



Under the patronage of His Excellency  
The President of The University of Jordan



The 4th International Conference of the School of Pharmacy - The University of Jordan  
The 2nd Conference of the Association of Faculties of Pharmacy at Jordanian Universities

المؤتمر الدولي الرابع لكلية الصيدلة في الجامعة الاردنية  
المؤتمر الثاني لرابطة كليات الصيدلة في الجامعات الاردنية

## Excellence in Pharmacy Education & Research: A Quality Approach



# General Information





## General Information

### Conference Venue

School of Pharmacy - The University of Jordan

### Visa Requirements

Nationals of countries requiring a visa for entry to Jordan are advised to make their application in their country of residence at least four weeks prior to their intended date of travel.

### Weather

Hours of Sun	Humidity (%)	Maximum Day Temp °C	Minimum Night Temp °C
11	59	20-28	12-16

In October the weather can be cold at night in Amman and such we advise that you bring a warmer clothes.

### Currency

One Jordanian Dinar is equivalent to 1.4 USD

### Language

The official language in Jordan is Arabic, but English is widely spoken - especially in the cities. Many Jordanians have travelled or have been educated abroad so French, Russian, German, Italia, Spanish, and others are also spoken, but to a lesser extent. When Arabic is written in Jordan using the Latin alphabet, English spelling is applied however these spellings can be interpreted in various ways, the spelling for example of street addresses can vary widely. For this reason, the sounds of the words is a much better guide than the spelling. Speaking Arabic is easier than you might think and attempting a few basic words will gain you respect from the locals and is a good way to break the ice. The Jordanian people are extremely understanding and will help you whenever they are able.

### Time

October - March: Greenwich Mean Time plus 2 hours (G.M.T. + 2)

April - September: Greenwich Mean Time plus 3 hours (G.M.T. + 3)

Jordan is seven hours ahead of US Eastern Time



## General Information

### Electrical Current

220 AC volts, 50 cycles, requiring rounded two-prong wall plugs. Visitors from the US will need a transformer which most hotels can provide.

### Credit Cards

Credit cards are accepted at hotels, restaurants and larger shops, including American Express, Visa, Diners Club, and MasterCard. Please note that many smaller shops still prefer cash payment in the Jordanian currency, and it's essential for shopping in the local souks

### Congress Web Site

The official web site of the congress is

<http://conferences.ju.edu.jo/en/pharmacy/Home.aspx>

For updated information and other details related to the congress please visit the site.

### Congress Language

The official language of the congress is English,  
No Simultaneous Translation

We request that all abstract and subsequent manuscript submissions are made in English.

### Badges

- The participants name badges serve as an admission pass to all scientific sessions, the exhibition and the congress area congress.
- Participants are kindly requested to keep their name badges displayed at all times during the congress.

### Certificate Of Attendance

A Certificate of Attendance will be provided at the registration desk at the close of the congress..

### Letters of Invitation

The Congress Secretariat will send Letters of Invitation to those delegates for the purpose of visa applications and other official procedures. The purpose of the invitation letters is to facilitate participation in the congress for the delegates and does not imply any commitment on the part of organizers to provide any financial support. Invitation Letters will be provided only for those who have registered .



## Tours and Sightseeing ( Separate Fees )

For delegates and accompanying persons, various sightseeing tours will be made available.

### Optional Tours ( For One Day )

1. Amman City tour  
(Roman theatre , citadel, shopping)
2. Jerash, Ajloun.
3. Madaba, Mount Nebo, Dead Sea, Baptism Site.
4. Desert Castles.
5. Petra” the 2nd of the seventh world wonders”
6. Wadi Rum, Aqaba.
7. And other tours

### Hotel accommodation

- |                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| • Le Royal Amman Hotel        | 5 Stars |
| • Grand Hyatt Amman Hotel     | 5 Stars |
| • Landmark Amman Hotel        | 5 Stars |
| • Bristol Hotel               | 5 Stars |
| • Crowne Plaza Amman Hotel    | 5 Stars |
| • Imperial Palace Hotel Amman | 4 Stars |
| • Corp Amman Hotel            | 4 Stars |
| • Dana Plaza Hotel            | 4 Stars |
| • Belle vue Hotel             | 3 Stars |
| • Hisham Hotel                | 3 Stars |

- For Hotel accommodation or any details of other Hotel Alternatives Please Contact the Organizers.





## Where Is Jordan?

Jordan is located in the Middle East and borders Syria, Saudi Arabia, the Red Sea, Palestine, and Iraq. Covering some 89,342 sq.km, it is located at 31 00 N, 36 00 E.



## Jordan's History

Jordan is a land steeped in history. It has been home to some of mankind's earliest settlements and villages, and relics of many of the world's great civilizations can still be seen today.

As the crossroads of the Middle East, the lands of Jordan and Palestine have served as a strategic nexus connecting Asia, Africa and Europe.

Thus, since the dawn of civilization, Jordan's geography has given it an important role to play as a conduit for trade and communications, connecting east and west, north and south. Jordan continues to play this role today.

Take an interactive tour through Jordan's history starting from the Paleolithic Era, right up to modern day with our Interactive Historical Timeline



## Amman

Amman, the capital of Jordan, is a fascinating city of contrasts – a unique blend of old and new, ideally situated on a hilly area between the desert and the fertile Jordan Valley.

In the commercial heart of the city, ultra-modern buildings, hotels, smart restaurants, art galleries and boutiques rub shoulders comfortably with traditional coffee shops and tiny artisans' workshops. Everywhere there is evidence of the city's much older past.

Due to the city's modern-day prosperity and temperate climate, almost half of Jordan's population is concentrated in the Amman area. The residential suburbs consist of mainly tree-lined streets and avenues flanked by elegant, almost uniformly white houses in accordance with a municipal law, which states that all buildings must be faced with local stone. The downtown area is much older and more traditional with smaller businesses producing and selling everything from fabulous jewelry to everyday household items.

The people of Amman are multi-cultural, multi-denominational, well-educated and extremely hospitable. They welcome visitors and take pride in showing them around their fascinating and vibrant city





## Azraq Reserve

Azraq is a unique wetland oasis located in the heart of the semi-arid Jordanian Eastern Desert, one of several beautiful nature reserves managed by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN). Its attractions include several natural and ancient built pools, a seasonally flooded marshland, and a large mudflat know as Qa'a Al-Azraq.

A wide variety of birds stop at the Reserve each year for a rest during their arduous migration routes between Asia and Africa. Some stay for the winter or breed within the protected areas of the wetland.





## Umm Qays

Site of the famous miracle of the Gadarene swine, Gadara was renowned in its time as a cultural center. It was the home of several classical poets and philosophers, including Theodorus, founder of a rhetorical school in Rome, and was once called “a new Athens” by a poet. Perched on a splendid hilltop overlooking the Jordan Valley and the Sea of Galilee, Gadara is known today as Umm Qays, and boasts an impressive colonnaded street, a vaulted terrace, and the ruins of two theatres. You can take in the sights and then dine on the terrace of a fine restaurant with a breathtaking view.

The Al-Himma therapeutic hot springs are located around 10km north of Umm Qays and were once highly regarded by the Romans. There are two bathing facilities: a privately-run complex, and a public bath complex, with separate timetables for men and women.





## Ajlun

The marvels of nature and the genius of medieval Arab military architecture have given northern Jordan two of the most important ecological and historical attractions in the Middle East: the sprawling pine forests of the Ajlun-Dibbine area, and the towering Ayyubid castle at Ajlun, which helped to defeat the Crusaders eight centuries ago. Ajlun Castle (Qal'at Ar-Rabad) was built by one of Saladin's generals in 1184 AD to control the iron mines of Ajlun, and to deter the Franks from invading Ajlun. Ajlun Castle dominated the three main routes leading to the Jordan Valley and protected the trade and commercial routes between Jordan and Syria; it became an important link in the defensive chain against the Crusaders, who unsuccessfully spent decades trying to capture the castle and the nearby village.

The original castle had four towers, arrow slits incorporated into the thick walls, and a surrounding moat averaging 16m in width and up to 15m deep.

In 1215 AD, the Mameluk officer Aibak ibn Abdullah expanded the castle following Usama's death, by adding a new tower in the southeast corner and a bridge that can still be seen decorated with pigeon reliefs.





## Jerash

A close second to Petra on the list of favourite destinations in Jordan is the ancient city of Jerash, which boasts an unbroken chain of human occupation dating back more than 6,500 years.

Jerash lies on a plain surrounded by hilly wooded areas and fertile basins. Conquered by General Pompey in 63 BC, it came under Roman rule and was one of the ten great Roman cities of the Decapolis League.

The city's golden age came under Roman rule, during which time it was known as Gerasa, and the site is now generally acknowledged to be one of the best-preserved Roman provincial towns in the world. Hidden for centuries in sand before being excavated and restored over the past 70 years, Jerash reveals a fine example of the grand, formal provincial Roman urbanism that is found throughout the Middle East, comprising paved and colonnaded streets, soaring hilltop temples, handsome theatres, spacious public squares and plazas, baths, fountains and city walls pierced by towers and gates.

Beneath its external Graeco - Roman veneer, Jerash also

preserves a subtle blend of east and west. Its architecture, religion and languages reflect a process by which two powerful cultures meshed and coexisted - The Graeco-Roman world of the Mediterranean basin and the traditions of the Arab Orient.

The modern city of Jerash can be found to the east of the ruins. While the old and new share a city wall, careful preservation and planning has seen the city itself develop well away from the ruins so there is no encroachment on the sites of old.





## Bethany Beyond the Jordan

The site of John the Baptist's settlement at Bethany Beyond the Jordan, where Jesus was baptized, has long been known from the Bible (John 1:28 and 10:40) and from the Byzantine and medieval texts.

The site has now been identified on the east bank of the Jordan River, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and is being systematically surveyed, excavated, restored, and prepared to receive pilgrims and visitors. Bethany Beyond the Jordan is located half an hour by car from Amman.

The Bethany area sites formed part of the early Christian pilgrimage route between Jerusalem, the Jordan River, and Mount Nebo.

The area is also associated with the biblical account of how the Prophet Elijah (Mar Elias in Arabic) ascended to heaven in a whirlwind on a chariot of fire.

For more information on Bethany Beyond the Jordan, please click [here](#) to visit the Baptism Site Commission's website.





## Dead Sea

Without a doubt the world's most amazing place, the Jordan Rift Valley is a dramatic, beautiful landscape, which at the Dead Sea, is over 400m (1,312 ft.) below sea level. The lowest point on the face of the earth, this vast stretch of water receives a number of incoming rivers, including the River Jordan. Once the waters reach the Dead Sea they are land-locked and have nowhere to go, so they evaporate, leaving behind a dense, rich, cocktail of salts and minerals that supply industry, agriculture and medicine with some of its finest products.

The Dead Sea is flanked by mountains to the east and the rolling hills of Jerusalem to the west, giving it an almost other-worldly beauty. Although sparsely populated and serenely quiet now, the area is believed to have been home to five Biblical cities: Sodom, Gomorrah, Adman, Zebouin and Zoar (Bela)





## Mujib Biosphere Reserve

The Mujib Biosphere Reserve is the lowest nature reserve in the world, with a spectacular array of scenery near the east coast of the Dead Sea.

The Reserve is located within the deep Wadi Mujib gorge, which enters the Dead Sea at 410m below sea level. The Reserve extends to the Karak and Madaba mountains to the north and south, reaching 900 metres above sea level in some places. This 1,300m variation in elevation, combined with the valley's year-round water flow from seven tributaries, means that Wadi Mujib enjoys a magnificent bio-diversity that is still being explored and documented today. Over 300 species of plants, 10 species of carnivores and numerous species of permanent and migratory birds have been recorded.

Some of the remote mountain and valley areas are difficult to reach, and thus offer safe havens for rare species of cats, goats and other mountain animals. Mujib's sandstone cliffs are an ideal habitat for one of the most beautiful mountain goats in the world, the horned Ibex.



## The Valley of the Moon (WADI RUM)

This is a stupendous, timeless place, virtually untouched by humanity and its destructive forces. Here, it is the weather and winds that have carved the imposing, towering skyscrapers, so elegantly described by T.E. Lawrence as “vast, echoing and God-like...”

A maze of monolithic rocks capes rise up from the desert floor to heights of 1,750m creating a natural challenge for serious mountaineers. Hikers can enjoy the tranquility of the boundless empty spaces and explore the canyons and water holes to discover 4000-year-old rock drawings and the many other spectacular treasures this vast wilderness holds in store.

Also known as ‘The Valley of the Moon’, this is the place where Prince Faisal Bin Hussein and T.E. Lawrence based their headquarters during the Arab Revolt against the Ottomans in World War I, their exploits intrinsically woven into the history of this amazing area.

There are several options for exploring Wadi Rum. Visitors should head for the Visitors’ Centre where, apart from visitors’ facilities, they can hire a 4x4 vehicle, together with driver/guide, and then drive for two or three hours

into the Wadi system to explore some of the best known sites. Alternatively they can hire a camel and guide. The duration of the trip can be arranged beforehand through the Visitors’

Centre, as can a stay under the stars in a Bedouin tent, where they can enjoy a traditional campfire meal accompanied by Arabic music.





## Petra

“A Rose-Red City half as old as time”

The giant red mountains and vast mausoleums of a departed race have nothing in common with modern civilization, and ask nothing of it except to be appreciated at their true value - as one of the greatest wonders ever wrought by Nature and Man.

Although much has been written about Petra, nothing really prepares you for this amazing place. It has to be seen to be believed.

Petra, the world wonder, is without a doubt Jordan's most valuable treasure and greatest tourist attraction. It is a vast, unique city, carved into the sheer rock face by the Nabataeans, an industrious Arab people who settled here more than 2000 years ago, turning it into an important junction for the silk, spice and other trade routes that linked China, India and southern Arabia with Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome.



## Aqaba

The Gulf of Aqaba is famous for its marine wildlife. It is the north-eastern arm of the Red Sea, measuring a length of 180km and expanding to a width of 25km, with a shoreline shared by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Jordan.

The Gulf of Aqaba has the world's northernmost coral reef ecosystem. An average water temperature of 23° Celsius, the absence of stormy weather and mild water currents have created a hospitable environment for the growth of corals. Favorable salinity levels are perfect for the myriad of other marine life-forms. As a result, it is home to 110 species of soft corals and 120 species of hard corals. The reefs that fringe the Gulf host over 1000 species of fish, corals, crustaceans, and mammals living in its waters. Nocturnal animals such as the crab, shrimp, and lobster appear in search of food in the dark hours of the night. Seasonal visitors to the Gulf of Aqaba include sea turtles, dolphins, sea cows, and harmless whale sharks.

Aqaba is the only coastal city in Jordan. This beautiful town, surrounded by fascinating colorful mountains and the blue waters of the Red Sea, expands over 27km of shoreline on the Gulf of Aqaba. The town is well-organized and under continuous development. It has

been designated as a Special Economic Zone, with special legislation to protect and improve its business, community, tourism, and environmental status .







## Important Dates

Abstract Submission Deadline 15 August 2016

Anticipated abstract acceptance responses 30 August 2016

Registration Deadline 20 September 2016 (for abstract inclusion in the booklet)

Abstract should be forwarded to [ju.pharmacyconf@ju.edu.jo](mailto:ju.pharmacyconf@ju.edu.jo)

<http://conferences.ju.edu.jo/en/pharmacy/Home.aspx>



Conference Secretariat

Tel: +962 6 582 0738 | Fax: +962 6 582 0873 | Mob : +962 799 193 733 Email: [secretariat@gec-jo.com](mailto:secretariat@gec-jo.com) | <http://www.gec-jo.com>