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Knowledge, Attitude ,and Practice of Secondary School Students about Schistosomiasis in Al-Ahjour Area, Al Mahweet Governorate, Yemen in 2014

Supervisor:

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Research Team:

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Abstract:

Background:

Schistosomiasis is one of the most prevalent neglected tropical diseases. It is a life-threatening public health problem in Yemen especially in rural communities.

Objective:

To determine the knowledge, attitude, and practice of Schistosomiasis among secondary school students in Alahjour area, Al Mahweet governorate, Yemen 2014.

Methods:

A descriptive cross-sectional approach has been chosen for the study sample which is 260 secondary school students from January to May 2014 in four male secondary schools) and four female secondary schools in Al-Ahjour area, Al Mahweet governorate, Yemen, in which the data collected via questionnaire.

Result:

In our research we found that the majority of students were males (65.4%) in which their mean age was 17 years old. The majority of parents were illiterate and most of fathers were farmers while mothers were housewife. The main source of drinking water was river . The most of students knew the cause , symptoms and mode of transmission of schistosomiasis. The majority of students reported that the importance of wearing shoesas mode of protection from the disease, and the other group of them were playing and bathing in pools or waterfall. (43.6%) of the students reported that the importance of using the bathroom is to reduce disease distribution and who can treat the disease is a doctor in hospitals or health centers. based on our finding comparison between male and female about KAP study difference between them in some variables..

conclusion:

This study reveals that, all the students in Al-ahjor area were Yemeni, the majority of them were males.

In general the knowledge, Attitude & practice of secondary school students in alahjor area regarding males & females were good & approximately equal.

USES OF DEXA TO ESTIMATE OSTEOPOROSIS AMONG PATIENTS IN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY HOSPITALSANA'A- YEMEN.

Supervisors:

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Abstract:

Background: Osteoporosis is a neglected problem in Sana'a Yemen and is thought to increase in prevalence. In

this study we assessed the magnitude of osteoporosis in Sana'a-Yemen.

Objective: To assess the magnitude of osteoporosis and the prevalence of osteoporosis of both genders and different age groups in addition to BMD measured by DEXA.

Methodology: A cross sectional study was applied among all cases of radiological department in University of Science and Technology Hospital, within 2006- 2014 in Sana'a- Yemen. We reviewed all the files of DEXA reports in the Hospital's Radiology Department in UST hospital archives.

Results: all the taken reports were 1105 and 10 cases were excluded.The BMD measured by T-score was

measured by DEXA in the left hip showing the following results: The prevalence of osteoporosis in males had a percentage of 61.9% in comparison with the prevalence of osteoporosis in females with a percentage of 53.1%.

In addition T-score in normal individuals the prevalence was 45.7%, mild osteoporotic individuals prevalence

was 40.4%, moderate osteoporotic individuals prevalence showed 14.0% and severe osteoporotic individuals

with fractions prevalence was 0%. BMD measured by the T-score using DEXA in the lumbar spine showed the

following: The prevalence of osteoporosis in males had a percentage of 80.4% in comparison with the prevalence

of osteoporosis in females with a percentage of 79.4% normal T-scores individuals the prevalence was 20.5%, mild osteoporotic individuals prevalence was 36.2%, moderate osteoporotic individuals prevalence was 43.5% and severe osteoporotic individuals with fractures prevalence was 0%. The percentage of agreements of osteoporosis showed in the lumbar spine and left hip was 44% in which they showed the same T-scores while 56% of the total cases showed different T-scores.

Conclusion: Osteoporosis is indeed an uprising neglected problem in Sana'a Yemen that lacks awareness, its prevalence is surprising higher in males in patients <25 years old in the left hip in comparison to the lumbar spine which is prevalent in 2534-year old

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Retinopathy in Diabetic Patients at Al-Magrabi Hospital Sana'a 2013 - 2014

Supervisor:

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Abstract

Background:

Diabetes mellitus is a condition in which there is a chronically raised blood glucose concentration due to absolute or relative deficiency of insulin. i.e. insulin is not being produced from the pancreas or there is insufficient insulin for the body's need

Diabetic retinopathy can result in ocular complications leading to poor vision in the working age group. It is one of the leading causes of blindness in the 2074-years age group.

Our study aim:

To identify the risk factors associated with diabetic retinopathy among diabetic patients at Al-Magrabi Hospital at Sana'a city.

Method:

Our study was descriptive cross-sectional study at Al-Magrabi Hospital in Sana'a city at period from December 2013 to June 2014 (were included in the study).

Results:

146 patients include in this study, The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy was 67.6 % On data analysis it was shown that the mean age of patients with diabetic retinopathy was 53 years and the mean duration of diabetic mellitus was 11 years SD+7.4 .46.3% from participant were on regular treatment. 71% of patients with low sugar diet, 38,4% of patients of our participant practicing sport either always or sometime. 17% of our participant were smoker with average duration 20 years. 46,6% of our participant were hypertension with average duration 4 years SD± 4.8.

Conclusion:

Our study proved that there is a association between the risk factors and the development of diabetic retinopathy .11 reveals that the long duration of diabetics mellitus is one of the main risk factor of diabetic retinopathy. Mostly hypertension.poor control glycimic and irregular use of medications are important risk factors for progression of diabetic retinopathy. Hypercholesterolemia play role in the risk of diabetic retinopathy.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, diabetic retinopathy, Yemen. risk factors.

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Abnormal Cervical Cytology Among Fertile Women In Sana'a, Yemen,(2012 -2013)

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Abstract

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE:

Cervical cancer is reportedly as the 9th cancer of female in Yemen, and the 10th most common female cancer in women age between 15 to 44 years in Yemen. From University of Science and Technology Hospital in years 2012 - 2013.

METHODS:

This study is Retrospective Descriptive study. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and risk factors of

abnormal cervical cytology among fertile women obtained from all records of female came to the University of Science and Technology Hospital in years 2012 - 2013.

RESULTS:

Data were collected from 300 records of patients. the prevalence of cervical cytological abnormalities were according to epithelial cell abnormality, No squamous intraepithelial lesions or malignancy(normal result) were found in 219 (73%). Atrophic vaginitis was found in 36 (12%). Inadequate result was found in 34 (11.3%).

Features of malignancy were found in 4 (1.3%). Inflammatory cell changes were found in 6 (2%) And Cervicitis in 1 (0.3%).

CONCLUSION:

The abnormal cervical cytological prevalence rate in Yemen is low. This might be due to sociocultural differences, lack of hospital-based screening programs. This results are useful for planning future cervical cancer control programs.

Epidemiological characteristics of human hydatid disease in the major hospitals, Sanna, Yemen

Supervisor:

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wrakat

Abstract

Background:

Echinococcosis is a zoonotic disease caused by infection with the larval stage of tapeworm

Echinococcusgranulosus. The dogs are the definitive hosts while the sheep are the intermediate host, so the

global distribution of the diseases are increased in sheep rising areas (rural areas).

It is a chronic disease of

major public health importance and considered endemic in Yemen.

Objective:

This study aims to describe the epidemiological characteristics of human hydatid disease cases in the major

hospitals in Sana'a, Yemen (University of Science and Technology "UST", Alkuwait, Aljournhori and Althawra hospitals).

Methodology:

A cross-sectional study was applied in this research. A modified check list was used to collect data from the diagnosed cases of hydatid disease in the major hospitals' archives for the years of 2012-2013.

Results:

Out of 76 files of diagnosed hydatid disease, 65.8% of cases were females while 34.2% were males. The highest age group was less than 30 years that represented 48.7%. The most affected organ was the liver 72.4%, followed by lung 23.7%. Cysts were single in 73.7% of cases and multiple in 26.3% of cases. All of the cases were treated surgically and reported no recurrence or ICU admission.

Conclusion

Hydatid disease has major impact on the public. The results of this study are quite similar to other studies worldwide. A call for good preventive methods, including effective health education, should be taken to eradicate such disease.

Proportion of Malarial Complications in Major Hospitals in Sana'a City in Yemen 2013 - 2014

Supervisor:

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Research Team:

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Abstract

Background

Malaria is parasitic protozoan's disease transmitted by a bite of an infected female Anopheles and has serious complication. Unfortunately in Yemen there are insufficient studies that discuss complications of malaria.

Aim

To estimate proportion of complications among malarial patients in Al-Jamhori and Al-Thawrah hospital in Sana'a city from 2011 to 2014.

Method

The study was cross sectional study. The data collected by reviewing all the files and reports of the patients who were admitted to Al-Jamhori and Al-Thawrah hospitals for the period from 2011 to 2014 .

Results

Our study shows that out of 111 malarial cases have been collected 52 cases (46.8 %) were of young age group with male predominance by 75 cases (67.6%). Complications of malaria occur in 62.2% with male predominance by 38.7% comparing to 23.4% of female gender out of all those complications cerebral malaria was the most common one represented by 34.2% followed by acute renal failure 21.8% then severe anemia 17.1% .

Conclusions

In this cross sectional study in Al-Jomhori teaching hospital and Al-Thwra hospital during 2011 to 2014, the proportion of malarial complications were 62.2%. With predominance of cerebral malaria by 34.2%.

Proportion and Risk Factors of Bone Fractures Due to Road Traffic Accidents Among Patients Registered in Emergency Department at University of Science & Technology Hospital in Sana'a Yemen, 2013.

Supervisor: Dr. Essam Hamdi Al-Safadi Asso professor of community Medicine, UST

Research team: Abdulla Abo Dheef, Abdurrahman Bin Ghanim, Fras Fahad, Hussein

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Abstract

Background:

The Road Traffic Accidents is defined as any vehicles accident occurring on a public road or highway and includes vehicle accidents where the place of occurrence is unspecified Many people who are injured in car accidents suffer broken bones and fractures. Often, a broken bone sustained in an auto accident can be more serious than in a fall or sports accident. This is because forces acting upon a person in a car accident can be extreme. People who suffer fractures in car accidents often require surgery and when there are multiple fractures, which is often the case; the victim may require reconstructive surgery involving hardware to secure the bones .

Objectives:

To estimate the proportion of bone fractures caused by road traffic accidents in emergency department at University of Science & Technology Hospital in Sana'a, Yemen, for the year 2013.

Methods:

We have collected data of all Road Traffic Accidents cases of registered in emergency department at University of Science & Technology Hospital in Sana'a Yemen.

Results:

A mass sampling method was used to collect data from files of patients. A self-administered questionnaire-based study and data was collected from 336 files refined in 212 with bone fractures and 124 with no bone fractures that were excluded from the study and we have found that the proportion of bone fractures caused by RTA are more than half with a percentage of 63.10% while 36.90% represents accidents with no fractures.

Conclusions:

There is a high proportion of bone fracture in road traffic accidents and there was strong relation between risk factors and road traffic accidents percentage.

The prevalence of diarrheal disease among children less than five years of age admitted to university of science and technology hospital, Sana'a from (2010 - 2013)

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Abstract**Background:**

Diarrheal disease among children younger than 5 years old remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide.

In developing countries, diarrhea is the second leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality. Unfortunately in

Yemen there are insufficient studies about the prevalence of diarrhea especially among admitted cases in USTH

Aim:

To estimate the prevalence and to identify the most common risk factors of diarrheal disease among children less than five years of age admitted to university of science and technology hospital, Sana'a from (2010-2013).

Method:

The study was cross-sectional descriptive study. The data collected by reviewing all the files of the patients who

were admitted to University of Science and Technology Hospital from 2010 to 2013

Results:

A total of 3745 children were admitted to USTH from January 2010 to December 2013; of these 49 children admitted with diarrheal disease and the prevalence rate was 1.3%. The majority of children were males 32 (66%) and below 24 months of age (85.5%). Among 49 patients who were enrolled into the study 9 with bacterial causative and most of them (91.8%) without previous history of disease. Prevalence of diarrheal disease was significantly higher in winter months (91.5%) and from Aljeraff area (28.5%).

Conclusions:

The results of the study show decrease the prevalence rate which was 1.3%. These rates were highest in the age group of 12-24 months and were lowest among children aged > 24 months. Prevalence of diarrheal disease significantly higher across male sex. Prevalence of diarrheal disease was significantly higher in winter months