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ENGLISH TITLES

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Pathogenicity of three fungi isolated from the crown rot of banana in Seiyun, Hadhramout Governorate

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Abstract

Banana (*Musa* spp. Linn.) is one of the most important fruits in Yemen. The fruits of some bananas are still facing the most destructive post-harvest disease i.e. crown rot. The main aims of the study are to isolate fungi and to evaluate their pathogenicity on banana fruits randomly collected from fruit stalls in Seiyun, Hadhramout Governorate. Our results showed the occurrence of the fungi *Colletotrichum musae*, *Chalara paradoxa* and *Fusarium* sp. in a descending order. In a series of artificial inoculation by using spore suspensions and mycelial fungal transfers on young and healthy wounded or unwounded banana fruits fully grown but still green of the cultivar variety (dwarf Cavendish) in the laboratory, selected isolates of the mentioned three fungi were proven to be pathogenic. The results indicated that the isolates of *Colletotrichum musae* and *Chalara paradoxa* significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) incited the most severe crown rot symptoms more than those caused by isolates of *Fusarium* spp. However, the isolates of *Fusarium* spp were less virulent by producing typical symptoms of crown rot. *Colletotrichum musae* and *Chalara paradoxa* cause more severe symptoms on wounded banana fruit stalks than those unwounded.

Key wards: crown rot, Fungal, Pathogenicity test, Banana fruits

ENGINEERING

The designing procedures of bipolar Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) at Radio Frequency (RF) using S-parameters

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Abstract

This paper presents an easy look at the design procedures of how to design *RF* amplifier Class (A) where *S-parameters* of the transistor is used with a specialized *RF* design tool. The purpose of this paper is very useful for students to know the design procedures at radio frequency. It provides academic students in the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering with modern design tools and techniques, and enhance their learning by stimulating their minds through the design practice. To be an electronic engineer, a student will have first hand experiences and academic proficiency in the field of *RF* design and simulation, with an understanding for subject content.

Key words: BJT, RF, LNA, Amplifier, Design.

Loss performance analysis of an ATM multiplexer loaded with heterogeneous input traffic stream

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Abstract

This paper represents a new model for obtaining accurate and computationally simple estimation of cell loss probability which takes place in the multiplexer. An ATM traffic source is modeled as an ON-OFF process which is a two-state Markov process defined by the parameters t_{on} , t_{off} and T . The ON and OFF states sojourn times are exponentially distributed random variables with mean t_{on} and t_{off} respectively, and the cell generation process is deterministic. In the literature, there are different models of superposed traffic stream entering the ATM multiplexer. Suitable and often used is the presentation of an input stream as Markov Modulated Poisson Process with two states – MMPP(2). For heterogeneous input traffic modeling, two methods have been proposed for evaluating of parameters describing the MMPP(2) process. The obtained results for cell loss probability, using MMPP(2)/D/1/K model, showed a good accuracy of methods in comparison with those obtained by simulation.

Key words: Performance modeling, Queuing theory, Broadband networks, ATM, Statistical Multiplexer.

Liquid level control by using fuzzy logic controller and performance characterization

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Abstract

This paper presents Fuzzy Logic Control that exploits fuzzy logic and fuzzy systems to control liquid level water tank. The proposed technique aims at reducing overshoot and steady state error. We discuss first some simple concepts from a classical process control in order to provide a background for the fuzzy process control concepts, take the liquid level water tank, and use MATLAB to design a Fuzzy Control. Then, we analyze the control effect and compare it with the effect of classical Proportional-Derivative (PD) controller. The fuzzy logic control showed better dynamic control performance with better rise time, overshoot and response time. Also, the fuzzy logic control gives a better value of Value of Integral Square of error.

Key words: PD, FLC, Rule Viewer, FIS, WC.

ENVIRONMENT

Flora of Bani Hushaysh district, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

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Abstract

The present study deals with the floristic analysis of BaniHushaysh District Sanaa Governorate, Republic of Yemen. The study area lies between 15° .44 43 of the North Latitude and 44° 15 34 the East Longitude. This region covers about 378 sq km. About 90 species (including species and infra-specific species) belong to 82 genera and 40 families of the vascular plant have been recorded. Among them, one species of Petridophyta belongs to Gymnospermae. The dicots are by 86 species, while the monocots represented by 4 species. The largest families:

are: Asteraceae, Solanaceae, Lamiaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Amaranthaceae, Boraginaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Zygophyllaceae and Malvaceae. The present results proved that the flora of Bani Hushaysh district is rich and very of a high diversity. The largest genera recorded among the of BaniHushaysh district are: *Solanum*, *Heliotropium*, and *plucaria*, *Abutilon*, *Datura*, *Fagonia*, and *commicarpus*. About 82 genera in BaniHushaysh district are represented by only one division according to Runker system. It was also noted that the generic index = 1.1

Key words: Flora Bani Hushaysh distri , Sanaa Governorate, species.

MATHEMATICS

Sine's Mean Ergodic Theorem in Banach lattices

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to study Sine's mean ergodic theorem for positive operators on Banach lattices. A characterization of the mean ergodicity of positive *Cesàro* bounded operator T in a Banach lattices X satisfies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-1} T^{n-1} x = 0$ for all $x \in X$ is given by means of the separation of the positive fixed points of the dual map by the fixed points of the operator itself, together with the solidness of $\text{Fix}(T) \oplus \overline{N(T)}$ in X .
AMS 2000 Subject Classification: 46B42, 47A35, 47B65

Key words: Mean ergodicity, Banach Lattices, Positive Operators.

Knowledge and behavior of mothers of asthmatic children admitted to Al-Wahda Teaching Hospital- Aden

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Abstract

This is a cross-sectional study among 52 mothers of asthmatic children consecutively admitted to Al-Wahda Teaching Hospital, Aden, during a 6 month period (1st July-31th December 2010). The aim of this study is to assess the knowledge and

behavior about causation, treatment and prevention amongst the mothers of children with bronchial asthma.

Results showed that 65.4% of mothers believed that asthma is to be inherited and infectious by 5.8%. The principle triggering factors for asthma, known to mothers, were common cold in 92.3%, weather change in 80.8% and dust in 28.8%. The main clinical presentations in asthmatic children were difficulty in breathing in 86.5%, coughing in 76.9%, wheezing in 51.9% and shortness of breath in 42.3% of children.

The role of inflammation in the pathogenesis of bronchial asthma was known to only 7.7% of mothers. The majority of children were treated with oral beta- agonist and only 3% were administered aerosol therapy at home. Antibiotics was believed to be useful in the treatment of asthma attack by 19.2%. Mother's knowledge of preventive medication was inadequate and only 25% used prescribed anti- inflammatory controller medication prior to the study.

We concluded from this study that mothers of bronchial asthma children had insufficient knowledge about bronchial asthma. More education is needed to help them acquire necessary knowledge and practices to care for their children.

Key words: Bronchial asthma, knowledge, mothers, children

Measles in children: Clinico-epidemiological pattern and outcome Al-Wahda T. Hospital, Nov. 2011 - Apr. 2012

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Abstract

This prospective-observational study was conducted on children admitted with measles in Al-Wahda Teaching Hospital, during the period November 2011-April 2012, to illustrate the main epidemiological and clinical aspects and outcome of the disease.

There were 297 children admitted with typical measles, constituting 11% of the total Pediatric admission. Males to female ratio was 1.3: 1, and the majority of patients (75.8%) were < 5 years of age.

The mean duration of illness was 6.56 days, and 74.1% of patients were from Aden governorate. History of contact with measles cases was obtained in 86.2%, and 88.9% of patients were not vaccinated.

The main clinical features were fever 100%, skin rash 100%, cough 99.7%, runny nose 98%, redness of eyes 97% and respiratory distress 85.9%. Two or more complications were observed in 91.2% patients, and pneumonia (86%) was the commonest.

The case fatality was 1.4%; pneumonia and encephalitis were leading causes of death.

It could be concluded from this study that measles is still a common childhood infection in our community, occurring more frequently in non-vaccinated under 5-year children, resulting in multiple complications which may lead to a fatal outcome. Therefore, great efforts to promote measles vaccination, including the second dose, along with health education are recommended.

Key words: Typical measles, children under 5 years, non-vaccinated children and pneumonia.

Patients with chronic renal failure undergone maintenance hemodialysis therapy, Aden-Yemen

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Abstract

Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) is a major public health problem. Its frequency is increasing and it remains a significant cause of mortality in Yemen. This paper aims to study the frequency and type of CRF, with specific emphasis on patients with end stage renal disease. It is a descriptive study of CRF patients referred to the HD center in Aden, during the period 2006 to 2008.

Demographic variables, condition of patient on arrival, type of vascular access, causes and complications were recorded during the data collection. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 17.

A total of 149 CRF patients were enrolled in the study. Males were 77 (51.7%) and females 72 (48.3%). The mean age of patients was 40 ± 19.5 years. The highest number of CRF patients 88 (59.1%) was among the age group <40 years. The majority 93 (62.4%) were ESRD patients. The annual incidence of ESRD in Aden was 53/million. Vascular access for ESRD patients was subclavian and, for early referred CRF patients, was arterio-venous fistula (AVF).

Chronic glomerulonephritis was the prominent (65.5%) cause of ESRD and the most complications on arrival were severe anemia 93 (100%), mild-moderate arterial hypertension 85 (91.4%), and fluids overload 68 (73%).

We concluded that the study may describe the problem of CRF morbidity. Further studies into this aspect and the mortality among ESRD patients are needed.

Key words: Chronic renal failure, type, cause, complication, hemodialysis, Aden

Do dentists follow protection principles used to reduce the x-ray exposure during intraoral radiography in Aden city dental clinics?

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Abstract

Technical advances in X-ray equipment have allowed significant reductions in radiation doses to patients and operators during intraoral radiography. The purpose of this investigation is to assess the use of these equipment in Aden city dental clinics.

A questionnaire consisting of 17 questions concerning the use of radiation dose-reduction techniques was sent to the dental clinics in Aden city.

165 (100%) reported that they used patient fingers to hold films instead of film holders. No one of the clinics used collimators for restricting the size of x-ray beam, while 32.1% of them used short position indicating devices. E-speed dental films were the most common used films (98.8%). The survey showed that digital radiography was not used among the dentists in Aden. Lead apron and lead thyroid collars were used only in one clinic (0.6%). Systems for monitoring radiation exposure to personnel were not used by any of the dentists. 97.6% of the clinics did not have regular maintenance check-up of their X-ray machines. 33.3% of the dentists didn't use the position and distance rule, during the x-ray exposure, correctly for their own protection.

Protection principles against radiation in Aden city dental clinics, under study, are not satisfactory.

Key words: dental radiography, radiation protection, Aden dental clinics

PHYSICS

Carrier transport mechanism in InSb/GaAs heterojunction

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Abstract

InSb/GaAs heterojunction has been fabricated by grown InSb films of 1.5 μm thickness on GaAs substrate using flash evaporation method at pressure 2×10^{-5} Torr, and the rate of deposition 9.5 A^o/sec.

The I-V and C-V characteristics have been used to study the carrier transport mechanism and o determine the built in voltage and carrier concentration, band width. The built in voltage for this heterojunction structure is 2.724volt and 3.791 volt for the

same sample with different modulation frequency. These results reflect the frequency effect on the built-in voltage. Also, the modulation frequency affects the free carrier concentrations. It is 2.724 N/m^3 for modulation frequency equals 100 Hz, and 1.147 N/m^3 for modulation frequency equals 500 Hz.

Key words: heterojunction, photovoltaic cell, C-V characteristic, Matlab.

MEDICINE

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Echinococcus cysts – uncommon locations

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Abstract

Hydatid disease is a parasitic infection of the liver and other organs caused by a 5-mm tapeworm *Echinococcus Granulosus*. Liver is the most common site of involvement and lungs come in the second place. Hydatid disease of brain, kidney, spleen, gall bladder, retroperitoneum and soft tissue is extremely rare. We are presenting two cases of primary hydatid cysts in uncommon locations. The first case is a 44-year-old man presenting with a primary hydatid cyst of right spermatic cord in form of hydrocele and the second case is a 41-year-old man with primary unilocular hydatid cyst in right retroperitoneal space. Both cases have been successfully surgically managed.

Key words: *Hydatid disease- Echinococcus Granulosus- Spermatic Cord.*

ARABIC TITLES

AGRICULTURE SCIENCES

Biological control of the root rot disease of cotton caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* in Delta Abyan by using different concentrations of *Trichoderma harzianum*

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***Biology Department –Faculty of Education –Aden University**

****Plant Protection Department –Faculty of Agriculture –Aden University**

Abstract

This research was conducted in the laboratory and the green-house of Plant Protection Department, Al-kod Agricultural Center, in Abyan Governorate, during two consecutive seasons (2009/2010 and 2010/2011). The aim of the research is to study the antagonistic effect of fungus *Trichoderma harzianum* to inhibiting the fungal growth of the pathogenic *Rhizoctonia solani*, under laboratory and green-house condition. The results of the experiments in the laboratory indicated that suspension methods of the fungus *Trichoderma harzianum* inhibited the growth *R. solani* and were superior than control and disc methods and significantly increase the percentage of inhibition to 9.75mm, compared to the control that reached 90mm and Disc method 31.54mm. The Statistical analyzes in the laboratory experiments indicated significant differences at the 0.05 level between suspension methods and control and disc methods. The results of the experiments in the greenhouse showed the ability to antagonistic fungus of *T. harzianum* effect on all the three concentrations (10%, 20% and 30%) against *R. solani*, reaching the lowest death seedling in the third concentration (30%), the percentage of the death of seedlings, before and after germination reached 6.077, 1,642%, respectively, and an increase has been noticed in the growth characters studied the root length, stem and wet and dry weight of seedlings that have grown in all concentrations, The third concentration was superior in the length and wet and dry weight of seedlings in all concentrations at 0.05 level.

Key words: Cotton , *Rhizoctonia solani* , Abyan Dalta , Biological control.

Fecundity Schedules of *Dacus ciliatus* (Loew) { Diptera: Tephritidae} Under Different Temperatures degrees

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Abstract

The results of fecundity schedules of *Dacus ciliatus* indicated that the highest reproductive rate was 170.00 eggs / female at 25 °C, while it was 30.93 , 126.61 and 107.00 eggs / female at 20 , 30 and 35 °C respectively and the expectant reproductive was 5.48 , 49.31 , 35.80 and 15.75 eggs at 20 , 25 , 30 and 35 °C respectively; while, at 15 °C, the percentage of egg hatch was zero . The results also showed that the highest net reproductive rate (R_0) was 49.31 female /female / generation at 25 °C, while it was 5.48, 35.80 and 5.75 female /female / generation at 20 , 30 and 35 °C. Moreover the highest mean generation time (T) was 107.34 days at 20 °C while the lowest mean generation time (T) was 27.82 days at 35 °C . The results also revealed that the highest rate of intrinsic increase in population (r_m) was 0.099 female / female /day at 35 °C, while it was 0.016 .0.051 and 0.086 female / female /day at 20 , 30 and 35 °C respectively .

Key words: Fecundity schedules , *Dacus ciliatus* , reproductive rate , generation time and intrinsic increase .

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Effect of corn replacement by different levels of *Prosopis Juliflora* pods powder on growth performance, carcass traits and blood constituents of broilers

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to study the effect of corn replacement by different levels of *Prosopis Juliflora* pods powder on the growth performance, carcass traits and blood constituents of broilers of, a total of 200 broiler chicken types (Ross 308).One week after incubation period as an adaptation period, 21day-old Birds were assigned randomly to four treatments by 2 replicates per treatment Every replicate contain 25 birds. By using completely randomized design, treatments of this experiment as follow: T1, the control treatment, T2, T3, and T4treatments were replacing Corn by 5, 10 and15% prosopis pods powder, respectively. Average body weight, daily weight gain, feed conversion ratio, specific growth rate, feed consumption, feed conversion efficiency, dressing percentage and economical evaluation were measured. Results indicated insignificant effect in the average body weight for T2, compared with other treatments. Also, the higher value in specific growth rate was marked for T2 and T3, whereas the higher value for feed consumption without significant deferent was dependent to T4 (139.40 g/b/d), compared withT1(135.70 g/b/d). No significant differences for Feed Conversion ratio between treatments. The higher average in body weight was marked for T3 (2325 g) and the lower average was for T4 (2200 g). The higher dressing percentage was marked for T2 (71.80%) and the lower was for T3 (70.3%). The increase in blood total protein was for T4 (2.36±0.22 g/dl), however this increasing was insignificant,

compared with T1 (2.25 ± 0.22 g/dl). The results of this study indicated that replacing Corn by 15% of Prosopis pods powder cause reduced diet cost without any adverse.

Key words: *Prosopis Juliflora* Pods Powder, Broilers, Performance, Carcass Traits, Blood Constituents

ENVIRONMENT

A restrictive study of rotifera in Yemeni fresh water

1-Delta Wadi Bana-Abyan.Yemen

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Abstract

This study aims to document the Rotifers in Delta Wadi Bana, in Abyan Governorate (Yemen). Samples of water were collected from the Wadi during the period of July-September 2012. In the area under investigation, Rotifers were represented by 9 species, which were recorded for the first time, namely *Lecane grandis*, *Lebodella patella*, *Monocyla bulla*, *Conochilus sp*, *Brachionus sp*, *Philodina brevipes*, *Brachionus rubens*, *Colurella adriatica*, and *unceolaris Brachionus*

Key words: A restrictive study, Rotifera, Wadi Bana, Abyan.

Description and classification of wild and domestic vertebrates on the garbage sites in Ta'iz and Aden cities of Yemen

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Abstract

Dumps or garbage sites for collecting human being waste materials defined as relative temporal artificial environmental points to gather, withdrawal or recycling garbage which produced by human being activities, such as food and other waste solid materials. The availability and abundant of these materials have attracted a lot numbers of animal species. At the moment, there are four main places for gathering waste in Ta'iz

and Aden cities the biggest one is located in Ta'iz city, the other three are in Aden city - two of them is died - and are in demand for necessary rehabilitation for other uses. The main objective of this paper is to a count and to watch vertebrates in garbage sites in relation to their mod of nutrition and, in addition to that, to give a clear information for decision makers about the bad and worst situation of garbage in Yemen . To carry out this work, different methods and materials were used. With the help of some specific and mousetraps, binoculars, digital cameras, GPS and a lot of field scientific observations were conducted. This work was done during the period 2009 – 2010, especially on the winter time of bird's migration and exactly from the beginning of September till the end of March every year. Three field visits were carried out per week; that is one day for each garbage site. About 70 species of vertebrates, were obtained 7 reptiles, (15) species of mammals and (48) species of birds. According to the species counting method, the species abundance and prevalence vary from one place to another. The conclusion of this paper indicated that the garbage sites are not a natural places for nutrition of such vertebrates, but they are highly polluted and contaminated environments and, if these places gett proper rehabilitation and recycling of their contents, then the waste pollution hazard and it's impact on human beings and other creatures, if not totally eradicated , will be at least minimized.

Key words: garbage, vertebrates, Aden, Tai'z, Yemen.

BIOLOGY

Medicinal herbs in perfumeries used for the treatment of skin diseases

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Abstract

The task of perfumer is not confined to selling herbs, but also the mixing of herbs to make medicinal compounds, depending on medicinal books of Muslims and others and experiences that transmitted from their ancestors for using single or multi herbs. During the survey in investigated area (Aden), it is concluded that all perfumeries, which used herbs for treatment, depend on scientific books. 11 perfumeries have medicinal prescriptions for the treatment of skin diseases. Medicinal plants are not available in all perfumeries, some herbs found in one perfumery and not available in other, as well as plants parts varies between leaves, flowers, oil, herbs, seeds, fruits, latex, roots, etc, and between that parts the percentage of leaves were 40% ,then park, fruits, rhizomes, and less percentage was 2.5%. The use of plant varies such as ointment, cream, oral uses etc.

Key words: Perfumeries, leaves, herbs, flowers

Medicinal herbs in perfumeries used for the treatment of digestive system diseases

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Aden city in order to know the role of perfumeries in the transfer of knowledge of herbal medicinal uses. By visiting 13 perfumeries in Aden, the importance role of perfumeries in the transfer of knowledge on herbals and their use in therapeutic purposes has become clear, although some of these plant species imported from abroad, but perfumeries have a considerable knowledge on its therapeutic use to treat many diseases. It has found that there are uses for all plant species, distributed among the roots, stems, leaves, whole herb, tubers, rhizome, gum oil, bark, flowers, fruits, and seeds, that are used to treat many diseases. It found that there are 92 plant species belonging to 89 genera and 55 families all plant species with different therapeutic uses.

Key words: Perfumeries herbs, therapeutic uses

MEDICINE

Study of the effect of diabetes on teeth missing

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Abstract

This study was done on 86 diabetics mellitus patients. The disease was diagnosed 5 years from the beginning of the study and the diagnosis was done by using HbA1c test.

Through this study, it was found that diabetes plays a vital role in the origination & progression of gingival abscess & increasing the damage of early missing of the teeth through the loss of alveolar process in construction of alveolar bone.

The study showed that whenever there is a delay in the treatment of diabetes that will lead to the loss of more teeth, and the patient will wear a prosthetic appliance & the number of relining times will increase. This will emphasize that bone absorption will increase in diabetic patients.

Key words: Diabetes mellitus – HbA1c – Loss of teeth.