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## Enhancing Knowledge, Beliefs, and Intention to Screen for Prostate Cancer via Different Health Educational Interventions: a Literature Review

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

Background: Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers affecting men globally, constituting the sixth leading cause of cancer related death in males, and the eleventh leading cause of death from cancer in all age groups. In Jordan, prostate cancer is the third most common cancer in the male population, accounting for one third (6.2%) of cancer related deaths and in 2010 alone, 218 (9.4%) new cases were identified. Objective: To assess the effectiveness of different health education interventions aimed at enhancing knowledge, beliefs and intention to screen for prostate cancer. Materials and Methods: A literature search from January 2000 to April 2015 was conducted using the key words "prostate disease," "educational program," "knowledge," "prostate cancer," "demographic factors and prostate cancer," "knowledge and prostate cancer," "education for patients with prostate cancer," "factors that affect intention to screen," "knowledge, beliefs, and intention to screen for prostate cancer," "impact of prostate educational program on beliefs," and "impact of educational program on intention to screen." Results: Majority of studies reviewed indicated that men had low levels of knowledge regarding prostate cancer, and mild to moderate beliefs with good intention to screen for prostate cancer. Conclusions: Most studies indicated that men's knowledge levels about prostate cancer were poor and they had mild to moderate beliefs and intentions to screen for prostate cancer. Therefore, development of an assessment strategy based on the Health Belief Model seems essential. An effectively designed and implemented educational program can help identify the needs and priorities of the target population.

### *Keywords*

- *Literature review, prostate cancer; knowledge, beliefs and intention to screen, educational programs*

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7314/APJCP.2015.16.16.7011>

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## Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Burdens Among Jordanian Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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### *Abstract*

**Purpose:** To assess the levels and prevalence of depression, anxiety, and stress and to identify factors associated with these emotions among Jordanian patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Methods:** This descriptive study recruited 149 participants through a convenience sampling technique. Depression, anxiety, and stress burdens were measured through Arabic short version of Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-21; Lovibond&Lovibond, 1995). **Results:** There were 28.8%, 49.5%, and 33.5% of participants who had moderate-to-extremely severe levels of depression, anxiety, and stress, respectively. The depression, anxiety, and stress burdens were associated with patients' gender and educational level, and the highest level of depression, anxiety, and stress burdens levels were associated with the presence of diabetes complications and other chronic illness. **Conclusion:** The findings from this study can guide the health providers to address psychological status for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in their care plans.

### *Keywords*

*Anxiety, depression, stress, type 2 diabetes mellitus*

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/1559-4343.17.3.166>

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## Effectiveness of Diabetes Self-efficacy Specific Intervention among Jordanian Type Two Diabetes Patients: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial

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- Wasileh Petro-Nustas, RN, MSN, PhD

### *Abstract*

This study aimed to test the effectiveness of diabetes self efficacy specific intervention among Jordanian patients with type two diabetes on diabetes self efficacy. Randomized clinical trial design was used to collect the data three times; pre-intervention (baseline), 2 weeks and 3 month follow up. Multistage random sample of 149 were assigned to the intervention group (n=76) and the control group (n=73). The intervention group participants received the diabetes self efficacy specific intervention package based on self-efficacy theory .The study instruments was self efficacy scale. To assess the group differences of dependent variable changes, repeated measures ANOVA were used. Significant improvements in self efficacy were observed 2 weeks and 3 month post-intervention. The findings from this study can direct the health providers to incorporate diabetic intervention that might enhance patients self efficacy.

### *Keywords*

*Type two diabetes mellitus, Self Efficacy.*

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283725456\\_Effectiveness\\_of\\_diabetes\\_self-efficacy\\_specific\\_intervention\\_among\\_Jordanian\\_type\\_two\\_diabetes\\_patients\\_Results\\_of\\_a\\_randomized\\_controlled\\_trial](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283725456_Effectiveness_of_diabetes_self-efficacy_specific_intervention_among_Jordanian_type_two_diabetes_patients_Results_of_a_randomized_controlled_trial)

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## Diabetes Self Care Management Behaviors among Jordanian Type Two Diabetes Patients

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to assess the status of diabetes self care management behaviors among Jordanian patients with DM2 and its relationship with demographic variables. **Methods:** Descriptive correlational design, a convenience sample of 149 Jordanian patients with type two diabetes Mellitus who treated by the Specialized Diabetes Center in Amman-Jordan participated in this study. **Results:** The most frequently performed self care management behaviors was medication taking followed by foot care, dietary adherence, exercise, and the least performed behavior was blood glucose testing. Diabetes self care management behaviors were found to be associated with age, gender, level of education, and length of diagnosis. **Conclusion:** The findings from this study can guide the health providers to be trained to provide relevant self care management intervention that might improve the self care management behaviors for patients with diabetes.

### *Keywords*

*Self Care Management Behaviors, Type two Diabetes Mellitus*

[http://www.ajcernet.com/journals/Vol\\_5\\_No\\_3\\_June\\_2015/11.pdf](http://www.ajcernet.com/journals/Vol_5_No_3_June_2015/11.pdf)

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## The Effect of Diabetes Self Efficacy Enhancing Intervention on Diabetes Self Care Management Behaviors among Jordanian Type Two Diabetes Patients

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### *Abstract*

**Purpose:** This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of diabetes self efficacy enhancing intervention among Jordanian patients with type two diabetes on diabetes self care management behaviors. **Methods:** Randomized clinical trial design using a structured interview technique was used to collect the data three times; pre-intervention (baseline), 2weeks and 3month follow up. Multistage random sample of 149 patients with DM2 who were seeking care in the Specialized Diabetes Center, were assigned to the intervention group (n=76) and the control group (n=73). Both the control group and intervention group received the routine diabetic educational program .The intervention group participants received the diabetes self efficacy enhancing intervention package based on self-efficacy theory .The study instruments were the summary of diabetes self care management activities and the Demographic and disease history questionnaire. **Data Analysis:** To assess the group differences of dependent variable changes, repeated measures ANOVA were used. **Results:** Significant improvements in self care management behaviors were observed 2 weeks and 3 month post-intervention. **Conclusion:** The findings from this study can guide the health providers to be trained to provide relevant diabetic interventions based on self efficacy theory and can introduce self efficacy enhancing strategies into their nursing interventions, education and research.

### *Keywords*

*Self Care Management Behaviors, Self Efficacy.*

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277774563> The Effect of Diabetes Self Efficacy Enhancing Intervention on Diabetes Self Care Management Behaviors among Jordanian Type Two Diabetes Patients

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## Self-care Management Intervention to Improve Psychological Wellbeing for Jordanian Patients with Type Two Diabetes Mellitus

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### *Abstract*

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of self-care management intervention on psychological wellbeing for Jordanian patients with type two diabetes mellitus. A quasi-experimental design was used. The study was conducted in a diabetes clinic of a specialized diabetes center in Amman. One hundred and forty-nine participants completed the three-month post-treatment assessments (76 in the intervention group and 73 in the control group). Both the control and intervention groups received a standard diabetic educational program. The intervention group received the following additional interventions: (1) Diabetes Self-care Management booklet, (2) DVD viewing, (3) counseling rehearsal session, and (4) a telephone follow-up. The main study instrument was an Arabic version 20 of the depression anxiety stress scales: To assess the group differences of dependent variable changes, repeated measure ANOVA was used. It was found that psychological wellbeing was not significant at 2-week post-intervention and significant change was observed at 3-month post-intervention. The findings from this study can guide the health providers to be trained to provide relevant diabetic interventions into their nursing interventions, education, and research.

### *Keywords*

*Authors did not provide keywords*

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297738421\\_Self-care\\_Management\\_Intervention\\_to\\_Improve\\_Psychological\\_Wellbeing\\_for\\_Jordanian\\_Patients\\_with\\_Type\\_Two\\_Diabetes\\_Mellitus](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297738421_Self-care_Management_Intervention_to_Improve_Psychological_Wellbeing_for_Jordanian_Patients_with_Type_Two_Diabetes_Mellitus)

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## Predictors of prostate cancer screening intention among older men in Jordan: Predictors of PCS intention among older men in Jordan

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### *Abstract*

Intention to prostate cancer screening (PCS) is one of the major factors affecting the long-term success of population-based PCS programmes. The aim of this study is to explore strong factors linked to intention to PCS among older Jordanian adults using the Health Belief Model (HBM). Data were obtained from Jordanian older adults, aged 40 years and over, who visited a comprehensive health care centre within a ministry of health. A pilot test was conducted to investigate the internal consistency of the Champion Health Belief Model Scale for PCS and the clarity of survey questions. Sample characteristics and rates of participation in PCS were examined using means and frequencies. Important factors associated with intention to PCS were examined using bivariate correlation and standard multiple linear regression analysis. About 13% of the respondents were adherent to PCS over the prior decade. Four out of the seven HBM-driven factors (perceived susceptibility, benefits and barriers to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test, and health motivation) were statistically significant. Those with greater levels of susceptibility, benefits of PSA test and health motivation and lower levels of barriers to PSA testing were having more intention to participate in PCS. Family history, presence of urinary symptoms, age and knowledge about prostate cancer significantly predicted the intention to PCS. Intervention programmes, which lower perceived barriers to PSA testing and increase susceptibility, benefits of PSA testing and health motivation, should be developed and implemented.

### *Keywords*

*Health belief model, Health beliefs, Intention, Predictors, Prostate cancer, Screening*

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304404695> Predictors of prostate cancer screening intention among older men in Jordan Predictors of PCS intention among older men in Jordan

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## Developing a Tool that Explores Factors Influencing the Adoption of Evidence-based Principles in Nursing Practice in Jordan

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### *Abstract*

**Aim:** To measure the psychometric properties, reliability and validity of a tool that explores factors influencing the adoption of principles of evidence-based in nursing practice in Jordan. **Background:** The use of principles of evidenced-based practice in nursing practice has been widely endorsed in many countries around the world; these principles have not yet been implemented in Jordan. Factors influencing the adoption of evidence-based practice in Jordanian nursing context were not identified to date. **Methods:** A descriptive, cross-sectional research design approached experienced nurses from different specialties across Jordan (3 military, 3 governmental and 5 private hospitals). **Results:** The psychometric properties indicated a valid and reliable tool. It consisted of three factors: personal characteristics; source of professional knowledge; and organizational environment. **Conclusions:** Findings provided evidence on the impact of the identified factors on nurses' adoption of evidence-based practice. Although tests in this report showed the validity of this new tool, it still requires further testing to ensure its stability over time.

### *Keywords*

*Evidence-based, Factors, Jordan, Nursing practice, Tool validation*

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0897189716300556?via%3Dihub>



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## Transcultural Adaptation and Validation of Champion's Health Belief Model Scales for Prostate Cancer Screening

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### *Abstract*

Background: Examining men's health beliefs regarding prostate cancer screening is a vital issue and requires a reliable and valid scale. Purpose: Modify Champion's Revised Health Belief Model Scale to measure Jordanian men's beliefs about PCS, translate to Arabic, culturally adapt, and test its psychometric prosperities. Method: This was a methodological study in which 432 healthy men were selected by convenient sampling. Analysis included estimation of content validity indices, internal consistency, construct validity, and predictive validity. Results: Exploratory factor analysis yielded seven significant factors which explained variance 68.9% of variance. Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that scale fit the data significantly. Cronbach's alpha coefficient ranged from .83 to .92. Conclusion: Scale was found to be a valid and reliable for use with Jordanian men.

### *Keywords*

*Prostate cancer, screening, health beliefs, scale translation, psychometric*

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/1061-3749.24.2.296>

## The Relationship of the Ilioinguinal Nerve to the Spermatic Cord within the Inguinal Canal in Sudanese Cadavers

### Authors

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### Abstract

Background: Ilioinguinal nerve frequently injured during lower abdominal surgeries especially during inguinal hernia repair. Objective: To identify the variations of ilioinguinal nerve related to the spermatic cord. Materials and method: A multi-centric prospective cross-sectional study was carried out in the department of anatomy at 11 Medical Colleges, in Khartoum state. All cadavers satisfied the inclusion criteria were enrolled into the study. The inguinal canal was opened by an oblique incision on the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle parallel to the inguinal ligament. Different relations of the nerve to the spermatic cord were observed. The data was collected using a predesigned questionnaire and analyzed statistically using SPSS version 21.0 for Windows. Results: The ilioinguinal nerve was identified bilaterally in 77 cadavers resulting in 154 ilioinguinal nerves. It was related to the spermatic cord in seven patterns. It was travelling superficial or superior to spermatic cord in 92 (59.7%) specimens, this relation was observed on the right and left sides in 47 (30.5%) and 45 (29.2%) respectively. In 27 (17.5%) specimens the nerve was related to the anteriolateral side of the cord. While in 11 (7.1%) specimens the nerve seen to pass lateral to the cord. In one specimen the nerve on the left side, it was incorporated into the spermatic cord (0.6%) this relation. In 19 (12.3%) specimens the nerve seen to pass deep to the cord. Conclusion: Cadaveric dissection of the nerve topography delineates variations not commonly cited in anatomical textbooks.

### Keywords

*Ilioinguinal nerve; Inguinal canal; Spermatic cord; Dissection.*

[https://www.ejbps.com/ejbps/abstract\\_id/5123](https://www.ejbps.com/ejbps/abstract_id/5123)

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## Evaluation of Brain Pathology Using Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Saudi Arabian Population

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### *Abstract*

Objective: To evaluate of magnetic resonance imaging in diagnosis brain pathology among Saudian population. Methods: The study was conducted in Department of Radiology:1) King Khaild hospital Tabuk , King Fahad Hospital Tabuk). The study was obtained during the period spanned From Feb 2017 to October 2017. By convenient sampling, 60patients who were found to have focal brain pathology were recruited and their MRI scans findings were evaluated. Results: Among the 51 cases of patients with brain pathology it was found to be: 20Dilated of ventricle, 1 boold collection,6 corpus callosum atrophy, 6Hemorrhage, 10 edema and 5mass were found in 6cases. All were diagnosed using the typical enhancement. Based on the results, it could be judged that MRI scan has a great value in diagnoses and differentiating brain pathology. Conclusion: MRI scan is a good non-invasive tool and can be used as first line imaging modality for differentiating brain pathology; therefore unnecessary biopsies can be avoided.

### *Keywords*

*Brain pathology, MRI, heterogeneous, MRI scan*

[http://www.ijssrit.com/uploaded\\_all\\_files/3290662451\\_12.pdf](http://www.ijssrit.com/uploaded_all_files/3290662451_12.pdf)

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## The Changing Learning Needs of Saudi Student Nurses

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### *Abstract*

The study assessed the changing learning needs of Saudi student nurses as input to nursing curriculum. It identified the specific changing learning needs in three different domains: cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. Also, responses of faculty members to the students' changing learning needs were determined. Relationship between the changing learning needs of students and responses of faculty members proposed inputs to nursing curriculum. The study was a descriptive cross sectional and correlational survey method. The respondents were 100 student nurses and interns, and 13 nursing faculty members of Al Ghad International Colleges for Applied Medical Sciences purposely chosen based on research criteria set by the researchers. An adapted questionnaire was used and translated its content into Arabic language. Several ways were carried out to achieve content validity before it was submitted to the research committee of the colleges and respective deans for distribution approval. A total of 100 students and 13 faculty participated in the study purposely chosen based on the criteria set by the researchers. Results were analyzed through quantitative statistics. The findings revealed that Saudi student nurses' cognitive changing learning needs were focused on the application of student-learner approach in the classroom and educational field trips to different hospitals and health care settings. As to affective, Saudi student nurses' topped those needs for recreational activities to build confidence and self-esteem, stress management techniques and group activities for active participation. In terms of psychomotor, the highest changing learning needs were the availability of learning materials specific to students' needs and challenging programs outside the classroom that promotes learning. The response of faculty members based on the changing learning needs of student nurses was to attend seminars and conferences to broaden knowledge on their field of specialization to provide students with new knowledge and skills. Psychomotor domain is significant to the changing learning needs of student nurses. The study concluded that there is a need to modify and redesign the existing nursing curriculum based on the changing learning needs of student nurses. Continuing education, training and professional development of nursing faculty members is vital to meet the changing learning needs of Saudi student nurses.

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***Keywords***

*Changing Learning Needs, Saudi Student Nurses, Nursing Curriculum*

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## Quality Control Evaluation of Training in KSA

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### *Abstract*

Improving Training Quality through Enhanced Pre-service Teacher Training Applied Medical Sciences, University of Hail efforts to increase access to high quality educational Training have risen dramatically in recent years. KSA has been a pioneer in these efforts, expanding five years of Medical Science education called Medical Technologists as part of its free, compulsory, universal basic education system in 2018-2019. With some of the highest enrollment rates in HE, KSA government has turned its attention the issue of quality, including developing a pre-service teacher training track specifically for Medical Education. Currently, More than 40 colleges of Medical education in KSA offer a track for diagnostic Radiology Training and teachers. Developing and expanding a high quality and pre-service training program is one of KSA Education Services top priorities. Pre-service certification in KSA includes one years of coursework and 3 years Specialty then one year internship as a students need to his specialty. There is currently specified training during the student-teaching years. Using a randomized control trial, this study evaluates the impacts of a program designed to support Technologist during the student- years by providing mentorship and in-classroom training throughout the year. By targeting Students and classrooms, this study assesses the most proximal in-College driver of Radiology field outcomes. when technologist professional wellbeing. There is growing concern of a motivation field among Health organization. The role of providing training and support to improve Radiology specialist well-being under research to be highly affective and effective The training depend on quality Program was developed in a partnership between the higher Education Service (in the Ministry of Education), one of KSA colleges of education, and Ministry of Health. The program builds on the standard after education colleges of education, which includes placement in a standard Educational classroom of educational standard with mentorship from the teacher of that class the student-graduated placement year with intensive and guided in-service training and support model. Student ( radiological specialist) are placed in a Hospital with model practice training, which provide them with enhanced training, coaching and mentoring by Ministry of health trainers. The enhanced training services include intensive workshops, in Clinic coaching, one-on-one feedback meetings with trainers, and a best practice forum for student Training to share their experiences with each other. The model practice training are given a starter pack of materials including paper, Scientific activity and Seminars-related Diagnostic radiology field. Radological specialist also receive a Teacher Resource

Support, which provides ideas on making additional items from low-cost and readily available materials in their own Clinics and Private hospitals. In addition, the Radiology specialist receives ongoing training and support from the trained College teacher, as well 2 weeks of intensive training and access to ready for Saudi commission for health specialty exam and receive resource templates which can be replicated at minimal error. These trainings and support focus on a scheme of work that links the Ministry of health objectives and development goals to specific activities, which in turn are linked to a structured daily plan that radiological specialist follow. One potential barrier to implementation is that after being trained in the methods promoted in the hospitals program occurs when student- become full-time newly qualified Radiological specialist and may be discouraged from using these practices in their placement hospital. The methods promoted in the Internship and the Training program are quite different from the College years curriculum, and head teachers may discourage this style in favor of a more rigorous and academic focus This study also tests the added value of a head radiological specialist training one year internship Concentrative program for concentrate his knowledge by Real practice

***Keywords***

*Quality Control, training*

[https://www.ijsr.net/get\\_abstract.php?paper\\_id=ART20193949](https://www.ijsr.net/get_abstract.php?paper_id=ART20193949)

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## Role of Computed Tomography for Evaluating Spinal Column

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

Computed tomography (CT) scans of the Vertebral Column (CT Vertebral Column) have demonstrated a higher level of accuracy than plain films and have been used to assess patients with spinal Lesions when magnetic resonance imaging is not available, radiation exposure remains a serious safety concern. Image reconstruction (IR) decreases the CT radiation dose for diagnostic imaging. However, the feasibility of using IR in CT Vertebral Column is unclear.

### *Keywords*

*CT, Spinal Column, Evaluating*

[https://www.ijsr.net/get\\_abstract.php?paper\\_id=2121803](https://www.ijsr.net/get_abstract.php?paper_id=2121803)



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## The Best Way to Investigate an Diagnose Lumber Spine

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

To define the usefulness of the lumbar spine x-ray series in the emergency department and to generate clinical criteria for optimizing its application, we retrospectively studied 30 consecutive emergency department patients for whom lumbar spine x-rays were ordered. Patients were divided into traumatic (45 %) and nontraumatic (55.4 %) groups.. Four clinical findings were present in significantly different frequencies between the positive and others: an abnormal physical examination (90 % vs 10 %, Examine by x ray)

### *Keywords*

*X Ray Lumber spineInvestigatediagnosis*

[https://www.ijsr.net/get\\_abstract.php?paper\\_id=2121804](https://www.ijsr.net/get_abstract.php?paper_id=2121804)

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## Osteoarthritis in MRI Knee Joint in Hail Region

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

Increasing duty in knee joint has been reported in patients with knee osteoarthritis (OA) as a strategy to improve knee joint stability. However, presence of self-reported knee instability in a large group of patients with knee OA may be a sign of high duty in knee joint. The objective of this work was Role of MRI to evaluate Knee joint osteoarthritis and knee instability in Hail region with and without self-reported instability and examine the relationship between duty knee joint osteoarthritis with, knee joint laxity, and knee malalignment. The data at a self-selected was collected for 15 Patient with knee OA without self-reported instability (stable group) and 5 patients with knee OA and episodic self-reported instability (unstable group). Knee joint duty was examined by MRI as the change in the normal knee joint signals divided by the change in the knee Abnormality. The unstable group duties with lower knee joint stiffness, mainly due to smaller heel-contact knee abnormality) and greater knee compared to their knee stability. No significant relationships were observed between knee joint osteoarthritis and knee instability, knee joint laxity or Varus knee malalignment. Reduced duty in knee joint appears to be associated with knee instability and independent of quadriceps muscle weakness, knee joint laxity or Varus malalignment. Further investigations of relationship between self-reported knee joint instability and walking knee joint stiffness are warranted.

### *Keywords*

*MRI Knee joint, osteoarthritis, Knee joint and knee instability in Hail region*

[https://www.ijsr.net/get\\_abstract.php?paper\\_id=2121802](https://www.ijsr.net/get_abstract.php?paper_id=2121802)

## The Role of Interleukin-10 Promoter Polymorphism RS 1800872 (-592 C > A) in Sudanese Hepatitis B Infected Patients

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### Abstract

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a serious global public health problem. The outcomes of hepatitis infection is determining between viral factors and host genetic as Interleukin-10 (IL-10) which is a multifunctional cytokine participates in the susceptibility of many diseases., The polymorphisms in promoter region are more important than others, which regulate gene transcription. Objectives: Aimed to evaluate the correlation between HBV infection and polymorphisms (SNP) in IL-10 gene polymorphisms (-592C/A.) Material and methods:- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection In Sudan as in other developing countries there are increases, this study was performed on 46 cases of Hepatitis B and 48 healthy matched controls. DNA was extracted and PCR for genotyping of IL10 promoter polymorphism -592C/A was applied followed by restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP). In this study participants age ranged from 17 to 67 with Mean (SD) [34.1±15.1] years (male 85, female 10). Results: - Three genotypes were detected Using PCR-RFLP method CC for wild type, AC heterozygous and AA homozygous mutant. Wild type CC was more frequent among controls 72%. Allele C frequency was higher in controls group when compared to allele A which increased among patients. All genotypes and allele frequency were in Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium (HWE) among cases. Single point analysis using the fisher test and chi square showed significant Correlation between -592 promoter polymorphisms and the disease with p. value 0.01. These results suggested that IL-10 592 C/A (rs 1800872) polymorphism appears to have some influences on the infection of HBV

### Keywords

*rs1800872, Promoter polymorphism, IL- 10, Hepatitis B virus*

[https://www.ejbps.com/ejbps/abstract\\_id/3588](https://www.ejbps.com/ejbps/abstract_id/3588)

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## Patient Dose in Digital X-ray Radiography

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### *Abstract*

Patients are exposed to a significant radiation dose during digital radiography X-ray. In addition, these investigations are subjected to a repetition during patient management more than one time. Due to this irradiation, the sensitive organs (eye lens, thyroid and parathyroid glands) are exposed to a relative high dose which imposes a radiation risks to the patient. This study aim to measure the radiation dose in digital radiography-X-ray, evaluate the effective dose and patient dose risk. Methods: The study was conducted in Radiology department of Sawi Hospital, Doctors clinic Hospital. The study was obtained during the period spanned from Jan 2017up to May 2017. By convenient sampling, 60 patients who were found to have Patient Dose were recruited and their DR X-ray findings were evaluated. Results: Among the 80 cases of patients with patient dose it was found to be: effective dose of chest .0774 uSv, knee .007935uSv, L/S .022uSv, C/S .008593uSv, Shoulder .005559Sv, Abdomen .246uSv and Thorasic.352uSv were found in 3cases. Conclusion: patient dose structured reports will improve dose managements in digital radiology.

### *Keywords*

*Patient dose, X-ray, Dose area product (DAP), Effective Dose.*

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322899920\\_patient\\_dose\\_in\\_digital\\_x-ray\\_radiography](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322899920_patient_dose_in_digital_x-ray_radiography)

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## Nurses' Compliance with Infection Control Measures and Barriers to Precautions in the Delivery Room

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### *Abstract*

Background: Nurses play crucial role in avoiding hospital procured infections, by guaranteeing that all viewpoints of their nursing practice is prove based, and also through nursing inquire research and understanding instruction. Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the nurse's compliance with infection control measures and-barrier precautions in delivery room. Methods: Research design: An exploratory design had been chosen for carrying out our paper. Setting: The study was carried out in four hospitals in Damietta governorate. Subjects: 51 on duty nurses were taken at the time of the study. Tools of data collection: Data were collected using self-administers questioners. Results: Findings revealed the existence of poor standard precautions (100%). There is connection between age, education level, work involvement experience, and compliance with standard safety measures and precautions at  $p < 0.05$ . At the same time significant relation between training courses and compliance to standard precautions was  $p < 0.05$ . Conclusion: The nurses in the current study faced a lot of barriers that posed a hindrance in implementing the infection control measures, such as in situations like: emergency situation, lack of equipment & supplies, lack of infection control measures, lack of periodical infection and control training course. Recommendations: Strategic plan to overcome obstacles & barriers that hinder nurses to compliance with infection control measures should be conducted. It is essential to consider the national standards of infection prevention adopted by the ministry of health in delivery room of all hospital in Damietta governorate.

### *Keywords*

*Compliance, standard precaution, infection control, delivery room*

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<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327367779> NURSES' COMPLIANCE WITH INFECTION CONTROL MEASURES AND BARRIERS TO PRECAUTIONS IN THE DELIVERY ROOM

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## Assessment of the Fetal Middle Cerebral Artery in Postdate Pregnancy using Doppler Ultrasound

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### *Abstract*

This was prospective study carried out in-Khartoum state-Sudan, Khartoum Bahri Teaching hospital in the period from august 2016 to December 2018. The problem of study was the post term pregnancy constitutes a challenge to clinicians; knowing who to induce, who will respond to induction and who will require a caesarean section (CS) and the risk of stillbirth increases beyond 41 weeks, additional fatal risks of postdate pregnancies include macrosomia, caesarean deliveries and shoulder dystocia, as well as meconium aspiration syndrome and oligohydramnios, on the other hand the Doppler ultrasound can be used as an excellent tools to aid in management. The main aim of the study was to assess MCA in postdate pregnancies by spectral Doppler ultrasound. The study was done in 64 pregnant women with normal singleton pregnancy with mean age 27 years, with gestational age ranged from 40 weeks 1day to 46 week, no maternal medical condition that may affect pregnancy outcome such as diabetic and hypertension. The data was collected by data collection sheet designed especially for this study and including all variables; then analyzed by statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The study found that most of postdate were nulliparous 73.4%, 67.2% had adverse outcome. 40.6% delivered by CS, 6.2% had oligohydramnios, 10.9% had macrosomia, 1.6 % prenatal mortality. The study concluded that no significant difference in Doppler indices of MCA in postdate with adverse outcome and normal outcome (PI, RI,S\D ratio and CU ratio) ( $p > 0.05$ ) but are slightly increased in case with adverse outcome than in normal outcome.

### *Keywords*

*Postdate, MCA, PI, RI, S\D ratio, CU Ratio.*

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<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336280775> Assessment of the Fetal Middle Cerebral Artery in Postdate Pregnancy using Doppler Ultrasound



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## Breast Masses: Sonographic Criteria of Invasive Ductal Carcinomas and Fibroadenoma

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- Awadia Gareeballah Suliman
- Rihab Ali Yousif Ahmed
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### *Abstract*

This is a descriptive study conducted in khartoum state, Sudan, during the period from September 2011 to March 2012. The objective of the study was to evaluate breast masses using ultrasonography and to determine sonographic features of invasive ductal carcinoma and Fibroadenomas. The study is conducted on 500 female patients sent with request for breast ultrasonography in the area of the study, then the data is collected from 110 female in different age with positive breast ultrasound findings, histopathology results are taken to confirm the diagnosis. The data were analyzed using SPSS. The analysis of the results showed that the incidence of breast masses was (22%); (4.4%) from the total sample were malignant, with (17.6%) as benign. Ductal carcinomas represents (91%) of all malignant breast masses. (33.6%) of patient with ductal carcinoma are between 31-40 years, fibroadenoma is most common benign mass represent (53.4%). The sonographic features of IDC mostly hypoechoic (95%), irregular (75%), ill-defined (100%) and have AP to width ratio > 1 (80%) and the sonographic features of fibroadenoma are mostly hypoechoic (95.7%), oval (87.23%), well defined (97.9%) and have AP \width ratio <1 (89.1%).

### *Keywords*

*Breast masses, Sonographic criteria, Ultrasound. IDC.*

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337680221\\_Breast\\_Masses\\_Sonographic\\_Criteria\\_of\\_Invasive\\_Ductal\\_Carcinomas\\_and\\_Fibrodenoma](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337680221_Breast_Masses_Sonographic_Criteria_of_Invasive_Ductal_Carcinomas_and_Fibrodenoma)

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## Quality of CT in Diagnoses Atherosclerosis

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

The primary endpoint of this study was to determine Quality of CT In diagnoses atherosclerosis. Secondary endpoints were to evaluate the risk factors and determine the predictors of PVA. Methods: The presence of atherosclerotic disease was assessed using ultrasonographic vascular examination in 20 asymptomatic patients. All patients with presence of stenosis over 55 % and moderate-to-severe cardiovascular risk profile underwent CCTA to identify atherosclerotic. Results: Among 20 participants, 5 patients had no evidence of atherosclerotic plaque while 15 patients had atherosclerotic plaque. Of 15 patients with atherosclerotic plaque, 10 patients had single vessel disease, 3 patients had double vessel disease and 2 patients had triple vessel disease; and among these patients, those who also presented with stenosis over 55 % underwent CCTA. Coronary stenoses found included normal (6 %), haemodynamically insignificant lesions (30 %), significant lesions (25 %) and total artery occlusion (3 %). Based on the coronary vessel involved, they were categorised as single coronary disease (41.0 %), double coronary disease (42.0 %) and triple coronary disease (17.0 %). CACS was significantly higher in patients with double vessel disease or triple vessel disease when compared to those with single vessel disease. Conclusion: Our study confirmed not only the high sensitivity of CCTA for highlighting CAD but also its negative predictive value for excluding the presence of coronary stenosis or ischaemia. Good correlation was found between PVA and CACS, and the risk factors for PVA were confirmed.

### *Keywords*

*CT calcium score, coronary artery disease, coronary angiography By CT*

[https://www.ijsr.net/get\\_abstract.php?paper\\_id=ART20195974](https://www.ijsr.net/get_abstract.php?paper_id=ART20195974)

## Doppler Ultrasound of Umbilical Artery in Prediction of Fetal Outcome in Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension Sudanese Population

### *Authors*

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### *Abstract*

The pregnancy induced hypertension increase the fetal mortality and morbidity and the using of Doppler umbilical artery indices decrease the fetal mortality and morbidity however, there is few complete data about the most frequently altered Doppler US parameters to predict fetal outcome in pregnancy induced hypertension. Methods: This is a cohort prospective study done in two hundred and six women of second and third trimester presenting to antenatal clinic in Soba University Hospital at the department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, in the fetus unit and critical pregnancy in the period From June 2008 to April 2013 to assess the Doppler indices of umbilical artery in pregnancy induced hypertension for prediction of prenatal outcome; 105 pregnancy induced hypertension patients and 101 women with uneventful pregnancies as normal control group included in this study . Baseline investigations and color Doppler of umbilical artery were done. Statistical analysis of data were done using SPSS, Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was performed and the area under the curve (AUC) used to determine sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) of umbilical artery Doppler indices to predict fetal outcome. Results: The study determine that there was significant difference in Doppler indices in PIH and control group (  $p < 0.01$ , the mean indices of umbilical artery is higher in PIH group compared with normal pregnancy group , the mean different of S/D ratio was 0.40, mean difference of RI was 0.06 and the mean different of PI index was 0.16, high percentage of adverse fetal outcome had been reported in in Pregnancy Induced Hypertension group than in control , which was more in absent and reversed flow velocity in umbilical artery in Pregnancy Induced Hypertension compared with group of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension with present end diastolic flow velocity. Systolic/Diastolic ratio was most accurate in predicting adverse outcome in pregnancy induced hypertension patients, followed by the Pulastility index then the Resistance index (75%, 66% and 57%

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respectively).. Conclusion: This study concluded that pregnancy induced hypertension leads to worsen placental insufficiently, which appears on the higher Doppler indices of umbilical artery to PIH patients when compared with normal pregnancy. A low diastolic flow and higher indices characterized the pregnancies with abnormal outcomes. Doppler of the umbilical artery was useful to predict fetal well being in PIH patients, high percentage of adverse fetal outcome had been reported in absent and reversed end diastolic flow velocity in umbilical artery compared with group of present flow velocity.

**Keywords**

*Color doppler waveform, Pregnancy-induced hypertension, Pulastility index and resistance index, Systolic/Diastolic ratio, Umbilical artery*

<https://www.msjonline.org/index.php/ijrms/article/view/7497>

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## Effect of an Educational Programme on the Attitudes towards Patient Safety of Operation Room Nurses

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### *Abstract*

Background: A culture of patient safety is one of the cornerstones of good-quality healthcare, and its provision is one of the significant challenges in healthcare environments. Aim: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of a surgical safety educational programme on the attitudes of nurses to patient safety in operating rooms (OR). Design: An interventional one-group pre-/post-test design, which sought to measure changes in OR nurses' attitudes toward patient safety culture. Methods: A simple random sampling technique was used to recruit 66 OR nurses working at six Royal Medical Service hospitals in Amman, Jordan. All participants took part in a 4-hour educational workshop. Pre-tests and post-tests were done. Results: The results of this study showed that OR nurses' attitudes towards a culture of patient safety was originally negative; significant improvement after attending the programme was found ( $3.3 \pm 0.20$  versus  $3.8 \pm 0.30$ ). There was a negative correlation between years of experience and nurses' attitudes towards patient safety. Conclusions: Incorporating courses about safety culture into continuing education programmes may improve nurses' attitudes towards patient safety. Nurses should be qualified to play an important role in creating a culture of patient safety.

### *Keywords*

*Attitudes to patient safety; Operating room nurses; Safety culture; Surgical safety education programme.*

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32105526/>

## Simulation Based Learning versus Clinical Rounds in Hospitals as a Method of Teaching in Obstetrics

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### *Abstract*

Background: Increasing numbers of medical schools at Khartoum state with high numbers of medical students with limited teaching hospitals for training, associated with behavioural change of the patients towards accepting the training of medical student's makes simulation based education a best alternative to conventional clinical rounds with real patients. Aims: To compare the educational effectiveness between simulations based learning and clinical rounds in hospitals as a method of teaching in obstetrics. Methods: This was a descriptive cross sectional institutional-based study done in obstetric department at Faculty of medicine of Alneelain University 2017, to study simulation based learning as effective methods compare to clinical rounds in hospitals as a method of teaching. The data collected using pre-constructed, validated questionnaire inquiring about simulation based education and clinical rounds, questions designed to evaluate the perception of medical students and then tested the same students marks in their final MBBS obstetric exam comparing their results in questions based on pure clinical rounds versus questions based on pure simulation based learning , the sampling includes 129 students in final years in semester 11, then the data analysed by statistical package for social sciences. Results: In general more than halve 56.6 percent of the student preferred the clinical round than simulation based learning as method of teaching. Concerning contribution of tutor in the teaching and clearly defined of course objectives in obstetric the student stated that it was more effective and defined in simulation based learning than in clinical round 51.9 percent versus 41.1 percent and 45.7 percent versus 21.7 percent respectively. When assessing the exam results of both methods, the study verified that the student marks more in simulation based learning than clinical round so simulation based learning is better than clinical round as method of teaching as there is significant difference in means of exam remarks of those student (17.22 for simulation versus 11.12 for clinical round from total 20 marks),  $P < 0.01$ . Conclusion: The

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study concluded that simulation based education is substitute and filling the gap in teaching obstetric curriculum in undergraduate medical students.

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## Determination of Incidental Finding in Salivary Gland in Adult Sudanese Population using Ultrasonography

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### *Abstract*

This was descriptive study done in Khartoum state-Sudan, to determine the incidental finding in salivary glands in adult Sudanese population using ultrasonography, the sampling includes 254 patients came to area of the study in age ranged 18-53 years, (59.4%) of them were female, verbal ethical approval taken from each of them, then ultrasound scanning of salivary gland was performed, the data collected by data sheet including the study variables which are age, gender, size and incidental ultrasound finding then analysed by SPSS version 16, frequency and percentage are calculated then chi square test were performed to assess correlation between study variables, the study found that 2.8% of the patients had an incidental finding during ultrasound scan, most finding present is parotitis due to mumps (0.8%), followed by Sjo`gren syndrome, sialolithiasis, LNs, lesion+ LNs and lesion (0.4%) for each of them respectively. The study concluded that ultrasound can detect and determined the incidental abnormalities on salivary gland and also differentiate between them.

### *Keywords*

*Incidental sialolithiasisSjo`grenultrasonography*

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341447305\\_Determination\\_of\\_Incidental\\_Finding\\_in\\_Salivary\\_Glands\\_in\\_Adult\\_Sudanese\\_Population\\_using\\_Ultrasonography](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341447305_Determination_of_Incidental_Finding_in_Salivary_Glands_in_Adult_Sudanese_Population_using_Ultrasonography)



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## The Role of Computed Tomography in the Diagnosis Abdominal Pathology among Saudi Population at Tabuk City-KSA

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### *Abstract*

Abdominal computed tomography CT scanning is used in the evaluation of trauma victims for visceral injury and in the evaluation of acute abdominal pain, with a major role in the evaluation of renal calculi, acute appendicitis, and complex abdominal pathology [1]. And the role of intravenous contrast-enhanced CT is well established, with evidence demonstrating improved speed and accuracy of diagnosis [2]. This study was conducted in Saudi Arabia in Tabuk city, in the computed tomography departments of King Fahd specialist hospital, King Khalid hospital. This study aims to evaluation of abdominal pathology by computed tomography. The objectives of this study are to evaluate patient with abdomen diseases using CT among Saudi population. This is retrospective cross sectional study carried out during the period from February to May 2018. The results showed that 31 cases (67.4%) were female and 15cases (32.6%) were male out of 46%patients scanned. The incidence of abdominal pathology was high among the age group20-39which represented 19cases(41.3%)followed by 14cases(30.4%)were between age of 60-89 years old,11cases(23.9%)were age group of 40-59,2cases(4.3%)were patients with age 0-9. Conclusion: CT imaging in the diagnosis, management and outcome of patients presenting with abdominal pathology is well established, the study concluded that computed tomography provides excellent details about the type of abdomen pathology.

### *Keywords*

*Computed Tomography, Abdominal pathology, Trauma.*

[https://saspublishers.com/media/articles/SJAMS\\_82\\_376-380.pdf](https://saspublishers.com/media/articles/SJAMS_82_376-380.pdf)