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Prevalence of Depression among Female Students in University of Science and Technology in Sana'a-Yemen in 2013

Supervisor: Dr. Majed Wadi, Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs

Researchers:

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Abstract

Background: Recently there is a growing concern about depression during undergraduate university students especially among females. However, studies about the same topic are lacking from Yemen universities.

The objectives of our study were to find out the prevalence of depression among female university student and comparing it between different levels and different faculties.

Methods: A cross-sectional, questionnaire-based survey was carried out among Undergraduate female students of all faculties and all their levels in University of Science and Technology, Sana'a-Yemen, during October to November 2013. Depression level was assessed using the becks depression inventory, a total, 21-items questionnaire was used to find out the prevalence of depression and its level.

Results: Based on sample size, calculation of 400 students was participated in the study. The overall percentage of severe depression was 32(7.9%) and those facing extreme depression was found to be 10 (2.5%), it was significantly higher among medical faculty students (96(23.8%)) and in the first levels of most facilities. There is no association between qat chewing, smoking, and nationality with depression. While a relation between drug intake and depression was found in the study.

Conclusion: A high level of severe depression was reported by the students. The main depressor was related to drug intake .No other relations were found during the study.

Prevalence of Low Visual Acuity among Primary School's Students in AL-Sonina Sana'a, Republic of Yemen,2013

Supervised by:

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Abstract

Visual acuity is defined as acuteness or clearness of vision. Which can be measured by a Snellen Chart an initial test to identify people having LVA. Who need to be refracted and examined in more details .the level of acuity that denote low visual acuity is $\leq 6/12$.

Perfect vision has an important role in early psychomotor, cognitive, social and emotional development of the child.in the other hand, low visual acuity is recognized as an important problem in the society which can result into heavy socio-economic consequences especially in school children which may lead to total blindness in later life. Inability to read material written on blackboard can have a serious impact on child's participation and learning in class which adversely affects a child's education, occupation and socioeconomic status.

According to WHO, at June 2012,285million people are visually impaired. 90% of them live in developing country. 19 million of them are below age 15 years.

Although 80 % of the causes can be avoided or cured easily like as refractive error, cataract, trachoma and diabetic retinopathy.

As well as global economic cost in lost productivity due to avoidable distance vision impairment alone was estimated to be (approximately US\$202 billion) each year in 2009. A relatively small investment (compared to the cost) of US\$28 billion would establish the eye care services required to provide good vision to people with uncorrected refractive error.

However the prevalence of blindness and low visual acuity in Yemen has not been studied in community-based surveys. But an estimate of the prevalence of visual impairment around the world reported the prevalence of blindness in Yemen as 1.5%–2 %.

And the family health survey conducted by the Ministry of Health in 2003 revealed that 2.9% of the population had some sort of self-reported handicap, with visual handicap representing 36% of the total identified disabled individuals in the country

Our research aim was to estimate the prevalence of low visual acuity among grade-4 students in Al-Sonina schools, Sana'a Republic of Yemen, 2013

A total sample of 502 grad 4-students (229 male and 273 female) were selected randomly using multistage stratified random selection method from private and governmental schools, and were examined during the days from 19th-25th May 2013.

We used cross-sectional study based on face to face interview questionnaires. and the student's vision was examined by Snellen Charts in a standard method. Collected data was analyzed by SPSS program.

The prevalence of low visual acuity was found to be 52% (95%. CI: 47.61-56.38) and only 14 students have spectacles.

Several risk factors were found to be significantly associated with increase the risk of developing LVA like female gender, eye inflammation, eye strain and squint. While other risk factors including place of residence, consanguinity of parents, and educational level of parents didn't show significant association with increasing the risk of LVA development

In addition there is also non statistically significant association between risk of developing LVA and factors like watching TV ,playing with electronic devices like computer or reading books for long periods and close distances, positive family history of wearing eyeglasses and low or high social class ,although the frequency of LVA was slightly high among students who have these factors.

The researchers **recommend** for more activation of the health educational programs focusing in LVA risks and prevention toward the students and their families.

Finally, **we recommend** more coordination from the school administration with the local health centers to set up regular screening programs (every 6 months) among school students to establish early diagnosis of the LVA.

Patient Safety Culture Among Physicians in AL-Thawra Hospital , Sana'a Republic of Yemen.2013

Supervisor: Dr. Abdullah A. AL-Mikhlaft

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REACHERS

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Abstract:

The patient safety was considered an important indicator of the commitment to health facilities healthcare quality standards. Patient safety as a discipline began in response to evidence that adverse medical events are widespread and preventable, and the goal of the field of patient safety is to minimize adverse events and eliminate preventable harm in health care.

The aim of this study was to determine the patient safety culture among physicians in AL-Thawra Hospital , Sana'a Republic of Yemen.

Methodology:

Observational cross sectional study was conducted at AL-Thawra Hospital, in different departments from February till December 2013. The response rate was 83% (354 physicians). The Arabic version of the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture questionnaire developed by Agency for Health care Research and Quality was used . The data was analyzed by SPSS program , version 20.

Results:

Our study showed that the patient safety composites with the highest positive score was teamwork within units (61%). And the lowest scores were frequency of events reported (18.4%) followed by non-punitive response to error (22.9%) ,while other patient safety composites were supervisor/manager expectations and actions promoting patient safety (43%), organizational learning and continuous improvement (41%) ,overall perception of patient safety (38.7%) and staffing(37.5%), team -work across unite(34.7%), feedback and communication about error (31%) , handoff and transition(28.7%),hospital management support for patient safety (27.5%) and communication openness (27.4%). However,67.8% of the respondents did not report any events in the past year and46.3% rated patient safety level as acceptable, while 16.4% rated patient safety level as 'excellent/very good' and 37.3% rated patient safety level as 'poor/ failing'.Patient safety culture still has many fields that need urgent improvements specially reporting of events and non-punitive response to error.

Prevalence of Violence Against Teaching Staff at the Medical and Health Sciences, Pharmacy, and Dentistry Colleges, at the University of Science and Technology, Sana'a, 2013

Supervisor :

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Abstract

Background: We made this study to assess about the prevalence of violence against teaching staff which is “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation”.

The types are: physical, emotional, psychological, verbal, cultural, sexual, and financial abuse.

Objectives: The general objectives are to estimate the distribution of violence in the last six months, and the specific is to determine the risk factors, the common types and sources, and to estimate the teacher’s knowledge about violence.

Methods: We do this study in University of Science and Technology, in a cross-sectional prevalence study. The sampling methods were convenient, and tools used were by informed questionnaire designed on bases of:

- 1) Socio-demographic data.
- 2) Specific information about recent violence exposure.
- 3) The teaching staff’s knowledge about violence.

The Data will be entered and analyzed by SPSS program.

Result: We found the following results concerning teachers exposure to violence: most males were exposed 57.4 % compared to 36.7% of the females; age group most affected was: 25-44 years 81%, the most common type of violence was psychological 80.6%; most common target group was the teachers 31% followed by demonstrator 28.6%, holders of a bachelors degree 45.2%; those working more than 8 hours 33.3%, the most common source was the administrators 47.6%.

Conclusion: Half of those teachers questioned replied that they had been exposed to violence. Psychological violence was the most common type encountered against teaching staff.

Factors influencing specialty selection among medical Students and intern doctors in University of Science and Technology & Sana’a University. Sana’a-Yemen.

Supervisor: Dr. Majed Wadi , **Assistant** Dean for Academic Affairs

Researchers

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Background:

Recently there have been problems in choosing medical specialty among medical students and graduates, leading to wrong choices. Our study implemented lots of factors that influence choice according to geographical background, gender and ethnical consideration. However there has not been any study of this kind in Yemen. The objectives of our study were to assess factors influencing specialty choice.

Methods:

A cross-sectional, questionnaire-based survey was carried out among undergraduate medical students and intern doctors of Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Science and Technology and Sana'a University, Sana'a-Yemen, during October to December 2013. We used self-gathered questionnaire as a tool, and a total, 15-items questionnaire was used to assess factors influencing specialty choice and sources of advice.

Results:

Based on sample size, calculation 206-students were participated in the study, 4 did not participate. The overall percentage of specialty selection was are 116 (57.4%), and was significantly higher among female students 135 (66.8%) .The most common factor was personal interest and a good social life. And According to specialties the most chosen is Surgery because it is prestigious and most paid. This study found that the students use gender as an important point in choosing specialty especially because of the geographical location in the Middle East and ethnical considerations.

Conclusion:

A higher level of specialty choice among female students. The main factors were personal interest and social life. The most coping strategy used by students were prestigious and salary for choosing their specialty.

KNOWLEDG, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES REGARDING HEPATITIS B AMONG SURGEONS IN SANA'A CAPITAL CITY, YEMEN

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ABSTRACT

Background :

Hepatitis B virus is a worldwide public health problem. Surgeons are at risk of contracting and spreading hepatitis B virus to others. Good knowledge, attitudes and practices of the surgeons allow them to handle their patients in such a way that they prevent themselves from contracting and their patient from spreading the infection.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding Hepatitis B among surgeons in major governmental hospitals in Sana'a.

Methodology:

A cross sectional study was conducted on surgeons ,who work in public hospitals ,by using a questionnaire which was consisted of 35-items; it was distributed at three major public hospitals.. The study period was from January to December 2013.

Results:

Total knowledge percentage was good in 57% and poor in 43%. Just 53.7% believed that hepatitis B virus transmission is possible via saliva . And 32.3% reported that the prevalence of hepatitis B virus in Yemen is between (1-25%) that is the nearest to world health organization report. Only 18.3% of the participants know the correct seroconversion rate of hepatitis B post contaminated needle stick injury. Also 65.3% believed that using gloves is effective for preventing hepatitis B infection.

Regarding to practice, it is good in 51.7% , whereas only 43.7% wear double gloves while operating, only 4% use glasses when operating, and 89% always wear masks.

Regarding to vaccination coverage, only 47.3% of the participants completed their vaccination.

From all participants, 80.3% usually recapping needles before discarding, and the needles are discarded in plastic boxes by 34.9%. 91.7 % of participants exposed to needle stick injuries in the last 3 years. Of the participants, 40.3 % never report the needle stick injuries post exposure.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Most of Yemeni surgeons are not aware of the correct percentage of hepatitis B prevalence in Yemen and these conversion rates of hepatitis B. The majority of the participants does not use double gloves and usually do not use glasses. Although, most of the participants exposed to needle stick injuries in the last three years, high percentage of the participants never report them. The vaccination coverage rate among them is low.

Our recommendations are to setting regulations that encourage surgeons to take vaccines and report actual exposure to needle stick injury. Educational meetings, pamphlets, and facilities must be provided to surgeons, informing them of hazards, preventive measures such as wearing double gloves, vaccination efficacy and postexposure prophylaxis to needlestick injuries.

Patient Safety Culture Among Physicians in Al-Kuwait Hospital, Sana'a Republic of Yemen.

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ABSTRACT

Background:

Patient safety is an important component of the quality of health care. As health care organizations improve their quality of care, importance of establishing patient safety culture arises. According to WHO, rate of adverse incidents of healthcare system is very high in developing countries. Yemen, being a developing country, may encounter adverse events in healthcare system due to lack of infrastructure and equipment, quality and supply of drugs, poor performance of health care staff and severe shortage of essential financial investments. This will be helpful in patient safety improvements and developmental studies .

Due to scanty of previous studies that measure the culture of patient safety in Yemen , despite of the importance of such studies to improve patient care. This study was carried out to be a baseline database in patient safety in Yemen.

The aim of the study is to determine the patient safety culture among physicians in Al-Kuwait Hospital, Sana'a Republic of Yemen.

Methods:

The study was done among physicians in AL-Kuwait Hospital by using observational cross sectional study , in the period of March till December 2013. The study included 250 (response rate was 67%). The questionnaire of the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture (HSOPS) which developed by Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) was used. Convenience sampling was done and the data analysis was by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 .

Results: Patient safety composites with the highest positive score was teamwork within units (70.1%) . And the lowest score was frequency of event reporting (21.1%) followed by hospital management support for patient safety (35.4%), and communication openness (35.6%), feedback and communication about error (38%), handoffs and Transition (41.2%), teamwork across units (44.4%), staffing (46.3%), overall perceptions of safety (49.9%), supervisor/manager expectations ,actions promoting patient safety (47.3%), organizational learning—continuous improvement (50%), non-punitive response to error (61.8%).

Conclusion: .Safety culture is not strong as it is desirable of AL-Kuwait Hospital. The safety culture assessment confirms the need for a long-term national initiative to improve patient safety culture and provides each hospital with a baseline patient safety culture profile to direct an intervention plan. The highest dimension was Teamwork within units, and the lowest was Frequency of event reporting .The identification of clusters of safety culture dimensions indicates the need for a different approach and context towards the implementation of interventions aimed at improving the safety culture. Certain clusters require unit level improvements the lowest score was frequency of event reporting followed by hospital management support for patient safety, where as others demand a hospital-wide policy hospital management support for patient safety, and supervisor/manager expectations, actions promoting patient .