Abstract

According to a number of researches, doctors tend to harbor unfavorable views of the felds of genetics and biochemistry. A lot of medical schools use a system-based integrated curriculum that is augmented by clinical linkages. Jordan's medical schools transitioned to an integrated curriculum, but there aren't any studies that assess how doctors feel about biochemistry and genetics.

The purpose of this study was to assess how doctors feel about biochemistry and genetics, as well as how well their academic training aligns with clinical practise.

Materials and Methods: A structured questionnaire with 40 statements was given to a sample of 616 doctors working in Jordan's government and private hospitals at random. Participants were interns, residents, or specialists who received their MD or MBBS from Jordan or other nations.

Results: Although more than half of the participants indicated that biochemistry and genetics were among their least favorite courses and academically demanding, many of them were familiar with certain recent advancements in these felds and their potential for translation. Most participants agreed that changing the medical school curriculum to incorporate biochemical and genetic principles with clinical instruction will inspire students to choose careers in medicine. In univariate analysis, residents had the most optimistic views and were the most aware about the modern developments in biochemistry or genetics as well as the biochemical alterations linked to diseases. According to multivariate analysis, doctors with more than fve years of experience or those working in the private sector often had a more favourable opinion of biochemistry and genetics.

Conclusion: Medical professionals in Jordan generally had favourable views of genetics and biochemistry. Residents, doctors with more than fve years of experience, and doctors working in the private sector were more likely to exhibit this.

Keywords: $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \\ \mathbf{h} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}[\begin{array}[\\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}[\\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}[\\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\begin{array}[\\ \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} \end{array} \right]_{\mathbf{h}} = \left[\left[\begin{array}$

Introduction



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