

المصق العلمي

الحجم:

- A3 42.0 CM * 29.7 CM
- A2 59.4 CM * 42.0 CM
- A1 84.1 CM * 59.4 CM
- A0 118.9 CM* 84.1 CM

قبل البدء يجب تحديد المقاس المطلوب من قبل الجهة أو الجامعة التي سوف يعرض فيها.

أهمية تواجد الصور والجداول في أي ملصق:

- أسهل للفهم.
- لجذب انتباه الجمهور.
- عادة ما يميل الناس من قراءة الكلام الطويل.
- ترتيب الملصق العلمي وجعله أكثر احترافية.

أشكال الملصقات العلمية:

2/ الملصق الطولي

عندما يكون لديك مستوى معتدل، وليس الكثير من الرسومات.

1/ الملصق العرضي

عندما يكون لديك محتوى كبير، والعديد من الرسومات.

طريقة كتابة الملصق العلمي

العنوان الرئيسي:

- في أعلى الملصق العلمي مع توسيطه.
 - حجم الخط أكبر.
 - اختيار عنوان مناسب أو جذاب (يفضل عنوان يطغى عليه سؤال أو إستفهام).
- يجب إدراج شعار الجامعة.

أسماء الكتاب أو المشاركين في الملصق العلمي:

- يوضع تحت العنوان مباشرة أسماء القائمين على البحث، مع ذكر اسم ومكان الجهة التي ينتمون إليها كالجامعة مثلا، وأخيرا البريد الإلكتروني.

الملخص (المقدمة) (فكرة عامة):
يوضع ملخص البحث.

**هدف البحث (غرض البحث) (المشكلة التي
يغطيها البحث) (أسئلة البحث)**

منهجية البحث العلمي:
توضع المنهجية المتبعة.

النتائج:

يوضع ملخص لأهم النتائج والإحصائيات التي تم الحصول عليها.

الخاتمة:

نختم ونلخص ماتم التوصل إليه.

المراجع:

توضع أهم المراجع.



PHARMAKOME

Be A Part Of The Solution To Solve And To Have A Role In The National Epidemic Medications Problems
Dhuha H Nawab - Umm-alqura University - Faculty Of Pharmacy

Introduction

The U.S. Food and drug administration (FDA) and the center for disease control and prevention (CDC) are calling prescription drug abuse an EPIDEMIC.

According to the recent statistics one person dies every 19 minutes from drug overdose in U.S and this increasing trend is driven by Rx painkillers.

Also another study have showed that more than 60% of the patients don't use the medication properly and correctly.

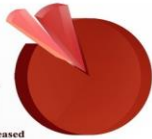
And 50% of the patients walkout of the physician's office not knowing what they were told or are supposed to do.

Purpose of Invention

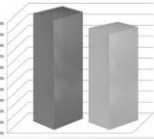
- 1-Increase The Medications Awareness In Every House .
- 2-make the prescriptions easy to understand and to read .
- 3-DecreaseThe Amount Of Drugs Which May Not Be Needed .
- 4-keep The Children Safe And Protected .
- 5-Help The Elderly And Special Needs To Manage Their Medications Properly and easily.
- 6-Prevent Taking Expired Medications .
- 7- Prevent Medications mixing If there are many patients.

Statistics

- 2277 Pts are treated in emergency departments .
- 6600 Pts per day begin taking prescription drug for non-medical use.
- 144,644 - 305,900 Pts the CDR reported ER visits increased 111% for non-medical use of prescription drugs.



- 95 % of medications -related ER visits among children under age 5 are due to a child ingesting medication while unsupervised .
- 87 % die each die as a result of unintentional poisoning.



The Invention



Findings and results

After designing a prototype of the device and video, make discussions and surveys with audience and public in scientific conference and Geneva exhibition.

I concluded that :-

- 1-there is a big need to increase the awareness about the medications especially in houses by educating the users of this Invention the simple and basic information about medications.
 - 2-people are ready to help and learn because this Invention offers many important ways and points which are easy to learn and to use .
- *especially the houses who have children , elderly , special needs *

Conclusion

Future work will be done to have smart applications e.g. connect the Invention with the phones or other devices.

And make it as a whole device programmed to be applied in the pharmacy hospitals, public locations via using personal cards store the medical history and medications history for each person and keep their privacy and confidence.



CFD Simulation for Wind Comfort and Safety in Urban Area

Case study: Central Campus of Coventry University

M. S. Fadl and J. N. Karadellis

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Introduction

Wind comfort and safety for pedestrians have become important requirements in urban planning and design. Today, many city authorities request studies of pedestrian wind comfort and safety for new buildings and new urban developments.

Compared to rural open spaces, the geometry in urban areas is more complex. The effects created by the buildings make the modeling of urban flows more difficult. Some typical effects that we have to cope with in urban flows are:

- > Vortexes at the feet of towers
- > High wind speeds near the edges of upwind faces
- > Spiral deviation because of the oblique clearing of a bar
- > Lateral wake effects behind buildings
- > High wind speeds in pedestrian ways under buildings
- > Venturi effect: high wind speeds at the narrow end of an angle open to the wind
- > Wise effect: vortex amplifications by a building which is lower upstream

Objectives

The aim of this study is to provide a qualitative assessment of the student and pedestrian comfort and safety due to the likely wind conditions formulating around the main Coventry University campus and especially around the newly constructed Hub.

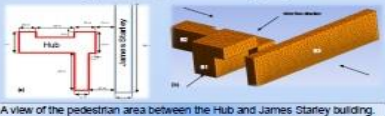
1. Investigate the typical wind patterns around the Hub and the resulting wind environment at pedestrian level and detect the so called 'critical areas'.
2. Identify the origin (source) of possible causes of undesirable wind conditions.
3. Advise the University's Estates Department of the possibility of wind nuisance around the central campus area.

Methods

CFD modelling using finite volume methods (Fluent CFD) was used to compute the wind between buildings , and at the same time, study the influence of the building shapes on wind distribution. Simulations were performed for four wind directions (0°, 90°, 180°, and 270°).

Case Study

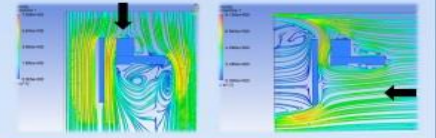
The area under study is shown in the Coventry University campus map. Figures a and b depict the top and iso-views with overall dimensions of the main building (Hub B1, B2) and the building height of 20 m



A view of the pedestrian area between the Hub and James Stanley building.

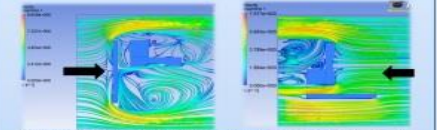
Simulated Results: Wind flow around buildings.

The velocity fields around the building were studied using the CFD method. The results were presented for the mean wind speed, V_{mean} , at a pedestrian height of 1.5 m from ground level, the case study involves wind speeds in the range 2-16 m/s. The basic results from the CFD simulations for the proposed new building are presented in the next figures. Northerly wind direction creates an extended shelter zone behind the buildings. In the case of East wind direction the distribution of velocity around the building proves that the air also splits at the windward side and meets at the leeward side of building B3



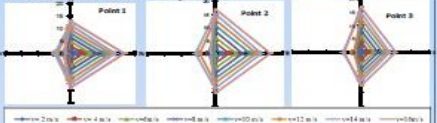
Wind stream line at pedestrian level (1.5 m above the ground) of the area surrounding the Hub (North and East directions). Wind speed (6 m/s)

When the wind is blowing from West the velocity streamlines build up in the area surrounded by buildings B1 & B2. The most affected zones are the corners of the upstream in building B1. For Southerly winds, the most affected zones are the area between B1 & B3 due to the Venturi effect.



Wind stream line at pedestrian level (1.5 m above the ground) of the area surrounding the Hub (West and South directions). Wind speed (6 m/s)

CFD results at selected points between buildings B1 and B3 have been used to evaluate the wind comfort for student pedestrians. It demonstrates that the peak 'pedestrian' wind speeds are higher when the wind direction is from North, South and East, rather than West. This is because building B3 acts as an obstacle to westerly currents.



Wind rose diagram for mean wind speed at pedestrian level; points 1,2 and 3

Conclusions

- CFD is a powerful tool and essential aid for urban developers, architectural designers and environmental planners for the built environment design.
- It has been shown that there are regions around the newly built Hub the wind speed may reach level counted not comfortable to pedestrian and users of the building.
- After reading the report produced from this study the University's Estates Department took the results under consideration. It was decided to introduce vegetation with plants and trees in an effort to 'break' the wind and decrease the velocity at key areas specified in the study.



Area between the Hub and James Stanley (building B3) before and during works.