

Introduction: The New Zealand White (NZW) rabbit is an established model for infection.

Objective: An experimental protocol for local bacteria injection at distal femoral shaft to create osteomyelitis in the New Zealand White rabbit is described.

Methodology: This study is a descriptive analysis of the surgical approach (and related complications) used for osteomyelitis at distal femur in the NZW model. This study was performed at Advanced Orthopaedic Research Laboratory, International Islamic University Malaysia that followed the requirements of ISO17025 standard. The procedure was to introduce sterile distilled water to wash the femoral shaft before inoculation with ATCC 25923 *Staphylococcus aureus* to produce osteomyelitis in the NZW rabbit. The outcomes then were analyzed through radiographic assessment and microbiology identification tests.

Results: A total of 36 NZW rabbits underwent a distal femoral shaft osteomyelitis surgery. After experimental protocol established, osteomyelitis was noted and was successful infected with *Staphylococcus aureus* to promote osteomyelitis using the method at distal femoral shaft in all 36 NZW rabbits. We achieved 100% of inoculation of osteomyelitis in all 36 New Zealand White rabbits. No mortality noted among all rabbits involved in this study.

Conclusion: This is a simple and reliable method was demonstrated and recommended for surgery via femoral shaft on New Zealand White rabbits to create osteomyelitis.

Population Health

PREVALENCE OF RISK FOR EATING DISORDER AMONGST INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA MEDICAL STUDENTS AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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Introduction: Eating disorders are a poorly understood condition characterised by severe psychiatric and medical manifestations, in which eating habits, physical health and psychosocial functioning are disturbed. College and university students are among the population who are prone to eating disorder.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of risk for eating disorders amongst the medical students in the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuantan campus and to identify its associated factors.

Methodology: A cross sectional study involving 200 medical students of IIUM Kuantan campus session 2014/2015 of all years (20-26 years old) of both genders using a self-administered questionnaire through an online website which is a Google drive between 29th June till 10th July 2015.

Result: This study revealed that the prevalence of risk for eating disorder among IIUM Kuantan campus medical students is 15%. The risk is noted to be higher among single, female, Malay, being the middle child, overweight and physically inactive; but the relationships were not statistically significant.

Conclusion: The prevalence of those who have the risk of eating disorder in this study is comparable to the result from the previous studies conducted among college and university students in Malaysia. Nevertheless, the risk of eating disorder is documented among IIUM medical students and warrant a closer look and appropriate reference for those who have the risk.

NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AND QUIT SMOKING: A PRELIMINARY SURVEY AMONG ADULT MALES IN KUANTAN, MALAYSIA

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