

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة التعليم
جامعة أم القرى
كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث



تقرير النشر العلمي

بكلية العلوم الصحية بالليث

(1437-1438)

**Health Sciences College at Al-leith,
Umm Al-Qura University**

المشرف العام

د. فارس محمد نورالطف

اشراف ومتابعة

د. حسن الصديق حسن فرج الله

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تقرير النشر العلمي بكلية العلوم الصحية بالليث (١٤٣٣-١٤٣٦هـ)

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إشراف ومتابعة
د. حسن الصديق حسن فرج الله

إعداد لجنة البحث العلمي بالكلية

أ. د. عبدالصافي عباس محمد قباض
د. أنس بن سراج دبلول
د. حسن الصديق حسن فرج الله
د. محمد أحمد العوض عطية
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د. هدي عبدالله الطاهر



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الملك سلمان بن عبدالعزيز بن عبد الرحمن آل سعود
ملك المملكة العربية السعودية





صاحب السمو الملكي
الأمير محمد بن نايف بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود
ولي العهد نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء وزير الداخلية





صاحب السمو الملكي
الأمير محمد بن سلمان بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود
ولي ولي العهد وزير الدفاع





معالي الدكتور
أحمد بن محمد العيسى
وزير التعليم





كلمة عميد الكلية الدكتور فارس بن محمد نور الطف

* الحمد لله المنعم الأعظم، الذي علم بالقلم، علم الإنسان ما لم يعلم والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين وخير الهدى والأنام، نبينا ورسولنا وقودتنا وسيدنا وحبينا محمد بن عبد الله عليه أفضل الصلاة والسلام.

* يحظى قطاع التعليم باهتمام حكومة خادم الحرمين الشريفين إدراكاً منه حفظه الله أن العلم هو أساس التقدم والتطور في جميع مجالات الحياة ويولي عناية بالغة بالعلم ومؤسساته لتواكب هذه البلاد المباركة العالم المتحضر ويتضح ذلك من خلال السعي الدؤوب إلى إنشاء العديد من الكليات الصحية في الجامعات السعودية نظراً للنمو المطرد في الخدمات الصحية والذي أدى إلى زيادة الطلب على القوى العاملة الصحية بشكل عام والكوادر المتخصصة على وجه التحديد.

* وفي هذا الإطار فقد صدر الأمر السامي الكريم رقم (5997/م ب) وتاريخ 10/8/1427هـ بإنشاء كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث لتنضم إلى من سبقها من مجموعة الكليات الطبية بجامعة أم القرى ولتكون أحد الروافد المتميزة للكوادر الطبية في تخصصات مختلفة سعيًا في المساهمة في سد حاجة المملكة في التخصصات الصحية ولتكون بوابة للعلم والمعرفة في هذه المجالات ورائدة في مجال البحث العلمي ومقرًا للتعليم الحديث المبني على المخرجات التعليمية التي توجد البيئة الأكاديمية المحفزة للطلاب وأعضاء هيئة التدريس للإبداع والتميز المعرفي وأن يكون لها دور فعال في رعاية المجتمع وخدماته ومواجهة التحديات المتنامية في مجال العلوم الصحية. وقد حرصت الكلية على العمل الدؤوب منذ نشأتها على استقطاب نخبة من أعضاء هيئة التدريس وقد تم تعيين المتميزين من المعيّدين وسيتم تطوير المنهج الدراسي ليكون منهجاً إبداعياً يُطبق فيه أحدث طرق التعليم والتقييم المتبعة عالمياً. وقد تحقق هذا بالدعم المنقطع النظير من قبل وزير التعليم ومعالي مدير الجامعة الدكتور بكري بن معتوق عساس.

* وبما أن البحث العلمي هو المقياس الحقيقي لمعرفة مدى التقدم في الجامعات والمؤسسات التعليمية، فكان من استراتيجيات كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث تطويره والرقى به من خلال دعم مجالات البحث العلمي مادياً ومعنوياً، وتذليل الصعوبات التي تواجه الباحثين في عملهم الدؤوب للحصول على نتائج بحثية ابتكارية حديثة تساهم في نهضة العلوم الصحية بأقسامها ومجالاتها المختلفة على المستوى المحلي والعالمي فكان من أولويات الكلية وضع خطة استراتيجية للبحث العلمي وتهيئة البيئة البحثية الجاذبة بتأسيس معمل حديث للأبحاث وتشجيع منسوبي الكلية بكل ما هو متاح وتحديد يوم في العام للبحث العلمي فيه يستعرض منسوبي الكلية من أعضاء هيئة التدريس والطلاب ما توصلوا إليه في بحوثهم، وتشجيع جودة العمل بتحديد جائزة للبحث والباحث المتميزين. وأخيراً فإنني أقول وبكل ثقة بأن كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث في جامعة أم القرى ستكون بإذن الله تعالى من الكليات الواعدة والتميزة على المدى القريب والبعيد.

وأسأل الله - جل علاه - التوفيق والسداد.



رؤية و رسالة كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث للبحث العلمي

الرؤية

أن تكون الكلية رائدة في مجال البحث العلمي

الرسالة

بناء بيئة بحثية جاذبة بالكلية ووضع خطة استراتيجية للبحث العلمي تفضي الي
تحقيق رؤية ورسالة كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث

قائمة الأبحاث المنشورة (١٤٣٣-١٤٣٦هـ)

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2. **A Morphometric Study Of The Sella Turcica; Gender Effect.** Ashraf Mohamed Elsayed Ali SAKRAN, Mohammad Afzal KHAN, **Faris, Mohammed Nour ALTAF, Hassan Elsiddig Hassan FARAGALLA**, Amal Yousif Ahmed Elhaj MUSTAFA, Muhammad Mazhar HIJAZI, Rayan Abdulshakur NIYAZI, Abrar Jamal TAWAKUL, Abeer Zubair MALEBARI, Amal AbdulAziz SALEM. International Journal of Anatomy and Research, Int J Anat Res. 2015; 3(1):927-34.
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9. **The Effect Of Insecticide-Treated-Nets and Sleeping Place On Malaria Prevalence In School Children, Elssoki Town, Sudan.** **Abdelsafi A Gabbad**, Boraie A Elbashier, **Mohammed A Elawad**. European Scientific Journal. 2014; 10(9).
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14. **Physical and Biological Quality of Ground Water in Makkah Area.** **Anas S Dablol**, Saleh AlGarni, Hussain AlMehdar, Khaled M. Ghanem, **Mohammed A Alawad**. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology. 2014; 3(1).



15. **Detection of Leishmania Parasite in Sero-Positive Individuals in Tabark Allah Village, Esatern Sudan.** Mohammed A. E. and Abdelsafi A. G. IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences. 2013;12(3):30-32.
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17. **Relationship between Fetuin-A and SystemicLupus Erythematosus as a Pre-dictor Marker for Atherosclerosis.** Osama F. Mosa, Ibrahim H. Mohamad and Magdi M. Salama. American Medical Journal. 2012; 3 (2): 249-254.



ملخص الأبحاث المنشورة (١٤٣٣-١٤٣٦هـ)

Detection of Enterotoxigenicity of Staphylococcus Aureus Isolated from Community and Hospital Food Handlers in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. Omar B Ahmed and Anas S Dablood. International Journal Of Bioassays. 2015; 4(03).

ABSTRACT

Enterotoxin production by Staphylococcus aureus has been recognized as a major health problem. Staphylococcus enterotoxins have been isolated in the community and hospitals environments. The present study detected the prevalence of S. aureus and SEs in food handlers of community- and hospital-located kitchens. About 400 adult food handlers, who working in community and hospitals kitchens were selected in the study. S. aureus was detected in 88 and 61 of food handlers in community and hospital-located kitchens respectively. Staphylococcus enterotoxins were shown in 47.7% in food handlers of community-located kitchens and in 55.8% in those of hospital-located kitchens. Staphylococcus enterotoxin type A was the most predominant. It was concluded that the incidence of Staphylococcus aureus was higher in food handlers from community located-kitchens and there was no significant difference in the staphylococcal enterotoxigenicity between community- and hospital-located kitchens.



A Morphometric Study Of The Sella Turcica; Gender Effect. Ashraf Mohamed Elsayed Ali SAKRAN, Mohammad Afzal KHAN, **Faris, Mohammed Nour ALTAF, Hassan Elsidig Hassan FARAGALLA**, Amal Yousif Ahmed Elhaj MUSTAFA, Muhammad Mazhar HIJAZI, Rayan Abdulshakur NIYAZI, Abrar Jamal TAWAKUL, Abeer Zubair MALEBARI, Amal AbdulAziz SALEM. International Journal of Anatomy and Research, Int J Anat Res. 2015; 3(1):927-34.

ABSTRACT

Background and objective: Precise anatomical knowledge of the sella turcica is important for neurologists and surgeons operating in the region of cavernous sinus or the surrounding structures. The current study was undertaken to record normal morphometric parameters for future reference and to determine if there is any significance difference in the sella turcica morphometry regarding the gender.

Methodology: A Morphometric analysis of the Sella Turcica and structures in vicinity were done in thirty six adults' formalin fixed cadaver's skulls (22 male and 14 female).

Results: The pituitary stalk positions were middle in majority of male cases (72.7%), the remaining 27.3% were posterior. Among female; 57.1% were middle and the remaining 42.9% were posterior, no anterior position was detected among both genders with no different between male and female ($p = 0.494$) Normal Optic chiasma position was detected in all female cases and in 63.6% of male cases with no significant differences regarding gender ($p = 0.070$). No significant different in diaphragma sella shape and opening regarding gender (p .value = 0.170 and 0.914 respectively) No significant difference between males and females concerning linear dimensions of sella turcica (length, depth and Anteroposterior diameters). Concerning diaphragma sella opening; no significant different regarding gender in transverse diameter (p .value= 0.316) while significant different was detected in anteroposterior diameter (p .value= 0.046) For interclinoid (anterior, posterior) diameters, which represented statistically significant different regarding gender in both right and left sides (p . value = 0.004 and 0.001 respectively).

Conclusion: Present study will providing the normal morphometric data for future reference and further studies.



Participation of Public Health Students in Community Health Programs (CHPs).

Mohammed A Elawad, Liga H. M. Salim. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR). 2014; 3(12).

ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was conducted on participation of public health students in Community Health Programs (CHPs), Alzaiem Alazhari University, Sudan. The study included 48 students from second class, 43 from third class and 45 from fourth class. They selected by systemic random sampling and interviewed to collect required data using a questionnaire. The proportion of participation in community health services among public health students was 28.7%. Most of participation (97.3%) was voluntary while the rest (2.7%) was remunerative participation. Community services was the main reason of participation 25 (64.1%) followed by training 13 (33.3%) and only 1 (2.6%) was for money. The percentage of participation among second class was 8.3%, third class 41.9% and fourth class 37.8% ($\chi^2 = 15.189$, P value = 0.001). Participation in community health programs among males was 51.5% and among females was 21.4%. The participation of public health students in community health services was so limited and should be encouraged.



The effect of applying central line insertion and maintenance bundles in a renal dialysis unit - an effort to reduce CRBSI rate. Mohammed Ahmed Fouad, Abdel-safi Abbas Gabbad, Mahmoud AbdelRazik. International Journal of Infection Control. 2014; 11(1).

ABSTRACT

Catheter related blood stream infections (CRBSI) rates were determined before and after the application of central line (CL) insertion and maintenance bundles by means of a prospective surveillance study conducted on patients undergoing regular catheter haemodialysis in the Artificial Kidney Unit of Al-Leith General Hospital, over a period of 12 months. During Phase 1 (baseline period), active surveillance was performed without the implementation of the infection control bundles. CRBSI rates obtained in Phase 1 were compared with CRBSI rates obtained in Phase 2 (intervention period), after implementation of the CL insertion and maintenance bundles.

During baseline period 2,854 CL days were recorded, while 2,611 CL days were recorded during the intervention period. The CRBSI rate was 4.9 per 1,000 CL days in baseline period, and in the intervention period the CRBSI rate decreased to 2.3 per 1,000 CL days.


This study shows that the implementation of CVC insertion and maintenance bundles was associated with a significant reduction in the CRBSI rates in the renal dialysis unit of a small hospital. Based on our study, we recommend that these bundles and protocol be adopted in all renal dialysis units



Physical, Chemical and Biological Quality of Water Used in Food Premises in Makkah. **ANAS S. DABLOOL**. European Academic Research. 2014; 2(8).

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to investigate the quality of water that used in food premises in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. A total of 288 water samples were collected from different food establishments. The collected samples were taken from underground tanks (6 samples), roof tanks (13 samples), taps (264 samples) and desalination stations (5). Laboratory analysis was done to identify physical and chemical characteristics of water, in addition to determine the presence of bacteriological contamination indicators. The study revealed that, 39(13%) of water samples were chemically unsatisfactory according to World Health Organization standards. Bacteriological contamination indicators were found in 43(14.9%) of samples. About 9 (3.1%) of water samples were not satisfied physical standards of water. Half (50%) of samples that collected from underground tanks were unsatisfied the chemical and bacteriological standards, followed by roof tanks (46.2%). In this study 11.4% of tap water samples were chemically unsatisfactory while bacteriological contamination was found in approximately 12.9% of these samples. It was concluded that, a considerable number of food establishments were depending on unsafe water from public health point of view according to World Health Organization



The effect of method of cooking and holding conditions on enterotoxin production by *Staphylococcus aureus* in two types of Saudi rice. Anas Serag Dablood, Mohamed Ahmed Fouad, Alaa Asaad Mihdhir. European Academic Research. 2014; 2(7).

ABSTRACT


Background: Of most widespread intoxication, which depends largely on sanitary practices is staphylococcal food poisoning. Mandy and Bokhary rice are two common traditional foods consumed in Saudi Arabia.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the effect of some factors such as cooking method and holding temperature on growth and enterotoxin production by *Staphylococcus aureus* in Mandy and Bokhary rice.

Materials and Methods: Twenty four Mandy and Bokhary rice samples were obtained from six Makkah restaurants at 12PM and 10PM. Samples were tested for total viable count and their ability to support growth and enterotoxin production by *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. Autoclaved rice specimens were inoculated with *Staphylococcus* and sampled every hour. Samples were tested for enterotoxins using RPLA technique and total viable count was determined.

Results: Rice temperatures were higher at noon (average = 66.4°C) than at night (average = 53.3°C). The 10PM samples showed higher positive bacterial growth percentage (41.6%) than the 12PM samples (16.7%). 70.8% of samples showed no growth. All samples with temperatures $\leq 52^{\circ}\text{C}$ showed positive bacterial growth while all samples at higher temperatures were negative. *S. aureus*-growth rate was faster in Mandy rice (generation time = 102 minutes) than in Bokhary rice (generation time = 126 minutes). Type of rice & incubation temperature affected enterotoxin production. Enterotoxin production was faster at 45°C than at 23°C. At 45°C the type of rice had no effect on enterotoxin production rate while at 23°C enterotoxins were found to be produced earlier in Bokhary rice than in Mandy rice.

Conclusion: Sanitary qualities were best met in Saudi restaurants at noon. The components of rice dishes and cooking method affected the multiplication of *S. aureus* and toxin production in food. Enterotoxin was detected earlier in Bokhary rice, therefore, Mandy rice can be considered safer for consumption.



Isolation of Enterotoxin- Producing *S. aureus* from Hospital Food Handlers, Makkah, Saudi Arabia. ANAS S. DABLOOL. European Academic Research. 2014; 2(1).

ABSTRACT

A study on enterotoxin-producing *Staphylococcus aureus* was carried out among food handlers in hospital-located kitchens in Makkah, Saudi Arabia to detect the enterotoxigenic *S. aureus* specimens taken from noses, finger nails, throats and stool of food handlers and to identify susceptibility of *S. aureus* to certain antibiotics. The study group included 356 food handlers from different nationalities. About 1424 samples were collected, cultured and examined in addition to performance of Sensitivity test. Only 15 (1.05% of specimens) were enterotoxigenic *S. aureus* positive. Most of them (13 specimens) were isolated from nasal swabs, one from nail and the other from throat while all the stool samples were negatives. About 23.08% of nasal *Staphylococcus aureus* produced enterotoxin A, 30.77% produced enterotoxin B, 15.38% produced C, 15.38% produced D, and 15.38% produced A+C, while nail isolated *S. aureus* produced enterotoxin A as well as *S. aureus* from throat. All isolated *S. aureus* 15(100%) were resistant to Penicillin, 1 (6.67%) to Augmentin, 1 (6.67%) to Clindamycin, 2 (13.33%) to Cefoxitin, 15(100%) to Metronidazole, 13 (86.67%) to Piperacillin and 1 (6.67%) to Imipenem. In contrast, 14 (93.33%) were sensitive to Augmentin, 14 (93.33%) to Clindamycin, 12 (80%) to Cefoxitin and 2 (13.33%) to Piperacillin. It was found that only 1 (6.67%) was highly sensitive to Cefoxitin. Food handlers in public food premises who are harbouring *Staphylococcus aureus* may represent potential risk result in transmission of food poisoning.



Investigate Evaluation of Oxidative Stress, and Lipid Profile in STZ-Induced Rats Treated with Antioxidant Vitamin. Abdella Emam Abdella Baragob, Waleed Hassan Al Malki, **Hassan Elsiddig Hassan FaragAlla**, Asim Ibrahim, Salwa Khojali Muhammed, Samia Abdella. Pharmacology & Pharmacy. 2014; 5:272-279.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was designed to investigate, evaluate the effect of vitamin E on streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetic rats by showing significant changes in blood glucose, water, food intake, lipid profile, serum urea and ceratinine level, and antioxidant enzyme parameters activity. Streptozotocin (STZ)-induced toxicity was studied in male Waster rats; each divided into four-groups: G1, GII, GIII, and GIV. Control rats GI, rats treated with vitamin E (GII), STZ-induced diabetic rats (GIII), and STZ-induced diabetic rats treated with vitamin E (GIV). Moreover, vitamin E reduced ($p < 0.05$) blood glucose and urea, thus, our study improved the lipid profile (reduced the serum levels of amount of total cholesterol, LDL, VLDL, cholesterol and triacyglycerols, and increased HDL cholesterol) and increased total amount protein in STZ-induced diabetic rats (GIV).

Vitamin prevented modification in the activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSX-Px) and in the concentration of the lipid hydroperoxide. Finally the study suggested that vitamin E improved hyperglycaemia and dyslipidaemia while inhibiting the progression of oxidative stress in STZ-induced diabetic rats.



The Effect Of Insecticide-Treated-Nets and Sleeping Place On Malaria Prevalence In School Children, Elssoki Town, Sudan. Abdelsafi A Gabbad, Boraie A Elbashier, Mohammed A Elawad. European Scientific Journal. 2014; 10(9).

ABSTRACT

A survey was carried out in Elssoki town, central Sudan to investigate the effect of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and sleeping place on prevalence of malaria in primary school children. Using multi-stage sample technique, 394 children involved in the study. Blood samples were collected, prepared and examined by microscope. Other relevant data were obtained from children and their parents. The prevalence of malaria was 10%. Strong statistical significance was revealed between malaria prevalence and use of insecticide-treated nets (Relative risk = 7.76, 95% Confidence interval= 5.64 - 10.68) as well as outdoor sleeping (Relative risk = 18.6, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) = 10.9-31.7). Usage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) either outdoor or indoor might give a considerable reduction of malaria infection rate.

Prevalence of Intestinal Parasite Infection in Primary School Children in Elengaz Area, Khartoum, Sudan. Abdelsafi A Gabbad & Mohammed A Elawad. Academic Research International. 2014; 5(2).

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study was carried out in Elengaz area, Khartoum the capital of Sudan to identify the prevalence of intestinal parasite infection in primary school children. Out of total number 3842 children, 500 were selected from four different primary schools. Stool specimens were collected and examined by direct microscopy, concentration method of Wills and direct centrifugal floatation (D.F.C method of Clyton Lane). The overall prevalence of intestinal parasite infections was 64.4%. The common intestinal parasites were *Giardia lamblia*, *Hymenolepis nan*, *Taenia saginata*, *Entrobilus vermicularis*, *Schistosoma mansoni* and *Entamoebia histolytica*. Most of infected children were suffering from single infection and two types of parasite. Many cases were being subclinical cases while the rest of infected children suffered from different clinical features associated with intestinal parasites such as nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, flatulence, mucus, constipation, perianal itching and bloody stool. The prevalence of intestinal parasite infection was high in primary school children, however a considerable number of cases were asymptomatic.



Epidemiological Aspects Of Malnutrition In Children Less Than Five Years Admitted To Gaafar Ibn Oaf Paediatric Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan. Abdelsafi A Gabbad, Alawia Adam, Mohammed A Elawad. Asian Journal of Natural & Applied Sciences. 2014; 3(1).

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to investigate epidemiological aspects of Malnutrition in Children under five years Admitted to Gaafar Ibn Oaf Paediatric Hospital, Khartoum, Sudan. The children less than five years (282) who admitted to the hospitals during one month were subjected to weight and height measurements, and their mothers were interviewed to obtain relevant data. The proportion of malnutrition among all registered diseases was 20.2%. Malnourished children were classified into washiorakor 43.8%, Marasmus 40.4%, Marasmick wash 12.3% and underweight 3.5%. Several factors were associated with malnutrition i.e. sex of child (odds ratio=2.4 -95% confidence interval=1.3 - 4.5), child age (p-value was close to zero), family size(odds ratio=2.8 - %95 confidence interval=1.5 – 5.1), mother's education (odds=7.5- %95 confidence interval=3.9 – 14.7) and awareness of mothers about malnutrition (odds ratio=5.3 %95 confidence interval=2.9 – 9.8). The frequency of malnutrition in children less than five, as well as in many developing regions, was high compared to other diseases.



Environmental Sanitation Factors Associated With Intestinal Parasitic Infections In Primary School Children In Elengaz, Khartoum, Sudan. Abdelsafi A Gabbad and Mohammed A Elawad. IOSR Journal Of Environmental Science, Toxicology And Food Technology, 2014; 8(1):119-121.

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional study was conducted on environmental sanitation factors associated with intestinal parasitic infections in primary school children in Elengaz, Khartoum, Sudan. About 500 children were selected from four primary schools by systemic random sample. Stool specimens were collected and examined by microscope in order to detect intestinal parasite infections. Data about environmental sanitation and water supply were obtained from children parents. Lack of access to potable water (Odds ratio = 5.8 , 95% CI = 3.8 to 8.9), Unsanitary solid waste disposal (Odds ratio = 1.6 , 95% CI = 1.1 to 2.3), lack of latrine in the family house (Relative risk = 3.9 , 95% CI = 2.7 to 4.3) and overcrowded living (P-value = 0.004) were factors associated with intestinal parasitic infections. Improvement of water supply and sanitation is a fundamental issue in controlling intestinal parasitic infections.



Association Between AgNORs And Immunohistochemical Expression Of COX2 And iNOS In Bladder Cancer. Hassan Elsiddig Hassan FARAGALLA, Hussain Gadelkarim AHMED, Ahmed AbdelBadie MOHAMED, Amel Omer BAKHIET, Faris Mohammed nour ALTAF, Abdella Emam Abdella BARAGOB, and Ashraf Mohamed Elsayed Ali SAKRAN. Management in health. 2014; 18(1):27-32.

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to find out if there is correlation between AgNORs (Argyrophilic Nucleolar Organizer Region-associated proteins), COX2 and iNOS expression in bladder cancer.

METHODOLOGY: The present study investigated the relationship between means AgNORs count and immunohistochemical expression of COX2 and iNOS in bladder carcinomas in serial paraffin sections from 155 bladder carcinomas. Thirty nine control cases of benign bladder cystitis lesions were included.

RESULTS: Mean AgNOR counts correlated significantly with COX2 and iNOS, denoting P values of 0.000 for all three markers. Mean AgNOR count was significantly correlated with tumor type; the mean was 5.94 for SCC, 4.94 for TCC and 3.72 for benign bladder cystitis.

CONCLUSION: Strong link between cell proliferation and cellular proliferative activity. Thus the three investigated markers (AgNORs, COX2 and iNOS) can be used as pre-warning factors of bladder cancers among patients at risk of bladder cancer.



Physical and Biological Quality of GroundWater in Makkah Area. Anas S Dablol, Saleh AlGarni, Hussain AlMehdar, Khaled M. Ghanem, Mohammed A Alawad. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology. 2014; 3(1).

ABSTRACT

Well water is essential source of water in Makkah which is used for different purposes. This study was carried out to assess physical and biological characteristics of well water inside and outside Holly Makkah. Water samples were collected from all wells and examined according to Saudi Arabia standard (407/1989). The results were compared to Saudi Arabia Guidelines. Coliforms were detected in all wells, while E. coli and fungi were found in the majority of wells. Taste and MPN were exceeded the standards of Saudi Arabia in a considerable number of wells. Improvement of water treatment process is extremely needed.



Detection of Leishmania Parasite in Sero-Positive Individuals in Tabark Allah Village, Esatern Sudan. Mohammed A. E. and Abdelsafi A. G. IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences. 2013;12(3):30-32.

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to detect *Leishmania donovani* in sero-positive individuals and to describe the patients by age and sex in Tabark Allah village, eastern Sudan. Sixty four individuals with positive direct agglutination test were examined by lymph node aspiration test using Giemsa's stain. Amastigotes of *Leishmania* parasite were detected in 49(76.6%) of the study group. Majority of true positives were children less than fifteen years old. Males were more frequent than females. Direct Agglutination Test is considered as an assumptive test and it is suitable to be used in epidemiological surveys.



Assessment of Chemical Parameters of ground Water in Holly Makkah. Anas S Dabloul, Mohammed A Elawad, Alshebli A Ahmed, Osama F Mosa. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology. 2013; 2(11).

ABSTRACT

Ground water is a very important resource, particularly in arid regions. In Makkah, which is the religious capital of the kingdom, water supply is provided from the aquifers of many valleys inside and around it, including AlHussineh and Wadi Naman valley that considered to be important ground water sources . In this study, the chemical and physical parameters of different resources of ground water in Makkah were evaluated. The results of the chemical parameters were compared with the Saudi Arabian Standard Specifications in order to determine the suitability of these water resources for drinking and detect any possible contamination supplied from wells around Makkah through 20km latitude to water sources inside makkah. The results revealed that parameters of Sulfate, Chloride, magnesium and Sodium were respectively at 100.0% in E and W wells, at 83.3% in E and W, at 25.5% in NE and 50.0% in S wells, and 15.0% in which are higher than the standard limits. The fluoride concentration ranged from 0.04 to 2.31 ppm, where 25 %, 80.3% samples showed fluoride less and higher than permissible limit respectively. The NO₃ concentration was increased than minimum and maximum permissible limits in all studied wells.



Relationship between Fetuin-A and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus as a Predictor Marker for Atherosclerosis. Osama F. Mosa, Ibrahim H. Mohamad and Magdi M. Salama. American Medical Journal. 2012; 3 (2): 249-254.

ABSTRACT

Problem statement: Associations between serum levels of fetuin-A, C3 complement, calcium \times phosphate product and calcification risk index and lipid profile in SLE patients were established. However, the mechanism of accelerated atherosclerosis accompanied with SLE remains elusive. We therefore turned to investigate the association between Fetuin-A, disease activity and accelerated atherosclerosis in patients with SLE.

Approach: Serum blood samples were taken from 100 female SLE patients. All Patient samples were analyzed by ELISA for determination of Fetuin-A level. Calcium, Phosphate, C3 complement, Lipid profile, Creatinine and urea were measured also in SLE patients compared with healthy control volunteers.

Results: We found that Serum fetuin-A had been positively associated with carotid arterial stiffness, independent of known atherogenic factors in healthy subjects. Furthermore, Fetuin-A was correlated negatively with IMT, SLEDAI, CRI, CaxP product, Triglycerides, VLDL and LDL. While it was correlated positively with C3 complement.

Conclusion: Fetuin-A deficiency accompanied with increasing levels of calcium and phosphate gave an evidence that there was a key role of fetuin-A as a strong inhibitor of Cardio Vascular Calcification (CVC) by formation of a complex called (calciprotein) with calcium and phosphate in blood stream. So, Identification of biologic markers of disease activity associated with atherosclerosis may help to optimize therapy for this important manifestation of systemic autoimmune disease..

كلية العلوم الصحية بالليث

تواصل معنا:

ص.ب ١٢٧ الرمز البريدي ٢١٩٦٠

موقع الكلية: <http://lcms.uqu.edu.sa>

البريد الإلكتروني: lcms@uqu.edu.sa

هاتف: ٥٢٧٠٠٠ - ١٢ - ت ٤١١

فاكس: ٥٢٧٠٠٠ - ١٢ - ت ٤١٧