

AL-AZHAR
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

RESEARCH PLAN

2013/2014—→2016/2017

Al-Azhar Faculty of Medicine as an academic organization aims to meet the international standards of higher education.

The Faculty offers educational, social and research services to more than 3200 students who receive their bachelor degree in Medicine and Surgery. Also, it offers M.D. and Master Degrees in different specialities and sub-specialities of Medicine to more than 3200 students.

The Faculty also conducts research and scientific studies in different branches of medical sciences.

Various analysis techniques can be used in strategic planning including SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis and PEST (Political, Economic, Social and Technological) analysis.

The Board of Al-Azhar Faculty of Medicine has established strategies for research and education designed to make our Faculty more competitive within research. The Faculty has put research and education strategies for the period 2013 / 2014 → 2016/2017. In the strategies, a number of profile areas which the Al-Azhar Faculty of Medicine wants to give priority to have been identified within research and education. The goal of the research process is to produce new knowledge which takes three main forms:

1. Exploratory research which structures and identifies new problems.
2. Constructive research which develops solutions to a problem.
3. Empirical research which tests the feasibility of a solution using empirical evidence.

The research should be:

1. Community oriented.
2. Adhere to the key principles research ethics framework, i. e. Islamic, national and international framework.
3. Allow maximum benefit from the available resources.
4. Integrated, i. e. inter-departmental and multicentral.
5. Non-replicative study.

Research methods used include:

1. Epidemiological research.
2. Case control study.
3. Experiments.
4. Statistical analysis and surveys.

Particular emphasis is to be given to the following fields:

1. Liver diseases among Egyptians.
2. Diabetes mellitus.
3. New technology in minimal invasive surgery.
4. Impact of environmental pollution on human health.
5. Immunological disorders.
6. Genetics and molecular medicine.
7. Isolation, culture and identification of human stem cells.