



1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences

Prof. Dr. Taleb Alnahari
Rector of Thamar University



In the beginning, I welcome all the guests who participated in research papers at this first medical conference of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences at Thamar University, which is held in light of the difficult conditions that Yemen is going through as a result of the brutal aggression and siege on our dear homeland.

I am very happy to hold this medical conference at the Thamar University Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences . This is an addition to the great achievements that have been made in the Faculty of Medicine. A great opportunity for researchers in various medical fields in the Yemeni government and private universities, hospitals and medical centers to provide modern medical research in their specialties which contribute significantly to the development and improvement of medical services to the community through the discovery or improvement of new ways to diagnose and treat various diseases to keep abreast of the new medical field and teach it to students in medical schools as well as doctors working in the medical field in Yemen.

As Allah willing, this medical conference will continue every year at Thamar University. Finally, I thank the Deanship of the Faculty of Medicine, the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and the supporting organizations.

Prof. Dr. Taleb Alnahari
Rector of Thamar University



1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences



We are greatly proud to lay the foundation stone in the establishment of an annual medical conference for the Thamar University Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (TUFMHS). This scientific event, which is one of the main goals of our faculty, is an academic need in keeping with scientific and practical developments in all fields of medicine specialities and health applications. Such important activities have great benefits for all professors, doctors and students in meeting the special requirements to keep abreast of what is new.

In addition, it is our pleasure to announce our next academic step "Annals of Medicine & Health", a scientific journal that is going to be published by TUFMHS. This is a further step in our way to meet the basics of academic quality and accreditation.

Thank you for your enthusiastic participation and I wish all of you an enjoyable meeting.

To serve our great country (YEMEN), we must spend all power and potentials. May Allah help us.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Science



1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences

Chairman



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amat Al-Khaleq
Obad Mehrass**
Dean of Faculty of Medicine
and Health Sciences

Conference Secretary



**Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdulelah
H. Al-Adhroey**
General Secretary
Department of
Community Medicine



**Assist. Prof. Dr. Adel
A. Amran**
Secretary Member
Department of
Physiology



**Assist. Prof. Dr. Waleed
Esmail Mohammed**
Secretary Member
Department of Pathology
and Dermatology

Speakers



1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences

Pattern of Skin Cancer in Northwestern Region of Yemen

Saeed Hadi Al-Bahlouli
Associate Prof. of Surgery
Surgery Consultant

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen



Management of Residual Cavity of Liver Hydatid Cysts after Partial Cystectomy: Which Procedure for Which Patient?

Almalahy Ahmed Alezzi
Associate Prof. of Surgery
Surgery Consultant

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences
Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen



Team Work Approach for Conservative Management of Enterocutaneous Fistulae (Optimistic Results) Between (August 2008 and August 2011 (48 Model Hospital, Sana'a - Yemen)

Yaser Abdulmughni
Consultant General & Laparoscopic Surgeon

Chancellor of 21 September UMAS





1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences



Concealed Conduction of Cardiac Electricity

Dhaifallah Jaid
Associate Prof. of Cardiology
Cardiology Consultant

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

University Teaching Hospital: Obstacles and Opportunities

Mohammed H. Al-Dholae
Associate Prof. of Internal Medicine
Respiratory Consultant

General Manager of Thamar University Al-Wahdah Teaching Hospital
Maabar City, Dhamar Governorate, Yemen



Recent Discoveries in Yemen's Genetic Population

Ali Ameeri
Professor of Biochemistry

Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen



1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences

Challenges in Renal Transplantation in Yemen

Ibrahim H. El-Nono

Professor of Urology and Renal Transplantation
Urology Consultant

Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen



Huge Liver Hydatid Cysts : Case Report

Nagi Homesh Ghallab

Professor of Surgery
Surgery Consultant

Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen.



Water: The bases of life

Daiekh A-A Abod
Professor of Chemistry

Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen





1st Annual Medical
Conference of Thamar
University Faculty of
Medicine & Health
Sciences

The Severity and Extent of Coronary Artery Disease in Khat User Yemeni Patients

Aziz Saleh Al-Zendani
Associate Prof. of Cardiology
Cardiology Consultant

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen



Characteristics of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Associated Hospitalization in Yemen, 2014/15



Ahmed Ali K. Thabet
Associate Prof. of Community Medicine

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness, Surveillance and Control,
WHO Country Office, Sana'a, Yemen

Clinicopathological Pattern of Gastric Cancer of Yemeni Patients in Ibb Governorate

Abdulgafoor Kassim
Associate Prof. of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
Internal Medicine Consultant

Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen



**Our next step is
Annals of Medicine & Health**



**A Journal Published by
Thamar University Faculty of
Medicine & Health Sciences**

Conference Program

The 1st Day Sunday: 29/4/2018

08:00 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 09:30 Opening Ceremony

Hall 1

Session One : (09:30 – 10:30)

Chairpersons : Amat Al-Khaleq Mehrass
Saeed Hadi Al-Bahlooli
Ahmed Alezzi Almalahy

Time	Title	Speaker
09:30 – 10:00	Team Work Approach for Conservative Management of Enterocutaneous Fistulae (Optimistic Results) Between August 2008 and August 2011 (48 Model Hospital, Sana'a - Yemen)	Yaser Abdulmughni
10:00 – 10:30	Pattern of Skin Cancer in Northwestern Region of Yemen	Al-Bahlooli Saeed

Session Two : (10:30 – 11:30)

Chairpersons : Yaser Abdulmughni
Mohammed A. Al-Ansi
Abdulrakeeb Shojaa

Time	Title	Speaker
10:30 – 11:00	Management of Residual Cavity of Liver Hydatid Cysts after Partial Cystectomy: Which Procedure for Which Patient?	Almalahy Ahmed
11:00 – 11:30	Huge Liver Hydatid Cysts: Case Report	Nagi Homesh Ghallab

11:30 – 12:00 Coffee Break and Poster show

Session Three : (12:00 – 01:00)

Chairpersons : Ahmed Alezzi Almalahy
Yahia Rajeh
Kamal Bahakim

Time	Title	Speaker
12:00 – 12:15	Association of Varicocele and Secondary Infertility Improvement among Yemeni Patients in Aden City	Ali Ahmed Salem Hatroom
12:15 – 12:30	Diagnostic Role of Multi-Slice Computerized Tomography in Laryngeal Lesions	Abdulwahab M Y Al-Mutahar
12:30 – 12:45	Analysis of Factors and Medical Errors Involved in Patient Complaints in a European Emergency Department	Adel Ahmed Abdullah Hassan
12:45 – 01:00	Divide and Conquer Versus Chop Techniques in Phacoemulsification: Study of Endothelial Cell Loss	Mohammed A. Al-Ansi

Session Four : (01:00 – 02:00)

Chairpersons : Nagi Homesh
Nabeel Saber
Khaled Shanan

Time	Title	Speaker
01:00 – 01:30	The pH Scale Involvement in Health	Daiekh A-A Abod
01:30 – 01:45	Management of Tibial Nonunion with Bone Loss Using Ilizarov Technique	Hefzulla M H Abdulla
01:45 – 02:00	Rare Presentation Scar Endometriosis: 6 Case Reports 2012-2017	Salwa Al Gomiary

The 1st Day Sunday: 29/4/2018

Hall 2

Session One : (09:30 – 10:30)

Chairpersons : Mohammed Al-Dholae
Ahmed Al-Shehari
Mohammed Qassim

Time	Title	Speaker
09:30 – 10:00	Concealed Conduction of Cardiac Electricity	Dhaifallah Jaid
10:00 – 10:30	Characteristics of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Associated Hospitalization in Yemen, 2014/15	Ahmed Ali . Thabet

Session Two : (10:30 – 11:30)

Chairpersons : Ali Almeeri
Adel Amran
Abdulqawi Al-Shammakh

Time	Title	Speaker
10:30 – 10:45	Patient's Satisfaction in Radiology Department in Yemen	Abdulwahab M Y Al-Mutahar
10:45 – 11:00	Prevalence and Sociodemographic Differences in Depression among Medical Students in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen	Mohammed Almagrami
11:00 – 11:15	Pattern of Antimicrobial Prescribing Among In-Patients of a Teaching Hospital in Yemen: A Prospective Study	Ahmed Ghalib Al-Akydy
11:15 – 11:30	Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Intestinal Parasites among Patients in Taiz City	Talal Hasan Ali Alharazi

Session Three : (12:00 – 01:00)

Chairpersons : Abdulsalam Al-Mekhdad
Abdulkarim AlZomor
Yahia Al-Abhar

Time	Title	Speaker
12:00 – 12:30	Clinicopathological Pattern of Gastric Cancer of Yemeni Patients in Ibb Governorate	Abdulgafoor Kassim
12:30 – 12:45	Prevalence and Pattern of Dyslipidemia among Patients Undergoing Coronary Angioplasty in The Cardiac Center, Al-Thawra General Hospital, Sana'a	Abdulqawi Ali Al-Shammakh
12:45 – 01:00	Stability Study of the Co-amoxiclav Original Brand Oral Suspension (312.5/5ml) after Reconstitution at Recommended Conditions and at-Home Storage Conditions	Abdulkarim Kassem Alzomor

Session Four : (01:00 – 02:00)

Chairpersons : Aziz AlZendany
Abdulwahab Al-mutahar
Najla Baghza

Time	Title	Speaker
01:00 – 01:15	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Maternity Health Works Regarding Breast Self-Examination in the Governmental Hospital at Sana'a City	Ismael Nada A
01:15 – 01:30	Scabies Outbreak in Khiran Al-Muharraq District of Hajjah Governorate, Yemen, July 23 to 25, 2016/ Infant and Young Children Feeding Counseling Services Surveillance Data Analysis, Hajjah Health Facilities, 2015, Yemen	Khalid E. Al-dar
01:30 – 01:45	Prevalence of Celiac Disease among Type1 Diabetic Yemeni Patients	Jamila Abdullah Ali Al-Samhari
01:45 – 02:00	Resistant Pattern of Community and Hospital Acquired <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Sana'a, Yemen: Frightening Problem / Current Antibiotic Sensitivity Pattern of Clinically	Tawfique AlZubiery

The 2nd Day Monday: 30/4/2018

Hall 1

Session One : (09:00 – 10:15)

Chairpersons : Ahmed Alezzi Almalahy
Ahmed Saif
Yaser Abdul

Time	Title	Speaker
09:00 – 10:15	Challenges in Renal Transplantation in Yemen	Ibrahim H. El-Nono

Session Two : (10:15 – 11:30)

Chairpersons : Ibrahim H. El-Nono
Abdullrahman Al-Haifi
Mohammed Al-Shojaa

Time	Title	Speaker
10:15 – 10:45	Rare Infantile Inguinal Hernia Containing Uterus, Fallopian Tubes and Ovaries	Saeed Al-Bahloli
10:45 – 11:00	Overview on Dorsoscapular Perforator Flap for Head and Neck Reconstruction	Abdullah Yhea Naeem
11:00 – 11:30	Eagle's Syndrome: An Unusual Cause of Recurrent Retromandibular Pain Case Report	Abdulwahab M. Al-Mutahar

11:30 – 12:00 **Coffee Break and Poster show**

Session Three : (12:00 – 01:00)

Chairpersons : Saeed Hadi Al-Bahloli
Abdullah Al-Naeem
Abdullatif Al-Sanabani

Time	Title	Speaker
12:00 – 12:30	Acquired Radial Club Hand: A Sequel to Chronic Osteomyelitis Following Acute Haematogenous Osteomyelitis of the Distal Meta Epiphysis of the Radius: A Case Report	Hefzulla M H Abdulla
12:30 – 01:00	Suicide by AK – 47, Case Report and Review of the Literature	Mohamed Hassan

Session Four : (01:00 – 02:00)

Chairpersons : Daiekh
Hefzullah
Fouad Al-Qbadi

Time	Title	Speaker
01:00 – 01:15	Bone Surgery in Cleft Patients	Gabr Ateik Al-Radom
01:15 – 01:30	Homicide Followed Suicide among Yemeni Society: Description of Sex Cases	Mohamed Hassan Nagi Abdu
01:30 – 02:00	Discussion	

The 2nd Day Monday: 30/4/2018

Hall 2

Session One : (09:30 – 10:30)

Chairpersons : DhaifAllah Jaid
Hadi Mujalli
Ali Al-Mehdar

Time	Title	Speaker
09:00 – 09:15	University Teaching Hospital: Obstacles and Opportunities	Mohammed Al-Dholae
09:15 – 09:45	The Severity and Extent of Coronary Artery Disease in Khat User Yemeni Patients	Aziz S. Al-Zendani
09:45 – 10:15	Recent Discoveries in Yemen's Genetic Population	Ali Ameeri
10:15 – 10:30	Geographical Distribution of Visceral Leishmaniasis among Children in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen	Abdulahakim Al-Selwi

Session Two : (10:30 – 11:30)

Chairpersons : Huseen Al-Jormozi
Mohammed Akabat
Mohammed Al-Hothi

Time	Title	Speaker
10:30 – 11:00	Water: The bases of life	Daiekh A-A Abod
11:00 – 11:15	Nosocomial infections in the intensive care units ICUs: Incidence and outcome	Fawz Mohammed Abol-Gaith
11:15 – 11:30	Job Satisfaction and Its Effects on Staff Performance of Authority of Al Thawra Hospital in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen	Adel Al-Mutawakel

11:30 – 12:00 Coffee Break and Poster show

Session Three : (12:00 – 01:30)

Chairpersons : Abdulhakim Al-Selwi
Mohammed Al-Bahlouli
Ahmed Al-Mekhlafi

Time	Title	Speaker
12:00 – 12:15	Seroprevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among Blood Donors Attending National Blood Transfusion and Research Center in Sana'a City, Yemen: Warning Sign	Hafez Alsumairy
12:15 – 12:30	Evaluation of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Program Registries in Sana'a City by CDC attributes, Yemen, 2016	Khalid E. Al-dar
12:30 – 12:45	Prevalence of HBS Ag and anti-HBc among Blood Donors at the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center, Sana'a, Yemen	Tawfique AlZubiery
12:45 – 01:00	Toxoplasmosis in Human and Animal at Dhamar Governorate	IRM AlShaibani
01:00 – 01:15	Biotechnological Products and Their Applied Review	Ahmed G. Al-Mekhlafi
01:15 – 01:30	Epidemiological Status of Cholera in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen 28th April to 31th Dec. 201	Anas O. Sallam
01:30 – 01:45	Prevalence and Characteristic of Uncontrolled Hypertension among Patients Attended at Medical Clinics of Algomhori General Hospital, Sana'a, 2017	Hussian Eshaish
01:45 – 02:00	Non-Enzymatic Antioxidants States in Chronic Renal Failure	Salwa AL-Shamiri

Closing Ceremony (Hall2) Launch Time

List of Abstracts

List of Oral Presentation

No.	Title	Page
1	Pattern of Skin Cancer in Northwestern Region of Yemen <u>Al-Bahlooli Saeed Hadi</u> , Sultan Ahmed Saif, Al-Bahlooly Mohammed Abdulhadi	22
2	Characteristics of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Associated Hospitalization in Yemen, 2014/15 <u>A.A.K. Thabet</u> , A. Al-Kohani, A. Shadoul, A. Al-Mahaqri, M. bin Yahya, A.H. Saleh, D. Al-Adeem , W. Khan and M. Malik	23
3	Management of Residual Cavity of Liver Hydatid Cysts after Partial Cystectomy: Which Procedure for Which Patient? <u>Almalahy Ahmed Alezzi</u> , Almalahy Haytham A	24
4	Patient's Satisfaction in Radiology Department in Yemen <u>Abdulwahab M Y Al-Mutahar</u> , Yahia M Y Al-Mutahar	25
5	Prevalence and Sociodemographic Differences in Depression among Medical Students in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen Adel A. Amran, <u>Almagrami Mohammed</u> , Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey, Walid Kh Khalil, Saleh Aljmal, Fayziah Alrahbi, Yemen Alansi	26
6	Pattern of Antimicrobial Prescribing Among In-Patients of a Teaching Hospital in Yemen: A Prospective Study <u>Ali Abdullah Al-Mehdar</u> , Ahmed Ghalib Al-Akydy	27
7	Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Intestinal Parasites among Patients in Taiz City <u>Talal Hasan Ali Alharazi</u>	28
8	Clinicopathological Pattern of Gastric Cancer of Yemeni Patients in Ibb Governorate <u>Abdulgafoor Kassim</u> , Mohammed Al-Qubaty2, Fayed Al-Yousofy2, Ramea Alathwary3**, Sana Ameen3	29
9	Association of Varicocele and Secondary Infertility Improvement among Yemeni Patients in Aden City <u>Ali Ahmed Salem Hatroom</u>	30
10	Diagnostic Role of Multi-Slice Computerized Tomography in Laryngeal Lesions <u>Abd El Wahab M Yehia</u> , Yousriah Yahia Sabri	31
11	Analysis of Factors and Medical Errors Involved in Patient Complaints in a European Emergency Department Pauline Haroutunian, Mohammed Alsabri, Francois Jerome Kerdiles, <u>Adel Ahmed Abdullah Hassan</u> , Abdelouahab Bellou	32
12	Divide and Conquer Versus Chop Techniques in Phacoemulsification: Study of Endothelial Cell Loss <u>Mohammed A. Al-Ansi</u> , Adel M. Hassan, Ahmed R. El-Lakkany, Amal M. El-Bendary, Wael M. El-Dessouky	33
13	Seroprevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among Blood Donors Attending National Blood Transfusion and Research Center in Sana'a City, Yemen: Warning Sign Tawfique K. Al-Zubiery, <u>Hafez Alsumairy</u> , Talal Alharazi, Adel Al-Zubeiry, Amar A. Jabir, Majedi A. saleh, Manal J. Muckbil	34
14	Prevalence and Pattern of Dyslipidemia among Patients Undergoing Coronary Angioplasty in The Cardiac Center, Al-Thawra General Hospital, Sana'a <u>Abdulqawi Ali Al-Shammakh</u> , Abdullatif Daiffallah Ali ¹ , Aziz Saleh Alzendany	35
15	Infant and Young Children Feeding Counseling Services Surveillance Data Analysis, Hajjah Health Facilities, 2015, Yemen <u>Khalid E. Al-Dar</u> , Eman Jahhaf, Hamood Almuntaser, Ali Assabri	36
16	Stability Study of the Co-amoxiclav Original Brand Oral Suspension (312.5/5ml) after Reconstitution at Recommended Conditions and at-Home Storage Conditions <u>Abdulkarim Kassem Alzomor</u> , Ali Abdullah Al-Mehdar, Nahlah Mansour Noman	37
17	The pH Scale Involvement in Health	38

List of Oral Presentation

No.	Title	Page
18	Management of Tibial Nonunion with Bone Loss Using Ilizarov Technique <u>Hefzulla M H Abdulla</u> , Abdurakeeb Shojaa, Shehab Hazza	39
19	Rare Presentation Scar Endometriosis: 6 Case Reports 2012-2017 <u>Salwa Al Gomiary</u>	40
20	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Maternity Health Works Regarding Breast Self-Examination in the Governmental Hospital at Sana'a City <u>Ismael Nada A</u> , Al-Mutawakel Adel A	41
21	Scabies Outbreak in Khiran Al-Muharraq District of Hajjah Governorate, Yemen, July 23 to 25, 2016 <u>Khalid E. Al-dar</u> , Mohammed Abdullah Al Amad, Ali Assabri	42
22	Prevalence of Celiac Disease among Type1 Diabetic Yemeni Patients <u>Jamila Abdullah Ali Al-Samhari</u> , Fairouz Kaid Al-Showafi, Ahmed Abdu-Allateef, Zayed Atef	43
23	Resistant Pattern of Community and Hospital Acquired Escherichia coli in Sana'a, Yemen: Frightening Problem <u>Tawfique AlZubiery</u> , Hafez Alsumairy, Talal Alharazi	44
24	Challenges in Renal Transplantation in Yemen <u>Ibrahim H. El-Nono</u>	45
25	The Severity and Extent of Coronary Artery Disease in Khat User Yemeni Patients Abdul Nasser A. Munibari, <u>Aziz S. Al-Zendani</u> , Basim A. Al-Dobhani	46
26	Geographical Distribution of Visceral Leishmaniasis among Children in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen <u>Abdulhakim Ali Mohammed Al-Selwi</u> , Ahmed Hamood Alshehari, Mohamed Abdulhadi Albahloly	47
27	Rare Infantile Inguinal Hernia Containing Uterus, Fallopian Tubes and Ovaries <u>Al-Bahloly Saeed H.</u> , Amat Al-khaleq O Mehrass, Bahakim O Ba.	48
28	Overview on Dorsoscapular Perforator Flap for Head and Neck Reconstruction <u>Abdullah Yhea Naeem</u>	49
29	Eagle's Syndrome: An Unusual Cause of Recurrent Retromandibular Pain Case Report Zain H. Alhaddad, Reda M.Fathy, <u>Abdulwahab M. Al-Mutahar</u> , Omar M. Almashhoor	50
30	Water: The bases of life <u>Daiekh A-A Ahod</u>	51
31	Nosocomial infections in the intensive care units ICUs: Incidence and outcome <u>Fawz Mohammed Abol-Gaith</u>	52
32	Job Satisfaction and Its Effects on Staff Performance of Authority of Al Thawra Hospital in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen <u>Al-Mutawakel Adel A.</u> , Ismael Nada A., Al-Nusiri Akram A.	53
33	Acquired Radial Club Hand: A Sequel to Chronic Osteomyelitis Following Acute Haematogenous Osteomyelitis of the Distal Meta Epiphysis of the Radius: A Case Report <u>Hefzulla M H Abdulla</u> , Abdurakeeb Shojaa, Shehab Hazza	54

List of Oral Presentation

No.	Title	Page
34	Suicide by AK – 47, Case Report and Review of the Literature <u>Mohamed Hassan Nagi Abdu</u> , Catalin Dogaroiu, Sorin Hostiu	55
35	Current Antibiotic Sensitivity Pattern of Clinically Isolated Klebsiella Pneumonia <u>Tawfique K AlZubiery</u> , Talal Alharazi, Hafez Alsumairy, Adel Al-Zubeiry, Anwar Yusr, Huda Al-sham, Linda Alsaqqaf	56
36	Evaluation of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Program Registries in Sana'a City by CDC attributes, Yemen, 2016 <u>Khalid E. Al-dar</u> , Abdulkarem Alfuhidy, Ali Assabri	57
37	Prevalence of HBS Ag and anti-HBc among Blood Donors at the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center, Sana'a, Yemen <u>Tawfique AlZubiery</u> , Talal Alharazi, Hafez Alsumairy, Amar Jabir, Manal Muckbil, Majedi Saleh	58
38	Toxoplasmosis in Human and Animal at Dhamar Governorate <u>IRM AlShaibani</u> , H. Al-Mahdi, A. AlShawkani	59
39	Biotechnological Products and Their Applied Review <u>Ahmed G. Al-Mekhlafi</u>	60
40	Epidemiological Status of Cholera in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen 28th April to 31th Dec. 2017 <u>Anas O. Sallam</u> , Nabil Al-Abhar, Ali Asabri, Abdulhakim Alkohani	61
41	Prevalence and Characteristic of Uncontrolled Hypertension among Patients Attended at Medical Clinics of Algomhori General Hospital, Sana'a, 2017 <u>Hussian Eshaish</u> , Nader Nabil Alabidi	62
42	Homicide Followed Suicide among Yemeni Society: Description of Sex Cases <u>Mohamed Hassan Nagi Abdu</u>	63
43	Non-Enzymatic Antioxidants States in Chronic Renal Failure <u>Salwa AL-Shamiri</u>	64
44	Bone Surgery in Cleft Patients <u>Gabr Ateik Al-Radom</u>	65

List of Posters

No.	Title	Page
1	Extremely Rare Horseshoe Appendix: A Case Report Bahakem K. O. , Salah M. Q., Muqaya S. S., Alhashidi M.	67
2	Prevalence of Cytomegalovirus Infection among Women at Their First Trimester of Pregnancy in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen Al-Khawlani M.A.	68
3	Prevalence and Associated Factors of Anemia among Pregnant Women Residing at High Altitude in Yemen Mohammed Yahya M. Akabat , Abdulqawi Ali Al-Shammakh, Amat Al-Khaleq Obad Mehrass, Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey, Abdullatif Daiffallah Ali	69
4	Herbal Medicines Used for Treating Malaria in Yemen: Community-Based Survey Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey , Yahya M. Al Abhar , Nahlah M. Noman , Hesham M. Al-Mekhlafi	70
5	Prevalence and Predictors of Known Acute Toxoplasmosis among Pregnant Women in Yemen Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey , Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass, Abdulqawi A Al-Shammakh, Abdullatif D. Ali, Mohammed Y. M. Akabat, Hesham M. Al-Mekhlafi	71
6	Risk Ratio Differences in the Exposure to Caesarean Section in the Central Area of the Western Highlands of Yemen Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass , Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey, Abdullatif D. Ali	72
7	Early Marriage and Less Education as Independent Predictors for High Fertility in Yemen Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass , Intisar A. Ahmed, Abdullatif D. Ali, Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey	73
8	Molecular Detection of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis among Rural Communities in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen Manal A. Al-Ashwal , Hesham M. Al-Mekhlafi, Abdulelah Al-Adhroey, Assia A. Alsubbary, Wahib M. Atroosh, Mona A. Al-Areeqi	74
9	Traumatic Testicular Dislocation (TDT): Two Cases Report Bahakem K. O. , Al Makhdad A., Al-Bahlouli Saeed Hadi, Al sanabani A, Muqayya S., Al deriom S.	75
10	Lucky Patient with Missile Chest Injury Managed Successfully By General Surgeon and Cardiologist in Regional Hospital Qassim M.S. , Bahakem K.O., Muqaya S.S., Al Makhdash M.	76
11	Prevalence of <i>Helicobacter Pylori</i> Infection in Yemeni Patients Al-Makdad A.M. , Al-Dholae M.H., Thabet A.A.K., Al-Haimi M.A., Balfaqih O.S., Al-Hadad A.M.	77
12	Hyperprolactinemia in infertile women: Hospital-Based Survey in Dhamar City. Fathia Alazzi , Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey	78

Oral Presentation

Pattern of Skin Cancer in Northwestern Region of Yemen

Al-Bahlouli Saeed Hadi^{1*}, Sultan Ahmed Saif², Al-Bahlouly Mohammed Abdulhadi³

Background: The pattern of skin cancer differs in different countries.

Aim: This study is to identify the pattern of skin cancer in northwestern region in Yemen.

Patients and methods: A descriptive prospective study of data of patients with histologically diagnosed skin cancers was carried out in Saudi hospital in Sa'adah and Hajjah governorates in Yemen between Jan. 2007 and Dec. 2014. The data were collected and recorded on proforma and was analyzed according to the type of tumor, age and gender of the patients and anatomical site involved. The specimens were investigated by two histopathologists.

Results: There were 324 Yemeni patients with skin malignancy. They were 204 males (63%) and 120 females (37%). The M: F ratio was 1.7:1. Most of the patients were over the age of 60 years. The mean age of all cases was 66.4 years. Squamous cell carcinoma was the most frequent (50%) followed by basal cell carcinoma (29%), Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (4.9%), malignant melanoma (4%) and Kaposi's sarcoma (3.7%). Other rare primary skin cancers such as basosquamous carcinoma, adnexal carcinoma, dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, neuroendocrine carcinoma, extramammary Paget's disease and aggressive angioomyxoma were recorded. Metastatic skin lesions were seen in six patients.

Conclusion: The patterns of skin cancer in northwestern governorates of Yemen are nearly similar to international studies with higher incidence of squamous cell carcinoma. Head and neck was the most common affected site followed by lower extremities. Community education about the risk of long exposure to sunlight is important, including coverage of the head and neck when working outdoor under sunny weather.

Keywords: *Skin cancer, Northwestern region, Yemen*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

2. Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

3. Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

*Corresponding author; conference speaker: S H Al-Bahlouli; Email: dr-saeed58@hotmail.com

Characteristics of Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Associated Hospitalization in Yemen, 2014/15

A.A.K. Thabet^{1*}, A. Al-Kohani², A. Shadoul³, A. Al-Mahaqri⁴, M. bin Yahya⁵,
A.H. Saleh⁶, D. Al-Adeem⁷, W. Khan⁸ and M. Malik⁸

This study aims to describe etiological agents, demographic details of patients, seasonality and underlying conditions among patients hospitalized due to viral severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) in Yemen. We carried out a retrospective descriptive analysis of data from January 2014 to December 2015. Nasopharyngeal swabs were taken from each patient for laboratory testing. A total of 1346 diagnostic specimens were tested, of which 733 (54%) were positive for influenza viruses. Influenza A(H3) and A(H1N1) pdm09 predominated.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) was reported predominantly among children (41%). Males (61%) were more affected than females. The median age was 1 year (range 0.5–94.0). The median length of hospitalization was 6 days. Chronic cardiovascular disease was the most commonly reported underlying condition, but 67% had no documented underlying disease. Respiratory viruses, particularly RSV, adenovirus and influenza, were commonly associated with hospitalization for SARI.

1. Pandemic Influenza Preparedness. 2. General Directorate Disease Surveillance and Control; 3. WHO Country Office, Sana'a, Yemen

4. National Influenza Programme, Ministry of Public Health, Yemen.

5. Pediatric Department, Al-Sadaqa, Teaching Hospital, Aden, Yemen.

6. Internal Medicine Department, Al-Jamhori Teaching Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen.

7. Central Public Health Laboratory, Sana'a, Yemen.

8. WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt

***Corresponding author; conference speaker:** A.A.K. Thabet; Email: thabeta@who.int

Characteristics of severe acute respiratory infection- associated hospitalization in Yemen, 2014/15 has been published in Eastern Mediterranean health journal (East Mediterr Health J.), 2016 Oct 2; 22(7):440-444.

Management of Residual Cavity of Liver Hydatid Cysts after Partial Cystectomy: Which Procedure for Which Patient?

Almalahy Ahmed Alezzi^{1*}, Almalahy Haytham A¹

Background: hydatid disease of the liver is still endemic in certain regions of the world. Surgical operation remains the treatment of choice in hydatidosis. The main post-operative dilemma is in the management of the residual cavity. The cyst cavity can be managed by using obliteration of the cavity by horizontal mattress, external drainage or omentoplasty.

Patients and methods: Eighty four patients with single hepatic hydatid cysts who were operated on in Kasr Alaini hospital Cairo Egypt and Alwehdah and al Kuwait teaching hospitals Yemen, between March 2006 and February 2017, were analysed retrospectively. Either Omentoplasty, external drainage, or horizontal mattress were used to treat residual cyst cavity.

Results: The cyst located in the right lobe in 63 patients (75%) and in the left lobe in 21 patients (25%), Omentoplasty performed in 39 (46.4%) patients, external drainage in 38 (45.2%) patients, obliteration of the cavity by horizontal mattress sutures in 7 (8.4%) patients. The early postoperative course was totally uneventful in 62 (73.8%) patients. Overall complications were 26.2%. one case of mortality was documented.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study we suggest an algorithm for management of residual cavity of liver hydatid cyst.

Key words: Drainage, Hydatid cyst, Omentoplasty

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; conference speaker: A A Alezzi; Contact No.: +967 733 863 932

Patient's Satisfaction in Radiology Department in Yemen

Abdulwahab M Y Al-Mutahar^{1*}, Yahia M Y Al-Mutahar²

Background: Patient satisfaction is one of the most important indicators of quality of care. Patient satisfaction surveys may provide the means for patient to express concerns about the services received, and to express their views about new services needed.

Aim: Aim of this study was to determine some of the factors that may influence patients' satisfaction with health care services, particularly radiological department in a Yemen.

Patients and methods: The study was a cross –sectional study was conducted among patients (aged 18-80 years), that targeted patients who presented at the radiology department over the period of three months. 450 patients attending radiology department of the SGH were taken for the study purpose. Data was collecting using a 20 items self-completion questionnaire designed in line with the objectives of the study. Data were categorized into groups and analyzed to draw the patient's satisfaction to the health care services.

Results: Out of the 450 patients interviewed for the study, 290 (64.4%) were males and 160 (34.6 %) were females. Majority of the patients (37.3 %) belonged to the age group 20-39 yrs., followed by 36.9 % in the age group 40-50 yrs. There were only (20.9 %) patients who were more than 50 years of age. When enquired regarding behaviour satisfaction conducted by different staff members Receptionist, 49 % Technician 68 % & doctors 86.8 %. Patient satisfied with behaviour, privacy and time given by doctors but problem lies with the coast and availability of some services and dissatisfaction was found to be more regarding cleanliness in the toilets and the politeness of some receptionist, high temperature, bed sheets, noise, suitable seats availability should be some urgent issues needing concern. Time waiting from appointment is also still a problem issue.

Keywords: *Radiology, Patient satisfaction, Yemen*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Faculty of commercial & economic, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A M Y Al-Mutahar; Email: almutahar2000@hotmail.com

Prevalence and Sociodemographic Differences in Depression among Medical Students in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen

Adel A. Amran^{1*}, Almagrami Mohammed^{2**}, Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey³,
Walid Kh Khalil¹, Saleh Aljmal¹, Fayziah Alrahbi¹, Yemen Alansi¹

Background: Depression is a significant mental disorder affecting people all over the world. With a high level of academic demands, medical students tend to become depressed during their course of undergraduate study leading to advanced problems in their professional life and compromising patient care. Our knowledge of depression epidemiology among medical students in Yemen is largely based on very limited data.

Aim: This study was aimed to investigate prevalence and sociodemographic differences in depression among Medical Students in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen.

Patients and methods: It was a cross sectional survey that carried out between January and March 2017. About 1000 undergraduate students enrolled in six years MB ChB program at the public university of Dhamar governorate, Tamar University, were the study population. A sample size of 300 students was randomly selected from the six levels of the program. For investigating depression, self-report Beck Depression Inventory (BDI.II) was used. Sociodemographic information was collected using a pretested questionnaire. Chi square test was used for examining differences in depression prevalence by sociodemographic variables.

Results: Of the 300 participated students, 274 (91.3%) successfully completed the investigation. Prevalence of depressive symptoms was found to be 78.5% (BDI score ≥ 10). Almost half (53.2%) of the students had moderate to severe depression. Significant differences in depression rate were reported among the students according to their sociodemographic characteristics. depression was significantly more frequent among females ($X^2 = 13.13, P < 0.001$), singles ($X^2 = 7.56, P = 0.006$), had health problem ($X^2 = 4.99, P = 0.03$), substance abused ($X^2 = 4.27, P = 0.040$), being resident with the family ($X^2 = 13.778, P = 0.001$), had family problems ($X^2 = 10.02, P = 0.002$), of a family exposed to traumatic events ($X^2 = 5.74, P = 0.020$), and had educational difficulties ($X^2 = 23.89, P < 0.001$),

Conclusion: The present study reveals that the prevalence of depression is high among the medical students in Dhamar governorate. Sociodemographic differences contribute significantly in this community jeopardy.

Keywords: Depression, Medical students, Sociodemographic factors, Yemen

1. Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author: A A Amran; Email: adel.emran@yahoo.com

** Oral presenter: Almagrami Mohammed

Pattern of Antimicrobial Prescribing Among In-Patients of a Teaching Hospital in Yemen: A Prospective Study

Ali Abdullah Al-Mehdar^{1*}, Ahmed Ghalib Al-Akydy^{1**}

Background: The irrational use of antimicrobials leads to a number of consequences in term of cost, drug interactions, hospital stay and bacterial resistance, and a substantial economic burden on health care systems.

Aim: This study aimed to investigate the pattern of anti microbial use among hospitalized patients.

Patients and methods: The treatment-charts for 384 inpatients admitted to the major wards (medicine, surgery, pediatric and gynecology) in the teaching hospital and receiving antimicrobials were reviewed for the period from February to May 2016. The enrolled patients were observed from admission till discharge. Descriptive statistics were applied to the collected data and institutional ethical committee approval was obtained prior to the study.

Results: The majority of patients were females (52. 86%), their age from 1 to 16 years (59.63%). The common diagnosis for patients was respiratory tract infections (30.21%) followed by gastrointestinal infections (19.53%). Ceftriaxone (50.52%) was the top most frequently used antimicrobials followed by ampicillin (37.50%), cefotaxime (16.15%), cefuroxime (15.89%), metronidazole (11.72%) and amoxicillin/clavulanic acid (5.99%). The majority of the admitted patients (63.54%) received two or more antimicrobials. 45.4% of physicians confirmed the influence of drug companies and their drug promotion on their antimicrobial prescribing.

Conclusion: The evidence of high prescribing rate of ceftriaxone in the presence of other available, low-price and suitable antimicrobials reflected irrational prescribing and this may be responsible on developing resistance against ceftriaxone and other cephalosporins.

Keywords: *Antimicrobials, Prescribing, Ceftriaxone*

1. Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author: A A Al-Mehdar; Email: alialmehdar2006@yahoo.com

**Oral presenter: A G Al-Akydy

Prevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Intestinal Parasites among Patients in Taiz City

Talal Hasan Ali Alharazi^{1*}

Background: Parasitic diseases are continuing as a public health problem in Yemen governorates including Taiz.

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and associated risk factors of intestinal parasites among patients in Taiz city, Yemen.

Patients and methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out on patients visiting different hospitals in Taiz city during the period between April and September 2014. A total of 330 stool samples were collected from patients and analyzed by direct wet mount and formal ether concentration techniques. Furthermore, sociodemographic data were collected using a standardized questionnaire.

Results: The overall prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections was 38.2%. The most predominant parasites were found to be *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* (20.6%) followed by *Giardia duodenalis* (12.7%). Other parasites were *Ascaris lumbricoides* (3%), *Hymenolepis nana* (0.9%) and *Schistosoma mansoni* (0.9%). Multivariate analysis confirmed that drinking untreated water, no washing hands after defecation and contact with animals were significant risk factors for these infections.

Conclusion: The findings of this study indicated that intestinal parasitic infections are still a public health problem in Yemen. Statistical analysis indicated that low personal hygiene, lack of access to potable water and contact with animals were important predictors for intestinal parasitic infections. Hence, improving the knowledge on local risk factors such as contact with domestic animal, health status and personal hygiene is warranted.

Keywords: *Intestinal Parasites, Risk factors, Taiz, Yemen*

1. Department of Clinical Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen.

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: T H A Alharazi; Email: alhraziali@yahoo.com

Clinicopathological Pattern of Gastric Cancer of Yemeni Patients in Ibb Governorate

Abdulgafoor Kassim^{1*}, Mohammed Al-Qubaty², Fayed Al-Yousofy², Ramea Alathwary^{3**}, Sana Ameen³

Aim: To study the clinicopathological pattern of gastric cancer including the location of the tumor in the stomach and to compare our results with other studies.

Patients and methods: Design: prospective study of patients confirmed with gastric malignancy during the period from July 2016 to July 2017. Setting: specialized center of gastrointestinal and liver diseases in Ibb city, Yemen. Subjects: all patients with histopathological confirmation of gastric malignancy.

Results: During the study period, we had 69 patients with gastric cancer; among them 48 were males and 21 were females, with male: Female ratio is 2.2:1. The age ranged between 35 years and 90 years and the mean age was 65.87 ± 12.79 years. Most of the patients presented with epigastric pain (87%), weight loss (72.5%), pallor (65.2%), dysphagia (47.8%), vomiting (42%), palpable epigastric mass (20.3%) and hematemesis/melena (18.8%). The cardiofundal location was encountered in 33 cases (47.8%), 22 (45.8%) males and 11 (52.4%) females, the corpus location in 24 cases (26%), 20 (41.7%) males and 4 (19%) females, the antral location in 8 cases (11.6%), 4 (8.3%) males and 4 (19%) females and the whole stomach in 4 cases (5.8%), 2 (4.2%) males and 2 (9.5%) females. Adenocarcinoma constituted about 94.2%, of which the intestinal type was 87.5% and the diffuse type was 12.5%. The non-epithelial tumor was encountered 4.3%, of which 2.9% were lymphoma and 1.4% were GIST.

Conclusion: In our studied patients, proximally located gastric cancer was the most common in both sexes.

Keywords: *Gastric cancer, Location, Clinical features, Risk factors, Yemen*

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

2. Department of, Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

3. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

***Conference speaker:** Abdulgafoor Kassim

****Corresponding author:** R Alathwary; E-mail: alathwaryramea@gmail.com

Association of Varicocelectomy and Secondary Infertility Improvement among Yemeni Patients in Aden City

Ali Ahmed Salem Hatroom^{1*}

Background: Varicocele is believed to be the most important factor of secondary male infertility causing adverse social and psychological consequences. Accordingly, varicocele treatment including varicocelectomy is highly recommended in such clinical cases.

Aim: This study was aimed at assessing the association of varicocelectomy and secondary infertility improvement among Yemeni patients in Aden city.

Patients and methods: It was a prospective non-controlled trail conducted on Yemeni males attending Al-Joumhoria and Al-Saeedi hospitals in Aden governorate for infertility treatment. One hundred patients with varicocele 100 patients with varicocele, secondary infertility and reduced semen parameters voluntarily participated in this study.

Results: The study results showed that varicocelectomy lead to 80%, and 78% improvements in semen total number and motility of the study patients, respectively. Accordingly, these improvements in semen parameters were significantly ($P < 0.05$) associated with pregnancy achieved in 75% of patients' wives.

Conclusion: This study further confirms the association of varicocele with secondary male infertility. However, more controlled randomized clinical trials and biomedical studies are necessary in order to establish the causal relationship between varicocele and male infertility.

Keywords: *Secondary infertility, Varicocelectomy, Semen parameters, Pregnancy rate, Yemen*

1. Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Aden University, Aden, Yemen.

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A A S Hatroom; Email: alihatroom777@gmail.com

Diagnostic Role of Multi-Slice Computerized Tomography in Laryngeal Lesions

Abd El Wahab M Yehia^{1*}, Youssriah Yahia Sabri²

Background: Diagnostic evaluation of the larynx and hypopharynx is primarily done with endoscopy as almost all malignancies of the larynx arise from the mucosal surface and thus are accessible to direct visualization and biopsy. The radiologist is seldom the first to diagnose malignancy and indeed cannot completely exclude laryngeal malignancy. However, the radiologist evaluates areas that the clinician cannot see: areas deep to the mucosa or blocked from direct visualization by the bulk of the tumour. CT, the standard imaging modality for larynx assessment for more than a decade, has recently become further enhanced by the introduction of multislice computerized tomography which enables much faster image acquisition and multiplanar or three-dimensional image reconstruction, and virtual endoscopic study.

Virtual endoscopy is a computer-generated simulation of endoscopic perspective obtained by processing digital data sets. The simulation can be obtained by dedicated software that reconstructs in three dimensions data obtained from computed tomography. The main advantage of virtual endoscopy is the unrestricted positioning of virtual endoscope within the air spaces of the larynx.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the role of multislice CT in the diagnosis of laryngeal lesions.

Results: This study involved 37 patients (24 males, 13 females), with age range of 18-80 years (mean age 45.5 years). They were all referred in Kasr Al -Aini & Saudi Germany hospitals presenting with a known or suspected laryngeal lesion. Multislice CT was done to all patients with reconstruction of the images in different planes, and performing 3-D reconstruction and virtual laryngoscopic study. The lesion exact site, size, extent and effects were detected in all cases.

Key Words: *Multislice CT, Virtual laryngoscopy, Laryngeal lesions.*

1. Department of Radiodiagnosis, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Radiodiagnosis, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A M Yehia; Email: almutahar2000@hotmail.com

Analysis of Factors and Medical Errors Involved in Patient Complaints in a European Emergency Department

Pauline Haroutunian^{1*}, Mohammed Alsabri¹, François Jerome Kerdiles²,
Adel Ahmed Abdullah Hassan^{3**}, Abdelouahab Bellou^{1*}

Background: Patients' complaints from Emergency Departments (ED) are frequent and can be used as a quality assurance indicator.

Aim: Factors contributing to patients' complaints (PCs) in the emergency department were analyzed.

Patients and methods: It was a retrospective cohort study; the qualitative variables of patients' complaints visiting ED of a university hospital were compared with Chi-Square and t test tests.

Results: Eighty-five PC were analyzed. The factors contributing to PC were: communication (n=26), length of stay (LOS) (n=24), diagnostic errors (n=21), comfort and privacy issues (n=7), pain management (n=6), inappropriate treatment (n=6), delay of care and billing issues (n=3). PCs were more frequent when patients were managed by residents, during night shifts, weekends, Saturdays, Mondays, January and June. Moreover, the factors contributing to diagnostic errors were due to poor communication, non-adherence to guidelines and lack of systematic proofreading of X-rays. In 98% of cases, disputes were resolved by apology and explanation and three cases resulted in financial compensation.

Conclusion: Poor communication, LOS and medical errors are factors contributing to PCs. Improving communication, resolving issues leading to slow health care provision, adequate staffing and supervision of trainees may reduce PCs.

Keywords: *Communication, Diagnostic errors, Emergency department, Patient complaint*

1. Emergency Medicine Department, BIDMC, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA.

2. Emergency Medicine Department, University Hospital of Rennes, Rennes, France.

3. Surgery Department, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

*Corresponding author: A Bellou; Email: abellou@bidmc.harvard.edu

** Oral presenter: A A A Hassan

Divide and Conquer Versus Chop Techniques in Phacoemulsification: Study of Endothelial Cell Loss

Mohammed A. Al-Ansi^{1*}, Adel M. Hassan¹, Ahmed R. El-Lakkany¹, Amal M. El-Bendary¹, Wael M. El-Dessouky¹

Aim: To evaluate endothelial cell loss after cataract surgery performed using the divide-and-conquer versus phaco-chop nuclear fracturing techniques. Settings: Mansoura Ophthalmic Center, Mansoura University, Egypt. Methods:

Patients and methods: This prospective study included 30 eyes of 30 patients. Eyes were randomly selected and divided into two groups: group 1 (15 eyes) undergone divide-and-conquer phacoemulsification technique and group 2 (15 eyes) undergone phaco-chop technique. During surgery, phaco time, phaco power, and grade of nuclear firmness were recorded. The endothelial cell density and central corneal thickness (CCT) was recorded preoperatively and postoperatively at one day, one week, one month and 3 months.

Results: less phaco energy (absolute phaco time) was significantly used during phaco-chop technique than during divide-and-conquer technique. The mean absolute phaco time (APT) was 32.6 ± 13.1 S.D in divide and conquer group compared to 15.2 ± 11.8 S.D in the phaco chop group. Postoperatively, both groups had a significant but equal decrease in cell density. There were no statistically significant changes in variation in endothelial cell density, or CCT. Visual acuity increased significantly and equally in both groups. Higher endothelial cell loss had no significant correlation with age, sex, axial length (AL), APT and nuclear grade.

Conclusion: No significant difference in endothelial cell loss was observed between the two groups in spite of lower APT (phaco energy) in the phaco-chop group.

1. Mansoura Ophthalmic Center, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: M A Al-Ansi; Email: alansioph@yahoo.com, Contact No.: +967 771 616 195

Seroprevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among Blood Donors Attending National Blood Transfusion and Research Center in Sana'a City, Yemen: Warning Sign

Tawfique K. Al-Zubiery, Hafez Alsumairy^{1*}, Talal Alharazi, Adel Al-Zubeiry, Amar A. Jabir, Majedi A. saleh, Manal J. Muckbil

Aim: To determine the seroprevalence of HIV among blood donors in Sana'a city: Yemen.

Patients and methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted at the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center in Sana'a City, Yemen; during the period from October 2016 to January 2017. We included 3606 subjects (99.2% men, 0.8% women; age range 16-45 years) who enrolled in this study. The estimation of the prevalence of anti-HIV antibody was done using enzyme immunoassay (EIA) technique. Testing of blood donors specimens was performed at the laboratory virology unit.

Results: Out of 3606 blood donors who enrolled in this study, 0.6% donors were found to be reactive for the anti-HIV antibody, 82.0% of them were among blood donors residing in Sanaá Capital city. The prevalence rate of HIV was higher among students (0.9%), followed by military (0.8%), professional workers (0.6%), and handicrafts (0.4%). Half (50%) of HIV seropositive was detected among the age group 26-35 years old with prevalence rate 0.7%, followed by 16-25 and 36-45 years old with an account 0.6% and 0.5% respectively. There was no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: A substantial percentage of HIV seroprevalence was detected among our Yemenis blood donors. A strict selection of blood donors with the concern on getting voluntary donations is necessary.

1. Department of Clinical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: H Alsumairy; Email: halsomairi@gmail.com

Prevalence and Pattern of Dyslipidemia among Patients Undergoing Coronary Angioplasty in The Cardiac Center, Al-Thawra General Hospital, Sana'a

Abdulqawi Ali Al-Shammakh^{1*}, Abdullatif Daiffallah Ali¹, Aziz Saleh Alzendany²

Background: Dyslipidemia is closely linked to the patho-physiology of heart disease and it is a key independent modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular disease. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that dyslipidemia is associated with more than half of the global cause of ischemic heart diseases.

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and pattern of dyslipidemia among patients undergoing coronary angioplasty in the Cardiac Center, Al-Thawra General Hospital, between February 2018 and April 2018.

Patients and methods: This was a cross section study conducted on 69 patients presenting with coronary artery diseases and admitted for coronary angioplasty. Clinical history including diabetes and related risk factors were collected from the participants. Fasting blood samples were taken for lipid profile and analyzed using Cobas 400 Roche, Germany. Dyslipidemia defined as derangement or abnormality in any one of the serum lipids profile including total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), and triglycerides. Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS Version 20 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, USA)

Results: Of the 69 patients, 56 were men and 13 were women with mean age 53 ± 12 and 50 ± 10 , respectively. Prevalence of lipid profiles abnormalities among the study population was as follows: Triglyceride (53.6%), Total cholesterol (26%), LDL-C (22%) and HDL (60%). Diabetes was found to be the most important risk factor for dyslipidemia.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated an alarmingly higher prevalence of dyslipidemia in our study population. Low levels of HDL-C and hypertriglyceridemia are more prevalent lipid abnormalities. More studies are needed to confirm this finding and to identify the associated risk factors.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A A Al-Shammakh; Email: aqawi54@gmail.com

Infant and Young Children Feeding Counseling Services Surveillance Data Analysis, Hajjah Health Facilities, 2015, Yemen

Khalid E. Al-Dar^{1*}, Eman Jahhaf¹, Hamood Almontaser¹, Ali Assabri¹

Background: Yemen is one of developing countries that has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition in the world. Infant and young child feeding is a key area to improve child survival and to promote healthy growth and development. Globally, less than 40% of infants under six months of age are exclusively breastfed. In Yemen exclusive breastfeeding constitutes 10.3%. Adequate breastfeeding counselling and support are essential for mothers and families to initiate and maintain optimal breastfeeding practices.

Aim: The aim is to describe mothers' counseling visits by Hajjah districts.

Materials and methods: We analyzed data form IYCF corner services in Hajjah health facilities during 2015, for mothers who have children up to 24 months and come for counseling about feeding their children. Excel was used to analyze the data.

Results: Slightly more than half of mothers' visits were among children aged up to 6 months, the highest number of counseling conducted in Abs district has 11.7%, and less visits number were found in Bani Al Awam 0.4%. The highest percent of conceding visits were in October (14.8%) and the lowest percent of visits were in July (6.6%). As well as, 77.7% of children are breastfed. Exclusive breast-feeding constitutes 69%. Generally, 22% of children are in Bottle-feeding (BF). The highest percent of BF problems were in Bani Al Awam (71%) and the lowest in Hajjah city (4%).

Conclusion: The highest percent of visits in Abs district, the highest percent of visits in October, and the lowest percent in July, exclusive breast feeding among the target population is higher than the national figure.

Keywords: *Infant, Feeding, Surveillance, Analysis, Hajjah, Yemen*

1. Yemen Field Epidemiology Training Program (Y-FETP), Ministry of Health and Population, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: K E Al-Dar; Email: alddar2003@hotmail.com; Contact No.: +967 771 974 050

Stability Study of the Co-amoxiclav Original Brand Oral Suspension (312.5/5ml) after Reconstitution at Recommended Conditions and at-Home Storage Conditions

Abdulkarim Kassem Alzomor^{1*}, Ali Abdullah Al-Mehdar², Nahlah Mansour Noman¹

Co-amoxiclav for pediatric use comes as oral powder, which has to be reconstituted before administration. Concerns have been raised regarding the appropriateness of environmental conditions. A stability study was carried out on the original brand (Augmentin) suspension which were reconstituted and kept under the standard storage conditions of 2-8°C and at home conditions (25°C). Both compounds (amoxicillin and clavulanic acid) were considered stable if they retained 90% of their initial concentrations. From the study, it was found that the home conditions had no significant detrimental effect on the stability of amoxicillin but had a significant on stability of clavulanic acid, throughout the duration of therapy (10 days). However. The standard storage temperature should be adhered to stringently to guarantee maximum therapeutic benefit. This revealed that amoxicillin remained stable throughout the duration of therapy but clavulanic acid did not. Physical compatibility was assessed by visual observation for discoloration and precipitation throughout the duration of therapy. The chemical stability of the drug was analyzed by HPLC instrumental method. The various parameters analyzed include description, odor, color, taste, assay, water content, specific gravity, and pH. These parameters were evaluated at zero day, 3rd day, 7th day, 10th day intervals. The results of assay indicate that the samples are within the allow able limits (90-120%) for amoxicillin at recommended conditions and home conditions, but the storage of Augmentin suspension at home conditions (25°C). showed that the clavulanic acid rapidly exposed to degradation directly after reconstitution of all batches after 3 days, the assay test were out the limit, however when stored at refrigerator temperature (2-8°C) the degradation of clavulanic acid is very low after prolong period (about 10 days). The results of amoxicillin concentration in all tested batches that were stored at 2-8°C were very similar to the results of assay that were stored at room temperature.

Keywords: *Stability evaluation, Amoxicillin, Clavulanic acid, Degradation, Reconstitution*

1. Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A K Alzomor; E-mail: alzomor1974@yahoo.com; Contact No.: +967 773 418

The pH Scale Involvement in Health

Daiekh A-A Abod^{1*}

Acidity-Alkalinity balance is one of the most important aspects of direct inter-relation between chemistry sciences and medicine, nutrition, physiology and pharmacology sciences. It could be perhaps the deep meaning of the say (chemistry is the common language of modern sciences). We will bring in this paper some important evidences on the role of alkalosis and acidosis on the functioning of bio-reactions and how does pH order and disorder affect the regular running of healthy life and some disease resulted of both acidosis and alkalosis. We will start with a question many of us think that they know but they really don't: WHAT IS THE MEANING OF pH?

1. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

***Corresponding author; conference speaker:** D A-A Abod; Email: aarabnation@yahoo.com

Management of Tibial Nonunion with Bone Loss Using Ilizarov Technique

Hefzulla M H Abdulla^{1*}, Abdurakeeb Shoja¹, Shehab Hazza¹

Background: Management of tibial fracture with extensive bone and soft tissue loss, bone defect and shortening due to infected nonunion presents complicated problem with significant long-term morbidity. Attempting limb reconstruction in the presence of significant bone loss usually involves surgery which is technically difficult, time-consuming, physically and psychologically demanding for the patient, and with no guarantee of a satisfactory outcome. Current solutions can be performed using a range of techniques, such as fibula or free vascularized iliac crest tibiofibular synostosis using Masquelet's induced membrane technique or bone transport. Some of these methods may not be capable of treating infection and bone nonunion simultaneously. The ability to solve those complexities of bone defect, poor soft tissue envelope, discrepancy, deformity and infection is possible with application of the Ilizarov technique.

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of the management of tibial nonunion with bone loss by ilizarov technique.

Patients and methods: For the last 12 years (2004 -2016 in different hospitals, 79 cases of tibial diaphyseal defects were operated by the ilizarov technique. 67 (84.8%) of them had open fracture. Patients from either gender were included with age range from 12-60 years, if they had tibial bone defect of more than 5cm due to primary trauma or secondary due to multiple previous operations and debridement. The defect developed in 53(67.1%) patients as a result of gunshot injuries and in 21 (26.6%) patient as a result of traffic accidents and 5(6.3%) as a result of falling from height and osteomyelitis. In 25(31.6%) 2.5 - 3 mm intramedullary flexible K wires or nails were inserted to guide the transported segment in those cases where there is adequate soft tissue coverage and no infection.

Results: The mean number of failed previous surgical procedures for union per patient was 2.8(range 1-16). The mean length of the bone defect was 9.3 cm (5-18 cm), 21 (26.6%) patients had road traffic accidents, 53(67.1%) gunshot injuries, 5(6.3%) as a result of falling from height and osteomyelitis. Eradication of the infection were achieved in all infected cases, bone union in 79 . The mean external fixation index was 1.3 month/cm. Bone results were excellent in 71(89.9%) patients, good in 5 (6.3%), fair in two (3.8%) and poor in one (1.3%) patient. Functional results were excellent in 46 (58.2%) patients, good in 28(35.4%), two(3.8%) fair, and there were no patients with poor or failure results. Skin invagination over the gap site was seen in 34 (43%) patients, adjustment was done in 27 (34.2%)patients, and it wasn't necessary to do so in those cases where intramedullary flexible K nail were applied.

Conclusion: Ilizarov technique has been shown to be invaluable in the treatment of difficult orthopaedic cases. it allows for the simultaneous treatment of bone loss, infection, non-union, problems of the soft tissues and the usefulness of flexible intramedullary k nails decrease the necessity for adjustment at the docking site.

Keywords: *Ilizarov technique, tibial bone defect, nonunion*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: H M H Abdulla; Email: hefzulla@hotmail.com

Rare Presentation Scar Endometriosis: 6 Case Reports 2012-2017

Salwa Al Gomiary^{1*}

Ectopic endometrium superficial to the peritoneum associated with either pain or mass. Spontaneous cutaneous endometriosis is limited to umbilical and inguinal area without scar. Surgical in other location of anterior abdominal wall, always in surgical scar particularly those from cesarean section, or near to it. Probable etiology Scar cutaneous endometrioma are believed to be result of mechanical transplantation of viable endometrial cells into the scar during surgery which subsequently proliferate and undergo metaplasia under estrogen influence. Spontaneous cutaneous endometrioma not associated with surgical violation of the uterus is believed the result of hematogenous or lymphatic ad of endometrial tissue.

1. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen
***Corresponding author; oral presenter:** S Al Gomiary; E-mail: drsalwa2020@gmail.com

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Maternity Health Works Regarding Breast Self- Examination in the Governmental Hospital at Sana'a City

Ismael Nada A^{1*}, Al-Mutawakel Adel A²

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer death among women worldwide. Breast self-examination (BSE) is a simple very low cost and non-invasive adjuvant screening method for the detection of early breast cancer in women. Accordingly, women who correctly practice breast self-examination monthly are more likely to obtain better treatment and survival rate.

Aim: This study aimed to assess maternity health workers' knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) regarding breast self-examination in Sana'a city, Yemen.

Materials and methods : A cross-sectional study was conducted, and self-administered structured questionnaire was adapted to collect data from a convenient sample. Informed verbal consent was obtained from participants. Confidentiality of information was maintained throughout the study. KAP survey was carried out among 168 maternity health workers from governmental hospitals.

Results: It was found that 56.5% know about BSE and 50.0% know that it should be performed monthly. The majority (93.5%) believed that BSE is important for early detection of breast cancer. However, only 50.7% perform BSE monthly and 59.2% performed at the second week of menstrual cycle.

Conclusion: Unfortunately, almost only half of the study subject knows about BSE and how many times it should be performed and again only half of them performed monthly. Therefore, there is need for awareness creation on the benefits of BSE as an early detection for breast cancer among female health workers.

Keywords: *Breast cancer, Breast self-examination, KAP survey, Maternity health works, Yemen*

1. Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

2. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: N A Ismael; Email: nadamotahhar@yahoo.com, Contact No.: +967 776 001 560

Scabies Outbreak in Khiran Al-Muharraq District of Hajjah Governorate, Yemen, July 23 to 25, 2016

Khalid E. Al-dar^{1*}, Mohammed Abdullah Al Amad¹, Ali Assabri¹

Background: Human scabies is a neglected ecto-parasitic disease caused by mite of *Sarcoptes scabiei* that remains a major public health problem in developing countries worldwide. It is estimated that 300 million cases are reported each year globally. Scabies outbreaks occur more during wars. Hajjah surveillance officer reported that there is an outbreak of scabies in Khiran Al- Muharraq district. YFETP sent a team to investigate this problem.

Aim: To confirm the existence of scabies outbreak and to recommend control measures

Patients and methods: A descriptive study was conducted. We performed active house-to-house search and used a questionnaire including all the required variables for scabies outbreaks. Suspected case was defined as any person from Al-Sooq village of Khyran Al-Muharraq district who has severe itching especially at night and rash. We used Excel program to enter and analyze data

Results: Out of 474 residents from Al-Sooq village in Khyran Al Muharraq district, 204 cases (43%) were infested. The Epi curve shows the outbreak started on October 2015 after one month of index cases arrival. The highest peak of the outbreak curve was in July 2016. Sixteen cases (7%) were the index cases. All index cases lived in other places (e.g. Al-Mazreq and Hrad district) and they were displaced to Khyran Al Muharraq due to the war. Female cases were 52%. Fifty four percent of Children ≤ 10 years were infested, 29% had a history of contact with infested patients, 90% of cases were in contact with family members, and 26% have secondary bacterial infection.

Conclusion: The outbreak was conformed, female representing 52%. The highest infestation was among the Children aged ≤ 10 years. Increase awareness towards scabies, and improving hygiene to prevent further spread of the disease is recommended.

Keywords: *Outbreak, Scabies, Khiran Al-Muharraq, Hajjah, Yemen, FETP*

1. Yemen Field Epidemiology Training Program (Y-FETP), Ministry of Health and Population, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: K E Al-Dar; Email: alddar2003@hotmail.com; Contact No.: +967 771 974 050

Prevalence of Celiac Disease among Type1 Diabetic Yemeni Patients

Jamila Abdullah Ali Al-Samhari^{1*}, Fairouz Kaid Al-Showafi², Ahmed Abdul-Allateef², Zayed Atef³

Background: Celiac disease (CD) is a chronic enteropathy caused by hypersensitivity to gluten. An increased prevalence of CD has been found in children with diabetes mellitus type 1 (T1DM), due to a common genetic predisposition. Up to now, the prevalence of this disease has not been reported among children and adults with type 1 diabetes in Yemen.

Aim: The aim of the present study was to determine CD prevalence and its clinical manifestations in patients with T1DM.

Patients and methods: A total of 103 patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus attending the Diabetic National Center at Al-Thawra hospital in Sana'a city were participated in this study that carried out over a period of one year (Feb 2013 - Feb 2014). Sixty one boys (mean age = 12.35 ± 4.54 and mean diabetes duration = 2.21 ± 1.664) and 42 girls (mean age = 11.86 ± 3.6 and mean diabetes duration = 2.90 ± 1.792) were screened for celiac disease using tissue transglutaminase (tTG) antibodies (Antitissue transglutaminase IgA, Anti-tTIGG, and endomysium antibody (EmA). As well, antiglutamic acid decarboxylase (Anti GAD) antibodies and c-peptide were examined for predicting T1DM.

Results: The overall frequency of celiac disease in T1DM in the present study was 13.6%. The highest frequency of celiac disease was found among patients from Sana'a city, followed by Dhamar and Al-Mahweet areas. Female patients showed higher seropositive results (64.3%) than males (35.7%), this difference was statistically significant ($P = < 0.05$). On the other hand, there were no significant differences ($P > 0.05$) were revealed between seropositive and seronegative patients by their age, duration of T1DM, body mass index, family history of T1DM, blood sugar, Anti GAD or c-peptide.

Conclusion: Asymptomatic celiac disease occurs frequently in T1DM patients and is often associated with subclinical malabsorption. Because of this high prevalence of CD in T1DM patients, screening should be part of routine evaluation, because it may develop at any time after the onset of DM1.

Keywords: *Celiac disease, Diabetes mellitus type 1, Prevalence, Yemen*

1. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

3. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: J A A Al-Samhari; Email: jzh2030@yahoo.com

Resistant Pattern of Community and Hospital Acquired *Escherichia coli* in Sana'a, Yemen: Frightening Problem

Tawfique AlZubiery^{1*}, Hafez Alsumairy², Talal Alharazi²

Background: An increasing antimicrobial resistance among *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) were emerges annually.

Aim: Cross-sectional, analytical and descriptive study was conduct to investigate the current in vitro resistance pattern of *E. coli* among community (CA) and nosocomial infections.

Patients and methods: Patient data for 700 different clinical specimens were collected from the case records during October 2016 to March 2017. Following isolation and identification of 112 isolates of *E. coli* to the species level, antibiotic susceptibility pattern for all isolates were examined using standard Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method.

Results: Among 112 *E. coli* isolates, 54 (48.2%) and 58 (51.8%) were isolated from inpatients and outpatients respectively were considered for the study. The isolates showed high levels of resistance to Penicillin (98.2%), Ampicillin (97.3%), first generation cephalosporins (90.2%), Erythromycin (72.2%), Roxithromycin (95.4%). The isolates were less resistant to Imipenem (9.8%) Nitrofurantoin (12.5%), Piperacillin-tazobactam (25.0%).

Conclusion: There was a general increase in the resistance pattern of *E. coli* to all the antibiotics tested. The current findings confirm that bacterial resistance would be the greatest and frightening problem in our country. Mechanisms for hospital acquired (HA) infections controlling must be evaluated to reduce pathogenic resistant bacterial strains spreading. Also strike regulation of the antibiotics buying and intake by the public need to be applied.

1. Department of Medical Laboratory, Faculty of Medical and Health Science, Taiz University Al-Turbah branch, Taiz, Yemen

2. Department of Clinical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: T K AlZubiery; Email: tawk2020@gmail.com, Mobile: +967771332371

Challenges in Renal Transplantation in Yemen

Ibrahim H. El-Nono^{1*}

Background: Renal replacement therapy was first introduced in Yemen in 1978 in the form of hemodialysis. Twenty years later, the first renal transplantation was performed. Kidney transplantations were started in socially and financially challenging circumstances in Yemen in 1998. A structured program was established and has been functioning regularly since 2005. A pediatric transplantation program was started in 2011.

Patients and methods: This was a prospective study of 181 transplants performed at the Urology and Nephrology Center between May 1998 and 2012. All transplants were from living related donors. The immunosuppressive protocol consisted initially of double therapy with steroid and mycophenolate mofetil (MMF). Subsequently, triple therapy with addition of a calcineurin inhibitor was introduced. Primary graft function was achieved in 176 (97.2%) recipients.

Results: Cold ischemia time was 48–68 min. Episodes of acute rejection in 12 patients were treated with high-dose steroids. Anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG) was used in cases of vascular or steroid-resistant rejection in 2 patients. The post-transplant complications, either surgical or medical, were comparable to those recorded in the literature.

Conclusions: Renal transplantation is a good achievement in our country. The patients and graft survival rates are comparable to other reports.

1. Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; conference speaker: I H El-Nono; Email: ibrahim_elnono@hotmail.com; Contact No.: +967 777 222 240

The Severity and Extent of Coronary Artery Disease in Khat User Yemeni Patients

Abdul Nasser A. Munibari^{1,3}, Aziz S. Al-Zendani^{2,3*}, Basim A. Al-Dobhani³

Background: Khat is leaves of *Catha Edulis* plant, contains cathinone, ephedrine, epinephrine and other substances. Khat chewing is one of the common social habits in Yemen and some studies reported that, the Khat chewing is associated with worse outcome in patients with acute coronary syndrome but still there are limited data about the effect of Khat & the severity of coronary artery disease.

Objectives: This study was performed to determine the extent and severity of coronary artery disease in Khat user (chewer) patients and comparing those with non-Khat chewer patients in Yemen.

Patients and methods: Patients who underwent coronary angiography a planned procedure at cardiac center of Al-Thawra Modern General Hospital over six months duration were included in this cross sectional prospective study. A well-designed questionnaire was filled which including complete personal and clinical history for each patient, the presence of CHD risk factors, echocardiography and coronary angiography findings. The data after that, were analyzed using SPSS program and different correlations were statistically established among variables.

Results: The total number of patients admitted with diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and planned for coronary angiography were 365 patients in which, khat chewer patients group were 306 (84%) compared with 59 (16%) of Non-Khat chewer patients group. The means of ages were (55±10vs.57±9,P=0.396) & male gender distribution were (84% vs.24%, P<0.001) in comparing both groups respectively. History of smoking was (83% vs.9%, P<0.001) in comparing Khat chewer patients group with Non-Khat chewer patients group respectively. The prevalence of DM & HTN were (44%vs. 36%, P=0.243) & (30% vs.39%, P=0.194) in comparing both groups respectively. The history of acute coronary syndrome (STEMI, NSTEMI or unstable angina) were more prevalent among Khat chewer patients group (54%vs.24%, P<0.001) in comparing both groups respectively. Impaired LV systolic function was more prevalent among Khat chewer patients group associated with significant statistical difference & EF<50% was (39%vs.23%, P=0.024) in both groups respectively. The significant coronary artery stenosis (≥50% in left main coronary artery and ≥70% in other major coronary branches and total occlusions) was more frequent in Khat chewer patients group (66% vs.45%,P=0.042).The Khat chewer patients group also had more atherosclerotic coronary arteries (64%vs.50%, P=0.056), more prevalence of multi-vessel disease (27%vs.22%, P=0.090) and more frequent of type C coronary artery lesions complexity (20%vs.12%, P=0.011) in comparison with non-Khat chewer patients group. In the other hands, the history of recurrent stable angina was more prevalent among Non-Khat chewer patient group (76% vs.45%, P<0.001) in comparing with Khat chewer patient group respectively & the normal coronary arteries were more frequent among Non-khat chewer patients group (46%vs.29%, P<0.001) in comparing with Khat chewer patients group respectively.

Conclusion: Khat chewer patients had more atherosclerotic coronary arteries, more lesion complexity, severe form of coronary artery disease and more prevalent of multi-vessel disease. Finally we conclude that, the Khat chewing is one of the major risk factors of coronary artery disease in Yemen.

Keywords: *Coronary artery disease, Coronary angiography, Khat chewers, Yemeni patients*

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

2. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Cardiac Center, Al-Thawra Modern General Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; conference speaker: A S Al-Zendani

Geographical Distribution of Visceral Leishmaniasis among Children in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen

Abdulkhikim Ali Mohammed Al-Selwi^{1*}, Ahmed Hamood Alshehari¹,
Mohamed Abdulhadi Albahloly¹

Background: Visceral leishmaniasis is an important health problem in Yemen, particularly among children in Dhamar governorate.

Aim: This study was aimed to describe the geographical distribution of visceral leishmaniasis among children in Dhamar governorate and to assess the outcomes of the chemotherapeutic management.

Patients and methods: This retrospective study was conducted at Al-Wahdah University Hospital, Mabar, Dhamar governorate from April 2015 to March 2016. The study population was all the children patients admitted to the hospital having the disease and the data sourced from the patients' charts using a performa sheet.

Results: Fifty-seven pediatric patients with confirmed visceral leishmaniasis were registered during the study period. The mean age was 3.51 ± 2.4 years and all cases were from Dhamar governorate. All cases presented with fever and splenomegaly. All children were severely anemic and the mean haemoglobin concentration was $(6.51 \pm 2.82 \text{ g/dl})$. The mean duration of symptoms prior to admission was 98.28 ± 10.6 days and the mean hospital stay was 22.07 ± 15.3 days. The cure rate after hospital management was 94.7%. Death had occurred in 3 cases (5.2%) mostly seen among younger age, and with prolonged illness prior to hospitalization. This study confirmed the presence of VL cases in Dhamar governorate, most frequently affected children below four years of age with excellent response to chemotherapeutic drug.

Conclusion: The extension of visceral leishmaniasis infection to involve the highest central regions indicates that the disease tends to spread to other unusual parts of the country. Such a new distribution combined with lack of vital recording and reporting make the efforts to approximate the figure of true incidence difficult.

Keywords: *Visceral leishmaniasis, Children, Dhamar governorate, Yemen*

1. Department of Pediatric, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A A M Al-Selwi; Email: hakimselwi@gmail.com

Rare Infantile Inguinal Hernia Containing Uterus, Fallopian Tubes and Ovaries

Al-Bahlouli Saeed H^{1*}, Amat Al-khaleq O Mehrass², Bahakim O Ba.¹

Case report: The presence of ovaries and fallopian tubes in the sac of female inguinal hernia is rare especially in childhood. However; complete herniation of the uterus side by side with ovaries and tubes constitutes extreme rarity. We herein present a 6-years old female patient whose inguinal hernia contains uterus in addition to ovaries and fallopian tubes. The aim of this report is to attract attention of surgeons to this rare possibility during surgical management of hernia in order to avoid the likely damage to herniated structures.

Key words: *Female infants, Inguinal hernia, Uterus, Ovaries*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

2. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; conference speaker: S H Al-Bahlouli; Email: dr-saeed58@hotmail.com

Overview on Dorsoscapular Perforator Flap for Head and Neck Reconstruction

Abdullah Yhea Naeem^{1*}

Case report: Many authors used deferent procedure for head and neck reconstruction after surgery or trauma, the lack big muscle and tissues in head and neck make the most plastic surgeons used free musculocutaneous free flap transfered which is challenging, risky, long operation time with high risk of flap failure. In this case with huge soft tissue sarcoma in neck manage by locoregional dorsoscapular flap to cover the defect postoperative tumour excision with minimal complications. The design and perforator artery of flap is the same method of ordinary dorsoscapular flap for coverage of regional defect. In our case extend the arc of rotation up to all the side neck and lower side face. With less partial or complete flap loss. In our case series, the patient with soft tissue sarcoma extended from the lower left side face to supraclavicular region. The dorsoscapular flap can cover the defect post excision successfully without complications rate, also with minimal time of operation and without interference with block neck dissection.

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A Y Naeem; Email: adel200635@yahoo.com

Eagle's Syndrome: An Unusual Cause of Recurrent Retromandibular Pain Case Report

Zain H. Alhaddad, Reda M.Fathy, Abdulwahab M. Al-Mutahar^{1*}, Omar M. Almashhoor

Case report: Eagle's syndrome occurs when an elongated styloid process or calcified stylohyoid ligament causes recurrent throat pain radiating to the ipsilateral ear or retromandibular neck pain. Such symptoms easily confused with those caused by different facial neuralgias. Diagnosis usually made on physical examination by palpation of the styloid process on the tonsillar fossa. Computed tomography (CT) scan provides complementary information to that of plain radiography, including definition and relationship of the elongated styloid process to the surrounding soft tissue structures in the axial plane. Treatment is usually surgical with resection of the elongated part of the styloid process through trans-oral or external approach. We reported a case of 38-year-old male who presented to otolaryngology clinic with physical examination and radiological findings typical for Eagle' syndrome. Operation was done by consultant otolaryngologist who resected the elongated part successfully via trans-oral approach without complications. The patient was completely asymptomatic at follow up visit six months postoperatively. Awareness of Eagle's syndrome is important to all health practitioners involved in the diagnosis and management of neck and head pain because it can be confused with many other conditions that must be excluded.

Keywords: *Eagle's syndrome; Retromandibular; Neck pain; Elongated styloid process*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A M Y Al-Mutahar; Email: almutahar2000@hotmail.com

Water: The bases of life

Daiekh A-A Abod^{1*}

Water is the most important chemicals of the universe. It is just impossible to think of any single components of the whole world without finding our self-engaged of this incredible compound. We will have a quick glance in this paper on water chemical structures and how does it made up the unique outstanding properties and then deep attention will goes onto:

- The solubility capacity of water and its role in living systems.
 - Water as a media for living cells reactions including enzyme reactions
 - Water as a reactant
 - Water as part of structure of some biomolecule.
 - And finely we will pick up some diseases related to water.
-

1. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; conference speaker: D A-A Abod; Email: aarabnation@yahoo.com

Nosocomial infections in the intensive care units ICUs: Incidence and outcome

Fawz Mohammed Abol-Gaith^{1*}

Background: A nosocomial infection (NI), known as hospital-acquired infection, is one of the most important threats to the patients' safety in healthcare facilities causing morbidity and mortality in critically ill patients. Furthermore, the incidence of this infection is mostly reported to be higher in the intensive care units (ICUs) than the general in-patient hospital population. Increases in the length of stay and excessive hospital costs are suggested as significant risk factors for such infection caused by various microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi.

Aim: To determine the incidence of nosocomial infections acquired in the ICUs and the outcome in a Al Thawrah Hospital, Sana'a.

Patients and methods: This was a prospective observational study conducted in a combined medical and surgical ICUs of Al Thawrah Hospital, Sana'a. The study group comprised 351 patients admitted for more than 48 hours in the ICU. Data on severity of the illness APACHE, antibiotics usage, presence of comorbidities, and presence of infection, length of ICU and hospital stay, as well as survival status were collected. Descriptive and frequencies as long as cross tabulation analysis were performed.

Results: The nosocomial infection rate was (67.5%). Pneumonia was the most frequently detected infection (41.6%), followed by thrombophlebitis infections (38.7%) and surgical wound infections (14.2%). The high incidence of nosocomial infection has a statistically significant relation with the usage of antibiotics and the severity of illness APACHE, but there were no relation between (NI) and co morbidities. Nosocomial infection (NI) resulted in a statistically significant increase in length of ICU and in mortality with P – value = 0.000 and 0.001, respectively.

Conclusion: Despite the highly usage of antibiotics the incidence of nosocomial infection was high. The nosocomial infection incidence was not related to the presence of the co morbidities but has a good relation with the severity of illness.

Nosocomial infections increase morbidity and mortality of hospitalized patients. These findings can be utilized for planning nosocomial infection surveillance program in our setting.

1. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: F M Abol-Gaith; Email: fawzabolgaith@hotmail.com

Job Satisfaction and Its Effects on Staff Performance of Authority of Al Thawra Hospital in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Al-Mutawakel Adel A.^{1*}, Ismael Nada A.², Al-Nusiri Akram A.³

Background: Job satisfaction - or lack of it - hinges on a productive, accomplishing relationship between staff and management; indeed, the success of any organization depends on staff members who enjoy their jobs and feel rewarded by their efforts. Ultimately, of all the people in the health care institutions may suffer the most when this vital success factor is lacking. In the past, many scholars have been directed on job satisfaction but this still remains an issue for many organizations.

Aim: The aim of this paper was to examine the satisfaction level of the employees at Authority of Al Thawra Hospital in Sana'a and helps this health care organization to know about the elements that influence job satisfaction. Precisely, the researchers of the current study acquired employee empowerment and workplace environment as the antecedents to understand their effect on job satisfaction, and further the impact of job satisfaction on job performance.

Materials and methods: A self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection from several departments of the mentioned hospital. Convenient sampling technique was used and 200 questionnaires were circulated and returned back for analysis. SPSS was used for data analysis statistically.

Results: The results showed that the general job satisfaction level for health workers of Al Thawra Hospital was low (mean = 2.45, SD = 0.64). Health workers' job satisfactions have affected on their job performance (13%) ranged from work environment (15%) to salary (4%).

Conclusion: Authority of the hospital has to meet its workers' social and economic needs especially salary and rewards. They have to provide a suitable work environment that plays an important role in enhancing workers performances.

Keywords: *Job satisfaction, Staff Performance, Workplace environment, Employees, Authority, Hospitals, Yemen*

1. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

3. Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A A Al-Mutawakel; Email: afnadel@gmail.com, Contact No.: +967 774 911 443

Acquired Radial Club Hand: A Sequel to Chronic Osteomyelitis Following Acute Haematogenous Osteomyelitis of the Distal Meta Epiphysis of the Radius: A Case Report

Hefzulla M H Abdulla^{1*}, Abdurakeeb Shojaa¹, Shehab Hazza¹

Case report: Acquired radial club hand caused by haematogenous osteomyelitis has been reported occasionally. We report a rare case of acquired radial club hand due to destruction and sequestration of the majority of the radius, primarily caused acute haematogenous osteomyelitis of the distal meta epiphysis of the radius that caused growth arrest. The infection was treated by multiple debridement, stability by ex. fix. The deformity due to shortening was managed with distraction using ilizarov technique by monorail external fixator. At the 12-year follow up the appearance and functions of the left forearm and wrist are near to the normal.

Keywords: *Acute haematogenous osteomyelitis, Radius, Ilizarov technique, Growth arrest.*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: H M H Abdulla; Email: hefzulla@hotmail.com

Suicide by AK – 47, Case Report and Review of the Literature

Mohamed Hassan Nagi Abdu^{1*}, Cătălin Dogăroiu², Sorin Hostiuc³

Background: Suicide is a very frequent cause of death, accounting for about 1% of all deaths worldwide ranking in top ten causes in OECD countries. Most gunshot suicides are done using a pistol, although in some particular circumstances shotgun-related suicides are more frequent. Suicide associated with multiple gunshot wounds are very rare in forensic practice; their identification raises significant suspicion regarding the participation of another person and not rarely these instances are latter on confirmed to be homicides. When the victim uses an automatic weapon - pulling the trigger causes more than one bullet to emerge. The purpose of this article is to present four cases of such suicides, determined by gunshot wounds caused by a Kalashnikov rifle, which occurred in Yemen between 2001 and 2007.

Materials and Methods: Our study studding four cases of such suicides, determined by gunshot wounds caused by a Kalashnikov rifle, which occurred in Yemen between 2001 and 2007.

Results: First particularity of our cases is the location of the entry and exit wounds they are usually not characteristic for firearm related suicide. Another particularity of those cases is the lack of Backspatter in three out of four cases. Backspatter are found, as a rule on the hand with which the trigger was pulled in suicides. The absence of Backspatter is highly suggestive for excluding a certain gunshot wounds as being self-made.

Conclusion: Suicide is a very frequent cause of death, Most gunshot suicide are done using pistol our cases using a Kalashnikov. Suicides associated with multiple gunshot wounds are very rare in forensic practice. Location of entry wounds in some parts of the body is atypical.

Keywords: *Atypical suicide, Suicide using AK-47, Multiple gunshot wounds*

1. Department of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Dept. of Legal Medicine and Bioethics, National Institute of Legal Medicine Mina Minovici Bucharest, Romania, Dept. of Forensic Anthropology

3. Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Dept. of Legal Medicine and Bioethics, National Institute of Legal Medicine Mina Minovici Bucharest, Romania, Dept of Forensic Pathology

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: M H N Abdu; E-mail: drmohammedsharee@yahoo.com; Contact No.: Tel: +967 770 364 661

Current Antibiotic Sensitivity Pattern of Clinically Isolated *Klebsiella Pneumonia*

Tawfique K AlZubiery^{1*}, Talal Alharazi², Hafez Alsumairy², Adel Al-Zubeiry³, Anwar Yusr⁴, Huda Al-sham⁵, Linda Alsaqqaf⁶

Background: An increasing antimicrobial resistance among *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*K.pneumoniae*) has been rapidly growing.

Aim: The cross-sectional, analytical and descriptive study was conducted to investigate the current in vitro susceptibility pattern of clinically isolated *K. pneumoniae*.

Patients and methods: Patient data for 700 different clinical specimens were collected from the case records during October 2016 to March 2017. Following isolation and identification of 113 isolates of *K. pneumoniae* to the species level, antibiotic susceptibility pattern for all isolates was examined using standard Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method.

Results: Among 113 *K. pneumoniae* isolates, 25 (12.6%) and 88 (39.5%) were isolated from outpatients and inpatients respectively were considered for the study. The isolates showed high levels of resistance to Penicillin (100.0%), Ampicillin (96.5), first-generation cephalosporins (>92.0%), Nalidixic acid (93.8%), Erythromycin (96.5), Roxithromycin (99.1%). The isolates were less resistant to Amikacin (27.4%), Imipenem (29.2%). Good antibiotics activity against community-acquired (CA) compared to hospital-acquired (HA) isolates and the difference in resistant rate between them was found statistically significant for several antibiotics.

Conclusion: A general increase in the resistance pattern of *K. pneumoniae* was detected to all the antibiotics that confirm the greatest and frightening problem in our country. Mechanisms for HA infection control measures must be evaluated to reduce pathogenic resistant bacterial strains spreading. Also, strike regulation of the antibiotics buying and intake by the public need to be applied.

1. Department of Medical Laboratory, Faculty of Medical and Health Science, Taiz University Al-Turbah branch, Taiz, Yemen

2. Department of Clinical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

3. King Fahad Specialist Hospital-Dammam, KSA

4. University of Science and Technology Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen

5. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

6. Microbiology Unit, Laboratory Department, Al-Thawra Teaching Modern Hospital, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: T K AlZubiery; Email: tawk2020@gmail.com, Mobile: +967771332371

Evaluation of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Program Registries in Sana'a City by CDC attributes, Yemen, 2016

Khalid E. Al-dar^{1*}, Abdulkarem Alfuhidy¹, Ali Assabri¹

Background: Globally, two billion people suffer from various forms of malnutrition, 2.6 million child deaths due to malnutrition each year. Yemen has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition, stunting 46.5% wasting 16.3% underweight 39%. Registries are important tools to screen children and to notify about their nutritional status.

Aim: To assess the nutrition registries according to the CDC attributes.

Materials and methods: A descriptive study was conducted, in 27 health facilities from 10 districts in Sana'a city- Yemen, during December 2016 to January 2017, target population is health workers working in nutrition units in health facilities, and nutrition coordinators in central level, 50% of health facilities were randomly selected, data were collected using self-administered questionnaire. Using CDC attributes, 5-point Likert scale was adopted. Data were analysed by using Epi info and Excel programs. We sum strongly agree and agree as a positive grade, while disagree and strongly disagree as a negative grade, and uncertain stand-alone.

Results: Out of 64 participants 61 participants completed the questioner. Eighty five percent of health works mentioned that the registry is useful. Eighty percent of health worker mentioned that the registry is simple. Seventy four percent of health worker mentioned that the registry is flexible. Sixty two percent of health worker mentioned that the registry is stable. Seventy seven percent of health worker mentioned that the registry is acceptable. Sixty nine percent of health worker mentioned that the registry reached the central level on time. Seventy four percent of health worker mentioned that 70% or more of reports reach the central level in a complete form.

Conclusion: In all levels, usefulness is good, while other attributes are average, but simplicity in health facility is good and feedback is poor. The CMAM activities cannot stand alone without having external funds, sustainability of the program is highly recommended.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Nutrition, CMAM, Yemen, FETP*

1. Yemen Field Epidemiology Training Program (Y-FETP), Ministry of Health and Population, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: K E Al-Dar; Email: alddar2003@hotmail.com; Contact No.: +967 771 974 050

Prevalence of HBs Ag and anti-HBc among Blood Donors at the National Blood Transfusion and Research Center, Sana'a, Yemen

Tawfique AlZubiery^{1*}, Talal Alharazi^{2**}, Hafez Alsumairy², Amar Jabir³,
Manal Muckbil³, Majedi Saleh³

Background: Substantial percentage of HBV cases were reported among our population. Blood transfusion represents major rout transmission of Hepatitis B virus. The recent situation in Yemen increases the demand of blood and its products due to anemia, accidents, malnutrition, etc.

Aim: The aim of the study was to estimate the current prevalence of HBsAg and total anti-HBc among blood donors in Sana'a, Yemen.

Patients and methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out at the National Blood Transfusion and Research Centre in Sana'a Yemen, during the period from October 2016 to January 2017. A total of 3606 blood donors were included in this study. Serum was separated from each blood specimens, and then they were analyzed for the presence of HBsAg, total Anti-HBc antibodies using an Enzyme Immunoassay technique according to manufacture instructions.

Results: The result of this study shown that, 4.1% and 14.0% donors were found to be reactive for HBsAg and anti-HBc respectively. The overall prevalence of HBV (HBsAg and/or anti-HBc positive) was 16.2%. According to the residency of the blood donors, a high percentage of HBsAg were observed among donors from Raymah 10.8% and Almahwet 10.3% governments followed by Alhudidah 7.0%. However, the lowest of HBsAg among blood donors coming from Capital city of Sana'a, Sana'a rural area and Taiz government was 3.9%. 3.6% and 3.5% respectively. In other hand, anti-HBc was found higher among donors from Raymah followed by Almahwet. Alhudidah and Albaidah governorates as 35.1%, 25.9%, 20.9%, and 20.0% respectively.

Conclusion: This study concluded that our subjects still under the moderate to high-risk communities.

1. Department of Medical Laboratory, Faculty of Medical and Health Science, Taiz University Al-Turbah branch, Taiz, Yemen

2. Department of Clinical Microbiology and Immunology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

3. National Blood Transfusion and Research Center

***Oral presenter:** T K AlZubiery

****Corresponding author:** T H A Alharazi; Email: alhraziali@yahoo.com

Toxoplasmosis in Human and Animal at Dhamar Governorate

IRM AlShaibani^{1*}, H. Al-Mahdi¹, A. AlShawkani¹

This cross sectional study was carried out in Dhamar governorate from December 2015 to November, 2016 with main objective to determine the seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in humans and animals and associated risk factors. A total of 323 individual attending outpatient and inpatient departments of public, private hospitals and farmers were selected and examined. In the meantime, a total of 323 animals (241sheep, 69 cattle and 13 goats) from different districts of Dhamar Governorate were selected and examined using different serological techniques for detection antibodies against *Toxoplasma gondii*. The results according to cassette and ELIZA techniques revealed that, the overall seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in human was 20.43%, the seroprevalence rates of IgG, IgM and both IgG +IgM were (16.1% and 13.62%), (3.1% and 4.33%) and (1.2% and 2.48%) respectively. The higher rate (29.50 %) of infection was recorded in age group of 11- 20 years old; whereas, the lower rate (11.11%) in age group of less than 10 years old. Females were more susceptible to infection (23.19 %) compared to males (2.02 %). The higher seroprevalence rate was recorded in summer (28.41%); whereas, the lower rate in spring season (13.15%). The higher prevalence of toxoplasmosis was recorded in Alhada district (50.00%); whereas, lower rate in Mifa`a Ans district (15.00%) and none in Jabal asharg. Statistically, significant differences ($P<0.05$) were observed between seroprevalence rate of toxoplasmosis and age group, sex; while none with season and area factors. However, the results according to latex technique, the seroprevalence rate of toxoplasmosis in human was 17.03%. In animals study, the results according to cassette and ELIZA revealed that, the overall seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in animals was 23.84 percent, the seroprevalence of IgG, IgM and both IgG +IgM were (18.% and 15.5%), (1.9% and 1.5%) and (4.0% and 6.8%) respectively. Out of 241 sheep, 69 cattle and 13 goats tested, 21.16%, 31.88%, 30.77% respectively were seropositive for toxoplasmosis. The effect of risk factors on distribution of seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in animals was also investigated and discussed. In this study, PCR was used as confirmatory technique and all ELISA seropositive samples of human and animals were tested by this molecular technique. Out of 66 and 77 ELISA positive samples of human and animal, 30 (45.45%) and 18(23.38%) were found positive for *T. gondii* respectively. The results of this study revealed that toxoplasmosis is prevalent in human and animals in study areas and it's suggested that control measures should adapted to control the disease and reduce losses in human and animals.

Keywords: *Animal, Dhamar, Human, PCR, seroprevalence, Toxoplasmosis*

1. Faculty of Agriculture & Veterinary Medicine, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: I R M AlShaibani; Email: dr_ibra67@yahoo.com

Biotechnological Products and Their Applied Review

Ahmed G. Al-Mekhlafi^{1*}

Background: The background of the modern biotechnology has its root at the work of Gergor Mendel who identified the functional rules of hereditary in 1865, the discovery of chromosomes and genes followed later, and in 1982 Watson and Crick disclosed the double helix structure of DNA. All living organisms have common characteristics such as replication, nutrition, growing and interaction with their environment.

Aim: The aims of this article was to review the most important biopharmaceutical drugs such as blood factors, hormones, cytokines, gene therapy, vaccines, and monoclonal antibodies.

Materials and methods: Recombinant DNA, gene therapy, polymerase chain reaction, and momoclonal antibodies.

Results: These researches in biotechnology have been achieved novel treatment of chronic diseases, for which there was hitherto no therapeutics or conventional therapies were ineffective.

Conclusion: Based on biotechnological processes new substances with different therapies applications with central focus on quality of life and public health applicator of these techniques covers a wide range of drug classes such as blood factors, hormones, gene therapies, hematopoietic growth factors, and monoclonal antibodies

1. Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A G Al- Mekhlafi; Email: agmekhlafi@yahoo.com

Epidemiological Status of Cholera in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen 28th April to 31th Dec. 2017

Anas O. Sallam^{1*}, Nabil Al-Abhar², Ali Asabri³, Abdulhakim Alkohlani⁴

Background: Diarrheal diseases are endemic in Yemen. It is the second cause of death especially among infants and schoolchildren. During 2017, about 60-70% of the diarrheal cases were classified as watery diarrhea. The most cause of death due to *Vibrio cholera*. In Dhamar governorate, there were 100,135 acute watery cases from 28th April to 31th Dec. 2017.

Aim: To know the epidemiological status of Cholera, identify the source and recommend control measures.

Materials and Methods: Using WHO standardized case definitions with active search. Rapid test was done. Medical records were reviewed in different health sites, Interview with community members (relatives of the affected persons), information on water supply and food history was gathered as well as sanitation. Line list was created. Stool samples were sent for central laboratory for confirmation.

Results: 100,135 cases were identified (attack rate of 5.2% per100), Rapid test was done for 2,797 cases of them 340 was positive (2.8%). Culture was done for 103 cases from positively RDT of them 25 cases were positive (0.9%). 54% of the cases were male and the most affected age group <10 yr. (49%). CFR was (0.2). Utmah district had more cases than other districts (14%). Highest NO, of cases during July(20%) of all cases.

Conclusion: Two third of cases were among age groups of <10 year and school children (69%), these may be due to bad sanitation and hygiene and low immunity due to malnutrition. Moreover, the low awareness and health education about the disease and methods of prevention and control help in increasing incases. Water chlorination, education and improve nutrition are highly recommended.

Keywords: Cholera, Epidemiology, PHEP, Dhamar, Yemen

1. Department of Epidemiological Surveillance, Public Health and Population Office, Dhamar Governorate, Yemen

2. YFETP (Yemen Field Epidemiological training Program), Ministry of Public Health and Population, Sana'a, Yemen

3. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

4. YFETP (Yemen Field Epidemiological training Program), Ministry of Public Health and Population, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: A O Sallam; E-mail: dr.sallam80@gmail.com

Prevalence and Characteristic of Uncontrolled Hypertension among Patients Attended at Medical Clinics of Algomhori General Hospital, Sana'a, 2017

Hussian Eshaish¹, Nader Nabil Alabidi^{1*}

Background: Uncontrolled hypertension, a common concern among hypertensive individual patients and may be contributed to various barriers grouped into patient-related, physician-related and community-related of which patients' compliances toward anti-hypertensive therapeutic regimen may be of important concern. In Yemen, the prevalence of hypertension is high with low levels of detection, treatment and control. Data regarding the prevalence of uncontrolled hypertensive, associated factors and outcomes are lacking.

Aim: The present study aimed to determine prevalence, characteristics and barriers of uncontrolled hypertensive among adult patients attending medical clinics Al Gomhori Hospital, Sana'a during 2017.

Patients and methods: This was an analytical cross-sectional study with a prospective component and by using a special purposed list the data were collected from files of all adult patients attended in medical clinics between January through December 2016. All patients files who consented to participate were screened for sociodemographic characteristics, body mass index and co-morbidities of uncontrolled hypertensive.

Results: A total of 277 patients files were enrolled into the study with a median age of 57.7 years and males were 67.5%. Most 161(92%) of the patients were daily khat consumer and 30(11.3%) were currently cigarette smokers and having hypertension mostly for more than 5 years. Two hundred and forty three patients (87.7%) met the criteria for uncontrolled hypertensive, 82(30%) from the participants were having co-morbidities mostly diabetes. Only 34% of the patients with overweight and 19% with obesity. However, most 254/275 (92.4%) of the participants were compliant to anti-hypertension therapeutic regimen. In addition, cigar smoking was founded to be associated with the risk of uncontrolled hypertension was commonly with increased cigar smoking meanwhile, female gender, older ages khat consuming, obesity, diabetes and using a combined treatment were associated with uncontrolled hypertension.

Conclusion: According to our findings, the prevalence of uncontrolled hypertensive is high and is one among the common causes of attendance in cardiac center associated with high morbidity. Associated barriers include female gender, older age, khat consuming, smoking, obesity and comorbidities as diabetes. Therefore, knowledge, attitude and practices of the individuals has to be closely motivate and controlled in hypertensive patients.

1. Department of internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Dar Al-Salam International University for Sciences and Technology, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: N N Alabidi; E-mail: nader_alabidi@yahoo.com

Homicide Followed Suicide among Yemeni Society: Description of Sex Cases

Mohamed Hassan Nagi Abdu^{1*}

Background: Homicide followed suicide (HS) of the offender is one of the more tragic forms of violence. This violence has a significant psychological trauma amongst survivors and relatives as well as a public concern. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to study homicide followed suicide events in Yemen.

Aim: The aim of this study to give an idea about homicide followed suicide cases in Yemen society.

Material and methods: Six cases were studied through working in field of practical forensic medicine external examination and medico-legal report in Yemen.

Results: The study results revealed that one couple of case male 63 years age spouse shooting his 60 years age wife and suicide himself using pistol in their home. Couple male 19 years age spouse shooting his 16 years age wife and suicide himself using pistol shooting in their home. The third case was a mother how killed 3 her boys using knife stabs, wound in different regions of the body and suicide burned herself.

Conclusions: The present study concludes that homicide followed suicide is present in Yemen society, but it is still very rare. The ages of people committed homicide followed suicide are varied. Gunshots are the most used way in such cases. Further systematically designed epidemiological surveys together with forensic psychology and psychiatry investigations are important in order to determine the magnitude and risk factors triggering this family violence.

Keywords: *Homicide, Suicide, Family violence, Intimate killings*

1. Department of Pathology and Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; oral presenter: M H N Abdu; E-mail: drmohammedsharee@yahoo.com; Contact No.: +967 770 364 661

Non-Enzymatic Antioxidants States in Chronic Renal Failure

Salwa AL-Shamiri^{1*}

Chronic renal failure is a pro-oxidant state, characterized by increasing levels of free radical oxidants relative to antioxidants and increased oxidative stress. In this study, we evaluated the non—enzymatic antioxidants levels of albumin, bilirubin and uric acid, were the oxidative damage marked in malondialdehyde level. The Significant increased in malondialdehyde with significant decreased in albumin and bilirubin were observed in this study. The significant decreasing in most antioxidative evaluations with increasing in malondialdehyde level in patients are strongly showed the incidence of oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation that may be accompanied by uremia and the dialysis procedure itself.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen

***Corresponding author; oral presenter:** S AL-Shamiri; E-mail: s.alshmiry@yahoo.com

Bone Surgery in Cleft Patients

Gabr Ateik Al-Radom^{1*}

Clefts of orofacial structures are one of the most common of all congenital malformations. A very important problem, unique to cleft patients, is the presence of an alveolar cleft. This anomaly, when left unrepaired, contributes to many problems. Any patient born with complete cleft should be considered for alveolar grafting. The type of repair range from early primary repair to secondary and tertiary repair however secondary bone grafting offers great clinical benefits. Donor site of bone graft various from intraoral and extra oral sites with variable degree of successes, each donor site has its own inherent problems and potential complications. However various allograft and Alloplastic Materials have been established, the advance in alveolar cleft grafting materials is the use of tissue engineered biomaterials seeded on carriers to replace autogenous grafts. Bone surgery in alveolar cleft patients is considered very controversial and debatable issues which should be accurately planned.

1. Department of Oral & Maxillofacial. Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry. Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

***Corresponding author; oral presenter:** G A Al-Radom; Email: alradomg@gmail.com; Contact No.: Tel: +967 772 902 302

Extremely Rare Horseshoe Appendix: A Case Report

Bahakem K. O.^{1*}, Salah M. Q.², Muqaya S. S.³, Alhashidi M.³

Case report: Horseshoe appendix is extremely rare anomaly. We reported 6 cases through literature review. It is important to recognize this condition which may have serious clinical and medico legal consequences. A 13-year-old male presented with clinical features of typical acute appendicitis. Surgical exploration revealed a horseshoe appendix, which was dealt by appendectomy with double base ligation.

Keywords: *Appendix, Horseshoe anomaly, Appendicitis*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Tamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. House officer Al-Whadah Tamar University Teaching Hospital, Maabar, Dhamar, Yemen

***Corresponding author; poster presenter:** K O Bahakem; Email: khemo1970@gmail.com

Prevalence of Cytomegalovirus Infection among Women at Their First Trimester of Pregnancy in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen

Mohammed A. Al-Kholani ^{1*}

Background: Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) is the most common cause of congenital infections. The maternal immune status plays a major role in the possibility of congenital infection. Primary CMV infection during pregnancy is a frequent and serious threat to the fetus.

Aim: The current study aimed to determine the prevalence of previous and primary CMV infection among women with bad obstetric history (BOH) during their first trimester of pregnancy and detect the effect of some socio-demographic factors and risk factors of CMV infection on prevalence.

Patients and methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted from April 2016 to October 2017 on 102 pregnant women with bad obstetric history during their first trimester who consecutively attending the antenatal clinics of the medical center of Yemen Red Crescent Society, Health Reproductive Center, Thamar University Hospital and Dhamar General Hospital in Dhamar Governorate. Cases with hypertension, diabetes mellitus, eclampsia, and Rh incompatibility were excluded. Samples were analyzed for CMV specific IgG and IgM using Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA) test kits.

Results: Results of this study revealed that 91 (89.2%) of the screened women were positive of CMV-antibodies (any one IgG or IgM or both them). Overall, Seroprevalence of CMV specific IgG and IgM were 76.5% (87/102) and 45.1% (46/102) respectively, while 10.8% (11/102) were seronegative. Previous CMV infections (CMV-IgG positive plus IgM negative) observed in 44.1% (45/102) of study group, recurrent CMV infection due to reinfection or reactivation (CMV-Ig G and Ig M positive) in 32.4% (33/102), and primary CMV infections (CMV IgG negative plus IgM positive) in 7% (13/102). The recurrent/primary infection ratio was 2.6:1 among those who had active infections. Immunized cases (IgG) were associated with risk factors of a history of previous CMV testing and age of 30 year or above. Primary infection (IgM) among women was associated with risk factors of a history of previous CMV testing.

Conclusion: Our findings demonstrated Low prevalence of previous infections and High prevalence of the active infections compared with that described in several regional studies suspecting high incidence rate of CMV infection among Yemeni pregnant women. The recurrent infection could be a leading cause for high level of active infection. Routine CMV screening and appropriate preventive measures of pregnant women and those at childbearing age should be included to national health programs in Yemen.

Keywords: *Human Cytomegalovirus, CMV specific IgG , CMV specific IgM, Recurrent CMV infection, Trimester of pregnancy*

1. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: M A Al-Kholani; Email: AlKhawani.Dh@gmail.com; Contact No.: +967 777 937 519

Prevalence and Associated Factors of Anemia among Pregnant Women Residing at High Altitude in Yemen

Mohammed Yahya M. Akabat^{1*}, Abdulqawi Ali Al-Shammakh², Amat Al-Khaleq Obad Mehrass¹, Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey³, Abdullatif Daiffallah Ali²

Background: Anemia continues to be a major health problem affecting the mother and her neonate in the developing countries.

Aim: The present study was aimed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of anemia among Yemeni pregnant women residing in Dhamar district 2400 meters above the sea level.

Patients and methods: This was a cross-sectional study aimed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of anemia among Yemeni pregnant women residing in Dhamar district, 2400 meters above the sea level. A total of 420 pregnant women visiting the general Maternal and Child Center for antenatal care were randomly selected. A hemoglobin cutoff value of 12.3 g/dl was used for evaluating the prevalence of anemia, according to the recommendations of World Health Organization pertaining on altitude adjusted hemoglobin concentrations.

Results: The results found that the overall prevalence of anemia among the study population was 26.56%. Moderate-to-severe anemia accounted for almost one-quarter of the disease burden. Trimester of pregnancy and number of cesarean surgeries were retained by multivariate regression model as significant risk factors. Over first trimester, the prevalence risk for predicting anemia was more significantly associated with third trimester (APR = 3.00; 95% CI = 1.82, 4.94; $P = 0.000$) rather than second trimester of pregnancy (APR = 1.73; 95% CI = 1.01, 2.96; $P = 0.047$). The pregnant women undergone two or more cesarean surgeries were significantly at higher risk for anemia (APR = 1.63; 95% CI = 1.12, 2.38; $P = 0.012$).

Conclusion: The present study revealed that anemia is still a public health problem among the pregnant women in Yemen. There is a need for intervening and controlling this jeopardy using effective programs and strategies.

Keywords: *Anemia, Prevalence, Pregnancy, High Altitude, Yemen*

1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: M Y M Akabat; Email: m_y_akabat@hotmail.com

This work is published in *American Journal of Health Research*. Vol. 5, No. 4, 2017, pp. 93-98.

Herbal Medicines Used for Treating Malaria in Yemen: Community-Based Survey

Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey ^{1*}, Yahya M. Al Abhar ¹, Nahlah M. Noman ²,
Hesham M. Al-Mekhlafi ^{3,4}

Background: Various herbal remedies are used in the traditional medicine for treating malaria. This is the first ethnopharmacological survey among the traditional healers in Yemen.

Aim: To investigate the anti-malarial herbal remedies used in Yemeni traditional medicine.

Materials and methods: Traditional healers from three governorates in Yemen have participated in this ethnopharmacological survey. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to collect information on the herbal remedies used for the treatment of malaria.

Results: A number of plant species belonging to different families were identified. Overall, some anti-malarial remedies of a single, and combined plant preparations were used by the traditional healers. Anti-malarial use of some species was documented for the first time in Yemen.

Conclusion: This study provides new ethnopharmacological database about anti-malarial remedies in Yemen, which is useful for further pharmacological and phytochemical investigations.

Keywords: *Malaria, Traditional medicine, Medicinal plants, Yemen*

1. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Medical Research Center, Jazan University, Jazan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

4. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: A H Al-Adhroey; Email: hussien75@tu.edu.ye

Prevalence and Predictors of Known Acute Toxoplasmosis among Pregnant Women in Yemen

Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey^{1*}, Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass², Abdulqawi A Al-Shammakh³, Abdullatif D. Ali³, Mohammed Y. M. Akabat², Hesham M. Al-Mekhlafi^{4,5}

Background: Acute infection of *Toxoplasma gondii* in pregnant women can result in adverse consequences for the foetus and newborns.

Aim: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of acute toxoplasmosis and its predictors among pregnant women seeking prenatal and medical care in Dhamar district, Yemen.

Patients and methods: Pregnant women were randomly selected for this across cross-sectional survey. Data on previously diagnosed acute toxoplasmosis and potential predictors were collected using a pretested questionnaire.

Results: The prevalence of known acute toxoplasmosis was detected. Bivariate analysis revealed significant associations between acute *T. gondii* infection and some potential risk factors. Multivariate analysis confirmed some of these factors.

Conclusion: The study found a high prevalence of acute toxoplasmosis during pregnancy in Dhamar district, which is significantly associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes. The provision of adequate maternal healthcare and health education pertaining to the prevention of *T. gondii* infection is therefore imperative to curtail the prevalence of toxoplasmosis among the studied population.

Keywords: *Toxoplasma gondii*, Acute toxoplasmosis, Prevalence, Predictors, Yemen

1. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen
2. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen
3. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen
4. Medical Research Center, Jazan University, Jazan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
5. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: A H Al-Adhroey; Email: husssien75@tu.edu.ye

Risk Ratio Differences in the Exposure to Caesarean Section in the Central Area of the Western Highlands of Yemen

Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass^{1*}, Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey², Abdullatif D. Ali³

Background: Compared to vaginal deliveries, caesarean section (C-section) is a major surgery that could be associated with higher risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity. In Yemen, some recent reports indicated overuses of C-section.

Aim: This study was aimed to assess the risk ratio difference in C-section exposure between Yemeni mothers according to their demographic variables.

Patients and methods: This was a cross-sectional carried out on mothers of reproductive age visiting health centers for obstetric care in the central area of the western highlands of Yemen. A total of 400 participants were randomly interviewed using a pretested questionnaire.

Results: The results found that the prevalence of C-section exposure among the study participants was 22%. Mothers' demographic variables showed significant differences in the risk ratio of C-section exposure. Among these variables, large differences in the risk ratio of C-section exposure were estimated between urban versus rural (RR = 3.9, ER = 2.9, $P < 0.001$) and literate versus illiterate mothers (RR = 3.8, ER = 2.8, $P < 0.001$). Relatively moderate differences were revealed by parity and maternal age variables (RR = 2.7; ER = 1.7; $P < 0.001$, RR = 2.6; ER = 1.6; $P < 0.001$, respectively). Age at marriage, employment status, and visiting health services practice, however, were associated with low differences in the C-section exposure.

Conclusion: To strengthen the mother and infant health programs in Yemen, maternal variables including place of residence and educational status should be considered as predictors for either an unnecessary or additionally needed C-section.

Keywords: *Caesarean section, Risk ratio, Maternal and infant health, Yemen*

1. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

* **Corresponding author; poster presenter; conference chairman:** A O Mehrass; Email: amatmehrass@tu.edu.ye

This work is published in *American Journal of Health Research*. Vol. 4, No. 4, 2016, pp. 86-90

Early Marriage and Less Education as Independent Predictors for High Fertility in Yemen

Amat Al-Khaleq O. Mehrass^{1*}, Intisar A. Ahmed², Abdullatif D. Ali³,
Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey⁴

Background: It is widely acknowledged that demographic variables have a major effect on high fertility, which classified as five or more (≥ 5) births per woman. In Yemen, the association of gender-sensitive demographic variables with high fertility is inadequately reported.

Aim: This study was aimed to investigate the independent predictors of ≥ 5 living children among Yemeni mothers, according to their age at first marriage, residence, educational status, and occupation.

Patients and methods: A cross-sectional study of a pretested semi-structured questionnaire was carried out among 400 mothers visiting the reproductive health centres in Dhamar governorate during the study time. Prevalence of ≥ 5 living children were examined among the study subjected demographic groups. Estimates of prevalence risk (PR) for predicting high fertility were developed using Poisson regression model incorporating the robust estimator and Log link function.

Results: Outcomes of the multivariate model indicated that 10 – 14 and 15 – 19 ages at first marriage, illiteracy, and simple literacy were confirmed as independent predictors for high fertility level. Place of residence and occupation, however, emerged as dependent predictors.

Conclusion: Early marriage and less education are the major factors underlying high fertility among the study population. These findings further confirm the need for serious interventions towards the community's attitude devastating girls' marriage and education.

Keywords: *Early marriage, Woman's education, Fertility, Predictors, Yemen*

1. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

3. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

4. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter; conference chairman: A O Mehrass; Email: amatmehrass@tu.edu.ye

This work is published in *Annals of Medical and Health Sciences Research* | July-August 2017 | Vol 7 | Issue 4 | 251 – 255

Molecular Detection of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis among Rural Communities in Dhamar Governorate, Yemen

Manal A. Al-Ashwal^{1*}, Hesham M. Al-Mekhlafi^{1,2**}, Abdulelah Al-Adhroey³,
Assia A. Alsubbary⁴, Wahib M. Atroosh^{1,5}, Mona A. Al-Areeqi^{1,2}

Background: Out of 17 neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), Yemen is endemic for at least 11 NTDs, with leishmaniasis (both cutaneous and visceral) being one of the most common; the country ranks third in the Middle East region after Syria and Iran in cutaneous leishmaniasis. Currently, Yemen is in the throes of a civil war which has caused leishmaniasis to spread to new foci. It has also resulted in a partial-to-complete paralysis of the control surveillance for endemic diseases across the country. However, there is a scarcity of information about the epidemiology of leishmaniasis in Yemen.

Aim: This study was aimed at molecular detection of cutaneous leishmaniasis from rural communities in Dhamar governorate where the disease is widely endemic.

Patients and methods: This study was carried out from July 2015 to April 2016 in Dhamar governorate, Yemen. A total of 75 patients with skin lesions were screened for the presence of *Leishmania* parasites. Giemsa-stained skin slit smears were examined by light microscope and then confirmed by nested polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay.

Results: Microscopic examination detected *Leishmania* amastigotes in 25 smears of the 75 Giemsa-stained smears collected from patients with suspected cutaneous leishmaniasis. Significant associations of infection with age and gender were reported ($P < 0.05$). All the lesions were on the face with two cases had multiple lesions. All the isolates were successfully amplified by nested PCR and sequenced for the ribosomal internal transcribed spacer 1 (ITS1) gene. The isolates were confirmed as *Leishmania tropica* species.

Conclusion: Cutaneous leishmaniasis remains a public health problem in Yemen with *L. tropica* was the only species identified in the examined isolates. Innovative and integrated preventive measures should be identified and implemented to control this devastating disease in these communities. Further studies on the sandfly vectors and potential reservoir hosts of *Leishmania* spp. in Yemen are required.

Keywords: *Cutaneous leishmaniasis, Molecular, Leishmania tropica, Epidemiology, Yemen*

1. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
2. Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen.
3. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen.
4. Dhamar Health Office, Ministry of Health and Population, Dhamar, Yemen.
5. Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Aden, Aden, Yemen.

*Poster presenter: M A Al-Ashwal

**Corresponding author: H M Al-Mekhlafi; Email: halmekhlafi@yahoo.com

Traumatic Testicular Dislocation (TDT): Two Cases Report

Bahakem K. O.^{1*}, Al Makhdad A.², Al-Bahlouli Saeed Hadi¹, Al sanabani A³,
Muqayya S.⁴, Al deriom S.⁴

Cases report: The penetrating scrotal trauma is less common and usually associated with injury to the adjacent structures so, surgical exploration is important to exclude it or to deal with the affected structures. Traumatic testicular dislocation (TDT) is also uncommon event, the diagnosis can be confirmed by U/S or CT-scan. We reported here two cases of penetrating scrotal injury that reached the abdominal cavity with testicular dislocation with or without immediate other structures injuries.

Keywords: *Penetrating scrotal injury, Traumatic testicular dislocation, Adjacent structures injury*

1. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Department of Surgery, Al-Whadah Thamar University Teaching Hospital, Maabar, Dhamar, Yemen

4. House officer Al-Whadah Thamar University Teaching Hospital, Maabar, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: K O Bahakem; Email: khemo1970@gmail.com

Lucky Patient with Missile Chest Injury Managed Successfully By General Surgeon and Cardiologist in Regional Hospital

Qassim M.S.^{1*}, Bahakem K.O.², Muqaia S.S.³, Al Makdashi M.³

Case report: Penetrating chest injuries due to gunshot is highly lethal in contrast with those of stabbing as it has high destructive effect with bad prognosis. In cases when heart is injured, the right ventricle is most commonly injured. We reported here a case of 22 year-old man with chest gunshot resulting in left ventricle contusion represented by manifestations of pericardiac tamponade associated with left lung injury with hemopneumothorax, all was successfully managed by our general surgeon and the patient was discharged completely improved. Surgical intervention is gold standard in hemodynamically unstable patient and left anterolateral thoracotomy is the incision of choice in such cases.

Keywords: *Penetrating thoracic injury, gunshot, cardiac tamponade, emergency thoracotomy*

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. House officer Al-Whadah Thamar University Teaching Hospital, Maabar, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: M S Qassim

Prevalence of *Helicobacter Pylori* Infection in Yemeni Patients

Al-Makdad A.M.^{1*}, Al-Dholae M.H.¹, Thabet A.A.K.², Al-Haimi M.A.³, Balfaqih O.S.¹, Al-Hadad A.M.⁴

Background: *Helicobacter pylori* (Hp) is a common bacterial infection of the gastrointestinal tract disorders that infects about half of the world population. This infection is a public-health issue in developing countries. It commonly associated with chronic gastritis, peptic ulceration and gastric cancer. However, there are limited data about the prevalence *H. pylori* infection in Yemen.

Aim: The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of *H. pylori* infection among patients undergoing upper GIT endoscopy with different symptoms at different endoscopic units at Different Hospitals and governorates in Yemen.

Patients and methods: All patients referred to the endoscopy units at Al-Wehdah Teaching Hospital-Thamar University, Police Model Hospital, Police General Hospital, endoscopic charity camps at Socatra Island, Mukalla, Dowaan and Seiyun Hospitals in Yemen, were enrolled in a prospective study. For each patient clinical and socioeconomic and environmental data were collected. Endoscopy was performed and two gastric biopsies were obtained from antrum and corpus. *Helicobacter pylori* infection was diagnosed at the time of endoscopy by using the rapid urease test (RUT).

Results: A total of 2300 patients ,1300 females (56.522%) with a mean age of 37.395 years (range 16-90 years) and 1000 males (43.478%) with a mean age of 39.168 Years (range 18-75 years) were included in this study. Abdominal pain was the most frequent symptom reported. Gastritis 99% and esophagitis 85% were the most frequent endoscopic findings. *Helicobacter pylori* were found in 2270 patients (98.7%). Thirty four patients (1.5%) patients were present with gastric cancer, 80 patients with gastric ulcer (3.48%), 1500 (65%) patients with duodenal erosions,150 (6.5%) patients with duodenal ulcer, all patients with duodenal and gastric ulcers have *H.pylori* positive test, by using rapid urease test (RUT).

Conclusion: The prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in hospital patients, who undergone upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is very high (98.7%). This study is confirming that *Helicobacter pylori* are significantly associated with oesophagitis, gastritis and peptic ulcer in Yemen.

Keywords: *H. Pylori, Yemen, RUT, YSALBG, YEMEN*

1. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

3. Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Sana'a University, Sana'a, Yemen

4. Department of Medical laboratories, Faculty of Medicine, Hadramout University, Hadramout, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: A M Al-Makdad; E-mail: almakdad@hotmail.com

Hyperprolactinemia in infertile women: Hospital-Based Survey in Dhamar City.

Fathia Alazzi^{1*}, Abdulelah H. Al-Adhroey²

Background: Hyperprolactinemia is a common endocrinological disorder.

Aim: To investigate the prevalence of Hyperprolactinemia among infertile women in Dhamar City

Patients and methods: Hospital- based survey.

Results: In progress.

Conclusion: In progress.

1. Department of Basic Medical Sector, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

2. Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Thamar University, Dhamar, Yemen

*Corresponding author; poster presenter: F Alazzi