



جامعة 21 سبتمبر لمناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب الدفعة الثالثة - كلية الطب

المؤتمر العلمي التاسع

THE NINTH SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF 21 SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY FOR HOLDING VIVA VOCE PRESENTATION OF GRADUATION PROJECTS OF 3RD BATCH - FACULTY OF MEDICINE



2025 م
1447 هـ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

برعاية فخامة المشير الركن
مهدي محمد المشاط

رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى

ودولة الأستاذ / أحمد غالب الرهوي

رئيس مجلس الوزراء

تحت شعار (البحث العلمي ركيزة جودة التعليم ومخرجاته)
تقيم جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية - كلية الطب

المؤتمر العلمي التاسع

لجامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية

لمناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب الدفعة الثالثة - كلية الطب

2025 م - 1447 هـ





السَّيِّدُ عَبْدُكَ بِدَارِ الدِّينِ الْحَرَامِيِّ



محمد بن أحمد بن حسين المشطه

رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى



محمّد عليّ الحوثي

عضو المجلس السياسي الأعلى
الرئيس الفخري لجامعة 21 سبتمبر



أ/ أحمد غائب الههوي

دولة رئيس مجلس الوزراء



أ. حَسَنُ عَيْدُ اللَّهِ الصَّعْدِي

وزير التربية و التعليم و البحث العلمي

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



أ.د/ مجاهد علي نعصار

رئيس جامعة 21 سبتمبر

في زمن تتعاطم فيه التحديات، وتُختبر فيه إرادة الشعوب، يثبت اليمني بعلمه وصبره أنه قادر على النهوض، وعلى صناعة الفارق رغم قسوة الظروف ..

ومن بين زوايا الأمل ، يُطل الأمل من بوابة العلم، حيث تواصل جامعة 21 سبتمبر أداء رسالتها في بناء الإنسان، وتعزيز منظومة التعليم الجامعي، وإعداد كوادر طبية تمتلك من الكفاءة والإيمان ما يؤهلها لصنع مستقبل صحي مشرق لوطنها وشعبها.

وها نحن اليوم نشهد بكل فخر المؤتمر العلمي التاسع لمناقشة أبحاث تخرج طلبة كلية الطب _الدفعة الثالثة ، وهو محطة علمية متميزة تعكس الجهد والإصرار من قبل طلابنا المجتهدين، ودليل واضح على مستوى التدريب والتمكين الذي توليه الجامعة إهتماماً بالغاً ، إيماناً منها بأن تطوير البحث العلمي هو مفتاح التنمية المستدامة والإرتقاء بالخدمات الصحية. هذا المؤتمر ليس فقط تتويجاً لرحلة علمية حافلة، بل هو نافذة نطل منها على إبداع العقول الشابة، ونتاج سنوات من الجد والإجتهد، وسعي متواصل لربط المعرفة الأكاديمية بالواقع الصحي واحتياجات المجتمع ..

كما يأتي في إطار رؤية الجامعة لتعزيز ثقافة البحث العلمي، وتحفيز الطلاب على التفكير النقدي والابتكار، بما يواكب التغيرات المتسارعة في عالم الطب.

وبهذه المناسبة، أتقدم بالشكر الجزيل لكل من أسهم في إنجاح هذا المؤتمر، من أعضاء اللجان المختلفة، وأعضاء هيئة التدريس، والطلاب المشاركين، ولكل يد ساعدت في إبراز هذا الحدث العلمي بصورة تليق بسمعة جامعتنا ورسالتها.

وفقكم الله وسدد خطاكم، وبارك في علمكم وعطائكم، وجعل من هذا الجهد خطوة على طريق خدمة وطننا العزيز.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(يرفع الله الذين آمنوا منكم والذين أوتوا العلم درجات) صدق الله العظيم.

بعد الصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وسلم ، من الجميل أن نقف اليوم في المحطة البحثية في نسختها الثالثة لمناقشة أبحاث تخرج طلاب الدرجة الثالثة.

هذه الدرجة التي تميزت بالإصرار والمتابعة والتحصيل بكفاءة وقدرات استثنائية من جميع أطباء وطبيبات المستقبل ، اني سعيدة سعادة بالغة حيث إننا اليوم في المؤتمر التاسع لجامعة 21 سبتمبر والثالث لمناقشة أبحاث تخرج طلاب كلية الطب تحت شعار (البحث العلمي ركيزة جودة التعليم ومخرجاته).

ها نحن اليوم وبفضل الله نجني بعض ثمار جامعتنا الحبيبة وثمار أهدافها التي وضعناها نصب أعيننا ، ورغم تأسيسها حديثاً ، إلا أن جامعتنا وبفضل الله تزداد مع الأيام ثباتاً ونجاحاً وتميز ، وذلك من خلال حرصها على خلق بيئة أكاديمية تعليمية متميزة ، وسعيها الدؤوب للتطور والرقي وقدرتها على التأقلم والاستجابة لكل المتغيرات ، ووضع منهجية وخطط واستراتيجيات متعددة الأوجه يجري لها التخطيط جيداً على مدار الأيام، ليتكامل بذلك إعداد دفعة جديدة متميزة من أبنائها وبناتها، حاصدين سنوات من الجد والاجتهاد والمثابرة ، دفعة حديدة قادرة ومتمكنة لخدمة الوطن والمواطنين ، متسلحين بأدواتهم العلمية والمعرفية والخبرات التي راكموها واكتسبوها خلال سنين دراستهم في أفضل مستشفيات اليمن... هذه البحوثات تم إنجازها تحت إشراف نخبة من الأستشاريين والأخصائيين والباحثين بمهنية عالية.

من المفرح أيضاً بإننا بعد عام من الآن سنرصد الوسط الطبي بأكثر من (500) طبيب وطبيبة بعد مرحلة الامتياز بإذن الله خريجو الدرجة الثالثة بعد أن أرسلنا العام المنصرم أكثر من (500) طبيب وطبيبة من أطباء الدرجة الأولى الذين أنجزوا مرحلة الامتياز بالتزام وحرص وبعد بضعة اشهر سوف تستقبل المؤسسات الطبية في الوطن أكثر من 500 طبيب وطبيبة خريجو الدرجة الثانية وبهذا السياق نتمنى للدرجة الثالثة التوفيق والسداد في مرحلة الامتياز ، والمراحل التالية لذلك فالأفق مفتوحة لكم وعليكم أن تتطلعوا للأختصاصات الطبية المميزة لكي تقدموا رعايتكم لمرضاكم بكفاءة واقتدار.

تحية تقدير لرئيس الجامعة ونوابه الكرام وأيضاً نواب عميد كلية الطب ورؤساء الاقسام العلمية بالكلية ورؤساء وأعضاء اللجان العلمية والتحضيرية للمؤتمر وشكر بحجم السماء لطلاب وطالبات الدرجة الثالثة على ما وصلوا إليه من مستويات علمية وبحثية وتدرسية الذي كانت نتائجه هذا الحدث العلمي الطبي الكبير.

والله الموفق....



عميد كلية الطب
أ.د/ سلوى صالح الغميري

رئاسة الجامعة



أ.د / مجاهد علي معصار
رئيس الجامعة



أ.د / سليم الرياشي
نائب رئيس الجامعة للدراسات العليا



أ.د / مطيع ابو عريج
نائب رئيس الجامعة لشؤون الاكاديمية



أ / عبدالكريم الاكحلي
أمين عام الجامعة



أ.د / جميل مجلي
نائب رئيس الجامعة لشؤون الطلاب

عمادة كلية الطب



أ.د / سلوى صالح الغميري
عميد كلية الطب



أ.د / فارس الهجامي
نائب العميد لشؤون المستشفيات
رئيس الدائرة السريرية



أ.د / محمد الارياني
نائب العميد لشؤون الاكاديمية



أ.د / أحمد مبارك
نائب العميد لشؤون الطلاب



أ. / ردفان الجماعي
أمين عام الكلية



إعلان

بلاغ على توجيهات الأذ / رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى

والتي قضت بأن تقتصر الدراسة في برامج الدراسات العليا على الجامعات الحكومية. تعلن نيابة الدراسات العليا والبحث العلمي بجامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية

عن فتح باب القبول والتسجيل للعام الجامعي 1447هـ - 2026/2025م

ببرنامج الدكتوراه في الطب (MD) Medical Doctorate

في الأقسام والتخصصات التالية:

1- برامج الدكتوراه في الطب (MD) والتخصصات المتاحة :

1	الجلدية والتناسلية	2	الجراحة العامة
3	جراحة المخ والأعصاب والعمود الفقري	4	جراحة العظام
5	طب وجراحة العيون	6	طب النساء والتوليد
7	الطب الشرعي	8	الطب النفسي
9	طب المجتمع والصحة العامة	10	جراحة القلب والأوعية الدموية
11	جراحة التجميل والحروق		

2- التخصصات الدقيقة :

1	طب الام والجنين
2	التنظير التشخيصي والجراحي لأمراض النساء

- الوثائق المطلوبة:

1. أصل شهادة البكالوريوس (التخرج + التقديرات) . والمعادلة للشهادة الصادرة من خارج اليمن . بالإضافة إلى صورة طبق الأصل منها.
2. أصل شهادة التدريب الإلزامي "الامتياز" وصورة طبق الأصل منها.
3. صورة طبق الأصل لاستمارة الثانوية العامة.
4. صورة طبق الأصل لشهادة مزاولة المهنة من المجلس الطبي.
5. صورة لبطاقة العضوية في نقابة الأطباء مع الأصل للمطابقة.
6. صورة البطاقة الشخصية أو جواز السفر مع الأصل للمطابقة.
7. 6 صور شخصية حديثة مقاس (4*6) ونسخة الكترونية منها.

* بالنسبة للوافدين يشترط إضافة إلى ماسبق مايلي:-

1. شهادة صحية معتمدة من اللجنة الطبية بالجامعة.
2. الموافقة الأمنية من الجهة المختصة بذلك.
3. صورة جواز السفر (ساري المفعول) .

التنسيق مفتوح في جميع الكليات للعام الجامعي 2025-2026م

(الدبلوم - البكالوريوس - الماجستير - الدكتوراه)



كلية الطب



كلية الصيدلة السريرية



كلية التمريض العالي



كلية الإدارة الطبية



عمادة البيئة وخدمة المجتمع



كلية طب الأسنان



كلية الطب المخبري



كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية



كلية التكنولوجيا الطبية



التخصص	الكلية
طب وجراحة	الطب
طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان تكنولوجيا صناعة الأسنان	طب الأسنان
الصيدلة السريرية	الصيدلة السريرية
الطب المخبري	الطب المخبري
التمريض العالي	التمريض العالي
بك تكنولوجيا التخدير بك قبالة بك تكنولوجيا الأشعة التشخيصية بك عمليات بك رعاية تنفسية بك التغذية العلاجية بك الطب الرياضي والعلاج الطبيعي	العلوم الطبية والتطبيقية
الهندسة الطبية تكنولوجيا المعلومات الأمن السيبراني والتحقيق الجنائي الرقمي الذكاء الاصطناعي وعلم البيانات	التكنولوجيا الطبية
إدارة طبية محاكاة	الإدارة الطبية
فني عمليات فني تخدير وعناية مركزة فني قبالة فني أشعة تشخيصية	المركز الطبي

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**معالي رئيس الجامعة
أ.د/ مجاهد علي معصار**
يبدشن انطلاق العام الجامعي الجديد
طلاب الدفعة العاشرة - كلية الطب
2025-2026 / 1447 م





برعاية فخامة المشير الركن

مهدي محمد المشاط (رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى)

ودعوة رئيس مجلس الوزراء

أ/ أحمد دغالب الرهوي

تحت شعار

البحث العلمي ركيزة جودة التعليم ومخرجاته

تقيم جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية

المؤتمر العلمي التاسع لجامعة 21 سبتمبر

لمناقشة بحث تخرج الدفعة الثالثة - كلية الطب

خلال الفترة (13 - 15) محرم 1447هـ - الموافق (8 - 10) يوليو 2025م

الهيئة الإدارية للمؤتمر

- أ.د/ مطيع عبد الله احمد ابو عريج (نائب رئيس المؤتمر)
- أ.د/ سلوى صالح محمد الغميري (أمين عام المؤتمر)
- أ.د/ عبدالكريم سعيد حزام الاكحلي (رئيس الهيئة الإدارية)

- أ.د/ مجاهد علي حاتم معصار (رئيس المؤتمر)
- أ.د/ سليمان الرياشي (مساعد رئيس المؤتمر)
- أ.د/ جميل مجلي (مساعد رئيس المؤتمر)

اللجنة المالية والمشتريات

رئيساً / عبدالرزاق مطير
نائباً / عبدالرزاق عقلان
عضواً / عبدالباسط الذبحاني
عضواً / وليد الحوانسي
عضواً / بشير مجمل
عضواً / عبدالله دغيش
عضواً / علي البشاري
عضواً / ماهر الضبياني

لجنة الإخراج والحرم الفني

رئيساً / باسم القدسي
نائباً / عبدالله السوداني
عضواً / زياد عيسى
عضواً / سميرة النجاشي
عضواً / منال القدسي
عضواً / احمد الهداني
عضواً / حاتم الحرازي
عضواً / نصر المنتصر

اللجنة العلمية

رئيساً / محمد اليرباني
نائباً / فارس الهمامي
عضواً / عبدالفتاح التام
عضواً / منيره الفائق
عضواً / محمد شمس الدين
عضواً / احمد الهارب
عضواً / منيره شاهر
عضواً / نورا نورالدين
عضواً / فكري النائب
عضواً / عبدالرقيب المرح
عضواً / نيبيل طارش
عضواً / عدنان الاثوري
عضواً / فضل شجاع الدين
عضواً / فارس مهدي
عضواً / عبدالله ثابت
عضواً / حورية الصبري
عضواً / ايمان الدواء

اللجنة التحضيرية

رئيساً / احمد مبارك
نائباً / ردفان الجماعي
عضواً / سامية حيدر
عضواً / عبدالباسط الذبحاني
عضواً / عبدالله معصار
عضواً / زكريا باسلامه
عضواً / خديجة الهجري
عضواً / حسين الشيخ
عضواً / فؤاد العباسي
عضواً / خلدون الخالدي
عضواً / جمال الزوم
عضواً / وثاب السلفي
عضواً / عبدالرحمن البحري
عضواً / علي السلطان
عضواً / معاذ معزب
عضواً / علي شمالان
عضواً / عهود العودي
عضواً / ازهار عبدالمغني

اللجنة الطلابية

رئيساً / ايمن محرم
عضواً / سميرة الحملي
عضواً / جهاد السلامي
عضواً / ابراهيم النوعة
عضواً / ابراهيم النعامي
عضواً / شرف الدين صلح
عضواً / ابراهيم السبيتي
عضواً / عبدالرحمن الشامسي
عضواً / حسام الصلوي
عضواً / زكريا العززي
عضواً / أسامة الذيفاني
عضواً / عبدالله العمري
عضواً / أنور البصير

لجنة العلاقات العامة

رئيساً / رشاد الصنعاني
نائباً / محمد جميل
عضواً / اديب الشعبي
عضواً / هناء المعرض
عضواً / مها نيبيل
عضواً / سفانة السنباني

لجنة المراجعة المنهجية واللغوية

- د / عبدالله ثابت
- د / عبدالله اليرباني
- أ / الهام فاضل
- أ / ليلى الصراري
- د / أحمد الحبابي
- د / بشير الناهي
- د / فضل شجاع الدين
- د / فارس مهدي
- د / منيرة شاهر
- د / حورية الصبري
- د / غمدان الطاهش

لجنة السكرتارية

رئيساً / الهام فاضل
عضواً / هبه العنسي
عضواً / البتول الشرفي
عضواً / امينة الاكحلي
عضواً / عبدالرحمن الريمي
عضواً / ابراهيم الحسيني
عضواً / بلقيس الجبلي

جامعة 21 سبتمبر
تُطلق معامل متطورة
لكلية طب الأسنان
بيئة تعليمية تواكب المعايير العالمية



تطوير البنية التعليمية تدشين المشرحة الإلكترونية

ضمن معامل كلية الطب - بجامعة 21 سبتمبر

الأحدث والأكثر تطوراً على مستوى الجامعات اليمنية



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جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية
21 September University For Medical & Applied Sciences

جسر من التعليم إلى التعلم

فتح باب التنسيق والقبول للعام 2025-2026م
في برامج التمكين

للحاصلين على شهادة الدبلوم ثلاث سنوات

لمواصلة البكالوريوس

كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية

قبالة تكنولوجيا التخدير

رعاية تنفسية تقنية عمليات

تكنولوجيا الأشعة التشخيصية



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الإدارة العامة للإعلام

مينى 3-2 الخمسين - شارع 20

المركز الرئيس صنعاء-شارع تعز-السود



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أهداف المؤتمر

- تعزيز ثقافة البحث العلمي لدى الطلاب وتحفيزهم على التميز والإبداع في إعداد مشاريعهم البحثية.
- فتح قنوات التواصل العلمي بين الطلاب وأعضاء هيئة التدريس والمشرفين لتحسين جودة التعليم والتدريب.
- إبراز دور الجامعة في دعم البحث العملي وتشجيع الابتكار والمبادرات الطلابية.
- ربط مخرجات التعليم الأكاديمي بالواقع المهني والمجتمعي من خلال مناقشة قضايا علمية وتطبيقية هادفة.
- تعزيز مكانة الجامعة كصرح أكاديمي يسهم بفعالية في تطوير التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي في اليمن.
- تبادل الخبرات بين أعضاء هيئة التدريس والطلاب والمشرفين والمقيمين للارتقاء بجودة مشاريع التخرج.
- نشر الأبحاث العلمية في مجلة الجامعة ومجلات علمية.
- بناء جسور تواصل مع المؤسسات الصحية والمستشفيات لتعزيز التعاون المشترك.



بحوث الطلاب

Students Researches

2025 م - 1447 هـ



Scientific Program

First Day

Registration 08:00 – 08:30

Session

1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdul Al fattah AlTam
- Dr. Abdulghani Nasher
- Dr. Ahmed Ateik
- Dr. Mohmed Shams Eldin
- Dr. Muhannad Al-Ajli
- Dr. Mujahed Measar
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Nabil Almadwahi
- Dr. Noofel Alshhab

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	S1	Prevalence and Risk Factors of Cervicalgia among Neurosurgeons in Sana'a City– Yemen,2024.	Dr . Mujahed Measar Dr. Esmail Al-Hoothi Dr . Aham Al-Saidi	8:30-8:45
2	S2	Prevalence of Diabetic Foot And its Associated Factors among Diabetic Patient Attending Al-Thawra and Al-Gumhori Teaching Hospitals in Sana'a City– Yemen,2024.	Dr. Abdul Al fattah AlTam Dr.Muneera Shaher	8:45-9:00
3	S3	Prevalence and Associated Factors of Empyema Thoracic among Admitted Patients in Teaching Hospital in Sana'a City Yemen.	Dr.Waheeb Al-Kubati Dr. fares Mahdi	9:00-9:15
4	S4	Presentation and Outcome of Splenic Trauma in Three Main Public Hospital in Sana'a City Yemen 2024.	Dr. Faris Al-Hajami Dr. Moamer Badi	9:15-9:30

Opening ceremony 9:30 – 11:00

Session

2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdul Al Fattah Altam
- Dr. Abdulwahab AL Madhagi
- Dr. Ahmed Al Shahethi
- Dr. Aref Alhashedi
- Dr. Bashir Othman
- Dr. Faris Al-Hajami
- Dr. Khalid Swailem
- Dr. Majed Al Maglus
- Dr. Waheeb Al-Kubati

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	S5	Knowledge and Attitude about Orang Donation and Transplantation among Medical Students at 21 September University in Sana`a City – Yemen 2024.	Dr. Faris Al-Hajami Dr Ahmeed Al-Shahethi	11:00 – 11:15
2	S6	Incidence and Risk Factors of Hypocalcemia after Thyroid Surgery in Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr. Faris Al-Hajami Dr. Emad Ali Al Shameri	11:15-11:30
3	S7	Prevalence of Low Back Pain and its Associated Factors among Surgeons Working in Government Hospitals in Sana'a City– Yemen,2024 .	Dr. Abdulrakib Almirah Dr . Khalid Swailem Dr . Horia AlSabri	11:30-11:45

Scientific Program

First Day

Session

3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdulrahman Al-Harazi
- Dr. Amat Alkarem Al-Hori
- Dr. Moneerah Al-Faiq
- Dr. Yulia Alsharafi
- Dr. Amal Alasoli
- Dr. Emad Al-Shameri
- Dr. Saba Shuja'aldin

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	G1	Infertility and Associated Risk Factors among Infertile Yemeni Couple's in Sana'a City Yemen 2024.	Dr. salwa Alkumairy	11:45-
			Dr. Ahmed Allow	12:00
			Dr. Lamia Alnaweadra	
			Dr. Moamer Badi	

Break 15 min 12:00 – 12:15

Session

4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abd
- Dr. Ali Hassan Alashwal
- Dr. Nabil Abdulghani Taresh
- Dr. Adel Hassan
- Dr. Mohammed Al-Eryani

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	O1	Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Childhood Glaucoma at Magrabi Eye Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen 2019-2023.	Dr. Mohammed ALhemyari	12:15-
			Dr. Dr.Muneera Shaher	12:30
2	O2	Indications and Outcomes of Vitrectomy among Yemeni Patients in Sana'a City Yemen 2023.	Dr. Anwar Al-kadri	12:30-
			Dr. Fawz Abu Al-Ghaith	12:45
3	O3	Prevalence of Success Surgery in Recurrent Ptregium with Graft in The Last 4 Years in Surgery Done in Magrabi Eye Hospitals Sana'a City Yemen.	Dr. Salh Athib	12:45-
			Dr.Muneera Shaher	01:00

Scientific Program

Second Day

Session

1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Fouad Shamsan
- Dr. Horia ALSabri
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Salwa'a Al-Hammadi

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	E1	Bacterial Isolates and Their Antibiotic Susceptibility among Patients with Ear Discharge in Sana'a City Yemen 2022-2024.	Dr. Fouad Shamsan	8:30-8:45
			Dr. Horia ALSabri	
2	E2	Determine the Application of Criteria of Tonsillectomy among Patients in Al-Gumhori Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2023-2024.	Dr. Salwa'a Al-Hammadi	8:45-9:00
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	
3	E3	Factors Influencing the Results of Patients with Aerodigestive Foreign Bodies Undergoing Rigid Endoscopic Intervention at Al-Thawra General Hospital and Private Hospitals in Sana'a City Yemen 2023-2024.	Dr.Salwa'a Al-Hammadi	9:00-9:15
			Dr. Horia ALSabri	

Session

2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Amani Qatinah
- Dr. Maher ALMuriesh
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Mutaia Abuarij
- Dr. Nevin Al-maysari
- Dr. Nojood ALBaadani
- Dr. Sahar Alaudi
- Dr. Taisir Amer

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	D1	Clinical Presentation and Risk Factors of Tinea Capitis in Children Up To 15 Years Old in Major Referral Hospitals Sana'a City, Yemen,2024	Dr. Mutaia Abuarij	9:15 – 9:30
			Dr. Ahlam Al-Saidi	
2	D2	Epidemiological Situation of Leishmania in Yemen During the Period From 2021-2023 in Al-Gumhori Teaching Hospital.	Dr. Sahar Alaudi	9:30 – 9:45
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	
3	D4	Impact And Severity of Hand Eczema on Quality of Life among the Patients Attending Dermatology Departments in Hospitals in Sana'a City Yemen 2024.	Dr. Taisir Amer	9:45 – 10:-00
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	
4	D3	Impact of Vitiligo on Quality of Life among Vitiligo Patients Attending Dermatology Clinics in Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr. Mutaia Abuarij	10:00 – 10:15
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	

Scientific Program

Second Day

Session

3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Fekry Al- naib
- Dr. Khalid Al-Dar
- Dr. Nabil Noman
- Dr. Hesham Alnabhani
- Dr. khalid Al-muaid
- Dr. Omar Alkharasani

N	Group	Research Title	supervisor	Time
1	B1	Prevalence of Depression and its Associated Factors among Stroke Patient Survivors in Sana'a City, Yemen .	Dr. Fekry Al- Naib	10:15- 10:30
			Dr. Emad Ali Al-Shameri	
2	B2	Prevalence of Depression in Patients with Chronic Liver Diseases at Puplic Hospitals in Sana'a City Yemen 2024 .	Dr.Abed Shanan	10:30- 10:45
			Dr.Khalid Al-Dar	
3	B3	Prevalence of Depression among Cancer Patients in The National Oncology Center in Sana'a city Yemen 2024.	Dr. Fekry Al- Naib	10:45- 11: 00
			Dr. Muncera Shaher	
4	B4	Impact Of Professional Stress Among Doctors` Psychological State In Althawra Modern General Hospital & Al-Gumhori Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr. Fekry Al- Naib	11:00- 11:15
			Dr. Muncera Shaher	

Breakfast 15 min 11:15 – 11:30

Session

4

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdulkhaleq Sallam
- Dr. Abdulrhman AL-Hadi
- Dr. BasheerAL Nabehi
- Dr. Najla Al-Sonboli
- Dr. Abdulrahman Ishak
- Dr. Ahlam Al-Saidi
- Dr. Halha A. AL-Khrbish
- Dr. Nora Noraldeen

N	Gro up	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	P1	Assessment of Measles Containing Vaccine Coverage and its Factors Associated with the Uptake among Children Aged 12-60 Months at Health Facilities in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr.Nora Noraldeen	11:30 - 11:45
			Dr.Ahmed Al-Shahethi	
2	P2	Outcomes of Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection in Children Under 5 Years Old at Major Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2023.	Dr. Mohammed Aqlan	11:45- 12:00
			Dr. Ahlam Al-Saidi	
3	P3	Assessment of Knowledge and Beliefs about Childhood Autism among Pediatric Physicians in Teaching Hospitals in Sana'a City Yemen 2024.	Dr. Reem ALammari	12:00- 12:15
			Dr. fares Mahdi	
4	P4	Causes and Outcomes of Admission in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at AL-Kuwait Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen 2023.	Dr. Mohammed Aqlan	12:15- 12:30
			Dr. Ahlam Al-Saidi	

Scientific Program

Second Day

Session

5

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. . Adnan ALAthwari
- Dr. . Ahmed Mubark
- Dr. Ahlam alsuwaidi
- Dr. Maged shallan
- Dr. Moamer Badi

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A1	Anesthetic Management in Rare Diseases: A Comprehensive Review of Reported Cases in Myotonic Dystrophy, Scoliosis and Myasthenia Gravis.	Dr. Adnan ALAthwari	12:30-12:45
			Dr. Ahlam alsuwaidi	
			Dr. Ahmed Mobark	
2	A2	Nosocomial Infections in Surgical Intensive Care Units in Sana'a City Yemen.	Dr. Maged shallan	12:45-1:00
			Dr. Moamer Badi	

Third Day

Session

1

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdulwasea Almujaheed
- Dr. Ahmed Alhareb
- Dr. Ali Othman
- Dr. Fawz Abu Al-Ghaith
- Dr. Najat Alkhwilani
- Dr. Sameer Alhkimi

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	M1	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Toward Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus among House Officers at 21 September University in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr. Asma'a Al-Hnhna	8:30-8:45
			Dr. fares mahdi	
2	M2	Seroprevalence of Hepatitis E Virus among Chronic Liver Disease Patients in Three Major Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr.Ahmed ALbuhairi	8:45-9:00
			Dr. Fawz Abu Al-Ghaith	
3	M3	Prevalence of Acute Kidney Injury among Hospitalized Patients (ICU) in Sana'a City, Yemen 2023-2024.	Dr. Sadeq AL jabri	9:00-9:15
			Dr. Muncera Shaher	
4	M4	Knowledge Level of Patients Regarding Warfarin Therapy in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr :Akram ALhaj	9:15-9:30
			Dr. Moamer Badi	

Scientific Program

Third Day

Session

2

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Ahmed ALhababi
- Dr. Fawz Abu Al-Ghaith
- Dr: Basheer AL-Nabehi
- Dr. fares mahdi
- Dr. Khaled AlJamrah

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	C1	Prevalence of Acute Kidney Injury Due to Gastroenteritis among Children in Major Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr. Muneera Shafer	9:30-9:45
	C2	Knowledge ,Attitudes and Preventive Practice Regarding Tuberculosis among Medical Students at 21September University of Medical and Applied Sciences in Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr. Muneera Shafer	9:45-10:00
	C3	Study of Malnutrition among Children Under Five Years in Alsabeen Hospital Sana'a City Yemen.	Dr. Muneera Shafer	10:00-10:15
	C4	Prevalence of Hepatitis B and C Infections and Associated Factors among Blood Donors at the National Laboratory Center in Sana'a City Yemen 2023.	Dr. Muneera Shafer	10:15-10:30

Session

3

Chairmen (Alphabetical order):

- Dr. Abdulmalik Qais
- Dr. Amal Bafaqih
- Dr. Saba'a Amer
- Dr. Ahmed ALhababi
- Dr. Omar Nassar.

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	R1	Radiological Diagnostic Accuracy of Bone Tumor Related to Histopathology at public hospitals in Sana'a City Yemen, 2024.	Dr .Muneer Al-Shokri	10:30-10:45
			Dr . Horia ALSabri	

Clinical Presentation and Risk Factors of Tinea Capitis in Children up to 15 Years Old in Major Referral Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen, 2024

Background: Tinea capitis is an important superficial infection that affects children globally, known as scalp ringworm; it is a dermatophyte fungi infection of the scalp. It accounts for up to 92.5% of dermatophytosis in children under 15 years. The prevalence and clinical characteristics of tinea capitis among children in Yemen remain largely unexplored.

Objective: To assess the clinical presentation and risk factors, and to confirm the diagnosis of tinea capitis in children attending dermatological clinics in Sana'a City, Yemen, 2024.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted, from 1st March to 30th September, 2024, in dermatological clinics of three major referral hospitals (Al-Thawra, Al-Gomhori, and Al-Kuwait Hospitals) Sana'a City, Yemen. Data were collected from all children under 15 years old who attending clinics. A structured questionnaire was used to gather information on socio-demographic data, demographic characteristics, clinical features, symptoms, and risk factors. Data were collected by a team of thirteen trained medical students. Data were entered by using Excel program and analyzed by using SPSS version 26. Consent was obtained from 21 September University. verbal consent was obtained from the parents or guardians.

Results: A total of 82 cases were observed, with the tow third being male (67%), The most affected age group was 6-10 years (47.6%), with mean age of (9.13+4.30) years. More than half (58%) were at the elementary education level. Most children resided in urban areas (78.05%) and came from large families with more than six members (89%). The most common symptoms were hair scales (85.4%), itching (68.3%), and hair loss (67.1%). Significant risk factors included sharing personal equipment (28%), poor house ventilation (36.6%), animal contact (pets) (50%), immune deficiency (15.9%), Habitual head covering (31.7%), and lower maternal education levels (43.9%), not attending school, hygiene practices, and delayed healthcare seeking due to low income. More than tow third (76.8%) of cases tested positive tinea capitis infection by KOH.

Conclusion and Recommendation: Tinea capitis constitutes a significant public health issue among children. It is recommended to Implement dermatological disease program to establish health education campaigns for communities and schools about the disease transmission, risk factors, treatment and prevention, and emphasize the importance of personal hygiene, including regular hair washing and avoiding the sharing of personal items such as combs and hats. Performing dermatological examination prior to school enrollment was recommended. Improving accessibility to dermatological healthcare services is essential to ensure early detection and management.

Keywords: Tinea capitis, dermatophytes, risk factors, Sana'a City, Yemen.

Researchers

- Ayman Muharram
- Jihad Al-salami
- Omnia AL-Asbhi
- Rania Abuarij
- Sheikah Alsanabani
- Rokaiah Kerpah
- Ebraheem AL-Nawah
- Noria Muharram
- Ahmed AL-Dawa
- Ebrahim AL-Gailani
- Ali Alshaikh
- Sawsan Alhedari
- Fatima AL-Madwami

Supervised by

- Dr. Mutaia Abuarij
- Dr. Ahlam AL-Siadi

Study of Malnutrition among Children Under Five Years in Al-Sabeen Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen

Background: Malnutrition is the most common nutritional disorder in developing countries, and it remains one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality among children worldwide.

Aim: This study aims to identify the prevalence of malnutrition (underweight, stunting, and wasting) and determine the risk factors that contribute to malnutrition among children under 5 years old in Al-Sabin Hospital from May to December 2023.

Methods: A cross-sectional community-based descriptive study was conducted to collect primary information from households using a scientific questionnaire, anthropometric measurements (weight and length/height), and clinical evaluations of the malnourished children to check the presence of severe protein-energy malnutrition (PEM).

Results: The results showed that socioeconomic factors, poor nutrition, and mothers' knowledge and feeding practices led to an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition. Residents (36%) live in rural areas, while (64%) live in urban areas, and malnutrition was more common among children from the lower social class (73%) and those with mixed feeding in the first 2 years (72%) compared to exclusively breastfed children (27%). The overall mortality in our study was 3% which although lower than the WHO estimated 60%.

Conclusions: In conclusion , improvements in child feeding and better maternal education are needed to maintain the children's nutritional status.

Keywords: Malnutrition, Al-Sbeen Hospital, Sana'a City., Yemen

Researchers

- Esmail Al-Suhmani
- Sana Albukair
- Malak Al-Samay
- Moneer Badr
- Mohammed Munasser
- Mohammed Anter
- Hassan Al-Bahri
- Adel Hadi
- Aisha Abdo
- Ali Al-Ghaili
- Bedoor Shalwan
- Abdolmtalb Abodonay

Supervised by

- Dr. Muneera Jabber

Outcomes of Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection in Children under 5 years old at Major Hospitals in Sana'a- Yemen, 2024

Background: Acute respiratory infection is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in under five children in developing countries. These infections represent a significant proportion of pediatric hospital admissions and contribute to 90% of LRTI-related deaths. In Yemen, pneumonia represent 20% of under-five mortality

Aim of the Study: This study aims to identify the outcomes and related risk factors of acute lower respiratory tract infections in children under 5 years old at three major hospitals (Al-Kuwait, Al-Jumhuri and Palestine) in Sana'a Yemen in 2024.

Subjects and methods: a cross-sectional study, targeted all children who are aged between one month and 59 months at three major hospitals (Al-Kuwait, Al-Jumhuri and Palestine) in Sana'a, Yemen. during the study period from 1st January to 31st December 2024 and who diagnosed with lower respiratory tract infections. Data were collected by using a pre-tested questionnaire also, calling the mothers or relatives. Data entered and analyzed by SPSS 27 program, frequencies and percentages were used. p-value and chi-square test were assessed the association between Mortality and various factors, with significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results: A total of 367 children suffering from lower respiratory tract infections. More than half (55.6%) were male, with an average age of 7 months. Most of the infected children were under 12 months old (76%). In other hand less than half (40%) of cases are malnourished, more than half of the case were unvaccinated, Pneumonia is the most common type of ARTI in this study. More than half (57%) of cases discharge against the medical advice (DAMA) and the mortality rate among the infected children was 6.3%. There is a significant association between pneumonia and Breastfeeding, Family Member(s) with Asthma, Immunizations. Besides that, there is a significant association between mortality and Breastfeeding, Family Member(s) with Asthma, Immunizations with P value < 0.05 .

Conclusion and recommendation: neurosurgeons surfed from neck pain which affect their life, so they need for more awareness about the risks and prevention of cervicgia through regular ergonomic training and occupational health programs. Encourage neurosurgeons to seek timely medical care when experiencing musculoskeletal symptoms. Implement regular ergonomic assessments of workplaces and provide appropriate equipment, such as ergonomic chairs and adjustable workstations. Develop national guidelines and occupational safety standards tailored to healthcare workers, especially neurosurgery.

Keywords: Lower respiratory tract infections, outcomes, children under five years, Yemen, Sana'a

Researchers

- AbdulMajeed Al-wali
- Muhammad Al-Shawish
- Abdulaziz Nama'a
- Muhammad Sharaf
- Ahmed Washaf
- Andleeb Aqlan
- Mofid Al-Mahmoudi
- Doa'a Al-Awdi
- Nada Al-Awdi
- Haifa Shaiban
- Fatima Al-Maswari
- Faisal Deal

Supervised by

- Dr. MOHAMMED AQLAN
- Dr. AHLAM AL-SAIDI

The Prevalence of Acute kidney Injury Among Hospitalized Patients (ICU)

Background: Acute kidney injury is common in critically ill patients and is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Patients across the spectrum of critical illness have acute kidney injury as a complication. This requires clinicians from across disciplines to be familiar with recent advances in definitions, diagnosis, prevention, and management of acute kidney injury in the intensive care unit. The purpose of this concise Preview, therefore, is to address, for the non-nephrologist, clinically relevant topical questions regarding acute kidney injury in the intensive care unit. The role of the kidneys in maintaining life is a composite of several functions.

Objectives:

- To find the incidence of AKI in critically ill patients in Al-Gumhori – AL-Kuwait and Al- Thawra hospitals .
- To determine the associated risk factors with the development of AKI among ICU patients.
- To assess the most common medical conditions related to higher probability to develop AKI in ICU patients.
- To assess the time of developing AKI among ICU patients.
- To clarify the implication of medical treatment and therapeutic plans prescribed in ICU for AKI patients.

Materials and Methods: Total of 2281 SCR and a total of 1140 urea lab results of Yemeni patients, 458 males and 292 females, aged older than 12 years were included in this study. From the 1360 patients, a total of 750 results were evaluated.

The following characteristics were recorded: (1) admission diagnosis, (2) age, (3) sex, (4) origin, (5) admission date, (6) discharge date, and (7) treatment plan.

. The effect of gender and treatment on the incidence of AKI among ICU hospitalized patients, some of the relevant characteristics were also furtherly investigated.

Results: When analyzing the presence of acute kidney injury, a serum creatinine of more than 1.4 mg/dL was considered indicative of acute kidney injury. Seven consecutive 122 (16.3%) of the patients had only one serum urea test, and 50 (6.7%) had no serum urea test performed. The mean number of the serum urea tests is 2.5 (STD \pm 1.56). Around 468 (62.4%) of the patients had no acute kidney injury. Their serum creatinine level didn't reach 1.4 mg/dL in either of their tests. However, 282 (37.6%) of the patients had a serum creatinine level higher than 1.4 mg/dL in one or more of their kidney functions tests, indicating the presence of acute kidney injury.

Conclusion: In combination with key risk factors, frequent point-of-care creatinine assessment on serum creatinine to detect small, short-term creatinine changes provides a robust, novel, low-cost, and rapid method for predicting AKI in critically ill patients.

Researchers

- Ahmed Abdulrazzaq
- Mahran Al-shaikh
- Ashwaq Bra'az
- Hosn Aljarf
- Ahmed Al-Dukhain
- Nasser Al-bezaghi
- Mohammed Jarad
- Sam Alrohmi
- Mohammed Aqeel
- Manal Faterah
- Ahmed Alsheikh
- Adnan Al-Mhalah
- Noman Osba

Supervised by

- Dr. Sadek Al-Jabry
- Dr. Muneera Abdulrub

Prevalence of Depression and its associated Factors among Cancer Patients in the National Center of Oncology in Sana'a City (2024)

Background: Depression is the most prevalent psychological symptom among patients with cancer, but may remain undiagnosed and untreated. Studies in this field in our country are scarce and inadequate, and there is no large study to evaluate different cancer types. So, we planned a survey to find out the prevalence and associated risk factors of depression among cancer patients.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression and its associated factors among cancer patients.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at the National Oncology Center in Sana'a, Yemen, one of the largest public and referral centers, it receives all cancer patients from all of Sana'a's general hospitals. This includes all patients older than 18 years of age. BDI was used to assess the prevalence of depression and its degree among cancer. A face-to-face interview with a questionnaire was utilized that consisted of BDI items, characteristics of the illness such as duration, type, and type of treatment used, and lastly, some personal characteristics that may carry potential risk factors for depression

Results: The study included a total of 360 participants, with 162 (45.0%) being male and 198 (55%) being female. The prevalence of depression among respondents was found to be 54%. Several of the personal and illness characteristics were associated with the prevalence of depression with a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) value, such as education ($p = 0.044$), duration of cancer ($p = < 0.001$), type of cancer ($p = 0.032$), and type of treatment that used for treating cancer ($p = < 0.001$). According to (BDI) severe depression was found in individuals who are treated by combination therapy (chemotherapy + surgical + radiation) and in those who have a duration of illness of more than three years.

Conclusion: A high prevalence of depression was observed among cancer patients. The higher prevalence highlights the need for awareness campaigns, social support, and psychological clinic visits for cancer patients to reduce the depression rate.

Keywords: Depression, Cancer Patient, Sana'a City., Yemen

Researchers

- Ahmed Ghalib
- Hassan Modhesh
- Ahmed Al- Absi
- Marwa Al-Begairy
- Ahmed Mohammed
- Mohammed Nasher
- Aisha Al-Waely
- Nadia Al-Namer
- Ammar Maodah
- Safaa Al-Hazmi
- Ebrahim Al-Abasi
- Shaima Jaber

Supervised by

- Dr. Fekry AL-Naib
- Dr. Muneera Jabber

Bacterial Isolates and Their Antibiotic Susceptibility Among Patients with Ear Discharge in Sana'a City, Yeme 2022_2024

Background : Bacterial isolated among patients with ear discharge, drug prescription and a key contributor to antibiotic resistance.

Objective: The aim of this study was to the Identification of bacterial patterns isolated from ear swabs an d assessment of their response to antibiotic in Sanaa city .

Methods : A retrospective cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on (343) patients with ear infection. used available data from the target area at the department microbiology, in Sana'a city, Yemen. Over a period four years from January 2022 to April 2024. Data was analyzed by SPSS version 22.

Results : Among (343) ear infection patients participated in the study; majority, 189 (55.1%) were males and 154 (44.9%) , out of which 184 (53.7%) were in the age group of less than 5 years. 41 (12%) were in the age group of 6 – 15 years. 40 (11.8) were in the age group of 16 – 25 years. 38 (11%) were in the age group of 26 – 35 years. The result of this study showed that the predominant isolate was Staphylococcus aureus (39.1%) followed by Pseudomonas aeruginosa (13.4%), Proteus mirabilis (5.5%), Haemophilus influenzae 4.4%) , Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus CoNS (2.3%) and Pseudomonas ESBLNegative (1.7%). The result of this study showed that the Staphylococcus aureus sensitive to linezolid (LZ) and quinupristin , dalfopristin ,vancomycin (VA), Amikacin (AK) was 100% followed by gentamicin 86% and cefotaxime and azithromycin was 46%, Pseudomonas aeruginosa sensitivity to Amikacin (AK) Tazobactam/piperacillin (TZP) and moxifloxacin (MO), ceftazidime/Avibactam and ceftriaxone/Tazobactam, azithromycin AZM, ofloxacin OF, gentamicin (GM) , ciprofloxacin (CIP), tobramycin TOP and colistin was (100%), and it was (96%) to Imipenem (IMP) and meropenem (Mem). Most of the isolated bacteria showed high level of resistance to amoxicillin (100%), penicillin G (86%) followed by Oxacillin (79.4%). Conversely, the majority of bacterial isolates showed susceptibility to amikacin (96%), gentamicin (86%) and ciprofloxacin (75%). Bacterial isolates identified in this study showed trend of multiple drug resistance, majority (65%) being resistant to most common antimicrobials.

Conclusions: Majority of the bacterial isolates were multidrug resistant, hence, efforts to isolate microorganisms and determine the susceptibility pattern should be strengthened to improve the treatment outcome of otitis media instead of the usual trend of empirical treatment.

Keywords: Ear discharge, Otitis media, Antimicrobial, Susceptibility, Sanaa city, Yemen.

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Assessment of Knowledge and Beliefs About Childhood Autism Among Pediatric Physicians in Teaching Hospitals at Sana'a City, Yemen

Background : Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a growing concern globally, necessitating accurate diagnosis and management by pediatricians. This study assesses the knowledge and misconceptions about autism among pediatricians in Sana'a City, examining demographic characteristics, training, and factors influencing their understanding of ASD

Aim of The Study : Assessing the knowledge of the diagnosis, management and prognosis of autism spectrum disorder among pediatricians. Identifying the pediatricians' beliefs regarding autism spectrum disorder. Investigating the factors that influence the level of autism spectrum disorder knowledge among pediatricians. Identifying areas where pediatric physicians may need further education and training on ASD.

Methods : A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 126 pediatricians in Sana'a City. The questionnaire covered demographic data, patient load, training on autism, and knowledge about ASD. Descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, and significance testing were utilized to interpret the data.

Results : The study revealed a predominantly female pediatric workforce (68%) with a median age of 34 years. Pediatricians saw an average of 50 patients weekly, spending a median of 13 minutes per patient. A significant 85% lacked formal autism training. The mean diagnostic knowledge score was 5.3 out of 10, with "lack of eye contact" being the most recognized symptom. Common misconceptions included beliefs that autism is an emotional disorder and that autistic children are mostly gifted. Positive correlations were found between age, time spent per patient, years in practice, and diagnostic knowledge. Pediatricians with previous autism training scored higher in general knowledge. Female pediatricians demonstrated higher knowledge levels, though not statistically significant.

Conclusions: Key findings indicate the moderate levels of diagnostic knowledge and prevalent misconceptions about autism among pediatricians. The high patient load and lack of formal training contribute to these gaps. Structured training programs and continuous professional development are crucial to improving autism care.

Recommendations: 1. Implement Formal Training Programs: Establish structured and comprehensive training programs on autism for pediatricians. 2. Continuous Professional Development Encourage continuous education and professional development to keep pediatricians updated on the latest autism research and practices. 3. Increasing Consultation Time: Advocate for policies that allow pediatricians more time per patient to conduct thorough assessments. 4. Public Health

Campaigns : Launch public health campaigns to address common misconceptions about autism.

Expand Research : Conduct further research with larger and more diverse samples to validate and expand upon the findings. 6. Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Promote collaboration among pediatricians, psychologists, and other healthcare professionals to provide holistic care for autistic children.

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Assessment of Measles Containing Vaccine Coverage and Its Factors Association with the Uptake Among Children Aged 12–60 Months At Health Facilities in Sana'a City, Yemen

Background : Immunization remains one of the most important and cost-effective public health interventions to reduce child mortality and morbidity. Globally, it is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. Recent conflict and war in Yemen lead to collapse of the health system, decrease of immunization coverage and spread of many outbreaks including of measles. Till date, Yemen still has wild polio virus in circulation.

In Yemen, immunization coverage rates of measles stagnated and remained very low for many years. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess the measles containing vaccine coverage and its factors association with the uptake among children aged 12-60 months in Sanaa capital City, Yemen.

Objectives of Study : General Study Objective

Assessment of vaccine coverage of measles diseases and its risk factors associated among children from 12 to 60 months old in public Hospitals, Sana'a City, Yemen.

Specific Study Objectives

1. Assessing measles vaccine coverage among children aged 12 to 60 months.
2. Describing the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents.
3. Determining the association between measles vaccine coverage and relevant factors.
4. Exploring the risk factors associated with measles vaccine coverage among children aged 12 to 23 months.

Methodology: A health facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted from 1 March to 31 July 2024. The sample size was 350, and it was allocated proportionally to each hospital. The study units were selected by systematic random sampling method.

The data were collected using structured interviewer administered questionnaires. Twelve medical students were used as data collectors. Data were coded manually and entered into SPSS Version 25 software and analyzed. A simple and multivariable logistic regression model at 95% CI was used to identify factors associated with the dependent variable.

Results: A total of 350 mothers/caretakers were interviewed. Based on vaccination card and mothers/caretakers' recall. The overall coverage for the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV 1) was 20.3% (71/350), while the coverage for the second dose (MCV 2) was 8.3% (29/350). Furthermore, 71.4% (250/350) of confirmed cases were not immunized at all.

Almost 69% of the participants were from urban areas, 59% were male, and 41.1% were in the age group of 13-24 months. The major reason (35%) reported by mothers for not vaccinating with the measles-containing vaccine was fear of side effects, followed by paternal refusal due to rumors about the vaccine (27.1%).

In the multivariable logistic regression analysis, the following factors were identified as associated with measles vaccination: lethargy (AOR = 2.64; 95% CI: 1.34-5.21, $p = 0.005$), history of diarrhea (AOR = 1.99; 95% CI: 1.05-3.79, $p = 0.034$), fear of vaccine side effects (AOR = 8.03; 95% CI: 3.73-17.26, $p < 0.001$), perception that the vaccine is not important (AOR = 4.31; 95% CI: 1.80-10.31, $p = 0.001$), distance to health facilities (AOR = 3.35; 95% CI: 1.39-8.04, $p < 0.001$), paternal refusal due to vaccine rumors (AOR = 7.89; 95% CI: 3.27-19.04, $p < 0.001$), and artificial feeding (AOR = 2.45; 95% CI: 1.38-4.36, $p = 0.002$).

Conclusions and recommendations: Measles Containing Vaccine Coverage (MCV) among children in study areas of the Sana'a Capital City was too low. Lethargy condition, history of diarrhea, fear of vaccine side effects, perception that the vaccine is not important, distance to health facilities, paternal refusal due to vaccine rumors, and artificial feeding were identified as factors associated with measles vaccine uptake.

An urgent vaccination campaign with health education interventions and refuting rumors about the safety and security of the vaccine among health workers and in the community, providing adequate vaccines in healthcare facilities are highly recommended. Reactivation of the outreach immunization services and strengthening surveillance and response systems are top priority to take place at district and governorate levels.

Keywords: Measles containing vaccine coverage, Vaccine hesitancy, Risk factors, Sana'a City, Yemen

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Causes and Outcomes of Admission in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Al-Kuwait Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen 2023

Background: The neonatal phase, which is the first 28 days of an infant's life, is a vulnerable period due to many reversible severe illnesses. Low infant birth weight and premature babies are at a higher risk and are universally acknowledged as the ranking causes of morbidity and neonatal deaths.

Objective: To identify the causes and outcomes of admission in the neonatal intensive care unit at Al-Kuwait Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen, 2023.

Methods: This is a retrospective cross sectional study, A sample of 286 neonate who were admitted to the NICU in Al-Kuwait Hospital in the period from 1st January 2023 to 31th December 2023. Neonates with incomplete data or who have not been documented and cases whom are beyond 4 weeks were excluded. The data was collected from patients files in 2023 at Al-Kuwait Hospital, and information written into the questionnaire by principal researchers, then coded by Microsoft Excel 2019 and analyzed by using (SPSS) version 28. The comparative results were considered significant where P. value was less than 0.05.

Results: Showed that (58%) of cases were males and (41%) of them were females. Majority of them (92%) were from Sana'a and (67%) were referred from inside the hospital and (33%) from outside the hospital. (96%) had a singleton care visits and (85%) had less than four antenatal care visits. Most common causes of admission were respiratory distress syndrome (53.5%), low birth weight (31%), prematurity(24.5%), jaundice(18%), birth asphyxia(16.4%), gastrointestinal problem(16.1%), and (80%) birth in hospital. The study found significant correlations between prematurity, low birth weight, congenital malformations, hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy and final outcome. And a statistically significant correlations between the ET mechanical ventilation, blood transfusion, IV fluid support, specialized premature formula and final outcome. A statistically significant associations between gestational age birth, weight at birth, birth care providers, type of delivery, length of stay at NICU and the final outcome.

Conclusion: Respiratory distress syndrome, low birth weight, prematurity, sepsis, and congenital malformations, were the most common causes of death in the neonatal intensive care unit at Al-Kuwait Hospital in Sana'a.

Keywords: Causes of admission, Neonatal outcomes, NICU admission, Neonatal, Intensive Care Unit, Al- Kuwait, Hospital .

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Factors Influencing the Results of Patients with Aerodigestive Foreign Bodies undergoing Rigid Endoscopic Intervention at Al-Thawra General Hospital and Private Hospitals in Sana'a City – Yemen 2023 - 2024

Background: Aerodigestive foreign bodies, which can cause obstruction, perforation, or infection, can pose significant health risks to patients in Yemen's ENT Department.

Objective: The study aims to explore the factors influencing the outcomes of patients with aerodigestive foreign bodies undergoing rigid endoscopic intervention in the ENT Department at Al-Thawra General Hospital and Private Hospitals.

Methods: A retrospective study was conducted on (133) patients who underwent rigid endoscopic intervention for aerodigestive foreign bodies. used available data from the target area at the ENT Department of Al-Thawra Modern General Hospital and Private Hospitals in Sana'a city, Yemen. Over a period six months from (Dec/2023) to (May/2024). Data was analyzed by SPSS version 22.

Results: This study analyzed 133 patients with foreign body (FB) inhalation & ingestion. Most were male (58.6%), and nearly half were under 5 years old (46.6%). The time from FB incident to hospital admission was mostly within 1–24 hours (46.6%). Inhaled FBs were more frequent (63.9%) than ingested ones (36.1%), with the right bronchi being the most common site (42.1%). Blunt FBs were predominant (67.7%), while sharp and chemical FBs were less common. The most common inhaled items included plastic, pins, and "zaqa." At admission, 66.2% of patients were unstable. Rigid bronchoscopy was the main treatment (63.2%), and 45.9% of patients required observation for less than 24 hours. ICU admission was rare (5.3%), and all patients who underwent rigid endoscopy showed clinical improvement.

Conclusions: Foreign bodies in the aerodigestive tract are common causes of emergencies in children aged five and below. Common foreign bodies include Pin, zaqa, and solid non-defined. Rigid endoscopies are the preferred management. Experienced endoscopists should perform or attempt removal. Preventive measures should focus on high-risk children, educating parents to keep objects away from children's reach.

Keywords: Aerodigestive, Foreign Bodies, rigid endoscopic, ENT Department, Al-Thawra General Hospital, Private Hospitals.

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Seroprevalence of Hepatitis E Virus among Chronic Liver Disease Patients in Three Major Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, 2024

Background: The hepatitis E is inflammation and damage of the liver caused by the hepatitis and one of the most frequent causes of enterically transmitted acute viral hepatitis worldwide HEV is classified into 8 genotypes (1 to 8), HEV genotypes 1 and 2 (HEV-1, HEV-2) are mainly transmitted via contaminated drinking, while zoonotic transmission of HEV due to genotypes 3 and 4 (HEV-3, HEV-4) is mainly associated with pork meat as the main source of infection. Acute HEV infection generally has a good prognosis, however, there is still the possibility of extrahepatic complications, such as neurological symptoms and kidney damage.

The Aim: To evaluate the seroprevalence of HEV antibodies (IgM) among chronic liver disease patients at Major public hospitals in Sana'a city

The Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study conducted on 188 CLD patients from May to August 2024. A structured questionnaire and the convenient sampling method were used. Data analysis was with SPSS version 24

The Result: The current study provides the seroprevalence of Hepatitis E Virus (HEV) in chronic liver disease (CLD) patients,. Prevalence of HEV among the 188 CLD patients was 12.2% with positive test. Prevalence varies with demographic factors like age, gender and occupation. Signs and symptoms like, right hypochondrial pain, jaundice and ascites were present in HEV-positive patients, with 91.3 %,87.2 % and 87% . Though most symptoms lacked strong statistical The Child-Pugh score shows that patients with class C category, representing the most significant, accounted for 52.2% of positive cases.

The Conclusion: Hepatitis E virus is present in patients with chronic liver disease . It may be a possible link between increased susceptibility to HEV infection and chronic liver disease and the severity of liver disease or the occurrence of undecompensated liver insufficiency. Further research is needed to better understand the relationship between liver disease and HEV infection.

Recommendations

1) Ministry of Health:

- Implement HEV vaccination programs for high-risk populations, especially patients with chronic liver disease (CLD).
- Develop standardized HEV prevention guidelines for CLD patients.

2) Hospital Administrations:

- Include HEV blood testing as part of the routine investigation for patients with chronic liver disease.

3) Researchers:

- Conduct further studies on the risk factors of HEV among CLD patients, with larger sample sizes and covering other cities in Yemen.

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Prevalence and Associated Factors of Empyema Thoracic Among Admitted Patients in Teaching Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen: A Retrospective Study

BACKGROUND : Empyema thoracic is defined as the accumulation of purulent fluid within the pleural cavity.

Empyema thoracis is a severe and potentially life-threatening complication of pulmonary infections such as pneumonia and tuberculosis.

STUDY OBJECTIVES : This study aimed to assess the prevalence and associated factors of empyema among admitted patients in teaching hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.

METHODOLOGY : A retrospective study was conducted over 3 years (2020-2022) at three major teaching hospitals in Sana'a city. Structured questionnaire was used to collect from the patient's files archive. The data was analyzed using SPSS.

RESULTS : Our study identified prevalence of 100 cases during the study period from 2020-2022. Males constituted 60% of cases, with the highest prevalence in the 18–40 years age group (45%). Key associated factors included smoking (42%), khat chewing (70%), history of pneumonia (52%), tuberculosis (28%), chronic respiratory disease (30%), and delayed diagnosis beyond 7 days (28%). The most frequent presenting symptoms were cough (85%), fever (80%), and shortness of breath (70%). Imaging modalities used included chest X-ray (90%) and CT scan (64%). Management predominantly involved intravenous antibiotics (18%), chest drainage (82%), and surgery (61%). The ICU admission rate was 12%, with a mortality rate of 7%. Significant associations were found between empyema prevalence and male gender, young age, smoking, previous pneumonia or TB, malnutrition, and delayed diagnosis.

CONCLUSION : Empyema thoracis poses a significant health burden in public hospitals in Sana'a City, closely linked to preventable and modifiable risk factors. Early diagnosis, improved public awareness, smoking cessation programs, and strengthened clinical management protocols are essential to reduce morbidity and mortality.

Recommendations : Strengthen early diagnosis through improved access to imaging and laboratory diagnostic.

Promote public awareness about the signs and symptoms of empyema, pneumonia, and TB.

Develop national clinical guidelines for empyema diagnosis and treatment.

Improve documentation system to improve research outcome in the future.

Future work should build on this foundation with prospective designs and broader regional collaboration.

Keywords: Prevalence , Associated Factors, Empyema , Patients, Teaching Hospitals

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Incidence and Risk Factors of Hypocalcemia After Thyroid Surgery in Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen

A retrospective Study

Background: Hypocalcemia is a complication commonly observed after thyroid surgery. Patients may require calcium replacement for the rest of their lives, and serious complications such as seizures and heart arrhythmia that may arise, potentially leading to death. Various factors may contribute to the occurrence of hypocalcemia after thyroid surgery, including gender, age, surgery duration, type of surgery, and length of hospital stay post-operative.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the incidence and risk factors of post-thyroidectomy hypocalcemia among patients in public hospitals.

Methodology: A retrospective cross-sectional study focused on patients who underwent total or completion thyroidectomy, 264 files were reviewed, the recorded data were sociodemographic characteristics, pre-operative data, thyroid surgery details, and post-operative data. Data were collected by a designed pretested checklist, data were analyzed by SPSS version 27 by using frequencies & cross tabulations, for postoperative hypocalcaemia. Mean±SD represented the continuous variables & frequencies/ percentages represented the quantitative results. Chi-square test was applied to analyze effect modification. P. value <0.05 was taken as significant association.

Results: A total of 264 patients undergone thyroid surgery were enrolled. The overall incidence of hypocalcaemia post-operative thyroidectomy was (34.1%). The average age was 38.02±12.53 years, and 87.9% were female. The majority of cases were multi nodular goiter: included MNG, goiter, single thyroid nodule, follicular nodule (benign cancer) 75.4%, with 24.6% of patient's thyroid cancer: included, papillary, follicular, medullary (malignant cancer). Total thyroidectomy was the most common surgery performed (72.7%). The study found that relationship between length of hospital stay after surgery ($p<0.001$), administration of calcium supplementation post-surgery ($p<0.001$), clinical manifestations of hypocalcemia ($p=0.033$), post-operative calcium measurement or levels ($p<0.001$), and development of hypocalcemia among patients undergone thyroid surgery.

Conclusion: This study was found the incidence of postoperative hypocalcemia was significantly higher among patients who underwent total thyroidectomy. Early identification and management of at-risk patients could mitigate the severity of this complication and allows for a safe and timely discharge.

Possibly, the optimization of the surgical technique could prevent the appearance of hypocalcaemia after total thyroidectomy in some cases, while in others, the identification of these factors post-operative could allow early detection and effective treatment of these patients.

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Knowledge and Attitude about Organ Donation and Transplantation among Medical Students at 21 September University in Sana'a City - Yemen

Background: Despite the importance of organ donation and transplantation in improving the quality of life, still, there is a shortage of organ donations, worldwide. Lack of knowledge among the public could be the reason. In previous studies, the focus was predominantly on medical students at universities.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess the knowledge and attitude of medical students in 21 September university about organ donation and transplantation.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out on 344 undergraduate students in the Faculty of Medicine at 21 September University, Sana'a of Yemen, from April to June 2024. All eligible students were recruited using systematic random sampling. Data were gathered using knowledge and attitude toward organ donation and transplantation questionnaire. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package of the Social Sciences version 25.

Results: The study included 344 students. The mean age of students was 24.55 ± 1.70 years. 58.7% were male, and 51.7% were in the age group 24-25 years old. Nearly all of the students had heard about organ donation 328/344 (95.3%) and organ transplantation 337/344 (98.0%).

The vast majority of medical students 297/344 (86.3%) had good knowledge, 223/344 (64.8%) had a positive attitude, about organ donation and transplantation. The most common reason for supporting donating organs among medical students was to preserving the life 280/344 (81.4%) and the most common reason for refusing organs, was harm to the donor 32/56 (57.1%). The majority of the students 238/344 (69.2%) used media including television (TV) program, radio and newspapers and 181/344 (53%) used source of information from physicians.

Findings showed that the attitude in Media source of information ($P = 0.039$), donate family member ($P=0.032$), donate any person ($P<0.001$), fear of loss ($P = 0.012$), and parental refusal ($P = 0.04$) was significantly higher.

Conclusion: The knowledge and attitudes of university medical students toward organ donation and transplantation were adequate. Saving a life was the most common reason for supporting organ donation, and the most common reason for refusing organs, was harm to the donor. Media and physicians' sources were the primary sources of knowledge. Organizing campaigns, and events, and incorporating organ donation and transplantation into university curricula will increase university students' knowledge and attitudes.

Recommendation : The study recommends implementing comprehensive educational programs to improve medical students' knowledge and attitudes toward organ donation, alongside strengthening national infrastructure and establishing a specialized center to regulate the donation and transplantation process.

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Nosocomial Infections in Surgical Intensive Care Units in Sana'a City-Yemen

Background: Nosocomial infections or hospital-acquired infections are a growing public health threat that increases patient morbidity and mortality and prolongs the length of stay. Patients at the highest risk are those in intensive care units. Therefore,

Objective of this study : was to determine the prevalence and outcomes of nosocomial infections in the surgical intensive care units of multi-centers in Sana'a city.

Method : A cross-sectional study was conducted among 257 patients who were admitted to surgical intensive care units (SICUs) at multi-centers in Sana'a city, between January 2022 and December 2023, to determine the prevalence and outcomes of nosocomial infections.

Results : The prevalence of nosocomial infections in the SICU was 34.6% (89 out of 257 admitted patients). Pneumonia (64%) followed by urinary tract infection (34.8%) were the most common types of NIs. The most common causative microorganisms were in the following order: Klebsiella species (26.3%), Candida species (21.4%), Acinetobacter baumannii (15.3%), Escherichia coli (11.7%), and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (9.2%). The median of hospital stay of patients with nosocomial infections in the SICU was 11.5 days, with 40.4% of deaths.

Conclusions : The prevalence of nosocomial infections is still high despite the current infection control measures, leading to an increased morbidity, mortality, and length of stay among critically ill patients. Pneumonia and UTIs made up the majority of cases involved in NIs. The use of ventilators and central lines increases the risk of NIs.

Keywords : Nosocomial infections, Surgical intensive care unit, SICU, Healthcare-associated infection, HAI.

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KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PATIENTS REGARDING WARFARIN THERAPY IN SANA'A CITY, YEMEN 2024

Background: Warfarin is an anticoagulant agent and considered as most commonly prescribed medicine to prevent blood clotting [1] and has been the mainstay oral anticoagulant agent for the last several decades despite its narrow therapeutic index and difficulties to use [4], necessitating frequent patients' assessment. However, warfarin therapy is plagued by the need to frequently fine-tune dosage, based on the INR test, the relatively large variability in dosage requirements based in part on CYP2C9 activity, its slow action dependent onset and offset on the depletion and restoration of vitamin K dependent clotting factors and many drug interactions [7]. There is a lack of comprehensive data about warfarin knowledge in all Arab countries due to less education specially in Yemen there is no study in this issue.

Study Objective: The main objective of this study was to determine the knowledge level of patients regarding warfarin therapy.

Methodology: A cross sectional study was carried out among patients with warfarin at Main hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen. In period from April to September 2024. Participants were selected through Convenience sample method, and a face-to-face interview was conducted. knowledge score was categorized using Bloom's cutoff point. The descriptive and bivariate analysis were carried out using SPSS.

Results: The study included a total of 288 patients with warfarin, had a mean age of 44.38 ± 13.6 years with more than half of them being female (55%) and married (74%). Most of them use warfarin for Prosthetic valve 53.5%. The knowledge level among the patients about warfarin usage was moderate to high in general, the knowledge toward side effects was low in general. As 42% of the patients don't know about the side effects at all, and the knowledge toward the foods that effect the warfarin therapy was low in general, about 45.5% of the patients don't know about the foods that effect the warfarin therapy at all, there was a lack of knowledge about the herbal medicine that can affect warfarin's action, only 1.4% of the patients who know about the vitamins supplements that are unsafe with warfarin. Knowledge about the drugs that can interact with warfarin was very weak, about 81.6% of the patients don't have any knowledge. In overall knowledge score study showed that, almost of the patients 85% have poor knowledge, while only 15% of the patients who have moderate knowledge and no any patient has high knowledge. There is a relationship between the knowledge level and some factors (education level, period of using warfarin and receiving health education from health staff), while in the other hand there was no relation between the knowledge level and other factors like gender.

Conclusion: The current study concluded that more than half of the participants use warfarin for Prosthetic valve, and almost of the participants use the drug regularly. The knowledge score about warfarin usage only was moderate in general, but the knowledge level of the patients about warfarin side effects and foods that effect warfarin thereby and the drugs interaction was low and very low respectively in general. In overall almost of the patients have poor knowledge level about warfarin, and no any patient has high knowledge level. There is a significant association between (education level, period of using warfarin and receiving health education from health staff), and the knowledge level about warfarin and no association of knowledge and other factors.

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Prevalence of Low Back Pain and Its Associated Factors among Surgeons Working in Government Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen

BACKGROUND: Low back pain is a common occupational problem among surgeons, with many experiencing it throughout their careers. LBP impacts surgeons health and quality of life, negatively impacting patient care, surgical outcomes, and healthcare costs.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and associated factors of low back pain among surgeons working in Government Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.

METHODS: A cross-sectional study was performed among surgeons in Sana'a city. Data were collected from six Government Hospitals (Al-Thawra Modern General Hospital, Typical Police Hospital, Republican Teaching Hospital, Military Hospital, Kuwait Hospital and 48 Typical Hospital). A total of 187 respondents were selected by systemic random sampling and face to face interviewed by using a structured questionnaire that includes 34 items divided into three parts including demographic data, individual and occupational characteristics and prevalence data. The data entry and analysis were done using SPSS version 25. Chi-Square was carried out to assess the association of each independent variable with LBP and those with p-values less than 0.05 remained in the final model (multivariate logistic regression).

RESULTS: The overall prevalence of back pain among surgeons was 60.4%, with a higher rate of back pain among females than males (76.9% vs 54.1%, $p < 0.005$). Some of the investigated surgeon's characteristics associated with the prevalence of LBP with a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) such as age, gender, marital status, professional degree, specialty, overall standing hours, exercise, weight, chronic diseases, using preventive strategies and ORRA. Meanwhile, experience, working hours, sitting hours, job satisfaction, chewing khat, number of chewing khat hours per day, height were not statistically significant. Take micro-breaks and adjust the patient position were the best option for most of the affected surgeons to relieve the pain. Whereas the prolonged standing and awkward position were the most common causes lead to pain worse.

CONCLUSIONS: According to the findings of this study, prevalence of LBP was discovered to be significant among surgeons working in Government Hospitals in Sana'a city. The results demonstrate that LBP has affected 60.4% of them. The association of some factors such as, age, gender, prolong standing and awkward postures contribute to this issue.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The study recommended several measures, including:

1. Encourage frequent breaks during surgeries.
2. Encouraging regular exercise and stretching exercises.
3. Providing ergonomic workstations for surgeons.
4. Conducting further studies and implement educational programs and campaigns to reduce the prevalence of low back pain.

KEYWORDS: Low back pain, prevalence, risk factors, surgeons.

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Knowledge, Attitude and Practice toward Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus Among House Officers in 21 September University at Sana'a city, Yemen 2024

Background : Hepatitis B is a major global health problem , WHO estimates that 254 million people were living with chronic hepatitis B infection in 2022, with 1.2 million new infections each year. In 2022, hepatitis B resulted in an estimated 1.1 million deaths, mostly from cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma

Objectives of study: The purpose of the study is to Assess Knowledge, Attitude and Practice toward Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus Among House Officers from the first-batch 21 September University, and to determine the association between the demographic data of house officers and their knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding HBV prevention at 21 September University.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding HBV prevention among house officer from first-batch at 21 September University from 10th January to 10th March , 2024.

A convenience sample of all house officers from the first batch at 21 September University included 300 house officers in this study

The data were assessed using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and analysis were conducted to analyze the demographic characteristics and KAP of house officers, using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25

The results: Out of 300 house officers who participated , 184 (61.3%) had good knowledge, while about 33.3% had moderate knowledge, and 5.6% had poor knowledge. Additionally, around two-thirds (72.7%) of house officer students had a positive attitude, while about 27.3% had a negative attitude. Furthermore, around two-thirds (62.8%) of house officer students had good practices, while 37.2% had poor practices. There is statistically significant difference was also found between house officers' knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to HBV prevention, their course training , Hepatitis B test and complete vaccination. Additionally, a positive correlation was identified between knowledge and practice.

conclusion: House officers demonstrated a good level of knowledge, a positive attitude, and effective practices toward HBV prevention.

There was a statistically significant difference in house officers' knowledge about HBV prevention based on their level of education. A statistically significant difference was also found between house officers' knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to HBV prevention, their course training , Hepatitis B test and complete vaccination.

Additionally, a positive correlation was identified between knowledge and practice.

Recommendation

.Vaccination Campaigns: Establish mandatory vaccination policies for all medical students before clinical training and ensure easy access to hepatitis B vaccines and study of factors Influencing Hepatitis B Vaccine Hesitancy

. Further studies toward HBV prevention among medical students and house officers

. Conduct regular assessments of KAP among house officers to identify the gaps and address them instantly.

. Strengthen infection control policies and ensure the availability of necessary resources to support effective HBV prevention

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Prevalence of Acute Kidney Injury due to Gastroenteritis Among Children in Major Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen

Background: AKI has emerged as a global health concern, particularly in Yemen. The country faces a significant burden of AKI cases resulting from fluid loss due to gastrointestinal issues. The prevalence of diarrheal illnesses is alarmingly high in Yemen, primarily due to poor socioeconomic conditions, limited healthcare access, inadequate knowledge of personal hygiene, overcrowding, and favorable climatic conditions for infection transmission. Acute gastroenteritis (AGE) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children aged less than 5 years in low- and middle-income countries. The occurrence of AKI following gastroenteritis there can be attributed to the lack of medical facilities in rural areas and delayed treatment for dehydration. To address this problem effectively, it is a crucial to have a comprehensive understanding of the clinical manifestations of this disease.

Methodology: A retrospective descriptive study that enrolled the data of 749 patients diagnosed with AGE in Major hospitals in Sana'a (Al-Thawrah, Al- Sabeen, Al-Kuwait, and Al-Jomhory Hospitals) from 20th October 2023 to 20th February 2024. The data was collected from patient's archive files and analyzed with respect to spectrum of clinical presentation, etiology, management and outcomes.

Results: Out of total 749 patients diagnosed with AGE. According to their age, found that patients less than 4 years of age are 543 patients, 39(7.18%) have AKI while 504 (92.82%) don't have AKI, patients between the age of (4-7y) are 98 patients, 4 (4.08%) have AKI while 94 (95.92%) don't have AKI. Patients between the age of (8-11y) are 65 patients, 2 (3.08%) have AKI while 63(96.92%) don't have AKI. patients more than 11 years are 43 patients, 2(4.65%) have AKI while 41 (95.35%) don't have AKI. According to gender out of 445 male children, 29 (6.52%) have AKI while 416(93.48%) don't have AKI, and out of 304 female children, 18 (5.92%) developed AKI while 286 (94.08%) don't develop AKI.

Conclusions: Most Patients affected by AKI were the Patients who are less than 4 years who hospitalized for AGE. The diarrhea and vomiting are most common presentation symptoms. Most of Patients who affected by AKI were males. Most cause for the patients who develop AKI it was delay in treatment.

Keywords: Acute Kidney Injury, Gastroenteritis, Diarrhea, Vomiting, Sana'a, Yemen

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Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with Childhood Glaucoma at Magrabi Eye Hospitals, Sana'a, Yemen

Background: Childhood glaucoma is a major cause of childhood blindness worldwide and occupy the second cause of bilateral blindness among children in Yemen. Unfortunately, Yemeni parents of many children with congenital glaucoma delay seeking medical advice until the disease has reached the end stage. The outlines and the profile of childhood glaucoma has not been well characterized and studied in Yemen.

Objective: The study was conducted to assess the demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with Childhood Glaucoma at Magrabi Eye Hospitals, Sana'a, Yemen.

Methodology: A retrospective hospital-based study was undertaken of all medical records of children who were seeking glaucoma clinic and diagnosed with childhood glaucoma between January 2019 to December at Magrabi Eye Hospital, Sana'a City, Yemen. The parameters extracted from the medical files were recorded in a structured questionnaire. Analyzed data included type of childhood glaucoma, age at presentation, sex, residency, presence of consanguinity, family history of congenital glaucoma, laterality of ocular involvement, and intraocular pressure, horizontal corneal diameter, eye axial length and cup-to-disc ratio. χ^2 test was used to test difference in proportions of categorical variables. Test considered to be significant p value < 0.05 .

Results: A total of 458 patients (843 eyes) were diagnosed with glaucoma. The majority 85.8% was primary childhood Glaucoma. Primary congenital glaucoma (PCG) was the most prevalent diagnosis (82.8%), followed by glaucoma following cataract surgery (GFCS) (6.1%), which was considered the most type of secondary childhood glaucoma (SCG) in Yemen. Bilateral disease (83%) was the predominant with significantly higher bilateral presentation included PCG (90.2%), and JOAG (78.6%), but (58.5%) unilateral involvement among (SCG), $p = 0.005$. The mean age for the participants was 2.7 ± 3.96 years and most of the patients were male (55.5%), with females presented at earlier age 2.6 ± 3.7 years than males 2.8 ± 4.2 years. The mean age at presentation for patients with PCG was 1.7 ± 2.7 years, and infantile onset was the most prevalent category (65.7%). Most patients (58.7%) were living on rural area and most cases of (SCG) and primary Childhood glaucoma were living in rural area (78.6%, 59.9%), respectively. Overall rate of parental consanguinity and positive family history was 42.1% and 19.7%, respectively. A significant distribution (73.3%) of childhood glaucoma patients with positive family history had parental consanguinity, ($P = 0.005$). Parents of PCG patients reported higher rates of consanguinity (47.2%) than parents of (JOAG) and (SCG) patients (21.4%, 16.9%), ($P = 0.005$). 77.6% of PCG and 71.4% of (SCG) patients with positive family history had parental consanguinity, ($P = 0.005$). The eyes studied had a mean IOP of 23 ± 8 mmHg, a mean horizontal corneal diameter (HCD) of 12.9 ± 1.5 , a mean axial length of 22.8 ± 3.2 mm and a mean cup disc- ratio (CDR) of 0.65 ± 0.23 .

Conclusion: Primary congenital glaucoma was the most prevalent type in patients with childhood glaucoma in Yemen. Glaucoma following cataract surgery was the most type of secondary childhood glaucoma in Yemen. Most patients presented with bilateral disease, male predominance, high rate of parental consanguinity and positive family history of childhood glaucoma specially among primary congenital glaucoma secondary childhood glaucoma. Which highlights, an effective preventive measures and more public education on glaucoma prevention and increasing the awareness of childhood glaucoma as a major public health issue.

Keywords Childhood glaucoma, Primary congenital glaucoma, Childhood blindness, consanguinity, Yemen

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Indications and outcomes of vitrectomy among yemeni patients in Sana'a city yemen 2023

Background: Vitrectomy has become very useful in combination with other procedures to treat many vitreo-retinal (VR) conditions, restoring sight and preventing blinding complications. It allows for a variety of repairs, including the removal of scar tissue, laser repair of retinal detachments and treatment of macular holes or vitreous hemorrhage. Despite its benefits, vitrectomy is associated with potential complications, including increased intraocular pressure, cataract formation, retinal tears, and endophthalmitis. Understanding these risks and taking appropriate preventive measures are crucial for both surgeons and patients.

Aim of the study: to evaluate indications and outcomes of vitrectomy among Yemeni patient in Sanaa city.

Methods: This study followed multi center retrospective hospital based descriptive cohort study using medical records of 547 Yemeni patients in four private eye hospitals in Sanaa city from January 2023 to December 2023. Data were collected through premodified checklists filled from the patient's medical records. Data analysis was with SPSS program version 25. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize patient characteristics and outcomes. Chi-square or Fisher's exact tests were employed to compare categorical variables.

Results:

- The commonest indication for vitrectomy is retinal detachment (37.3%) then ocular trauma (18.8%).
- majority of patients have improved visual acuity(70.5%).
- majority of patients have no complications (65.1%), then change in vision (29.4%) and vitreous bleeding (3.3%).
- Vitrectomy which performed to old age patient group (64.7%) is more than younger age group (35.3%).
- Male patients (61.4%) are more than females (38.6%).
- Vitrectomy surgery was performed more often at older ages than at younger ages .
- vitrectomy procedure increases with systemic diseases that affect the retina, such as diabetes and hypertension (46.3%).
- The surgery was more frequent in the left eye than in the right eye. There is differences between age and according to visual acuity of pre-measurement of the right eye ($P=0.000$) . While there is not differences between age and according visual acuity of pre-measurement of the left eye, ($P=0.368$) . And there is not differences between sex and according visual acuity of pre-measurement of the right eye and the left eye, respectively ($P=0.181$) , ($P=0.355$). Also, There is not differences between age and according complications, ($P=0.268$) And between sex and according complications, ($P=0.498$).

Conclusion: The study found that the most common indications were retinal detachment and ocular trauma. The most common outcomes were improvement of visual acuity. The majority of patients have no complications, and the commonest complication was change in vision. vitrectomy procedure was higher done to patients with systemic diseases that affect the retina, such as diabetes and hypertension. The surgery performed more for older ages and the majority of patients were males .the surgery was more frequent in the left eye than in the right eye , and performed once in most patients and was not repeated in the majority of patients.

Recommendations: There is need for policies and interventions that promote regular checkups and follow-ups especially for DM and HTN patients, monitor abnormal symptoms , post-operative follow-up including regular eye evaluation and ensuring that complications do not occur.

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The prevalence and risk factors of cervicalgia among Neurosurgeons in Sana'a city, Yemen, 2024

Background: cervicalgia is one of the most common musculoskeletal complaints worldwide, with a global age-standardized prevalence of 7.6%. Healthcare professionals report higher rates among various specialties, affecting their ability to perform daily tasks and their quality of life.

The Aim of the Study: The study aimed to assess the neck pain prevalence and to identify the risk factors associated with it among neurosurgeons in Sana'a city, Yemen, 2024.

Subjects and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted from 1st January to 31st December 2024 in Sana'a city, Yemen, Data were collected by pre-tested structured questionnaire. the questionnaire included demographic information, work habits, and health factors, four Likert scale was used and Neck Disability Index (NDI) was added. Data were entered, Data validated with Microsoft Excel version 13 and exported to SPSS. 26; for statistical analysis which explored for demographic and other clinical characteristics as categorical variables. The mean and standard deviation were established for quantitative variables. The data were obtainable as a frequency distribution and plots were generated for the partial categorical variables, while the mean and standard deviation were for a quantitative variable, Consent was obtained.

Results: A total of 95 Neurosurgeons were observed, the majority were male (90.5%) with an average age of 40.7 years. less than half (48%) had high BMI more than 25, less than half (41%) were standing for 3–6 hours per day, (45%) performing three or more surgeries lasting three hours or more per week and (46%) worked between 20 to 40 hours per week, About one third (31%) experienced psychological stress or tension. In other hand the majority (84%) did not performing exercise regularly, more than half (57%) having previous muscular pain, less than half (44%) having cervical pain, about 64% experience intermittent neck pain episodes. More than half (59%) experienced moderate pain the majority didn't seek medical advice and take working leave (79%,86%) respectively. There are significant association (P- value was < 0.05) between cervical pain and weight, psychological stress, and Years of experience more than 10 years. The neck disability is significantly high with average mean 7 among neurosurgeons with neck pain compared to those without pain.

Conclusion and recommendation: neurosurgeons surfed from neck pain which affect their life, so they need for more awareness about the risks and prevention of cervicalgia through regular ergonomic training and occupational health programs. Encouraging neurosurgeons to seek timely medical care when experiencing musculoskeletal symptoms. Implementing regular ergonomic assessments of workplaces and provide appropriate equipment, such as ergonomic chairs and adjustable workstations. Developing national guidelines and occupational safety standards tailored to healthcare workers, especially neurosurgery.

Keywords: cervicalgia, neurosurgeons, Yemen, Sana'a

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Impact of Vitiligo on Quality of Life among Vitiligo Patients Attending Dermatology Clinics in Public Hospitals in Sana'a city Yemen

Background: Vitiligo is an acquired skin pigmentation disorder that results from the gradual loss of melanocytes in form of depigmentation. It is acquired due to many factors can precipitate the disease spread, but the main cause is unexplained. Clinically, vitiligo is characterized by clear white patches as a piece of milk in a chocolate over skin and may be accompanied by white hair or polyposis. Vitiligo is classified into three types based on the extent and distribution of lesions such as localized (focal, segmental, mucosal), generalized (facial, common or mixed), and global vitiligo. Vitiligo has a negative impact on the patient's quality of life because it is associated with social stigma. In addition, it has a significant impact on the quality of life because it concerns cosmetic aspects, chronic disease and a long-term treatment that is often ineffective.

Objectives: this study aimed to evaluate and detect the incidence of the impact of vitiligo on quality of life among all patients treated at the skin outpatients' clinics in public hospitals in Sana'a, city-Yemen.

Methods: This research was a prospective cross-sectional study of all individuals who diagnosed with vitiligo at the three dermatology outpatients' clinics in three public hospitals (Republican Teaching Hospital Authority, Al-Thwara Hospital, Al-Kuwait Hospital), in Sana'a. All patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria requested to take part in the study. Data obtained from enrolled individuals using a data collection sheet and Arabic version of the Dermatology Life Quality index (DLQI) and DASS-8 questionnaire. This information was analyzed using a statistical software (SPSS version 26).

Results: A total (n=118) respondents were included as per inclusion criteria in the current study. Our cohort comprised of females (60,50.8%), males (58,49.2%). The results showed that 108 of the sample members, representing (91.5%), had their quality of life affected due to vitiligo, where (46,42.6%) had a slight effect, (40,37%) had a moderate effect, (14,13%) had a very large effect. (8,7.4%) had an extremely large effect. The results showed that (39,33.1%) of the vitiligo patients suffer from depression, (61.5%) moderate depression, (38.5%) severe depression, that 40 of the vitiligo patients (33.9%) suffered from anxiety, (70%) moderate anxiety, (30%) severe anxiety, and it was also found that 45 (38.1%) suffer from stress, (73.3%) suffer from moderate stress, and (26.7%) individuals suffer from severe stress.

Conclusion: This study has shown that vitiligo moderately affects the QOL life of adult Yemen vitiligo patients. Therefore, treatment measures should be directed towards medical and psychological aspects of our patients for better treatment outcomes and improved QoL. This would be an argument for establishment of psycho-dermatology clinics at our referral hospitals.

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Epidemiological Situation of Leishmaniasis in Yemen during The Period from 2021–2023 in Al-Gomhouri Teaching Hospital

Background: This study aimed to investigate the rate and distribution of leishmaniasis in Yemen from 2021-2023 in Al-Gomhouri Teaching Hospital. It seeks to determine the overall number of cases, compare the occurrence of different types of leishmaniasis, analyze geographic distribution, and explore demographic factors such as gender, age, and residence in affected cases.

Objective: To assess the epidemiological Situation of leishmaniasis in Yemen during the period from 2021- 2023 in Al-Gomhouri Teaching Hospital.

Methods: A retrospective study utilized data from the database of Al-Gomhouri Teaching Hospital from 2021 to 2023. A sample size of 1947 patient records was collected. The collected data underwent classification based on place, time, age, and gender of the patients. Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS version 26.

Results: The number of cases of leishmaniasis from 2021 to 2023 totaled 1947 individuals. Specifically, there were 689 cases in 2021, 659 cases in 2022, and 599 cases in 2023. according the types of Leishmania showed that CL cases were predominant (n=1736, 89.2%), compared to VL cases (n=211, 10.8%). according the geographical distribution of Leishmania cases according to Governorate of Yemen the majority of cases were from ,Sana'a (n=561, 28.8%), followed by Sana'a City (n=320, 16.4%). Subsequently, the distribution was as follows: Dhamar (n=214, 11%), Amran (n=173, 8.9%), Ibb (n=112, 5.8%), Al-Mahweet (n=90, 4.6%), Hajjah (n=89, 4.6%), Taiz (n=70, 3.6%), Al-Jawf (n=66, 3.4%), AlBaida (n=62, 3.2%), Raimah (n=57, 2.9%), Al-Dhale'e (n=36, 1.8%), Sa'adah (n=35, 1.8%), Marib (n=25, 1.3%), Al-Hudaydah (n=25,1.3%), Hadramout (n=3, 0.15%), Lahej (n=3, 0.15%), Aden (n=2, 0.1%), Abyan (n=2, 0.1%), AlMaharah (n=1, 0.05%), and Shabwah (n=1, 0.05%). and according the geographical distribution of Leishmaniasis according to distract of Amanat AL-Asimah the majority of cases were from Bani AlHarith (n=122, 38%), followed by AL-Saba'in (n=68, 21%), Subsequently, the distribution was as follows: Ma'in (n=51, 16%), Shu'ub (n=23, 7%), AL-Thawrah (n=18, 6%),Azaal (n=11, 3.5%), AL-Tahrir (n=11, 3.5%),Al-Wehdah (n=9, 3%),Old City (n=5, 1%), Al- Safiyah (n=2, 1%). .Regarding gender distribution, males accounted for the majority of cases (n=1182, 60.7%) compared to females (n=765, 39.3%). The distribution of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis among age groups revealed that the majority were in the 15-25 years age group (n=961, 55.3%), followed by the 5-15 years age group (n=541, 31.2%). Subsequently, cases were observed in the 1-5 years age group (n=224, 12.9%), less than 1 year age group (n=5, 0.3%), more than 50 years age group (n=3, 0.2%), and the 25-50 years age group (n=2, 0.1%).

Conclusions: From 2021 to 2023, reported a high incidence of Leishmaniasis in Al-Gomhouri teaching hospital , with 1947 diagnosed cases. Cases were high in Sana'a, Sana'a City, Dhamar, Amran, Ibb, Al-Mahweet, and Hajjah, while lowest in Shabwah, Al-Maharah, Abyan, Aden, Lahej, and Hadramout.The distribution of Leishmaniasis according to districts of Amant Al Asimah from 2021 to 2023 showed the highest incidence of Leishmaniasis in Bani Al harith, Al Sabain, Maain respectively . Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (89.2%) outnumbered Visceral Leishmaniasis (10.8%), with males (60.7%) more affected than females (39.3%). Predominant age groups for Cutaneous Leishmaniasis were 15-25 years, followed by 5-15 years, 15 years, less than 1 year, over 50 years, and 25- 50 years.e group 5-15 years.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Yemen, incidence, gender distribution, age distribution, SPSS.

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Presentation and Outcome of Splenic Trauma in the Three Main Public Hospitals at Sana'a City, Yemen 2024

Background : Accidents are a leading cause of death worldwide, especially among those under 40. Splenic injuries are common in severe trauma cases, with 40,000 occurring annually in the US. Despite non-operative management recommendations, splenectomy is often necessary due to bleeding, and complications like life-threatening infections remain a concern. Early diagnosis and intervention are crucial.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the presentation and outcome of splenic trauma2) Describe the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample under study.3) The outcomes of splenic trauma management.4) Determine the association between factors like (type of splenic trauma, associated injury, grade of splenic injury, and type of management) with the outcome of splenic injury.

Methodology: This study was conducted on patient records over a period of three and a half years, from January 2021 to May 2024, across three hospitals in the Capital Municipality of Sana'a. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the patient record archives, and the data was analyzed using SPSS software.

Result: The study showed that most patients with splenic injuries were male (85%), with a mean age of 22.45 years. The majority of injuries (82.5%) were non-penetrating—resulting from motor vehicle accidents, falls, or direct blows—while 18.6% were penetrating (bullet, stab, or sharp instrument injuries). Approximately 71.1% of patients also suffered injuries to other areas (chest, abdomen, head, extremities). Abdominal pain was the most common presentation (91.7%), followed by hemorrhagic shock (36.5%), and some reported left shoulder or left chest pain. Regarding the degree of injury most of the injuries were grade of the injuries were grade II (28%) and grade III (26%) . 81.5% received conservative management, 10% of them converted to surgical management . while only 26.8% of the patient received surgical management ,86% of them underwent splenectomy .The results showed a positive significant relationship between the severity of splenic injury, type of treatment and the occurrence of complication. There was also a positive correlation between the type of injury and the type of treatment. It was also observed that the type of treatment affects the length of hospital stay, where patients who underwent surgical treatment had a longer hospital stay compared to those who received conservative or non-surgical treatment.

Conclusion : The results indicate that traffic accidents and falls from heights were the most common causes of total injuries, while penetrating injuries (such as gunshots and stabbings) were the most common within this category. Most patients with splenic injuries had concomitant injuries, most notably to the chest, abdomen, head, and extremities. Most cases were treated conservatively, while less than a third underwent surgical intervention. Treatment-related complications were recorded in more than a fifth of patients, most notably hemorrhagic shock, followed by fever. A statistically significant association was found between the treatment regimen and the degree of splenic injury and the occurrence of complications. Notably, only one patient received the vaccine after splenectomy.

Recommendation : Establishing a dedicated trauma center to provide specialized care for individuals with severe injuries. Introduce a splenectomy vaccine early before discharge and ensure it is available free for individuals undergoing splenectomy surgery to prevent infections and complications. Good documentation in the hospital archive

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Knowledge, Attitudes and Preventive Practices regarding Tuberculosis among Medical Students at 21 September University of Medical and Applied Sciences, Sana'a City, Yemen

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a major global health concern that causes significant morbidity and mortality worldwide. It is an essential to make certain that medical students, who will become future healthcare professionals, have adequate knowledge and awareness regarding TB and protect themselves during clinical practice

Objective: The aim of this study is to assess knowledge, awareness, and preventive practices among medical students in the Faculty of Medicine at 21 UMAS.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted during the period of six months in 21UMAS at Faculty of Medicine for students of first to sixth level. The data were collected using printed paper questionnaire forms and analysis the data by SPSS version 23.

Results: A total of 319 medical students participated in the study. The majority of students were less than 25 years old 241 (75.5%), and according to their gender which is found that, 162 (50.8%) females, 24.5% of participant in sixth level, these results showed, approximately 60.8% had moderate knowledge, (59.6%) had correct Practice and Preventive Methods of TB, and 72.5% had attitudes regarding TB and expectedly these results showed that clinical students had greater knowledge, better attitudes, and more preventative behaviors than pre-clinical students, with P.Value ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: the study found that medical students have moderate but still inadequate knowledge and attitude toward TB, particularly among those with lower academic levels. Therefore, there is a need to enhance the curricula and as well providing workshops and courses to address these gaps are recommended.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Medical Students of 21 September, Sana'a City, Yemen

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Impact and Severity of Hand Eczema on Quality of Life among the Patients Attending Dermatology Departments in Sana'a City, Yemen -2024

Background: Hand eczema is a chronic, debilitating skin condition that affects a significant portion of the population, leading to both physical discomfort and psychological distress.

Objective: To determine the impact of hand eczema and severity on quality of life in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods: A Research conducted a cross-section prospective study of Hand eczema patients admitted from 1st Nov 2023 to 30th April 2024 in the conducted at multiple dermatology center of the four major referral and four private Hospitals in Sana'a city, Data Collection utilized structured questionnaires, which included the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) and the Hand Eczema Severity Index (HECSI)

Results: The study revealed that 88% of participants were female, with the highest disease prevalence observed in the 21-30 age group (43.4%). Housewives represented the most affected occupational group at 40%, followed by students at 29.8%.

A significant proportion of patients reported severe itching and pain that substantially impacted their daily activities, including work performance, social interactions, and personal relationships. Approximately 41% of participants experienced acute symptoms, while over 40% reported elevated levels of embarrassment and self-consciousness due to their condition. Statistical analysis demonstrated no significant correlation between HECSI and DLQI scores . However, a statistically significant association was identified between age and DLQI scores , with patients aged 21-30 years exhibiting the highest mean DLQI scores. Furthermore, a significant correlation was observed between gender and HECSI scores , indicating that female patients were more susceptible to experiencing severe clinical symptoms.

Conclusion: Hand eczema significantly impairs quality of life for patients in Sana'a, with notable impacts on social and occupational functioning. Effective management strategies are essential to alleviate symptoms and enhance patient well-being.

Keywords:Quality of life (QOL), Hand eczema (HE), Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI), Hand Eczema Severity Index (HECSI) , Sana'a, Yemen, chronic skin condition.

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Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C Infections and Associated Factors among Blood Donors at the National Laboratory Center during 2023, Sana'a, Yemen.

Background: although blood donation has serious problems such as transmission of infectious diseases especially hepatitis B and C which are markers in the blood donor population and too many studies are done in Yemen about the prevalence of hepatitis B and C, no such study has emerged about the factors that associated with the high prevalence of hepatitis B and C among blood donors volunteer.

Aim: The study aimed to determine the prevalence of hepatitis B and C viruses and to illustrate the associated factors among apparently healthy blood donors.

Methodology: this study was prospective descriptive study conducted among all blood donors who attended the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center in Sana'a, Yemen. Primarily, Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated to determine the strength and direction of linear relationships between continuous variables such as age and various hepatitis tests. This was complemented by Chi-square tests, which were used to assess the associations between categorical variables (e.g., gender, marital status, level of education, and job type) and hepatitis markers, providing insights into dependency and association patterns within the data. Significant p-values (typically $p < 0.05$) indicated statistically meaningful relationships.

Results: the comprehensive analysis and findings reported in the results provide valuable insights into the demographics and serological status of blood donors, underscoring the intricate relationships between various factors and hepatitis markers. Notably, there is no significant association between gender and hepatitis infection markers, indicating uniformity in infection rates across genders within the studied population. However, age demonstrates a significant correlation with Anti-HBc Total, suggesting that older individuals may have higher exposure or seroconversion rates, highlighting the need for targeted health strategies for age-specific populations. Moreover, marital status and residential settings are shown to influence hepatitis seropositive, pointing towards behavioural and environmental factors affecting transmission dynamics.

Conclusion: overall, these findings accentuate the complex epidemiology of hepatitis and the critical need for integrated public health strategies that address the multifaceted nature of its transmission among blood donors, aiming to enhance donor screening and ensure the safety of blood transfusions. Risk factors finding collectively highlight the multifaceted nature of hepatitis B and C transmission and the critical role of demographic factors, occupational exposure, and socioeconomic status in shaping the epidemiological landscape of these infections.

Keywords: Prevalence of Hepatitis, Infections, Blood Donors, National Laboratory Center, Sana'a, Yemen.

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Radiological Diagnostic Accuracy of Bone Tumors Related to Histopathology at Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024

Background: Bone tumors occur due to abnormal uncontrolled cell growth within the bone and can be either benign or malignant. While benign tumors are more common and usually non-life-threatening, malignant tumors can be more serious. Malignant bone tumors may originate in the bone or from other organ. Accurate diagnosis of bone tumors is a critical for appropriate treatment planning and patient outcome. Radiological imaging is essential in the initial assessment of bone lesions, helping in diagnosis and forming differential diagnoses. However, due to the complexity of bone tumors and advancements in imaging, it is important to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of these methods compared to histopathology.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the radiological diagnostic accuracy of various bone tumor types compared to the gold standard of histopathological diagnosis.

Methodology: A retrospective analysis was conducted of patients diagnosed with bone tumors at a between 2023 and 2024. Radiological imaging findings, including plain radiographs, CT, and MRI, which report by a panel of expert radiologists who were blinded to the histopathological diagnoses. Histopathological examination served as the gold standard for definitive diagnosis. The correlation between the radiological findings and histopathology yielded valuable insights into the accuracy of various imaging techniques. The radiological diagnoses were then compared to the final histopathological results obtained from biopsy or surgical specimens.

Results: A total of 75 patients with bone tumors were included. The overall radiological diagnostic accuracy was 90%. Radiological diagnosis was most accurate for osteosarcoma (89.7% agreement) and least accurate for Chondroblastic Osteosarcoma, and Fibrosarcoma (0% agreement). Factors contributing to discrepancies between radiological and histopathological diagnoses included tumor heterogeneity, small lesion size, and presence of underlying bone pathology.

Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of radiological investigations in the accurate diagnosis of bone tumors. The findings underscore the role of different imaging modalities in providing valuable information for preoperative planning, treatment decision-making, and prognostic evaluation. Radiologists and clinicians must collaborate closely with pathologists to optimize patient care and ensure accurate diagnoses of bone tumors. The research findings demonstrated a good concordance rate between radiological interpretations and histopathological diagnoses, indicating the reliability and diagnostic utility of imaging modalities in bone tumor evaluation.

Recommendations: This study recommend to raise public awareness about early symptoms of bone tumors, train doctors in rare tumor patterns, enhance radiologist-pathologist communication and encourage continued research in this field.

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Application of Tonsillectomy Criteria among Patients In Sana'a Hospitals (2023-2024)

Background: Tonsillectomy is a common surgery with a risk of life-threatening perioperative complications. Although the appropriate decision of its indications necessitates considerable practical experience, physicians in different medical specialties tend to base their decisions about surgery on various clinical expertise and perspectives.

Objective: To assess the Application of Tonsillectomy Criteria among Patients in Sana'a, Al-Gumhuri Hospital between the period (2023-2024).

Methods: This study is conducted A cross-sectional study, and the researches choose this study due to logistic time and financial constrain, also to determine Application Of Criteria of Tonsillectomy Among Patients at Al-Gumhuri Hospital between period of 2023-2024, Yemen.

Results: The high percent (52.3%) were females, and 47.7% of them were male. And (50%) were age from (6 -10 years), majority of them (88 %) from City areas, and 60.3% had tonsillitis Seven times, and two years 59.6% had Five times tonsillitis, and from three years 62.9% had Five times tonsillitis, majority of them (97.3%) doesn't diagnosed for tonsillar enlargement as malignancy, and (80.7%) had ever sore throat with cervical lymphadenopathy, and (97%) of them had not sore throat with positive culture, and (74%) had not ever diagnosed as rheumatic fever, and (70%) had ever peritonsillar abscess or paratonsillar abscess, and (90%) had not sore throat followed by acute glomerulonephritis, and (90.7%) had ever sore throat with either high grade fever 38,3c, and (98%) the tonsillitis diagnosed by a doctor. and (76.3%) had obstructive sleep apnea or snoring.

Conclusion: This study concluded that a high proportion of patients with tonsillitis, and the Application of Tonsillectomy Criteria among Patients in Sana'a Hospitals is effective with recurrent tonsillitis, most of them doesn't diagnosed for tonsillar enlargement as malignancy.

Keywords: Application, Criteria, Tonsillectomy, Recurrent tonsillitis, Yemen.

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Impact Of Professional stress among Doctors psychological state In Al-thawra Modern General Hospital and Al-Jumhory Hospital , Sana'a City -2024

Background: In an environment characterized by constant stress and increasing work pressures, doctors stand on the frontlines facing daily challenges that go beyond providing medical care, extending to impact their mental health and personal well-being. Occupational stress is a hidden yet serious factor and has become an increasing phenomenon within healthcare institutions, especially in public hospitals that receive a massive number of patients and often lack necessary resources. The World Health Organization (WHO) has acknowledged that occupational stress is a major contributor to mental health issues among healthcare workers. The psychological effects of professional stress on doctors are profound and multifaceted, manifesting in various forms that significantly affect both personal and professional lives. Therefore, understanding how occupational stress impacts the mental health of doctors is of utmost importance, particularly for those working in public hospitals currently serving patients from diverse social backgrounds. Notably, hospitals such as Al-Thawra General Hospital and Al-Jumhuri Teaching Hospital in Sana'a play key roles in this context

Objectives: Our study aimed to identify the impact of occupational stress on the psychological and physical well-being of doctors at Al-Thawra General Teaching Hospital and Al-Jumhuri Hospital in Sana'a in the year 2024. It also seek to analyze the relationship between studied work stress levels and their effects on doctors' mental health, and to identify any variations.

Methods: This study was conducted using a cross-sectional methodology to investigate the impact of occupational stress on the mental health of doctors working at Al-Thawra and Al-Jumhuri Hospitals.

Results: 98% of doctors reported being subjected to occupational stress, and 95% acknowledged its impact on their psychological and physical condition, while 90.5% indicated it affected the quality of their performance. Additionally, 93.5% of doctors stated that their social life was influenced by work-related stress. The major sources of stress included low salaries (80.6%), lack of health insurance (75.7%), and long, exhausting working hours (69.3%).

The PHQ-9 scale revealed that 42.2% of doctors suffer from a moderate level of psychological stress, and 16.1% suffer from moderately severe stress. It was also found that occupational stress moderately affected the quality of performance in 51.2% of doctors, leading to work absenteeism, delays, and misuse of resources..The risk factors for professional stress among doctors are moderate, and their overall symptoms of stress are average. The impact of stress symptoms on doctors' performance quality is also moderate. The availability of methods and programs to reduce stress symptoms is

.average

Recommendation : This study on occupational stress among doctors at Al-Thawra and Al-Jumhuri Hospitals highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions to improve doctors' well-being. Key recommendations include:

*Implementing stress management programs that offer mindfulness training, coping strategies, and cognitive-behavioral techniques.

*Improving hospital infrastructure.

*Increasing staffing levels and promoting work-life balance through supportive policies.

*Advocating for broader institutional and governmental reforms, which are vital steps toward long-term improvement.

The study also recommends conducting further research and continuous monitoring to ensure stress-reduction efforts remain effective and responsive to the evolving needs of healthcare providers.

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Prevalence of Depression and Its Associated Factors Among Stroke Patient Survivors in Sana'a City, Yemen

Background: Post-stroke depression (PSD) is a common and debilitating complication, significantly impacting recovery and quality of life. However, data from conflict-affected regions like Yemen are scarce.

Aim: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression and identify its associated factors among stroke survivors in Sana'a City, Yemen.

Methodology: A hospital-based, cross-sectional study was conducted from March to July 2024 among 357 stroke survivors recruited from three major public hospitals in Sana'a. Data were collected via interviewer-administered questionnaires covering sociodemographic, stroke characteristics, depression (Patient Health Questionnaire-9, PHQ-9), functional status (Barthel Index), stroke risk factors, and treatment uptake. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression (unadjusted odds ratios, unOR) were used for analysis.

Results: The prevalence of PSD (PHQ-9 score ≥ 5) was alarmingly high at 77.3% (n=276). Of these, 26.6% experienced mild, 24.1% moderate, 13.2% moderately severe, and 13.4% severe depression. Notably, 11.8% of all survivors reported suicidal ideation. Significant associations with depression included greater dependence in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) (e.g., requiring full assistance with eating, unOR 55.18, 95% CI 22.90-132.96; requiring full assistance with toileting, unOR 50.69, 95% CI 20.45-125.69), lower family income (<50,000 YER, unOR 2.19, 95% CI 1.21-3.98), current smoking (unOR 1.67, 95% CI 1.05-2.65), and not having a healthy diet (unOR 4.28, 95% CI 2.17-8.45). Conversely, being aged 41-50 years (vs. >60 years, unOR 0.29, 95% CI 0.13-0.64) and reporting no stressful lifestyle were protective. A significant treatment gap was evident, with only 9.5% receiving any treatment for depression and 4.5% receiving psychotherapy.

Conclusion: Stroke survivors in Sana'a, Yemen, face an exceptionally high burden of depression, strongly linked to functional impairment, socioeconomic factors, and lifestyle behaviors. The profound treatment gap highlights an urgent need for integrated mental health services within stroke care, routine screening, and targeted interventions to address this critical public health issue, especially in a conflict-affected context.

Key Words: stroke, depression, prevalence, risk factors and Yemen

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Prevalence of Depression in Patients with Chronic Liver Diseases at Public Hospitals in Sana'a City 2024

Background: Chronic liver disease (CLD) is a long-standing and debilitating condition where comorbid psychiatric conditions add on to the morbidity. The current study aims to determine the frequency of depression in patients with chronic liver disease in Yemen's public hospitals.

Aim of the study : The study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression in patients with chronic liver disease in Yemen's public hospitals. **Materials and Methods:** of three hundred and nine of patients with chronic liver diseases with 16 to >70 years of age of either gender having at least 6 months to more than five year of illness duration were included. The depression among CLD patients was observed through PHQ-9 scoring system scale. This information is along with patient's age, gender, marital status, qualification and occupation. Type of chronic disease, receiving treatment, duration of illness and PHQ-9 scores were collected.

Settings and Design : it was a hospital-based cross-sectional study.

Statistical Analysis: the data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Version, 22. Descriptive and analytical statistics were applied. For statistical analysis, the study we used parametric and non-parametric tests and correlation tests. A p value < 0.05 was marked statistically significant.

Results: a total of 309 patients were included. Majority (24.3%) patients were Presented with 36 – 55 years of age. There were 111 (35.9%) females and 198 (64.1%) males. Frequency of depression was observed in 196 (63.4%) patients. A female constitutes majority of patients depression 77 (69.4%), Frequency of depression was observed in divorced was 13(92.9%). High frequency of depression was observed in liver cirrhosis 95 (68.3%) and duration moer than five years was 69.0%. no significant association between depression and socioeconomic status (age, sex, disease duration, occupation (p-value >0.05) except in qualification that was significant (p-value 0.02).

Conclusion: This study has found depression to be remarkably prevalent among Patients with Chronic Liver Disease with age, gender, educational status, and Socioeconomic status as significant risk factors. This finding lends support to the argument that focusing treatment on psychiatric conditions is probably necessary for holistic improvement of CLD patients.

Key words: Chronic liver disease, depression, Hospital, Yemen.

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Infertility and Associated Risk Factors among Infertile Yemeni Couples in Sana'a 2024

Background: Parenthood is a dream of many couples, the Infertility defined by the failure to achieve a pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse at the time of ovulation Around 17.5% of the adult population roughly 1 in 6 worldwide experience infertility.

Objective: to identify main risk factors associated with infertility among married couples in Sana'a city.

Methods: The present work was designed as a descriptive cross-sectional study. Data collected for 264 subjects selected randomly during period from October 2023 to June 2024, using an open and closed-ended questionnaire and analyzed using various descriptive and inferential methods; Chi-square test and P value less than 0.05 used.

Result: The result of the current study showed that male infertility was 31.1% , female infertility was 24.2%, combined infertility was 36% and unexplained infertility was 8.7%. about family data the current study showed that; duration of marriage: Mean = 9.6 years, SD = 6.7 years, range from 1 to 40 years. Residence: 73% urban, 27% rural. Monthly income: 59.5% moderate (100.000-300.000), 31.4% low (<100.000), 9.1% high (>300.000). Income satisfaction: 54% sufficient, 23% sufficient sometimes, 23% not sufficient. Type of infertility: 74% primary delay, 26% secondary delay factors of the infertility. Among husbands, the result of the current study showed that there was association between some factors (smoking, history of the chronic diseases, chronic diseases, history of previous surgery, history of the cases in the family, premature ejaculation, urinary tract infections and had mumps) and infertility among husbands, (P value less than 0.05). while there was no association between other factors (BMI, khat chewing, using medications, Psychological and social problems, varicose veins, enlarged prostate and injury to the pelvic area) and infertility among husbands, (P value more than 0.05). The result of the current study showed that there was association between some factors (Psychological and social problems, irregular cycle, hormonal imbalance, urinary tract infections and hair growth on the body) and infertility among wives, (P value less than 0.05). while there was no association between other factors (BMI, smoking, khat chewing, chronic diseases, using medications, history of previous surgery, history of the cases in the family) and infertility among wives, (P value more than 0.05).

Conclusion: The current study recognized a number of general epidemiological and social factors that effect on a couple's fertility examples of this factors include age, residence, income and smoking have huge impact to both male and female.

In addition, many occupational, environmental and genetic factors are relevant; moreover, the war and stress in last years can cause psychological impact, which may significant factor affecting fertility.

Key word: Infertility, Risk factors, Male/Feale, Yemen.

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Prevalence of Success Surgery in Recurrent Pterygium with Graft in The Last 4 Years in Surgery Done in Magrabi Eye Hospitals, Yemen

Background: Recurrence of pterygium is always a concern for ophthalmologists as it diminishes the excellent surgical results. Knowing the risk factors of recurrence and in-time use of proper methods to decrease the recurrence rates in pre, intra, and postoperative periods could be helpful in managing pterygium cases in a better way. Studies in this field in our country are very rare, not adequate and there is no large study to evaluate the effectiveness of surgically removing pterygium with doing conjunctival graft. So, we planned a study to find out the effectiveness of conjunctival graft in reducing the recurrence of pterygium, and to find out the risk factors that are associated with pterygium recurrence.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study that enrolled the data of 144 patients admitted to the Magrabi Eye Center - Sanaa city, Yemen, who had two pterygium removal surgeries. The data was collected from patient's archive files and analyzed concerning the spectrum of sociodemographic data, time between the two surgeries, and doing conjunctival autograft was performed in both surgeries and not.

Results: The study included a total of 144 files of affected individuals with recurrent pterygium, who had two pterygium removal surgeries, with 88 (61.1%) being male and 56 (38.9%) being female. Only two (1.4%) of total affected individuals had a conjunctival graft in the first surgery, while the majority of them 98.6% had surgeries without conjunctival autograft. Out of the total individuals, 140 (97.22%) had the second surgery with conjunctival autografts, and most of them, 130 affected individuals had test for the outcome of the second surgery, and the results of the test in 96.15% was good, while only 3.89% had a bad test, which means the autografts is going to success and going to lower the recurrence rate.

Conclusions: The recurrence rate in our study following conjunctival graft was so little compared to those who didn't have conjunctival graft in their previous operation. Also, a test was done to most of the affected individuals after the second operation and the results of most tests are good, which means that the recurrence rate is less likely to occur. Working outdoor, living in areas with hot weather, and dry eyes, found to be associated with high recurrence rate. Avoiding more sun exposure time, wearing sunglasses, and doing conjunctival graft may reduce the recurrence rate of pterygium.

Keywords: Pterygium, Graft, Recure

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Incidence Rate of Diabetic Foot Among Diabetic patients at Al-Thawra Hospital and Al-Jumory Teaching Hospital SANA'A City

Background: Diabetic foot complications pose a serious health issue worldwide, especially among diabetic patients who are more vulnerable to infections, ulcers, and lower limb amputations. Despite advances in diabetes management, diabetic foot remains a major cause of morbidity.

Objective: This study aimed to assess the incidence and risk factors of diabetic foot among diabetic patients at Al-Thawra and Al-Jumhori Hospitals in Sana'a, Yemen.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted from May 1 to May 30, 2024, using medical records and questionnaires for 155 diabetic patients. The study examined demographic data, clinical characteristics, self-care practices, and access to health services.

Results: The prevalence of diabetic foot among the sample was 26.5%. Significant risk factors included poor glycemic control, peripheral neuropathy, limited foot care, and inadequate access to healthcare. A high rate of foot ulcers (90.3%) and amputations (38.7%) was observed. Females had a higher incidence of diabetic foot than males. Smoking was found to have a statistically significant relationship with diabetic foot ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Diabetic foot is a prevalent and preventable complication. Regular screening, patient education on foot hygiene, and improved access to healthcare services are crucial in reducing its incidence. Multidisciplinary efforts are needed to manage and prevent diabetic foot complications effectively.

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Anesthetic Management in Rare Diseases A Comprehensive Review of Reported Cases in Myotonic Dystrophy, Scoliosis, and Myasthenia Gravis.

Background: Patients with rare diseases such as myotonic dystrophy (DM), myasthenia gravis (MG), and scoliosis present unique perioperative challenges for anesthesiologists. These conditions significantly impact anesthetic management due to risks including difficult intubation, respiratory depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and heightened sensitivity to neuromuscular blocking agents (NMBAs). Despite advances in early diagnosis and multidisciplinary care, perioperative morbidity and mortality remain high, necessitating evidence-based guidelines.

Objectives: This comprehensive review aims to:

1. Synthesize existing evidence on anesthesia management for DM, MG, and scoliosis.
2. Identify perioperative risks and optimal anesthetic strategies.
3. Develop evidence-based protocols to enhance patient safety.

Methodology:

A systematic review was conducted following PRISMA-ScR guidelines. Databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, Cochrane Library) and grey literature (2020–2024) were searched. Inclusion criteria encompassed clinical studies, guidelines, and systematic reviews. Data extraction focused on study design, population, interventions, outcomes, and recommendations. Thematic analysis and SWOT analysis were applied to evaluate evidence.

Results:

1. Myotonic Dystrophy (DM):

- Avoidance of depolarizing NMBAs (e.g., succinylcholine) and volatile anesthetics is critical due to risks of malignant hyperthermia and prolonged paralysis.
- Total intravenous anesthesia (TIVA) with propofol/remifentanyl and adjuncts (e.g., remimazolam, ketamine) minimizes complications.
- Regional anesthesia is feasible but requires meticulous neuromuscular monitoring.

2. Myasthenia Gravis (MG):

- Titrated doses of rocuronium with continuous monitoring are safe in cardiac surgery.
- Minimize NMBA use; opt for TIVA or epidural analgesia.
- Postoperative myasthenic crisis correlates with preoperative pyridostigmine dosage, ASA score, and intraoperative bleeding.

3. Scoliosis:

- Spinal anesthesia is effective but requires preoperative radiological assessment (Cobb angle $>50^\circ$ increases failure risk).
- TIVA with propofol/remifentanyl preserves intraoperative neuromonitoring (e.g., MEP/SSEP).
- Multimodal analgesia (e.g., erector spinae plane blocks) reduces opioid dependence.

Conclusions : A tailored, multidisciplinary approach is essential for safe anesthesia in rare diseases. Key recommendations include:

- Preoperative optimization of cardiopulmonary function.
- Avoidance of high-risk agents (e.g., succinylcholine in DM, volatile anesthetics in MG).
- Use of short-acting agents (e.g., remimazolam) with antagonists (e.g., flumazenil, sugammadex).
- Postoperative intensive monitoring for respiratory/cardiac complications.

Significance : This review consolidates evidence to guide anesthesiologists in reducing perioperative risks, filling critical knowledge gaps, and advocating for standardized protocols in low-resource settings. Future research should address pediatric populations and orphan diseases.

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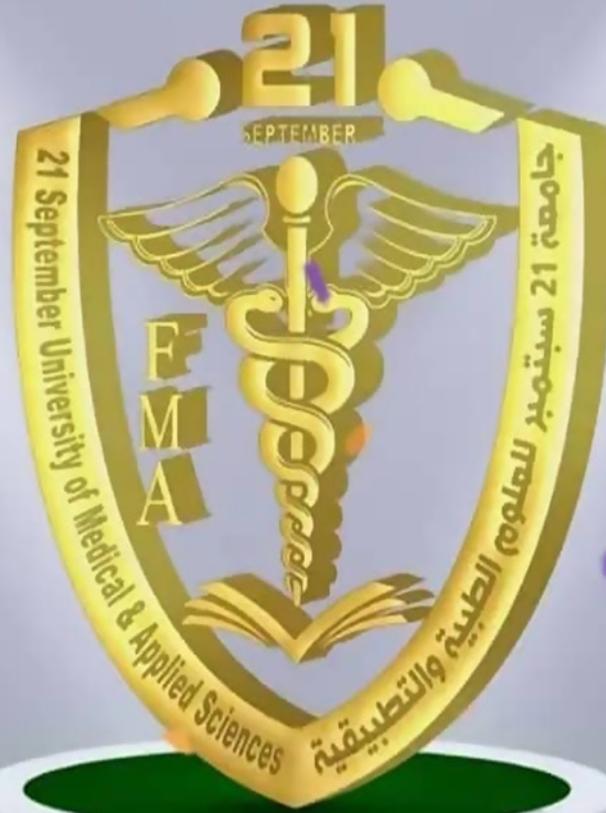
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- Dr. Ahlam Al-Suwaidi

كلية الطب بجامعة 21 سبتمبر
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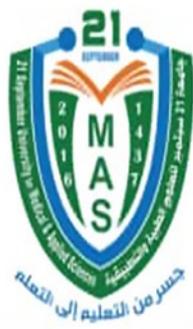
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