female breast cancer cases that were registered in Al-Amal Center from 2017 to 2022. Their age between 20-30 years old, 78.1 % of them were married, 73.13 % have regular menstruation, and 32.80% were taking oral contraceptives. 64.2% have parity. 19.4% have first consanguinity. 48.5% have a mass in the left breast and only 1.5% have a family history of breast cancer.

Conclusion:

In this study, age, marital status, use of oral contraceptives, smoking, and chewing Khat were factors that increased breast cancer risk. Therefore, focusing on increasing awareness in the community such as a healthy diet, undergoing frequent breast cancer screening, and promoting breast self-examination is important for discovered the breast cancer and treatment in early stage that will reduce the increasing financial and healthy burden of breast cancer patients.

Keywords: breast cancer, risk factors, women, Yemen.

Quality of Life and its Associated Factors Among Psoriasis Patients in Al -Thawra Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen Across-Sectional Study

Supervisors

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Dr. Emad Ali AL-shameri

Students

Nooh Alameri	Mosaied Al Nomaer
Hadih Al-Jomaei	Mohammed Qasem
Haithm Bogasha	Nabeel Al-Qasem
Hana'a Al- Mushki	Mohamed Qashasha
Hesham Al Jawfi	Jamila Al-Dosse

Background: Obstetric Vesico-Vaginal Fistula is a reproductive health problem mainly caused by prolonged obstructed labour and delay in seeking emergency obstetric care after delivery. **Objective:** The main goal of this study is to raise the awareness among women of reproductive age towards VVF in public hospitals, Sana'a, Yemen.

Method: A across sectional study was conducted among 383 patients at public hospitals, Sana'a city, Yemen Structured Arabic questionnaire was implemented through using face to face interview. The questionnaire consisted of sociodemographic data, questions for assessment awareness, knowledge, associated risk factors and attitude. The collected data was entered and analyzed by using the statistical program (SPSS). Data was presented in tables and figures

Results: The study was conducted among a sample of 383 patients, it showed that there is a high level of awareness regarding nature, prevention and complications of VVF. But there is a Medium level of awareness regarding social consequences and the symptoms of VVF. In general our study showed that there is a high level of awareness among the respondents about the awareness axis, where the general average of the level of awareness of the respondents was with an arithmetic mean of (3.52) and a standard deviation of (0.878) with a significance rate of (70.40). Also the study showed that there is a high level of knowledge among the respondents, as the general average of the level of knowledge of the respondents was with an arithmetic mean of (3.65) and a standard deviation of (0.20) with a significance rate of (72.97). But the study showed that there is a low knowledge among the respondents of the risk factors axis, as the general mean of the axis was with an arithmetic mean of (1.42) and a standard deviation of (.71), with a significance ratio (46.9), which indicates a low level of knowledge among respondents about risk factors of vesico-vaginal fistula in women of childbearing age. Also, the study showed that the majority of respondents had average attitude towards Vesico-vaginal Fistula based on Likert scale scores. Our study shows that there are statistically significant differences between awareness of VVF, attitude, knowledge & residence because p.value (0.00) is less than the level of significance (0.05). Also, there are statistically significant differences between awareness of VVF, Attitude, knowledge & Educational status, because the p.value (.003, .039, .004) is less than the level of significance (0.05).

Conclusion: The study concludes that the respondents had high awareness levels, low level of knowledge about risk factors and average attitude towards Vesico-Vaginal Fistula. The findings will be available in governmental and non-governmental organizations for structuring programs and strategizing on interventions targeting creation of community awareness as well as its prevention and management. These results would also be of use to the Ministry of Health for purposes of health education, policy formulation and implementation with regards to available short and long-term Vesico-Vaginal Fistula interventions.

Correlation of Ultrasonography Estimation of Fetal Weight with Actual Birth Weight as Seen in Al-Sabeen Hospital for Maternity and Childhood Sana'a - Yemen 2022

supervisors

Dr. Sbabaa Amer
Dr. Sami Alhaidari

Students

Ahmed Almohab	Hizam AL-Rajih
Ahmed Abduh	Hussin Alqoa
Aseel otee	Ramzi futah
Ghazy Alma'az	Osama Alqoafi
Gamel kashmer	Saleem Almatari
Hafedh Allaben	Thiab Ghanem

Background: Antepartum weight estimation is an important tool in the monitoring and detection of intrauterine growth restriction and macrosomia Thus, fetal weight is an independent risk factor for determining perinatal mortality. Assessment of fetal weight is a vital and universal part of antenatal care, not only in the management of labor and delivery but often during the management of high risk pregnancies and growth monitoring.

To determine Correlation of Ultrasonography Estimation of Fetal Weight with Actual Birth Weight as Seen in the Radiology, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department at Al-Sabeen Hospital for Maternity and Childhood Sana'a -Yemen 2022

Methods: This was conductive through prospective comparative cross-sectional hospital based study was carried out at the Radiology, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of Al-Sabeen Hospital for Maternity and Childhood Sana'a -Yemen 2022.

Results and Conclusion: Distribution Age of mothers among Term singleton Yemenis pregnancies (36-42 wks.) at AlSabeen Hospital for Maternity and Childhood Sana'a -Yemen ,2023 n= (116) the greatest near to half (45.7%) of pregnancies were (from 20 to 25 years old) followed by (25.9%) between 26 to 30 years old). The mean actual birth weight was (2.783gm+372gm) the range between 4000gm to 1600gm) 1 while the mean estimated fetal weights by ultrasound was (2,626gm+425gm) the range (4000-1500). The mean absolute error in the estimation of birth weight by us was 292gm while mean error in actual birth weight was 229. The mean percentage error for ultrasound estimated fetal weight was 16.384%. while The mean percentage error in actual birth weight 1 This means that, in the overall study group, the ultrasonographic method slightly overestimated the actual birth weight. The mean absolute percentage error was $8.7 \pm 8.2\%$. In the study, the percentage of estimates within $\pm 10\%$ of the actual birth weight was found to be 61.3% while actual birth weight was 49%. The relationship between ultrasound fetal weight estimation and actual birth weight. Ultrasound method of fetal weight estimation showed a positive correlation with the actual birth weight of the fetus after delivery. There is a linear relationship between ultrasound fetal weight estimation and actual birth weight. The estimated birth weight by ultra sonographic showed moderate positive correlation ($r=0.48$; $p<0.01$) with actual birth weight.

Prevalence of Dandruff among 21 September University Students & Assessment the Self-Esteem among Students Suffering from Dandruff.

supervisors

Dr. Ali Farhan
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Students

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Audy Al-hujairi	Najmuddin Al-Kabsi
Abd Algader Al-Suqia	Yasser Al-Ashmory
Ghadeer AL-Hebsi	Ahmed Muhsen
Assem Sharf Al-Deen	Akram hussein
	Ziyad Al-Wajih

Background: Dandruff is a common scalp condition that affects people around the world, especially in the post-puberty years., but it can also affect all ages, genders, and ethnic groups. It's characterized by flaking and itching of the scalp and can be caused by a variety of factors including dry skin, certain sensitive hair products, mild irritation from frequent combing, or fungal infections. The occurrence of dandruff in medical students isn't well understood, but it's likely higher than the general population, perhaps due to stress and the long work hours associated with medical school. Itching due to dandruff can cause embarrassment in social situations.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted in the 21 September university in November 2022. The study population consisted of all medical students enrolled in the following faculties: medicine, clinical pharmacy, laboratories, nursing, medical administration and health center, with a convenient sample of a total of 374 respondents. The study tool was a self-administered questionnaire which was prepared in Arabic Language. Data coded and analyzed by (SPSS) program version 24 software. Then summarized and presented as tables and figures.

Results: The prevalence of dandruff among respondents was 81%. The prevalence among females 88.5% which was higher than among males 76.5%. Affected respondents showed that 73.3% were embarrassed by the condition, out of which 19.5% were markedly embarrassed and 53.8% were slightly embarrassed. Also, it was found that there is no relationship between residence and dandruff. There was no statistically significant association between dandruff, using shampoos and/or soaps and frequency of showering, and a poor association with seasonal variation.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the majority -more than two-thirds- of the participated students are affected by dandruff, which is slightly higher among females, Dandruff doesn't cause psychological problems other than embarrassment, which doesn't lead to negative self-esteem among affected students. About two-thirds of students with dandruff experience embarrassment due to itching and flaking. There is no marked association between dandruff and residence, seasons, or using shampoos. The frequency of showers is indirectly proportional to the severity of dandruff.

Prevalence and factors associated of Papular urticaria in children attended the dermatologic clinic at the Main State hospitals in Sana'a city ,Yemen ,2022

supervisors

DR. Sahar Alaudi
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Students

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Abdulraheem Asaj	Arsalan Zabab
Amat Allah Al-Mansour	Bandar Jaber
Ameer Al-Shami	Rawan Al-zoubiry
Anas Al-Badwi	Rana Alkamel
Anas Al-Selmi	Mohammed Alshehari

Background:

Papular urticaria is an inflammatory disease manifested by chronic or recurrent papules caused by a hypersensitivity reaction to the bites of mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs, and other insects. In Yemen, there is no known study about the prevalence of papular urticaria as well as, environmental or individual factors associated. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the factors associated with papular urticaria among children attending public hospitals in the capital city of Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods:

A cross sectional study was conducted during the period from November to December 2022, at the dermatology clinics of the main state hospitals in Sana'a city. The study used an exhaustive sampling method, and all children who suffer from skin rash were included in. Data collection was done by using an interviewer questionnaire and chart review checklist. Data analysis was performed by the SPSS program and different statistical procedures.

Results:

There is 6.7% of children attend to the dermatologic clinics in targeted hospitals have Papular urticaria. The study found that 60% of the patients were males and 40% were females. The proportion of patients aged between 2-5 years was 45%, while 55% were between 6-9 years.

Conclusions:

Papular urticaria is a common dermatological disease among children. The study recommends conducting a larger cross-sectional survey, raising awareness about the disease, regular maintenance of cleanliness, further research to explore the relationship between demographic variables and the factors causing papular urticaria in children, and providing better access to healthcare.

The extent to which people with motor disabilities need psychological support in the Al-Mahib Center in Sana'a Municipality for the year 2022

supervisors

Dr. Abed Shanan
Dr. Khaled Ismail Aldar

Students

Ibrahim Abdullah Awad	Abdul Basit Al-Marah
Amal Qasim Alosabi	Abdullah Saleh Al-Awsji
Hameed Al-Shorama	Maria Nasser Al-Waqidi
Khaled Alhamdi	Majeed Fawzi al, Saadi
Zayed Aziz Ali Suhail	Nasr Yahya Al-mareh

Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate psychological support and assess the prevalence of psychological stress and disorders, identify common psychological consequences, determine the contributing and persistent factors that may lead to psychological distress or disorders, identify the type of psychological and social support provided to individuals with physical disabilities who visit the Prosthetic Center in Sana'a, Yemen, and determine its impact on alleviating their psychological state. The researchers used a descriptive survey method with a sample size of 109 individuals selected purposively from various regions of Yemen, ranging in age from 15 to 70 years old, both male and female. Due to the nature of the research problem, closed interviews were used as a suitable tool for data collection. The results showed that 76% suffer from psychological anxiety and difficulty adapting to their current situation. More than 55% of cases suffer from poor financial conditions and lack of financial support from any responsible party, likely due to the war and crisis our country is going through. Additionally, 60% suffer from psychological stress such as anxiety and depression due to their situation. Furthermore, 80% expressed their need for psychological support and awareness of its importance in improving their quality of life.

ASSESSMENT OF PATIENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD MEDICAL STUDENTS INVOLVEMENT IN THEIR CARE AT TEACHING HOSPITALS IN SANA'A CITY, YEMEN

supervisors

Dr. FEKRY AL-NAYEEB
Dr. EMAD ALI AL-SHAMERI

Students

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Shehab Al-Sayadi	Amani Ghallab
Ebrahim Al-Towayti	Mamoon Sadan
Essam Al-Moshki	Anas Qasem
Alaa Bin Jaber	Nesreen Al-Janadi
Mohammed Majam	Thagef Al-Qafri
Alaa Al-Duhaish	Nora Sadan

Background: Worldwide, Bedside teaching is seen as one of the most important component of medical education and the patients are the cornerstone of bedside teaching . Furthermore A balance must be found between the patient satisfaction and the education process.

This study aims to assess patients' attitude toward medical students at teaching hospitals. and to identify the most important factors affecting it.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted at the three teaching hospitals in the capital, Sana'a (AL-Thawara General Hospital, Republican Teaching Hospital and Kuwait University Hospital) It is based on a face-to-face interview structured questionnaire with admitted patients to the main four wards (internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics-gynecology and pediatric). Four hundred and forty-five questionnaires were collected between December 2022 to February 2023. After collecting the data, it was processed using Excel software and then coded in SPSS software for analysis. Several statistical methods were used, such as frequencies, percentages, correlation coefficients, as well as binary and multivariate logistic regression to identify the factors influencing patients' attitude and willingness.

Results: In general, higher acceptance of students by patients was found when there is no direct contact between the patient and the student (e.g., reading patients' files, presenting in outpatient clinic, observing doctors performing examination or procedures) compared to other situations (e.g., performing physical examination or procedures). Gender of patients (especially females) and students appeared to affect the degree of acceptance of medical students by patients.

The vast majority of patients (90%) reported that they understand the importance of their role in the training of future physicians. however, (26.5%) of them felt that they are obligated to participate in medical students teaching. More than half of participants (64.7%) were known about the training of medical students at the teaching hospitals while (35.3%) had no idea.

Conclusion: Patients are an important factor of bedside teaching. Clinical tutors must take advantage of patients who accept medical students. Clinical tutors and medical students should master essential communication skills to convince patients in accepting students, thus improving bedside teaching.

Impact of the War and Conflicts on Mental Health among Healthcare Workers in Public Hospital in Sann'a City, Yemen

supervisors

Dr.Hassan Almaghlis
Dr.Fawz Abol Gaith

Students

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Bassam Al ghaili	Samah Al-hammadi
Belqees Al-abdal	Salah Al-baher
Jalal Al-jelani	Omer A-lphadili
Jalal Shaya	Nadeen Al-maqtari
	Nawal Al-samawi

BACKGROUND:

Mental health refers to the condition of cognitive and behavioural well-being. Sometimes the term 'mental health' is used to determine the absence of a mental disorder. It is also the condition of well-being whereby each person realizes their potential and can deal with life changes and uncertainty. The impact of the war on mental health is well documented in various countries among different populations including health professionals. However, evidence regarding the impact of the war period on health professionals is not available especially in Yemen.

To study the impact of war and conflicts on mental health among health worker to raise the awareness about this aspect of health worker's health

METHODS:

A cross-sectional study was conducted at the public hospitals and in Sana'a, Yemen, in Dec 2022. The study population comprised of healthcare workers. A convenience sample of (423 HWs) was drawn from the above-mentioned study setting. The subject underwent three validated self-administered questionnaires, that is, depression scale, war anxiety scale (WAS) & persistent thinking about war scale (PWAS) and Davidsone PTSD scale. Data was analyzed by using Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS).

RESULTS:

The total, 397 HWs completely filled out the questionnaire with 94% response rate. The mean score which consider as significant findings mental health disorders of HWSs were (66.2%, N: 263) depression, 64.0% (N:254) RTE (PTD), 61.5% (N:244) Arousal (PTD), 44.8% (N:178) Avoid traumatic (PTD), 44.4% have war anxiety and 44.5% having persistent thinking about the war.

CONCLUSION:

Mental health among healthcare workers was significantly poor. Efforts must be directed towards proper management and inhibition of exacerbations of this problems. It is a highly be in order recommended that a broad assessment of the mental health status of the HWs must done to be a baseline in the planning and implementing of the mental health programs.

Factors Affecting Medical Students in Choosing Their Specialty Sana'a City - Yemen

supervisors

Dr. Ahmed Al Shahethi
Dr. Khaled Al-Jamrah

Students

Abu-bakr Abdulrazzaq	Osama Musaed
Khlood Alwashali	Amtalmalek Atef
Ahmed ZeyadAlbothaig	Reem Amer
Khlood Al-ansi	Hosny Muttaher Obaid
Ali AbdulrahimRawa	Rudaina Abdulmogni
Mohammed Qusilah	Ramez Alabsi
Ali Ahmed Wathab	

Background : decision of medical students to choose their specialty is a crucial and complex process that significantly impacts their future careers and the healthcare system as a whole. Identifying the factors that influence medical students' specialty choice provide a better understanding of students' preferences for a given specialty and is essential for developing effective strategies to address the healthcare workforce needs in Sana'a - Yemen.

Aim of the study : This study aimed to determine the career preference and the factors influencing those choices among medical students. Additionally, emphasize the need of career guidance programs for medical students in Sana'a city.

Methods and procedures : A cross-sectional observational study was conducted on "500" medical students from medical faculties in Yemeni universities in Sana'a, who were selected by stratified random sample. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. The data was analyzed by using SPSS version 26, and many results were analyzed.

Results : The study sample consisted of 500 students, who were recruited from 6 medical Universities in Sana'a City. Most of the respondents were males (53.6%) and females (46.4%). (29.6%) of the students preferred general surgery as postgraduate specialty. About (12.4 %) of the students were interested in a internal medicine. The students' preference for medical specialties was influenced mostly by specialties that involve in fast response and recovery times. Followed by the attraction to fields with a high number of job opportunities. The Confused student's with choosing medical specialization reported over (78%) respondents. Only (30.6%) of the group declare that they participated in classes that were helpful in making decision- The Need for career guidance was revealed in over (70.8%) answers. There's significant difference with participation in classes or mentoring program which were helpful in decision making and necessity of counseling in choosing specialization.

Conclusion : A variety of factors appear to inspire medical students in Sana'a to choose a future medical specialty. These factors can be used by mentors of medical students and health care system to motivate students to choose specialties that are scarce in Sana'a and therefore better serve the national community

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Toward Corona Virus Infection among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal care at public Hospitals in Sana'a-Yemen

Supervisors

Dr. Salwa Saleh Al-Ghumairi
Dr. Muneera Shaher

Students

Marwan Humaid	Mohammed Al-Badani
Mohammed Al-Zurqa	Abdulkreem Al-Bareq
Abdulmalik Salman	Naji Alqarni
Ameen Al-Dubibi	Nasim Al-Thiyfani
Hisham Al-Thaifany	

Background:

Novel COVID-19 is a new respiratory infection that started in China, Wuhan, and has spread rapidly throughout the world, so the World Health Organization has called it the "pandemic of the century." Pregnant women do not seem to be at higher risk of getting SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. However, studies have shown an increased risk of developing severe COVID-19 if they are infected, compared with non-pregnant women of a similar age.

Objective:

The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices about COVID-19 among pregnant women Attending Antenatal care at public hospitals in Sana'a-Yemen.

Methods:

KAP study was done to examine knowledge, attitude and practices about COVID-19 from November 2022 to December 2022. A sample size of 205 pregnant women was included in this study. A multistage random sampling method was used to select the study population. All Pregnant women were asked questions regarding, demographic variables, knowledge, attitude and practices toward COVID-19. Data was analyzed using SPSS, version 26. Descriptive statistics was used (Frequency and number). The relationship between independent and dependent variables were measured by used chi-square tests as appropriate. Two-tailed, p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results:

The study results showed that the most pregnant women of the study were (37.2%) between 23-27 years. Most of the pregnant women (80%) were from Urban. (86.8%) were housewife. Most (74.6%) of pregnant women were educated, Majority of pregnant women (53.7%) thought that getting pregnant during the pandemic was not safe. Most of the pregnant women (168 women among 205 participants) knew that social distancing is essential for preventing the infection. Most of the pregnant women (91.7 %) had changes in the diet and were taking additional nutritional supplements to help develop immunity against corona virus. The anxiousness and complications to the baby and the mother was high among the pregnant women (77.1 %). The preventive measures known by participants were washing hands frequently with soap and water or rubbing hands with alcohol-based sanitizers (86.3 %), maintaining at least 1-meter distance between yourself and others (80.5%), covering mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing and wearing face mask in public (46.8%). Many pregnant women preferred staying indoors during lockdown and not visiting public gatherings to prevent getting infected by Covid-19 (82.4%).

Conclusions:

The majority of pregnant women (53.7%) thought that getting pregnant during the pandemic was not safe, (90.7%) of pregnant women had good attitude towards the preventive measures against the infection.

Incidence and Outcome of Labor Induction Among Mothers who Delivered in Al-Sabien Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen.

Supervisors

Dr. Moneerah Al-Faiq
Dr. Mohammed Al-Eryani

Students

Zaid Dajenah	Shaima Alwazeer
Reem Rajeh	Wadhah Abue-Khelbah
Abdulmogni Al-Shamiri	Yasmin Al-Kumim
Galal Almurisi	Yasser Al-Qiari
Shayma Rajeh	Abdullah Al-Shamiri

Background:

Despite the induction of labor (IOL) having had some undesired consequences, it also has several benefits for maternal and perinatal outcomes. This study aimed to assess the incidence and outcome of IOL among mothers who delivered in the Al-Sabien Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods:

A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted from 1,6,2021 to 30,6, 2022, among mothers who gave birth in the study period, by reviewing their cards using a structured checklist to assess the prevalence and outcome of labor induction. A binary logistic regression analysis was computed to look for the association between outcome variables and independent variables.

Result:

Of 10219 laborers, 505 cases underwent labor inductions with a prevalence of 4.94%. The main age of participants was 26.99 ± 6.24 years, and most of them (46.1%) were aged between 25-34 years. Most of the participants live in rural (74.3%) and had regular perinatal care visits (66.1%). The most reported indication for IOL was preeclampsia (65.1%). 42 (8.3%) were delivered by cesarean section and 19 (3.8%) needs instrumental vaginal delivery while 444 (87.9%) achieved vaginal delivery making the prevalence rate of successful IOL (87.9%) and the IOL failure 12.1%. In multivariate logistic regression, the odds ratio (OR) showed that mothers aged 25-34 years (OR: 0.46; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.26 - 0.84, $p= 0.013$), multiparity (adjusted [AOR]:0.24; 95% CI: 0.12 - 0.49, $p> 0.001$), Misoprostol users (AOR: 0.34; 95% CI: 0.18 - 0.65, $p > 0.001$), premature rupture of membranes (PROM) cases (AOR: 0.34; 95% CI: 0.15 - 0.78, $p= 0.011$), and oligohydramnios cases (AOR:0.19; 95% CI:0.04 - 1.00, $p=0.050$) were associated with IOL.

Conclusion:

The prevalence of induced labor and the prevalence of induction failure were comparable to other studies done in Yemen. This study found that mothers aged 25-34 years, multiparity, Misoprostol users, premature rupture of membranes cases, and oligohydramnios cases were associated with IOL outcomes. Therefore, health professionals should take these factors into account to enable safe care during delivery for as many women as possible.

01 1st day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdul Al Fattah Altam
- Dr. Ahmed Al Shahethi .
- Dr. Mohmed Shams Eldin .

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A1b	Clinical Presentation Variant in Chronic Subdural Hematoma Patients in Al Thawra Modern General Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen	Prof . Mojahed Measar Dr. Ahmed Al Shahethi	8:30-8:45
2	B6b	Road traffic injuries, Burden and Injury Characteristics in Sana'a city, Yemen, Hospital-Based Retrospective Study	Dr. Ahmed Ateik Dr. Khalid Al Moayed	8:45-9:00
3	C2a	Knowledge and Practice Related to Burns and Their First Aid among Medical Students in 21 Sep UMAS, Sana'a , Yemen	Dr. Basheer Othman Dr. Moamer Badi	9:00-9:15
4	C5b	Incidence Of Urinary Tract Infection And Factors Associated Among Male Patients With Urinary Tract Stones In Al-Thawra Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen	Dr. Waleed Aljabri Dr. Emad Alshameri	9:15-9:30

Session 2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdulwahab AL Madhagi
- Dr. Majed Al Maglus
- Dr. Muneera Shaher

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A3b	Breast Self-Examination in Terms of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice among female laboratory students in 21 September University of Medical and Applied Science	Dr. Abdul Al fattah AlTam Dr. Muneera Shaher	9:30-9:45
2	A6b	Risk Factors Associated with Haemorrhoids Among Patients The Health Facilities in Sana'a City; Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study	Dr. Waheeb Al-Kubati Dr. Ahmed Al-Shahethi	9:45-10:00
3	B1a	Causes And Incidences Of Laparoscopic Conversion Of Cholecystectomy In Al-Thawra Modern General Hospital Sana'a, Yemen 2022-2023	Dr. Faris Athajami Dr. Ahmeed Alshahethi	10:00-10:15
4	B5a	Outcome of Acute Appendicitis in Major Government Referral Hospitals In Sana'a City , Yemen 2023	Dr. Aref Al-Hashedi Dr. Ahlam Al-Saidi	10:15-10:30

Break 15 min 10:30 - 10:45

Assessment of Awareness on Vesico-Vaginal Fistula Among Women of Reproductive Age in Public Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen

Supervisors

Dr. MONEERA ALFAIQ
Dr. EMAD AL-SHAMERI

Students

Raydan Alsacedi Zeiad Alyaari
Aymen Alsamawi Ali Alyosfe
Eman Al baqri Molok Salem Riry

Background: Obstetric Vesico-Vaginal Fistula is a reproductive health problem mainly caused by prolonged obstructed labour and delay in seeking emergency obstetric care after delivery. Objective: The main goal of this study is to raise the awareness among women of reproductive age towards VVF in public hospitals, Sana'a, Yemen.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted among 383 patients at public hospitals, Sana'a city, Yemen Structured Arabic questionnaire was implemented through using face to face interview. The questionnaire consisted of sociodemographic data, questions for assessment awareness, knowledge, associated risk factors and attitude. The collected data was entered and analyzed by using the statistical program (SPSS). Data was presented in tables and figures

Results: The study was conducted among a sample of 383 patients, it showed that there is a high level of awareness regarding nature, prevention and complications of VVF. But there is a Medium level of awareness regarding social consequences and the symptoms of VVF. In general our study showed that there is a high level of awareness among the respondents about the awareness axis, where the general average of the level of awareness of the respondents was with an arithmetic mean of (3.52) and a standard deviation of (0.878) with a significance rate of (70.40). Also the study showed that there is a high level of knowledge among the respondents, as the general average of the level of knowledge of the respondents was with an arithmetic mean of (3.65) and a standard deviation of (0.20) with a significance rate of (72.97). But the study showed that there is a low knowledge among the respondents of the risk factors axis, as the general mean of the axis was with an arithmetic mean of (1.42) and a standard deviation of (.71), with a significance ratio (46.9), which indicates a low level of knowledge among respondents about risk factors of vesico-vaginal fistula in women of childbearing age. Also, the study showed that the majority of respondents had average attitude towards Vesico-vaginal Fistula based on Likert scale scores. Our study shows that there are statistically significant differences between awareness of VVF, attitude, knowledge & residence because p. value (0.00) is less than the level of significance (0.05). Also, there are statistically significant differences between awareness of VVF, Attitude, knowledge & Educational status, because the p. value (.003, .039, .004) is less than the level of significance (0.05).

Conclusion: The study concludes that the respondents had high awareness levels, low level of knowledge about risk factors and average attitude towards Vesico-Vaginal Fistula. The findings will be available in governmental and non-governmental organizations for structuring programs and strategizing on interventions targeting creation of community awareness as well as its prevention and management. These results would also be of use to the Ministry of Health for purposes of health education, policy formulation and implementation with regards to available short and long-term Vesico-Vaginal Fistula interventions.

02 2ed day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdlrhman AL-Hadi
- Dr. BasheerAL Nabchi
- Dr. Halha A. AL-Khrbish
- Dr.Nora Noraldeen

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A2b	Prevalence & Risk Factors of Nutritional Underweight in Children Aged between 6 Months to 6 Years Among Sons of Female Medical Staff in Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr.Nora Noraldeen Dr.Ahmed Al-Shahethi	8:30-8:45
2	A5b	Nutritional Knowledge And Willingness Of The Pediatricians To Detect And Manage Malnutrition In Children In Sanaa City – Yemen 2022	Dr. Nora Nor AL-Deen Dr. Moamer Badi	8:45-9:00
3	D1b	Prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition Among Children Under Five Year Old in Al Saban Hospital , Sana'a,Yemen 2022	Dr. Amani M.AI Hamzi Dr BasheerAL Nabehi	9:00-9:15
4	D2a	Mothers' Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Toward Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding in AL-Sabreen Maternal Hospital-Sana'a City	Dr. Lamia Mosleh Hajer Dr. Emad Ali Al Shameri	9:15-9:30

Session 2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr.Moamer Badi
- Dr.Najla Al-Sonboli
- Dr.Nora Noraldeen

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A4a	Factors and Challenges That Lead to Delay in Diagnosis and Intervention of Autistic Children in Sana'a City ,Yemen	Dr. Nora Noraldeen Dr.Moamer Badi	9:30-9:45
2	C6a	Knowledge, Attitude, and Barriers Towards Medical Research Among Medical Students in 21september university	Dr. Nora Noraldeen Dr. Rola Taber Shaher	9:45-10:00
3	D2b	Pattern Of Congenital Heart Diseases Among Children In Sana'a City, Yemen	Dr. Iman Jasar Dr. Ahmed Al -Shabethi	10:00-10:15
4	D6a	Assessment of Knowledge Attitudes and Practices of parents Regarding Childhood Vaccination at Sana'a City	Dr. Rafat Al-qadi Dr. Muneera Shaher	10:15-10:30

Breakfast 15 min 10:30 – 10:45

01 1st day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Mohammed Issa.
- Dr. Mohmed Shams Eldin .
- Dr. Muneera Shaher.
- Dr. Yasser Abdulmagni.

N	Topic	Speakers	Time
1	Giant Cerebral Cavernoma: A Case Study	Prof.Mojahed Measar Dr. Esmail Al-Hoothi	10:45 – 11:00
2	Role of microsurgical free flap reconstruction in managing complex wound: a retrospective Cross-sectional study	Dr. Abdulfattah Altam	11:00 – 11:15
3	The Effect of Having Hemorrhoids and Hemorrhoidectomy on the Sexual Activity of Yemeni Male Patients Prospective study of 600 Cases.	Dr.Waheeb Radman Al-Kubati	11:15 – 11:30
4	Outcome of operative correction of thoracolumbar junction fracture in patients admitted at 48 model hospital during 2019-2021 - Sana'a Yemen	Dr.Mohamed Shamsaldin Dr.Noofel Ali Al-Ashhab	11:30 – 11:45

Session 4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Fouad Shamsan
- Dr. Mohammed Qeran
- Dr. Monerah Shaher
- Dr. Rehana Abdel-Mughni
- Dr.Salwa'a Al-Hammadi

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	C5a	Assessment of ASO Titer in Post Tonsillectomy and Those Without Throat Infection among Yemeni People, Sana'a City, Yemen 2022-2023	Dr. Fouad Shamsan Dr. Rehana Abdel-Mughni	11:45– 12:00
2	B1b	Knowledge, Attitude, And Practice Among Yemeni Physicians Toward The Anti Streptolysin O (Aso) Test In Sana'A City- Yemen	Dr. Fouad Shamsan Dr. Monerah Shaher	12:00 – 12:15

03 3ed day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdo Wadi
- Dr. Asma'a Al-Hnhna
- Dr. Fawz Abol-Gaith

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A6a	Health Related Quality Of Life Among Chronic Liver Diseases Patients At Public Hospitals In Sana'a City 2022	Dr. Ahmed Albuhairi Dr. Fawz Abol-Gaith	8:30-8:45
2	A4b	Prevalence Of Hepatitis B And Associated Risk Factor To Control Vertical Transmission Among Pregnant Women Attending The Governmental Hospital In Sana'a City, 2023.	Dr. Samir Al-Hakimi Dr. Ahmed Al-Shabethi	8:45-9:00
3	B3a	Pattern of Liver Diseases presentation in the medical wards in Major governmental referral Hospitals, Sana'a , City Yemen, from July to December 2022.	Dr. Aqeel Al-Shami Dr. Ahlam Al-Saidi	9:00-9:15
4	B3b	Prevalence Of Viral Hepatitis B&C Among Patients Dialysis In Chronic Renal Failure In Sanaa City Yemen.	Dr :Kheerah Al-Muhannish Dr : Basheer Al-Nabehi	9:15-9:30

Session 2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Aqil Mutahhar Al-shami
- Dr. Akram Ahmed Beshr
- Dr. Khaled AlJamrah

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	B5b	Pattern of Leukemia among Adult Patients in National Oncology Center, Sana'a City, Yemen (2021)	Dr. Laila AL Gharasi Dr. Mohammed Qeran	9:30-9:45
2	D3a	Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Barriers of Foot Care among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus at National Diabetic Centre, Sana'a , City -Yemen	Dr. Mutahar AL-Darwish Dr. Emad AL-Shameri	9:45-10:00
3	D3b +A5a	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Gastric cancer among Yemeni Patients Attending National Oncology center in AL-Jomhori Hospitals -Sana'a city -Yemen 2022	Dr. Asma'a Al-Hnhna Dr. Sami Alhaidari	10:00-10:15

Breakfast 15 min 10:30 – 10:45

02 2ed day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Nora Noraldeen .
- Dr. Sami Ahmed Alhaidari .
- Dr. Saif Ahmed Ali Al-Dofri.

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	D1a	Prevalence of Hematuria in Children from 5-15 Years old in Sana'a City of Yemen 2022	Dr. Taha A. Al-Naib Dr. Muneera Shaber	10:45-11:00
2	D5a	Relaps among Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Leukemia Center at Al-Kuwait Hospital ,Sana'a City, during 2020-2021	Dr. Amal Al-Morissi Dr : Basheer Al-Nabehi	11:00-11:15
3	D5b	Incidence and Etiological Spectrum of Thrombocytopenia among Admitted Pediatric Patients in the Major Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen 2022	Dr. Mohammed Aqlan Dr. Khaled AlJamrah	11:15-11:30

Session 4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Prof. Talal Haidar.
- Prof. Mahfodh Bamshmos .
- Prof. Abdulmoghni Albaraq.
- Dr. Anwer Al-Qadri.
- Dr. Nabil Abdulghani Taresh.
- Dr. Salh Athib.
- Dr. Mohammed Al-Eryani.

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A1a	Evaluation of Intravitreal Bevacizumab Injection in Treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema	Dr. Nabil Abdulghani Taresh Dr. Ahmed Al-Shabethi	11:30-11:45
2	A3a	Assessment OF Chronic Khat Chewing Effect on Macula thickness and Macular Edema Treatment Outcomes Among Yemeni People	Dr. Adel Hassan Dr. Basheer Al-nabehi	11:45-12:00
3	B2b	Awareness ,Knowledge, Attitude, And Practice About Diabetic Eye Disease Among Diabetic Patients In Sana'a City 2022.	Dr. Hisham Alakhlee Dr. Riham Al-dubaiee	12:00-12:15
4	B4a	Computer Vision Syndrome Survey among the medical students in medical Colleges in Sana'a, City Yemen.	Dr. Ali Hassan Alashwal Dr. Basheer Al-nabehi	12:15-12:30

Session 4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Prof. Talal Haidar.
- Prof. Mahfodh Bamshmos .
- Prof. Abdulmoghni Albaraq.

Topic	Speakers	Time
Effect of pulse steroid therapy on visual acuity and fundus picture in cases of Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome in Yemen; Case Series	Dr. Nabil Taresh	12:30-01:00

04 4th day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Fekry Al- naib
- Dr.Nabil Noman
- Dr.khalid Al-muaid

N	Group	Research Title	supervisor	Time
1	C1a	Assessment Of Patients Attitude Toward Medical Students Involve Ment In Their Care At Teaching Hospitals In Sana'a City, Yemen	Dr. Fekry Al-Naib Dr. Emad Ali Al-Shameri	8:30-8:45
2	C1b	مدى احتياج ذوي الإعاقة الحركية لدعم التنقل في مركز الأظرف والعلاج الطبيعي في أمانة العاصمة صنعاء لعام ٢٠٢٢	Dr.Abed Shanan Dr.Khalid Al-Dar	8:45-9:00
3	D4b	Factors Affecting Medical Students In Choosing Their Speciality Sana'a City - Yemen	Dr.Omar Alkharasani Dr .Ahmed Alshabethi	9:00-9:15
4	A2a	Impact of the War and Conflict on Mental Health Among Healthcare Workers in Public Hospital in Sana'a City - Yemen	Dr.Hassan Almaghli Dr.Fawz Abol Gaith	9:15-9:30

Session 2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Moneerah Al-Faiq
- Dr. Emad Al-Shameri
- Dr.Abdulrahman Al-harazi
- Dr.Amat Alkarem Al-hori

N	Group	Research Title	supervisor	Time
1	C2b	Incidence And Outcome Of Labor Induction Among Mothers Who Delivered In Al-Sabeen Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr. Moneerah Al-faiq Dr. Mohammed Al-Eryani	9:30-9:45
2	C4b	Knowledge, Attitude & Practice Toward Corona Virus Infection among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal care at public hospitals in Sana'a-Yemen	Dr. Salwa Saleh Al-Ghumairi Dr. Muneera Shaher	9:45-10:00
3	D6b	Assessment Of Awareness On Vesico-Vaginal Fistula Among Women Of Reproductive Age In Public Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen	Dr. Moneera Alfaiq Dr. Emad Al-Shameri	10:00-10:15

Breakfast 15 min 10:30 – 10:45

03 3ed day

Scientific Program

08:00 – 08:30 Registration

Session 3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr.Abdulmalik Qais
- Dr.Omar Nassar.
- Dr.Abdulkhaleq Sallam
- Dr.Khalid Al-Dar
- Dr.Saba'a Amer

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	C3a	Knowledge And Awareness Of Imaging Modalities, Risk Of Radiation And Methods Of Protection Among Medical Students Of 21umas 2023	Dr .Bushra Al- Sharee Dr .Muneera Shaher	10:30-10:45
2	C3b	Risk Factors In Young Women Diagnosed With Breast Cancer In Al-Amal Center, Sana'a, Yemen	Dr. Amal Alareqi Dr. Mohammed Ali Qeran	10:45-11:00
3	C6b	Diagnostic Accuracy Of Ultrasonography In Differentiation Benign And Malignant Thyroid Nodules In Sana'a City, Yemen, 2022	Dr. Mahmoud Alhadad Dr. Khaled Al-Jamrah	11:00-11:15
4	B2a	Correlation Of Ultrasonography Estimation Of Fetal Weight With Actual Birth Weight As Seen In Al-Sabeen Hospital For Maternity And Childhood Sana'a - Yemen 2022	Dr. Shabaa Amer Dr.Sami Alhaidari	11:15-11:30

Session 3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr.Abdulmalik Qais
- Dr.Omar Nassar.
- Dr.Saif Ahmed Ali Al-Dofri
- Dr.Khalid Al-Dar
- Dr.Saba'a Amer

No.	Topic	Speakers	Time
1	Diffuse astrocytoma and the diagnostic dilemma of an unusual phenotype: A case report	Dr.Amal Abdulelah Alareqi	11:30-12:00

Session 4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Mutaia Abuarij
- Dr.Sahar Alaudi
- Dr.Nevin Al-maysari
- Dr. Emad Ali Al-Shameri
- Dr. Ali Farhan

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	B4b	Quality Of Life And Its Associated Factors Among Psoriasis Patients In Al Thawra Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen: A Cross-Sectional Study	Dr. Mutaia Abuarij Dr. Emad Ali Al-Shameri	12:00-12:15
2	C4a	Prevalence And Factors Associated Of Papular Urticaria In Children Attended The Dermatologic Clinic At The Main State Hospitals In Sana'a City ,Yemen ,2022	Dr. Sahar Alaudi Dr.Khaled Aljamrah	12:15-12:30
3	D4a	Prevalence Of Dandruff Among 21 September University Students & Assessment The Self-Esteem Among Students Suffering From Dandruff.	Dr. Ali Farhan Dr.Sami Alhaidari	12:30-12:45

Session 4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Emad Al-Shameri
- Dr. Sahar Alaudi
- Dr. Ali Farhan
- Dr.Nevin Al-maysari

No.	Topic	Speakers	Time
1	Prevalence of psoriatic arthritis in psoriatic patients attended AL-Thawra Teaching General Hospital in Sana, a, Yemen	Dr. Mutaia Abdullah Abuarij	12:45-01:00

شكر وعرفان



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