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**Gender Ratio in Undergraduate Medical Program,
Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM**

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Purpose: Historically, more men enrolled in medical schools than women. However, during the last few decades, there has been an increase in the number of women attending medical schools worldwide. In this present study, we investigated if such gender enrolment differences occurred at our medical school.

Methods: Information was obtained from Kulliyah of Medicine student statistic for 2009/2010 section and graduates from 2001/2002 (1st batch) to 2008/2009.

Results: Our study showed that more than half (61.9%) of our graduated students from 2002-2009 and (56.55%) of overall students in IIUM (2009/10) sections are female (Table 1-2, Figure 1-4). This study also shows that all students who received distinction in final year exam from 2002 till now are females although the number of males who needed to sit the supplementary examination outnumbered the females during that period.

Conclusion : Our study indicates that feminization of medicine is a global phenomenon . A drastic shift in this ratio is now a concern in the context of workforce planning and medical school deans, chancellors, university administrators and politicians need to pay more attention to issues confronting women in leadership positions.

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**Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Validation of Bahasa Malaysia
Version of the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q)**

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Introduction: As eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa and others are generally becoming more prevalent, it is essential to have a culturally accepted and locally validated questionnaire that is able to detect abnormal eating habits.

Objective: To translate the Eating Disorders Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q) into Bahasa Malaysia (BM) and to determine the construct validity, reliability and other psychometric properties of the BM version.

Method: Two parallel forward and backward translations were done in BM in accordance to guideline. Its validation was determined by using confirmatory factor analysis among 298 secondary school children.

Results: The BM EDE-Q had very good internal consistency with global Cronbach's alpha value of 0.879. For construct validity, majority of the items managed to produce values of more than 0.4 for confirmatory factor analysis with four unforced distinct factors detected.

Conclusions: Analyses of reliability and validity of this BM version of EDE-Q yielded satisfactory results. The BM version produced in this study had good psychometric properties and it is applicable to the Malaysian population. Findings indicated that cultural factors in eating habits certainly influences the effort to adapt the questionnaire within a Malaysian setting.