



أولويات البحث العلمي المقترحة من اللجنة  
العلمية لبرنامج العلوم الطبية الأساسية

صية

**2024-2025**



# الأولويات البحثية

## Research Priorities

# Appendix-1

## **I - General research priority areas (domains and subdomains)**

### **1. Medical and biomedical research areas:**

- 1.1 Clinical pharmacy
- 1.2 Pharmacoepidemiology
- 1.3 Pharmacovigilance
- 1.4 Pharmacoeconomics
- 1.5 Non-Communicable diseases
- 1.6 Communicable disease
- 1.7 Immunological disorders and Hypersensitivity
- 1.8 Mental health
- 1.9 Nutrition and child health
- 1.10 Clinical anatomy
- 1.11 Exercise physiology

### **2. Education and learning:**

- 2.1 Programs and curricula
- 2.2 Teaching and learning methods
- 2.3 Assessment methods
- 2.4 E-Technology and AI useage.in education and learning

### **3. Cricis Management:**

# Appendix-2

## II - Detailed research priority topics

<b>1. Medical and biomedical research areas</b>	
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Clinical pharmacy</b>
1.1.2	Medication errors in Libya.
1.1.7	Indicators of poor drug dispensing mechanisms and their impact on the rational use of medication in Libya.
1.1.8	Drug utilization studies in Libya
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Pharmacoepidemiology</b>
1.2.1	Assessing determinants of polypharmacy among geriatric population in Libya.
1.2.2	Off-label drug use among children in Libya (observational studies)
1.2.3	Drug utilization pattern of certain drugs (PPIs for ex) among hospitalized patients (evidence based?)
1.2.4	Classifying diseases according to their health impact on the community and documenting their statistical and therapeutic data
1.2.5	The lack of a project to determine the genetic characteristics of the human being and the Libyan society in terms of medication affect?
1.2.6	Incidence of diseases, recurrence after treatment and survival
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Pharmacovigilance</b>
1.3.1	Antibiotic overuse and misuse and its effects on the national bacterial resistance profiles
1.3.2	Ways to identify and prevent medication errors/ analyzes the available data available on medication errors/ prioritizing efforts to come up with prevention strategies for hospital and community settings.
1.3.3	Studying medication errors in Libyan Hospitals: incidence, causes, etc.
1.3.5	Community pharmacists' knowledge and perspectives of reporting adverse drug reactions in Libya.
1.3.8	Awareness regarding medication errors identification & reporting.
1.3.9	Effect of transport and local storage environments on efficacy and efficiency of medical products.

1.3.10	Investigating the use of social media in the identification of Adverse Drug Events.
1.3.13	Safety and efficacy of Covid-19 vaccines.
1.4	<b>Pharmacoeconomics</b>
1.4.2	Health outcomes & quality of life of patients.
1.4.3	Cost-effectiveness of medications.
1.4.4	The role of the Pharmacists as an intervention/cost-effective alternative therapy to physicians in management of chronic diseases. For example: a pharmacist-managed hypertension clinic compared with physician-managed clinics.
1.4.6	What is the cost of chronic diseases (e.g., diabetes & hypertension)?
1.4.9	Comparative effectiveness and cost effectiveness studies of the available medications in Libyan market. Consideration of costs in making clinical decisions as a barrier to adhere to dry therapy.
1.4.10	Cost of illness.
1.4.11	Cost minimization, effectiveness, utilization, and benefit analysis.
1.4.12	Role of Pharmacoeconomics in hospital.
1.4.13	Classification of the medications that constitute the greatest burden on the budget for medical supplies unit.
1.4.15	Cost-effectiveness of certain drug regimens compared to standard therapy.
1.4.16	The amount of public hospitals expenditures on medications that are non-evidence based or off label drugs.
1.4.18	What is the annual amount of public sector's expenditures on the expired drugs?
1.4.22	What is the amount of public health sector's expenditures on off label drugs?
1.4.26	What is the way to prefer one medication over another or one brand over another in the Libyan market?
1.5	<b>Non-Communicable diseases</b>
1.5.1	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Diabetes mellitus in Libya.
1.5.2	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Digestive diseases and obesity and obesity-related diseases in Libya
1.5.3	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of atherosclerotic cardiovascular and blood diseases in Libya.
1.5.4	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics of infertility in Libya.

1.5.5	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Polycystic ovary disease in Libya.
1.5.6	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of hypertension and heart failure in Libya.
1.5.7	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Atrial fibrillation in Libya.
1.5.8	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of common eye diseases in Libya
1.5.9	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of common muscular and dermatological disorders in Libya
1.5.10	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Noise-induced hearing loss in Libya.
1.5.11	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and histological characteristics and outcomes of common malignancies in Libya
1.6	<b>Communicable disease</b>
1.6.1	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Bloodstream and Cardiovascular System Infections in Libya.
1.6.2	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Gastrointestinal Infections in Libya.
1.6.3	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Hepatobiliary System Infections in Libya.
1.6.5	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Skin, Soft Tissue and Musculoskeletal System Infections in Libya.
1.6.6	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Respiratory Tract Infections in Libya.
1.6.7	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Central Nervous System Infections in Libya.
1.6.8	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Urogenital Tract Infections in Libya.
1.6.9	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Miscellaneous Infective Syndromes in Libya.
1.6.10	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Healthcare associated infection in Libya.
1.7	<b>Immunological disorders and Hypersensitivity</b>
1.7.1	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Autoimmune diseases and markers in Libya.
1.7.2	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Common variable immunodeficiency in Libya.
1.7.3	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Inflammatory markers in Libya.

1.7.4	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Assessment of inflammatory markers in allergic disease in Libya.
1.8	<b>Mental health</b>
1.8.1	Prevalence, causes and treatment of Drug addiction in Libya.
1.8.2	Prevalence, causes and treatment of Depression in Libya.
1.8.3	Prevalence, causes and treatment of Alcohol addiction. in Libya.
1.8.4	Prevalence, causes and treatment of Suicide in Libya.
1.8.5	Prevalence, causes and treatment of Panic attack, Anxiety, psychosis in Libya.
1.8.6	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Psychological and emotional well-being of individuals in Libya.
1.9	<b>Nutrition and Child health</b>
1.9.1	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Foetal distress in Libya.
1.9.2	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Premature delivery in Libya.
1.9.3	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications of Premature babies in Libya.
1.9.5	Prevalence, causes, risk factors, clinical and laboratory characteristics and complications Congenital and genetic anomalies in neonate in Libya.
1.10	<b>Clinical Anatomy</b>
1.10.1	Radiological imaging for the study of anatomical variations in skeletal structures and internal organs.
1.10.2	Analysis of anatomical size and shape via measurements derived from CT scans.
1.11	<b>Exercise physiology</b>
1.11.1	Investigate the impact of different exercise modalities (e.g., resistance training, aerobic exercise, balance training) on functional mobility and independence in older adults with varying levels of frailty
1.11.2	Assess the socio-economic barriers to regular exercise among diverse groups and identify effective strategies for addressing them
1.11.3	Investigate the impact of exercise on reducing symptoms of anxiety disorders across different populations and age groups
1.11.4	Investigate the role of exercise in modulating stress response systems and its impact on mental well-being.

## 2. Education and Learning:

2.1	<b>Programs and curricula</b>
2.1.1	Undergraduate curriculum development
2.1.2	Postgraduate curriculum development
2.1.3	Evaluation of the quality of undergraduate programs.
2.1.4	Professional and academic staff preparation programs
2.1.5	The quality of technician education in Libya.
2.1.6	Attitudes of university faculty members towards the quality of research curricula and its teaching methods
2.2	<b>Teaching and learning methods</b>
2.2.1	Assessment of the quality of teaching and learning methods in Libya.
2.2.2	What is the perception of students towards interactive teaching & learning methods?
2.2.3	Impact of active learning strategies, gamifications, and simulation on students' knowledge & skills acquisition.
2.3	<b>Assessment methods</b>
2.3.1	Students' perceptions regarding different assessment methods.
2.3.2	What is the perception of students towards use of OSCE, OSPE viva, oral and other assessment methods?
2.4	<b>E-Technology and AI useage.in education and learning</b>
2.4.1	The impact of digital technology on government and private institutions
2.4.2	Supporting the usage of e-learning in educational institutions
2.4.3	Factors affecting the effective e-Learning: Learners' Perspective.
2.4.4	Distance education in an era of e-Learning: challenges and opportunities.
2.4.5	Supporting the usage of AI in educational institutions
<b>3. Crises Management</b>	