



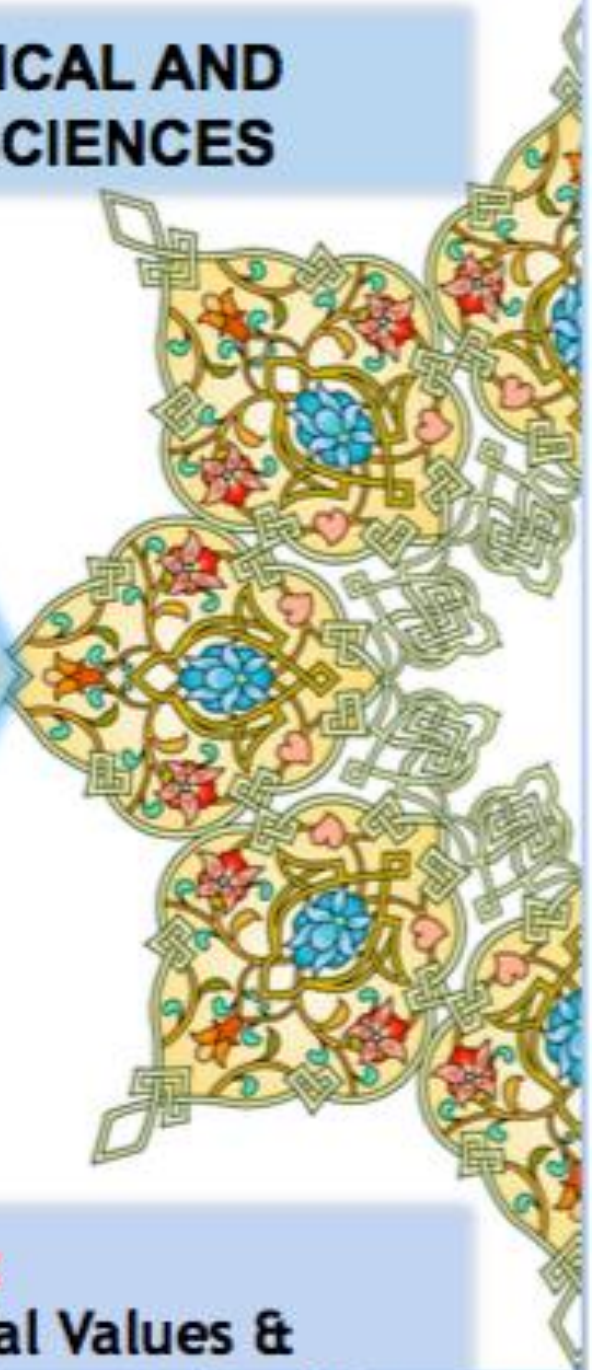
2WCII 2016

2016

2ND WORLD CONGRESS ON INTEGRATION AND ISLAMICISATION

FOCUS ON MEDICAL AND HEALTHCARE SCIENCES

Abstract book



Theme:

**Incorporating Moral Values &
Maqasid Al-Shari'ah into Medical &
Health Care Practices**

**2nd World Congress on Integration
and Islamicisation:
Focus on Medical and Healthcare Science
(2WCII 2016)**

ABSTRACT BOOK

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PREFACE

In the name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

Scientists in the field of biomedicine, medicine and in related healthcare scientific fields are making observable breakthroughs in developing various biomedical devices and practices. However, some of the practices and achievements in related biosciences have often been a major concern among scholars in the related fields. Having in mind the harms of scientific knowledge minus ethics can cause, ethicists, legal professionals as well as religious groups have always endeavored to put scientific advances under the observation of moral ideals.

In this respect, we ought to let the scientists of this field to do their job and thus expand our scope of scientific knowledge; in the meantime in the face of scientific expansion the 'sanctity' of life should be protected, in such a way that man of science ought to discover the sciences that benefit the sanctity of life, thus science with value and purpose is advanced.

To address matters and methods of integrating between sciences further, particularly medical science and ethical values, and in line with IIUM mission of integration of knowledge the organizing committee of the 2nd World Congress on Integration and Islamicisation of knowledge, called in for participants paper presenters and invited speakers on this important topic.

The organizing committee hopes that your active participation in 2nd WCII would greatly address the need to re-moralize and re-islamise certain aspects of contemporary medical and healthcare sciences which are derived purely from the secular humanistic paradigm and have become a source of moral concern among Muslim scholars as well as some non Muslim scholars who are familiar with the shortcomings or defects in the conventional secularized systems and practices. The Congress proceedings are designed to address methods and ways of enhancing matters and issues related to integration and Islamicisation of knowledge.

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my pleasure to wish all participants of the 2WCII2016, to enjoy your stay here in Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia.

PROF. DATO' DR TARIQ ABDUL RAZAK

Campus Director/2WCII2016 Organizing Chairman
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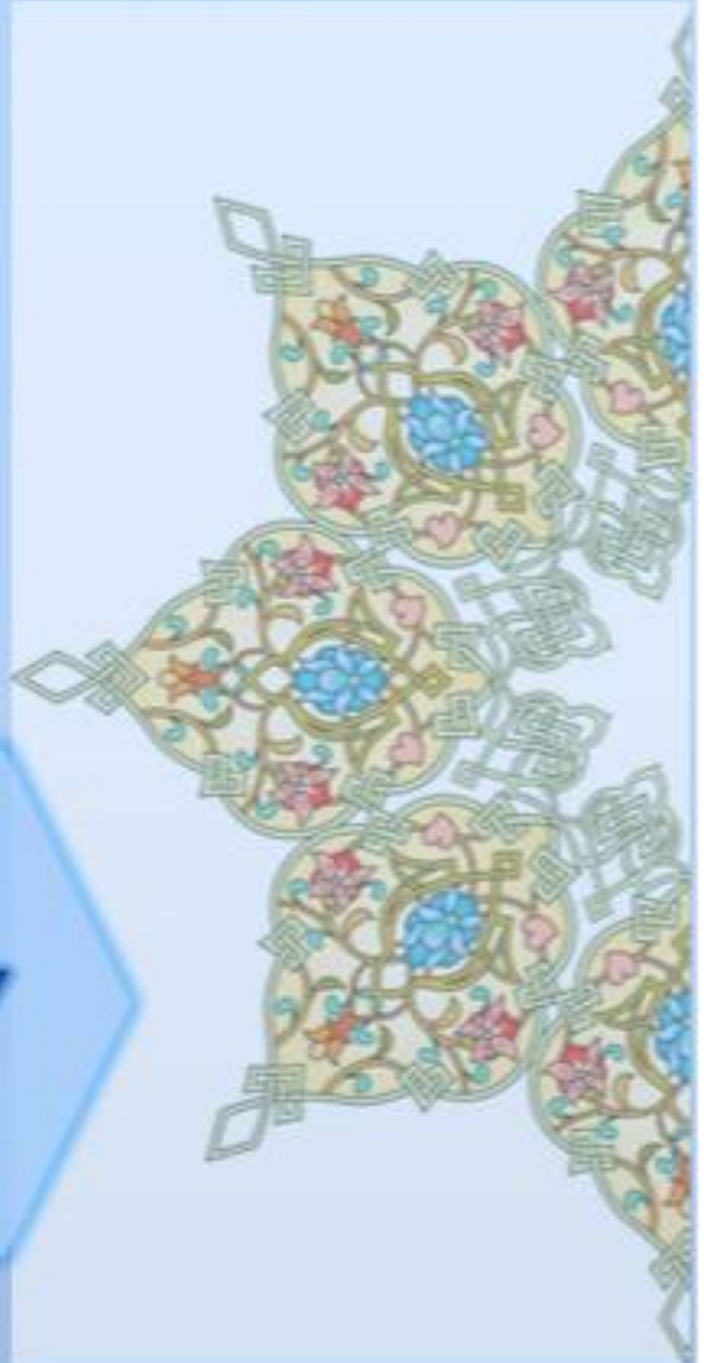
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PLENARY



PL01: The Necessity Of Understanding The Cosmos, Nature And Man, As Well As The Unity Of Knowledge, Faith And Ethics From The Worldview Of The Qur'an: Implications On An International Islamic University

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The inseparability of faith, knowledge and good ethical conduct in the worldview of the Qur'an should be given serious attention by all the Believers in an Islamic university. As far as the medical faculties and hospitals are concerned, the observation of good medical ethics by all the staff and students is of the utmost importance as the disciplines taught in the faculties and the services rendered in an Islamic hospital contribute directly to the fulfilment of some of the most important higher objectives of the Divine Law or the "*maqasid al-shari'ah*". All those objectives require the upholding of moral integrity, justice, and benevolence as the core of Islamic ethical values.

In light of IIUM's mission of Islamicisation of Human Knowledge, Internationalisation and Comprehensive Excellence, the staff and the students of the university should be quite concerned about the international reputation of the institution. In our view the reputation of any Islamic university is to be maintained not only through the achievement of academic excellence, but also in the attainment of the image of environmental and physical cleanliness, and the commitment to good governance, administrative and management efficiency, discipline, integrity and time for a higher public good (*maslahah*). The university leadership, administrators and staff should be highly sensitive to any acts of injustice, irregularity, disregard of rules and regulations, immorality, irresponsibility, complacency, duplicity, fraud, bribery, corruption, nepotism, cruelty to living creatures, wastage, extravagance, egotism, authoritarianism, and other manifestations of what the Qur'an calls *al-haram* (prohibited) *al-munkar* (objectionable, bad, evil, wrong), *al-zulm* (injustice, cruelty, oppression), *al-fasad* (corruption), *al-darr* (harmful, detrimental, noxious) *al-khiyanah* (betrayal of trust, treachery), *al-kibr* (arrogance) and *al-fitnah* (trial, temptation, intrigue). As far as the general public, the students, and industries dealing with IIUM are concerned, their expectations of an Islamic university or the hospital in it are generally favourably disposed. Such positive expectations are presumably based on what they believe Islam has promised to deliver to the whole of humanity from the "internal customers", it is to be expected that the Muslim leaders, managers, academics, officers, workers and staff of the different parts of the university would give a high premium to the maintenance of the holistic ethical culture that Islam advocates.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic worldview, unity of knowledge, faith, islamic ethics*

PL02: Incorporating Moral Values And *Maqasid Al Shari'ah* Into Medical And Healthcare Practices

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In Islam morality or ethics are embedded within the Law (*shari'at*) such that what is moral is legal and what is immoral is illegal. In western secular practice the moral and the legal are not always congruent. Morals and law were treated separately in the past. The term medical ethics is recent in its common usage and arose as a result of challenges posed by modern medical technology that the secular positive law could not handle. The law having been secularized and separated from religion (the source of morality) had no provisions for moral dilemmas of modern medicine. Medical ethics developed to cover this gap. There has been no need to develop an Islamic medical ethics framework separate from the *shari'at* because Islamic Law is comprehensive and contains both positive laws and moral laws.

The purposes of the Law (*maqasid al shari'at*) is the basis for morality and legality in medicine. The *shari'at* derived from Qur'an and *sunnat* gives guidance on what is moral and *halal* and what is immoral and *haram* but there are matters that are vague (*mutashbihaat*) or for which there is no direct textual evidence. Modern medical technology is responsible for most of these. *Qawaid al fiqh* are principles help logical reasoning in practical situations in which the *maqasid* are applied.

A medical procedure is moral if it fulfills or does not contradict one or more of the 5 purposes. It is immoral if it violates one or more of the purposes. This understanding has been taught and adopted at faculties of medicine and hospitals in Malaysia and other countries. A new paradigm of Islamic medical ethics is taking root. The *maqasid* provide a simple and robust way for a busy medical professional to make correct moral reasoning in a short time.

Over the past 2 decades the Islamic medicine movement has scored several achievements. Faculties of medicine have incorporated Islamic moral values and *maqasid al shari'at* in their curricula. The faculty of medicine at the International Islamic University Malaysia has been a pioneer in this area since 1997. Graduates of these faculties have been instrumental in setting up and managing Islamic hospitals. An Islamic health care industry is slowly emerging incorporating pharmaceuticals and health care facilities. It is envisaged that even an Islamic health care insurance industry will emerge. All these developments are contributing to rebuilding the *ummat* and fulfillment of *maqasid al shari'at*.

KEYWORDS: *maqasid al shari'ah, medical practice, moral value*

PL03: Islamic Responses to Modern Advances and Practices of Biomedicine: Principles and Approaches

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Medical technology has given rise to the critical need for expansion of the bioethical field to keep up with medical practice and research while relating the ethical decisions to their religious sources and reliable medical knowledge. Muslim bioethicists are struggling to keep pace with and produce answers to the questions posed by the medical establishment. Islamic sources that are utilized by Muslim legal scholars in deducing appropriate rulings on various medical cases on which bioethicists around the world have offered solutions and Islamic rulings in various controversial fields of modern medical practice and research will be discussed. Human affliction goes beyond the technicalities of who can afford to pay for expensive treatment. In the developing world, in most cases, healthcare institutions are professionally geared toward maintaining a culture of treatment for those who can afford it. Contemporary Bioethics integrates Islamic textual resources with medical information in order to provide careful analyses of the political, economic, and cultural terrains that are necessary for bioethicists to effectively promote social justice. In the Muslim world, as in any part of the globe, advancements in biomedical technology has meant a number of new issues in the medical treatment and procedures that impinge upon Islamic values as taught by the Qur'an and the Sunna. Muslim ethicists should examine a number of judicial decisions made by Muslim scholars in response to the growing number of cases in the clinical settings as well as national health policies adopted by various Muslim governments in the last decades. Ethics examines the rightness and the wrongness in human conduct, virtue and vice, the good and the bad, and so forth in the larger global context. In short, it addresses the ethical epistemology and forms of justificatory reasoning. Sources of common principles of morality and ethics unite all human beings in understanding the difference between moral and immoral. The Islamic Morality and Ethics builds on The Quranic principles viz: Intuitive nature (al-fitr' a), Reason (intellect, mind, al-'aql) and Revelation (wahy, Tanzil).

KEYWORDS: *Islamic principle, bio ethics, biomedicine, medical technology*

PL04: Our Response To Issues In Advances In Biomedicine

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Advances in biomedicine have many important implications to humans' society in general. There are inherent moral and ethical issues when human lives are concerned. Issues of the beginning life, artificial life support system, life termination, genetic manipulation, assisted conception or treatment of infertility, organ transplantation are some of these. For example in the US, reproductive stem cell research was unlawful until the recent change, which rescinded the law and now made legal. This is just an example demonstrating great debate and discussion and different positions taken by different groups in power and authority. Challenges raised by biomedical advances require global responses. Some international organizations have made significant efforts over the last few years to establish common standards that can be regarded as the beginning of an international biomedical law. One of the main features of this new legal discipline is the integration of its principles into a human rights framework. This strategy seems the most appropriate, given the role of "universal ethics" that human rights play in our world of philosophical pluralism. This paper will present, discuss and offer some possible solutions to some of these issues and highlight the urgent need to have indigenous talent, researchers and scholars able to guide the society in dealing with biomedical advances and their implication to society as a whole particularly our *ummah*.

KEYWORDS: *advances biomedicine, bioethics*



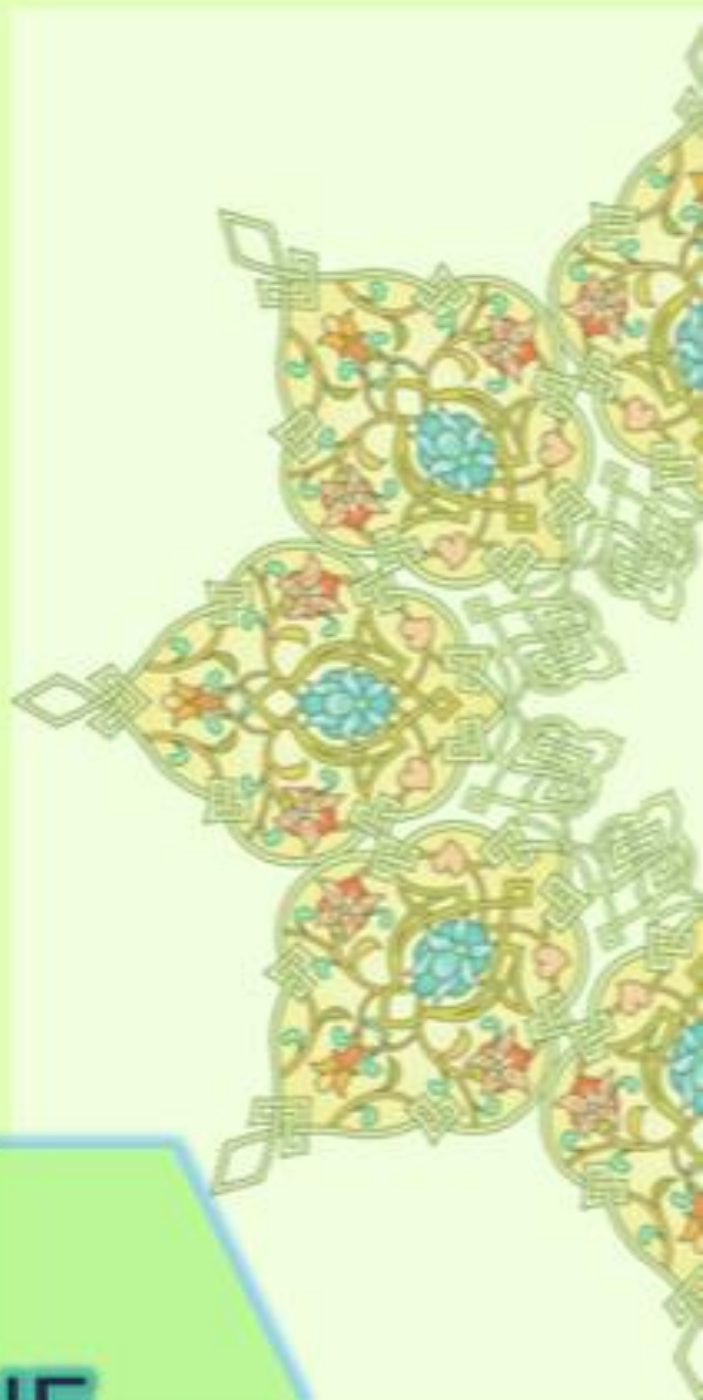
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ORAL





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MEDICINE

P045: Fasting in Islam: A Combination of Spiritual Elevation and Prevention of Diseases

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ABSTRACT:

The obligatory fasting of Ramadan is not only an Islamic ritual to enhance the God-consciousness (called *Taqwa*), it may also lead to improvement of health status of fasting persons. In other words, it is a complete overhauling instrument of Muslims soul/body in terms of faith and health. This can be termed as “*Islamic fasting: a package of spiritual elevation and prevention of diseases*”. Fasting plays an important role in the improvement of hyperlipidemia, obesity (fat loss), diabetes, cognition, cell functions, immunological factors, inflammation, stress and lifespan etc. This article is an effort to report and discuss research carried out during the holy month of Ramadan on various aspects of human health by the author and other authors.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic Fasting, Hyperlipidemia, Obesity, Diabetes, Cognition*

P048: Hearing Impairment From Islamic Perspective: A Review

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: This discussion paper aims to synthesise available literature on hearing sciences from Islamic perspective and to relate this to the current hearing care practices. The review focuses on several main scopes; i) Hearing senses from Islamic & scientific perspective; ii) Impact of hearing impairment towards understanding Islam; iii) Current available methods to facilitate Islamic practices among hearing impaired people; iv) Incorporating islamization in hearing care practice. **Design:** Narrative review and synthesis

Method: Related publication and references were identified through several ways: i) by structured searches in PubMed, Google scholar, Web of Knowledge and Science Direct using the combinations of 'Islam', 'hearing impairment'; 'hearing', 'social', learning' and 'memory' as key words; ii) by inspecting the reference lists of relevant articles; iii) by identification of relevant references from Quran and Hadith by authors who have background in Quranic studies.

Results: The number of publications within the audiology field, which address this topic, is rather limited. Additionally, a review and synthesis of literature from other related fields such as medical, health and education with references from Quran and Hadith were also carried out to facilitate the discussion of the above-mentioned scopes.

Conclusion: This paper concludes that there are emerging trends for the studies of hearing and Islam in the literature. Facilitating hearing needs among hearing impaired people towards understanding and practicing Islam becomes a shared obligation for parents, society, and the patients themselves. This discussion also identifies that there is a need of more contribution from Muslim scholars in integrating and implementing the Islamic principles in current hearing care

KEYWORDS: *Islamic Perspective, Hearing Impairment*

P056: Infusing Islamic Values To Medical Imaging Professional Attributes

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents a conceptual framework in aligning the integration of Islamic values into the Medical imaging practices through the aspect of Islamic Personality (IP). IP is a form of moral quality in the psychological aspects of a human which is governed by the belief in Allah as the One God and Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) as His servant and His messenger. This work is seen within the context of harmonising Islamic values to the currently accepted professional attributes in medical imaging. The medical imaging practice is comprised of various domains; basic principles in healthcare and medical imaging, patient care, use of technology, the technicalities or procedures, quality, safety, economic, research and professionalism. In order to conceptualise the IP as applicable for Muslim Medical imaging practitioners ten professional guidelines were examined. The extracted professional attributes were sorted into common themes within the context of the above domains. From the examination of the guidelines, the expected professional attributes of medical imaging practitioners are closely related to the concepts in Islamic ethics (*'ilm al-akhlaq*) and circle around character building. There are nineteen common professional personality traits that were determined from the Medical imaging professional guidelines; 1) respectful, 2) safe practice, 3) safe activity, 4) equality, 5) trustworthy, 6) honesty and integrity, 7) truthful, 8) responsible and accountable, 9) compassionate, 10) wisdom, and 11) being up-to-date, 12) competence, 13) teamwork, 14) self-reflection, 15) dignity, 16) ethical behaviours, 17) adhere to laws and regulations, 18) effective communication, and 19) continuity of knowledge and skills development. These traits were interpreted within the Islamic perspectives as applicable for Muslim Medical imaging practitioners. The outlined conceptual framework could be a model for improvement in the practice of Muslim Medical imaging practitioners in terms of IP. In conclusion, the professional attributes as addressed in the current professional guidelines are feasible to be aligned with the IP to form a set of Islamic personalities that are applicable for Muslim Medical imaging practitioners.

KEYWORDS: Islamic Values; Islamic Personality; Medical Imaging; Professional Attributes; Islamic Ethics

P060: Integration Of Islamic Perspectives Into Medical Imaging Curriculum: An Outcome Based Education Approach

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents a conceptual approach in appreciating the integration of Islamic perspectives into a Medical imaging Curriculum to the concept of Outcome Based Education (OBE). This work is seen within the context of harmonising Islamic principles to a currently accepted concept in education. Although there have been discussions that question the concept of OBE, this paper contends that the integration can benefit the practicality aspect of OBE. This can reduce the complexities and fatigue in addressing the integration using an educational approach that is different to that being applied to the human sciences. This paper features the main elements in OBE in the form of Islamic programme educational objectives, Islamic programme outcomes and Islamic learning outcomes. The teaching and learning strategies as well as the assessment are examined through a lens that serves to provide a desirable, practical and holistic model of Islamic integration. It is felt that the currently accepted teaching methodologies can be adapted for the integration exercise. This work also highlights two often-overlooked elements of OBE; teacher and student characteristics. The various terminologies that describe the Islamic teacher characteristics and the differences in student learning styles and preferences are presented. Taking the discussions further the paper recognises the roles of individuals' emotional and spiritual intelligences that have been reported to influence organisational and management environments, individuals' predicaments and professionalism. This work complements those works by exploring how these two types of intelligences can be tailored to facilitate for the receptiveness and adoption of the integration of Islamic perspectives. Furthermore, suggestions are made to align the assessment of the integration to various taxonomies of learning, with the aim in evaluating the internalisation of the Islamic essences. This work contends that a holistic approach towards integration of Islamic perspectives into any given curriculum can be realised.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic Perspectives; Outcome Based Education; Emotional Intelligence; Spiritual Intelligence; Medical Imaging*

P009: Medical Profession And The Practices Of Intentionally Ending A Life From Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

Life and death of men is in the discretion of Allah, SWT, no one can decide how long they should live, but it is Allah, SWT. However, today in our society life is being terminated by someone, like Doctor or the family of the patients, who are terminally ill and their recovery is absolutely irretrievable according to the medical experts as medication does not show any reaction. In medical science, ending life for such situation is called euthanasia, an act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from painful and incurable disease or incapacitating physical disorder or allowing them to die by withholding treatment or withdrawing artificial life-support measures. Justification given by pro-Euthanasia is that it is right of the patient who should not suffer unstoppable pain physically and who does not like a burden of medication on their family. They insisted mercy killing is absolutely appropriate if patient's body is in gradual decline, their organs are in continuous failure, their agonizing pain is unbearable and the cost of their artificial support system is beyond their limit. This issue has been controversial to many Islamic as well as social organizations as it is against their doctrine and norms. Since life and Death is in Allah' hand, who is to decide that a life has to be ended at so and so time. Is it against predestination and fixation of life by Allah that when the time come no one can stop its arrival. This undesirable situation is confronted by many Muslims in our world too, then is there any room in Sahr'ia law that allows a Physician to end the life of a patient? The objective of this paper is to explore any possibility in Shar'ia law that authenticates ending a life.

KEYWORDS: Euthanasia, active Euthanasia, Passive Euthanasia, voluntary Euthanasia. Involuntary Euthanasia

P036: Medical Dai'e Project: An Islamisation Of Medical Practice

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ABSTRACT:

The role of a Muslim is to lead the *ummah* towards the blessing of Allah (*Mardhatillah*). In any field, Muslim should be the leader in the field. The excellence is not only measured by how much they gain in term of worldly benefit, but more importantly how much they can fulfil their role not only as leader, but also as servant (of *Allah*). A Muslim is expected to be in the balance position (*wasathiyah*), by being a leader (*khalifah*), whose hierarchical position is at the apex, while at the same time being a servant (*'abid*), whose position is assumed to be at the bottom. Being a *khalifah* means they need to manage the world in the best manner possible, while being an *'Abid* means they need to maintain their relationship with the Creator of this world. Understanding this need, ultimately, a Muslim have to become a *Dai'e*, whose function is to spread the goodness and dakwah, while at the same time maintaining the attitude of *Ubudiah* in front of Allah. In this paper, the author will explain the concept of Medical Dai'e, its characteristics, and some of the project that he is doing to realize the idea of Medical Dai'e.

KEYWORDS: Medical Dai'e, Khalifah, Islamisation, 'Abid, 'Ubudiah

P016: End Of Life Issues In Persistent Vegetative State Patients Following Traumatic Brain Injury And Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

Care of persistent vegetative state (PVS) patients has become one of the most controversial and emotive issues in medical ethics and medical law. It is a chronic neurological disorder of consciousness characterized by complete lack of awareness of self and the environment, but in which the patients breathes spontaneously, have a stable circulation and show cycles of eye closure and opening which may simulate sleep and waking. Recent neuroimaging studies indicate that these patients may retain more awareness than their clinical assessments suggest. Further well-documented reports of significant late recovery of some PVS patients, have challenged the long-held view that restoration of function in the severely traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients is not possible and that all forms of treatment are futile in this population. As opposed to brain death, PVS is not recognized as death in any legal system. Notwithstanding their complete non-engagement with their surrounding environment, it is generally agreed that they are medically and legally still alive, since their brain stems remain functioning. The context within which end of life (EOL) decisions are being made for these patients have caused deep concern among treating physicians, families and lay public. Some clinicians believe that PVS is a misused term relevant to the clinical diagnosis of TBI patients, with the potential consequences of withdrawal and withholding of care, and tendency towards less aggressive management. This has given rise to many bioethical challenges as to how we ought to manage these patients. We present a case of young boy who is in PVS following TBI and review the literature regarding his management from the Islamic viewpoint. Since many religious groupings especially Muslims are spread all over the globe, health care personnel working with culturally diverse clients should take into account their religious beliefs when contemplating EOL decisions.

KEYWORDS: Ethics, Religion, End of life, vegetative state, Traumatic brain injury

P026: Integration And Islamisation Program For Clinical Post Graduate Student

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Integration and islamisation (INI) programmes for undergraduate medical students have been practiced, reviewed and published in many journals. However, there is only a dearth of study on the implementation of such a programme for postgraduate clinical students. Hence, there is a need to examine such a programme because of the different learning environment and characteristic of the students. The aim of this paper is to examine the existing clinical postgraduate programme at IIUM and attempts to improve the INI curriculum.

Method: The study employs an analytical method and important factors for the development of the curriculum are analysed to come out with the objective, content, teaching methodology and assessment method suitable for the program.

Result: The study identified the important factors that determine the curriculum to be the needs of National Health Service, the mission of the university, the requirement of the professional body and characteristic of the students. The study proposes that the objective of the program is to produce holistic orthopaedic surgeons who understand the belief of Muslim patients and is able to facilitate them in their ibadah and daily life as a Muslims. This is achieved through offering a course which consists of 4 main subjects on the principles of *shariah* which include the element of Islamic worldview, *fiqh ibadah*, *fiqh muamalah* and Islamic moral values with emphasis on issues related to medicine. The teaching method proposed is having regular seminars which consist of presentations and discussion of important concept in Islamic fiqh and followed by case study on fiqh issues related to Medicine. Finally, the students should be assessed from the case write up which they are required to submit before they can sit for the final professional exam.

Conclusion: This improved program enables students to complete their study without compromising their duties to provide services at their respective hospitals.

KEYWORDS: Integration, Islamisation, Curriculum, Clinical Post Graduate

P003: Incidence And Risk Factor Of Postpartum Depressive Symptoms In Women: A Population Based Prospective Cohort Study In A Rural District In Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT:

Limited evidence exists on the incidence of postpartum depressive symptoms (PDS) in low-income countries. This study aims to determine the incidence of and risk factors for developing PDS in a cohort of women in rural Bangladesh. A total of 588 consecutive women were assessed during the last trimester of pregnancy, 2-3 and 6-8 months postpartum for depressive symptoms and for putative risk factors. The validated Bangla version of Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale was used to measure PDS. Background information was collected using a structured questionnaire at the respondents' homes. Multiple Cox's regression analyses identified risk factors of PDS. The incidence proportion of PDS from third trimester of pregnancy to 2-3 months postpartum was 8.0%, and from 2-3 to 6-8 months postpartum 18.4%. Poor socioeconomic status (HR 2.62, 95% CI 1.83-3.73), physical partner violence during pregnancy (HR 1.65, 95% CI 1.08-2.50), anxiety symptoms during pregnancy (HR 1.69, 95% CI 1.16-2.46), and previous depressive symptoms (HR 2.95, 95% CI 1.80-4.84) were identified as risk factors. PDS are common, heterogeneous and largely undetected public health problem in Bangladesh. Screening for depressive symptoms in the last trimester of pregnancy or in the 6-8 months postpartum ought to be integrated into maternal and child health programmes. Intervention to reduce depressive symptoms during postpartum needs to target those women who are poor, experienced violence during pregnancy, had anxiety symptoms during pregnancy, and had a previous history of depressive symptoms.

KEYWORDS: postpartum depressive symptoms, incidence, risk factors, South Asia, Bangladesh

P053: Integrating Islamic Principles In Community Mental Health Services

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ABSTRACT:

Mental health services in most of the countries has shifted from traditional custodial care in the hospital to the community based treatment. Malaysia has the services many years ago and has achieved several milestones. One of the component of community mental health services is home based treatment and psychosocial intervention. Social assessment is more precise when patients are seen on their turf. Effective treatment strategies can be planned based on the individual social circumstances. Other than its cost effectiveness as compared to hospitalization rate, home based treatment caters patients at all range of ages from infancy to elderly. Reducing stigma towards mental illness is another goal for this services. However, the most challenging part lies in its unique setting and boundaries which needs flexible approach. The religion of Islam has strongly emphasized the importance of visiting the sick or 'iyaadah' as supported by several hadeeths. It has complete etiquettes that would be the best guideline when integrating Islamic values in home based therapy that will be highlighted in this paper. When Malaysia is largely populated by Muslim, it is worth to work on it. The issues of boundaries and stigma encountered when handling patients with mental illness during home care treatment will be further discussed in the context of maqasid syariah.

KEYWORDS: Community Mental Health, Islamic

P013: Maternal Mortality In The Context Of HIV - Faith And Religion Matter: Role Of Integration Of Knowledge And Islamicisation In Prevention Of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

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ABSTRACT:

Every day in 2015, about 830 women died due to complications of pregnancy and child birth. Almost all of these deaths occurred in low-resource settings, and most could have been prevented. The primary causes of death are haemorrhage, hypertension, infections, and indirect causes, mostly due to interaction between pre-existing medical conditions and pregnancy¹. Of the 830 daily maternal deaths, 550 occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and 180 in Southern Asia, compared to 5 in developed countries². Queen Mamohato Memorial Hospital (QMMH) new 425 bed referral hospital in Maseru, capital of Lesotho. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 70% of the 35 million people living with HIV globally and 90% of pregnancies among women living with HIV occurred here³. Evidence from Lesotho and South Africa shows that women with HIV experience greater mortality due to puerperal sepsis and obstetric hemorrhage than their HIV-negative peers. In Lesotho, in 2013, MMR was 620/100,000 life births twice the global average (MSF Report 2013) and more than 50% of those deaths are attributed to HIV related complications. The target is to reduce MMR by 2016 to 300/100,000 life births).

Another study in QMMH showed that from Jan 2015-Sep 2015, 37% of delivered mothers are HIV +ve, MMR 460/100,000 life births and 58% of these maternal deaths are attributed for abortion complications. Significant advances towards increasing availability of HIV-testing during pregnancy and provision of ART to prevent vertical (mother-to-child) transmission of HIV in many high-burden countries have reduced maternal morbidity and mortality. Despite progress, uptake, linkage between MNCH and HIV care, retention and ART adherence remain suboptimal. Commonest mode of transmission of this HIV is through infected body fluid of heterosexual contact, intravenous drug abusers. Here comes the importance of incorporating moral values and role of integrating Islamic values in prevention of HIV and thereby HIV related Maternal Mortality. Religious constraints on sexuality may have positive consequences for the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Several Islamic tenets may have the effect, if followed, of reducing the sexual transmission of HIV⁴. Among 38 sub-Saharan African countries, the percentage of Muslims within countries negatively predicted HIV prevalence. A survey of published journal articles containing data on HIV prevalence and religious affiliation showed that six of seven such studies indicated a negative relationship between HIV prevalence and being Muslim⁵. Benefits arising from circumcision may help account for lower HIV prevalence among Muslims.

KEYWORDS: Pregnancy, HIV, Maternal Death

P047: Practice And Awareness Of Salat Obligation During Hospital Admission Among Female Patients In Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The study was aimed at measuring the prevalence of obligatory *salat* performed by in-patients, and to identify the reason of non-compliance, as well as offering appropriate solutions in an effort to assist them in performing their *salat*.

Materials and Methods: This study was a universal sampling cross-sectional survey conducted among female patients of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (O&G) wards of Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II (HRPZ II), Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia. The study was conducted from 11th July 2012 until 17th August 2012 (5 weeks duration) during final year medical student elective posting.

Results: 100 patients were recruited. The mean age was 31.2 year old. About half of the participants (48%) had low socio-economic status. Majority (64%) completed secondary school, while more than 25% completed tertiary level of education. More than half of the patients (61%) were unemployed. Of the 100 patients, 36% of patients performed the 5 times a day obligatory *salat* during their ward stay, while 38% did not performed *salat* at all. 26% of the patients only performed *salat* occasionally. There was a significant difference in *salat* performance for those with different basic knowledge on *salat* during illness, awareness of *salat* obligation and their surrounding in the ward. No significant difference between the physical disabilities and *salat* performance. With regards to suggestions to improve *salat* performance, more than 40% suggested improvement in the available facility, about 40% requested patient's education on *salat* and its technique during illness, and 20% involves the active role of the ward staff.

Conclusion: Instilling basic knowledge to each and every Muslims is important in improving their *salat* performance. Guidance from ward staff could influence the compliance. Improvement of *salat* facilities in the hospital, and patient's education on *salat* obligation during illness may improve future commitment to *salat*.

KEYWORDS: Performing Salat, Patient In Ward

P025: The Ideals And Challenges In Implementing A Shari'ah Compliant Hospital

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ABSTRACT:

A university teaching hospital has three important roles to accomplish, which are patient care, teaching and learning programs as well as research and publication activities. The International Islamic University Malaysia, IIUM is committed to provide holistic medical and health services to the public, good training programs for undergraduates and postgraduates students and research activities in medicine, pharmacy, nursing, allied health sciences, dentistry and sciences. Right from the outset, the university is committed to integrate and islamise the contemporary scientific knowledge, in conformance to its vision of becoming a leading international centre of comprehensive excellence. The hospital management must ensure that every aspects of its activities conform to the concept of a *syariah*-compliant hospital. *Syariah* compliance refers to an act or activity that conforms to the requirements of Islamic law. A *syariah*-compliant hospital is one that provides patients with, among others, *halal* healthcare products, amenities and staff trained to help patients and visitors to fulfill their religious obligations while at the hospital. It is important for the hospital management to produce a clear guideline on *syariah*-compliance with regards to quality administration, human capital management, patient care, teaching, *ibadah*-friendly environment and etcetera and which also conforms to the University's mission of Islamisation, Integration, Internationalization and Comprehensive Excellence. The hospital must ensure that the IIUM's interpretation of *syariah* compliance goes beyond teaching incapacitated patients to pray on their hospital bed or building prayer rooms for visitors. It must be committed to providing top quality yet affordable healthcare service to the public, which is highly regarded in Islam. Being a teaching hospital of an Islamic university, it should be an ideal place for the staffs and students to impart knowledge and practice medicine that conforms to the ideals of Islamic professionalism. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), as important documents for standardised provision of quality patient care and act as clinical guidelines for optimum patient care should be designed according to the principles of shari'ah. Successful implementation of the SOPs demands full commitment of every staff to practice them faithfully and regard such effort as act of worship, *ibadah* that earn Allah's pleasure.

KEYWORDS: Teaching Hospital, *Syariah* Compliant

P039: Development And Validation Of A New Multidimensional Questionnaire Called Muslim Medical Student Questionnaire (MMSQ) Among Malaysian Undergraduates.

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ABSTRACT:

Objective: A handful of medical schools have implemented the Islamic input in medical program into their medical curricula. However we are facing a setback as there is no validated standard assessment tool to measure the effectiveness of this academic input for undergraduate medical programme. Therefore the objective of this study is to design a scale that is able to gauge the impact of the Islamic input among medical undergraduates.

Methods: The construction of a new scale is based on the 5 stages of standard questionnaire design. To validate the newly designed scale, it was administered to all the medical students who granted their consents.

Results: A total of 520 students from all academic years of a medical school enrolled in the validation stage. Bartlett's KMO value is 0.9. From 46 items, 67% had good factor loading (>0.4). Cronbach's alpha values of 0.78, 0.85 and 0.13 were obtained for Attitude, Practice and Knowledge domains respectively. We identified the 3 domains by using exploratory factor analysis.

Conclusion: The scale has good psychometric values for both reliability and validity.

KEYWORDS: Muslim Doctor, Muslim Medical Student, Religiosity, Efficacy, Professionalism

P124: Suggested Insulin Adjustment Protocol For Pregnant Women With Diabetes Who Wish To Fast In Ramadan

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Pregnant women and those breastfeeding are among those who are exempted from Ramadan fasting. Despite that, many pregnant women had chosen to fast despite understanding the risk of complications especially hypoglycaemia. In our centre, there was a protocol for insulin adjustment for those women who wish to fast. It was formulated from expert opinion and consensus by the lecturers of the department.

Objective: To determine the safety and effectiveness of the regime.

Methodology: The regime of insulin adjustment: Total dose of insulin requirement prior to Ramadan was divided into 2/3 of the dose given for *iftar* (after sunset meal) and 1/3 for *sahur* (pre-dawn meal). For each timing, 2/3 of the calculated dose given as Actrapid and remaining 1/3 as Insulatard. Three patients had been monitored in the ward while fasting for 2 days. Blood glucose checked 8 times a day. Following that, 8 patients were followed up out-patient during fasting with this regime during Ramadan 2015. Weekly blood sugar profile (BSP) was taken and glycaemic control evaluated.

Results: All patients were able to fast without any hypoglycaemic episode. Mean blood glucose per day for in-patient monitoring was 7.3mmol/l with the lowest being 4.56mmol/l at afternoon. For Ramadan fasting, 7 patients fasted for >15 days and 4 patients fasted >25days. Average glucose level was higher (6.79mmol/l) compared to prior to Ramadan (5.67mmol/l) with *p* value of 0.063. However, improvement was observed towards end of Ramadan.

Conclusion: Since there was no controlled study or proper observation done on the use of this regime, our study could be considered a pilot observation that had demonstrated its safety and effectiveness. Pregnant women with diabetes treated with insulin can fast safely during Ramadan, provided they comply to the diet advice, insulin injection, frequent follow up and be aware of hypoglycaemic symptoms.

KEYWORDS: Insulin, Gestational Diabetes, Fasting

P133: Sources Of Information For Hpv Vaccination Among Secondary School Students In Rural Areas Of Negeri Sembilan

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ABSTRACT:

Background: The National Fatwa Council have agreed upon the decision that taking the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine which has been ensured contains no element of doubt and causing no harm is required or 'harus' for the prevention of cervical cancer in women. HPV (types 16, 18) is commonly associated with sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and regarded as a major cause of cervical cancer among women. Hence, getting the right information prior for consenting for a vaccine dose is important. It is crucial to understand the importance of the HPV vaccine, its uses and its effects.

Aim: The objective of the study was to determine the sources of information about HPV and HPV vaccination among the school children.

Methodology: A multistage sampling method of secondary school girls and boys were utilized to undergo a face-to-face interview using standardized questionnaire. This cross-sectional study took place at rural areas of Negeri Sembilan between Jun to September 2016.

Results: A total of 380 respondents (214 female; 166 male) participated in this study. Among 380 respondents, 105 reported that they never heard about HPV (27.6%) while 103 reported that they never heard about HPV vaccine (27.1%) respectively. Interestingly, among the male respondents, nearly half have never heard of HPV (48.2%) and HPV vaccine (46.4%). The commonest source of information for HPV to the respondents was from the health professionals (41.3%). Similarly for HPV vaccine, health professional accounted for the largest source of information (49.5%) for the respondents.

Conclusion: The results from this study highlights the importance of health professionals in delivering information about HPV and its prevention. The higher proportion of source of information from health professionals among females was believed to be due to the implementation of the National HPV Immunisation Programme which has been conducted in school settings since 2010.

KEYWORDS: HPV Vaccination, Students

P023: Incorporating Islamic Values And Principles Into The Public Health Pedagogy: A Prelude

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ABSTRACT:

Lying at a unique interface between natural and social science, public health education can be made to accommodate various Islamic principles and values for further enrichment. Reasons of incorporating Islamic values into public health curricula and expanding the understanding of this discipline by including Islamic perspectives are: 1) to complement the current public health syllabus which is largely derived from western ideas; 2) to enable a more holistic understanding of public health and its relations to other branches of knowledge; 3) to unify concepts of morality and 'higher purposes' with public health instead of treating them separately as done by the conventional approach; 4) to create consciousness in the Muslim students' mind about the relevance of Islam to public health, and; 5) to provide alternatives to some public health solutions which may be incompatible with Muslim societies. Realizing these objectives, the next step would be to identify which domains of public health can benefit most from integration with Islamic principles. This requires an in-depth study and depends on contemporary needs of mankind and the Muslim society. Of equal pertinence is to investigate what this new approach can offer to the world and non-Muslim populations with reference to improving health status and preventing diseases. Among the subjects of public health which can benefit from integration with Islamic ideas and values are family health, health economics, social and behavioural health, nutrition, health policy, and law in health. This article is a preliminary attempt to shed light on the importance of incorporating Islamic ideas into the public health pedagogy, along with identifying relevant subjects which can benefit most from this new approach.

KEYWORDS: Health Education, Islamic Principle

P078: Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Of Solat And Ablution Among Hospitalized Muslim Patients In Selected Hospital In Klang Valley

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Solat ranked the second among the five pillars of Islam. Solat is wajib to be performed despite sickness. Hospitalized patients are at times handicapped they are unable to face the kiblat bend their knees or prostrate. Having the knowledge of performing Solat during sickness is crucial in allowing muslim patients to perform Solat despite being hospitalized.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of Solat and ablution among hospitalized Muslim patients and its association with the demographic data.

Materials and methods: This study is a cross-sectional study among hospitalized muslim patients at selected hospitals in Klang Valley caring for or medical, surgical, orthopedic and ear-nose and throat patients.

Results: The response rate for the study sample was 95.8%. Out of total 385 respondents, 255 (66.2%) were male and 130 (33.8%) females. Mean age of the respondents was 46.89 ±16.77 years. 45% respondents have at least completed secondary education. 79% respondents know about rukhsah solat. Despite knowing, 61% agree that urine and stoma bag needs to be removed for solat and 74% agree that solat should be qada during sickness. Only 8% respondents received guidance of rukhsah solat which are mostly from the family members. 95% agree that solat can help with their recovery during hospitalization. From all the respondents only 67% perform daily five times solat at home and 48% did not perform solat during hospitalization. The mean knowledge score is 17 (max 26), mean attitude score is 41 (max 55) and mean attitude score is 9 (max 13).

Conclusions: Knowledge, attitude and practice score are moderate among patients. Health care providers can be more proactive inculcating the ritual of solat as a norm among hospitalized patients.

KEYWORDS: Solat, Ablution, Muslim Patient

P054: A Practical Journey In Implementing A Shari'ah Compliant Hospital: An Nur Specialist Hospital's Experience

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ABSTRACT:

In Malaysia, SIRIM Berhad is a company appointed by the Department of Standards Malaysia as the government agency to develop, accredit and certify standards. SIRIM has developed a general Shari'ah Based Quality Management System MS 1900:2014. (SIRIM, 2014) based on ISO 9001. The MS 1900:2014 provides general guidelines for any organisation to be certified as a Shari'ah compliant organisation. It is very much in line with ISO 9001:2008 except there are specific requirements such as there has to be a Shari'ah Advisory Council. The framework provided by MS 1900:2014 is a general set up that allows any organisation to be certified as a Shari'ah Compliant Organisation. A theoretical framework has been developed to cater for a hospital environment. The framework has been tested in a hospital to ensure the framework can be adopted into a practical framework and certified for MS 1900:2014. A Shari'ah compliant hospital is where the healthcare services rendered in the hospital are in accordance with the Shari'ah principles or Islamic teachings. Hence for a Shari'ah compliant hospital, all the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the hospital management have to conform to MS 1900:2014. The hospital components also include a team of individuals with relevant medical knowledge utilising current technology and work processes to manage patients. These work processes are being translated into SOPs. These work processes have to incorporate what is termed as the Shari'ah Critical Control Points, SCCP. The SCCP has to be guided by a Shari'ah Advisory Council which forms part of the Organisational Structure to be referred to whenever issues related to Shari'ah arise. (Shariff & Rahman, 2016). AnNur Specialist Hospital in Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor is the first private hospital in Malaysia to be awarded the MS 1900:2014 in April 2015. Its journey towards Shari'ah compliance started in 2012 and the preparation began with training of staff in understanding the requirements to comply with MS 1900:2005 and later an upgraded version MS 1900:2014.

KEYWORDS: SIRIM, ISO, Syariah Compliant Hospital

P044: The Role Of Psychiatrists And Muslim Faith Healers In Mental Health

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ABSTRACT:

Following the announcement of Traditional and Complementary Medicine Act 2013, Muslim faith healers are slowly gaining grounds to make their practice mainstream. One of the major characteristics of Muslim faith healers is the strong inclination to attribute mental illnesses to Jinn possession (demonic possession). Unlike other traditional healers, Muslim faith healers' primary mode of treatment is *Ruqyah*, an incantation or generally considered as 'du'a or prayers. This is a sharing by a psychiatrist who has been actively engaging with faith healers in order to understand the world of faith healing including the attitude and knowledge of both the healers and clients while attempting to educate them on modern psychiatry based on bio-psycho-socio-spiritual paradigm. The methodology: 1) Involvement in symposium, seminar and focused group discussion, either as participant or as speaker. 2) Collaborating with local spiritual leader to conduct workshop on mental illness in Mosques. 3) Writing articles in scientific and popular publication with and without faith healers as the collaborators. 4) Appearing in radio advocating and discussing about the dilemma of mental illness issue from the religious perspectives, and 5) Participate in workshop conducted by Muslim faith healers. As a result, several issues come to the author's attention. The divisions of Muslim faith healers are rather complicated, for example Malay traditional healers or *bomoh* should not be categorized in the same group as Muslim faith healers. The oft-quoted 'Islamic Medicine' is problematic in view that it is laced with elements of local cultural value and practice which are not necessarily authentically Islamic. Since Muslim is the biggest community in Malaysia, one has to differentiate between Islam and Muslim. Majority of Muslims misunderstood the term *Ruqyah* as a form of healing exclusively done by the Muslim faith healers. In conclusion, psychiatrist and spiritual healer should together engage more proactively in order to curb stigmatization and delay in seeking psychiatric care and treatment.

KEYWORDS: Complementary Medicine Act, Ruqyah, Faith Healer

P076: Survey Of Musculoskeletal Pain Among Dental Clinician In Kulliyah Of Dentistry IIUM

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Inflammatory and degenerative conditions that affect the muscles, ligaments, joints and peripheral nerves are known as musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs). Dental personnel have an increased risk of developing musculoskeletal disorders because of long working duration and involvement of repetitive movement. This study aimed to determine the prevalent site of musculoskeletal pain and to identify its associated risk factors among dental clinician in Kulliyah of Dentistry IIUM.

Methodology: A validated, pilot-tested self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 160 dental clinicians between March and June 2014 using convenience sampling method. Inclusion criteria include dentist, clinical supervisors or clinical dental students. Exclusion criteria includes dental clinician whom were diagnosed with musculoskeletal disorders. Data were recorded and analyzed using statistical package for the social science (SPSS) software version 21. Pearson correlation test was used to determine the association between the risk factors and pain sites.

Result: A total of 146 participants completed the questionnaire (91.3% response rate). The sample consist of 40 dentist (27.4%), 36 Year 3 student (24.7%) and 35 participants (24%) respectively from Year 4 and Year 5. There was high prevalence of neck pain (79.5%), back shoulder pain (74.7%) and lower back pain (71.9%) among dental clinician. Significant correlation was found between physical activities with upper body region pain sites ($r = 0.170$, $p=0.042$) and lower body region pain sites($r = 0.221$, $p=0.008$). There were significant association between repetitive movements and wrist bending with upper and lower body region pain sites($r = 0.320$, $p = <0.001$) ($r = 0.278$, $p =0.001$). No correlation between awkward postures with upper and lower body pain sites.

Conclusions: The most prevalent site of musculoskeletal pain experienced by dental clinician was neck and the least was left arm. Repetitive movements, wrist bending and physical activities were associated with upper and lower body region pain sites.

KEYWORDS: Musculoskeletal pain, risk factors, dentistry

P079: Malaysian Breastfeeding Peer Counselor Program - Empowering Breastfeeding Communities

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ABSTRACT:

Breastfeeding peer counselor support has been known to increase breastfeeding rates at birth and in the postpartum period and the duration of exclusive breastfeeding. The Malaysian Breastfeeding Peer Counselor Association (MBfPCA) is the pioneer of non-governmental organization (NGO) of trained breastfeeding peer counselor in Malaysia. It was initiated in 2010, a project that focused on building capacity of breastfeeding peer counselors in Malaysia to sustain exclusive breastfeeding for six months, and continued breastfeeding with appropriate complementary foods up to two years and beyond. This project goes beyond the hospital setting, as it extends the circle of breastfeeding support involving training peer counselors among mothers and other non-medical personnel. It was initially funded by UNICEF and supported by World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) and it trains the peer counselors in a systematic way using a developed syllabus that is adapted from and endorsed by the La Leche League International (LLL) to suit our local population. MBfPCA also partners with Global Health Media Project (GHMP) to incorporate breastfeeding video as training tool emphasizing on helping breastfeeding mothers. To date we have more than 400 trained breastfeeding peer counselors in Malaysia and the numbers are expanding with ongoing trainings. Among the activities run by MBfPCA are one-to-one counseling, organizing mother-to-mother and father-to-father support group meeting, breastfeeding support meeting at workplaces and hospitals and involving in community exhibition and awareness program.

KEYWORDS: MBfPCA, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Breastfeeding Counselling

P007: Islamic Moral Judgement on Resuscitation Issue: Nursing Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

The primary goals of resuscitation are to preserve life, restore health, relieve suffering, and limit disability. As nurses, implementing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for the cardiac arrest patient is highly concerned in order to preserve life. Nurses do, however, patients' autonomy as well as their surrogates' wish for "do not resuscitate (DNR)," put a dilemma among nurses in making a decision, either to preserve the patient's life or have the patient pass away in the instinctive process. In this dilemma, the sanctity of life and the right to die put another concern in the discussion. Islamic moral judgment, as a major concern here, should be studied as an alternative to analyze and provide guideline according to Islamic teaching. Thus, this report tries to provide Islamic moral judgment on resuscitation issue, and so confront the implication to nursing practices. The scenes from western ethics represent of current practices on resuscitation issue is hashed out. Afterwards, the comparison then made with an ultimate origin of Islamic thinking which is Qur'an and Sunnah, as easily as the notion of Muslim Scholars towards the subject. This lets out that while physician opines that CPR is expected to be beneficial to pull through a life, therefore refusing for the treatment may consider as immoral. Whereas the DNR order is entirely allowable if the doctor believes that CPR is futile and give no benefit to the patient. The doctor has the office to come out a DNR order if confident that CPR is futile for the patient, without getting consent from the patient and their household members. Nursing implications: Since the nurses instruct and help people in forming a decision as they engage in nursing care, employing a comprehensive view of DNR based on Islamic sources would provide an anchor linking to them as they interact with Muslim patients. The subject area to investigate the degree of knowledge among nurses regarding the Islamic moral judgement on this event is extremely recommended for future management.

KEYWORDS: Resuscitation, Nursing, Islamic teachings

P046: The Anatomy Of Musculoskeletal System In The Light Of Al Quran And Hadeeth

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ABSTRACT:

The integration and islamicization of human knowledge between the medical and health care sciences with divine knowledge were established since the early time of IbnuSina, Arrazi, IbnuRusyd, AzZahrawi and others. However, the glorious period of Islamic medicine was gradually disappeared after the period of Abassiyyah and Uthmaniyyah. Towards this modern world, many scholars tend to separate between the knowledge of modern medicine with the revealed knowledge, in such a way that these two fields do not correlate to one another. There is also paucity in the collections of reference that integrate the Quran and Sunnah with medicine. Thus, this study was conducted to extract as many sources of Quranic verses and authentic hadeeth of Prophet Muhammad s.a.w that relates to the specific field in medicine: the anatomy of human musculoskeletal system. The human musculoskeletal system is very unique in which it is the 'backbone' of normal human posture, where it plays a vital role in maintaining human daily activities. Many Quranic verses and hadeeth mentioned by Prophet Muhammad s.a.w. are directly related to this system, for example the number of joints in human body and its relationship with the prayers (*salah*) of muslims, the coccyx bone that is indestructible and will be the source for reconstruction of human during the afterlife, and others. The reference to human musculoskeletal system from Quranic verses and hadeeth do emphasize on the importance of knowledge in this area of medicine. Thus, further research and scientific studies are needed to better understand the anatomy and functional aspect of the human musculoskeletal system to aid in the prevention and management of musculoskeletal diseases

KEYWORDS: Anatomy, Quran, Sunnah

P052: Bridging The Islamic Concept Of Parahuman Force In Managing The Patient With Mental Health Disorders

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ABSTRACT:

According to Islamic belief, jinn are real creatures that form a world other than that of mankind, capable of causing physical and mental harm to human beings including possession. The beliefs that an individual has been entered by an alien spirit or other parahuman force, which then controls the person or alters that person's actions and identity. This is often leads to underreported and undiagnosed because of the fear of misunderstanding by mental health professionals and community censure. Misunderstanding and wrongly informed the adverse effects of antipsychotic drugs make the situations worsened. Untreated mental illness can lead to serious personal and social consequences, including suicide. On the other hand, in our community significant numbers of mental health patients seek the Islamic Medical Therapy using *Ruqya Syari'yyah* (RS) as their main treatment. In addition, the recent implementation of Traditional and Complementary Medicine Act 2016 has recognised the contribution of Islamic Medical Therapy using as part of complementary treatment. This review paper is hope to bridge and recognised the contribution of the both discipline in treating mental health patients.

KEYWORDS: Possession, Jinn, Ruqya therapy

P114: Islamic Ethical Paradigm On Poor Compliance In The Management Of Bronchial Asthma

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Childhood asthma is known to cause heavy economic burden due to increased hospital visits and prolonged hospital care due to its exacerbations. Despite the advancement of in-hospital management to control asthma, poor compliance has been an astounding problem in the management of the acute asthma attack.

Case Report: An 8-year-old boy, who was known as persistent bronchial asthma since 5 year of age. He had had frequent visits to the clinics and hospital due to poorly controlled asthma symptoms. This episode, he presented with worsening shortness of breath. He often miss his daily medication due to parental assumption that the patient is able to manage asthma by himself. His non-compliance towards medications has led to patient's absenteeism from school and deterioration in his academic performance.

Discussions: Islam is a religion that emphasizes on provision of individual's and community's health. This is achieved through taking an optimal care of one's health and aimed at maintaining disease control state. Parents have the duty to provide their children with good and healthy living throughout the childhood period, and not to neglect them in any way. Islam stresses the importance not only self-care in the society but also preservation of others' health especially the Muslim doctors.

Conclusion: Conservation and protection of individual's right to health especially children, requiring group effort of both parents and medical personnel.

KEYWORDS: Childhood Bronchial Asthma, Ethics

P074: The Needs Of Islamic Health-Related Qol Instrument: A Review

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ABSTRACT:

One of the best ways to evaluate persons' health quality is through measuring their Quality of Life (QoL). The QoL concept gained rapid popularity over the last four decades in assessing health. It has been used as the sole endpoint in studies designed specifically to develop a positive physical or mental well-being of sick people. At present, there is no specific QoL instrument to assess health-related QoL among Muslim patients despite being fastest-growing religion and contribute 23% of the world population. Muslims believes that Islam is a comprehensive way of life which puts religiosity and spirituality as an essential part of life. In addition, QoL is regarded as an important aspect in health care by the World Health Organization (WHO) and spiritual well-being is one of the WHO QoL dimensions. To date, no instrument has been developed to measure QoL specifically according to Islamic perspective. Hence a specific assessment tool of health-related QoL for this growing world population is highly needed. The available QoL instruments (eg: WHOQOL-SRPB, QLI-CV, Facit-Sp) which include spiritual dimension are very general and non-religion specific. These measurement tools were previously dominated by the Westerners, targeted on the general population regardless of their religion. Because of the generalisation, some of the important aspects of Muslim patients might be missed. This led to the existing QoL instruments to be seen as less appropriate for Muslim patients since the current available tools are lacking with the Islamic perspective as a way of life. Islam is not only a religion but it's merely a way of life and QoL should be beyond the religion perspectives. Therefore, this paper will present the gap found in the thorough review of the existing QoL instrument. Identifying this gap will enable us to develop a tool which is more sensitive to the Muslim population.

KEYWORDS: Islamic Health, Quality of Life

P131: The Effectiveness Of True-Fourhanded Dentistry Application During Composite Restoration Treatment

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Dental team is a profession which serve patients' treatment need, but in a same way, their physical and mental health need to be preserved. The practice is applied by using correct method to protect their body as an amaanah given from Allah swt. True-fourhanded (TFH) dentistry is ergonomically the most favorable method in terms of time and efficiency. It minimize undesirable verbal and body movements, thus protecting physical well-being of the operating team.

Study aims: The purpose of this study was to determine the number of TFH dentistry applied and to compare the treatment time and body movement between conventional FH and TFH dentistry among dental clinician in Kulliyyah of Dentistry IIUM.

Methods: The study was conducted as a cross sectional and quasi experiment among 60 operators as participants. Observation of TFH dentistry practice was conducted and results were recorded. Six groups, consist of twelve dental students were trained with TFH dentistry application in terms of instruments and equipment, layout and procedure. Treatment time and body movement was measured and the statistic was generated using SPSS version 16. Pre and post training results were compared by using k-related sample test.

Results: From the observation, 100% of the 60 operators had an ergonomics dental instruments and equipment. Among all, 60% of the participants had assistants. Only 6.7% of the operators with assistant (four-handed) communicated non-verbally. In terms of positioning, 68.3% and 45% of the operators and assistants were sat in right position respectively. Whereas, only 11.7% of the dental team were used the transfer zone correctly. There was significant difference in treatment time between pre and post training ($p=0.02$). There was statistically significant difference for Class II, III and Class IV body motion of the dental teams, pre and post TFH training ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Hence, the effectiveness of TFH dentistry application in reducing treatment time and body movement was proven. More training is required among the dental practitioners to be able to practice a safe dentistry.

KEYWORDS: True-fourhanded, reducing time, body movement, ergonomics in dentistry

P135: Safe Water Everywhere (SAFEWHERE) Providing Clean Free Water For People Of Dabong, Kelantan

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: A Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) such as alumni association is an ideal platform to empower the people. Problem that arise is an opportunity to creativity and excellence, such as the innovation project to provide clean water to the underprivileged in Dabong, Kelantan following the big flood in 2014.

Methodology: The Alumni of Medical Doctors of IIUM (MedIIUM), Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) and Islamic Medical Association of Malaysia Response and Relief Team (IMARET) has established, “*Safe Water Everywhere (SAFEWHERE)*” to provide free clean water to a chosen village in Kelantan. The project team member who is the alumnus and inventor of the continuous and autonomous mini portable water treatment has proposed the collaboration and received the support from the above organizations. It involved fabrication, built and assembly before its installation in Dabong. Members of MedIIUM and IMARET had contributed generously to fund the project.

Result: The prototype water treatment plant was successfully installed in Dabong, Kelantan on 4th July 2015. It has the capacity of producing 35,000 liters of treated water daily that benefit a total of 500 houses. The community takes charge of the maintenance of the plant under supervision from MedIIUM and IMARET. The total cost involved is much cheaper compared to long-term water pipeline system.

Conclusion: This is an excellent example of a community empowerment activity by a civil society, championed by the NGOs mentioned above. It is MedIIUM’s vision to produce and built more sustainable mini water treatment plant to benefit other remote areas facing similar problem in the country. Income generating activities and contributions from members are essential to sustain this activity. The success of this project will attract new member, generate new ideas and collaboration to help the community consume clean water.

KEYWORDS: Alumni, Empowerment, NGO, Leadership, Collaboration

P087: A Study On Depression Among Caregivers Of Stroke Patients

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Caregiving for stroke patients is a challenging task both mentally and physically. Studies have shown that caregiving can affect caregivers' wellbeing that could lead to depression.

Objective: This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of depression among caregivers of stroke patients attending Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia in Kelantan. It is also to evaluate the possible risk factors (patients' and caregivers sociodemographic data; and caregiver's burden score) that are associated with depression.

Methodology: This is a cross sectional study at the primary care clinic in HUSM in 2013 over a period of 6 months. A total of 116 caregivers of medically documented stroke patients, age more than 18 years and who are able to understand English or Malay were interviewed using the brief patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9) and the Zarit Burden Interview (ZB1).

Results: The majority (63.8%) of the caregivers of stroke patients are depressed. Caregiver burden, caregiver's ethnicity and patient's ethnicity were found to be significant associated factors for depression.

Conclusion: Screening for depression in caregivers especially those with significant factors must be carried out in clinic settings so as to be able to detect and intervene early. Coping mechanisms especially in the religious aspect should be elicited in future studies.

KEYWORDS: Caregiver, Depression, Stroke, Malaysia

P069: Protection Of Life & Progeny: Do Our Mothers Have Good Nutritional Knowledge, Attitude And Practice?

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Balanced and sufficient maternal nutritional intake ensures not only the wellbeing of pregnant mother, fetus and newborn, but also her future health and her three generations. Nutritional inadequacies during pregnancy have been reported and several factors were attributed.

Objectives were to measure nutritional knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) during pregnancy and the relationship with socio-demographic characteristics.

Methods: Cross-sectional study was conducted among 320 antenatal and postnatal mothers in Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan (HTAA), Pahang, Malaysia from 18th July to 27th August 2016. A pre-tested self-constructed, interview-guided questionnaire was used. Independent variables were age, marital status, monthly household income, educational level and ethnicity. Outcomes were nutritional KAP level with median used for the categorization. Relationship between independent variables and outcomes obtained by logistic regression with significance at $p < 0.05$.

Results: Sixty-five percent aged from 25 to 34, 84% Malays, 48% from middle-income family, 52% had good nutritional knowledge, 67% with positive attitude and 55% with good practice. Age and educational level were significantly related to knowledge. Only educational level was significantly related to practice. Less than 70% of respondents have good nutritional KAP, reflected by educational level with more than half of them received up to secondary education. Hence, the rights of mothers in getting necessary and adequate education should be fulfilled.

Conclusion: Results emphasize on the importance of empowering girls and women with adequate educations and to strengthen the nutritional and health education of our educational system. It is for them to be knowledgeable with good attitude and practicing healthy nutritional lifestyle as they entering reproductive life, maintaining and transferring at least optimum healthy life to their progenies.

KEYWORDS: Nutrition, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Pregnancy

P143: The Role Of Non-Government Organizations (Ngos) For Helping The Homeless And Urban Poor In Malaysia

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ABSTRACT:

Poverty eradication remains a big challenge for the developing world. In Malaysia, it is reported that the overall poverty rate has dropped from year to year. However, the homeless and urban poor can still be seen in the big cities such as Kuala Lumpur. The government, together with non-government organisations (NGOs) is working together to ensure that those in need are getting help. One of the activities organized by the NGOs is Soup Kitchen, which aims to provide basic meals for these individuals. This study embarks to understand the role and function of Soup Kitchen by different NGOs in providing food to the individuals in Kuala Lumpur. Purposive sampling method with in depth interviews was carried out with the project managers of these Soup Kitchens. Soup Kitchen activities have been very well received by the homeless and the urban poor judging from the huge turnout during their food distributions. Besides food distributions, these NGOs also provide basic on-street medical care, counseling and referral to accommodation and shelter. The role of NGOs in alleviating hunger has made a positive impact on changing the lives of the homeless and urban poor in the city. As a conclusion, these Soup Kitchens by the NGOs provide an inspiring support in helping the homeless and urban poor in Kuala Lumpur.

KEYWORDS: Soup Kitchen, NGOs, poverty, homeless, urban poor

P065: Engaging And Empowering Parents Of Children With Down syndrome - The Role Of Parents Support Group

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ABSTRACT:

Children with Down syndrome are known to have intellectual disability, developmental milestone delay and may also have associated medical conditions. Having a child with Down syndrome could be physically and emotionally challenging to the affected family members. The impact on a family can be multifaceted which can alter the family dynamics and harmony. Most parents felt inadequate with the information given by the healthcare providers. Parents support group plays an important role to support and provide information and resources to other parents of children with Down syndrome. The knowledge and experience on raising the children with Down syndrome are shared with the new parents. This includes the importance of Early Intervention Program (EIP), inclusive education, the benefits of *People with Disability* card, sharing success story of people with Down syndrome and providing emotional support to the family as to boost their confidence and keeping up their positive spirit in raising their children, regardless of their religions and beliefs. Apart from that, we also organize and participate in activities to raise public awareness, advocating for the rights, inclusion and well being of people with Down syndrome, through social and mass media and annual celebration of World Down Syndrome Day on 21st March. We also promote the benefits of inclusive environment so that people with Down syndrome are able to enjoy full and equal rights on an equal basis with other people, enabling them to live, work and participate with confidence and individual autonomy, fully included in society alongside their friends and peers.

KEYWORDS: *Parent Support Group, Down Syndrome*

P151: Ethical Issues On Using Invertebrates In Environmental And Biomedical Practice - A Case Study On Living Fossil Horseshoe Crab

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ABSTRACT:

Increasing utilization of living animals in ecological and biomedical research has drawn serious concerns in terms of animal welfare and ethical practices in animal handling. Significant attention has been given to animals of higher taxonomical hierarchy especially vertebrates such as fishes, rodents, reptiles and mammals, while ethical framework on invertebrate handling and welfare is almost nil (except for cephalopods). On the other hand, definition of 'Animal' by any international consortia or Animal Research Act (ARA) does not include invertebrates as an animal entity. This is due to the lack of standard ethical framework to understand the pain and other physiological stress undergone by the test animal. One such example would be the living fossil 'horseshoe crab' that its blue blood is extensively used for endotoxin quantification in biological samples that eventually end up in overharvesting of crabs from wild in recent decades. The biomedical bleeding practice itself leads to 15-30% post bleeding mortality of crabs. Hence, this paper discusses the technicality of establishing standard framework of ethical norms for invertebrate handling and Islamic perspective on animal handling for experimental purposes. In doing so this paper intends to highlight the *shari'ah* principles on scientific experimentations on animal subjects, particularly the norms related to using invertebrates in environmental and biomedical practice. Thus, the comprehensive ethical regulations in animal experiments would be beneficial for revising (or) upgrading existing animal ethical practices in research institutions.

KEYWORDS: Invertebrates, Animal Welfare, Horseshoe Crab, Animal Research Act



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P068: Islamicisation Of Medicine In The 13th Century : A Case Of Ibn Abī Uṣaibia'S History Of Physicians.

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ABSTRACT:

One of the challenges in the Islamization of knowledge project is the absence of a ready approach for integrating the existing disciplines within the Islamic knowledge paradigm. Among the constituents of such an approach is an epistemological framework that defines a discipline to serve as reference for further efforts on the operational level. This study intends to fill this gap with a perspective on Islamic epistemological framework in the field of medicine during the Islamic medieval era. The focus of analysis is on the topic of the origin of medicine and the views of ancient Greek physicians in the compilation entitled 'Uyūn al-anbā' fī ṭabaqāt al-aṭibba' or History of Physicians authored by Ibn 'Abī 'Uṣaibia'. The study used interpretive textual analysis method to arrive at certain constructs for an Islamic medical epistemological framework from the point of view of the author. The analysis concluded that the perspective of the author on the selected topics was suggestive of possible constructs for an Islamic epistemological framework that can serve as a point of reference for further development of an approach for integrating medical disciplines in the Islamization context.

KEYWORDS: History of Physicians, Islamicisation, Epistemological framework, Greek physicians.

P107: Islamic Perspectives Of Reproductive And Maternal Health: What Role Can Muslim Religious Leaders Play In The Prevention Of Maternal Mortality? - The Zamfara State Northwest Nigeria Study

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ABSTRACT:

Background : Reproductive and Maternal health are an important components of public health and medicine which are concerned with the complete state of physical, mental and social well being in all matters regarding reproductive system and health of mother especially during pregnancy. It implies ensuring that all women receive the care they need to be safe and healthy throughout pregnancy, childbirth and beyond. However, millions of women all over the world do not have access to good quality health services during pregnancy and childbirth resulting in mortalities. Islam is a complete way of life. The Qur'an and Hadith consider pregnancy and child bearing as signs among other signs of the divine existence of Allah. The importance of maternal and reproductive is thus not unexplained in the Islamic perspectives. The study look at what role Muslim religious leaders can play in the prevention of maternal deaths and morbidities in developing countries. **Methodology :** A qualitative study was conducted through in-depth interviews and focus groups discussion with a purposive sample of some Muslim religious leaders from Gusau local government area of Zamfara state northwest Nigeria in order to elicit information about the Islamic perspectives of reproductive and maternal health and the roles they can play in the prevention of maternal deaths among the Muslim communities. **Results :** Muslim Religious leaders have a crucial role and contribution for the attainment and maintenance of good health of women and children among Muslim communities through public enlightenment in the context of "ilm", providing guidance through "Fatwah" and community mobilization in the spirit brotherhood "Ukhuwah". **Conclusion :** Islam does not accept the "preventable death of a woman" due to childbirth or pregnancy. Thus, Islam encourages attendance of antenatal care visits and health care seeking.

KEYWORDS: Islam, Muslim religious leaders, reproductive and maternal health.

P075: Transformational And Transactional Leadership Styles In Enhancing Nurse Educator's Job Satisfaction: An Integrative Analysis.

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ABSTRACT:

The challenges confronting Malaysia's nursing training colleges in their futuristic movement towards world class institutions were enormous. Among such challenges were job satisfaction and retention of nurse educators. As nursing education increased its' complexity, leadership styles employed in these nursing training institutions played a crucial role in achieving nurse educators' job satisfaction. This paper examined the influence of transformational and transactional leadership style employed by nursing academic leaders on nurse educator's job satisfaction. This research employed a qualitative method together with documents and observations. Purposive sampling was undertaken in selecting nine nurse educators from three nursing colleges from Johor and Melaka. Data from the interview were then summarized in answering nurse educators' job satisfaction and perceived leadership styles and practices of nursing academic leaders. The responses from the verbatim transcriptions were analysed using the software Atlas Ti. The strong relationship between nursing academic leadership styles and nurse educators' job satisfaction suggested that the academic nursing transformational leadership style played a prominent role on subordinates' job satisfaction and that nursing academic leaders' transformational leadership practices and attributes had the ability to encourage subordinates to achieve more than what they planned. Transactional leadership practised by the nursing academic leaders indicated a very weak link to subordinates job satisfaction as the leaders' emphasis on payoffs for performance and corrective actions were not as acceptable to that transformational leadership attributes practised by the leaders. The study uncovered effective leadership was enacted via engaging leadership where the engaging leader enabled the development of an organization modelled by a culture of integrity,

KEYWORDS: Transformational leadership, job satisfaction, nurse educators.

P155: Accidents Happen To Those At The Right Place And The Right Time

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ABSTRACT:

Reason's Swiss Cheese Model has been instrumental in explaining how adverse events occur in domains ranging from aviation to healthcare. According to the accident causation model, accidents happen when defences within a system fail to prevent the accident causation process from progressing, and such failures are commonly due to active failures such as mistakes in diagnosis and latent conditions, for example bed shortages and budget cuts. Furthermore, the model suggests that for an accident to occur, the active failures and latent conditions must be interconnected, and the model illustrates this concatenation as an alignment of holes in different layers of Swiss Cheese. That the alignment of holes can occur randomly is incoherent to Islamic teachings because it, among others, excludes God's role in the accident causation process. The implication of this is that victims of accidents may see themselves as being unlucky, whereas from an Islamic perspective, success and failure in accident prevention or evasion are tests from God the Most Merciful. To some, that accident is from God the Most Merciful seems contradictory. Because of that, this paper shall discuss the Islamic view of accident causation process with reference to Reason's Swiss Cheese Model and number of ayat from the Quran.

KEYWORDS: Accidents, Islamic view.

P049: Knowledge, Attitude And Practice On Islamic Perspective Slots (IPS) In Biomedical Science Curriculum Among Biomedical Science Students Of International Islamic University Malaysia

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ABSTRACT:

The Islamic perspective slot (IPS) is a strategy to Islamised the curriculum of the Department of Biomedical Science (DBMS) at the Kulliyyah of Allied Health Sciences (KAHS), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). Here, the outcome of the implementation is assessed by determining the knowledge, attitude and practices on IPS in Biomedical Science curriculum among IIUM Biomedical Science students. A cross-sectional study was performed using convenience sampling on 205 students administered with a self-guided questionnaire. The total score for each knowledge, attitude and practice were computed to find the association using SPSS. The total mean and standard deviation of knowledge, attitude and practice score were found to be 20.18 ± 3.60 , 89.47 ± 12.99 and 38.22 ± 6.94 respectively. There was significant positive correlation between knowledge and attitude ($r = +0.286$; $p < 0.001$), knowledge and practice ($r = +0.246$; $p < 0.001$), and attitude and practice ($r = +0.564$; $p < 0.001$). Significant association was also established between year of study and knowledge ($p < 0.001$), attitude ($p < 0.001$) and practice ($p < 0.001$). Additionally, there were significant differences between gender with knowledge ($p = 0.009$) and attitude ($p = 0.016$). However, there was no significant difference between gender and practice ($p = 0.059$). Educational background also did not appear to influence knowledge ($p = 0.198$), attitude ($p = 0.147$) and practice ($p = 0.876$). The study revealed that overall students' score on knowledge is moderate, whereas score on attitude is good and score on practice is low. The study's results revealed that the current practice involving IPS is yet to achieve satisfactory outcome, improvements must be made and the study to be repeated again after improvements are made.

KEYWORDS: Islamic Perspective, Biomedical Science, Islamisation of Human Knowledge

P109: Optometry And Vision Science: Kitab Al-Manazir Revisited

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ABSTRACT:

The world of optometry and vision science is indebted to the works of Abu Ali Al-Hasan ibn Al-Hasan ibn Al-Haitam, well known in the Islamic world as ibn Al-Haitam (*Latin*: Alhazen), for his sophisticated optical knowledge of his research works he wrote in Kitab Al-Manazir which is all time relevant today. The property of the eye, its structure and manner of seeing, together with the reasons for indistinct vision, and also the illumination properties of primary sources of light were all meticulously described in the Kitab. We discuss in depth on the optical writings of ibn Al-Haitam pertaining anatomy of the eye, light and vision, reflection from spherical and paraboloidal surfaces, theory of refraction, refraction on plane and curved surfaces, explanation of rainbows and other natural phenomena of the heavens, on shadows and not forgetting the camera obscura for photography enthusiasts.

KEYWORDS: ibn Al-Haitam, optometry, vision science

P063: Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Towards The Islamisation Of Human Knowledge As Perceived By The Staff Of Kulliyyah Of Allied Health Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to investigate the (i) perceptions of knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) among members of Kulliyyah of Allied Health Science (KAHS), International Islamic University Malaysia regarding Islamisation of the human knowledge (IOHK), (ii) correlation of KAP with the duration of service and level of exposure to IOHK-related activities, and (iii) comparison of KAP between departments and between administrative and clinical staff with academicians of KAHS in understanding IOHK. A total of 74 staff participated in the questionnaires, and the response rate was 58.7% (n=126). In general, all respondents displayed average knowledge ($50 \pm 28\%$) on IOHK and demonstrated a positive attitude ($78 \pm 32.5\%$) towards understanding on IOHK. However, the level of practice is still below average, for all academics, administrative and clinical staff. In addition, answers provided to some questions indicated that the respondents may have misunderstood their perceptions of knowledge on IOHK. Only 22.3% of the respondents said that they have been putting IOHK into practice. The knowledge of IOHK is positively correlated with the duration of service ($p=0.001$) and the level of exposure to IOHK-related activities ($p=0.001$). Between departments, Department of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology (DASLP) has the highest score for knowledge ($70.2 \pm 10.2\%$) for administrative and clinical staff whereas the highest score for academic staff was obtained by Department of Optometry and Visual Sciences ($62.5 \pm 9.8\%$). In terms of putting IOHK into practice, DASLP has the highest score for the academics ($82.5 \pm 5.3\%$) and administrative and clinical staff ($75 \pm 11\%$). For the attitude scoring, no significant difference was found between the academics, administrative and clinical staff, and also between departments. In conclusion, the study highlights the positive attitude of KAHS staff towards IOHK mission. However, there is a

KEYWORDS: Allied Health Sciences, attitude, Islamisation, knowledge, practice, university.

P090: Understanding Of Prophetic Food And Prophetic Diet Among Young Adults

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ABSTRACT:

Prophetic food and prophetic diet are two different terms used interchangeably by many. The prophetic food refers to the food itself which is related to the Prophet whereby prophetic diet is the prophetic way of eating. However, there is no precise term to describe the prophetic food and diet other than the types of food during prophet lifetime and eating practices had been mentioned in the Quran and Hadith. Practising prophetic food and diet is among the simplest way to show the love towards the Prophet as he is the best example of mankind. Recently, there were numerous understandings on prophetic food and prophetic diet along with a lot of products and practices of the Prophet been promoted and commercialised. Although these situations increase the awareness on following religious practices, it somehow creates confusion among consumers which may diverge from the true concept that had been told by the Prophet including dietetic practices. This paper will discuss about the concept of prophetic food and diet including current food belief focusing on knowledge, attitude and practice among young Muslims which is related to prophetic food and prophetic diet.

KEYWORDS: prophetic food, prophetic diet

P163: Origin And Development Of Unani Medicine: An Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT:

The history of medicine is a fascinating account of the human struggle against illness. As civilization advances and disease patterns changes, medical science also develops. *Unani* is the system of medicine that evolved in Mediterranean and was fostered in the Islamic world, based on ancient logic and timeless rules encapsulating a cosmological view of human health and the universe. Generations of Muslim scholars acquired and developed Greek treatises and commentaries on medicine and science in general, critically examining, collating, revising and enriching the knowledge of ancient Greek, Persian, Egyptian and Indian science during what is known as the Golden Age of Islam. This study traces the history of the origin and development of *Unani* medicine in Arabia and its later flowering in the Indian Subcontinent. Based mainly on Arabic, Persian, Urdu and English sources, the study focuses on the intellectual legacy of the Muslims in the development of *Unani* medicine, their interest in the progress of medical sciences, when a number of classical works were produced by great Muslim scholars during this period that provide evidence of organized medical care and which provided the basis for modern medicine as it emerged from the 17th century onwards in Europe. The early Muslim scholars' works were focused on the integration or Islamicisation of human knowledge in the areas of medical and health-care sciences as well as those who seek to understand the role of moral values and Maqasid al-Shari'ah (objectives of Shari'ah) in medical and healthcare practices in a more comprehensive framework.

KEYWORDS: unani medicine, islamicisation

P162: Medical Science And Revelation : An Analytical Study On Theoretical Principles Of The Qur'an

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ABSTRACT:

The paper attempts to introduce theoretical concept of medical science from the Qur'anic principles. The certain aspects of the divine message given to the Prophet (pbuh) deals with the remedial and medical treatment. It requires all believers to discern the whole precepts of the message with the use of intellectualism instead of dogmatism to prove its benefit for humanity in terms of taking care of physical and mental perfection. The method of the study revolves on tracing exposition on textual evidences relate to concept of hygienic and purity (*taharah*) and its relation with health caring system. In addition, it also aims at ensuring that all precepts of revelation is beyond the principles of medical science with the sole aim of providing the alternative of maintaining human wellness. It also discusses the objective of spirituality (obligatory prayer), which closely links with theoretical guidance of medical science to maintain the healthiness. Likewise, the paper attempts to elucidate the norms of food consumption as well as water drinking to achieve the healthiness, which conforms the theory of medical science. The other aspect of the study pertains to the relation of fasting that complies with dieting system from the medical perspective. The concluding part, which represents the outcome of the study is to reveal the normative guidance on spirituality as well as physical activities as embodied in the revelation does not contradict with human nature rather it attempts to protect them from the deceases resulted from carelessness and disobedience.

KEYWORDS: medical science, revelation, spirituality, hygienic, dieting system and fasting.

P030: Towards Islamic Oneirological psychoanalysis: Tabir ^{التعبير}

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ABSTRACT:

A Nursi, 20th century Turkish scholar, certainly deserves great respect with his entire life dedicated to serve his fellow human beings. He gave up many worldly opportunities for sake of helping humanity. He was born in the second part of 19th century. He foresaw the upcoming malaise of modern and post-modern society. He initially attempted to save Turkey (then Ottoman Empire) through active political engagement. He soon realized that politics was not going to help countering the sweeping effect of modernity. Furthermore, he realized that the problem was not local or regional, but global. He recognized that the core problem of modern human beings was not ignorance, but knowledge. Modern minds were being secularized through a western secular worldview. Science, technology, and market capitalism were being utilized as means to secularize human minds. He acknowledged even he was not safe against such powerful secularization wave even though he dedicated his entire life to Islamic cause. He shifted his focus to causes and consequences of global secularization irrelevant to ethnicity, faith and culture. Indeed, Nursi considers secularization as the greatest enemy of humanity. He warns that if it is not countered, secularization will be the end of humanity. That is because of comprehensive nature of human being which cannot be satisfied with anything transient. Nursi's objection to secularization was not a simple rejection of certain values. Rather, it was a rejection of secular worldview. Nursi realizes that human minds were being reformatted to install secular worldview. Nursi realizes that secularization was a hidden agenda embedded in science and education. He waged his own war against this worldview and shared with us his success strategy. He did not think it would be possible to win war against such worldview through use of force or politics. He realized that a successful war is possible at intellectual and spiritual level. He came to such realization at his forties after thirty years of education. They set foundation for paradigmatic differences between secular and Tawhidi worldviews in the field of phenomenology, ontology, epistemology, anthropology,

KEYWORDS: Nursi, Psychoanalysis, Secularization.

P041: Internet Usage From Islamic Perspective: A Preliminary Survey With First Year Medical Students, Kuantan Campus, Pahang 2015

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Internet today has become a greater part of every citizen's life which helps many successful although, many fall in failure if not utilize it carefully. The usage of Internet is bringing welfare of mankind while avoiding different types of drawback, many of us unable to identify it. This study measured the level of Internet addiction (IA) among students and explored their perspectives on using Internet based on religious background. Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was done at IIUM, Kuantan Campus, Pahang in July 2015. A total of 103 first year medical students were organized purposely. Internet addiction of the participants was assessed using online questionnaire containing Internet Addiction Test-20. Benefits (7-items) and disadvantages (5-items) Internet usage from Islamic perspective was analysed with (12) relevant questionnaires pertaining basic themes of Islam such as, "Islamic Religion, Ibadah, Greeting, Social Responsibility, Muslim's Issues, Ummah, Daw'ah, Islamic Business, Al Quran, Hadith, Sunna, Islamic Study". Results: Prevalence of normal (5.8%, n=6), mild IA (48.5%, n=50), moderate IA (44.7%, n=46) and severe IA (1%, n=1) were resulted respectively. Mean(SD) age of students was 20.9(0.5) years, 35.9% male, 64.1% female, 96.1% residents at dormitory, 48.5% using Internet more than 7 years, 64.1% spend on line 2 to 5 hours/day and 78.6% Smartphone users. Regarding Islamic perspective, 80% of the users acknowledged that Internet usage can provide benefits in enhancing Islamic knowledge, while 20% disagreed to it regarding positive Internet usages. For negative usages of Internet, 60% of the users approved as negative and 40% recognized as it was beneficial. Conclusion: Internet usage has been proven to be beneficial to all Muslim and it can be an effective tool for Dawah activities, but it is highly recommended that it has to be utilized with a great caution while keeping the

KEYWORDS: Internet Addiction, Islamic perspective, first year medical student

P034: Integration Of Revelation And Healthcare: Cleanliness From Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

Quran is the seal of revelations of Allah, it has revealed on prophet Muhammed peace be upon him in the period of twenty three years, as such it contains and deals with all aspects of human life from cradle to the death. Though, the Quran is neither a book of medicine nor a book of healthcare, but in it there are hints which lead to guidelines in health and diseases. Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings be upon him) has been sent as an example to mankind so his traditions in matters of health and personal hygiene are also a guide for his followers. Being healthy is vital in that it enables us to undergo our daily life with ease and also to carry out our responsibility as a vicegerent (khalifah) of Allah. Surely a happy and healthy Muslim can do a much better job compared to that done by a sickly one. Hence, being healthy is not only beneficial to our own selves but also to others as well. Based on the above fact, this paper by adopting Quranic approach aims to explore the integration of revelation and healthcare with particular reference to the cleanliness. However, for the sake of conference paper the scope of this paper is restricted on the view of Islam and its revelation on healthcare with particular reference to spiritual and physical hygiene and cleanliness. The finding will demonstrate how much importance Islam and The Quran give to cleanliness; moreover, the result will provide *raison d'être* and justification of the Quran as a seal of revelation of God. Finally, the paper will suggest some recommendations that if well implemented, will make our world and surrounding better place to stay.

KEYWORDS: Healthcare, Integration, Quran, science, Cleanliness, Sunnah al-Nabawiyah

P092: Strategy To Increase Ibadah While Working In Schools Of Medicine And Related Health Sciences

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ABSTRACT:

Islam considers work as part of worship (Ibadah) because the deed “good work”, such as “scientific, economic, industrial, social and health etc.” offers services to mankind. Each Muslim should worship ALLAH during works’ time in a way that does not affect the fulfillment of duty, also the work should not prevent us from worshipping ALLAH, but we should offer time for work and worship in a way that no one affects the other. Whatever happens, we should not stop praying. It is also recommended to read Qur’an, supplicate “Dua’a”, perform “Zeker” and “Estekfaar” while working. It is also important to accompany Faithfull and believer colloquies. As Muslims in Kulliyyah of Medicine “in addition to our work of teaching students to be Doctors”, it is important to clarify to the student the relation between new scientific discoveries (such as in Anatomy, Embryology, Physiology, Genetic, Community Medicine, Microbiology..... etc.) and the verse of Qur’an and Hadeeths of Prophet Muhammad. A verse form Qur’an related to the fertilization and development of human embryo and a Hadeeth of Prophet Muhammad related to the homeostasis have been described as examples.

KEYWORDS: ibadah, medicine , health sciences.

P126: Review Of Publications On Islamization In The Kulliyah Of Medicine Between The Year 2000 And 2016 And The Formulation Of Classification For Islamization In Medicine

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ABSTRACT:

Background: The Kulliyah of Medicine of IIUM has pioneered the Islamization of Medicine in Malaysia since its establishment in year 1994. Therefore it is timely to review the publications on Islamization by the kulliyah and also propose a classification system in the field of researches to promote an organized, comprehensive, inclusive and relevant Islamization process. **Objectives:** To review and classify publications on Islamization performed by the members of Kulliyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). **Methods:** All researches and publications deposited in the IIUM Repository (IREP) under the Kulliyah of Medicine between 1 January 2000 and 31 August 2016 were reviewed. Journal articles, posters and proceedings with Islamization themes were identified. These publications were classified based on common themes to either of the following; 1) "Islamic Principles and Related Rulings in Medicine"; 2) "Medical Treatment for Muslim Patients"; 3) "Islamic Input in Medical Practices"; 4) "*Ruqyah* and *Tibb an-Nabawi* in Contemporary Medicine". **Results:** A total of 1616 items (journal articles, abstracts and proceedings) were reviewed. Sixty-one (3.8%) of them were related to Islamization. The major contributors to writings in Islamization are the Orthopaedics, Traumatology and Rehabilitation Department (10%) followed by the Internal Medicine Department (7.9%), from their total deposits in the IREP database. Majority (36.5%) of work were done in "Islamic Principles and Related Rulings in Medicine", which dwells in subjects such as euthanasia, autonomy and doctor-patient relationship followed by "Islamic Input in Medical Practice" (28.6%) which was related to topics in medical curriculum such as *Fiqh Ibadah* for the sick. Twenty-three point eight percent (23.8%) of work were in the "Medical Treatment for Muslim Patients" which focuses on Ramadan and diabetes and joint problems and Solat. Minimal work (7.9%) was done in the "*Ruqyah* and *Tibb an-Nabawi* in Contemporary Medicine" category. **Conclusions:** Low number of publications on Islamization was deposited in the IREP database for the past 15 years. Based on the proposed classification system, majority of publications were on "Islamic Principles and Related Rulings in Medicine" and "Islamic Input in Medical Practice". More work is required on the theme of "Medical Treatment for Muslim Patients" and "*Ruqyah* and *Tibb an-Nabawi* in Contemporary Medicine".

KEYWORDS: Islamization, Islamic input in medicine, Islamic ruling, medical education.

P146: A Review On Anticipatory Grief : A Lesson Learnt From The History Of Abu Bakr R.A.

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Grief is defined as ‘the internal experience of a person to the loss of something loved and valued’. It is a normal and expected reaction to loss. While anticipatory grief is defined as ‘an emotional response that is experienced before a true loss’, a concept focusing on that a person might experience grief when the loss of a close loved one was anticipated, but had not yet occurred.

Description from history: The history of Abu Bakr r.a. was reviewed especially from the period of a few months before and recently after the death of the prophet s.a.w. It was noted that he appeared strong while others were down grieving upon the news of the prophet s.a.w.’s death. It was also noted that Abu Bakr r.a. has been grieving when he anticipated that the prophet was going to die.

Discussion: Literatures on anticipatory grief were reviewed. Evidence are conflicting on the role of anticipatory grief. Factors that lead to these differences will be reviewed. And the factors in Abu Bakr r.a. that helped maintain his composure after the death of prophet Muhammad s.a.w. and later led him to be pledged as the first caliph of the Muslim nation will be discussed.

KEYWORDS: anticipatory grief, anticipatory mourning, bereavement, spirituality, religiosity

P024: Muslim Intellectuals As Leaders To Empower The Ummah

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ABSTRACT:

A university's curriculum main learning outcome is to produce the right kind of human resources for the nation. Pedagogical approaches such as islamisation of contemporary knowledge provides experiential learning that lead to holistic and balanced growth of individuals in which the physical, mental, spiritual, emotional and social needs of the students are harmoniously blended to produce rounded, wholesome personalities. Educators are tasked to mould their students to become future leaders who would have impact on the progress of the ummah in years to come. They are trained to educate and empower the ummah in aspects that are essential for the development of a great civilization. They ought to be role models of knowledgeable individuals who possess strong aqidah (faith), good akhlak (behaviour), promoting and practicing ukhuwwah (brotherhood) and jamaah (organization), stable economy and striving for the best, jihad in every life endeavor. They actualize the meaning of worship or i'badah and fulfilling the stewardship's, khilafah role that the Quran stipulates, which is the main purpose of man's creation on earth. Obviously, the educators themselves must be the examples of good leadership for their students to emulate. Sharing experiences about empowering the ummah, such as through Non Government Organization, NGO provides opportunities for experiential learning for the students. In this presentation, the author shares his experience in empowering the ummah through Non Governmental Organization, NADWAH that promotes the concept of 'Smart partnership in Dakwah bil Hal' where it works synergistically with the government agencies (Majlis Ugama Islam Pahang, MUIP and Pusat Kutipan Zakat, PKZ) and others to achieve its objectives. The success stories of its three main community projects, namely, the haemodialysis centre, orphanage home and mobile prayer room, musolla over the past sixteen years, is a showcase of such leadership in empowering the ummah.

KEYWORDS : Islamisation, Ummah.

P110: Hubris Syndrome: Egyptian And Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

Background and Purposes: Thousands years ago, since the first unified Egyptian state, Egyptians have been familiar with a singular patriarchal and dominant leader. During recent history, Egyptians retained their passionate to dominant singular leader system. Hubris syndrome is an acquired syndrome that is associated with power especially with longer and greater power. It is not yet included as a psychiatric disorder. The aim of this study is to provide the scientific community with an up-to-date review of the literatures describing hubris syndrome among presidents in general with special focus on Egyptian presidents. **Methods :** I did search in the databases for peer-reviewed studies dealing with Hubris syndrome in general and among Egyptian presidents specifically. The following databases were searched: PubMed-MEDLINE, Ovid MEDLINE and PsychINFO®. The search terms used in PubMed-MEDLINE were as follows: Hubris Syndrome OR Hubris syndrome AND Egyptian presidents, Hubris syndrome AND political leaders. Moreover, I described Hubris syndrome according to the DSM-IV manual with a comparison between other leaders i.e. American and British who already had hubris traits, and Egyptian presidents. It is a retrospective judgment to those leaders who have no history of a major depressive illness like bipolar disorder. The author of this paper approach the 'Hubris Syndrome' in the context of the four presidents that ruled Egypt from 1952 to 2011. Employing a sociological and psychological perspective. **Results :** Our search results did not reveal any single study dealing with hubris syndrome and Egyptian presidents. Among the four Egyptian presidents; two showed little tendency to hubris -in particular Naguib and Nasser- although others show clear hubristic traits including El Sadat and Mubarak. **Conclusions :** Given that there is no free access to medical records of Egyptian presidents, I do not know for certain if one of them suffered from any pre-morbid psychological or medical condition that may have predisposed them to Hubris syndrome. Consequently, my general conclusions about Egyptian presidents have to be treated with caution.

KEYWORDS: hubris syndrome, Islamic perspective

P158: Five Pillars Of Islam In Relationship With Physical And Spiritual Health

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ABSTRACT:

This study aimed to examine five pillars of Islam and their relationship with physical and spiritual health. The five pillars of Islam are the foundation of Muslim life, considered mandatory by believers and Muslims are required to observe them with utmost devotion. They are summarized as *Shahadah*, *Salat*, *Zakat*, *Sawm* and *Hajj*. The first pillar of Islam, declaration of faith (*Shahadah*) includes complete submission to the will of Allah (SWT) by believing in Him. Spirituality in general is defined as “religious belief or the spiritual quality of something”, “a search for the sacred”, “personal growth, or an encounter with one’s own inner dimension”. The World Health Organization (WHO) mentions spiritual health as one of four dimensions to well-being; physical, mental, social, and spiritual”. Moreover, holistic nursing practice includes treating people as a whole, attending to client’s physiological, psychological, and spiritual needs. Thus, this study intends to further explore the unitary aspect of Islam that permeates each of the pillars, and their effects on physical and spiritual well-being. Five pillars of Islam are discussed from the Quran, *Alhadith*, and *Sunnah* (the sayings and traditions of the Prophet) as baselines, and further added the knowledge of the Islamic scholars. And it is noted that our practices based on the five pillars of Islam have not only positive effects on physical but also spiritual health. This paper pointed out that while performing obligatory duties as stipulated by Islam, one can achieve spiritual enhancement as well as physical strength and well-being.

KEYWORDS: Five pillars of Islam, Health, Spiritual health, Quran, Sunnah, Alhadith

P106: Breastfeeding In Islamic Perspective: The Reality Of Achievement Up To 2 Years Duration Of Breastfeeding Practice

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Breastfeeding was mentioned in several verses in the Al-Quran. The verses in *Surah Al-Baqarah* emphasized parents' responsibility to provide breast milk during the first two years of life. However, there is no specific rule about the exact time to wean a child as long as his/her wellbeing is not being compromised. As the decision to breastfeed was influenced by social and cultural context; this study aimed to explore Muslim mothers' understanding on breastfeeding according to medical needs and Islamic perspective. Methodology: This qualitative study used phenomenology as the methodological framework. Purposive sampling was used to recruit Muslim mothers who were successfully breastfed their infants for duration of 2 years. A semi structured interview question was used as a guide to explore mother's understanding on breastfeeding according to Islamic teaching. Result: The findings revealed that participants believed breastfeeding is a child's right and mother's responsibility. They also believed that breast milk was regarded as a gift from Allah. The practice of wet nursing is permissible in Islam when biological mother was unable to do so. However, participants in this study were hesitant to practice it. The reasons given include worry of health status and concern on the *nasab*. This study also discovered how breastfeeding is being negotiated into mother's concern on humility in Islam. Conclusion: Religion and culture are vital elements that should be integrated in breastfeeding promotion program. Therefore, the findings of this study would provide relevant information for future reconstruction of breastfeeding education and promotion.

KEYWORDS: Qualitative study, breastfeeding, Islam, Malay

P085: Principles Of Health Promotion And Disease Prevention In Islamic Medical Philosophy

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ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this paper is to advocate for an alternative philosophy of medicine that capable of addressing all aspects of medical research, the ethical, epistemological and metaphysical problems. The basic presupposition of the paper is that the Islamic principles on promoting health and preventing disease could play an important role in developing such a holistic approach. Utilizing the traditional method of analysis, the paper has investigated the three major frameworks of explanation that dominated the history of medical philosophy: (a) the humoral model, which based on balance of the humors; (b) modernity model, which based on causal explanation; and (c) the post-modern model that emphasizes the probabilistic method of interpretation. The paper investigated the three forms of explanation that based on the above domains, (i) the normative, (ii) the descriptive, and (iii) integrated; and traced their impact on good medical practices. The paper especially explored principles of Islamic medical philosophy and its role in promoting the holistic medical philosophy. Along the way, the paper has discussed the ideal relationship between physician and patient according to Islamic perspective.

KEYWORDS: disease prevention, health promotion, medical philosophy, causal interpretation.

P027: The Preservation Of Life: The Essential Dimensions Of Human Health In Light Of The Maqāṣid Al-Sharī‘ah

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ABSTRACT:

Contemporary Muslim thinkers have shown increasing interest in the maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah, the higher objectives of Islamic law, genre for reasons of utility and flexibility. Inductively derived from scriptural source-texts and the inherited legal canon, the maqāṣid have proven useful for interfaith dialogue and for addressing modern contexts because they are rationally accessible and can incorporate knowledge coming from the natural and social sciences as well as the humanities. In this paper I examine the maqāṣid for applicability to a healthcare context. Specifically I will describe the maqāṣid formulae of Islamic scholars Abū Ishāq al-Shātibī and Jamāl-al-Dīn-‘Aṭīyah (Gamal Eldin Attia) and use them to generate theoretical models for the essential dimensions of human health. During my analyses of these authors’ framework I will focus on their notions of how maqāṣid are discovered and what are the elements of the preservation of human life and compare the relative relevance of their models in terms of their “openness” to data coming from the health sciences and contemporary knowledge about the determinants of health.

KEYWORDS: Maqasid, Human health.

P154: The Innovative And Holistic Approach In Community Engagement Programme Of Usim

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ABSTRACT:

The Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) aims to produce excellent medical graduates who have acquired adequate knowledge and skills to practice medicine and health sciences that are integrated with Islamic, moral and ethical values. The graduates are also expected to become a new generation of Muslims doctors who are highly ethical, socially responsible and dynamic. They are technically and morally competent to face the challenges of the information age. Various community engagement programmes and activities are scheduled throughout the year to ensure these medically trained young doctors of Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) will understand their role and practice medicine ingrained with Islamic principles and values within the social and cultural context. This integration of *Naqli* (revealed knowledge) and *Aqli* (by reasoning) with Islamic values makes up the uniqueness of the programme. This programme also provides outside-the-lecture-hall learning environment whereby it exposes the students in active learning, encourages the development of teamwork, promotes leadership and sharpens their communication skills. This programme are conducted in selected rural communities, schools and orphanage institutions. Among the objectives of the programme are to give early exposure to medical students on medical services to members of public especially to rural community and to enable medical students to practice their knowledge in clinical investigations such as measuring blood pressure, determining blood glucose and cholesterol level. Besides that, the students deliver health talks and educates the public on health related issues and promotes healthy lifestyle. Since the first community engagement programme in 2007, the faculty had organised the programme in many places locally and abroad. The programme had benefited the community members and our students in many ways.

KEYWORDS: Holistic approach, community engagement

P082: How Deaf And Mute People Learn Islamic Values In Indonesian Context

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: parents and society need to understand that they have a responsibility to teach islamic values even to the young children with disabilities (fardu Kifayah in the fiqh Islam). However, due to a lack of understanding how to deliver islamic values especially to the deaf and mute children, Indonesian parents tend to let these children grew up without giving islamic teaching and modelling. This project aims to describe how deaf and mute people learn islamic values in indonesian context, so that parents and society knows how to raise children with disabilities. **Methods&Materials:** Inclusive qualitative method with Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was taken to answer the research question and thematic analysis are used to develop themes. Eight (8) teachers in Islamic special school who are also deaf and mute people with disabilities were voluntary partisipated in this project. **Results:** this research is still on process. Temporal findings are divided into problems and solutions themes. There are three problems revealed from the participants; limited ustadz/ustadzah and translators who able to deliver the information into sign language; limited access to internet; and miss-perception about islamic values regarding disabilities. The solutions will be revealed from the next in-depth interviews with lecturer in the Islamic State University, and secondly FGD with similar participants as in the first FGD. **Conclusion:** investigating how people with deaf and mute disabilities learn islamic values and do the worship is crucial in order to help parents and society understand how to help people with disabilities knows islam.

KEYWORDS: deaf, mute, Islamic value.

P142: Integration Of Naqli And Aqli In USIM Undergraduate Medical Biochemistry Seminar

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ABSTRACT:

Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) was formed in 2004 to produce Muslim doctors who are not only competent in their profession but also highly regarded as Muslim leaders. The medical curriculum was developed to fulfill this objective and as such, integration of Naqli and Aqli knowledge is an intrinsic part of the curriculum. The medical curriculum in USIM is unique as it involves learning of basic medical sciences, health sciences, clinical sciences, social sciences and languages integrated with Islamic knowledge. In Year 2 Biochemistry course, Naqli knowledge derived from the Quran, hadith and major Islamic manuscripts is embedded in selected topics of biochemistry, thus changing biochemical perspectives into Islamic science perspectives. The teaching-learning methods include interactive lectures, Self-Learning Packages (SLP), Self-Directed Learning (SDL), tutorials, seminars, Problem Based Learning (PBL) and practical sessions. In this paper, we will focus on seminars conducted in Biochemistry throughout the second year of the medical programme. The topics that were presented by the Year 2 medical students during the seminars include amino acids, genetics, and bone disorders. They were divided into a group of five and were given different topics to present. The students were given ten minutes for each group to present and another 2 minutes for question and answer session. One important criterion in the seminar is that the students were required to select the most appropriate verses of the Quran related to the topics and discuss the topics in view of the Quran, hadith and major Islamic manuscripts. Based on our early observation, the students were more appreciative and realise the importance of the knowledge acquired from the Quran, hadith and Islamic manuscripts and Biochemistry. It is hoped that our medical graduates will not only be good professional Muslim doctors but

KEYWORDS: seminar, Biochemistry, Naqli and Aqli, medical curriculum.

P011 : De-Secularization And Re-Sacredizing Of Medical Science In Writings Of Said Nursi

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ABSTRACT:

A Nursi, 20th century Turkish scholar, certainly deserves great respect with his entire life dedicated to serve his fellow human beings. He gave up many worldly opportunities for sake of helping humanity. He was born in the second part of 19th century. He foresaw the upcoming malaise of modern and post-modern society. He initially attempted to save Turkey (then Ottoman Empire) through active political engagement. He soon realized that politics was not going to help countering the sweeping effect of modernity. Furthermore, he realized that the problem was not local or regional, but global. He recognized that the core problem of modern human beings was not ignorance, but knowledge. Modern minds were being secularized through a western secular worldview. Science, technology, and market capitalism were being utilized as means to secularize human minds. He acknowledged even he was not safe against such powerful secularization wave even though he dedicated his entire life to Islamic cause. He shifted his focus to causes and consequences of global secularization irrelevant to ethnicity, faith and culture. Indeed, Nursi considers secularization as the greatest enemy of humanity. He warns that if it is not countered, secularization will be the end of humanity. That is because of comprehensive nature of human being which cannot be satisfied with anything transient. Nursi's objection to secularization was not a simple rejection of certain values. Rather, it was a rejection of secular worldview. Nursi realizes that human minds were being reformatted to install secular worldview. Nursi realizes that secularization was a hidden agenda embedded in science and education. He waged his own war against this worldview and shared with us his success strategy. He did not think it would be possible to win war against such worldview through use of force or politics. He realized that a successful war is possible at intellectual and spiritual level. He came to such realization at his forties after thirty years of education. They set foundation for paradigmatic differences between secular and Tawhidi worldviews in the field of phenomenology, ontology, epistemology, anthropology, teleology, and axiology. In the proposed paper, we will first present Nursi's model of de-secularizing and re-islamicize knowledge. Then, we will present medicine science related examples from Nursi's writing showing how to de-secularize knowledge and re-islamicize them.

KEYWORDS: secularization, Islamization, secular knowledge, worldview.

P147: Grief And Personal Growth: From Medical Perspectives To Stories Of Al-Hadith

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Grief has been defined as the reaction towards loss with typical symptoms including sadness, anger, guilt, yearning, regret, loneliness, numbness and positive feelings related to individual's personal experience. Grief has been postulated to occur when a safe and secure bond has been threatened. This loss can be an opportunity for personal growth. It is growth that emerges from difficult life events. It may occur during or after process of grieving. We review three cases related to grief and personal growth. Description of case series: In these three cases, grief and personal growth were observed. Each case occurs in different backgrounds. All three cases presented with episode of grief and subsequently reported personal growth during and after grieving process. In each different situation, which include an adult child and caregiver of patient with dementia, a widow who loss her husband from drowning and a cancer survivor, positive outcome was experienced as personal growth. Discussion: Islam has spoke regarding many stories of personal growth emerging from difficulties. The Prophet (s.a.w.) spoke of a man name Owais Al-Qarnee (r.a.), who took care of his ill mother. He was unknown in this world but had become a known person in Jannah. Moreover, Ummu Salamah (r.a.), whose husband died as a martyr was grieving while she was called for marriage with the Prophet (s.a.w.) and Prophet Ayub (a.s.) who was forebearing and patient with an incurable disease for many years. All these familiar stories from al-hadith have been replicated in recent medical literature. It is important to merge the spiritual aspects of grief and personal growth to understand the concept better and to further apply it in the medical field.

KEYWORDS: bereavement, growth, spirituality, spiritual growth, religiosity, psychospirituality

P150: Ethos Of Medical Profession Versus Ethos Of Business Profession

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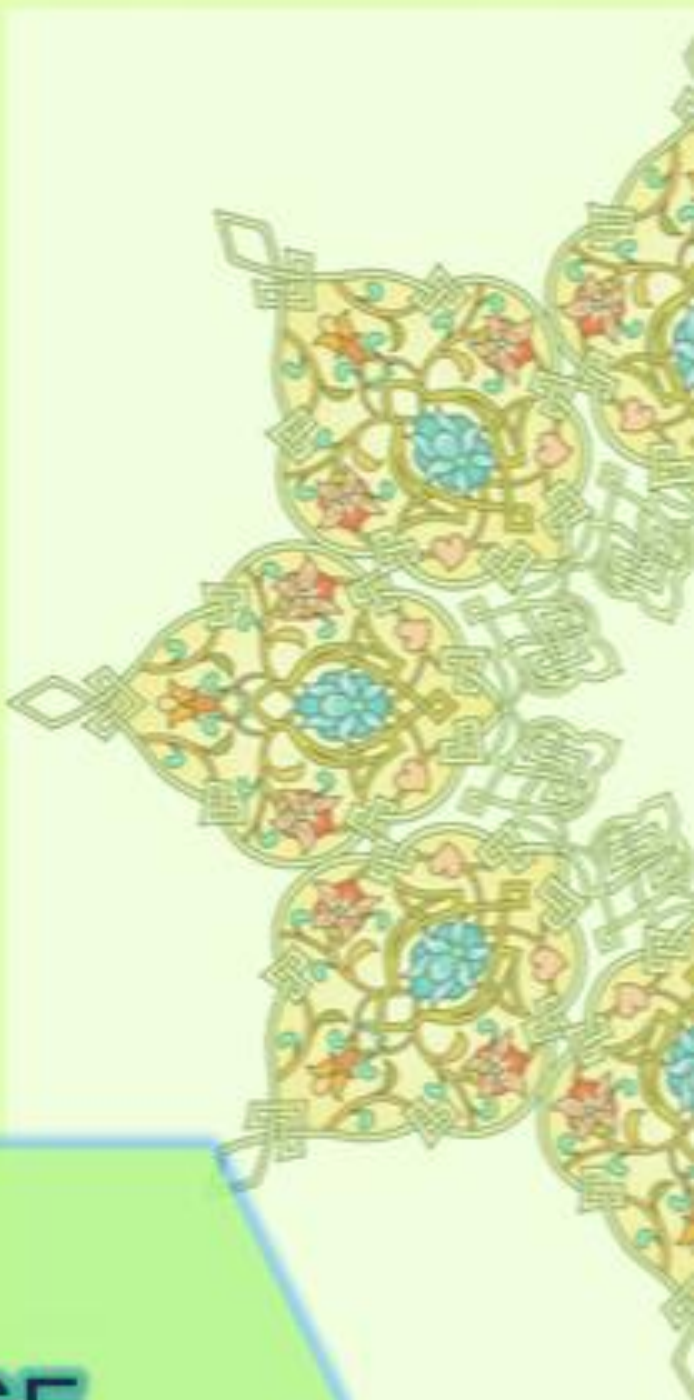
ABSTRACT:

Medical education and medical practice are part of business activity for earning profit in term of money oriented business but medical profession not for profit oriented and money. There is conflicting ethos between ethos medical profession versus ethos business. The core of medical profession ethos is to do good by giving people medical care and do no harm by avoid misallocation of resource, preventing hazard or risk and not seeking profit for the sake of doctor interest. Islamic values in business and medical practices are in line with the both profession but the ethos of business profession is to get profit as much as possible. This paper has objective to explain about the conflict of ethos between medical profession and business profession and their impact on malpractice of medical doctor as well as the shifting of orientation of medical profession from altruism to materialism based on Islamic perspective as solution. In conclusion it is important to make integration between medical profession and business profession under the Islamic ethics of business based on maqosidus shariah and qowaaidus shariah as solution to create balancing, justice and harmonization.

KEYWORDS: ethos, medical profession, business profession, maqosidus shariah



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SCIENCE

P008: Cultivation of Microalgae Using Rainwater

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ABSTRACT:

Over the years, the increase in concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) has become a worldwide concern along with reduction of petrochemical fuels. A global effort is being made in order to find an alternative energetic sources. Alternatives to petroleum sourced fuel are being studied which is economically sustainable, renewable and capable of sequestering atmospheric CO₂. In the 1970s, algae was initially examined as the potential alternative to fuel source for fossil fuels but due to limitations and production costs, its commercial development was discouraged. In the last 15 years, studies on biofuel has heightened, illustrating research developments that highlights the commercial potential of microalgae and led to shift from fine chemicals, health food to fuel production. Microalgae cultivation and down streaming process has developed over the years and are expected to further enhance cost effectiveness of biofuel from microalgae. This research aims to investigate and develop a microalgae cultivation system using rainwater as culture medium to study the potentiality of rainwater. The main objective of this research is to discover the potentiality of rainwater to grow microalgae which can be later used as a reliable and abundant media for producing microalgae. This is because the previous and past studies have not done much work on the chemical composition in terms of 'cultivation'. Since Malaysia is a tropical country and receives abundant rainfall throughout the year it would be a novel research on rainfall and its great potential. The scope of this study will be narrowed down to the growth rate and survival of microalgae species in rainwater and utilizing FTIR analysis in order to determine the lipid content in microalgae.

KEYWORDS: Rainwater, Microalgae, the Qur'an

P139: Identification Of Beta Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin (β Hcg) Expression In Frozen Cleavage Embryo Of *In Vitro* Fertilization (Ivf) Patients: An Essential Approach For Better Outcome Towards Human Being Inheritance In Line With Maqasid Syari'ah Concept

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ABSTRACT:

Expression of beta-human chorionic gonadotropin (β HCG) mRNA in early cleavage cell stages is important in predicting embryo viability at blastocyst stage of development. Embryo viability is crucial for *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) treatment to be succeeded in terms of increment of implantation and pregnancy rate. In order to establish fertilization outside the human body, we should ensure the condition is optimum and as closer as inside the body in term of time and also the chemical processes that involved including hormones and growth factors. Imam Muslim narrated from Hudhayfa ibn Asad that the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) said: "After the sperm-and-ovum drop (*nut.fa*) has been [in the uterus] forty-two days, Allah sends it an angel that gives it form and fashions its hearing, sight, skin, flesh, and skeleton." Therefore the aim of this study is to find the significant association of β HCG expression with early cell stage cleavages and its relationship as predictive marker for potential embryo implantation. Our study focuses on leftover frozen embryos from eight patients consists of six pregnant patients and two non-pregnant patients. We assessed the human β HCG mRNA expression at different cell cleavage stages in these frozen embryos using reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Our results have shown three out of eight patients with five to ten cells of blastomeres were expressed with β HCG. This study indicated that β HCG was expressed on froze-thawed late cleavage stage of embryos in IVF patients.

Keywords: β HCG gene expression; cleavage embryo; preimplantation embryo; RT-PCR

P108: The Benefits Of Lowering The Gaze In Optometry

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ABSTRACT:

‘Tell the believing man to lower their gaze and be modest. That is purer for them. Lo! Allah is aware of what they do.’ Surah An-Nur 24:30. ‘And tell the believing woman to lower their gaze and be modest, and to display of their adornment only that which is apparent, and to draw their veils over their bosom, and not to reveal their adornment save to their husbands or father or husbands’ fathers, or their sons or their husbands’ sons, or their brothers or their brothers’ sons or sisters’ sons, or their women, or their slaves, or male attendants who lack vigor, or children who know naught of women’s nakedness. And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment. And turn to Allah together, O believers, in order that ye may succeed’. Surah An-Nur 24:31. The first lines of Surah An-Nur ayahs 30 and 31 respectively, urge us believing men and women to lower our gaze. The benefits of lowering the gaze or looking downwards in optometry are numerous. Looking downwards stabilizes bifoveal fixation, eases accommodation, balances vergence-accommodation interactions and secures fusion. For example, the mode of treatment for a common binocular anomaly such as divergence excess is to lower the gaze. This can be achieved with vision therapy to lower the gaze such as by prescription of over-minused spherical addition in the distant refractive corrections, yoked prisms base-up and convergence exercises. The mechanism to lower the gaze in management of divergence excess intermittent exotropia is discussed.

Keywords: *lowering gaze, bifoveal fixation, intermittent exotropia*

P104: Intraocular Pressure: The Effect Of Optional Fasting & Association With Fluid & Fat Status

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Religious fasting has been shown to reduce intraocular pressure (IOP), as compared to during non-fasting period. This has been suggested to be associated with the reduction of total body water and body fat, as well as reduced intakes of fluid and dietary fat. Hence, this study aims: i) to compare the IOP between fasting and non-fasting periods, and ii) to assess the association of the IOP with total body fluid, body fat, and consumption of fluid and fat. **Methods & materials:** A cross-sectional study will be conducted amongst healthy, 20-30 years individuals (n=22), without any visual problems. Ethical approval and patient consent will be obtained prior to study commencement. Participants will be asked to perform optional fasting for one day (from dawn till dusk). During fasting, IOP will be measured using tonopen three times (morning, noon, and late afternoon), and after breaking of fast (evening). Total body fluid and body fat will be assessed by using Tanita body composition analyser. Intake of fluids and total fat will be estimated by using diet recall method. The same protocol will be repeated with participants during a non-fasting day. Results will be compared between fasting and non-fasting periods. **Expected Results:** It is expected for the IOP of participants to be reduced during fasting period compared to non-fasting period. This may be associated with lower total body fluid, body fat, as well as reduced intakes of fluid and total fat. **Conclusion:** Fasting may confer benefits in co-management of eye diseases that cause detrimental increment of IOP.

Keywords: *intraocular pressure, fasting, fluid, fat*

P161: Physicochemical Characteristic Of Malaysian Stingless Bee Honey From Trigona Species

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ABSTRACT:

The physicochemical properties of Malaysian stingless bee honey is crucial parameter and is varies according to the honey area, fruit or flower season. The multi factors resulting different honey colour, pH, ash content or water content although the bee species is the same. Five honey samples were used for the study. Four samples were stingless bee honey from two of the most common domesticated Malaysian stingless bee species; *Trigona thorasica* and *Trigona itama*. Meanwhile, one sample from Tualang honey. For stingless bee honey the values for pH, moisture content, electric conductivity, ash content and hydroxymethylfurfural were 2.79 ± 0.04 to 2.95 ± 0.02 , 23.3% to 33.7%, 0.47 mS/cm to 0.55 mS/cm and 0.80 mg/kg to 3.42 mg/kg respectively. The colour of stingless bee honey is varies according to the observation or absorbance assay. The results signify a generalized distinctive acidity and moisture content associated with stingless bee honey irrespective of the bee species or the honey source.

P040: From Hadith To Application: Clay As Parasite Cleanse

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ABSTRACT:

Clay minerals are used for therapeutic purposes, with a beneficial effect on health especially in pharmaceutical formulations in the form of administered topically such as for dermatological protectors, cosmetics due to its high specific area and absorption capacity. It is commonly used for aesthetic medicine due to its cation exchange capacity, cooling index and useful for treating dermatological diseases, pain alleviation of chronic rheumatic inflammations, clean, moisturise skin, combat compact lipodystrophies, acne and cellulite. Currently, many scholars tried to achieve understanding of the *Hadith* scriptures on the subject in the advent of modern science, but normally misleading interpretation happened due to some researchers did not follow the flow of *hadith* science (*ulum al-hadith*) methodology by which to correlate *ahadith* with recent scientific findings. Some of the *Hadith* texts are still beyond explanation, awaiting further scientific advancements in order to avoid of misinterpretation of *hadith* text. An authentic hadith narrated by Imam Muslim in his Sahih Muslim book [vol 5:number 522] as Prophet said; “...the whole world has been made a place of prayer for us, and its soil has been made a purification for us when we do not find water”. This hadith can be a sign of revealed proof in our Deen that clay can be used as a tool of islamisation knowledge to cleanse either physically or spiritually, whereby can be a potential as parasite cleanse as explained further in this article. Here, in this article, search of *ahadith* correspond to clay is generally used as a methodological framework along with other supportive explanation from Islamic jurisprudence so that these revealed facts can be an additional value for strengthening the Islamic tradition on scientific knowledge in this modern time pertaining to application of *hadith* to uncover the importance of clay as a potential for a parasite cleanse.

KEYWORDS: clay; *hadith*; health; parasite; pharmaceutical

P062: Introduction To Machine Learning For Clinical And Biomedical Applications

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ABSTRACT:

The challenge to ponder over Allah's creations is repeatedly iterated in the Quran as exemplified in Surah 88 verses 17 to 19. We are now at the juncture of understanding a fraction of human learning process and attempting to emulate it. Machine learning based on Artificial Neural Network (ANN) algorithm is a practical example of inspiration that has been drawn to adopt the learning process derived from the complexity of human brain and nervous system. The information fed into the ANN helps to regulate its structure by penalising or rewarding each node in the network. Similar concept of positive and negative examples can be observed in Quranic verses containing the word *aql* (intellect), where it appears in the context of not only when intellect is applied but also the lack of it. This suggests that ANN shares similar learning process to achieve *yaqin* (belief) by analysing the *amsal* (similitudes) introduced to the algorithm. The aim of this paper is twofold: first, to compare and contrast the concept of *aql* in the Quran and ANN, and second, to provide introductory knowledge to the reader who has little or no knowledge of machine learning with examples of applications in clinical and biomedical domains. Learning algorithm can generally be categorised into supervised and unsupervised learning. To better understand the concept, hypothetical data of glaucoma cases are presented. The applications of machine learning in clinical and biomedical domains are briefly demonstrated based on the author's own research and the most recent examples available from UCI Machine Learning Repository.

KEYWORDS: Machine Learning; Artificial Neural Network; Aql; Intellect

P066: Incidental Findings In Human Genetics Test: Shariah Responses

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ABSTRACT:

Incidental findings is defined as previously undiagnosed medical or psychiatric conditions that are discovered unintentionally and are unrelated to the current medical or psychiatric condition which is being treated or for which tests are being performed. Current advancement in the field of genetics and molecular biology has allows substantially large amount of information about the genomic makeup of an individual with high precision. For example, the next-generation whole-genome sequencing technology has make it possible to read each and every single DNA base pair in the entire length of an individual's genome. Thus, any mutation that could affect the individual's current health could be detected. Furthermore, any mutation or aberration in the genome of the individual that could predict the risk of developing certain diseases could also be found. Other tools and sub-specialties in the field of molecular genetics such as whole exome sequencing, transcriptomics and epigenomics also offers possibilities into exploring and discovering broad range of predisposing risk factors for various illnesses and health conditions. The improvement and simplification of these technologies, reduction of costs and increased acceptance of these advanced technologies into routine medical practice have increased the likelihood of discovering incidental findings in both research and clinical settings. Such findings may be beneficial, but may have adverse impact to the individual concerned. These includes discovery of diseases which effective treatment is still currently unavailable, reduction of quality of life due to anticipation and uncertainties, and discovery of non-paternity. In response to these issues, the United States of America's Presidential Commission for the Study of Bioethical Issues had recently released an ethics guideline on handling and reporting incidental and secondary findings. Nonetheless, the document is still far from providing complete guide on how to handle every issue on the matter and many aspects of the guideline is still being widely debated. From Islamic perspectives, the guideline is not readily sufficient to be adapted into practice within the Muslim ummah, due to the fact that several issues that may have implications on the religious practice has not been considered. As an example, the possible incidental findings of non-paternity may have huge impacts on the *shariah*-related matters such as inheritance and marriage. In addition, a practical guideline on handling delicate issues pertaining to bioethics within Muslim community should ensure proper alignment into Islamic principles as outlined within the *maqasid al-shariah*. This paper aims to review and analyze incidental findings in human genetics, and thus present ethical as well as *shariah*-compliant guideline on the planning and management of incidental findings in genetic tests and research.

KEYWORDS: *Fiqh perspective, incidental finding, genetics, genomics and bioethics*

P058: The Application Of Maqasid Al-Shari'ah Into Cartilage Tissue Engineering

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ABSTRACT:

Tissue engineering approaches, being part of regenerative medicine have been applied in treating the articular cartilage diseases worldwide. It offers benefit to the humankind by improving healthcare economics, better treatment and quality of life among the osteoarthritic patients. It is felt that this promising field requires Islamic essences to be addressed in its concepts and practices. The paper begins with the discussion on the potential of cartilage tissue engineering in overcoming the harms that may impact the healthcare stakeholders (patients, providers, medical professionals, researchers and government). This will be followed by deliberations based on the five higher objectives of Islamic Law (Maqasid al-Shariah), namely, safeguarding of faith, soul, wealth, mind, and offspring. The deliberations illustrate a general idea of cartilage tissue engineering concept and practices in relation to what Islam champions. Islamic Law is comprehensive and incorporates the moral propositions to the medical discipline. It is presented that every legal ruling in Islam has a function to achieve the benefit to human beings or to protect against harm. The application of Maqasid al-Shariah can serve as a practical framework in healthcare setting especially cartilage tissue engineering. It is hoped that this paper will open further discourses to facilitate for a decree by the relevant authority pertaining to the experimentation and practice of tissue engineering, particularly cartilage tissue engineering.

KEYWORDS: *osteoarthritis; cartilage; tissue engineering; Islamic perspective; Maqasid al-Shariah*

P097: Compilation Of Quranic Verses Related To Visual Functions

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ABSTRACT:

The creation of the visual system is a precious gift whereby the eyesight bestowed by Allah upon us allows the daily activities to be conducted easily and efficiently. Allah reminds us in the Quran to be thankful for all the senses that we have, "It is He, Who has created for you (the sense of) hearing (ears), sight (eyes), and hearts (understanding). "Yet, only few of you are grateful" (23:78). According to Prophet Muhammad (SAW), "Allah The Almighty said, 'If I take away the eyesight of a slave of Mine and he shows patience and seeks My reward, then I shall reward him with nothing less than paradise'" (Sahih Al-Bukhari).

The objects we see every day emit light rays which enter our cornea and refracted on to the retina that contains millions of tiny light-sensing nerve cells (Rajendra, Eddie & Jasjit, 2008). These nerve cells will convert the light stimulus into electrical impulses which will then be transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain that produces the images we see. Thus, the objects seen are actually the reflection of light that serves as a proof of a great creation of our Creator as stated in the Holy Quran, "Allah is the Light of the heavens and the Earth" (24:35).

There are limited writings on visual functions which refer to the Quran and Hadiths. Thus, this qualitative study aims to compile all the Quranic verses and Hadiths of Sahih Bukhari related to visual function by referring to the words "light", "eye/s" and "sight (and its synonyms)"; which allows their frequency to be identified. Search for the related Quranic verses is performed by using a website (www.searchtruth.com) The compiled words are later associated with the fundamentals of the visual functions based on scientific articles, in order to prove how these divine revelations may serve as a reference for Muslim and interested non-Muslim optometrists in treating their patients.

Keywords: light, eyes, sight, vision, visual functions

P067: Examining The Safety And Efficacy Of Non-Viral Gene Transfer In Cartilage Tissue Engineering From The Worldview Of Islam

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ABSTRACT:

This paper examines the safety and efficacy of non-viral gene transfer in cartilage tissue engineering from the worldview of Islam. The first clinical trial treating adenosine deaminase deficient SCID patients conducted in 1990 has triggered the development of gene transfer technology. The potential of gene transfer is further explored in tissue engineering field with the hope it could prosper the regenerative medicine application. However, ethical issues become a hot topic when it comes to application of new treatment modalities, primarily in gene transfer because of genetic modification influences the basis of life - the DNA. Besides ethical issue, the application of gene transfer in treating diseases also attract views from religious context. The questions on the techniques to administer the gene in human, social acceptance of genetically modified cell and adverse effects from it are still debatable and unresolved. A part from that dilemma, both safety and efficacy issues are raised due to the scientific uncertainty and social perception of the technology. Despite countless number of encouraging findings and recommendations by the proponents of the technology, gene transfer is currently available only in a research setting. This paper outlines the safety and efficacy involved in gene transfer for cartilage tissue engineering application. The established guidelines are used to complement and provide the necessary foundations in discussing the aspects involved in the incorporation of gene transfer with cartilage tissue engineering. Relevant Islamic input are identified and aligned to those particular guidelines. It is hoped that the integration of Islamic inputs in the existing guidelines could suggest the safest approach in treating cartilage degeneration disease and other diseases through gene transfer technology.

KEYWORDS: *Gene Transfer, Cartilage Tissue Engineering, Safety, Efficacy, Islamic Worldview*

P071: Identifying The Potential Of Qur'anic Recitation On The Proliferation Of Chondrocytes Derived From Rabbit Articular Cartilage: *Work In Progress*

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ABSTRACT:

In Islamic tradition, the use of Qur'anic recitation in treatment can be traced back to the times of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). This study aims to identify the potential of Qur'anic recitation, particularly *Surah Al-Fatihah* on the proliferation of chondrocytes derived from the rabbit articular cartilage. Cartilage has limited capacity for self-repair due to its avascular nature. Cartilage tissue engineering offers an alternative way to facilitate cartilage regeneration in vitro. One of the basic approaches is the development of cellular model to simulate the actual microenvironment of the human body. The cellular model was established using a serially cultured and expanded chondrocytes in vitro. The model was assigned into three groups. The first group was exposed continuously to the *Surah Al-Fatihah* recited 17 times by a well-known Qur'an reciter. This repetition which requires 14 minutes to complete is based on the five times daily prayer unit (*Raka'ah*) obligated upon Muslims. The second group was exposed to the Arabic poem recitation. Third group was not exposed to any sound and serves as the control. All groups were then subjected to the growth profile analysis including cells viability and growth rate. The analysis is conducted on different passages starting from fresh digested sample (FD) to passage 3. The result showed that the cells viability and growth rate is higher for the cells exposed with Qur'anic recitation as compared to the Arabic poem and control groups. This shows that the proliferation process of the rabbit articular cartilage might be influenced with the use of Qur'anic recitation and as well as Arabic poem recitation. Exposure to the Western poem recitation and mute sound will be added for future study. It is hoped that this study could shed some light on the potential use of the Qur'anic recitation to facilitate cartilage regeneration in tissue engineering studies.

KEYWORDS: *Qur'anic Recitation; Al-Fatihah; Sound Healing; Chondrocytes; Tissue Engineering*

P006: Islamization Of Modern Sciences In 21st Century: Need, Prospects And Challenges

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ABSTRACT:

Islamization of modern sciences is much debated area in the Islamic intellectual discourse. Effort is ongoing to integrate the Islamic knowledge into the modern human/social science in order to promote Islamization. This paper is based on the assessment of the contributions of Muslim social scientist in the related field by highlighting need, prospects and challenges of the Islamization of Human Knowledge. The analysis of related literature depicted that Islamization of modern sciences is needed in the current era of 21st century in order to promote and preserve the Islamic Civilization. Many accomplishments have been made by various Islamic sociologists all over the Muslim world to introduce and integrate Islamization of modern sciences into societies. They have established educational institutions like IIUM and introduce curriculum and courses related to Islamization of human sciences. Islamic sociology is one of the initiatives of those efforts to realize the Malaise of the society through Islamic Perspective and how to solve these problems in the light of Quran and Sunnah. Despite great work done by Muslim social scientists, some impediments are there, such as lack of training and education to integrate the curriculum based on Islamic ideology. Socio-cultural, political, economic and religious problems are also creating hurdles in its way to progress. It is recommended that Muslim Ummah should unite on one paradigm and ideology to promote Islamization of Human Sciences in the contemporary world.

KEYWORDS: Islamization, Human Sciences, Prospect & Challenges

P055: How Knowledge Became Limited Because Of The Scientific Method: The Story Of Non Sense

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ABSTRACT:

Faruqi's project of Islamization mainly focused on social sciences because the social science dealt with man and society. It had somewhat neglected scrutinizing modern natural science arguing that natural science dealt with nature and therefore neutral and objective. However, it is the natural science methodology that dominates and shapes social science methodology and questions. More importantly, the scientific methodology has reduced all matters to physical things and all knowledge reduced to physical knowledge. Any and all non-physical knowledge initially was beyond the scientific methodology to prove right or wrong because of the limitation of the physical methodology were held in abeyance and were not judged upon and considered scientifically meaningless. Mach's dictum that "where neither confirmation nor refutation is possible, science is not concerned. Logical positivism adopting Wittgenstein's verification criteria that seeks to legitimize all discourse by placing it on a basis shared with empirical evidence only statements verifiable either by direct observation or logical deduction would be *cognitively meaningful* changed everything. Now, any and all non-physical knowledge become non sense statements. These statements become absurd statements, unable to be proven by the only criteria acceptable, the scientific physical methodology and thus become no longer worthy of study. We must engage with science, in fact celebrate science but at the same time, we must also constraints science and guide it with our ethico-religious world view that will make science a true blessing for all mankind. In order to do this, we must purify religion from error and superstition, reappropriate science as a study of sunnah Allah and institutionalize critical and rational thinking within society.

P140: Health Seeking Behavior Regarding Men's Health Disorders Among Government Servants In Kuantan: Prevalence Study Towards Healthy Ummah

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ABSTRACT:

As age deteriorates, most of body system will deteriorates as well, same goes to reproductive health. Wide gap between the prevalence of reproductive health disorders and rates of treatment seeking among middle aged and older men are still low compared to other chronic disease. In Islam, seeking medical treatment for the cure of diseases is part of the prophet's tradition and in a saheeh hadith that the prophet (s.a.w.) said the following: ***"For every disease there is a medicine, and if that medicine is applied to the disease, he will recover by Allah's Leave."*** Therefore the aim of this study is to identify health seeking behavior among men regarding men's health disorders in Kuantan. 157 respondents are involved in this study and the data was collected using self-administered questionnaire modified from a valid and reliable measure. The results showed that 68.2% of the respondents (n=107) have high attitude in seeking for health regarding men's health while for the rest of the respondents (n=50, 31.8%) have low attitude in seeking for health. Service factor perceived the highest among the other two factors which are cultural and economic factor. This study showed that men's health that includes reproductive disorders has always been taken lightly by the community itself. Lack of awareness regarding men's health issue causes men to ignore the importance of health screening towards men's health. This phenomenon should be improved in order to produce a healthy community for better ummah

Keywords: Men's Health, Health seeking behavior, Attitude Factors

P157: Preliminary Study On The Formulation Of Syariah Compliant Generic Sustained Release Gliclazide Tablet Using Xanthan Gum.

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ABSTRACT:

Gliclazide(1-(3,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]pyrrol-2-yl)-3-(4-methylphenyl) sulfonylurea) is a second-generation sulfonylurea which is orally administered in the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in adults. Sustain release drugs help to improve drugs bioavailability by controlling the time of drug release or prolonging it. We are reporting the preliminary formulation of sustain release gliclazide tablets with careful choice of all the ingredients and processes related to syariah compliance manufacturing of pharmaceutical products. In this work, xanthan gum, a natural gum was used to achieve the sustain release criteria. The tablets were produced by wet granulation and semi-automatic tableting process. Tablet characterisation was done following the British Pharmacopoeia (BP) criteria. We expect that the outcome of our study will result in a suitable formulation that could be useful for the formulation of such product that will be helpful for the Muslim patient especially during the fasting month.

Keywords: *Gliclazide; halal tablet; syariah compliance; sustain release; xanthan gum; natural polymer.*

P111: A Good Night's Sleep: A Narrative Review From Islamic Perspectives In Relation To Modern Sciences

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: As a biological universal, it is easy to overlook the degree to which culture and religion shape how people sleep, with whom, where and when, and how quality sleep is conceptualized. In Western world, sleep hygiene tips to get “good night’s sleep” are usually focusing on maintaining body’s natural rhythms, controlling exposure to light, getting regular exercise and controlling types of food and drink. Meanwhile, sleep medicine is also considered an important issue from Islamic perspective, which, the *Quran* and *Hadith* discuss types of sleep, the importance of sleep and good sleep practices. Types of sleep as described, are corresponded with sleep stages identified by modern sciences, as well as the beneficial effects of sleep and the importance to maintain a pattern of light and darkness. In modern sciences, sleep deprivation is regarded as significant health issue which usually due to inadequate sleeping time. However from Islamic point of view, long sleep hours alone does not determine the efficiency of sleep, but rather it depend on various other factors and following the sleeping etiquettes of prophet Muhammad (SAW) is proposed as the best solution to acquire quality sleep.

Objectives: This narrative review was conducted to highlight sleep from Islamic perspectives in relation to modern sciences. **Method:** Selected articles discussing sleep from Islamic perspectives and modern sciences were reviewed and summarized. These articles were retrieved from searches of computerized databases and search engines using keywords “Sleep from Islamic perspective”, “Sleep in modern science”, “Sleep hygiene”, “Western world and sleep”, “Sleep deprivation” and “Quality sleep”. **Results:** A number of six studies were selected (n=6). Analysis of the results revealed that a productive Muslim sleep routine are divided into three parts; one-third, respectively, for Allah, ourselves and sleep. Sleep hygiene was emphasized and discussed from the Islamic perspectives and the relation with modern sciences: performing ablution and supplicate before sleep, could prepare the body for a deep sleep; dusting the bed before sleep, would get rid of insects that lead to scabies; turning-off lights before sleep to maintain dark environment, could prevent disruption to normal circadian rhythms; early bedtime and early wake-up time, would ensure adequate sleep thus lower the risk of getting chronic diseases; washing the hands after waking-up would get rid of germs accumulated during sleep; and, lying down on the right side is to prevent snoring and to avoid the heart under pressure of the right lung (if lying on the left side). **Conclusion:** People should not abandon sleep as an important requirement. What have been describes in the *Quran* and *Hadith* are corresponded with sleep hygiene as identified by modern sleep scientists. Prophet Muhammad SAW also stressed the importance of sleep for good health and the *Quran* describe sleep as a blessing from Allah and stresses the importance of the alteration of night and day.

P098: Can We Predict The Unexpected In Chemical Reaction?

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ABSTRACT:

Chemical syntheses of primary amines and mono-carbonyl compounds unexpectedly yield various azine that would not be complex with metal ions as evidenced by the structural analyses. Azine were obtained from synthesis derived from hydrazine hydrate. Synthesis of primary amines and bis-carbonyl aldehyde gave an unexpected product of 2,3,9,10,15,16-Hexaazatetracyclo-[6.6.2.0^{4,16}.0^{11,15}] hexadecane dehydrate that consist of four six-membered fused rings, which adopted the chair conformations. The structure is stabilized by hydrogen bonds of the types N—H...N, N—H...O and O—H...N linking the whole structure together into a three-dimensional network. Complexation of sulphanilamide with various metal ions through deprotonation yielded an unexpected stable structure of dipotassium disulfanilamidate trihydrate. The crystal structure exhibited an asymmetric unit that consists of two potassium cations, located on mirror planes, one sulfanilamidate anion in a general position and one and a half molecules of water, one of which is also located on a mirror plane. The components of the crystals connected into polymeric sheets in the *bc* plane. The two-dimensional structure are consolidated by N—H...O, O—H...O, O—H...N and C—H... π interactions. The layers are further linked into a three-dimensional network via N—H...O, N—H...N and O—H...N hydrogen bonds. Chemical syntheses of substituted dithiocarbamate give unexpected structure of substituted thiourea depending on the starting materials. One of the common thiourea obtained was 1,3-dibenzylthiourea, which was centrosymmetrical and stabilized with the linkage of N—H...S hydrogen bonds to form dimers and weak N—H...S bonds connecting glide-related molecules.

P021: Ethical Dimensions Of Consuming Frog Components For Medical And Research Purposes

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ABSTRACT:

The discovery of many beneficial components from natural sources, both from plants and animal, in relation to medicine and healing practices has sparked numerous interests among scientists. Once the medical usage and the benefits of given natural products and drugs are proven, scholars often debate about the social implications, and thus discuss ethical dimensions of given medical treatment and drugs. From Islamic perspective, the benefits of given components should be in accordance with the *shari'ah* norms. With regards to natural resources derived from frogs, it is known that such components possessed broad spectrum of antimicrobial properties thus, proving itself to be a promising candidate in medical field. However, this matter has stirred massive concern especially for Muslim scholars in which if the compounds are to be made as active ingredients in medicine. Some scholars have raised the issues of permissibility of consuming frogs, based on which the permissibility of compounds derived from frogs can also be judged. This paper uses analytical and comparative methods, and aims to address the medical usages derived from frogs Islamic perspective. The result is expected to include the specific medical usage of compounds derived from frog, as well as the position of Muslim jurists on the matter.

KEYWORDS: adah, hadith, mazhab, Quran, shariah

P061: Incalculating Halal Values In Seaweed Production For Competitive Positioning

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ABSTRACT:

Seaweed industry is important in several countries including Malaysia, Japan, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The seaweed, *Kappaphycus* is widely used in variety of food products as an excellent nutritional supplement. There are several stages in producing raw *Kappaphycus* for industry such as cultivation and harvest. Meanwhile, Halal is a concept that stress on shariah law and utmost quality. However, the knowledge of halal is still limited in marine production including seaweed. Currently the seaweed process has gone through numerous stages yet none of them has been checked on it Halalness aspect. This paper intends to deliberate on the aspect of Halalness for each stages involved in cultivation and harvest. Through observations and literature search, findings showed that there is lack of hygienic practices in handling seaweed production. In this paper, few recommendations were suggested to enhance the value proposition of the seaweed production as it complies with the concept of halalness. This will contribute towards the development of halal ecosystem from seed to harvest of quality seaweed production.

KEYWORDS: *algae, wholesome, quality of life, Islamic, Toyyibah*

P022: Exploring The Neural Correlate Of Alpha Brainwaves Signals In Receptive Auditory Quranic And Non-Quranic Stimulation

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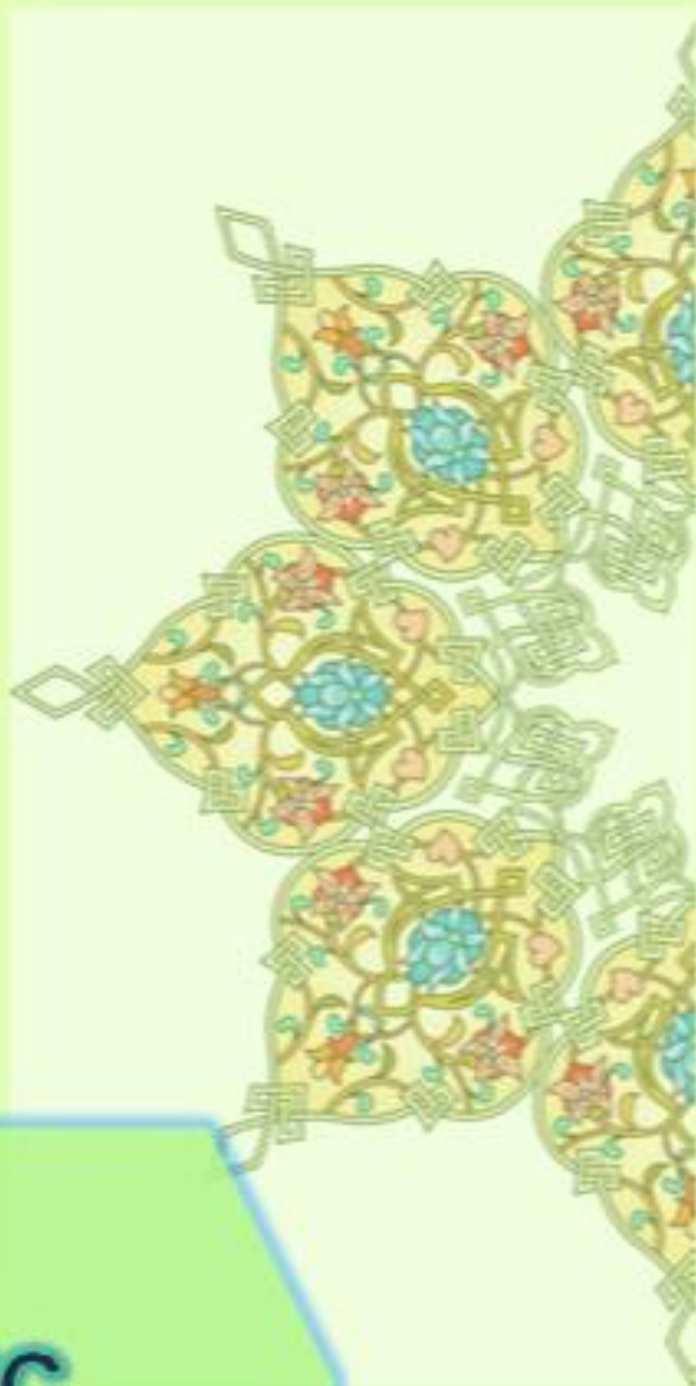
ABSTRACT:

The rhythmic recitation of Quranic verses as routines is recognised among Muslims to elicit the sense of inner serenity and calmness, to both listeners and the reciters, as psychotherapeutic soothing. However, the underlying neural mechanism remains unclear with scarce literature on alpha brainwaves from electroencephalography (EEG) studies. This study follows the lead for alpha brainwaves real-time recording using synchronised magnetoencephalography and electroencephalography (MEEG) on various auditory stimuli of different styles for one routinely recited Quranic verse (*Ayatul Qursi*). Data of alpha brainwaves were obtained from twelve consented healthy non-Arabic speaking adult subjects (aged between 21-35 years old, 6 Muslims, 6 non-Muslims) for the MEEG recording. Five different styles of *Ayatul Qursi* recitation stimuli were used and the data were also analysed to estimate the brain regions that emitted the signals. The frontal alpha power for EEG data showed a statistically high significance for Quranic verse with *Murattal Asim Tartil* recitation style (mean \pm SD, 0.951 ± 0.445) compared to *Murattal Asim Tadwir* recitation (0.861 ± 0.386 ; $p < 0.001$). *Tarannum Asli* recitation also showed high significant increase of alpha power than *Murattal Asim Tadwir* (0.94 ± 0.402 vs. 0.861 ± 0.386 ; $p < 0.001$). Of note, the Arabic poem showed high significance than *Murattal Asim Tadwir* (0.949 ± 0.465 vs. 0.861 ± 0.386 ; $p < 0.001$). In contrast, from the MEG data, interestingly Arabic poem elicited higher significance of alpha power compared with the other recitation styles. Alpha brainwaves exhibited an extensive burst in right frontal cortices for all the stimuli compared to left frontal cortices. The preliminary result of this study suggests that rhythmic Quranic verse recitations elicit varied alpha brainwaves with different style of recitation form.

KEYWORDS: Alpha brainwaves; Quranic rhythm; Spontaneous MEG; EEG



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الضوابط الفقهية في إجراء التجارب العلمية على الحيوانات: P004 Fiqhi Guidelines in Animal Used for Scientific Experimentation

الدكتور مصطفى بن محمد جبري شمس الدين
قسم الفقه وأصول الفقه، كلية معارف والوحي والعلوم الإنسانية
الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية بماليزيا
البريد الإلكتروني

ملخص

ومن شمولية الشرع أنه جاء بما ينظم علاقة الإنسان بالعالم، ومن ضمنها صلتهم بالحيوان. وقد تضافرت النصوص الشرعية الدالة على وجوب الإحسان بالحيوان وحرمة الظلم عليه، وهذا لا يتنافى مع أن الشارع خلقه لمصلحة الإنسان. وأشعرت مسألة إجراء التجارب العلمية على الحيوانات بأن فيها لبساً بين وجوب تحقيق مصلحة الإنسان وبين وجوب تفويت مفسدة الحيوان. وهذه الدراسة تعالج هذه الموضوع من الناحية الفقهية في الأحكام المترتبة على هذه المسألة من خلال الأدلة الشرعية الصحيحة والبراهين العلمية الحديثة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحقيق ثلاثة أهداف فأولها: تأكيد حيوية الفقه في مسايرة مستجدات العصر، والثاني: توطيد الربط بين العلوم الحديثة بعلم الفقه في أنها تخضع للفقه من ناحية موافقتها للشرع، والثالث: تقديم الضوابط الفقهية في إجراء التجارب العلمية على الحيوانات التي تتحقق بمراعاتها موافقة هذه العملية للشرع. تعتمد هذه الدراسة على ثلاثة مناهج وذلك بالمنهج الاستقرائي في استجماع المعلومات المتعلقة بالموضوع واستقصائها من المصادر التراثية والمعاصرة، وبالمنهج التحليلي في معالجة المعلومات المستقراة وتدقيقها من خلال أصول الشرع ومقاصده والعلوم الحديثة، وبالمنهج النقدي في إعادة النظر في المعلومات المدروسة وتصويبها من خلال أصول الشرع ومقاصده والعلوم الحديثة. تتكون هذا الدراسة على ثلاثة مباحث حيث يتناول المبحث الأول التصور الفقهي للمسألة، ويتعرض المبحث الثاني للتحليل الفقهي للمسألة، ويتطرق المبحث الثالث إلى التأصيل الفقهي للمسألة، وتسرد الخاتمة أهم نتائج الدراسة في المسألة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الضوابط الفقهية، التجارب العلمية، الحيوانات، مقاصد الشرع

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الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية ماليزيا

ملخص البحث

إنَّ مفهوم أخلاق المهنة يُعدُّ ركنًا أساسيًا في إعداد أصحاب المهن كي يقوموا بها بأرقى الأساليب، ولما كان الطب من أشرف المهن التي اشتغل بها الإنسان على مرِّ الزمان، كان لزامًا أن تتأكد القيم الأخلاقية بصورة خاصة في القطاعات الصحية كلها للمحافظة على النسل البشري جسديًا وأخلاقيًا، وما لم يتم إدخال العنصر الديني في تشكيل قيم البشر فإنَّ تسارع الانحدار في القيم الأخلاقية لهذه المجتمعات سيستمر، ولهذا جاءت الشريعة الإسلامية وانفردت بنظام شامل متكامل متوازن، يحفظ حق الفرد وحق المجتمع، وحق المريض وحق الطبيب، مع إعطاء كل ذي حق حقه، وبدون تعميق هذا المفهوم الديني في بناء المجتمع فإنَّ الضياع الأخلاقي والفساد المهني واضطراب العلاقات سيزداد يومًا بعد يوم خاصة مع انتشار سياسة السوق، وسيطرة الطابع التجاري على بعض المستشفيات والعيادات الخاصة، وكثرة الممارسات غير الأخلاقية، ومن هنا تظهر أهمية هذا البحث في محاولة تصحيح مسار رواد القطاع الصحي، وترشيده على ضوء أحكام الشريعة الإسلامية، وقد اعتمد الباحث على المنهج الوصفي ثم التحليلي، فجاءت الدراسة في مقدمة ومبحثين وخاتمة، تحدث في المبحث الأول عن السلوكيات السلبية التي قد يقع فيها بعض الأطباء والموظفين في قطاع الصحة، ثم تطرَّق في المبحث الثاني إلى أهم الأحكام والأخلاق والآداب المأمول تجسيدها في أرض الواقع انطلاقًا من الشرع الحنيف، ثم ختم بأهم النتائج والتوصيات، والحمد لله رب العالمين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السلوك، القيم، الأخلاق، الطب، الشريعة.

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ملخص البحث

تهتم هذه الدراسة بمهنة الطب وممارستها في ضوء الإسلام، والتي تُعد من أرقى مهن المجتمع الإنساني، سواء في مكانتها بين المهن اجتماعياً ومادياً، أو في سمو ورفعة ما تتعلق به من حياة الإنسان وصحته. ونظرة إلى أهمية هذه المهنة، وهي حفظ النفس، ينبغي لكل طبيب في المنظور الإسلامي أن يمارسها بكل إتقان وإخلاص، وأن يراعي في سلوكه وتصرفاته الخلق الكريم. وقد يرى الباحث حسب بحثه المتواضع أن في عصرنا بعض من الأطباء عموماً لا يهتمون كما ينبغي بأخلاقيات وآداب المهنة. ومن ثم يناقش هذا البحث بعض نماذج من الممارسات الطبية من المنظور الإسلامي من خلال جهود علماء المسلمين قديماً وحديثاً. ويسعى هذا البحث إلى تحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة المتمثلة بالنقاط التالية: (1) فضل الحضارة الإسلامية على العلوم الطبية. (2) الأخلاق الطبية من المقاصد الشرعية. (3) أخلاق الطبيب وواجباته في رحاب الدين الإسلامي. (4) الأصول إلى التوصيات والمقترحات التي ترفع من شأن الممارسة الطبية وتضعها في سياقها الصحيح. ويستخدم الباحث في كتابة هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي-التحليلي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الممارسة الطبية، دين الإسلام، الطب، أخلاقيات، مهنة

مفاهيم تطبيقية في تنظيم النسل دراسة مقاصدية: P038

دكتور أحمد المجتبى بانقا أحمد علي، قسم القرآن والسنة
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ملخص البحث:

يعد النسل قضية البشرية الأولى، لتعلقه بالإنسان وجوداً وعدماً، صحة ومرضاً، كرمه الله كمخلوق: {وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَحَمَلْنَاهُمْ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ وَرَزَقْنَاهُمْ مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَفَضَّلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِمَّنْ خَلَقْنَا تَفْضِيلاً (70)} الإسراء، ومهد له الأرض سبيلاً للمعاش وتكفل برزقه بالمال والبنين وكل سبل العيش السليم، الذي يحفظ له البقاء والاستمرار، وفق نواميس كونية دقيقة سخر له فيها الليل والنهار، والشمس والقمر، والبحار والأنهار، من لدن حكيم خبير، قال تعالى: {هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذُلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِنْ رِزْقِهِ ۚ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ..} الملك، خُلِقَ لغاية عظيمة وهي تحقيق العبودية لله تعالى، قال تعالى: {وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ (56) مَا أُرِيدُ مِنْهُمْ مِنْ رِزْقٍ وَمَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ يُطْعَمُوا (57) إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ (58)} الذاريات. وبهذه الكيفية صار حفظ النسل واحداً من أهم الضرورات في مقاصد الشريعة الإسلامية، الذي دعت فيه إلى تحكيم قيم الإسلام في الفرد والأسرة، فَسُنَّ الزواج لخلق مجتمع رسالي صالح وفاعل ومترابط، ومتسامح، تسود فيه روح العدالة والرحمة⁵، ويتقانى فيه أفرادُه ينابيعاً للخير، لتحقيق الغاية من الخلق وإبراز روح الشريعة التي تتمثل فيها قيم الإنسانية السمحة، على هدي القرآن الكريم، والسنة النبوية المباركة، هذا ما عناه الإسلام من تنظيم النسل. ومن هنا برز دور الطب وضوابطه الأخلاقية كمحور أساس وفاعل في الرعاية الصحية التي تعد التنظيم الأسري واحداً من روافدها. ومن ثم فإن بلورة البحث تُعْنِي بتحديد المفارقة في مفهوم تنظيم النسل بين مقاصد الشريعة، وواقعه عبر ملامحه التاريخية والمعاصرة، مما يحتاج إلى لملمة أطراف الدراسة وفق المنهج الاستقرائي، ومن ثم مقارنتها وتحليلها بما يتناسب مع محاور الدراسة والتي تتمثل في: مفهوم تنظيم النسل ولامحه التاريخية، تنظيم النسل وفق مقاصد الشريعة، وسائل ومظاهر تنظيم النسل في العصر الحديث، أخلاقيات الطب وأثرها في تنظيم النسل.

السّر الطبي أنموجا: P020 الأخلاقيات الطبيّة في ضوء مقاصد الشريعة: p

الدكتورة غالية بوهدة

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ملخص

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى بيان التأسيس المقاصدي للأخلاقيات الطبية عموما والسّر الطبي على وجه الخصوص، وذلك لغرض إيجاد ضوابط شرعية تعمل على ضبط أحكام "السّر الطبي" بمنهج يوازن بين حفظ مقاصد الشريعة الخاصة بالطب من جهة ومقاصد المرضى من جهة أخرى. وبمنهج يجمع بين الاستقراء لمادة البحث في كل من المصادر والمراجع الشرعية والقانونية والطبية، وبين التحليل لها والتقييم، يتم دراسة الموضوع من خلال المحاور الآتية: المحور الأول: بيان مفهوم الأخلاقيات المهنية ونشأتها، وتطورها في مجال الطب من المعنى الأخلاقي العام في السلوك إلى معنى المسؤولية. وبيان أهمية هذا التطور في حفظ مقاصد الشريعة الخاصة بمجال الطب وغيرما من المقاصد المتعلقة بها. المحور الثاني: بيان المستند الشرعي المتعلق بأحكام السّر الطبي في ضوء مراعاة حفظ كل من مقاصد الشرع في الطب ومقاصد المرضى. المحور الثالث: بيان قواعد الموازنة بين مصالح كل من الطبيب والمريض للنظر في الاختلافات التي تعرفها قوانين المدارس الطبية الوضعية حول أحكام السّر الطبي، هل هو مطلق أم مقيد.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

المسائل المتعلقة بالطب في علم الفرائض P010

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ملخص

يهدف البحث إلى بيان المسائل المتعلقة بالطب في علم الفرائض، حيث جاءت هذه الدراسة للإجابة على الأسئلة الآتية: ما هي المسائل المتعلقة بالطب في علم الفرائض؟ وهل لعلم الطب تأثير على بعض المسائل في علم الفرائض ويمكن الاستعانة به في العصر الحديث؟ ولقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الموضوعي التحليلي لمسائل علم الفرائض، ولقد توصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج، أهمها: أن هناك عدة مسائل في علم الفرائض لها تعلق وثيق بعلم الطب، وأن الطب يؤثر على هذه المسائل ويمكن الاستعانة به في حل هذه المسائل، وقد تكون البحث من أربع مباحث وخاتمة، جاء في المبحث الأول: التحقق من الموت في ضوء الطب المعاصر، قم تطرق في المبحث الثاني إلى ميراث الخنثى في ضوء الطب المعاصر، ثم تكلم عن ميراث الحمل في المبحث الثالث، وختم بالمبحث الرابع عن أثر الطب في الموت الجماعي، تليها خاتمة: وفيها أهم النتائج والتوصيات والحمد لله أولاً وآخراً.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

التجارب العلمية الطبية بين القانون و الشريعة الإسلامية P012

الأستاذة خنطر حياة

ملخص البحث

تحددت مشكلة البحث في كيفية ضمان التكامل المعرفي بين التقدم العلمي و الغاية في الوصول إلى معارف علمية جديدة و الرقي بالرعاية الصحية من جهة و بين ضمان احترام القيم الأخلاقية و القانونية و مقاصد الشرع الإسلامي الحنيف من جهة أخرى. ويهدف البحث إلى تحديد مفهوم التجارب الطبية بنوعيتها، وتحديد مجموع القواعد الشرعية ، القانونية و الأخلاقية التي تضمن التوفيق بين تحصيل المعارف للنهوض بالرعاية الصحية و بين احترام أدمية الإنسان و معصوميته. والمنهج المتبع هو المنهج الوصفي الاستقرائي حين استقراء الآيات الكريمة و الأحاديث لتحديد مدى مشروعية التجارب الطبية بنوعيتها وأساس الحامية التي يقرها القانون و الشريعة الإسلامية معاً، كما اعتمدنا على المنهج التحليلي في نطاق آخر من الدراسة و هذا حين الحديث عن القوانين الوضعية و مدى توفق المشرع في ضمان احترام القيم الأخلاقية و القانونية حين إجراء التجارب الطبية . وتوصل البحث الحالي إلى نتائج أهمها الدور الجبار الذي تلعبه التجارب الطبية في ترقية الرعاية الصحية، تجاوزات و انحرافات العديد من التجارب الطبية التي طالت البشرية في عقود مختلفة إلى يومنا هذا، ثم اتفاق الشرع و القانون معاً على مشروعية التجارب العلاجية، وتباين مواقف القوانين و الشرع معاً على مشروعية التجارب الطبية العلمية الغير العلاجية.

الصحة و العافية في الكتاب و السنة :P121

الدكتور إلكين أنور علي مرادوف

الأستاذ المساعد في معهد الدراسات الشرقية بأكاديمية العلوم القومية في أذربيجان

الدكتور حافظ عثمانوف

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إن العبادات المفروضة في الاسلام تعتبر ذات أهمية كبيرة من جانبين أساسيين أحدهما أن العبادات تقرب الانسان من رب العالمين و الثاني فيها نمو روحي و جسمي . الجانب الأخير يفيد البيئة الإجتماعية و صحة جسم الإنسان. الغسل و الوضوء و الصلوات عبادات ذات أهمية كبيرة من هذا الجانب الصحي. علما أن العبادات المذكورة أوامر من قبل خالق الكون وعلى كل مسلم أن يقوم بها منفذا أوامر الله عز و جل قبل أن يفكر عن فوائدها للصحة. قال الله تعالى في محكم كتابه في سورة المائدة فارضا على المؤمنين بقوله: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ جُنُبًا فَاطَّهَّرُوا ۚ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَرْضَىٰ أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ مِنَ الْغَائِطِ أَوْ لَامَسْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوْهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ مِنْهُ مَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَكِنْ يُرِيدُ لِيُطَهِّرَكُمْ وَلِيُنِمْذِرَكُمْ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ. (المائدة: 6). عند إلقاء النظر إلى النتائج العلمية الأخيرة نفهم أهمية الوضوء الصحية فهما جيدا. حيث أن صحة جلد الإنسان وخاصة أعضائه المفتوحة أي غير الملبوسة متعلقة بغسلها و الإهتمام بنظافتها. إن غسل الجلد باستمرار يسهل إفراز الغدد العرقية و الجلد في هذه الحالة يفرز العرق بسهولة. و الوضوء هو الآخر يقاوم أمراض الهضم العديدة التي تنتشر بسبب تلوث الايدي. أكثر هذه الأمراض خطورة هي الأمراض المعدية مثل الهواء الأصفر (الوباء) و حمي التيفوئيد و إلتهاب المعدة و التسممات بالمواد الغذائية و غيرها من الأمراض الخطيرة. إضافة إلى ذلك أن الوضوء يفيد دوران الدم و يؤثر عليه تأثيرا إيجابيا. إن غسل الجسم كاملا نوع من أنواع الطهارة و هو في الحالات المعلومة واجب على المسلم كما أنه نوع من العبادات. و في هذا النوع من العبادات تقرب إلى الله أولا و صحة لجسم الإنسان ثانيا. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إلقاء الضوء على أهمية النظافة في رعاية الصحة في المنظور القرآني.

وعلوم الطب في تحقيق مقصد حفظ الصحة من إعداد: الدكتورة أمينة عراقي حسيني من المغرب

إن قضية الرعاية الصحية هي من الأولويات التي يجب على الجميع الإهتمام بها لأنها من متطلبات التنمية ومن مقومات الحياة , والمسؤولية الأولى في الحفاظ على الصحة تقع على الأطباء و العاملين في قطاع الصحة, بهدف نشر توعية صحية تكون حصنا للأفراد من عدد كبير الأمراض التي توصل البحث العلمي إلى سبل الوقاية منها, وكذلك بهدف التكافل مع المرضى المعوزين لرعايتهم و توفير العلاج المناسب لهم ,ولا يتأتى هذا في مجتمعاتنا إلا بتقوية الوازع الديني لدى جميع شرائح المجتمع.

وسنحاول من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية بيان أهمية التكامل المعرفي بين علوم الوحي وعلوم الطب في حفظ الصحة "وقاية وعلاج", وذلك من خلال محورين أساسيين هما:-
1. المحور الأول يتطرق إلى أهمية تخليق مهنة الطب وذلك بتقوية الوازع الديني و القيمي عند الاطباء وكل العاملين في قطاع الصحة مع ضرورة مراجعة مناهج تدريس علوم الطب و تكثيف المواد التي تهتم باخلاقيات المهنة وفقه الطبيب, كما يجب إحياء التراث الإسلامي في مجال الطب حتى يتعرف طلبة الطب و الأطباء على ما بذله أسلافنا من تفاني في البحث العلمي و الإخلاص في العمل و التحلي بالأخلاق الإسلامية النبيلة.

2- أما المحور الثاني فيتطرق الى حاجة الطبيب والعاملين في قطاع الصحة الى علوم الوحي من قرآن وأحاديث ومقاصد عامة وخاصة وقواعد فقهية تمكنهم من التعرف على الأحكام الشرعية المتعلقة بمجال عملهم والاهتمام بالمريض ككل جسديا ونفسا وروحيا، وتبني برامج توعوية منسجمة مع التقاليد والقيم الدينية والثقافية للمجتمع مما يضمن فعاليتها في تصحيح السلوكات و علاج بعض الظواهر السلبية المنتشرة في مجتمعاتنا مثل: إهمال النظافة، وعدم المحافظة على البيئة، وسوء التغذية، والتعرض للأمراض المتناقلة جنسيا وعلى رأسها الإيدز، وتعاطي جميع أنواع الإدمان المخدرات والخمرو التدخين)، والتأثر السلبي بالضغوطات وما ينتج عنها من اضطرابات نفسية وجسدية... خصوصا أن الدراسات العلمية والتجربة بينت ان إدماج الخطاب الديني في التوعية الصحية له أثر بالغ في نفوس الناس لأنه يربط الالتزام بهذه النصائح الصحية بثواب الله وعقابه..

وأختم بالتأكيد على أهمية وضع آلية تواصل بين علماء الشريعة وعلماء الطب على شكل مؤسساتي، نظرا لاستمرارية البحث العلمي والاكتشافات المتجددة في مجال وقاية وعلاج الأمراض.

التكامل المعرفي في حقل العلوم الطبيعية عند المسلمين المعاصرين: P043

زكية فراجي

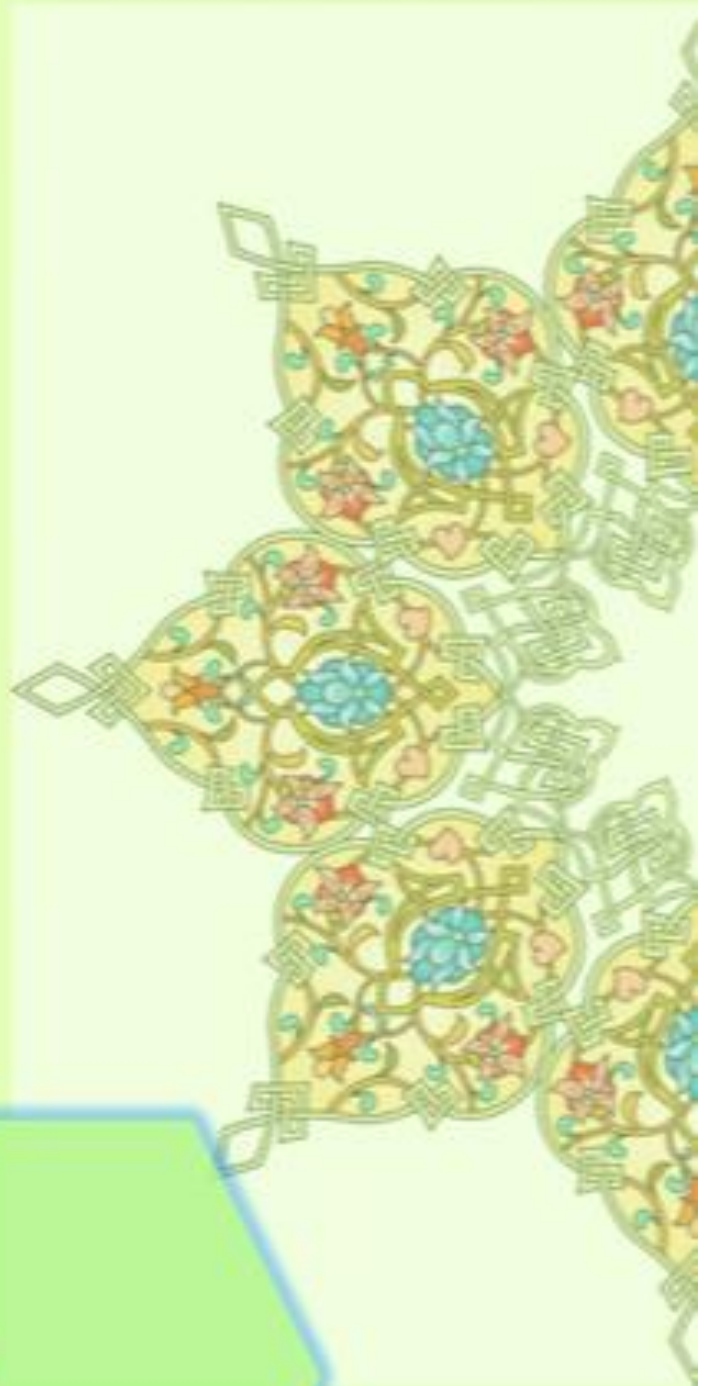
رئيسة قسم الأنشطة العلمية والتكوين
مركز الدراسات والبحوث الإنسانية والاجتماعية بوجدة- المغرب.

ملخص

في ساحة الفكر الإسلامي المعاصر هناك اتجاه فكري عبّر عنه بعض العلماء المسلمين، الذين ينتمون إلى حقل العلوم الطبيعية كالفيزياء والأحياء والرياضيات وغيرها، وذلك بعد أن وصل هؤلاء العلماء إلى مستويات رفيعة في هذه التخصصات، وعُرفوا عند الآخرين بهذه المنزلة العلمية المتفوقة. وإلى جانب هذه التخصصات العلمية كان لهؤلاء العلماء إسهامات فكرية هي التي عرّفت بهم في ساحة الفكر الإسلامي، ولولا هذه الإسهامات الفكرية لكانت شهرة هؤلاء لا تتعدى النطاق العلمي، ونطاق التخصص الذي ينتمون إليه بشكل خاص. ولكون هذه الإسهامات الفكرية عكست خبرة ومعارف العلوم الطبيعية التي تجلّت فيها، وتشربت منها، لهذا جاز القول: إنها تعبّر عن اتجاه فكري له سماته وملامحه التي يتميز بها عن غيره من الاتجاهات الفكرية الأخرى في ساحة الفكر الإسلامي، ومن أبرز هذه الملامح ارتباط رواد هذا المنحى بالدين والثقافة الإسلامية، حيث دفع بهؤلاء إلى تبني هذا المسلك، والالتزام به، والدفاع عنه. ولم يُخف هؤلاء حقيقة هذا الارتباط بالدين والثقافة الإسلامية، ولم يجدوا في ذلك حرجاً يؤثر في منزلتهم العلمية، أو خشية من تشكل انطباعات غير موضوعية، وغير محبذة عند الآخرين نحوهم، في ظل أجواء تنفر من هذه العلاقة، ولا تحبذها في ساحة العلم. نحاول هذه المقالة أن نوضّح بعض مفاهيم التكامل المعرفي في سياقاتها في التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر، وعلاقتها بمفاهيم أخرى مثل وحدة المعرفة، والرؤية الكونية، وتصنيف العلوم، وإسلامية المعرفة؛ وأن نبين طبيعة قضية التكامل المعرفي بين العلوم في رؤية علماء الطبيعيات المسلمين المعاصرين. وأخيراً نقدّم من خلال هذا البحث الاتجاهات التي بينت ارتباط رواد هذا المنحى بالدين والثقافة الإسلامية، والتي دفعت بهؤلاء إلى تبني هذا المسلك، والالتزام به، والدفاع عنه. ولم يُخف هؤلاء حقيقة هذا الارتباط بالدين والثقافة الإسلامية، ولم يجدوا في ذلك حرجاً يؤثر في منزلتهم العلمية، أو خشية من تشكل انطباعات غير موضوعية، وغير محبذة عند الآخرين نحوهم، في ظل أجواء تنفر من هذه العلاقة، ولا تحبذها في ساحة العلم. وهذا ما يعرفه من يلتحقون بهذه الميادين العلمية، ويظل مثل هذا الشعور يصاحبهم، ويتواتر إلى خواطرهم، وتتمر على ذاكرتهم العديد من المواقف الدالة على ذلك، التي حصلت وتحصل في مراكز الغرب بشكل خاص، والذي يمثل اليوم أهم ساحة لتحصيل هذه العلوم.



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P002: The Importance Of Law And Ethics In Achieving A Holistic Medical Education For Muslim Medical Professionals

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ABSTRACT

The changing landscape in medical care has created greater rights and responsibilities for the medical professionals. As patient autonomy is given pre-eminence in majority of medical decision-making, medical paternalism has undesirably been pushed to the backseat. Medical professionals can no longer decide what is best for their patients. Instead, they need to understand the new horizon in which law and ethics play a vital role in determining the boundaries of rightful conducts that has been determined for the medical profession. Thus, it is imperative that they are educated on the knowledge of medical law and ethics and integrate it in their daily practice. Particularly for Muslim medical professionals, they need to conform to the Islamic core values that constantly promote the ideals of professionalism which include dedication, respect, compassion, empathy, honesty, altruism, responsibility, integrity, self-improvement, magnanimity and accountability. In achieving this, rigorous applications of behavioural and ethical standards need to be developed over a period of training at the early stage of the medical career. Medical students should be educated to develop attributes of medical professionalism during their undergraduate education at the University. The importance of their responsibilities as medical professionals should also be imbued through a holistic medical education process combining lectures and workshop discussion of case studies that relates to the needs of the society and the demands of law, religion and ethics. Consequently, the outcome of this process will guide future Muslim medical professionals to execute their duties with greater accountability and within the realms of acceptable legal rulings. This will promote safer medical practice for the benefit of the society and ultimately, be in conformity with the demands of the *Maqasid al Shari'ah*.

KEYWORDS: *medical education, law and ethics, holistic*

P050: Ownership And Sale Of Human Body And It's Organs In The Light Of Shariah

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ABSTRACT

Large number of transplantation surgeries that resulted in the scarcity of organs led the scholars ponder over the current status of human body. Some of the Scholars call for the monetary inducement for the availability of organs for surgeries. Financial gain will increase the supply of 'organs'. This principle is appropriate according to the principles of economics but is it adequate from jurisprudential point of view too? If financial incentive is permitted, that undoubtedly mean the recognition of 'property' in human body as sale is the outcome of the 'ownership'. An 'object' can't be sold unless it is 'owned'. Jurists started contemplating, debating and arguing this issue all over the world. All of these issues are being debated, argued and contended in west and Islamic world. First part of this study records the general concept of property and ownership in *Sharī'ah* briefly so that the criteria for any object to qualify as property can be ascertained. Second part dealt with application of the notion of ownership and property over 'human body'. It was found that majority *Sharī'ah*. Scholars that human organ can't be traded. Only 'donation' is bearable. Final part lists the conclusion and marked the findings of the up taken Research study.

KEYWORDS: *Shariah, sale of human body, human organ*

P001: Towards A Shariah Compliance Module For Healthcare Centres With Reference To Spiritual Healer: Issues And Challenges

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ABSTRACT

Generally, a good healthcare centre comprises of qualified manpower, right policy and right procedures in providing primary care, secondary care and tertiary care for the patients as well as in public health. Other than manpower, healthcare centre must also look at social, religion and cultural factors affecting the recipients of the healthcare services given by the healthcare centres. In this paper, the author will look at some pertinent issues such as the need to have a spiritual healers in any healthcare centre to help the patients in dealing with fatal illness. The Spiritual healer is to help the patient and give him motivation so that he could have a positive mind throughout his journey in battling with his illness. Sometimes we have patient who refused to listen to the doctor's advice. Thus, the role of the spiritual healer would be important in assisting the healthcare centre and its management to convince him. Another issue is on privacy, respect and trust between patients and doctors as well as with the management of the healthcare centres. The duty of the healthcare centre's management and doctors to respect the patient's religion and his faith. These three issues are amongst the important issues which every health care centre must look upon. Definitely there are a lot of challenges in addressing the above mentioned issues such as the procedures, methods on how to execute these issues and most importantly the perception of the public. In Islam, health care is one the five important elements in which the Prophet SAW has mentioned in one *hadith* to be taken care of. A study has shown that a nation building efforts has no meanings without the best public health and health care delivery system to the people.

KEYWORDS: *Shariah compliance module, healthcare centre, spiritual healer*

P077: Ethical Responses To Modern Clinical Trials On Human Subjects: A Comparative Perspective

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ABSTRACT

With the modern advances and technological breakthroughs in biomedicine, scientific experiments involving human subjects had increased. Since the American gynecologist Marion Sims (d.1883), who conducted a scientific research on some selected African women suffering from prolapsed uterus disease, or American physician Walter Reed's (d.1902) team who gave germs of yellow fever to 22 human subjects to test if fever is transmitted by particularly mosquito species, as well as the *Tuskegee Syphilis Study* that was conducted from 1932 until 1972, or the scientific experiments conducted by Nazis of Germany on large numbers of prisoners, clinical trials on human subjects have become part of the scientific activities. These and many other scientific experiments conducted on human subjects had shown the extent of potential threats of unregulated scientific experiments on human life. Serious moral and legal concerns are then raised towards the morality of these conducted. These concerns covered four major areas; safety, sanctity of the human body, consent and validity of experiment. This paper uses textual and analytical methods and aims to review Muslim jurists' opinions on the permissibility of conducting clinical researches that uses human subjects. The opinions of the Muslim jurists are then compared to that of bioethical codes and declarations such as *Nuremberg Code*, coined in (1947) and *Helsinki Declaration* that was formulated by *World Medical Organization* in 1964. *Fiqh* and legal literature on this subject is exposed, and the moral contents of such writings are analyzed. The study is expected to come up with a comparative account of conventional and Islamic responses to modern clinical trials on human subjects.

KEYWORDS: *Scientific experiments, human subjects, jurists' opinions, declarations, analysis*

P086: Vaccination Refusal: Reasons, Ethical Issues And Countermeasures From An Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This review paper examines the reasons for refusal to vaccination specifically related to Muslims. It also explores the Islamic views on the ethics and countermeasures to this growing concern. Articles spanning 2002 to 2016 were looked up using PubMed, Google Scholar and Google by entering various combination of the following keywords; ‘anti-vaccinationist’, ‘anti-vaccination’, ‘vaccine hesitancy’, ‘vaccination’, ‘muslim’, ‘maqasid shariah’ and ‘Islamic ethics’. Related Quranic verses and Hadiths were also referred to. The concerns specifically raised by Muslims who refuse vaccination and countermeasures specific to them were identified and discussed. Arguments by Muslims who refuse vaccination include: ambiguous vaccine contents (porcine excipients and fetal/animal cell components), conspiracy theories to harm Muslims by certain groups, sunnatic food as a vaccine alternative, status of vaccination in Shariah Law, and vaccine as a means to defy divine destiny (qadar). The methods employed by them to forward this agenda is questionable because Islam is a religion that celebrates scientific knowledge and rejects use of false or misrepresented data. Furthermore, Islam condemns negative perception of others and making judgement before listening to all arguments or relying on emotional appeal instead of substantial evidence. Also, according to Shariah Law, public interest takes precedence over individual rights when it comes to prevention of an infectious disease. Islamic ruling on scientific matters should be a collaborative decision between Islamic scholars and scientists (syura) instead of an individual opinion (ijtihad). Countermeasures to be taken include reeducating the public on vaccination and vaccine preventable diseases with health professionals playing an active role to maintain the public confidence towards vaccination. Muslims should have better trust in the bodies of learned individuals regarding vaccination. The proposed strategy to counter this refusal requires the collaboration of various authorities and healthy dialogues with all parties, including the increased use of the Internet and social media.

KEYWORDS : *vaccination, islamic perspective, refusal*

P084: Abu Bakr Muhammad Zakariyya Al-Razi (865-925 M): Di Antara Agama Dan Sains

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ABSTRACT

Hubungan antara agama dan science selalu menarik perhatian bagi cerdik-pandai, pemikir dan filosof. Topik ini seakan tak pernah kering dan tuntas dibahas. Di dunia Islam maupun Barat, sekelompok kecil dari mereka berusaha “mendamaikan” antara agama dan science, sementara sebagian besar beranggapan bahwa masing-masing dari keduanya memiliki logika dan wilayah yurisdiksinya yang sama sekali tidak saling kait-mengkait. Sehingga kebenaran agama (*religious truth*) dan kebenaran ilmiah atau saintifik (*scientific truth*) adalah dua entitas yang berbeda.

Dalam dunia Islam muncul Abu Bakr Muhammad Zakariya al-Razi (864-930 M), seorang tokoh agamawan sekaligus ilmuwan besar khususnya dalam bidang kedokteran. Kompetensinya dalam bidang agama tak diragukan dan kontribusinya dalam dunia *science* menjadikannya tokoh besar dengan magnum opusnya *Al-Ha>wi> fi> al-T|ibb*. Pada sosok al-Razi terhimpun kualifikasi paradigma teosentris yang telah melahirkan epistemologi ilmu-ilmu agama (teologi) sekaligus paradigma antroposentris yang membidani munculnya ilmu-ilmu empiris seperti *natural sciences*. Tapi di sudut pemikirannya tersimpan problem besar yang menimbulkan tanda tanya, ketika al-Razi menolak “konsep kenabian” sehingga menjadikannya seseorang yang menyandang vonis *al-mulhid* (ateis). Bagaimana mungkin seorang yang *religious* dan saintis dapat menolak “konsep kenabian?”

Problem utama inilah yang mendasari ketertarikan penulis untuk menelusuri lebih jauh isue tersebut. Hipotesa awal yang hendak ditelusuri konklusinya adalah, apa yang melatar-belakangi munculnya pemikiran tersebut? Bagaimana hubungan *religion and science* dalam pandangan al-Razi? Bagaimana implikasi epistemologis dan aksiologis dari struktur pemikiran al-Razi? kemudian apa relevansinya dengan perkembangan science di zaman sekarang khususnya dalam bidang kesehatan dan kedokteran? Tulisan sederhana ini ingin mencoba menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut.

KEYWORDS: *Abu Bakr Al-Razi, agama, sains, kenabian*

P005: Legal Rulings On Medical Issues: A Comparative Study Between The Malaysian And Islamic Law

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ABSTRACT

The medical profession is amongst the professions that offer tremendous benefit to the entire humanity. Nevertheless, the responsibilities that they have to undertake in their daily practice are constantly increasing as they deal with two most precious commodities of mankind, which is life and health. The demands for accountability when ‘the consequences of an action are considered not to be at par with the expectations’ has become a common trend within the society recently. Law, being an instrument of social regulation, intervenes to establish the rights and responsibilities in medical practice to determine the boundaries of rightful conducts in areas where there exist conflicts of moral, ethical and religious issues. Therefore, it is pertinent for Muslim doctors to keep abreast with the developing law that is governing their practices and at the same time, to ensure that any deliberations must flourish within the confines of Islamic law. This paper seeks to discuss the legal rulings from the Malaysian and Islamic law perspectives relating to significant and current medical issues such as negligence, consent, abortion, euthanasia and confidentiality.

KEYWORDS: *malaysian law, islamic law, medical issue*

P083:Traditional And Complementary Medicine Advertisement: Ethical Issues Based On Islamic Perspective And Related Laws In Malaysia

Ungku Athirah Abdulaziz, Khadijah Md. Razli, Siti Aisyah Mohd Ramli, Syafiqah Izzati Mahamad Fuad, Muhammad Afiq Hassan, Kamarul Ariffin Khalid

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ABSTRACT

This is a review paper on the ethical issues from an Islamic perspective and on related laws in Malaysia regarding traditional and alternative medicine (TCM) advertisement. It will look into the role of the Internet and other forms of media in promoting and marketing TCM. A search using Google and Google Scholar based on the keywords 'traditional and complementary medicine', 'complementary and alternative medicine', 'ethics' and 'Islamic jurisprudence' in various forms were done. Relevant available full text papers confined to the period between 2006 to 2016, Qur'anic texts and hadiths were also referred to. Information gathered pertaining to misinformation, false claims (practitioner/vendor) and false beliefs (customers) were discussed separately. It was found that there are an abundance of companies, groups and individuals who promote TCM unethically and are deceiving the public, especially on the health benefits of their products by promising a cure without any research-based evidence. These promotions, which can be on a large scale, are done via the Internet and social media platforms. This is against Islamic teachings as any form of deception in business is not permissible. Despite having specific Acts in Malaysia to regulate these practices, lack of enforcement seems to be an issue. The public's ignorance and the desperation of those who are suffering from chronic/terminal illnesses for an alternative, make them vulnerable to these unethical advertisements. There is a dearth of publication and legal proceedings on the unethical promotion of TCM products from an Islamic perspective, despite the fact of the ever increasing use and promotional activities of TCM products in Malaysia. Various platforms are already available to increase public awareness on this matter and to provide valid information to counter the misinformation. However, there is a need to increase exposure of these platforms and for them to be officially supported by the authorities.

KEYWORDS: *complementary medicine, advertisement, islamic perspective*

P168: Stem Cells Research: Therapeutic Potentials And Ethical Issues From Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The advancement in human stem cell research has promised a viable alternative treatment for a range of ‘incurable diseases’ like neurological diseases. To date, several studies have documented substantial evidences on the therapeutic properties of stem cells in promoting repair in common neurological disorders i.e. ischaemic stroke and spinal cord injury. However, the progress of stem cell research has been surrounded by ethical controversy which largely due to the usage of human embryos as one the potential sources. These embryonic stem cells which originally derived from human embryo of aborted fetus or already existing human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) lines, has sparked an intense moral and religious argument among people of various faith, including muslim community. From the therapeutic point of view, amongst the currently available stem cells, hESCs show the greatest potential for the broadest range of cell replacement therapies as they were regarded as most commercially viable. This is because they could be propagated in vitro almost indefinitely, This review focuses on the ethical issues related to human embryonic stem cells research with special emphasis on the moral status of the embryo and the beginning of life according to Islamic ethics and rulings. In this paper, we will also discuss discuss some ethical positions towards embryonic stem cell research in the Islamic world, including official regulations existing in some Muslim countries. We will examine the justification and the necessity on the usage of hESCs with the newly discovered Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSCs) in the laboratory. In addition, we will supplement the discussions with the general views and positions from the other 2 Abrahamic religions i.e. Christianity and Judaism.

KEYWORDS: *Stem cells, Human embryonic stem cells (hESCs), Islam and ethics*

P152: Ethical Issues In Exploiting And Killing Fish: Understanding Animal Rights In Islam

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ABSTRACT

Fish is extremely important for human nutrition. Fish like many other animals face cruelty by human throughout the ages. Human show cruelty to fish during exploiting, culturing, killing, experimentation and even in the name of sports or amusement. Presently, overexploitation of marine fishes is a serious problem worldwide. Overall, 53% of the world's commercial fish stocks are currently reported as fully exploited and 32% are overexploited. More than 50% of total fish production is now raised in aquafarms where fish spend their entire lives in culture systems where many suffer from parasitic infections, diseases, and debilitating injuries. Every year, millions of fish are caught in nets and on hooks. Some are destined for human consumption, many are tortured just for sport. Fishes are also regularly used in laboratories for biology lessons and curiosity-driven experimentation. Many of them are killed by unethical ways. According to Islam, although humankind is a superior creation of Allah (God), they do not have the right to treat animals as they would so dictate. Allah gives human beings the role of steward -caliph-on earth. This role gives the human being responsibility to look after animals, to protect them, and not to abuse or threaten them. To Islam, Allah created the universe in perfect balance. According to Islam, human should not disturb the perfect balance universe created by Allah. Islam also prescribes a set of rules to reduce the pain and distress of animals during killing/slaughtering of animal including fish. Human are not permitted to kill animals just for sports or amusements. Islam teaches that on the Day of Judgment all human will be questioned how animals were used in their daily life. Islam also guides humankind to treat animals with the utmost kindness and compassion.

KEYWORDS: *animal right, exploitation*

P159: Scholars' Views And Organizational Guidelines On Ethics Of Slaughtering Livestock And Poultry

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ABSTRACT

In modern society, the ethics to animals in human handling, treating and killing them are more prominent to consider that animals have the right in their daily life and in the time of killing them. This reality poses a real challenge in given times, particularly when questions are raised about the balance between animal protection and animal consumption. The ethics of slaughtering livestock and poultry and the application of it on the actual practices need to be explored since the addressing of the problem is becoming a necessary. The researcher aims to address the importance of ethics in livestock and poultry slaughtering with due comprehensiveness and explore the best methods of slaughtering animals in line with the right of animal protection and animal consumption. Without such an understanding, people are left with an inadequate analysis that creates the condition for ill-informed policy decisions and misunderstanding and resentment for their action plan. This study will remedy this gap in the literature by examining the ethics to slaughtering animals. The research is qualitative in nature, with library search from books, articles, journal, and existing online studies. The documented facts and figures accumulated from the above sources will be gathered to obtain the information that goes in line with the aims of this study. The study indicated that Islamic slaughtering way (Halal) when applied in the correct manner result in comparable, or even better, than conventional methods of large scale slaughters with prior stunning with respect to the avoidance of unnecessary pain.

KEYWORDS: *Livestock And Poultry Ethics Of Slaughtering*

P028: Muslim Perspectives On The American Healthcare System: The Discursive Framing Of “Islamic” Bioethical Discourse

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ABSTRACT

Using techniques of critical discourse analysis, I will compare the ethico-legal frames utilized by several national American Muslim organizations to craft an “Islamic” argument for healthcare reform via an expansion of health insurance coverage in the United States with Islamic ethico-legal opinions (*fatwas*) of US-based jurists regarding the permissibility of purchasing health insurance. I analyze the ways in which these producers of “Islamic bioethics” material ground their arguments within the Islamic ethico-legal canon and to what extent they invoke social justice and health disparities lexicon. I will demonstrate that these experts produce a disconnected discourse that has critical failings on each side and makes ambiguous the “Islamic” nature of Islamic bioethics discourse. I will close the presentation by reflecting upon the sociopolitical undercurrents that may contribute to the differences and disconnections between the ways in which these bioethics stakeholders produce their outputs. The presentation will serve as a cautionary tale for projects that seek to clarify the distinctive nature of Islamic norms, using single-discipline approaches or by drawing upon subsidiary Islamic legal genres, i.e. *maqāsid* and *qawāid*.

KEYWORDS : *american healthcare system, bioethics, muslim perspective*

P032: Global Bioethics And Ethics Of Science And Technology

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ABSTRACT

Ethics is the discipline in philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human values and moral status of the Science and technology and its nonhuman contents. The field of science and technology is rapidly advancing to seek and find new diagnostic tools, treatments for disease, solutions for many upcoming obstacles to human life and making daily life more comfortable. Also, ethics deals with the principles for guiding decision making and reconciling conflicting values. Moreover, bioethics is an interdisciplinary domain devoted to identifying ethical issues in medicine, life sciences, scientific development, health as to their impact on life. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the significance of the ethical issues raised by advances in biotechnology and the main topics to be discussed are: (1) global bioethics issues, (2) the relationship between society and science, (3) a fundamental problems and challenges of global bioethics, (4) human responsibilities from an aesthetical point view, (5) impact of normative instruments, (6) the importance of Bioethics in science and technology. Human dignity plays a fundamental role in the rising global norms relating to bioethics, especially in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics. This will be examined.

KEYWORDS : *global bioethics, science and technology, ethics*



2WCIE 2016

POSTER



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P014: Abdominal Pregnancy, Life Threatening Challenging Pregnancies: Causes And Outcome-Role Of Integration Of Knowledge And Islamicisation In Its Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Abdominal pregnancy is a rare form of Ectopic pregnancy and is potentially life threatening for the mother as well as baby. It constitutes approximately 1% of all ectopic pregnancies occurring 1 in 2200 to 1 in 10200 pregnancies¹. Incidence varies as in developed countries it is 1 in 9714 but in developing countries it is up to 1 in 372. Mortality rates are 7.7 times higher than in tubal pregnancy and 89.9 times higher than in intrauterine pregnancy². Primary abdominal pregnancy is quite rare, the commonest form is Secondary abdominal pregnancies which occurs when the conceptus is extruded from female genital organ and becomes secondarily implanted in any site of abdominal cavity. It is challenging to diagnose despite modern facilities and can be life threatening, treatment trying and fraught with danger due to massive hemorrhage. As most secondary abdominal pregnancies occur secondary to Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) which is sequel to STI including HIV infection that occurs mostly through heterosexual act- here comes the value of integration of knowledge and Islamicisation in prevention of STI. In the Holy Quran, 17:32 clearly mentioned "don't draw near to any unlawful sexual intercourse, surely it is a shameful, indecent thing and an evil way" (leading to individual and social corruption)". By adopting practicing religious rules and regulations i.e. in sexual life the incidence of abdominal pregnancy can be reduced to a greater extent. Here are reports of 5 challenging cases, managed successfully in a modern well equipped Hospital in Lesotho, S Africa.

KEYWORDS: *abdominal pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), sexually transmitted disease (STI)*

P017: Improving Health Care Delivery Through Islamization Of Medical Practice

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ABSTRACT

Health is the basic requirement of every human being and an everlasting challenge affecting the sustainable development and prosperity of a nation. Advances in modern science and technology have not only eliminated communicable diseases but increased physical comforts, life expectancy and quality of life. However its advances have generated changes in the moral values and basic philosophies of mankind, as vigorous campaign was launched against religion as anti-progress and anti-science. It is designed to fashion the image of the western civilization wherever it operates. This has resulted in changes in lifestyle, moral degradation, laxity in sexual behaviours, and disrupting social values. Statistics show that changing lifestyles are the leading cause of disease in developed world. New diseases caused by negative lifestyles such as sexual promiscuity, alcoholism, illicit drug use and smoking, take the greatest toll in terms of deaths and disability among young people. Non-communicable diseases currently represent 43% of the global burden of disease and are expected to account for 60% of the disease burden and 73% of all deaths in the world by 2020. As a consequence, the concerning international organizations have supported more novel approaches in health promotion. From an Islamic perspective Good health is one of the greatest blessings of ALLAH (s.w.t.) on mankind. Islamic law (Shari'ah) contains many teachings and provisions that urge nurturing of one's health and preserving it against weaknesses and disease. Therefore we must adopt "Islamic way of life" in order to promote behavioural change and get rid of all sorts of moral decadence. Since modern technology and science is not only acceptable in Islam but even encouraged by it, we must Islamize it and propagate it in the spirit of Tawhid, for the benefit of all humanity. This paper seeks to analyze how medical professionals can enhance awareness and change high risk behaviours through teachings of Islam on issues pertaining to health, in their daily practice.

KEYWORDS: *Health promotion, Islamization, Islamic lifestyle, Attitudes, Behaviour*

P019: Reliability And Construct Validity Of Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Of Medical Doctors On Smoking Cessation Guidelines

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ABSTRACT

Islam forbids everything that is harmful, and this applies to any forms of tobacco. Sadly, number of active smokers in Malaysia is increasing despite availability of stop smoking clinics and smoking cessation medications. Thus, the practice of the healthcare professionals involved in providing smoking cessation intervention using evidence-based guidelines needs to be assessed using validated assessment tool. This study aimed to develop and validate a questionnaire to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of medical doctors based on national smoking cessation guidelines and factors contributing to the score. The 26 items consists of mixture of true/false choice questions; strongly agree/agree/ don't know /disagree / strongly disagree response; and always/frequent/seldom/never response were created based on domain of 5A's (ask, assess, advice, assist, arrange) and 5R's (relevant, risks, rewards, roadblocks, repetitions) of the national stop smoking guidelines. The questionnaires were distributed to 141 medical doctors. Reliability was determined using Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency while construct validity was assessed using factor analysis. A high degree of internal consistency was observed for this 26 items (Cronbach's alpha = 0.824) and for practice subscale (Cronbach's alpha 0.83). Subsequently, one item from knowledge subscale and practice subscale (poor inter-item correlations) were removed. Factor analysis extracted 7 meaningful components from this remaining 24 items, in which 3 components with least items were deleted due to overlapping subscale with other components, leaving 4 meaningful components, consist of (1st) practice ask, advice, assess (4 items) and practice 5R's (6 items), (2nd) practice of assist and arrange for those willing to quit (2 items), (3rd) knowledge (2 items) and (4th) attitude (3 items). These final 17 items still demonstrate high internal consistency with Cronbach's alpha of 0.832. This study indicates that this questionnaire is a reliable and valid tool to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on stop smoking guidelines. Improvement can be made for attitude items in future.

KEYWORDS: smoking, reliability, validity

P029: Social responsibility and the state's duty to provide healthcare: An Islamic ethico-legal perspective

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights asserts that governments are morally obliged to promote health and to provide access to quality healthcare, essential medicines and adequate nutrition and water, to all members of society. According to UNESCO, these "rights" are part of fundamental human rights and emerge from the principle of social responsibility. In this essay I reflect upon notions of social responsibility and the state obligation to promote health and provide healthcare from an Islamic ethico-legal perspective. The extent to which the UNESCO Declaration, and other statements that link together human rights doctrine and concepts of a universal bioethics, can impact health policies in Muslim contexts rests upon utilizing cognate constructs for social responsibility and human rights or using other foundational ethico-legal constructs from the tradition to build a moral argument for the state's obligation to promote health and to provide healthcare. In this article I will comment on the ways in which the concepts of *huquq Allah*, *fardh kifaya*, and *hifz al-hayat* may service an argument for their being a state duty to provide healthcare. By bringing into view the concordances and discordances between the Islamic ethico-legal values and the more secular analogues this presentation seeks to inform efforts that aim at a global moral consensus around the right to healthcare.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic perspective, ethico-legal, social responsibility, healthcare*

P033: Blood In Breastmilk: Safety Issues And Islamic Ruling

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ABSTRACT

Blood in breastmilk is not an uncommon encounter for nursing mothers. It can raise anxiety and concern from medical health and Islamic perspectives to Moslem mothers whether it is safe to consume. We report a case of blood stained breastmilk in a nursing mother, its safety and Islamic ruling dilemma and the need to reinforce breastfeeding. A 25-year woman, Para 1 complained of blood -tinged breastmilk while expressing her breastmilk via mechanical breastpump from her right breast at her workplace for one- day duration. She has no known medical illness. Her child was a 6-month old infant who breastfed exclusively since birth. She also complained of painful nipple on the right breast. However, there was no other associated symptoms such as nipple discharge, breast mass or fever. Clinical examination showed normal vital signs. Breast examination showed that there is a small crack over the right nipple which is tender to touch. No active bleeding, swelling, redness, mass, abrasion or nipple discharge was noted. A gradual lightening of the blood- tinged milk to white colour was noted in few days. Breastfeeding was advised to be continued. Discussion on the safety of the blood-stained breastmilk from medical aspects and Islamic ruling of the stand point of legal theorists (*usul al-fiqh*) and legal maxim (*qawai'id fiqhiyyah*) will be further deliberated. This case highlights the uncommon problem but important in Moslem nursing mothers in terms of safety from medical and Islamic ruling perspectives.

KEYWORDS: *blood, breast milk, breastfeeding, Islamic ruling on blood-tinged breastmilk, usul al-fiqh*

P035: Depression, Anxiety, And Stress Among Adolescents In Kuantan And Its Association With Religiosity-A Pilot Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is the period when the personality is developing. At this stage, the internal crisis has been playing a major role in the development of personality. Studies have shown that religiosity can affect the mental health of a person. This study is done to look at the association between religiosity and mental health in adolescents.

Methodology: 50 questionnaires paper have been distributed to 50 students who have consented for enrolment in the study, in a secondary school in Kuantan District. Only 41 papers are qualified to be analyzed by using SPSS Version 20.

Result: The mean score for depression, anxiety, and stress are 5.83, 5.59, and 8.34 respectively. 43.9% of the respondents are moderately depressed, while only 24.4 percent are normal. The anxiety status of respondents shows that 22% are normal and moderately anxious, respectively. About 17% are extremely severe for anxiety. The status of stress shows that 31.7% are not stressed, while 24.4% are having severe stress. For religiosity, the mean score for Organized Religiosity (ORA) was 4.07, Non Organized religiosity (NORA) was 4.24, and Intrinsic religiosity (IR) was 12.66, which corresponds with the data from Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith scale (SCSORF), which has the mean score of 35.3. Family income has shown to be negatively corresponding to the depression, anxiety, and stress. The religiosity has shown to be correlating negatively with depression and stress, but having positive correlation with anxiety. The reliability test for SCSORF-M has shown good Cronbach's alpha (0.835). The SCSORF-M has positive correlation with NORA and IR (p-value 0.11 and <0.001 respectively). The positive correlation with OR is not statistically significant.

Conclusion: Religiosity is an important factor to determine or intermediate the outcome of mental health among adolescents, and SCSORF is one of the reliable measurement tools to assess the religiosity distribution of a person.

KEYWORDS: Religiosity, Mental Health, Adolescents

P037: Dynamic Modelling of The Quadriceps Muscle of Knee Joint Using Neural Network Time Series Models: Part 5

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ABSTRACT

Neural framework has for quite a while been known for its ability to handle a complex nonlinear system without a logical model and can learn refined nonlinear associations gives. Theoretically, the most surely understood computation to set up the framework is the backpropagation (BP) count which relies on upon the minimization of the mean square error (MSE). However this algorithm is not totally efficient in the presence of outliers which usually exist in dynamic data. This paper exhibits the modelling of quadriceps muscle model by utilizing counterfeit smart procedures named consolidated backpropagation neural network nonlinear autoregressive (BPNN-NAR) and backpropagation neural network nonlinear autoregressive moving average (BPNN-NARMA) models in view of utilitarian electrical incitement (FES). We adapted particle swarm optimization (PSO) approach to enhance the performance of backpropagation algorithm. In this research, a progression of tests utilizing FES was led. The information that is gotten is utilized to build up the quadriceps muscle model. 934 preparing information, 200 testing and 200 approval information set are utilized as a part of the improvement of muscle model. It was found that both BPNN-NAR and BPNN-NARMA performed well in modelling this type of data. As a conclusion, the neural network time series models performed reasonably efficient for non-linear modelling such as active properties of the quadriceps muscle with one input, namely output namely muscle force.

KEYWORDS: *Neural Network, backpropagation, BPNN-NAR, BPNN-NARMA, utilitarian electrical incitement (FES)*

P042: Control of Water-Borne Diseases: An Islamic Approach

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ABSTRACT

Scarcity of fresh water is currently blighting the population of least developed countries around the world. According to WHO, waterborne diseases, basically derived from get in touch with contaminated water are estimated 4.1% of total DALYs (Disability Adjusted Life Years) global burden of disease that leads to death of 1.8 million people every year. Numerous pathogens and chemicals may be potential source of water contamination that leads to waterborne diseases in human beings. A number of pathogens are inactive beyond a host thus cause diseases while in contact with a host. The aim of this article is to identify the cause of water-borne diseases and to find out the approaches to control it in Islamic way. There are quite a lot of Hadiths of Prophet (peace be upon him) regarding the method of cleanliness where numerous Hadiths have scientific background to control waterborne diseases. Causes of water pollution may be natural or man made, intentional or accidental; and people mostly get infected fortuitously either by consuming or getting touched to contaminated water. Scientifically, individual hygiene and sanitation is the most prominent way to prevent waterborne diseases. In Islam, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) puts a great emphasize on purification in terms of personal cleanliness and made it mandatory to follow rule to remain pure both physically and spiritually. Thus it can be said that, Sunnatic approaches of cleanliness possess a great deal to manage waterborne illness.

KEYWORDS: *waterborne diseases, Islam , cleanliness, prevention, contamination*

P057: Latent Class Analysis of Orthodontic Patients and Analysis of Malocclusions: Observed in IIUM Dental Specialist Clinic, Kuantan, Pahang

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Malocclusion is a solitary of the most collective dental problems observed. Updated data is currently available regarding the analysis of malocclusion perceived locally.

Materials and Methods: Patients' data from May 2009 till December 2014 were retrieved. Available orthodontic study models were observed and categorized according to the British Standard Institute (BSI) incisor classification. Class analysis and their relationship were investigated by latent class modelling using Mplus (version 7.0).

Results: From 560 study models analysed, 403 patients were female and 157 were male. The age of the patients ranges from 7-12 years old (17.1%), 13-17 years old (55.9%) and >18 years old (27.0%). Majority of the patients were Malay followed by Chinese 5.7%, Indian 1.8% and 1.8% from other races. Treatments received were fixed appliances (FA) (60.0%), removable appliances (RA) (12.5%), functional appliances (FnA) (1.1%), combination of RA and FA (16.1%), combination of FnA and FA (2.1%) and consultation (8.2%). Types of malocclusions observed were Class I (25.7%), Class II/1(32.7%), Class II/2 (7.5%) and 34.1% Class III. Significant association ($p<0.05$) between age and gender towards the types of malocclusions and treatments received were observed.

Conclusion: The results from the latent class analysis (LCA) goodness of fit test towards four types of malocclusion are as follows. They are Class I - normal category (C1N), Class II Division I - protruded overbite (C2D1PO), Class II Division II - retroclined overbite (C2D2RO), and Class III - underbite (C3U). Age and gender play significant role in determining the class of treatment received by patients. Data obtained will be beneficial for departmental future management and clinical planning.

P059: Physiology Of Human Endocrine System: A Review From Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Apart from many scientific studies conducted on human structure and function, there is a growing need to analyse such knowledge from Islamic perspective. Thus, the aim of this paper is to review and integrate between scientific knowledge and Islamic view on one of the important system in human body, which is endocrine system. The scientific data collection was extracted from the publications such as scientific journals and books which are published from 1990 onwards. While the Islamic perspective was related to the scientific data based on eleven framework of analysis; Tawhidic view and the principles and objectives of the shari'ah. The analysis and integration of human endocrine system from Islamic perspective was explored on the physiological changes on melatonin release, *tahajjud* prayer and its beneficial on our system and how affectionate touch promotes bonding, and the endocrine signaling that reflects the character of best people. The finding is expected to invite in mine to think and appreciate further the perfection of the creation of Almighty Allah.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic perspective, endocrine system, physiology*

P064: Comparison Of Depth Of Cure Among Three Bulk-Fill Composites: An In Vitro Study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: is to determine post depth of cure of three bulk-fill composites by using Vickers Hardness Profile (VHN) and to compare the hardness among three bulk-fill composites.

Methods: Ten composite samples, each of Tetric n Ceram[®] (TBF), Filtek[™] (FBF), and SDI Aura (ABF) were compared. Each specimen was photo-polymerized for 20 seconds using a visible light cure unit with wavelength range 600-700 nm. The Vickers hardness was measured at 0.5 mm intervals from 0.5 mm to 4 mm. A fixed load of 300 g is applied for 15 seconds. Mean hardness of three bulk-fill composites was analyzed by one-way ANOVA and Post- hoc multiple comparison.

Results: Mean hardness of TBF, FBF and ABF in 0.5 mm cure depth were 39.9, 80.4 and 53.4; and at 4 mm were 25.4, 25.4 and 20.5 respectively. Hardness of three bulk-fill composites was significantly different in each cure depth ($p < 0.05$). In Post-hoc comparison, difference between ABF and FBF, FBF and TBF were significant ($p < 0.05$) while not significant (> 0.05) between ABF and TBF at 0.5 mm cure depth. Hardness of three composites at 4 mm was not significant (> 0.05).

Conclusion: FBF has the highest hardness and TBF has the lowest at 0.5 mm cure depth. At 4 mm cure depth, all bulk-fill composites showed the lowest reading. Generally, FBF showed the highest hardness among three bulk-fill composites at all layers tested.

KEYWORDS: *Composite, Bulk-Fill, Cure Depth, Hardness*

P072: Comparative Leaf Anatomy Of Selected Medicinal Plants In Acanthaceae

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ABSTRACT

Comparative leaf anatomy study were conducted in three taxa of Acanthaceae from Peninsular Malaysia. Three chosen taxa were *Acanthus ebracreatus* Vahl, *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees and *Chroesthes longifolia* (Wight) B. Hansen which is commonly used as traditional medicines especially in Peninsular Malaysia. The main objective of this study is to identify the leaf anatomical characteristics that can be used in plant identification and also for supportive data in plant classification. The procedures involved such as cross section using sliding microtome on the petiole, lamina, midribs and marginal, leaf clearing and observation under light microscope. Findings in this study have shown the similarities and variations in leaf anatomical characteristics. The anatomical characteristics observed include petiole and midrib outlines, patterns of petiole and midrib vascular bundles, presence of sclerenchyma cells, presence of cystolith cells, presence of hypodermis layers in lamina and presence and types of trichomes. In conclusions, results showed that anatomical characteristics have taxonomic significance which can be used in classification especially at species level.

KEYWORDS: *leaf anatomy, medicinal plants*

P073: *Ibadah-Friendly Hospital: A Guide for Health Care Provider*

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ABSTRACT

Performing religious ritual (*ibadah*) according to one's ability is an obligation for all muslims including during sickness. Previously, many patients, family members and health care providers do not consider *ibadah* as important as focussed are given more towards healing or recovering from the illness. However, the awareness towards *ibadah*-friendly hospital is on the rise in Malaysia with the development of Islamic medical tourism to attract muslim tourists from all over the world to get treatment in the country. Many major hospitals had implemented while some is in the process of implementing the concept of *ibadah*-friendly hospital including IIUM Medical Centre which had just been launched on 20th July 2016. Many obstacles were faced by health care providers in implementing the *ibadah*-friendly hospital which include lack of knowledge to deal with *ibadah* during illness, lack of facilities, poor support from the healthcare providers and limited practical resources and training. We would like to share our experiences in producing and conducting training to the healthcare providers and our resource material on "*Panduan Ibadah Pesakit Untuk Perawat*" in managing these issues toward the practical aspects of *Ibadah*-friendly hospital.

KEYWORDS: *Ibadah-Friendly Hospital, patients, healthcare provider, Panduan Ibadah Pesakit Untuk Perawat*

P080: Learning Style Preferences among Muslims Pre-clinical Medical Students in an Islamic Institution

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ABSTRACT

Background: Educational experts affirm that students like various type of learning preference. It is known that the learning style preferences varies among medical students worldwide. By knowing types of learning style preferences, this will help medical educators to improve their way of conveying lectures and teaching in a more effective learning environment. **Objectives:** This study aimed to describe the pre-clinical medical students' learning style preferences and its association with socio-demographic profile.

Methods: This was a cross sectional study done among Year 1 and Year 2 Muslim pre-clinical year medical students in an Islamic institution in Kuantan Pahang. Medical students who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria were recruited using systematic random sampling. A validated learning style questionnaire (VARK) was used to assess their learning style. Descriptive statistics and bivariable analysis were used during analysis using SPSS version 23.

Results: A total of 166 Muslim pre-clinical year medical students participated in this study. The mean (SD) age was 21.3(0.84). Majority of them were Malay (98.2%) and female (69.9%). Most of the students preferred unimodal learning style (80.1%) with the most preferred learning style preferences was kinesthetic (41.6%). Bivariable analysis showed female students preferred kinesthetic learning style compared to male students ($p=0.02$).

Conclusion: In this study, majority of the pre-clinical year medical students preferred 'life-like' learning experience in their study. Hence, we recommend that medical educators to be more aware of the varieties of learning style preferences in order to improve the quality of teaching and learning experiences.

KEYWORDS: *learning style preferences, Muslim students, unimodal*

P081: Growth Response and Nutrients Quality of Fig (*Ficus carica* L.) Planted on BRIS soil at Different Rates of Organic Amendment

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ABSTRACT

Allah S.W.T swears by the fig tree (Sura' 95, al-Tin) in the holy Quran, for its values and practices. Recently, the fig tree (*Ficus carica* L.) has been introduced in Malaysia's tropical weather as it grows well with maximum activity. Its root favors a well-drained type of soil and since BRIS (Beach Ridges Interspersed with Swales) are dominated by sandy textured type of soil (90%), which is a good water percolation rate make it suitable for fig planting. However, it has low potential of nutrient holding capacity but can be improved with organic amendment. This study was carried out to observe the effects of different rate of amendments in improving the BRIS soil health for the growth of fig trees. The BRIS soils were amended with different rate of 10% (T2), 20% (T3), 30% (T4) and 50% (T5) of chicken manure and 0% (T1) acted as control. Three months old saplings were propagated through hardwood cuttings of variety BTM6 with 5 replications of each treatment. The growth response and nutrients quality of the fig trees were observed biweekly for three months after transplant. The nutrient contents of amended and non-amended shows significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The survivability of the trees were 100% survived and there were significant difference between the treatments as 30% (T4) shows the superlative growth response with the high number of branches, leaves and fruits thus provide higher yield production as compared to other treatments. Generally, BRIS soil that is known to be a problematic soil can be improved and used as potential soil to be planted with fig trees.

KEYWORDS: *Fig, BRIS soil, organic amendment, growth response, nutrients quality*

P088: Modern Investigation Toward *Shariah* Compliance: Squatting Uroflowmetry

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Standard uroflowmetry is performed in a standing position and it is an important investigation for those who are suspected of having lower urinary tract symptoms such as benign prostatic hyperplasia.¹ Effect of changing positions during uroflowmetry has also been investigated previously but mixed conclusions had been made. For Muslim, voiding in sitting or squatting positions is encouraged as part as daily practice. This is mainly due to cleanliness reason and many *Hadiths* have emphasised about it. In this paper, I would like to clarify if there is any significance in uroflowmetry readings between standard and squatting positions.

Objectives: To investigate the uroflowmetry findings of two different voiding positions in BPH patients attending urology clinic HTAA.

Method: Cross section observational study of BPH patients attending to Urology Clinic HTAA from March 2015 to December 2015. Uroflowmetry in standing and squatting positions was done in those fulfilling the study criteria. The maximum flow rate, average flow rate, voiding volume, total voiding time and post-voiding residual volume were measured and recorded. The results were then compared and analysed.

Result: A total of 123 patients were studied. Majority of patients were non-Muslim (64.2%). More than three quarter (78%) of the patients' and surprisingly normal voiding habit was standing and minority of them void in squatting position at home (12.2%). Average International Prostate Symptom Score (IPPS) was 12.07 and majority of them were in moderate group disease (63.4%). PVR volume was a reduction in squatting position ($p=0.047$). Otherwise there was no significant difference seen in other parameters.

Conclusion: This study showed that voiding in squatting position, which is syariah compliant is not inferior compare to standard uroflowmetry. Therefore Muslim patients should be given option to perform uroflowmetry in squatting position if available and possible better and improved results will be obtained in squatting position.

KEYWORDS: *Uroflowmetry, Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, Lower urinary tract symptoms, Voiding Sitting, Voiding Standing*

P089: Fish Welfare: Improving Fish Culture Method through Modification of the Light Conditions

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ABSTRACT

God creates fish for the benefit of humankind. For many centuries, fish has been vastly captured and cultured by human to fulfill the demand for food. Besides that, fisheries and aquaculture contribute to the social and economic development of the nation. However, in culturing fish, human tends to overlook the welfare of the fish. Most of the time, fish are exposed to varieties of stressor that can affect their health and reduce their survival and growth rates. As human are encouraged to treat animals including fish with compassion and love, it is important to provide optimum and less stressful conditions in culturing fish. Moreover, fish welfare is an important issue in aquaculture industry, not only for public perception, marketing and product acceptance, but also often in terms of production efficiency, quality and quantity. One of the methods that can be used to improve fish culture environment is through modification of light conditions. Two of the light characteristics that can affect the survival, growth and stress response of the fish are light intensity and light wavelength. Therefore, in this paper, the effects of light intensities and light wavelengths on fish were reviewed to determine the optimum light condition for fish. This information will help fish farmers to improve their fish culture method which in return increase the fish health quality and production.

Keywords: *Fish welfare, aquaculture, stress response, light conditions*

P091: Ibadah-Friendly Hospital (Hospital Mesra Ibadah) from Hospital Staff Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Islam, some flexibilities (*rukshah*) are given for the sick to perform the religious ritual (*ibadah*) according to their ability. However, not many muslims are aware and have the knowledge to make use of these flexibilities. Some patients may use sickness as an excuse from performing their routine *ibadah* while most hospital staff only focus on physical treatment of the disease.

Objective: The aim of this study was to find out the awareness and knowledge among hospital staff regarding the concept of *ibadah*-friendly hospital.

Methodology: Questionnaires on the concept of *ibadah*-friendly hospital were distributed to Muslim staffs from Tengku Ampuan Afzan Hospital during Hospital Mesra Ibadah Workshop in 2014.

Results: A total of 117 staffs (17 male and 100 females) participated in this study with 66(56.4%) staff nurses, 3(2.6%) drivers, 3(2.6%) administrative staff, 22(18.8%) health assistant, 7(6.0%) doctors, 14(11.9%) community nurses and 2 (1.7%) pharmacist. Out of this, only 24(20.5%) of them have the knowledge and practising the concept of *ibadah*-friendly hospital while 26(22.2%) were just being exposed about the concept in this workshop. Sixty seven (57.3%) of them still unclear about the concept although they aware that the workshop is important to improve their understanding, knowledge, commitment and skills. They suggested that the workshop should be conducted regularly and resource person should be made available in the hospital. Eventhough facilities are important in the *ibadah*-friendly hospital, they are not the major issues.

Conclusion: From hospital staff perspective, poor knowledge on the concept of *ibadah*-friendly hospital and lack of resource person are major issues in the implementation of *ibadah*-friendly hospital. Regular workshop and provision of adequate resources will facilitate its implementation.

KEYWORDS: *Ibadah-friendly hospital, hospital staff, Islamic concept*

P093: Anti-Inflammatory Effects Of Rock Oyster *Saccostrea Cucullata* Aqueous And Methanol Extracts On Carrageenan-Induced Paw Edema In Rats

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ABSTRACT

Anti-inflammatory effects of *Saccostrea cucullata* or rock oyster found abundantly on shores and jetties was evaluated by using carrageenan-induced acute paw edema models in rats. Although this oyster being nuisance to marine activities, but its usefulness should be sought for nothing is created by Allah without any purpose. Its flesh was extracted with either methanol or water. The presence of alkaloid, steroid and saponin in both extracts were determined by qualitative phytochemical screening tests conducted prior to the treatments. 18 male Sprague Dawley rats averaging 250 g were randomly assigned into 6 groups (n = 3). Groups 1 and 2 being a negative control (received saline) and positive control (treated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; aspirin/acetylsalicylic acid 19 mg/kg) groups, respectively. The other 4 groups were administered with 2 doses (500 and 1,000 mg/kg i.p.) of either extract of methanol or aqueous. All treatments were given 1 h prior to inducing acute paw edema by subplantar injection of 1% carrageenan into the left hind paw of rat. A time-dependent reduction in paw thickness was observed on treatment groups which was comparable to the negative control groups. The inflammatory paw size was measured before and at 1 h interval of 6 h carrageenan administration. Percentages of mean inflammation (%I) and inhibition (%A) were calculated. No significant difference ($p < 0.05$) of mean inflammation was shown between all treatment groups compared to the control groups. However, the % of inhibition at the 4th h (%A₄) was found to be higher for methanol extract (1000 mg/kg) than standard drug; aspirin. The results also indicated significant reduction of inflammation in the second phase of the inflammatory response due to the action of pro-inflammatory mediator inhibitor. In conclusion, the methanol extract of *S. cucullata* at dose 1000 mg/kg could have some anti-inflammatory effects on carrageenan-induced acute edema in rats.

KEYWORDS: Anti-inflammatory, edema, extract, *Saccostrea cucullata*, carrageenan.

P094: Perceived Need Vs Treatment Need In Cleft Lip And Palate Patients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many researchs have indicated that perceived need of treatment among the parents is an important role in determining the success of healthcare delivery in cleft lip and palate patients. Therefore, this indicates the need to compare the actual treatment need with the parents' perceived need.

Purpose of study: Identify the treatment need and perceived need in cleft lip and palate individuals aged 12 years old and above.

Materials and method: Questionnaire guided interview was done on 47 parents of cleft lip and palate patients to obtain demographic data, treatment history, effect of cleft on the social behaviour of the child and perceived need of treatment from few centres in Malaysia. Clinical examinations were performed on cleft lip and palate patients including evaluation of malocclusion, the need for other dental treatment and surgical management. This was followed by gross speech assessment. Finally, 3D photographs were taken for all cleft patients and deformity was evaluated by one Consultant Oral Surgeon to assess on further treatment need.

Results: Unilateral cleft lip and palate showed highest group in perceived need in further treatment for dental treatment, bone graft, nose and others as compared to other types of cleft. Highest perceived need for treatment was shown in descending order is perceived need for further treatment of teeth, followed by nose and alveolus in all types of cleft. We also found that there were poor to slight agreement between parents' perceived need of treatment and professional's assessment on treatment need (Kappa= -0.114 to 0.313).

Conclusion: From this study, it can be concluded that there is a difference between perceived need and the treatment need between healthcare provider and the parents for cleft lip and palate treatment.

KEYWORDS: cleft Lip, cleft Palate, perceived Need, treatment Need

P095: Technical Issues In Craniomaxillofacial Distraction Osteogenesis: A Case Series

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ABSTRACT

Distraction osteogenesis allows superior skeletal advancement compared to conventional surgical osteotomy. It can be considered as a reliable and predictable surgical procedure and is widely used to correct craniomaxillofacial bone discrepancy. Nevertheless, the outcome is technically dependent and requires comprehensive peri-operative assessment, preparation and precision in application.

Objective: The objective of this study is to highlight some important technical issues in distraction osteogenesis when the technique is indicated in various craniomaxillofacial regions and at the same time to discuss about the options of preventing and overcoming these technical complications based on our experience and relevant literature.

Methods: Important technical issues on the application of distraction osteogenesis in 5 different craniomaxillofacial regions were selectively highlighted based from the completed cases in one centre. Potential complications and its prevention methods were documented and discussed.

Results: The 5 highlighted regions of craniomaxillofacial distraction osteogenesis were alveolar, mandibular, cleft maxilla, craniofacial and facial cleft. Technical issues and complications were mostly device related and associated with anatomical limitations and surgical technique. Nevertheless, these complications are preventable and can be appropriately managed.

Conclusion: From the literature and our experience, the technical aspects vary according to its application in different craniomaxillofacial regions. Preventing the potential complications contribute to the success of its application.

KEYWORDS: *distraction osteogenesis, craniomaxillofacial surgery, technical issues, complications*

P096: Islamic Approach in Managing Stress within Study on Perceived Stress Score & Academic Performance in Continuous Assessment among Third Year Pharmacy Students

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ABSTRACT

Professional education such as Pharmacy Programme basically demands massive hard work and challenges for students due to various assessment methods and heavy co-curricular activities. In order to observe how students approach Islamic way to manage the stress, we studied this retrospective study after conducting cross sectional exploratory study that detected the relationship between the PSS and their academic achievement throughout the semester. Total 114 third year students including 29 male and 85 female participated. Their marks obtained from 4 quizzes and respective PSS were recorded periodically and analysed descriptively. We provided some questionnaires to check their psychological coping mechanisms and observed how they apply the Islamic approach as one of the key components of managing stress. The PSS score for overall male and female is highest in the second quiz which was 38.99 ± 6.60 compared to first and third/fourth quizzes which were 38.90 ± 5.60 and 38.10 ± 7.18 respectively. Mean marks students achieved were 7.61 ± 1.25 in Quiz 1; 4.97 ± 1.41 in quiz 2; 6.04 ± 1.77 in quiz 3; 5.71 ± 1.32 in 4 respectively. There were 61 (53.5%) students including 22 male (75% of male) and 40 female (47.05% of female) who freely commented on the way of coping stress by Islamic ways such as *Tawakal* and suitable *du'a* before answering the quiz. The lowest PSS value (28.33 ± 7.76) was observed for 8 (7%) female students who expressed in Islamic way that they studied the course to obtain the knowledge for the sake of hereafter. They all passed and obtained good score with mean value of 26.19 ± 4.27 . The highest PSS on overall was 42.43 ± 8.12 . Those who in that value were not displayed any comment regarding on how to overcome their stressful condition in Islamic way. Hence, proper stress management is a very pivotal element for students to perform well academically and spiritually.

KEYWORDS: *Perceived Stress Score, Islamic Point of view, Academic performance.*

P099: A Study on the Reasons for Retirement: A Focus on Age and Health

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the reasons that influence individuals to plan for retirement among employees of International Islamic University Malaysia employees. Reasons to retire are almost similar across the globe given the basic needs of human beings are the same. With respect to the factors influencing retirement planning, adopting and adhering to healthy lifestyles in middle or older age can protect against morbidity and mortality. Retirement brings opportunities to set new habitual lifestyles and establish new routines. Attaining the retired age is the main factor related to an individual's planning for retirement as it is a normal practise nations set an age limit in formal employment. Age is usually correlated to health so this study focuses on these two factors. However, there are also several other factors that contribute to reasons for planning to retire such as wanting to change to self-employment and inadequate financial and savings; where gender is a concern we do not see much difference in this factor. Some of the findings are parallel to other research based on the analysis on the available literature reviews. Several implications emerge from these empirical findings. First, employees should prepare a proper retirement planning in their life and second, the authorities should provide better care and facilities to retirees. Lastly, recommendations for future research have also been included in the final part of the report.

KEYWORDS: *Age, retirement, health*

P100: Beyond Retirement

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ABSTRACT

The word retirement would literally mean leaving one's occupation or the job that pay for one's livelihood and occupies a majority of one's time. When one retires from the so called full - time job, life has to go on. There will be daily expenses and bills to cope with, the need to manage daily routine and stay healthy so as to have a good retirement life. There are many studies done on life beyond retirement, mostly focus on the monetary aspects of retirement life. However, this study takes a different approach as to learn about the lifestyle beyond retirement. Factors that were taken into consideration for this study are working after retirement, living after retirement, activities after retirement and religious beliefs on retirement. This study takes on a quantitative approach sending questionnaires through Google form. In order to encourage and get good response, questionnaires used were mostly full structured questions with answer options given and several open ended questions that require respondents to provide responses from their own opinion. Findings from this study indicated that people are not ambitious in terms of lifestyle when they reached retirement. An almost equal split claimed that they will continue to work and live in their current house with no plans of relocation or upgrading to a more expensive house. Slightly less than half claimed they will work on a part-time basis. An overwhelming 62% said they will go into some sort of business. The study also shows that a majority of Muslim respondents have the intention to perform umrah/hajj even during their retirement years. This would have to be incorporated as part of their living expenses during retirement. Healthcare forms an integral part of a retiree's life. Having this awareness on the importance of healthcare in their golden years, 66.1% of the respondents claimed that they have medical insurance. For those who do not subscribe to medical insurance claimed that they would resort to use their savings to pay for medical expenses. Subscription to medical insurance doesn't mean that they prefer to use the insurance for private hospital services as most still claimed they would go to public hospitals for medical treatment during retirement years. Findings also suggested that while most of them agree that retirement is in a way associated with "staying at home", they also agree that they will engage in social activities such as attend social functions and doing volunteer work. Going on vacations and travelling seems to be a favourite activity that they have in mind when they retire. Most of them are aware that they need to keep their mind active during retirement as they claimed that they will attend classes and do self-study.

KEYWORDS: *retirement life, muslim*

P101: Knowledge of Retirement Related Financial Planning Among IIUM Employees

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to assess the knowledge on retirement financial planning among IIUM employees. Among factors that were taken into consideration in assessing this are exposure provided by employers either formal or informal on financial planning, personal opinion on best time to start on financial planning for retirement, setting financial goal and investment tools plan to be used for retirement and assessing respondents opinion on the adequate amount of savings for retirement life. In creating a more meaningful analysis to this study, demographic factors are used to link to the knowledge on retirement related planning.

The methodology used in this study was quantitative, involving distribution of questionnaire to respondents to collect primary data. With respect to the knowledge on retirement planning, it was found that 58.5% of the respondents said that they do not get any formal exposure on financial retirement planning while 68.5% claimed getting it on an informal basis. In setting financial goal for financial retirement planning, more than 50% of the respondents felt that the best time to start financial planning for retirement is from between the age of 25 - 35 years old. Majority of the respondents claimed to have a financial goal when they retire and in achieving it they opt in investing in unit trusts. The findings also prove that demographic factors such as age, education and income level play an important role in financial retirement planning. It is also recommended that other studies should be conducted in relations to retirement planning other than financial related. Medical and health benefits for those within the retirement age bracket is one important area of study as people within this age bracket are more prone to illnesses and require more medical attention compared to the younger age groups.

KEYWORDS: *financial planning, Retirement plan*

P103: The Awareness of Retirement Planning: A Case with International Islamic University Malaysia Employees

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ABSTRACT

A major concern among employees in Malaysia is the retirement phase of their life. However, employees seem to lack the awareness for retirement planning and to take the appropriate actions for retirement. This study was carried out to identify the level of awareness of retirement planning among International Islamic University Malaysia employees. The methodology of this study was quantitative involving the use of questionnaires distributed to the respondents to gain primary data about their awareness on retirement planning. A total of 107 employees responded to the online survey through Google form and WhatsApp. The overall findings of the study indicate that most of the respondents have low level of awareness of retirement planning. Also, the demographic factors which are age and gender have a significant impact towards retirement planning. Apart from that, some implications have been made for pre-retirees in order to increase their awareness of retirement planning. Lastly, recommendations for future research have also been included in the final part of the report.

KEYWORDS: *retirement planning, age, awareness*

P104: Intraocular Pressure: The Effect of Optional Fasting and Association with Fluid and Fat Status

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Religious fasting has been shown to reduce intraocular pressure (IOP), as compared to during non-fasting period. This has been suggested to be associated with the reduction of total body water and body fat, as well as reduced intakes of fluid and dietary fat. Hence, this study aims: i) to compare the IOP between fasting and non-fasting periods, and ii) to assess the association of the IOP with total body fluid, body fat, and consumption of fluid and fat.

Methods & materials: A cross-sectional study will be conducted amongst healthy, 20-30 years individuals (n=22), without any visual problems. Ethical approval and patient consent will be obtained prior to study commencement. Participants will be asked to perform optional fasting for one day (from dawn till dusk). During fasting, IOP will be measured using tonopen three times (morning, noon, and late afternoon), and after breaking of fast (evening). Total body fluid and body fat will be assessed by using Tanita body composition analyser. Intake of fluids and total fat will be estimated by using diet recall method. The same protocol will be repeated with participants during a non-fasting day. Results will be compared between fasting and non-fasting periods.

Expected Results: It is expected for the IOP of participants to be reduced during fasting period compared to non-fasting period. This may be associated with lower total body fluid, body fat, as well as reduced intakes of fluid and total fat.

Conclusion: Fasting may confer benefits in co-management of eye diseases that cause detrimental increment of IOP.

KEYWORDS: *intraocular pressure, fasting, fluid, fat*

P105: The Research Methodology For Assessing Prophetic Food Consumption Among Lactating Mothers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The phrase '*Prophetic food and medicine*' reflects the words and actions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) with bearing of disease, treatment of disease, and care of patients. Among plants mentioned in the Al-Quran, Al-Hadith and Islamic literature are dates, pomegranates, figs, olive and black cumin seeds. These plants are widely used for medicinal purposes, as functional foods and industrial products. However, there are limited studies found on their effect on human milk quality and quantity. The objective is to describe the methodology to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding prophetic foods consumption among lactating mothers.

Methodology: Pregnant Malay mothers aged 18 to 40 years old, at gestational age 32 weeks and above will be recruited. During the lactation period, their dietary intake (specifically the consumption of prophetic foods) will be assessed using a quantitative method which is food frequency questionnaire. A subsample of mothers will then be interviewed using semi-structured interview method on the prophetic food consumption. Quantitative and qualitative data will be analysed using SPSS and NVivo softwares, respectively.

Result: Reports of positive effects of prophetic food consumption on lactation experience such as improving human milk production is anticipated from this study. In addition, it will provide a foundation for further exploration on the role of prophetic food consumption in the lactation process.

Conclusion: This research is at the forefront to provide the data on potential practice and application of prophetic foods to positively influence lactation experience and quality of human milk.

KEYWORDS: *prophetic food, lactation, dietary assessment*

P113: Parents' Satisfaction With Their Children's Dental Care Provided By Dental Students

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In dental school, clinical year students are treating patients under close supervision of trained supervisors as part of their training. The concern of the dental school is to teach the students about providing good quality dental care. Islam is really emphasis on the higher quality possible especially in serving the other people needs and for those who requires help. The feedback from the patient is an indicator so that the quality of the service can be assessed, improved and as a good predictor for the patient compliance.

Aim: To evaluate parent's satisfaction with their children's dental care provided by undergraduate dental student at the Student's Polyclinic, Kulliyyah of Dentistry, IIUM.

Materials and Method: A self-administered questionnaire with questions on accessibility and availability, physical environment, service quality, interpersonal communication, financial, efficacy and treatment outcome were distributed to parents who attending their children dental treatment from January 2013 to October 2013. Data collected were analyzed using Rasch Analysis, Independent Sample T-Test, and Mann-Whitney Test.

Results: 70 questionnaires were completed and analysed. The result showed that the average level of parental satisfaction was high. The parents were most satisfied with students' interpersonal communication and the physical environment of the clinic. The level of satisfaction of parents of female children were higher than parents of male children although the difference was not significant. No significant differences were found in relation to which parent accompanied the child for treatment and the parent's education level. However, parent's level of satisfaction is associated with type of occupation, where non-health-related workers expressed higher level of satisfaction ($p=0.014$).

Conclusion: Parents were generally satisfied with the care that their children received mainly with the aspect of students' interpersonal communication and physical environment of the clinic. The results also indicated that level of satisfaction was associated with the nature of occupation.

KEYWORDS: *Parent's Satisfaction, Pediatric Dentistry Treatment*

P115: Islamic Perspective on Importance of Breast Feeding: Two Case Reports

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast milk contains all basic nutrition needed by a child. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended to all infants in their first 6 months of life. Infants who had been exclusively breastfed have a better health status compared to infants who was introduced with mixed feeding in their early life. Exclusive breastfeeding not only give benefit to the child, but also the mother. In infants, it confers protective mechanism in lowering risk of gastrointestinal infection and promotes bonding between the mother and the child.

Case Report: The first case is a 2 years and 7 months old girl who was admitted to Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan Kuantan due to acute gastroenteritis with some dehydration. She was also admitted one month ago due to pneumonia. She was breast fed exclusively only for 3 months old due to working mother. The mother started formula feeding since then. The second case is a 1 year and 4 months old boy who was hospitalized due to acute bronchiolitis. He was not breast fed due to no milk production.

Discussions: Islam views childhood as a critical phase in molding an individual. Parents have been entrusted by Allah to observe and fulfill the rights of the children in providing a conducive environment for children to develop. A good healthcare and proper nutrition are among the child's rights that need to be fulfilled by the parents. Islam emphasizes the importance of breastfeeding up to 2 years old as a way in providing good nutrition. Islam also provides solution for mothers who are unable to breastfed their child by adopting wet mother.

Conclusions: Parents are responsible in providing good health and nutrition to their children. Breastfeeding not only highly encouraged by Islam but also provides medical benefits for both mother and children.

KEYWORDS: *breastfeeding, Islamic perspective*

P116: Post-Streptococcal Acute Glomerulonephritis in a 7-Year-Old Boy: Islamic Perspective on the Prevention of the Disease

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Acute glomerulonephritis is inflammation of the kidney mediated by an immunological process. Group A β -haemolytic streptococcal infection is common in children aged 5-12 years old and can lead to acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis which may develop after recovery from a streptococcal throat infection or skin infection (impetigo). 97% of cases occur in less developed country. The incidence has decreased in industrialized nations due to improved hygienic condition.

Case Report: A 7-year-old boy, the eldest child of 4 siblings from a divorced parent, was admitted to Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan Kuantan in March 2015 due to facial puffiness for 1 day duration. There was also dark colored urine. Patient had history of productive cough for 3 days and fever for 2 days. Father also complained of skin ulcer on patient's right feet for about 1 month. There was hypertension (198/80 mmHg). Urine examination showed hematuria, proteinuria, and leucocyturia. Anti-streptolysin O titre was high (1:4,800) and complement C3 level was low (0.29). Patient was treated with antibiotic, diuretic, and anti-hypertension.

Discussions: The child is entrusted to the parents who will be called by the Almighty, who will ask them about this trust. Parents plays vital role in maintaining and promoting the good health of the children. Parents should also pay attention to cleanliness, personal hygiene and the prevention of disease, especially infection. Islam paid attention to washing hand and cleansing the air inhaled into the lungs by regular cleaning of the nose as part of ablution before performing prayer.

Conclusions: Parents are responsible in preserve life, health and growth of their children. Caring for cleanliness and hygiene is not only deemed a good habit in Islam but also rendered into rituals that constitute part of the faith itself.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic perspective, post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis*

P117: The Correlation Between Oral Health Knowledge & Attitude Towards Practice Of Caretakers In Day-Care Centers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Modernization has made young children to spend most of their time in day-care centers as their mothers are working outside. Hence, caretaker's role has become more important in children's daily diet and oral health care. Therefore, the objective of this study is to assess oral health knowledge, attitude and practice among caretakers in day-care centers.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional study among 54 caretakers aged 18 and above had been conducted in Kuantan. The data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire addressing aspects of oral health knowledge, attitude and practice of caretakers. The results were analyzed by descriptive and Spearman correlation coefficient tests.

Results: The participants were mainly Malay ladies and 16.7% had university education. The knowledge of sugary food causing dental caries was found good for all caretakers; however, 48.1% of them do not know the important of filling on child's teeth. Preliminary analysis was performed and followed by Spearman correlation coefficient analysis. Correlation between attitude and practice was weak ($\rho=0.29$, $p<0.05$) as well as between knowledge and practice ($\rho=0.21$, $p>0.05$).

Conclusion: The caretakers had good oral health knowledge but it did not reflect in their attitude and practices. The action must be based on knowledge, and that knowledge must produce action. As Abu Bakr r.a. said, "without knowledge action is useless and knowledge without action is futile." The Arabic term 'ilm translates to knowledge, but the word has a broader definition than its English counterpart. 'Ilm encompasses theory, action, and education whereas in English, knowledge is defined as merely the awareness of facts, truths, and principles.

KEYWORDS: *oral health, day-care, knowledge and attitude*

P118: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Hand Hygiene among Clinical Year Medical Students in Islamic Institution

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hand hygiene has been recognized as the leading measure in preventing healthcare-associated infections (HCAs) and transmission of pathogenic microorganisms in hospital setting. Previous researches showed low compliance of healthcare workers towards this measure. Thus, there is a need to assess the hand hygiene knowledge (K), attitude (A) and practice (P) among medical students as they also pose threat in transmitting nosocomial infections to patients during their training period.

Objectives: This study aimed to measure the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of clinical year medical students in IIUM Kuantan towards hand hygiene and its associated factors.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 231 clinical year medical students in IIUM Kuantan from 27th June 2016 until 29th July 2016 using self-administered questionnaire. Universal sampling was applied. Knowledge was evaluated using World Health Organization (WHO) questionnaire; while attitude and practice was assessed using validated questionnaire adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Hand Hygiene Guidelines. Descriptive statistics and univariate test were used whenever appropriate for analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows version 23.0.

Results: Majority of the students (99.6%) had good knowledge on hand hygiene. However, only 59.3% showed good attitude towards hand hygiene while 55.0% of them exhibited good hand hygiene practices. Univariate analysis found that those who have formal training and had been in surgical posting showed good attitude ($p = 0.004$ and $p = 0.017$ respectively) and who had been in surgical posting and had good attitude exhibited good practice ($p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.019$ respectively).

Conclusion: The relatively low score of attitude and practice compared to knowledge on hand hygiene demand a special attention. Hand hygiene training sessions need to be done in continuous monitoring to encourage medical students to follow correct practices and inculcate good attitude.

Keywords: Hand hygiene, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) study, medical students

P120: The Use Of Venom And Venom-Derived Products In Medicine And Cosmetics: Ethical And Safety Issues And From Islamic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Venom is a mixture of various biologically active toxins that affect normal physiological functions. It is formed and secreted and delivered via a specialized venom organ system. It is highly toxic and attributed to morbidity and mortality in animal envenoming cases. This feature has contributed to its application as a tool of war and oddly, as an important ingredient for ancient medicine in the earlier civilization. With the advance in the field of pharmacology and molecular biology, the complexity of venom and its functions are slowly being revealed. These molecules are evolved to be specific to certain targets and activities. This feature makes them to be an interesting source for therapeutic, cosmetic and diagnostic agents. However, venoms and toxins have narrow therapeutic index and any slightest change in the dose could result in disastrous side-effects. There are very limited number of literatures that discuss the Islamic point of view in the usage of venom and venom-based product in medicine and cosmetic applications. It is necessary for Muslim scientists and scholars to seriously explore and identify the potential ethical and safety issues in the usage of venom and venom-derived products, which subsequently forming the basis the establishment of the relevant and reliable *shariah* ruling. This review will attempt to the above mentioned issues through systematic review of the relevant articles based on the following keywords: venom and islamic ruling, venom-based product, venom and medicine, venom and cosmetic, antivenom, venom toxin, venom cure and venom diagnostics. On top of the potential ethical and safety issues, this review will also attempt to clarify and elaborate the implication of the “halal” status for venom-based product. Finally this article will also gather and analyse the current available *shariah* rulings on the usage venom and venom-based product both in medical and cosmetic area and the related principle of *fiqh* involved. The authors strongly believed that is timely and crucial to highlight those related issues in this subject as there is an increase in the public awareness of obtaining a safe and halal products and a need to develop halal products. The finding from this review, particularly the current available ruling will allow various parties. i.e. the public, the regulatory bodies the biomedical scientists, the medical practitioners and the manufacturers, to be well informed on the current ruling and related issues on the usage of this products. Secondly, the outcome of this review may potentially provide a clue on the need for refinement of the current available venom-based product or develop new venom-based products to comply to halal requirement.

KEYWORDS: *venom, venom-derived product, Islamic perspective*

P122: Sequencing-Based Analysis For The Identification Of Bacteria Associated With Severe Early Childhood Caries (SECC)

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ABSTRACT

Severe early childhood caries is a microbial infection that severely compromises the dentition of young children. The aim of this study is to identify bacteria associated with SECC and compare bacterial species between SECC and caries-free children. Bacterial samples were isolated from dental plaque samples of 3- to 6-year-old preschool children and the status of dental caries at the surface level was evaluated using World Health Organization (WHO) diagnostic criteria for decayed, missing and filled tooth surfaces (dmfs). 30 samples from the interproximal part were collected and genomic DNA was extracted using MasterPure™ Gram Positive DNA Purification Kit. Polymerase Reaction (PCR) was conducted on the genomic DNA extracted to amplify 16S rRNA gene and successfully amplified 16S rRNA gene from the samples was sent for sequencing. This research was approved by the IIUM Research Ethic Committee (IREC). Using the selected kit, genomic DNA was successfully extracted and PCR amplification of the bacterial 16S rRNA gene using universal bacterial primers was achieved giving a product of 1500 bp. Results from sequencing when analysed using BLAST from the NCBI website, identified bacteria from the genus *Vibrio*, *Haemophilus* and *Aggregatibacter* from SECC samples while for caries-free samples *Granulicatella* was identified.

KEYWORDS: Early Childhood Caries, Sequencing-Based Analysis

P123: Assessment of Dental Development in Children with Hypodontia and Hyperdontia: A Case Control Study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To investigate the dental development (DD) in children with hypodontia and hyperdontia compared to age, gender, and race matched controls.

Materials and methods: A match-pair case control study was conducted among children aged 5 to 14-year-old, attending the Dental Polyclinic, IIUM, from December 2011 until September 2014. Willem's method was used to analyze the dental age (DA) using panoramic radiograph. The difference between dental age of hypodontia/hyperdontia children and the controls was analyzed using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). The differences between dental and chronological ages (CA) and the differences in DA and CA with the numbers of missing teeth were analyzed using t-test. Intraclass correlation coefficient between examiners ranged from 0.98-0.99.

Results: 27 hypodontia and 12 hyperdontia samples were recruited and compared to a total of 78 matched controls. Both male (n=12) and female (n=15) hypodontia children had statistically significant delay in DD ($p=0.000$). There was no significant difference in the DD of male (n=7, $p=0.811$) and female (n=5, $p=0.235$) in hyperdontia children compared to the matched controls. No differences were observed between DA and CA with the number of missing teeth.

Conclusion: Unlike hyperdontia children, hypodontia children showed delayed DD in comparison to age, gender, and race matched controls. There was no association between magnitudes of dental development delay in hypodontia children with the number of missing teeth. This study provides valuable baseline information for provision of better treatment planning for those hypodontia and hyperdontia children that may involve inter-disciplinary management.

KEYWORDS: *dental development, hypodontia, hyperdontia*

P125: First Report On The Use Of Long Acting Insulin 'Glargine' For Pregnant Women With Diabetes During Fasting Month Of Ramadan

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Large proportions of diabetic patients including pregnant women who fast during Ramadan represent a challenge to their physicians. Due to lack of studies on safety and absence of established guidelines on management of diabetic pregnant women who wish to fast during Ramadan, women with pre-gestational or gestational diabetes are at very high risk and may be strongly advised not to fast. In reality, many of them insist on carrying out this religious duty and some may not consult their physicians at all. In our hospital, there is a protocol for management of pregnant patients with diabetes who wish to fast during Ramadan using insulatard and actrapid.

Methods: We have managed 8 pregnant diabetic patients during fasting month of Ramadan in 2014 and 2015. Long-acting insulin glargine and ultra-rapid acting insulin lispro were used, which are similarly recommended for use during Ramadan among non-pregnant diabetic patients.

Results: We believe that this is the first report on the use of long acting insulin for pregnant diabetics during religious fasting. The patients were able to fast for most of the Ramadan days (mean: 20.8 days, SD 9.13) with no documented hypoglycaemic event. Average glucose level per day during fasting period was 6.39 mmol/L (IQR 2.14) with significant improvement in glycaemic control towards the end of Ramadan (5.87 mmol/L) compared to the control in early Ramadan (6.98 mmol/L) (p value: 0.028).

Conclusion: This is a promising finding since it will lead to wider options of insulin types and regimes as the use of glargine particularly had caused less hypoglycaemia. Fasting should no longer be considered a contraindication for pregnant women including those with diabetes (gestational or established). Since it is a religious obligation, physicians are duty-bound to support their diabetic patients before and through Ramadan to enable safe fasting.

KEYWORDS: *glargine, gestational diabetes, fasting*

P127: Assessment of The Calibration on Clinical and Practical Supervision among Dental Lecturers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Consistency in clinical decision making is necessary for reliable assessment of student performance and teaching effectiveness, yet little has been done to examine variation in dental clinical supervision. As a member of IIUM this exercise is crucial as to give the best and 'adil (justice) to students when doing assessment to their work.

Aim: The aim of this investigation was to examine the variation among faculty members in supervising students' clinical works.

Materials & Methods: Twenty clinical lecturers were given a set of criteria of rubric and undergone twelve stations of clinical models focusing on several procedures in dentistry clinical works. The rubric and clinical models was prepared by six different groups of specialty including Periodontic, Conservative, General Dental Practitioner, Oral Surgery, Endodontic and Prosthodontic Dentistry. The lecturers go for baseline calibration and received training by 6 content experts immediately. Re-calibration is done after training. The time given for each station is 5 minutes. The rubric consist of 57 points. The examination used dental mirror, dental probe, dental models, x-rays, copies of students' case note and manikin. Kappa statistics were used to determine inter-examiner reliability at baseline and re-calibration.

Results: For interexaminer statistic, the baseline calibration on 20 clinical lecturers indicated an inter-rater kappa ranging from 0.05-0.5. Re-calibration on the same 20 packages after training indicated an inter-rater kappa of 0.11-0.42. Activity kappa was in the slight to moderate agreement. Majority of examiners improved with time.

Conclusion: The calibration of clinical lecturers should be performed regularly as it is crucial to maintain the stability of the examiners reliability. Furthermore the training needs to be conducted in effective environment to improve the result. It is hoped that the continuous training nurturing the "righteous individuals" which is one of the goals in Shariah principle.

Keywords: dental lecturer, calibration assessment, clinical supervision, practical supervision

P128: Lingual Dens Evaginatus Of A Mandibular Left Second Premolar: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dens evaginatus (DE) is an extra cusp or tubercle protrudes from the occlusal surface of posterior teeth, as well as the lingual surface of anterior teeth. Tubercles are susceptible to pulp exposure from wear or fracture, because of malocclusion, leading to pulpal complications early after eruption. It is a developmental anomaly.

Case report: A 13-year-old girl presented to our polyclinic with sinus track at the posterior lower left buccal gingiva since 1 year ago. The 35 tooth was sound. At the lingual side there was an accessory tooth in close relation to tooth 35. Electric pulp test (EPT) showed that tooth 35 already non vital. Intra-oral periapical (IOPA) radiograph and cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) scan showed an abnormal-appearing root shows DE (type III) with radiolucency at the periapical area. Root canal treatment was performed using crown down pressureless (CDP) technique and obturation was done using lateral condensation technique. The tooth was restored using composite restoration.

Discussions: DE is a rare condition. It is quite a challenge for dental practitioner since the diagnosis is difficult and the treatment options are limited. In the case of DE with necrotic pulp and periapical abscess, root canal treatment is a treatment of choice. We have to accept and appreciate any gift from God whether it is good or bad, because every gift that God have been given are the best. In every disease there is a cure; we need to try to do the best find the cure and not easily to get rid of the tooth and replace it with denture.

Conclusion: Early diagnosis of DE can lead to proper treatment which can result in high success rate if it is followed by adequate restoration.

KEYWORDS: *dens evaginatus, developmental anomaly*

P129: Relevance Of Islamicisation To Practice: Feedback From IIUM Kulliyah Of Pharmacy Alumni

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Kulliyah of Pharmacy (KOP) International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) aspires to produce pharmacists imbued with Islamic values in the professional practice. The curriculum is designed to provide students with both didactic and experiential learning opportunities revolving around Islamicisation.

Objectives: To assess feedback from alumni regarding relevance of Islamicisation in KOP curriculum to current professional practice.

Methods: Study was conducted nationally targeting 300 IIUM pharmacy graduates (RX1 to RX7). Alumni were first contacted via e-mail and phone, and those who agreed to participate were met in-person. They answered the self-administered questionnaire which covers relevance of Islamic components of the curriculum to their current profession. The questionnaire comprises of 67 questions, including 11 questions on personal characteristics, 3 questions on religious knowledge and 8 questions on soft skills. Three aspects of religious knowledge that were assessed include Quranic and Hadith citations, fiqh, and Islamic ethics and practices. Answers were based on five-point Likert scale; 1 is least relevant and 5 is most relevant. Face and content validation of the questionnaire was done by selected faculty members of the KOP. The study was approved by IIUM Institutional Review Board. SPSS (ver. 20) was used for data analysis.

Results: A total of 65 alumni completed the survey (response rate = 21.7%). Most are from RX1 (26.2%). 34 (52.3%) are between 26-29 years old. Majority are female (60%) and Malay (96.9%). There are 51 (78.5%) fully registered pharmacists, 10 provisionally registered and 4 (6.2%) university lecturers. Most are working in the hospital or have hospital experience (93.8%). Majority responded that the application of Quranic and Hadith citations, fiqh and Islamic ethics are relevant to their professional practice, with 63.1%, 69.3% and 81.5%, respectively.

Conclusions: The Islamicisation of IIUM pharmacy curriculum is relevant to professional practice, should be continued and given greater emphasis.

KEYWORDS: *islamicization, pharmacy, relevance, practice*

P130: Impact of Gestational Surrogacy on Managing Infertility: Humanistic and Islamic Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Islam children are considered a great and blessed gift of Allah. Infertility is inability to get children after 1 year of marital unprotected sexual relationship. Before the end of 4th quarter of 20th century infertile couples accepted their destiny to live without children. In 1978 when the first test tube baby Lewis Brown was born, infertile couples started to seriously seek treatment for infertility. One way of treatment of infertility was *In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)*. Gestational surrogacy is the procedure where one woman agrees to carry an embryo inside her uterus of another woman until birth. Catholic Christians stated that the gestational surrogacy is a gravely immoral because they accepted that child is a gift from Allah and is not a right of human beings.

Objectives of this study: This work is aimed to point the acceptability of surrogacy in different religions and systems. What is the principled background in the western countries that make them accept it as a method for managing infertility? **Method** of study was based on the comparative reading and analyzing of the position of surrogate mothers in different religions and within the same religion.

Results showed that surrogacy is strictly totally forbidden in Islam. Dissimilar philosophies in Islamic world were talking about the absence of differences between the surrogacy and test tube baby techniques as approaches for treatment of infertility but they were still not accepted it. Christians are not unanimous in their opinion about surrogacy. Christian Catholics prohibited the deal of surrogate mother. Orthodox and Conservatives in Judaism thought that surrogacy degrading and devalues motherhood. Buddhism totally accepted the surrogacy as a method of infertility treatment.

Conclusion: surrogacy is totally prohibited in all God religions except Buddhism and Shiite. The Shiite scholars concluded that the surrogacy is lawful for a surrogate's own ova to be fertilized by the husband's sperm, although most allow this only if the husband and the surrogate enter into a temporary polygamous marriage.

KEYWORDS: *Islamic perspective, infertility, gestational Surrogacy*

P132: Medical Ethics In The Works Of Medieval Muslim Scholars

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Attention to ethical problems is essential to the medieval Islamic culture. Many ideas related with biological and medical ethic may be found in Koran, in statements of the Prophet Muhammad and in a number of medieval books on medicine, religion and other fields.

Aim: The main aim of this study is revealing the relation between medical ethics and Islam on the basis of a wide range of the medieval sources in the field of Islamic medicine, law and religion.

Materials and methods: For studying the ethical views of medieval Islamic physicians, a wide range of the medieval sources in the field of medicine, Islamic law and theology, as well as quotations from Koran and thoughts of the Prophet Muhammad have also been analyzed.

Results: Medicine was considered the most respected science in the Islamic World. For example, the famous Iranian author Keykavus Ibn Isgandar wrote in his "Gabusname": "The physician must read "Admonitions" by Hippocrates to be careful in treatment of diseases and show uprightness in this art. A physician himself and his clothes must always be clean. A doctor has to use fragrant perfumes and smile when looking at the patient. He must say pleasant words and encourage the sick to strengthen his natural forces and energy... Never criticize the sick severely. Show concern for him, and never say that he will never recover". According to Ibn Sina, a doctor must know his job perfectly, show attention and care for the sick, because even a word of a physician can heal or kill the patient. Abubakr Razi also said the same things.

Conclusion: A number of Muslim physicians including Ibn Sina and Abubakr Razi wrote about the medical ethics in their works. Many ethical problems in science and medicine were solved on the basis of the *Shari'ah* laws.

KEYWORDS: *medical ethics, medieval, muslim scholar*

P136: Alumni Of Medical Doctors Of IIUM (MedIIUM) To Empower The Ummah

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Community engagement through an NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) such as Alumni of Medical Doctors or MedIIUM is an ideal platform for alumni to contribute back to the alma mater and the country. Organized projects are established and sustained through good leadership, networking and collaboration with others. Membership drive, income generating activities and contributions from members are essential to sustain its activities.

Methodology: MedIIUM was registered under the Registrar of Society in June 2014. Its motto, “Strength in Unity and Deen” is the motivation to achieve its noble objectives of giving back. It has embarked on several projects to help the community, students of IIUM Kuantan and Kulliyyah of Medicine.

Results: Its major program for the community, *Safe Water Everywhere* (SAFEWHERE) is a collaboration between medIIUM and IMARET to provide free clean water for the people of Dabong, Kelantan. It is a customised portable continuous mini water treatment plant, which was a brainchild of one of our alumni. At the University level, its *FEED Program* aims to provide free food for students. It has purchased one unit of chiller to stock nutritious food and placed at the IIUM Mosque. It has decided to increase the frequency of stocking the healthy sandwiches from twice to four times per week. At the Kulliyyah level, it collaborates with the Office of Deputy Dean Student Affairs and the Medical Student Society (MSC) to organize activity such as *Career Day and Book Reclaim Program* to ease the student’s burden in getting medical books at lower price. Currently, tracing alumni and keeping up the database is ongoing. With good strategy, many more programs could be established.

Conclusion: With these initial successes, MedIIUM hopes to attract more alumni to become members and participate in future activities. This would empower and strengthen members and the ummah in general.

KEYWORDS: *Alumni, Empowerment, NGO, Leadership, Collaboration*

P137: Identification of VASA Gene Expression In *In-Vitro* Culture From Non-Obstructive Azoospermia (NOA) Testicular Biopsy Cells: A Study To Unlock Knowledge Of Male Infertility

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ABSTRACT

The expression product of VASA gene is widely conserved germ line marker and participates to regulate the development of reproductive system and spermatogenesis in healthy man. Azoospermic is a condition which cannot produce sperm cells for reproduction activity. In Islam, seeking knowledge is an obligatory to each Muslim in order to solve problems and for a better live. Thus to unveiled the problem of azoospermic in infertile man we attempt to determine the gene expression of VASA level in testes cells of non-obstructive azoospermic (NOA) sample. Samples were taken from three NOA patients by testicular sperm extraction (TESE) to obtain testicular biopsies. Testicular cells were isolated and cultured in supplemented knockout DMEM media. VASA gene expression was determined by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for spermatogonial marker. No VASA expression was detected in spermatogonial-like stem cells culture on day 1, 7, 14 and 21. Our finding shown VASA gene was not expressed *in vitro* culture spermatogenesis might be associated with the abnormal differentiation of primordial germ cells that lead to male infertility.

KEYWORDS: VASA; non-obstructive azoospermia; spermatogenesis; testicular cells; RT-PCR

P138: Spermatogonial Stem Cells Protein Marker Identification From *In-Vitro* Differentiation Of Non-Obstructive Azoospermia (NOA) Testes Biopsies Cells: An Approach In Line With *Maqasid al Shariah* To Maintain The Heredity

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ABSTRACT

Azoospermia is present in 15% of infertile cases and it is a major concern due to inability to produce sperm. Most of IVF (in-vitro fertilization) clinics in abroad had been using sperm donation via sperm bank facilities as a solution for infertile couple to have their own offspring. In Islam, it is forbidden to use sample from male other than their spouse. It is according to *maqasid syari'ah* to ensure the heredity of the human being. Based on the latest technology, one approach of stem cell differentiation process had been established to produce mature cells from primitive or immature cells (stem cells). This technology is in line with the concept of *maqasid syari'ah* since we are using the cells from one person. Therefore, we try to adopt this technology to study a potential of testicular cells from non-obstructive azoospermic (NOA) patient to undergo *in vitro* spermatogenesis. Samples were cultured in modified human embryonic stem cells (HESC) media with specific growth factors; basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF). Protein expressions were analyzed by immunofluorescent staining on day 49 and 90 of culture. Results shown spermatogonial stem cells (SSCs) colonies formed after 14 to 21 days then the cells were successful expanding and stable in duration of 49 days. Then SSCs were differentiated into later stage of spermatogenesis on day 90. Four specific SSCs protein markers were identified on day 49; ITGA1, ITGB1, CD9 and GFRA1 whereas SCP3 and TP1 proteins were expressed on day 90. This *in vitro* spermatogenesis suggested a closer approach for future clinical purposes for Muslim NOA patients in order to have their own children.

KEYWORDS: spermatogonial stem cells, protein marker identification, azoospermia, *maqasid al shariah*

P141: Factors Affecting Treatment Seeking Patterns among Public in Three Selected Areas in Kuantan

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ABSTRACT

Seeking for treatment is a vital step to be done when an individual gets sick. However, due to certain circumstances people do not able to seek for treatment. This study aims to identify the factors affecting treatment seeking patterns among public in three selected areas in Kuantan, to explore factors affecting people not able or avoid to seek for treatment and to determine the relationship between treatment seeking patterns and the influential factors (distance and accessibility and behaviors; attitude to health and health care and self perception). A cross sectional survey was done at Taman Gelora, Teluk Cempedak and Terminal Makmur, Kuantan, Pahang. Convenient sampling method was used in this study. 201 respondents involved in this study and semi-structured questionnaire modified from Adamson et al. (2003). Results showed that data was normally distributed to male (50.2%) and female (49.8%) according to gender. Gen Y (16-26 years old) was the highest proportion of respondents (58.7%) in this study. Majority of the respondents had neutral attitude to health and health care (94.03%) and also to self perception (73.63%). From the results, there were significant association between distance and accessibility and monthly income ($p = 0.012$) plus between self perception and demographic data ($p = 0.026$, $p = 0.009$, $p < 0.001$). Self perception was statistically the most influencing factor people not able to seek for treatment. As conclusion, the findings identified the most common influencing factors people not able to seek for treatment and could be used to urge the government to ensure equal distribution of healthcare services throughout the country.

KEYWORDS: *Treatment, Seeking, Pattern, Factor, Affect*

P144: Depression, Anxiety And Stress Among Dental Undergraduate Students; Prevalence, Stressors And Relieving Factors

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To investigate the depression, anxiety and stress, stressors and relieving factors among dental students at Kulliyyah of Dentistry (KOD).

Materials and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 222 dental students. Their socio-demographic data, self-reported depression, anxiety and stress (DASS-21) scores, causes and relieving factors were collected using validated semi-structured pre-tested questionnaires. The data was analysed using percentages, chi-square test and Binary logistic regression tests with SPSS version 24.

Results: The prevalence of depression, anxiety and stress was 41%, 68.9% and 34.2% respectively. Regression analysis showed that academic-related reasons were significantly contributed to stress symptoms among dental students [OR (95% CI) = 0.4 (0.2 - 1.0)]. Furthermore, the item 'examination' being the highest factor chosen in academic-related stressors. The highest response for relieving factors was Islamic ritual prayer/spiritual activities (94.6%), followed by sleeping (86.5%) and doing exercise/playing sports (76.1%), while 'seeking professional help' (19.8%) relieved stress levels the least.

Conclusions: This study suggests that depressive, anxiety and stress symptoms are prevalent among dental students. Islamic ritual prayer and involvement in spiritual related activities found to be the most preferred way of students to release their stress. Hence, it is vital that the university continually evaluates the psychological health of the students, tailor preventive measures and spiritual related programs to help students coping with stress.

KEYWORDS: *depression, anxiety, stress, dental students, Islamic ritual prayer*

P148: A Review On Soil Actinomycetes And Its Antibiotic Production

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews about the actinomycetes and their antibiotic production where the information was obtained from other studies. Some Islamic perspectives were incorporated in this paper. There are approximately 23,000 microorganisms are capable of producing bioactive secondary metabolites by which 10,000 are produced by actinomycetes that represents 45% of all bioactive microbial metabolites discovered. Streptomyces, a genus of actinomycetes, gram-positive bacteria, aerobic and spore forming have been reported to exhibit a broad antimicrobial activity.

Approximately around 7,600 compounds are produced by Streptomyces species and several of these secondary metabolites are potent antibiotics. Most antibiotic used nowadays that include erythromycin, streptomycin, rifamycin, and gentamycin are all products from soil actinomycetes. As a result, streptomycetes have become the primary antibiotic-producing organisms exploited by the pharmaceutical industry.

Although there are many research and discovery regarding actinomycetes, there are still future prospect of actinomycetes need to be explored. It is around 1-3% of streptomycetes antibiotic had been discovered and in order to find another 97- 99% it requires new findings with recent technique and modern equipment. In addition, nowadays much more challenges are emerging in public health with new type of diseases keep arising around the world. There are possibilities that the previous antibiotics may become resistant to some strains. Thus, in this regard, it is believed that it is a necessity to find novel actinomycetes as well as new effective antibiotic to prepare ourselves to face the challenging lives.

KEYWORDS: *Soil, Actinomycetes, antibiotics*

P149: A Short Review On Islamic Perspective Related To Knowledge, Awareness, And Parents Attitudes Towards Vaccination

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ABSTRACT

Study aims: UNICEF reported pneumonia remains one of the single largest killers of young children worldwide regardless of steady development of the nation. Diarrheal disease comes as second contributor. The preventive measure through vaccination program is one method that can decrease mortality rate. The author agree vaccination which is an important intervention correlate well with the priorities of Islamic jurisprudence (Maqasid as-Shariah); the preservation of life comes only second after the preservation of Deen. From Islamic points of view, Life is a gift from Allah (SWT) and its protection and continuation is of greatest value and need. This study has the objective to investigate and evaluate knowledge, awareness and perception from parents on vaccination in further aim to correlate with Islamic view. **Methods:** A short review was performed through PubMed and Scopus scientific databases. **Results:** Overall, several papers were reviewed for this short review. A lack of knowledge on vaccination purpose, contents and effects were detected. In particular, parents' hesitancy to vaccinate their children is usually due to the '*halalness*' issue of the vaccine, inexplicable informed consent, and lack of understanding on side effects. Additionally, some parents decide not to vaccinate since they believed vaccine could do more harm than good (Personal communication between author with parents attending public health clinic in Kuantan, Pahang). **Conclusions:** It would be essential to strengthen educational initiatives in the clinic and community to correctly inform patients the Islamic inputs such as '*istihalah*' in vaccine manufacturing in order to increase their understanding and make them aware of the importance of vaccination.

KEYWORDS: *awareness, parent attitude, vaccination*

P160: Reconstruction of the Contents of Microbiology Textbooks Used for University Learning Based on the Islamic Worldview

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the assessment on the philosophical aspects of current topics in microbiology textbooks used in higher learning education. The science of philosophy in microbiology courses is an important tool to build values and critical minds among microbiologists so that they would be responsible and grateful when it comes to studying or manipulating microorganisms for the sake of research. To categorise the topics of the contents in microbiology textbooks, several popular textbooks were analysed. To compare the western worldview from the Islamic teaching, key words used for the search in the textbooks include evolution, spontaneous generation, biogenesis, history, and ethics. From the Islamic perspective, databases such as Scopus, Pubmed and ScienceDirect were used to search for relevant articles, using the same key words, with additional words on Islam, Muslim scholars and religion. The contents of the book were categorised into four themes: tawhid, history, fiqh (jurisprudence) and ethical issues. Some textbooks promote the abiogenesis - a theory that is rejected by the tawhidic concept in Islam. History of microbiology very often acknowledge the contributions of western scholars from 17th century and lack introduction to the Muslim scholars such as Rhazes and Avicenna who are the founders of microbiology during the 9th century. When it involves applications of microorganisms in food industry and medicine for example, ethical concerns from the human welfare can be discussed based on the fiqh and shariah as well. For example the use of *Lactobacillus*, a non-pathogenic bacterium in making yogurt is acceptable and halal. However, the excessive use of antibiotics results in the emergence of antibiotic resistant superbugs which have devastating effects on human health. A reconstruction of the current contents in microbiology textbooks based on the Islamic philosophy would give a holistic approach to learn the microbiology, and therefore would be a science treasured by microbiology students.

KEYWORDS: *abiogenesis, biogenesis, fiqh, Islamisation, microbiology, philosophy*

P164: Spiritual Influence Towards Relapse in Opioid Addicts in Therapy

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ABSTRACT

Background: Substance abuse is both a social and public health problem with a substantial burden to society. Opioid dependence results in unemployment, crimes, family disruption, and transmission of diseases. In Malaysia, methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) has been introduced as a harm reduction method. However, relapse during treatment remains an issue to be resolved that hinders successful outcome in the therapy. Spirituality in the treatment of substance abuse disorders has yet to be fully explored. This study aims to examine how MMT clients who relapsed perceive spiritual deficits as an influence and association of spiritual practice with relapse.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study done from June-July 2016. All MMT clients undergoing therapy at 3 treatment centers in Terengganu, Malaysia who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria and consented were included in the study. A semi-structured questionnaire was filled via face to face interview and spiritual practice was assessed using Hatta Islamic Religiosity Scale. 121 questionnaires were assessed and data was analyzed using SPSS ver 22 for quantitative data. Ethical clearance was obtained from National Medical Research Ethics Committee (NMRR Ref-5-2307-27817).

Results: All respondents were males of Malay race and Islamic religion. Current relapse, defined as any episode of intake of opioid for the past one month after a period of abstinence was 34%. Only three out of 42 clients who relapsed had some spirituality theme in their perceived cause of their relapse. However, a significant majority of those relapsed had a spiritual practice score of less than the mean practice score.

Conclusion: Relapse in opioid addiction remains high in those receiving MMT in Terengganu, Malaysia. Spirituality may have a subconscious influence towards relapse in addiction in MMT clients. Further effort should be taken to inculcate spirituality intervention effective to prevent relapse which may contribute towards achieving a more successful therapy outcomes.

KEYWORDS: *relapse, opioids, addiction therapy*

P165: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) among International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) medical graduates in Consent, End of Life Care and Confidentiality: A Pilot Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: At IIUM, its medical education emphasizes on integration of Islamic values in all teaching and learning activities, alongside the core professional curriculum. One of the skills to acquire is in analyzing and solving ethical dilemmas.

Objectives of the study: A pilot study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice among its graduates on three common ethical issues, namely, informed consent, end-of-life issues and confidentiality.

Methods: An observational cross sectional study was conducted on 31 respondents among the medical graduates using a set of questionnaires. They were interviewed using questionnaires that consists of 40 questions. The data collected was analysed using SPSS version 20.

Result: The respondents consisted of 21 male and 10 female medical practitioners of which 93% are Malays and the year of graduation ranged from 2002 to 2013. The majority are specialists and consultants (35.5%) and most of the correspondents are working in a government hospitals (41.6%). The majority of the respondents had good general knowledge on medical ethics with a mean score of 3.28. With regard to knowledge on informed consent, end of life care and confidentiality, majority of them responded correctly, however, 51% of the respondents answered wrongly in item about disclosing patient's information for the purpose of teaching medical students. The majority of respondents showed good attitude towards the items asked except on two issues that are related to the decision on the best treatment for the patient and disclosure of sexually transmitted disease to the family. Almost all respondents demonstrated good practice on informed consent, confidentiality and matters pertaining to end of life care. Nevertheless, 61% of them did not give an appropriate response on informing patients' spouse about the HIV screening result.

Conclusion: This pilot study demonstrated that IIUM graduates have good knowledge, attitude and practice on informed consent, end of life care and confidentiality.

KEYWORDS: KAP, Consent, End of Life Care, Confidentiality

P166: The Ethical Significance Of Antimicrobial Resistance Towards Aquaculture Practices

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, aquaculture creatures including fishes are under danger from bio-aggressors for instance viruses, bacteria, parasites and fungi. These organisms harm either spontaneously or through aquatic animal husbandry practices or both. The chemical employed in aquaculture are drugs like antibiotics used to treat diseases, chemicals introduced through construction materials and hormones used to alter reproductive viability, sex and growth rates. Drugs used to treat disease are the most dangerous to the fish. These persistent antibiotics select for antibiotic-resistant free-living bacteria thereby altering the composition of normal marine and freshwater bacterial flora. Evidence suggests that these antibiotic-resistant organisms in the marine environment will, in turn, pass their antibiotic resistance genes to other bacteria including human and animal pathogens. Antibiotic treatment in aquaculture is achieved by medicated baths and medicated food. In both cases, the probability exists for antibiotics to pass into the environment, affecting wildlife, remaining in the environment for extended periods of time and exerting their antibiotic effects to human. In this manner, potential alterations of the diversity of the marine micro-biota produced by antibiotics may alter the homeostasis of the marine environment and affect complex forms of life including fish, shellfish, marine mammals, and human beings. The contamination of surface waters with antimicrobials has become an increasing public health concern because of the emergence of multi-resistant pathogens. Efforts to make progress on these issues require us to raise, confront and enact some difficult ethical decisions that will affect the lives, relationships and millions of public health in the world. Nevertheless, excessive antibiotic use in aquaculture should be of high concern to the aquaculture industry and its regulators, to public officials dealing with human and animal health and with the preservation of the environment, and to non-governmental organizations dealing with these issues.

KEYWORDS: *antimicrobial resistance, aquaculture, ethics*

P167: The Importance Of Moderation (*Wasatiyyah*) In Maternal Salt Diet Intake And Its Relation With Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

Islam is the religion that teaches us to be moderate in every aspect of life including the diet intake. There are numerous evidences from the primary sources i.e. *Quran* and *hadith* which highlight the importance of consuming the balanced diet and in moderation. The following verse from the Holy Quran clearly mentions regarding the moderation in eating and drinking: “*And eat and drink, but waste not in extravagance, certainly He (Allah) likes not those who waste in extravagance.*” (7:31) The prophet *Muhamad SAW* further emphasized the moderation in eating as he was quoted to say: “*No human ever filled a vessel worse than the stomach.*” Recent studies suggest, nephrogenesis can be affected by perinatal responses to an adverse maternal environment elucidating an increase in blood pressure in later life. The primary objective of this study is to examine the effect of different maternal salt diet on the kidney of offspring. To achieve this objective, kidneys of female offspring were dissected from dams on different salt diet (Low salt diet (LSD) 0.145% NaCl, Normal salt diet (NSD) 1.0% NaCl, and High salt diet (HSD) 3.0% NaCl) on postnatal day 1. The number of glomerulus were assessed using Leica Application Suite V4 (LAS V4) software, Leica DM750 and Leica ICC50HD camera. Body weights and kidney weights of offspring were also obtained. This study has revealed that there is a significant relation between maternal salt intake and the kidneys of offspring. Test proved that both high ($M=5256.50$, $SE=\pm 867.78$, $n=6$) and low ($M=8080.50$, $SE=\pm 706.49$, $n=6$) maternal salt intake resulted in a decrement in the number of glomerulus in offspring in comparison to normal ($M=11300.83$, $SE=\pm 1041.72$, $n=6$ maternal salt diet), $p<.05$. Similarly, body weight of offspring from dams on NSD ($M=6.5167$, $SE=\pm 0.0761$, $n=6$) is higher than LSD ($M=5.5080g$, $SE=\pm 0.1888g$, $n=6$) and HSD ($M=5.8523g$, $SE=\pm 0.0724g$, $n=6$), $p<.05$. However, kidney weight of offspring from dams on NSD ($M=0.0740g$, $SE=\pm 0.0012g$, $n=6$) and HSD ($M=0.0606g$, $SE=\pm 0.0020g$, $n=6$) failed to show a significant difference. While the kidney weight to body weight ratio failed to show any significance difference. On the basis of these data, this study suggest high and low salt diets during pregnancy would result in an abnormal renal structure as well as intrauterine growth restriction which may contribute to an increase risk of hypertension in adult life supporting Baker’s hypothesis. The finding of this study highlight the importance of moderation in diet in preventing the development of the disease as early as gestational period, which also in agreement with the Islamic teaching.

KEYWORDS: salt diet, Glomerulus, Hypertension, *Wasatiyyah*

P169: Relationship Between The Heart And The Brain in Scientific and Islamic (spiritual) Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The cardiovascular system (CVS) is widely discussed in both primary sources of Islam i.e. *Quran* and *Hadith*. In particular, the main component of the CVS including the heart is mentioned in various different context in the *Quran* and *Hadith* encompasses both physical and spiritual attributes for human beings. Most of the discussions related to the heart in these primary sources of Islam revolve around its spiritual attributes like in one of the verse of the Holy Quran: “*there hath come to you a direction from your Lord and a healing for (for the diseases) in your hearts*”(10:57), with a few references are also made to the heart as one of the vital physical human organ. In addition to that, *Quran* and *hadith* also metaphorically address the heart with certain functions that are attributed to the nervous system according to modern medicine such as intention, doubt etc. Therefore this review attempt to identify various evidences in the *Quran* and *Hadith* on the cardiovascular system and its relation to the nervous system from spiritual and scientific point of view. We will also try to identify and summarize the scientific basis to explain how the heart affects certain nervous system functions such as mental functions and emotional balance. Finally the scientific basis will be analyzed and integrated with the evidences from the *Quran* and *Hadith* toward forming a holistic understanding.

KEYWORDS: *Cardiovascular System; Heart; Nervous System; Brain, Quran and Hadith*

P170: The Gingival Phenotypes in Young Male Malay Dental Students at Kulliyyah of Dentistry, IIUM

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: It has been long known that clinical appearance of healthy marginal periodontium differs from subject to subject and even among different tooth types (Schluger, et al. 1990). Since there is no yet in the literature studies among the Malaysian adults, our research project was to identify subjects with different morphological characteristics of gingiva, i.e., gingival phenotypes. Recent study indicated different gingival phenotypes and crown form in Malaysian females; with an increase in the GW in a thick gingival biotype individuals while their PH were decreased significantly (Ramli, et al. 2014)

Study Aim: The aim of the present study is to investigate the periodontal phenotypes among Malaysian young males with different gingival biotypes.

Materials and Methods: Forty-seven systemically and periodontally healthy young Malay males participated in this study, 26% diagnosed with thin gingival biotype and 74% of thick biotype. The periodontal phenotypes were measured through clinical parameters presented by gingival thickness (GT), gingival width (GW), papilla height (PH), and crown width/crown length ratio (CW/CL).

Results: Three clusters were identified through K-means clustering analysis based on the parameters of the periodontal phenotypes. Cluster 1 represents narrow crown form and displayed an average (CW/CL, GW, PH and PD) of 0.69, 2.92, 4.55 and 2.16 mm respectively. Cluster 2 displayed an average (CW/CL, GW, PH and PD) of 0.76, 4.29, 4.96 and 2.14 mm respectively. Cluster 3 represents wide crown form and displayed an average (CW/CL, GW, PH and PD) of 0.80, 4.85, 3.73 and 2.22 mm respectively. There were significant differences between the three clusters ($p < 0.05$) in respect to the GW, PH and CW/CL.

Conclusions: This study indicates different gingival phenotypes between Malaysian males. The GW has a significant positive linear correlation with CW/CL and negatively correlated with PH.

KEYWORDS: *Gingival biotype, gingival width, and gingival phenotypes.*

P171: Islamic Ethics On Waste Management Towards Environmental Health And Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

Islam is a religion that prescribes a way of life that goes beyond the performance of rituals. It provides a holistic guidance to human being in almost every aspect of life in this world. However, as of other religions, the advance of modern development and economy has taken the leads in the society governances and therefore tarnished Muslim society perceptions on holistic guidance of Islamic teachings. The paper will address Islamic teachings on waste management, in terms of avoiding wasteful consumption, manners of cleanliness, promotion of forestation and prohibition of deforestation etc. The consequences were readily displayed through attitudes and poor waste management practice of majority of the Islamic country that lead to environmental health problem. This paper will focus on the substantial part of the positive role of true Islamic understanding through the Qur'an and the Sunnah to resolve environmental health problem caused by poor waste management towards sustainable development of humankind.

KEYWORDS: *waste management, cleanliness, health, and values*

P172: Health Benefits and Nutritional Information's of Asian Muslim Halal Food Spices

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ABSTRACT

“Let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food” was famous quote from one of the renowned philosopher and physician, Hippocrates. That was a good 2500 years ago, but food as medicine has once again gained great health and commercial values. Many researchers have attempted to explain why hot spices are attractive and pleasant to be tasted. It is thought that the burning sensation is due to the pain that originated from nerve endings on the tongue. This subsequently releases endorphins, the body's natural painkillers thus lead to pleasurable and even euphoric sensations. Herbs and spices have traditionally been used to treat diseases for thousands of years. The word spice comes from Latin *species*, meaning a commodity of value and distinction. During their long and fascinating history, spices have often been more valuable than gold or precious stones, and the trade of spices has been an extraordinarily influential factor in history. Flowers, leaves, roots, bark, seeds and bulbs (the simplest of natural ingredients) are used in endless combinations to produce an infinite variety of flavors: sweet, sharp, hot, sour, spicy, aromatic, tart, mild, fragrant or pungent. On top being used as common food ingredients, spices and herbs have also been used as medicine and to some, were favoured over commercial drugs because of less risk of potential side effects. The most popular herbs and spices are probably those originally used by Indian Muslim which has also spread almost every part of the world. They managed to add the flavor and nutrients to their dishes without fat or calories.. This review will attempt to identify the common Asian Muslim Halal herbs and spices and their relation to health and nutritional benefits.

KEYWORDS: *Health Benefits; Nutrition; Asian Muslim; Halal Food Spices*



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