ملخصات مشاركات المؤتمرات

#	عنوان البحث (Title)	ملخص البحث (abstact)	اسم الباحث المشارك (Presnting Author)	الحدث العلمي (Scientific Event)	السنة Year
1	Prevalence and determinants of noncommunicable diseases in Saudi Arabia	Background: Chronic diseases are considered the leading cause of mortality in Saudi Arabia. With a lack of national health surveillance systems, this study examines chronic disease prevalence and multimorbidity and their associated factors in Saudi Arabia. Methods: Data was pooled from two crosssectional national surveys conducted across the 13 regions of Saudi Arabia between March and July 2018. The study targeted Arabic speakers aged 18 years or older. The presence of chronic diseases was assessed according to self-reported medical diagnoses of chronic conditions. Multimorbidity was assessed based on the reported number of diseases (no condition, at least 1, and ≥ 2 conditions). Factors associated with chronic diseases' presence were examined using regression analysis. Results: Out of the total participants (N= 7,317), the most reported chronic conditions were cardiovascular diseases (15.1%) followed by respiratory diseases (14.16%). The multimorbidity prevalence (≥ 2 chronic conditions) was nearly 5.6% (n= 564). Factors found to be significantly associated with the presence of chronic diseases were age, gender, employment status, marital status, and smoking. The findings showed that those who rated their health as fair or poor were almost three times more likely to be diagnosed with at least one chronic condition (95% CI: 2.21 - 3.56, P <0.001). Conclusions: The study found a proportion of Saudis living with chronic diseases and multimorbidity with the highest risk among elderly people. The study findings are useful in building a sustainable health surveillance system and designing effective health policies and interventions to tackle the burden of chronic disease in Saudi Arabia.	الجوهرة القباني Aljoharah Algabbani	مؤتمر أكسفورد الدولي للصحة International Health Congress Oxford	2019
2	Smoking prevalence, nicotine dependence, and intention to quit among cigarettes smokers	Introduction: Tobacco consumption remains a challenging issue to the global and public health that requires close monitoring of the spread of this epidemic and its impact. This study aims to assess the national prevalence and determinates of cigarette smoking and nicotine dependence in Saudi Arabia. Methods: A cross-sectional national survey of a sample of 5148 of Saudi residents' ages 18 years or older was conducted through web-based-computer assisted telephone interviews. The two main measurements were current cigarette smoking status and nicotine dependence assessed using the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence. Data was weighted by age, gender, and region to account for the different probabilities of selection. Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were used to assess cigarette smoking and nicotine dependence determinants. Results: The national prevalence of cigarette smoking was 16.18% (95% CI:14.59-17.77) with 14.12% (95% CI:12.64-15.59) current daily smoking prevalence. Almost 72% of smokers started smoking before the age of 22 and 27% of smokers were highly dependent on nicotine. Having a smoker parent (AOR=1.84[95%CI:1.31-2.58], P < 0.001) or a smoker close friend (AOR=6.49[95%CI:3.89-10.81], P < 0.001) were significantly associated with being a smoker. Higher nicotine dependence level was significantly associated with early onset of regular smoking (ages<18) (AOR=2.71 [95%CI:1.38-5.34],P<0.001) and lower attempting to quit (AOR=0.51[95% CI:0.32-0.83],P<0.01). Conclusions: Cigarettes smoking and nicotine dependence are prevalent in Saudi Arabia. The study found the majority of smokers started regular smoking before the age of 22 and the early onset of smoking was associated with a higher nicotine dependence level. Restrict access to tobacco products to those below the age of 22 will help reduce smoking prevalence and lifetime addiction to nicotine. Key messages: Majority of smokers initiated smoking by the age of 21 and early regular smoking initiation was associated with higher nicotine dependence. Strategies to prevent initiation before the age of 21 will help prevent addiction to nicotine.	الجوهرة القباني Aljoharah Algabbani	المؤتمر العالمي السادس عشر للصحة العامة 16th World Congress on Public Health (virtual)	2020

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2020	جمعية تعليم الصحة العامة Society for Public Health Education (SOPHE)	لولو المطيري Lulu Al mutairi	**Aim** This research attempts to gain insight into consumers' behavior during grocery shopping and evaluate the level of knowledge of some essential dietary information among Saudis. **Methods** Data were collected using observation and face-to-face interviews (cross-sectional study). A convenience sample of adults aged 16 years and older was observed and surveyed at supermarkets in the administrative regions of Saudi Arabia. The observational method was specifically designed to increase the accuracy of the participant's behavior and interest when choosing a product. Moreover, a self-developed questionnaire was used to assess how often participants look at food labels and investigate the specific nutrient information most commonly viewed on nutrition labels. **Results** We found that about 65% of consumers assessed food products before purchase, whereas 35% did not view the product at all. Nearly half (47.5%) of those who checked products looked at the expiry date, whereas 19.2% only reviewed nutrition facts. Furthermore, there was a moderate level of dietary knowledge among consumers; on average, participants reported the correct definition of product labels. In addition, those who checked nutrient facts were more likely to report the correct definition of the product labels than those who did not check the products at all. Furthermore, we found no significant differences in knowledge between sociodemographic groups. **Conclusion** Our results suggest that Saudis' understanding of food product information is limited. Health promoters should aim to increase consumers' use of nutritional labels.	Consumers' Behaviour and Awareness of Food Labelling in Saudi Arabia: A National Observational Study	3
2021	المؤتمر الدولي الثالث عشر حول المعلوماتية الحيوية والتكنولوجيا الطبية الحيوية 13th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Technology (ICBBT)	تحرير الضرغام Tahrir Aldhirgham	Introduction: Diabetes technologies such as Self-monitoring of blood glucose devices and Continues Glucose Monitoring devices are essential tools in diabetes care. Up to date, only few studies assessed diabetic patients experience when using glucose monitoring devices in Saudi Arabia. Objectives: This study explores the practices, attitudes related to glucose monitoring devices, and any reported side effects of using those devices. Methods: A cross-sectional online survey was conducted from the 1st of July to the 25th of September 2020. The survey link was sent to diabetic individuals through; emails and text messages. We targeted a convenience sample of 747 participants. The inclusion criteria were to target patients who are 18 years and above, diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus, and used glucose monitoring devices. The survey consists of multiple-choice questions about demographical characteristics, practice and attitude, and post-marketing experience during the use of glucose monitoring devices. Results: A total of 848 completed surveys were recieved. More than 70% of the participants are diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. The primary reason to monitor the glucose levels among the participants was to response to the physician's request (60.6%). The most critical factors participants assured when buying glucose monitoring devices, or related accessories, are the test strip quality (57.3%) and the test strip price (43.1%). Only three side effects were reported, including pain caused by needle prick (15.4%), skin infections (3.8%), and bleeding caused by needle prick (1.5%). Conclusion: The study findings reveal that different aspects to the use of glucose monitoring devices require improvements, especially the factors related to increase the awareness of diabetic patients in selecting the device type, and the recognision of the best practice to achieve the maximum monitoring benefits. Further research is needed to assess different groups experiences while using these devices, such as teenagers, children, and pregnant women.	Diabetic Patients' Post-marketing Experience of Using Blood Glucose Monitoring Devices	4

السنة Year	الحدث العلمي (Scientific Event)	اسم الباحث المشارك (Presnting Author)	ملخص البحث (abstact)	عنوان البحث (Title)	#
2021	المؤتمر الدولي الثالث عشر للمعلوماتية الحيوية والتكنولوجيا الطبية الحيوية 13th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Technology (ICBBT)	سلوى المؤمن Salwa Almomen	Background: Intense Pulsed light (IPL) hair removal device is a rapidly growing technology with a market extending from clinics to homes where it is unrestrictedly used by the public. IPL safety has been well-established, however, it relies largely on users' adequacy level in understanding and applying use instructions. Complications were described especially in dark skin types. A few incidents form home use have been reported to Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA). To our knowledge, self-reported home experience of IPL use is not described in the literature. This study aims to assess the prevalence of IPL home hair-removal female users in Saudi Arabia, their practice, perceptions and complications rate. Methods: This national cross-sectional survey was conducted among female residents in Saudi Arabia aged 16 years and above (N=1041). Data was collected using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI). Descriptive and regression analysis was done using IBM SPSS Statistics version 26. Results: The prevalence of IPL home hair-removal female users in Saudi Arabia is 19.5%. Self-reported complications rate was 20.2%. Approximately 10% of the complications were described as severe, yet were not managed by a physician. Observed overall practice in using IPL home devices were scored 60-100% 'good to excellent'. Following instructions during the removal session was significantly associated with low complications incidence (OR=0.12, 95% CI= 0.01-0.98, P=0.047). Most used brand was Philips 44.3%, and most common purchase venue was online 64%. More than half the users 54.7% expressed having no concerns regarding home IPL devices. Conclusion: There is no concern regarding complications and use adequacy level. Complications rate is significantly associated with proper use. Based on users' practice scores, use adequacy is considered 'good to excellent'. Evaluation of users' knowledge and practice in IPL home hair-removal may be valuable in device classification and regulations.	Practice assessment of asers of intense pulsed light (IPL) home hair-removal devices in Saudi Arabia	5
2021	الاجتماع السنوي العشرون للجمعية الدولية لليقظة الدوائية The 20th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Pharmacovigilance (ISoP).	عمر البلوي Omar Albalawi	Background/Introduction: Since December 2020, three COVID-19 vaccines have been authorized in the United States (U.S.) and were proceeded by large immunization programs. Objective/Aim: The aim of this study was to characterize the U.S. post-marketing safety (PMS) profiles of these vaccines with an indepth analysis of mortality data. Methods: This was a retrospective database analysis study. Details of the U.S. PMS reports (15 December 2020 to 19 March 2021) of the three vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, and Janssen Ad26.COV2.S) were retrieved from the U.S. Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS). A descriptive analysis was conducted to characterize the reported adverse events (AEs). A comparative (Pfizer-BioNTech vs. Moderna) analysis of mortality was conducted. The mean count ratio of death between the two vaccines was estimated using a negative binomial regression model adjusting for the measured confounders. Results: A total of 44,451 AE reports were retrieved (corresponding to 0.05% of the U.S. population who received at least one dose). The most commonly reported AEs were injection site reactions (30.4% of the reports), pain (reported in 26.7% of the reports), and headache (18.6% of the reports). Serious AEs were reported in only 14.6% of the reports with 4,108 hospitalizations. The total number of deaths was 1,919 with a mean count ratio of Moderna (n = 997) vs. Pfizer-BioNTech (n = 899) of 1.07 (95% confidence interval 0.86 to 1.33).Conclusions: The vast majority of PMS AEs in the U.S. were non-serious, and the number of serious AEs is very low given the total number of vaccinated U.S. population.	Analyzing the US Post-Marketing Safety Surveillance of COVID-19 Vaccines	6

السنة Year	الحدث العلمي (Scientific Event)	اسم الباحث المشارك (Presnting Author)	ملخص البحث (abstact)	عنوان البحث (Title)	#
2021	الصحة والعافية والمجتمع Health, Wellness, and Society	لولو المطيري Lulu Al mutairi	Background Obesity is associated with a wide array of chronic Non-Communicable Diseases, and dietary habits are among the main contributors to the obesity epidemic. Therefore, governments are trying to combat obesity by introducing new policies and intervention programs. This study aims to investigate the impact of calorie menu labeling on consumers' food choices and awareness, as well as determine whether noticing or using calorie information is associated with customers' demographic characteristics. Method A face-to-face survey was conducted among restaurant customers at food courts of four different malls in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Calorie menu labeling awareness and use were assessed. The total number of calories purchased was evaluated using participants' order receipts. The collected data were measured through descriptive analysis, regression, and chi-square tests. Results A total of 605 customers participated in the study, of which 59.2% were female. Over half of the participants (58.2%) noticed menus calorie information, of those, 30% reported using them for food or beverage purchases. Overall, 14.9% of participants correctly stated all calories-related terms including recommended daily allowance of calories, serving size, and recommended calorie intake for women and men. Participants younger than 27 years and participants with higher education were significantly more likely to use the calorie information ($p < 0.05$). Noticing calorie information was not associated with purchasing fewer calories; yet, those who reported using calorie information purchased fewer calories than those who did not (P=0.646). Conclusion Promoting the use of calorie information is necessary to increase the prevalence of using it in the Saudi community. Other controlled studies are needed to examine the long-term impact of calorie menu labeling.	The Impact of Using Menu's Calories Information among Restaurants' Customers in Saudi Arabia: Nine Months Post Calorie-Labelling	7
2021	مؤتمر أكسفورد الحادي والعشرين حول العاثيات البكتيرية Oxford Bacteriophage Conference 21	ملاك المطيري Malak Almutairi	Salmonellosis is an infection that significantly impacts chicken and humans who consume it; it is a burden on public health and a contributor to commercial losses in the chicken industry worldwide. To tackle chicken meat-related bacterial infections, significant quantities of antibiotics alongside several infection prevention measures are used worldwide. However, chemical additives, such as organic acids, and chlorine-based interventions all have different limitations. These include feed refusal due to a change of taste, and incompatibility between organic acids and other inoculated preservative agents such as antimicrobial agents. Phages are host-specific viruses that interact with bacteria in a specific manner. Therefore, they possess unique biological and therapeutic features that can be used to reduce bacterial contamination, leading to improved food safety and quality. This systematic review examines the current evidence regarding the effectiveness of various phages on Salmonella colonization in chicken meat. This review summarizes findings from 17 studies that were conducted in vitro with similar experimental conditions (temperature and incubation parameters) to test the efficacy of isolated and commercially available phages on chicken raw meat samples. The current evidence suggests that most of the in vitro studies that used phages as a biocontrol to eradicate Salmonella contamination in chicken meat were successful. This indicates that phages constitute a promising solution worldwide for tackling foodborne bacteria, including Salmonella.	Using Bacteriophages to Reduce Salmonella prevalence in Chickens: A Systematic Revie	8

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2022	المؤتمر الوطني الثاني والأربعون لبنوك بيانات المغذيات 42nd National Nutrient Databank Conference	تحرير الضرغام Tahrir Aldhirgham	A branded food composition database is essential for governmental and non-governmental nutrition-related actions. Although a few Gulf Cooperation Council countries had attempted to develop food composition tables, such tables have included outdated, impractical, unavailable, and limited data on food items and nutrients. This article introduces the Saudi Branded Food Database (SBFD) and describes its first-phase development (Branded Beverage Database), outcomes, uses, and challenges. The SBFD gathers data on food and beverage items available in Saudi Arabian markets and uses manufacturer-provided food label information to create a reference database for the nutritional content of pre-packaged food and beverages. Therefore, food label data for 1748 beverages over 12 categories were collected between June and October 2021. Label sources included the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) Food Registration and Clearance System (FRCS) (84%) and local markets (16%). All entries had complete data with regard to general information, food composition, ingredient list and added sugars, on-pack communication claims and statements, and front-pack labelling. Various beverage database applications related to the regulatory roles of the SFDA are under assessment. Efforts have been expended to develop the SBFD and make it available to regulators, researchers, and the general community at the individual and institutional levels.	Development of the Saudi branded food database: branded beverage database chapter: aims, design and structure	9
2022	21st ISoP Annual Meeting	(Amal Arafah) امل عرفه	Titel Marketing Authorization Holders' (MAHs): The pharmacovigilance (PV) performance pattern according to their geographic classification. Introduction: Saudi Food & Drug Authority (SFDA) initiated the PV inspection department as an independent section under NPC at the end of 2018. This section aimed to monitor the PV activities and enhance PV activities by inspecting the performance of the registered MAHs, whether they follow it as stated in the Saudi GVP or not. During the inspection process, the inspection team noticed a distinguish pattern in the pharmacovigilance (PV) performance according to the MAHs geographic classification (1,2,3). Aim: To understand the performance pattern based on the MAH classification with respect to the overall pattern over time. Methods: A retrospective observational study of the inspected MAHs reports in the Saudi market from December 2018 to December 2021. All registered MAHs in the Saudi market, either global, regional, or local companies, were included. The MAHs were selected based on The MAH's portfolio, ADRs reporting rate, the QPPV turnover, Compliance history, , and no more than five years from the last inspection. Results: The results showed that among all inspections (n=63), 57% were global MAHs (n=36), 25% were regional MAHs (n=16), and 18% were local MAHs. The average number of findings reported per inspection for overall inspections started from 5.5 in 2018 and reached 8.3 in 2021 (a 51% increase). The average number of findings reported per inspection for global MAHs inspections started from 5.5 in 2018 and reached 12.5 in 2021 (a 127% increase). The regional MAHs inspections started from 22.4 per inspection in 2019 and reached 18.2 in 2021 (an 18.75% decrease). For local MAHs inspections, it started from 8.5 per inspection in 2019 and reached 14.5 in 2021 (70.5% increase). Conclusions: This study has identified factors contributing to developing distinguish patterns in the pharmacovigilance (PV) performance between these classifications. The pharmacovigilance inspection department will use these data to create an educational plan to deliver the targeted recommendation for each MAHs category. References 1. Saudi Food and Drug Authority, 2015. Guideline on Good Pharmacovigilance Practices (GVP). Riyadh: Saudi Food and Drug Authority: National Pharmacovigilance Center. 2. National pharmacovigilance center, 2021. Pharmacovigilance Inspections Report December 2018– December 2020. Riyadh. 3. National pharmacovigilance center, 2022. Pharmacovigilance Inspections Report 1st Jan 2021 to 31st Dec 2021. Riyadh.	Marketing Authorization Holders' (MAHs): The pharmacovigilance (PV) performance pattern according to their geographic classification.	10

السنة Year	الحدث العلمي (Scientific Event)	اسم الباحث المشارك (Presnting Author)	ملخص البحث (abstact)	عنوان البحث (Title)	#
2022	المؤتمر الدولي الثامن والثلاثون لهندسة الأداء 38th International Conference on Performance Engineering (ICPE)	الجوهرة القباني Aljoharah Algabbani	Introduction: Patient information leaflets (PILs) are one of the main sources of information for over-the-counter medications (OTCs). This study aimed to assess caregivers' understanding of instructions in PILs provided with paracetamol medications and the impact of pictograms use. Methods: A quasi-experimental study was conducted among caregivers of children aged < 13 years recruited in pediatric outpatient clinics at University Medical City in Riyadh. The calculated sample size was 128; at least 64 participants were needed in each group (the text-only group and the text-plus pictograms group). Caregivers' health literacy was assessed using a validated Arabic version of the Newest Vital Sign scale. Participants' understanding of PILs instructions was assessed using eight questions on the route of administration, minimal hours between doses, max daily dose, shake medication before use, storage, and reporting adverse events; and was rated based on the number of questions correctly understood. Characteristics of participants were compared by Pearson X2 and t-test was used to assess the significance of mean score differences between groups. Results: A total of 130 caregivers participated in the study; almost half of them were mothers (47%, [n = 61]) and 43% (n = 56) have "a possibility of limited health literacy". The mean number of correct answers to questions assessing the understanding of PILs instructions was significantly higher among the text-plus pictograms group compared to the text-only group (5.25 ± 1.85 vs. 4.38 ± 1.27; p < 0.001). When results were controlled for age and gender, better health literacy was found to be associated with a better understanding of instructions (B = 0.39, 95 %CI 0.23–0.54).Conclusion: Limited comprehension of medications instructions was observed; adding pictorial aids to PILs might enhance the comprehension. Differences in health literacy levels of caregivers should be considered when designing PILs.	The impact of using pictorial aids in caregivers' understanding of patient information leaflets of pediatric pain medications: A quasi-experimental study	11
2022	المؤتمر الدولي الثامن والثلاثون للهندسة الكهربائية 38th International Conference on Power Engineering (ICPE)	الجوهرة القباني Aljoharah Algabbani	Background: The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) requires marketing authorization holders to submit a PIL in both Arabic and English language. However, the readability of imprinted and disseminated Patient information leaflets (PILs) was not assessed extensively in Saudi Arabia. This study aims to assess the readability of PIL of antihypertensive drugs in both Arabic and English languages. Method: This study was a descriptive quantitative analysis conducted in Saudi Arabia in August 2021. PILs of all oral antihypertensive medications in Saudi Arabia were included in the study. The Arabic and English PILs were extracted from the Saudi Drugs Information System (SDI) and pharmaceutical companies' registration documents. The study used Flesch-Kincaid grade level to assess the readability of English and sentence length to assess the Arabic texts. Descriptive analyses were used to assess the readability scores and the mean differences. Results: It was found that almost 88% of English PILs were above recommended readability level compared to 79% of Arabic PILs. About 89% of English PILs of generic and 86% of brand-name medications were above the readability cutoff point compared with 83% of Arabic PILs of generic and 68% of brand-name medications. The means of grade level for readability of PILs for the widely used antihypertensive medications including angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs), antiadrenergic, diuretics, Beta-blockers (BBs), calcium channel blockers (CCBs), and combination antihypertensive medications, and CCBs were higher than the recommended readability level (p < 0.05). The highest mean grade level for readability among English PILs was for combinations of antihypertensive agents (9.35 ± 1.38, p 0.01) and among Arabic PILs was for ARBs (6.15 ± 1.62, p < 0.01). Conclusions: The majority of PILs of antihypertensive medications were above the recommended readability level that can be understood by the majority of the public, especially among generic medications and the most widely used antihypertensive medications. The study findings highlight the need of implementing guidelines to improve the readability of information imprinted in PILs and adopt new regulations requiring readability assessment for manufactures before submitting the PILs to the SFDA.	Readability of information imprinted in patient information leaflets (PILs) in Saudi Arabia: The case of antihypertensive medications	12

السنة Year	الحدث العلمي (Scientific Event)	اسم الباحث المشارك (Presnting Author)	ملخص البحث (abstact)	عنوان البحث (Title)	#
2022	International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR)	سارة الجاهلي (Sarah Aljahli)	Abstract Background: Biosimilars are designed to closely resemble their reference biologics in terms of quality, safety, and efficacy, with only minor variations in clinically inactive components and manufacturing methods. Evaluating the safety of switching between these products is critical for healthcare providers and patients. Concerns may arise when transitioning patients from a reference biologic to a biosimilar or between different biosimilars. Objective: This systematic review and meta-analysis aims to evaluate the frequency of adverse events associated with switching from a reference biologic to its biosimilar, using data derived from randomized controlled trials (RCTs). Methods: A comprehensive search was conducted in MEDLINE and Cochrane Central databases from their inception to December 2024. Studies included RCTs that reported adverse reactions related to switching between reference-to-reference biologics and reference-to-biosimilar biologics. Record screening, data extraction, and risk of bias assessment were performed independently by two reviewers. Random effects models were applied to pool crude outcome data. Results: The search identified 668 abstracts, with an additional 14 studies found through hand-searching review articles. Of these, 12 trials involving 1326 participants in the reference–reference group and 1176 participants in the reference–biosimilar group met the inclusion criteria. The frequency of adverse events, serious adverse events, and treatment-related adverse events did not differ significantly between the reference–reference and reference–biosimilar groups: relative risk (RR) = 0.96 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.85–1.08), RR = 1.06 (95% CI, 0.68–1.65), and RR = 1.03 (95% CI, 0.66–1.59), respectively. Heterogeneity was generally low to moderate across outcomes, and subgroup analyses based on disease type and reference product showed no differences. Conclusions: Switching between reference biologics and biosimilars demonstrates a comparable safety profile, suggesting that both	Safety of Switching from a Reference Biologic to Its Biosimilar: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	13
2022	المؤتمر السنوي للجمعية الدولية لعلم الأوبئة الدوائية International Society for Pharmacoepidemiology (ISPE) Annual Meetings	عمر البلوي Omar Albalawi	Background: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are among the most used pharmaceuticals worldwide. Objectives: This study aimed to (i) assess the prevalence of regular NSAIDs use in Saudi adult population, and (ii) to identify whether regular use of NSAIDs is correlated with prevalence of clinically relevant micronutrient deficiencies.Methods: We used a dataset from a recent nationwide cross-sectional study conductedamong Saudi adults from September 2019 to June 2021. The study objective was to examine levels of micronutrients including vitamins (A, B1, B2, B6, B9, B12, D, and E) and minerals (copper, iron, manganese, mercury, and zinc) via laboratory tests. The recruitment began with data collected by means of a questionnaire for demographics, lifestyle behavior, dietary intake, diagnosis of chronic conditions, and medication use via random phone interviews. A descriptive analysis was conducted to characterize the prevalence of NSAIDs, and sociodemographic differences among regular NSAIDs users. Micronutrient deficiencies correlation with NSAID use were identified by logistic regression after adjustment of several covariates. Results: A total of 3448 adults were included for analysis, and 7.1% reported NSAIDs use at least once in a typical week. Females reported a higher prevalence of NSAIDs use than males (74.8% vs. 25.2%). The age groups of 24 to 34 and 35 to 44 years old had the highest prevalence (25.1% and 26.7%, respectively). NSAIDs use was correlated with presence of iron deficient (odd ratio [OR]=1.429; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.08-1.89). This difference was not statistically significant after adjustment for confounders (OR= 1.04; 95% CI, 0.77-1.41). Regular use of NSAIDs was correlated with the presence of vitamin B2 deficiency (adjusted OR=1.38; 95% CI, 1.04–1.81). Conclusions: Our study identified that the prevalence of typical use of NSAIDs is correlated with prevalence of vitamin B2 deficiency. Further well controlled studies should examine this association.	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs use and micronutrient status	14

السنة Year	الحدث العلمي (Scientific Event)	اسم الباحث المشارك (Presnting Author)	ملخص البحث (abstact)	عنوان البحث (Title)	#
2022	الجمعية الدولية لعلم الأوبئة الدوائية International Society for Pharmacoepidemiology (ISPE)	عهود المدني Ohoud Almadani	Background: Vaccine adverse event reporting system (VAERS) was established in the United States (U.S.) as an early warning system with a main purpose of collecting post-marketing Adverse events following immunizations (AEFIs) reports to monitor the vaccine safety and to mitigate the risks from vaccines. During the coronavirus diseases 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, VAERS got more attention as its important role in monitoring the safety of the vaccines. Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate VAERS patterns, reported AEFI, vaccines, and impact of different pandemics since its inception. Methods: This was an observational study using VARES data from 2/7/1990 to 12/11/2021. Patterns of reports over years were first described, followed by a comparison of reports statistics per year. Furthermore, a comparison of incidents (death, ER visits, etc.) statistics over years, in addition to statistics of each vaccine were calculated. Moreover, each incident's statistics for each vaccine were calculated and top vaccines were reported. All analyses were conducted using R (Version 1.4.1717) and Excel for Microsoft 365. Results: There were 1,396,280 domestic and 346,210 non-domestic reports during 1990-2021, including 228 vaccines. For both domestic and non-domestic reports, year of 2021 had the highest reporting rate (48.52% and 70.33%), in addition a notable changes in AEFIs patterns were recorded during 1991, 1998, 2000, 2006, 2009, 2011, and 2017. AEFIs were as follow: deaths (1.00% and 4.08%), ER or doctor visits (13.37% and 2.27%), hospitalizations (5.84% and 27.78%), lethal threat (1.42% and 4.38%), and disabilities (1.4% and 7.96%). Pyrexia was the top reported symptom during the past 31 years, except for 2021 where headache was the top one. COVID-19 vaccines namely Moderna, Pfizer-Biontech, and Janssen were the top 3 reported vaccines with headache, pyrexia, and fatigue as the top associated AEFIs. Followed by Zoster, Seasonal Influenza, Pneumococcal, and Human papillomavirus vaccines. Conclusions: The large data available in VARES make it a useful tool for detecting and monitoring vaccine AEFIs. However, its usability relies on understating the limitations of this surveillance system, the impact of governmental regulations, availability of vaccines, and public health recommendations on the reporting rate. Promoting VARES effectiveness and highlighting the significance of accurate reporting could improve AEFIs post marketing monitoring processes.	Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS): Evaluation of 31 Years of Reports and Pandemics Impact	15
2022	المؤتمر السنوي لاقتصاديات الصحة ونتائج الأبحاث – الأوربي International Society for Health and Outcomes Research (ISPOR) Annual Meeting - Europe	ملاك المطيري Malak Almutairi	Introduction: The SFDA internal records showed that sev eral pharmaceutical entities (National Unified Procurement Company (NUPCO) and Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) are overlapping in their tasks within the system of drug availability in the Saudi market. This may have led to difficulties in terms of contacting which entity when drug shortages occur. This study aimed to identify stakeholders' understanding of drug shortage, the internal process of re porting a drug shortage to the SFDA, and to evaluate the clarity of the communication channels and the stakeholder's satisfaction regarding drug shortage reporting system at SFDA. Method: A cross-sectional study conducted between December 2020 and August 2021. The study consisted of three separate surveys targeting the main stakeholders in cluding healthcare institution (hospitals and pharmacies), NUPCO, and registered pharmaceutical companies/storage) with a response rate of (68.07%). The survey consists of three main parts: knowledge, practice, and perception of drug shortage reporting system at SFDA. Results: Healthcare in stitution defined drug shortages as unavailability of the product after confirmation of unavailability by the agent by 65.3% and low stock generic product by 44.9%. Nonetheless, 67.3% of healthcare institutions planned for inventory stock based on several factors such as the need of the stock/prod uct and consumption of the products per different periods.	Drug Shortage Concepts among Stakeholders in Saudi Arabia	16

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2022			Moreover, NUPCO identified the drug shortages by two fac tors when the stock of brand drug is zero and after pharma ceutical companies confirm the unavailability of the prod uct. Additionally, all of the stakeholders were aware of SFDA communication channels for drug shortages. Conclusion: Based on our results, the internal workflow of stakeholders on the issue of drug shortages was reviewed and most re sponses provided a general overview of the internal processes for handling drug shortages, reporting steps, and submit ting drug shortage reports. Nonetheless, when it comes to choosing the right provider for a healthcare facility, price and delivery time are major factors that influence their decision. In addition, it is recommended that further investigation of internal workflows be conducted to measure aspects that may affect the clarity and quality of services provided by the SFDA.		17