

# المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر لجامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية - كلية الطب الرابع لمناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب الدفعة الثانية

THE ELEVENTH SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF 21 SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY  
- FACULTY OF MEDICINE THE FOURTH ONE FOR HOLDING VIVA VOCE  
PRESENTATION OF GRADUATION PROJECTS OF 4th BATCH

1447 هـ - 2026 م



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

**ودولة الأستاذ العلامة / محمد أحمد مفتاح**  
القائم بأعمال رئيس مجلس الوزراء

تحت شعار ( البحث العلمي أساس الريادة الطبية )  
تقيم جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية - كلية الطب

**المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر**  
لجامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية - كلية الطب  
الرابع لمناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب الدفعة الرابعة

2026 م - 1447 هـ



المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر لجامعة 21 سبتمبر - كلية الطب

الرابع لمناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب الدفعة الرابعة 1447 هـ

THE ELEVENTH SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF 21 SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY - FACULTY OF MEDICINE

THE FOURTH ONE FOR HOLDING VIVA VOCE PRESENTATION OF GRADUATION PROJECTS OF 4RD BATCH 1447 AH



السَّيِّدُ عَبْدُكَ بِرَأْسِ الْوَالِدِ الْحَوْسِي



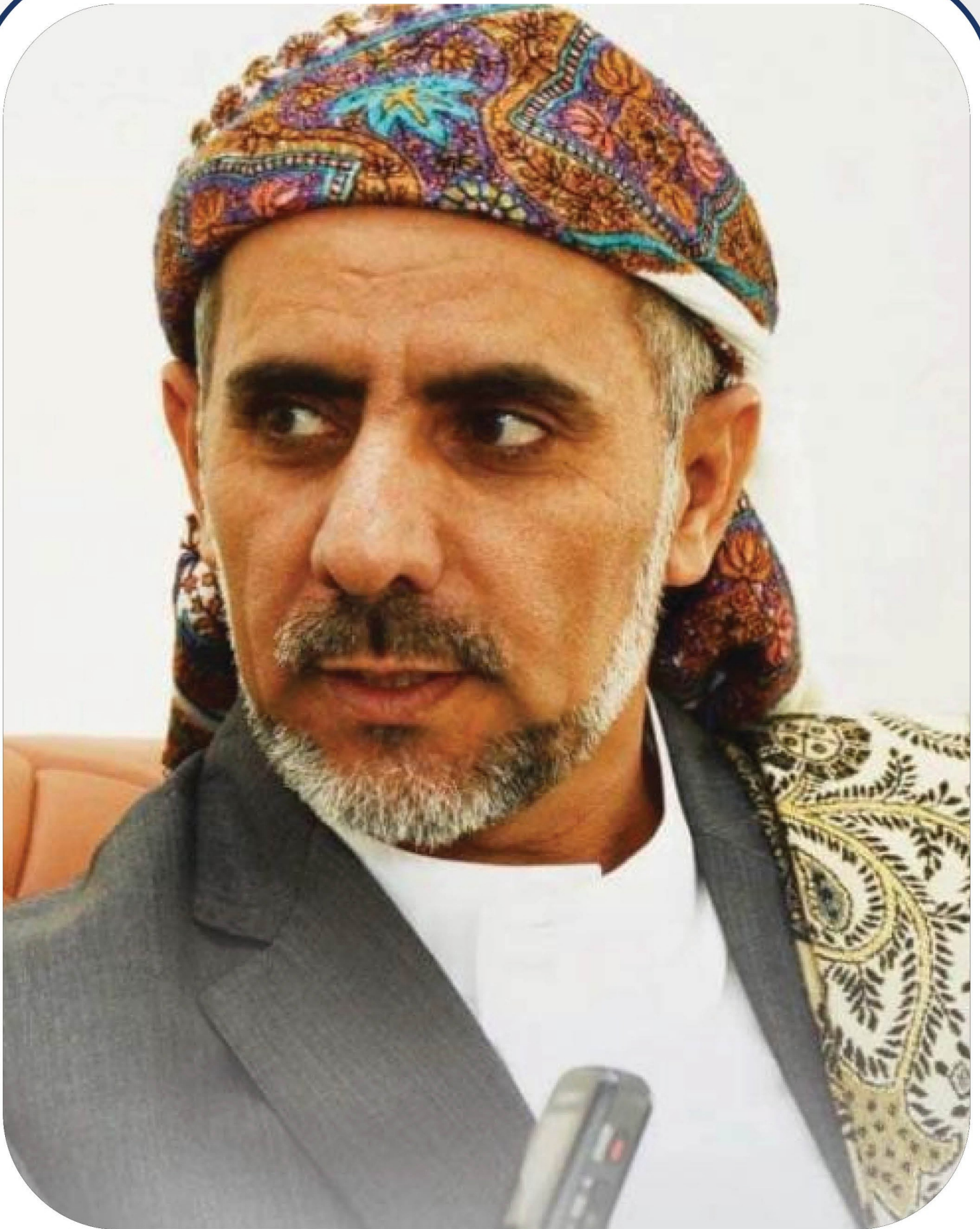
محمد بن أحمد بن حسين المشطاط

رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى



محمّد عليّ الحوئي

عضو المجلس السياسي الأعلى  
الرئيس الفخري لجامعة 21 سبتمبر



الإسبناكي الإعلامي / محمد أحمد محمد مفتاح

القائم باعمال رئيس مجلس الوزراء



# حكومة المجد والشهداء



أ. حَسَنُ عَيْبِ اللَّهِ الصُّعَيْكِيُّ

وزير التربية و التعليم و البحث العلمي



أ.د/ مجاهد علي معصار  
رئيس جامعة 21 سبتمبر

الحمد لله الذي بنعمته تتم الصالحات، والقائل في محكم التنزيل: {وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا}، والصلاة والسلام على معلم البشرية وسراجها المنير وعلى آله الطيبين الطاهرين. إنه لمن دواعي الفخر والاعتزاز أن نضع بين أيديكم هذا الإصدار الخاص بمجلة المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر لجامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية، والذي نحتمي فيه بنتاج فكري وعلمي متميز لطلابنا في الدفعة الرابعة بكلية الطب البشري. إن صدور هذه المجلة بالتزامن مع انعقاد المؤتمر الرابع لمناقشة بحوث التخرج، يمثل محطة هامة في مسيرة الجامعة؛ فهي لا توثق فقط جهوداً أكاديمية بذلت على مدار سنوات، بل تعكس التزامنا الراسخ بتقديم تعليم طبي يركز على المنهج العلمي الرصين والتحليل الدقيق، بعيداً عن التلقين التقليدي. لقد حرصت الجامعة، ومن خلفها كلية الطب، على أن تكون بحوث تخرج الدفعة الرابعة مرآة تعكس الواقع الصحي في وطننا الغالي، فجاءت العناوين والمواضيع البحثية ملازمة للتحديات الميدانية، ومستندة إلى معايير البحث العلمي الحديث، مما يجعل من هذه المجلة مرجعاً قيماً للباحثين والأكاديميين والطلاب على حد سواء. إننا في رئاسة الجامعة، وإذ نبارك لأبنائنا وبناتنا الخريجين هذا المنجز، نوكد على الآتي:

\* أولاً: أن البحث العلمي ليس ترفاً أكاديمياً، بل هو ضرورة وطنية لرفع كفاءة المنظومة الصحية.

\* ثانياً: أن استمرار إقامة هذه المؤتمرات العلمية وتوثيقها في مجلات متخصصة هو جزء من رؤيتنا الاستراتيجية لتطوير البحث العلمي في اليمن. تتوجه بخالص الشكر والتقدير للقيادة الثورية والمجلس السياسي الأعلى على رعايتهم الكريمة للعلم وأهله، كما نثمن دور وزارة التربية والتعليم والبحث العلمي في دعم المسيرة الأكاديمية. والشكر موصول لعمادة كلية الطب، والأساتذة المشرفين، ولجنة إعداد هذه المجلة الذين بذلوا جهوداً استثنائية لإخراجها بهذا المستوى اللائق. ختاماً، نأمل أن تكون هذه المجلة حافزاً لمزيد من العطاء، ومنطلقاً لأبنائنا الخريجين في مسيرتهم المهنية ليكونوا أطباءً وباحثين يسهمون بفعالية في بناء يمن مشرق ومعافى. والله ولي التوفيق والسداد،،



أ.د/ سلوى صالح الغميري  
عميد كلية الطب

يسرّني أن أرحّب بكم في المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر لمناقشة بحوث تخرج طلاب الدورة الرابعة بكلية الطب، هذه المحطة العلمية المتميزة التي تعكس مستوى النضج الأكاديمي والبحثي الذي وصل إليه طلبتنا، وتجسّد ثمرة سنواتٍ من الجهد والمثابرة في رحاب كليتنا. إن انعقاد هذا المؤتمر يؤكد التزامنا الراسخ بترسيخ ثقافة البحث العلمي بوصفه ركناً أساسياً في منظومة التعليم الطبي الحديث، وركيزةً لتطوير الأداء المهني وتحسين جودة الخدمات الصحية. وقد حرصت الكلية على أن تكون بحوث التخرج مبنية على أسس منهجية رصينة، وأن تعالج قضايا صحية واقعية، بما يسهم في تنمية مهارات التفكير النقدي والتحليل العلمي لدى الطلبة، ويعزز جاهزيتهم للممارسة الطبية بكفاءة ومسؤولية. وإنني في هذه المناسبة أتقدم بخالص الشكر وعظيم التقدير لرئيس الجامعة، على دعمه المستمر لمسيرة الكلية وحرصه الدائم على تطوير البرامج الأكاديمية وتعزيز بيئة البحث العلمي، كما أوجّه الشكر للكادر الأكاديمي الذين بذلوا جهوداً علمية مخلصّة في الإشراف والتوجيه، وللكادر الإداري الذين كان لهم دور فاعل في التنظيم والإعداد والمتابعة، فكان تكامل الأدوار سبباً في نجاح هذا الحدث العلمي. كما أعبر عن فخري واعتزازي بأبنائنا وبناتنا طلبة الدورة الرابعة، الذين أثبتوا من خلال بحوثهم مستوى علمياً مشرفاً يعكس جودة التأهيل الذي يتلقونه، ويؤكد قدرتهم على الإسهام الفاعل في خدمة المجتمع والارتقاء بالمهنة. نسأل الله تعالى أن يبارك هذه الجهود، وأن يديم على كليتنا وجامعتنا التميز والتقدم، وأن يوفق طلبتنا لمزيد من النجاح والعطاء. والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

# 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

## بناءً على توجيهات الأخ / 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 - 2025/2026م

برنامج 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	جراحة التجميل والحروق
9	طب المجتمع	10	جراحة القلب والأوعية الدموية

2- برامج الماجستير :

1	برامج الإخصاب الطبي المساعد ( ICSI - IVF )
2	برنامج جراحة المناظير النسائية

- الوثائق المطلوبة:

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

\* بالنسبة للوافدين يشترط إضافة إلى ما سبق مايلي:-

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

# جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية

21 September University For Medical & Applied Sciences

جسر من التعليم إلى التعلم



كلية الطب



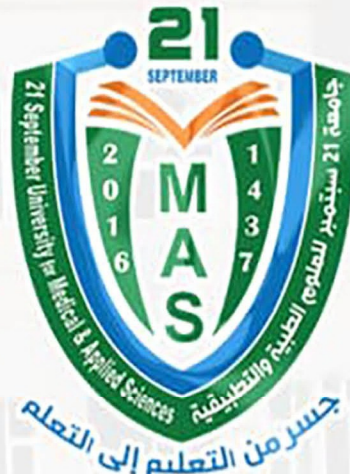
كلية العلوم الطبية التطبيقية



كلية طب الأسنان



كلية الإدارة الطبية



كلية الصيدلة السريرية



كلية الهندسة والحاسوب



كلية الطب المخبري



عمادة البيئة وخدمة المجتمع  
- المركز الطبي



كلية التمريض العالي

780028004  
780058003

YouTube @21umas-edu51

مركز الرئيس : صنعاء - شارع نعر - السواد  
مبنى 3,2 شارع الخمسين - تقاطع شارع 20

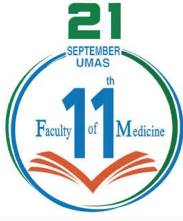
MUMAS21

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21umas.edu.ye

الإدارة العامة للإعلام



برعاية فضامة المشير الركن

**مهدي محمد المشاط** (رئيس المجلس السياسي الأعلى)

والقائم باعمال رئيس مجلس الوزراء

**الأستاذ العلامة / محمد أحمد مفتاح**

تحت شعار

**البحث العلمي أساس الريادة الطبية**

تقيم جامعة 21 سبتمبر للعلوم الطبية والتطبيقية

**المؤتمر العلمي الحادي عشر لجامعة 21 سبتمبر**

لمناقشة بحوث تخرج الدفعة الرابعة - كلية الطب

خلال الفترة ( 28 - 29 ) شعبان 1447هـ - الموافق ( 16 - 17 ) فبراير 2026م

### الهيئة الإدارية للمؤتمر

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

### اللجنة المالية والمشتريات

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

### اجنة الإخراج والحرم الفني

- رئيساً / باسم القدسي  
نائباً / عبدالله السوداني  
عضواً / زياد عيسى  
عضواً / زكريا باسلامة  
عضواً / منال القدسي  
عضواً / احمد الهداني  
عضواً / حاتم الحرازي  
عضواً / نصر المنتصر

### اللجنة العلمية

- رئيساً / محمد اليرباني  
نائباً / فارس الهجامي  
عضواً / قاسم النظاري  
عضواً / عبدالفتاح التام  
عضواً / منيره الفائق  
عضواً / محمد شمس الدين  
عضواً / احمد الهارب  
عضواً / منيره شاهر  
عضواً / نورا نورالدين  
عضواً / فكري النائب  
عضواً / خالد النزلي  
عضواً / نيبيل طارش  
عضواً / عدنان الأثوري  
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 / علي الجدره  
عضواً / عبدالله معصار  
عضواً / زكريا باسلامه  
عضواً / خديجة الهجري  
عضواً / حسين الشيخ  
عضواً / فؤاد العباسي  
عضواً / خالدون الخالدي  
عضواً / جمال الكزوم  
عضواً / وثاب السلفي  
عضواً / عبدالرحمن البحيري  
عضواً / علي السلطان  
عضواً / معاذ معزب  
عضواً / علي شملان  
عضواً / عهود العودي  
عضواً / ازهار عبدالغني

### لجنة العلاقات العامة

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

### اجنة المراجعة المنهجية واللغوية

- د/ فضل شجاع الدين  
- د/ فارس مهدي  
- د/ منيرة شاهر  
- د/ حورية الصبري  
- د/ غمدان الطاهش

### لجنة السكرتارية

- رئيساً / الهام فاضل  
عضواً / هيبه العنسي  
عضواً / خديجة الهجري  
عضواً / امينة الاكحلي  
عضواً / عبدالرحمن الريمي  
عضواً / أفنان الجعدي  
عضواً / بلقيس الجبلي

### اللجنة الطلابية

- د/ صالح الوشاح رئيساً  
د/ محمد القدسي نائباً  
د/ صفوان الشماعي عضواً  
د/ تيسير عبده شمسان عضواً  
د/ طيف شمس الدين عضواً  
د/ وديع الحسني عضواً

- د/ عبدالله ثابت  
- د/ عبدالله اليرباني  
- أ/ الهام فاضل  
- أ/ ليلى الصراري  
- د/ أحمد الحبابي  
- د/ بشير الناهي

# 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



## أهداف المؤتمر

- عرض ومناقشة بحوث التخرج لطلاب الدفعة الرابعة وتقييمها علمياً وفق المعايير الأكاديمية المعتمدة.
- تعزيز مهارات البحث العلمي لدى الطلبة من خلال مناقشة منهجيات البحث، وتحليل النتائج، وصياغة التوصيات المبنية على الأدلة.
- ربط مخرجات التعليم الطبي باحتياجات المجتمع الصحي عبر تشجيع البحوث التطبيقية التي تعالج المشكلات الصحية الواقعية.
- ترسيخ ثقافة الجودة والاعتماد الأكاديمي من خلال الالتزام بمعايير إعداد البحوث والتقييم الموضوعي لها.
- تنمية مهارات العرض العلمي والنقاش الأكاديمي لدى الطلبة بما يعزز كفاءتهم المهنية المستقبلية.
- تحفيز النشر العلمي والابتكار الطبي وتشجيع البحوث المتميزة للنشر في مجلات علمية محكمة.
- إتاحة منصة علمية للحوار بين أعضاء هيئة التدريس والطلبة والمهتمين بالشأن الطبي لتبادل الخبرات والرؤى البحثية.
- إبراز مستوى الكفاءة العلمية للدفعة الرابعة وإظهار جودة مخرجات البرنامج الأكاديمي لكلية الطب



# Scientific Program

## First Day

Registration 08:30 – 08:00

Session

1

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdul Al fattah AlTam
- Dr. Abdulelah Thabet
- Dr. Abdulfattah Al-Siadi
- Dr. Ahmed Ateik
- Dr. Anwer Alarhabi
- Dr. Faris Aihajami
- Dr. Khaled Al-Nozaili
- Dr. Khalid Swailem
- Dr. Mohammed Al-Saifi
- Dr. Mohmed Shams Eldin
- Dr. Mujahead Measar
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Noofel Alshhab
- Dr. Waheeb Al-Kubati

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	S1	Presentation and Outcomes of Penetrating Chest Trauma in General Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2021-2024.	Dr. Faris Aihajami	8:30-8:45
			Dr.Abdulelah Thabet	
2	S2	Incidence And Factors Associated With Bile Duct Injuries Among Patient Undergoing Cholecystectomy At Hospital In Sana'a City, Yemen	Dr. Ahmed Ateik	8:45-9:00
			Dr.Abdulelah Thabet	
3	N1	Perceived Neuropsychological Impact of Examination Stress among Medical Students at 21 September University, Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr.Anwer Alarhabi	9:00-9:15
			Dr.Muneera Shaher	
4	B1	Clinical Pattern and Outcomes of Open Leg Fractures: Retrospective Study in Sana'a, Yemen	Dr. Khalid Swailem	9:15-9:30
			Dr. Mohammed Al-Saifi	
			Dr.Muneera Shaher	

Session

2

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdulrahman Al-harazi
- Dr. Amat Alkarem Al-hori
- Dr. Doaa Shohait
- Dr. Eman Al-sharee
- Dr. Moneerah Al-Faiq
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Yulia Alsharafi

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	G1	Incidence of Primary Cesarean Section Among the Pregnant Women Delivered in Al-Jumhuri Teaching Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024.	Dr. Moneerah Al-Faiq	9:30-9:45
			Dr.Muneera Shaher	

# Scientific Program

## First Day

Session

3

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdulelah Thabet
- Dr. Adel Hassan
- Dr. Ali Hassan Alashwal
- Dr. Hisham Alakhlee
- Dr. Mohammed Al-Eryani.
- Dr. Nabil Abdulghani Taresh

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	O1	Patterns of Eye Injuries Among Patients Attending Al-Thawra, Al-Gomhori and Magrabi Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen done during January to August 2025	Dr.Mohammed Aljabal	9:45-10:00
			Dr.Abdulelah Thabet	
2	O2	Assessment of Undergraduate Ophthalmology Training and Its Effect on Medical Students Competence in Sana'a, City, Yemen	Dr. Hisham Alakhlee	10:00-10:15
			Dr.Abdulelah Thabet	

Session

4

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	Patient Satisfaction with Information Provided by Otorhinolaryngology Surgeons Pre- and Post-Surgeries, Sana'a City, Yemen	Dr. Salwa'a Al-Hammadi	10:15-10:30
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	

Breakfast 15 min 10:30 – 10:45

# Scientific Program

## First Day

Session

5

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdolkarem Obadi
- Dr. Ahmed Alhareb
- Dr. Akram Al-Haj
- Dr. Asma'a Al-Henhena
- Dr. Muneera Shaher

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	M1	Logical and Clinical Profile of Patients Admitted with upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding at Gastroenterology center Republican Teaching Hospital Yemen	Dr. Ahmed Alhareb	10:45-11:00
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	
2	M2	Effectiveness of A Cholera Awareness Intervention on Knowledge and Preventive Practices among Medical Students: A Quasi - Experimental Study	Dr. Asma'a Al-Henhena	11:00-11:15
			Dr. Abdolkarem Obadi	

Session

6

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdulkhaleq Sallam
- Dr. Ahmed ALhababi
- Dr. Halha A. AL-Khrbish
- Dr. Lamyaa Hajar
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Najla Al-Sonboli
- Dr. Nora Noraldeen

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	P1	Vaccine Hesitancy from Parents in Sana'a, City Yemen.	Dr. Nora Noraldeen	11:15 - 11:30
			Dr. Ahmed ALhababi	
2	P2	Proposal of Comparative Study on MUAC and WHZ in Identifying Severe Acute Malnutrition in Children Aged 6 -59 Months in Kuwait hospital –Palestine hospital	Dr. Lamyaa Hajar	11:30- 11:45
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	

# Scientific Program

## First Day

Session

7

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdolkarem Obadi.
- Dr. Ghumdan Al-Tahesh
- Dr. Kassem Alnadhri
- Dr. Maher ALMuriesh
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Muneera Shaher.
- Dr. Mutaia Abuarij
- Dr. Nojood ALBaadani

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	D1	Association between Chronic Urticaria and Helicobacter Pylori Infection among Patient Attending Major Hospitals in Sana'a-2025: Case-Control Study	Dr. Mutaia Abuarij	11:45 – 12:00
			Dr. Abdolkarem Obadi	
2	D2	Prevalence of Low Hemoglobin level Among Children Under 15 Years with Atopic Dermatitis Attending Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr. Nojood ALBaadani	12:00– 12:15
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	

Session

8

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Ahmed ALhababi
- Dr. Ali Al-Akwaa
- Dr. BasheerAL Nabehi
- Dr. Fekry Al- naib
- Dr. Khalid Al-Dar
- Dr. Nabil Noman
- Dr. Omar Alkharasani

N	Group	Research Title	supervisor	Time
1	Ps1	Stigma Towards Mental Illness among Medical Students at Universities, Sana'a City, Yemen.	Dr. Fekry Al- Naib	12:1`5- 12:30
			Dr. Ahmed ALhababi	
2	Ps2	Risk Factors of Schizophrenia among Admitted Patients in Al-Amal Psychiatric Hospital, Sana'a city, Yemen (2023).	Dr. Omar Alkharasani	12:30- 12:45
			Dr. Ahmed ALhababi	

# Scientific Program

## First Day

Session

9

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdulqader Al-Falahi
- Dr. Ahmed ALhababi
- Dr. Ahmed Mubark
- Dr. Amal Bafaqih
- Dr. Bushra Al-sharee
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr. Saba'a Amer
- Dr. Saif Al-Dofri

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	R1	Knowledge Attitudes and Practice Of Radiologists in Yemen About Artificial Intelligence Application in Radiology	Dr. Saba'a Amer	12:45-1:00
			Dr. Ahmed Mubark	
2	R2	Perceptions of Radiologists Regarding Diagnostic Errors in Radiological Practice in Sana'a, Yemen, 2025.	Dr. Bushra Al-sharee	1:00-1:15
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	

Session

10

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Adnan ALAthwari
- Dr. Ahlam alsuwaidi
- Dr. Ahmed Mubark
- Dr. Fadl Shouga Al-den
- Dr. Muneera Shaher

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	A1	Readiness of Yemeni Anesthesiologists to Adopt Artificial Intelligence Applications	Dr. Adnan ALAthwari	1:15-1:30
			Dr. Ahlam alsuwaidi	
			Dr. Muneera Shaher	

Session

11

Chairmen ( Alphabetical order ):

- Dr. Abdolkarem Obadi
- Dr. Ahmed Al Shahethi
- Dr. Ahmed ALhababi
- Dr. fares mahdi
- Dr. Muneera Shaher
- Dr: Basheer AL-Nabehi

N	Group	Research Title	Supervisor	Time
1	C1	prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among Primary School Children in Sana'a City, Yemen, 2025	Dr. Muneera Shaher	1:30-1:45
2	C2	Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Medical Students Regarding Standard Infection Control Precautions in Hospitals During Clinical Training: A Call for Educational Intervention -Sana'a-2025	Dr . Horia ALSabri	1:45-2:00
			Dr. Abdolkarem Obadi	

# Patient Satisfaction with Information Provided by Otorhinolaryngology Surgeons Pre- and Post Surgeries, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Patient satisfaction with perioperative information reflects on the quality of surgeon–patient communication. This study assessed satisfaction with information provided by ENT surgeons before and after surgery in Sana'a City, Yemen.

**Methods:** An analytical cross-sectional design was conducted on paired pre- and post-operative patient-reported measures included 288 patients undergoing ENT surgery in public hospitals. Satisfaction with pre-operative (9 items) and post operative (8 items) information was measured on a 5-point Likert scale; nonparametric tests and Spearman correlation were used.

**Results:** Satisfaction was generally high. Before surgery, the diagnosis explanation scored highest, while written materials scored lowest. After surgery, self-care instructions scored highest, whereas information relating to complications and recovery expectations was lower. Overall change was minimal (median change = 0); 52.1% reported no change, and 47.6% reported a decline. Change differed by hospital ( $p = 0.037$ ; Al Thawra vs Al Kuwait  $p_{adj} = 0.035$ ) but not by age, gender, or education. Overall satisfaction correlated with pre- ( $r_s = 0.465$ ) and post-operative scores ( $r_s = 0.505$ ) ( $p < 0.001$ )

**Conclusions:** ENT patients reported high satisfaction with perioperative information, but there are gaps that remain in written materials and counseling on recovery and complications; standardizing communication across hospitals is recommended.

**Keywords:** Patient Satisfaction; ENT; Perioperative Information; Communication; Surgery; Sana'a; Yemen

## Researchers

- Abdultawab Alhawshabi
- Abdulmajid Khateeb
- Anhar Al-Dhahiani
- Bushra Naji
- Abdullah Qariah
- Abdulrhman Mohammed
- Mohammed Holaiqah
- Rania Al-Muntaser
- Osama AL-Helou
- Zaidah Khaled

## Supervised by

- Dr. Salwa AL-Hammadi
- Dr. Muneera Jabbar

# An Analysis of Eye Injury Patterns Among Outpatients at Maghribi, Al Gomhori, and Al Thawra Hospitals in Sana'a City

This study analyzes the epidemiological patterns, clinical characteristics, and primary causes of ocular injuries among outpatients attending three major referral hospitals in Sana'a, Yemen (Al-Thawra, Al-Gomhori, and Magrabi). A prospective cross-sectional design was employed, with data collected from 715 consecutively sampled patients presenting with acute ocular trauma.

Findings reveal a significant male predominance (ratio 3.5:1), with a mean patient age of 20.15 years ( $\pm 14.2$  SD), indicating a disproportionate impact on young males of working and student age. The leading causes of injury were domestic accidents (32%) and community violence (28.8%), reflecting a "civilian epidemic" driven by non-conflict-related mechanisms. Injury severity was high, with 35.2% being penetrating injuries and 44.9% classified as severe. Risk factors for bilateral injuries were linked to high-energy mechanisms. Analysis showed a statistically significant association between gender and cause of injury, with males more affected by assault and occupational hazards, and females more affected by domestic accidents. A notable age-dependent risk transition was observed, shifting from domestic to community environments as age increased.

The study concludes that eye injuries in Sana'a constitute a major public health burden, concentrated among youth and strongly associated with poverty and lack of safety enforcement. Recommendations include national awareness campaigns, enforcement of safety legislation, strengthening of local triage systems, establishment of a national trauma registry, and community-based safety education through schools and religious institutions. Limitations include hospital-based sampling, incomplete records, and geographic restriction to Sana'a City.

## Researchers

- Abdualaelah Al-Balbaol
- Sarah Al-Selwi
- Abdullah Al-Zerari
- Tayseer Shamsan
- Ghada Al-Ozair
- Sabah Abuasba
- Abdulhafedh Al-Ansi
- Abdulrazag Salah
- Khadija Al-Haddi.
- Dalal Abuasba

## Supervised by

- Dr. Mohammed Al-Jabal
- Dr. Abdualaelah Thabit

# Incidence and Factors Associated with Bile Duct Injury among Patients Undergoing Cholecystectomy at Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Bile duct injury (BDI) remains one of the most serious complications of cholecystectomy, associated with significant morbidity, prolonged hospitalization, and long-term biliary complications. Despite advances in surgical techniques, limited evidence exists regarding the incidence, determinants, and outcomes of BDI in low-resource settings, particularly in Yemen.

**Aim:** This study aimed to determine the incidence of BDI and identify factors associated with BDI among patients undergoing cholecystectomy in hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.

**Methodology:** A hospital-based retrospective analytical study was conducted among 1,606 patients who underwent cholecystectomy in three hospitals in Sana'a City between 2023 and 2024. Sociodemographic, clinical, operative, and postoperative data were extracted from medical records. BDI incidence was calculated, and injury characteristics, diagnostic approaches, management strategies, and outcomes were described by frequency, percentage, and mean±SD. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to identify factors independently associated with BDI, with adjusted odds ratios (aORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) reported.

**Results:** The overall incidence of BDI was 1.8% (29/1,606). Most injuries involved the main bile duct (82.8%) and were detected postoperatively (72.4%), predominantly within three weeks of surgery. Mechanical injury was the most common mechanism (51.7%). Endoscopic and surgical interventions were frequently required, with ERCP (41.4%) and Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy (34.5%) being the main definitive treatments. Postoperative biliary leakage (62.1%) and obstructive jaundice (51.7%) were the most common complications. Multivariable analysis identified several factors statistically associated with BDI: treatment at Yemen German Hospital (aOR = 7.01, 95% CI: 1.80–27.26), conversion from laparoscopic to open cholecystectomy, and use of bailout procedures, particularly subtotal cholecystectomy (aOR = 22.96, 95% CI: 4.93–106.95). Age, sex, comorbidities, and surgical urgency showed no statistically significant association after adjustment.

**Conclusion:** BDI following cholecystectomy in Sana'a City occurs at rates exceeding international benchmarks, with substantial postoperative morbidity and need for complex interventions. Several institutional and operative factors showed statistically significant associations with BDI; however, causality cannot be inferred due to the retrospective design. These findings highlight the need for standardized surgical protocols, enhanced intraoperative decision-making, and structured postoperative surveillance to reduce the burden and long-term consequences of BDIs in resource-limited settings.

**Keywords:** Bile duct injury; Cholecystectomy; Laparoscopic surgery; Surgical complications; Factors associated; Yemen.

## Researchers

- Abdullah AL-Qubati
- Abdullah Salman
- Adnan Rizq
- Ayman Talha
- Ismail AL-Rasmi
- Mohammed Muslih
- Mohammed AL-Murtada
- Musab AL-Hanash
- Odai AL-Ahnomi
- Salah AL-Nusairi
- Saleh AL-Weshah

## Supervised by

- Dr. Ahmed Ateik
- Dr. Abdulelah Thabet

# Risk Factors of Schizophrenia among Admitted Patients in Al-Amal Psychiatric Hospital, Sana'a city, Yemen 2023

**Background:** Schizophrenia is a severe and chronic psychiatric disorder with a complex and multifactorial etiology involving genetic, biological, psychosocial, and environmental factors. In conflict-affected countries such as Yemen, prolonged exposure to war-related stressors, displacement, poverty, and limited access to mental health services may alter the traditional risk profile of schizophrenia. Despite this, empirical evidence from Yemen remains limited.

**Objectives:** To identify and analyze the socio-demographic, socioeconomic, clinical, behavioral, genetic, and war-related risk factors associated with schizophrenia among hospitalized patients at Al-Amal Psychiatric Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen.

**Methods:** A hospital-based analytical cross-sectional study was conducted at Al-Amal Psychiatric Hospital, Sana'a, during 2023. The study included 350 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, selected from a total hospital population of approximately 3000 psychiatric admissions, a sample of 350 patients was selected. Diagnoses were verified by psychiatrists based on DSM-5 or ICD-11 criteria. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and patients' medical records. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, while chi-square tests and logistic regression analyses were applied to assess associations between schizophrenia-related outcomes and potential risk factors. Statistical significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** The majority of patients were male, predominantly aged 20–39 years, and most resided in urban areas. Low income and unstable housing were common socioeconomic characteristics. Clinically, positive psychotic symptoms were highly prevalent at admission. Statistically significant associations were observed between schizophrenia-related severity and several risk factors, including substance use—notably cannabis use, khat chewing, and cigarette smoking—family history of schizophrenia, and childhood trauma. War-related exposures such as direct exposure to bombing, forced displacement, and difficulty accessing healthcare due to conflict-related barriers were also prominent among patients. More than half of the patients achieved clinical remission following treatment; however, a considerable proportion developed psychiatric or treatment-related complications during hospitalization.

**Conclusion:** Schizophrenia among hospitalized patients in Sana'a is strongly associated with a combination of substance use behaviors, genetic vulnerability, adverse childhood experiences, socioeconomic hardship, and prolonged exposure to armed conflict. These findings underscore the critical need for integrated, trauma-informed, and socially responsive mental health services in Yemen, particularly in settings affected by ongoing conflict.

**Keywords:** Schizophrenia; Risk factors; War-related trauma; Substance use; Yemen; Conflict psychiatry

## Researchers

- Abdulaziz Alsubaihi
- Abdulrahman Alkhaiwani
- Hashem Abdullateef
- Ibrahim Al-Junaid
- Ibrahim Alfaqih
- Mabrouk Altaibi
- Mohammed Muqaddar
- Mohammed Al rumaim
- Murtada Al srori
- Osama Omirah

## Supervised by

- Dr. Amar Al-Kharsani
- Dr. Ahmed Al-Hababi

# Assessment of Undergraduate Ophthalmology Training and Its Effect on Medical Students Competence in Sanaa, City, Yemen

**Background:** Ophthalmology is a crucial component of primary health care, yet medical graduates worldwide often lack confidence in managing eye conditions. In Yemen, the quality of undergraduate training is further challenged by resource constraints and ongoing conflict

**Objective:** This study aimed to evaluate the impact of undergraduate ophthalmology education on the medical competence of students in Sana'a, specifically assessing the gap between theoretical knowledge, diagnostic capabilities, and therapeutic skills.

**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 310 clinical-year medical students and interns in Sana'a City. Data was collected using a validated structured questionnaire. Sample size was determined using Cochran's formula, and data was analyzed using SPSS to perform descriptive statistics, Chi-square tests, and T-tests.

**Results:** Participants demonstrated a high level of theoretical knowledge, particularly in anatomy (Mean=3.78) and diagnosing common conditions like conjunctivitis (Mean=3.85). However, significant disparity was found in clinical applications. Clinical skills scored significantly lower than theoretical knowledge ( $p < 0.0001$ ), with critical deficiencies in procedural skills such as foreign body removal (Mean=2.19). Scenario analysis revealed that while 59.4% correctly diagnosed Acute Glaucoma, only 36.1% could identify the correct pharmacological management. Most alarmingly, 99.4% of participants failed to advise specific ophthalmology referrals for Diabetic Retinopathy. The study also found that the security situation ( $p = 0.033$ ) and university resource availability ( $p = 0.032$ ) significantly impacted diagnostic preparedness.

**Conclusion:** Medical students in Sana'a possess a solid theoretical foundation but lack the practical skills and management protocols required for safe independent practice. The curriculum is currently effective for "knowing" but ineffective for "doing." There is an urgent need to transition to a Competency-Based Medical Education (CBME) model, emphasizing mandatory clinical logbooks, standardized referral protocols, and simulation training to bridge the theory-practice gap.

**Keywords:** Medical Education, Ophthalmology, Clinical Competency, Yemen, Undergraduate Training, Primary Eye Care.

## Researchers

- Taha Alfutahi
- Haifa Al-Ameri
- Abeer Ahmed
- Ishraq Alhusaini
- Hanin Ata'a
- Nasser Mahdi
- Amaal Haimed
- Amal Albukair
- Shaima Hazam
- Soha Al-Taib

## Supervised by

- Dr. Hisham Alakhlee
- Dr. Abdulelah Thabet

# Incidence of Primary Cesarean Section Among the Pregnant Women Delivered in Al-Jumhori Teaching Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024

**Background:** Caesarean section (CS) is a life-saving obstetric intervention when medically indicated; however, the global increase in caesarean section rates—particularly in primary caesarean sections—has become a major public health concern. Primary caesarean section is the main determinant of repeat caesarean deliveries in subsequent pregnancies and contributes significantly to maternal and neonatal morbidity. In Yemen, there is a scarcity of local data regarding the incidence and determinants of primary caesarean section, especially in tertiary referral hospitals.

**Aim of the Study:** To determine the incidence of primary caesarean section among pregnant women who delivered at Al-Jumhori Teaching Hospital in Sana'a City, Yemen, and to identify associated sociodemographic, obstetric, fetal, and maternal factors.

**Methods:** A descriptive analytical cross-sectional study was conducted at Al-Jumhori Teaching Hospital over a one-year period (from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024). A total of 300 medical records of women who underwent primary caesarean section were selected using simple random sampling from a total of 1,366 recorded cases. Data were collected retrospectively from hospital records using a structured data collection form. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 26. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, and chi-square tests were applied to assess associations between variables, with a p-value < 0.05 considered statistically significant.

**Results:** The incidence of primary caesarean section was 41.4% (1,366 primary CS out of 3,300 total deliveries). Most women were aged 19–27 years (57.3%), with a mean age of  $26.1 \pm 5.8$  years, and the majority resided in rural areas (55.7%). Obstetric factors were the leading indications for primary caesarean section, with non-progression of labour accounting for 46.0% of cases, followed by amniotic fluid leakage (32.3%). Fetal factors contributed substantially, particularly malpresentation (25.0%) and fetal distress (20.0%). Maternal medical conditions constituted a smaller proportion of indications, mainly contracted pelvis (8.7%) and hypertensive disorders, including preeclampsia (4.3%). No statistically significant association was observed between maternal age or residence and most obstetric or maternal indications for primary caesarean section ( $p > 0.05$ ). However, fetal status showed a statistically significant association with maternal age ( $p = 0.016$ ) and fetal number ( $p = 0.004$ ), and maternal status was significantly associated with a history of fetal loss ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** The incidence of primary caesarean section at Al-Jumhori Teaching Hospital is high and is predominantly driven by obstetric and fetal factors, especially non-progression of labour, fetal distress, and malpresentation. These findings suggest that clinical and healthcare system factors, rather than patient demographics, are key determinants in this tertiary referral setting. Strengthening evidence-based intrapartum labour management, improving fetal monitoring practices, enhancing the quality of antenatal care, providing continuous training for healthcare providers, and improving medical record-keeping systems are recommended to reduce unnecessary primary caesarean sections and improve maternal and neonatal outcomes in Yemen.

## Researchers

- Hatem Al-Ghanami
- Hamadi Qasim
- Marwan Al-Qadi
- Osama Al-Asahab
- Moaz Al-Maziqer
- Aeyth AL-hadad
- Mohammed Al-Zaghfi
- Ayed Khaled Al-Haddad
- Mohammed Ahmed
- Ahmed Al-Azzi
- Ahmed Al-Shami

## Supervised by

- Prof. Muneera Shafer
- Prof. Dr. Muneera Al-Faiq

# Perceptions of Radiologists Regarding Diagnostic Errors in Radiological Practice in Sana'a, Yemen, 2025

**Introduction:** Diagnostic errors in radiology represent a significant challenge to patient safety and healthcare quality, with error rates estimated between 3-5% in daily practice. These errors, stemming from perceptual and cognitive factors, are influenced by systemic issues within the work environment. This study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of self-reported diagnostic errors and their associated factors among radiologists in Sana'a, Yemen, a resource-constrained setting where such data is scarce.

**Objective:** The primary objective of this study was to determine the perceptions of radiologists regarding diagnostic errors and to identify the cognitive, work environment-related, and individual factors associated with these errors in radiological practice in Sana'a, Yemen.

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among 149 radiologists in Sana'a. Data were collected using a structured, five-section questionnaire adapted from previous studies and validated for the local context. The questionnaire assessed demographics, cognitive and perceptual errors, work environment impact, quality assurance adherence, and individual cognitive biases using a 5-point Likert scale. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 27, employing descriptive statistics, ANOVA, t-tests, Pearson correlation, and Chi-Square tests. The overall reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.79.

**Results:** The study population was predominantly composed of residents (45.0%) working in Sana'a (81.9%). A high level of self-awareness regarding errors was found, with a substantial majority (74.5%) acknowledging they 'sometimes' miss small or low-contrast lesions. Work environment factors were identified as highly impactful, with an overwhelming consensus that image quality (69.1% 'always') and fatigue (92% 'always' or 'often') affect diagnostic accuracy. A strong, statistically significant positive correlation was found between the perceived impact of the work environment and the frequency of cognitive/perceptual errors ( $r = 0.50, p < .001$ ). Notably, no statistically significant differences in error perception were found across different levels of experience or between workplace locations ( $p > .05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Diagnostic errors are a widely acknowledged, multifaceted problem among radiologists in Sana'a, driven primarily by systemic issues within the work environment rather than individual incompetence. The uniformity of challenges across all experience levels suggests that systemic interventions such as optimizing workload, enforcing quality assurance protocols, and providing training on cognitive biases are paramount to enhancing diagnostic accuracy and patient safety in Yemen's radiological practice.

## Researchers

- Yaseen Mahdi
- Ebtakar Seba'an
- Waheeb Ali
- Azhar Qtop
- Waleed Al-asbahi
- Ebtsam Al-Ashwali
- Mohammed Gayash
- Safwa Al-Mekhlafi
- Waheeb Ghader

## Supervised by

- Dr. Bushra Alsharei
- Prof. Dr. Muneera Shaher

# Clinical Pattern and Outcomes of Open Leg Fractures: Retrospective Study in Sana'a, Yemen

**Background:** Open leg fractures represent significant clinical challenges with high complication risks such as infection, non-union, and long-term disability. This study aimed to evaluate the demographic characteristics, injury patterns, management strategies, and clinical outcomes of open leg fractures treated in major hospitals in Sana'a, Yemen.

**Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted on 139 patients treated for open leg fractures at major hospitals in Sana'a between Jan 2024 and Oct 2025, then we were calling by phone for all patients to evaluating outcome according to questionnaires sheet. Data on demographics, injury characteristics, treatment modalities, complications, and functional outcomes were analyzed. Associations between clinical variables and outcomes were assessed using Chi-square tests and one-way ANOVA, with statistical significance set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** The majority were young males injured mainly by road traffic accidents or gunshot wounds. Grade II fractures were most frequent followed by Grade III. Average time to hospital admission was 6.5 hours, with external fixation as the commonest surgical method. The overall complication rate was 35.2%, with delayed union (12.2%) being the most frequent complication, followed by soft-tissue infection (8.6%), superficial infection (7.9%), nonunion (7.9%), and osteomyelitis (7.2%). Complication rates were significantly associated with higher Gustilo–Anderson grades ( $p = 0.047$ ), delayed hospital admission ( $p = 0.031$ ), delayed initial treatment ( $p = 0.048$ ), and vascular intervention ( $p = 0.047$ ). A significant association was also observed between the type of surgical management and time to union ( $p = 0.022$ ). 64.0% of patients reported no limitations in daily activities.

**Conclusion:** Open leg fractures in Yemen present significant management challenges. Early treatment and appropriate surgical intervention are critical to improving outcomes. The findings underscore the high burden of complications, particularly infection and non-union, which correlate strongly with the severity of injury classified by Gustilo-Anderson grades and treatment delays.

**Keywords:** Open leg fractures, Gustilo-Anderson classification, Treatment Timing, Complications, Yemen, Retrospective Study

## Researchers

- Safwan Alshamahi
- Derhem Obaid.
- Hesham Albaddi
- Ali Aref Banafea
- Mona Al-Azzani.
- Afraa Al-Mareh.
- Sondos Al-Ameri.
- Abdullah Malhi.
- Mogahed Al-Waqedi.

## Supervised by

- Prof. Khaled Swailem
- Prof. Muneera Abdul Jabbar

# Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Radiologists in Yemen About Artificial Intelligence Application in Radiology

**Background:** Artificial intelligence [AI] is a transformative force in healthcare, particularly in radiology, where it enhances diagnostic accuracy and workflow efficiency by leveraging machine learning to analyze medical images.

**Objective:** This study aims to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices [KAP] of radiologists in Yemen concerning the application of AI, to identify barriers and facilitators to its adoption.

**Methodology:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 105 radiologists working in governmental and private hospitals in Yemen. Data on demographics, knowledge, attitudes, and practices were collected using a structured electronic questionnaire. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent t-tests, and Chi-square tests.

**Results:** The findings revealed a high mean score for attitude [ $2.89 \pm 0.52$ ], indicating a predominantly optimistic view towards AI. A majority supported including AI in medical school curricula [59.0%] and believed it would improve diagnostic quality [77.1%]. Knowledge was moderate [mean score  $2.50 \pm 0.48$ ], characterized by general awareness but a significant deficit in technical and ethical understanding; 86.7% reported limited knowledge of different AI techniques. In stark contrast, the mean practice score was extremely low [ $1.83 \pm 0.66$ ], with 84.8% of participants having never received formal AI training and 58.1% never having used AI software. No statistically significant differences in KAP scores were found based on gender or professional level.

**Conclusion:** The study identifies a critical paradox within the Yemeni radiology community: a high degree of psychological readiness and positive attitudes toward AI that is completely disconnected from the near-total absence of its practical application. This significant “attitude–practice gap” is driven by a systemic failure in the healthcare and educational infrastructure, most notably a profound lack of structured training. The findings underscore an urgent need for targeted educational programs, curriculum modernization, and strategic investment in IT infrastructure to bridge this gap and facilitate the responsible integration of AI into Yemeni healthcare.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Radiology, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices [KAP], Yemen, Medical Imaging, Technology Adoption.

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# Stigma Towards Mental Illness among Medical Students at Universities, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Mental health stigma among medical students can negatively influence professional attitudes and reduce willingness to seek psychological help. Evidence from Yemen remains limited, particularly regarding how stigma and attitudes relate to help-seeking barriers.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 636 medical students from four universities in Sana'a City. Participants completed measures of stigma toward mental illness (MICA-2), attitudes as future healthcare providers (OMS-HC), and barriers to seeking mental health help. Internal consistency was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha. Pearson correlations and hierarchical linear regression were used to examine associations and predictors of help-seeking barriers.

**Results:** MICA-2 showed acceptable reliability ( $\alpha = 0.73$ ), OMS-HC showed good reliability ( $\alpha = 0.77$ ), and the barriers scale had good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.79$ ). Mean scores reflected moderate stigma ( $42.37 \pm 6.34$ ), attitudes ( $2.82 \pm 0.48$ ), and help-seeking barriers ( $2.90 \pm 0.70$ ). Stigma correlated with attitudes ( $r = 0.53$ ) and barriers ( $r = 0.40$ ), and attitudes correlated with barriers ( $r = 0.54$ ) (all  $p < 0.001$ ). In hierarchical regression, demographics/exposure explained little variance ( $R^2 = 0.015$ ), while adding stigma and attitudes increased explained variance to  $R^2 = 0.317$  ( $\Delta R^2 = 0.302$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ). Both stigma ( $\beta = 0.166$ ) and attitudes ( $\beta = 0.459$ ) independently predicted barriers, with attitudes as the strongest predictor.

**Conclusions:** Medical students in Sana'a City exhibit moderate stigma and help-seeking barriers, driven primarily by professional attitudes rather than demographics. Targeted curricular interventions and confidential support services may reduce barriers and improve help-seeking.

**Keywords:** Mental Illness Stigma, Medical Students, Help-Seeking Barrier, Sana'a City

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# Aetiological and Clinical Profile of Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding Admissions at Republican Teaching Hospital, Sana'a -Yemen: Prospective Cohort Study.

**Background:** Upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB) is a time-critical emergency with marked geographic variation in etiology and outcomes. Prospective, endoscopy-confirmed data from Yemen remain limited. We aimed to characterize the aetiological and clinical profile of UGIB admissions and to compare variceal versus non-variceal bleeding in a tertiary referral setting in Yemen.

**Methods:** We conducted a prospective hospital-based observational study at the Gastroenterology Center, Republican Teaching Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen (1 January–31 December 2025). Adults ( $\geq 18$  years) admitted with suspected UGIB who underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) during the index admission were consecutively enrolled ( $n=160$ ). Data were collected using a structured case report form capturing demographics, risk exposures, presenting features, laboratory severity thresholds, endoscopic diagnoses and interventions, in-hospital management, and in-hospital outcomes only. Severity was described using the Glasgow–Blatchford Score (GBS) and complete Rockall score for all patients, and Child–Pugh score among patients with chronic liver disease (CLD).

**Results:** The cohort was predominantly male (109/160, 68.1%), and 46.3% were aged  $<40$  years. ICU admission at presentation occurred in 34.4%. Variceal bleeding predominated (140/160, 87.5%) alongside a high prevalence of CLD (135/160, 84.4%). Hematemesis (94.4%) and melena (90.0%) were common; shock was recorded in 31.2%. Severe anemia ( $Hb < 7$  g/dL) occurred in 25.0% and coagulopathy ( $INR \geq 1.8$ ) in 28.1%. In-hospital mortality was 5.6% (9/160), and the most frequent length-of-stay category was 6–10 days (37.5%). In-hospital therapies were widely administered (IV fluids 100.0%, proton pump inhibitor 96.2%, antibiotics 94.4%, vasoactive therapy 71.2%); transfusion was given to 44.4%. Discrimination for in-hospital mortality was modest for GBS (AUC 0.587) and Rockall (AUC 0.575), whereas Child–Pugh showed higher discrimination among CLD patients (AUC 0.798).

**Conclusions:** UGIB admissions in this Yemeni tertiary center were overwhelmingly variceal and closely linked to CLD, with frequent high-acuity presentation yet 5.6% in-hospital mortality. In variceal-predominant settings, routine documentation of hepatic reserve (Child–Pugh) alongside UGIB risk scores may better contextualize short-term risk and support escalation planning.

**Keywords:** upper gastrointestinal bleeding; variceal hemorrhage; chronic liver disease; Child–Pugh; endoscopy; Yemen.

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# Effectiveness of a Cholera Awareness Intervention on Knowledge and Preventive Practices among Medical Students : A Quasi-Experimental Study.

**Background:** Yemen has experienced severe cholera outbreaks, necessitating high levels of epidemic preparedness among future healthcare professionals. While medical students constitute a critical component of the future health workforce, their clinical readiness and preventive practices regarding cholera require assessment and reinforcement in endemic contexts.

**Objective:** This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a structured awareness intervention on cholera-related knowledge and preventive practices among medical students at 21 September University of Medical and Applied Sciences.

**Methods:** A nonequivalent quasi-experimental control study design was employed. The study population consisted of an intervention group (9th batch) and a control group (10th batch). The intervention group included 205 participants at the baseline (pre-test) and 147 participants at the post-test following the implementation of a focused educational module. The control group consisted of 146 students. Data were analyzed using SPSS. Non-parametric tests, including the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test and Kruskal-Wallis H test, were used to assess changes, and Spearman's Rho was utilized to examine correlations.

**Results:** Baseline data indicated knowledge gaps among participants, with 40.1% correctly identifying the bacterial etiology of cholera. Following the intervention, the intervention group showed statistically significant improvements ( $P < 0.001$ ), with correct etiological identification increasing to 98.0% and mastery of knowledge reaching 70.1%. In comparison, the control group did not demonstrate significant changes. Preventive practices also improved significantly in the intervention group, specifically regarding water disinfection (78.2%) and hand hygiene. A positive correlation ( $r = 0.68$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) was found between knowledge scores and practice scores in the post-intervention phase.

**Conclusion:** The structured awareness program resulted in statistically significant improvements in both knowledge and preventive behaviors among medical students compared to the control group. The findings suggest that targeted educational interventions are effective in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, thereby enhancing student preparedness for cholera outbreaks.

**Keywords:** Cholera, Medical Students, Knowledge and Practices, Quasi-experimental, Yemen, Health Education.

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# Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Medical Students Regarding Standard Infection Control Precautions in Hospitals During Clinical Training, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a major patientsafety problem, and adherence to Standard Precautions is essential. Evidence on medical students' KAP during clinical training in Sana'a, Yemen, is limited.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 430 medical students using a structured questionnaire. Knowledge was summarized as correct/incorrect; attitude and practice were measured on 5-point Likert scales.

**Results:** The mean age was  $25.48 \pm 2.30$  years, and 56.3% were male. Only 43.7% reported infection-control-focused clinical training, and 45.3% attended a course/workshop; 40.0% considered training sufficient. HBV vaccination coverage was 69.8% (three doses among vaccinated: 41.3%). Knowledge was high for the HAI definition (92.6%) and device-related transmission (95.3%), but lower for handwashing duration (49.8%), alcohol ineffectiveness against spores (40.5%), and safe needle disposal (48.1%). Attitudes were positive (hand hygiene importance:  $4.88 \pm 0.39$ ; mandatory training:  $4.65 \pm 0.70$ ). Practices were generally good (hand hygiene:  $4.44 \pm 0.84$ ; sharps disposal:  $4.41 \pm 0.96$ ), but weaker for avoiding needle recapping ( $3.48 \pm 1.54$ ) and consistent PPE use ( $3.80 \pm 1.31$ ).

**Conclusions:** Despite positive attitudes and generally good self-reported practices, key gaps remain in practical knowledge, sharps safety, and PPE use, alongside limited training coverage supporting the need for strengthened IPC education during clinical rotations.

**Keywords:** Standard Precautions; Infection Control; Medical Students; KAP; Sana'a, Yemen

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# Prevalence and Associated Factors of Low Hemoglobin Levels Among Children with Atopic Dermatitis in Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen 2024-2025

**Background:** Atopic Dermatitis (AD) is a common chronic inflammatory skin disease in children, often associated with systemic co-morbidities. Anemia is a major public health concern in Yemen, with high prevalence rates in the pediatric population. This study aimed to investigate the association between AD and Anemia (Low Hb) in children in Sana'a City, Yemen, and to identify associated socio-demographic and clinical factors.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study conducted on children under 15 years of age in Sana'a City. Data were collected on socio-demographic characteristics, clinical features of AD, history of anemia, and hemoglobin (Hb) levels. Anemia was defined as an Hb value below 9.5 g/dL. Statistical analysis was performed to determine the prevalence of both conditions and the association between them and other variables.

**Results:** A total of 141 children were included in the study. The prevalence of AD symptoms was high, with itching (89.4%), dryness (86.5%), and redness (82.3%) being the most frequent. The study found that 14.2% of the participants had a history of anemia diagnosis, and 9.2% exhibited low Hb levels (<11.5 g/dL). While the overall association between AD and low Hb was not explicitly detailed, a significant finding was the statistically significant association between alopecia areata and anemia ( $p=0.004$ ), with 35.7% of children with alopecia areata having low Hb. Furthermore, children of parents with basic education showed a higher frequency of low Hb (11.8%) compared to those with high education (0.0%).

**Conclusion:** The study highlights a notable co-existence of AD and anemia in the pediatric population of Sana'a City, underscoring a dual burden of disease. The significant association between alopecia areata and anemia suggests a systemic inflammatory or nutritional vulnerability in children with immune-mediated dermatological conditions. These findings emphasize the critical need for routine screening for anemia and nutritional deficiencies in children with AD to ensure comprehensive and effective management.

**Keywords:** Atopic Dermatitis, Anemia, Hemoglobin, Children, Sana'a,

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# Perceived Neuropsychological Impact of Examination Stress among Medical Students at 21 September University, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Examination stress is a prevalent issue among medical students and may adversely affect psychological well-being, neurocognitive function, and academic performance. This study aimed to assess the neuropsychological impact of examination stress among medical students and identify associated factors.

**Methods:** The study explicitly followed the STROBE guidelines to ensure high-quality reporting of observational cross-sectional research was conducted among 408 pre-clinical and clinical medical students. Data on sociodemographic characteristics, psychological stress, neurocognitive and behavioral symptoms, academic impact, examination-related symptoms, and coping strategies were collected. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were used for analysis, with significance set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** Most students reported anxiety before examinations (67.7%), fear of failure (67.9%), and difficulty concentrating (45.6%). Neurocognitive symptoms were common, including mental fatigue after exams (72.6%) and mental exhaustion during studying (68.4%). Examination stress negatively affected exam results in 78.2% of participants and daily task performance in 84.6%. Higher stress levels were significantly associated with female gender, lower CGPA, reduced sleep duration, and employment, alongside studies ( $p < 0.05$ ). Time management was the most frequently reported coping strategy (88.0%).

**Conclusions:** Examination stress imposes a substantial neuropsychological burden on medical students, particularly among vulnerable subgroups. Integrating stress management interventions, academic support, and sleep hygiene programs into medical education is essential to improve student well-being and performance.

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# Presentation and Outcomes of Penetrating Chest Trauma in General Public Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen (2021-2024)

**Background:** Penetrating thoracic trauma represents a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in conflict zones. Yemen has experienced prolonged armed conflict, yet there is a paucity of recent multicenter data describing the evolving patterns of these injuries in the capital city, Sana'a.

**Aim:** To evaluate the epidemiological patterns, clinical presentation, management modalities, and hospital outcomes of patients with penetrating chest trauma admitted to general public hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen, during the period 2021–2024.

**Methodology:** A retrospective, multicenter study was conducted at the Model Police Hospital and Al-Gumhori Teaching Hospital. The study included 200 patients aged 12–60 years with confirmed penetrating chest injuries (gunshot, explosion, or stab wounds). Data were analyzed using SPSS version 26.0. **Results:** The study population was predominantly male (98.0%) with a mean age reflecting a young, economically active demographic (88.5% aged 18–45 years). Gunshot wounds were the leading mechanism of injury (45.0%), followed by explosion/shrapnel injuries (33.0%). More than half of the patients (52.5%) presented with hemodynamic instability (Shock Index  $\geq$  0.9). Tube thoracostomy was the definitive treatment for the vast majority of cases (94.5%), while only 3.5% required major surgical intervention. A statistically significant association was found between the mechanism of injury and hospital length of stay ( $p=0.010$ ), with high-energy injuries (explosions and gunshots) requiring prolonged hospitalization compared to stab wounds. The overall in-hospital mortality rate was 7.5%. **Con**

**clusion:** Penetrating chest trauma in Sana'a is characterized by a high burden of conflict-related high-energy injuries affecting young males. Despite the severity of presentation, tube thoracostomy remains a highly effective life-saving intervention. The significant impact of injury mechanism on hospital stay highlights the resource strain imposed by war-related trauma. Strengthening pre-hospital transport systems is crucial to reduce delays and improve survival. **Key**

**Words:** Penetrating Chest Trauma, Gunshot Wound, Tube Thoracostomy, Yemen, Conflict Medicine

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# Comparative Study on MUAC and WHZ in Identifying Severe Acute Malnutrition in Children Aged 6-59 Months, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** SAM remains a major public health problem and a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five years of age, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings such as Yemen. The World Health Organization recommends MUAC and WHZ as criteria for identifying SAM; however, evidence suggests limited concordance between these two indicators.

**Methods:** A facility-based cross-sectional retrospective study included 244 children aged 6-59 months. SAM was defined as MUAC <115 mm and/or WHZ <-3 (WHO criteria). Agreement between MUAC and WHZ was assessed using Cohen's Kappa, and age-related discordance was tested using chi-square.

**Results:** The prevalence of SAM was 69.3% by MUAC and 72.5% by WHZ. Agreement between MUAC and WHZ was poor (Cohen's Kappa = 0.087,  $p = 0.171$ ), indicating low concordance between the two indicators. Discordance between MUAC and WHZ classifications increased significantly with age ( $\chi^2 = 7.45$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p = 0.024$ ), with the highest level observed among children aged 24-59 months. Further analysis demonstrated significant age-related differences in classification patterns between MUAC and WHZ ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** MUAC and WHZ identify different children with severe acute malnutrition, showing poor agreement and age-based discordance. Relying on only one indicator can misclassify or exclude vulnerable kids from treatment. Findings support using both MUAC and WHZ together to better detect SAM in humanitarian and resource-limited settings.

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# Readiness of Yemeni Anesthesiologists to Adopt Artificial Intelligence Applications, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly expanding in anesthesiology through predictive monitoring, clinical decision support, and personalized perioperative care. However, its safe implementation depends on clinicians' knowledge, attitudes, and readiness, especially in low-resource settings such as Yemen. This study assessed the readiness of Yemeni anesthesiologists in Sana'a City to adopt AI applications in daily practice.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study in Sana'a City, Yemen, from March 1 to August 30, 2025. A structured questionnaire assessed participants' socio - demographics, AI knowledge and exposure, attitudes, readiness, barriers, and motivators. Data analysis included descriptive statistics, univariate attitude comparisons, and binary logistic regression to identify predictors of readiness.

**Results:** Results: A total of 131 anesthesiologists participated. Most reported average (41.22%) or poor (27.48%) AI knowledge, and 59.54% had not attended AI- related educational activities. Nevertheless, attitudes were generally positive: 64.12% believed AI could improve patient safety and 66.42% expected improved efficiency. Overall, 55.72% were ready or very ready to use AI in daily practice. The most common barriers were insufficient staff training (67.69%) and lack of trust in AI accuracy (60.77%), while key motivators included adequate training (77.10%) and improved infrastructure (60.31%). Higher AI knowledge and more positive attitudes were significant predictors of readiness.

**Conclusions:** Yemeni anesthesiologists in Sana'a showed moderate readiness and positive attitudes toward AI despite limited formal training, highlighting the need for targeted education and system support for effective adoption.

**Keywords:** AI; Anesthesiology; Readiness; Attitudes; Knowledge; Sana'a City; Yemen

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# Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Medical Students Regarding Standard Infection Control Precautions in Hospitals During Clinical Training, Sana'a City, Yemen

**Background:** Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are a major patient safety problem, and adherence to Standard Precautions is essential. Evidence on medical students' KAP during clinical training in Sana'a, Yemen, is limited.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 430 medical students using a structured questionnaire. Knowledge was summarized as correct/incorrect; attitude and practice were measured on 5-point Likert scales.

**Results:** The mean age was  $25.48 \pm 2.30$  years, and 56.3% were male. Only 43.7% reported infection-control-focused clinical training, and 45.3% attended a course/workshop; 40.0% considered training sufficient. HBV vaccination coverage was 69.8% (three doses among vaccinated: 41.3%). Knowledge was high for the HAI definition (92.6%) and device-related transmission (95.3%), but lower for handwashing duration (49.8%), alcohol ineffectiveness against spores (40.5%), and safe needle disposal (48.1%). Attitudes were positive (hand hygiene importance:  $4.88 \pm 0.39$ ; mandatory training:  $4.65 \pm 0.70$ ). Practices were generally good (hand hygiene:  $4.44 \pm 0.84$ ; sharps disposal:  $4.41 \pm 0.96$ ), but weaker for avoiding needle recapping ( $3.48 \pm 1.54$ ) and consistent PPE use ( $3.80 \pm 1.31$ ).

**Conclusions:** Despite positive attitudes and generally good self-reported practices, key gaps remain in practical knowledge, sharps safety, and PPE use, alongside limited training coverage supporting the need for strengthened IPC education during clinical rotations.

**Keywords:** Standard Precautions; Infection Control; Medical Students; KAP; Sana'a, Yemen

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# Association between chronic urticaria and *Helicobacter pylori* infection among patients attending major hospitals in Sana'a, 2025: case-control study.

**Objective:** To determine the association between chronic urticaria and *H. pylori* infection among patients attending Al-Jumhuri, Al-Kuwait, and Al-Thawra hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen.

**Methods:** A hospital-based case-control study was conducted among 132 participants recruited from outpatient settings in three Sana'a hospitals (66 CU cases and 66 dermatology controls without urticaria). Demographic and clinical data were collected using a structured questionnaire, and *H. pylori* status was assessed using a stool antigen test. Group comparisons were performed using appropriate inferential tests. The association between CU and *H. pylori* positivity was estimated using unadjusted odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs), and a multivariable logistic regression model adjusted for age, sex, residence, education, and hospital site.

**Results:** Cases and controls were comparable in baseline characteristics, with no statistically significant differences in age, sex, or residence type. Participants were recruited from three hospitals: Al-Jumhuri (n=89), Al-Kuwait (n=29), and Al-Thawra (n=15). *H. pylori* positivity was significantly higher among CU cases (60.6%, 40/66) compared with controls (34.8%, 23/66), yielding an unadjusted association (OR 2.88; 95% CI 1.42–5.83; p=0.005). After adjustment, *H. pylori* infection remained independently associated with CU (adjOR 3.39; 95% CI 1.54–7.44; p=0.002). CU cases demonstrated substantial symptom burden, including frequent daily symptoms and notable sleep and psychological impact. Among treated cases (n=17), 41.2% reported improvement following *H. pylori* eradication therapy.

**Conclusion:** *H. pylori* infection was significantly associated with chronic urticaria among patients attending major Sana'a hospitals. These findings support considering gastrointestinal assessment and targeted *H. pylori* testing in selected CU patients—particularly those with persistent disease or gastrointestinal complaints—while maintaining guideline-based CU management. Prospective and interventional studies are recommended to clarify temporality and evaluate symptom response after confirmed eradication.

**Keywords:** chronic urticaria; chronic spontaneous urticaria; *Helicobacter pylori*; stool antigen; case-control; Sana'a; Yemen.

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# Prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among Primary School Children in Sana'a City, Yemen, 2025

**Background:** Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a prevalent neurodevelopmental disorder globally, significantly impacting children's academic, social, and emotional development. Despite its global burden, contemporary epidemiological data on ADHD in conflict-affected regions like Yemen, particularly in urban centers, remains scarce. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of Vanderbilt-identified ADHD cases and associated factors among primary school children in Sana'a City, Yemen, in 2025.

**Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 324 primary school children aged 6-12 years in Sana'a City. Data were collected using the Vanderbilt ADHD Diagnostic Rating Scales, completed by both parents and teachers, aligned with DSM-5-TR criteria. Descriptive statistics were used to determine prevalence, and Chi-square tests assessed associations with demographic variables. Pearson correlations examined associations between parent and teacher ratings.

**Results:** The overall prevalence of Vanderbilt-identified ADHD cases was found to be 25.9% (n = 84). A strong male predominance was observed among these cases (90.5%). The Combined Type was the most prevalent subtype (52.4% of cases). High rates of comorbidities were identified among Vanderbilt-identified cases, with Oppositional Defiant Disorder (81.0%), Conduct Disorder (52.4%, based on parent reports), and Anxiety/Depression (52.4%) being most common. Chi-square analysis showed a statistically significant association between ADHD status and gender (p = 0.003), while no significant association was found for age group (p = 0.538). Significant positive correlations were found between parent and teacher ratings for inattention (r = 0.690, p < 0.001) and hyperactivity (r = 0.562, p < 0.001).

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of Vanderbilt-identified ADHD cases among primary school children in Sana'a, Yemen, is high and exceeds prior regional estimates. While environmental stressors in the conflict-affected capital are hypothesized to contribute to these rates, further analytical research is required to establish causal links. The findings call for urgent action, including early screening, school-based programs, and training for parents and teachers to address this public health challenge.

**Keywords:** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Vanderbilt-identified cases, Primary School Children, Sana'a, Yemen.

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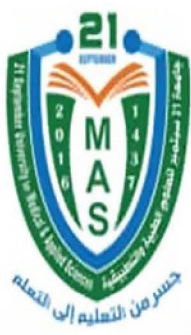


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