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Thesis Title	Prevalence of Bronchial Asthma in Primary School Students in Amarah city			
Year	2014			
Abstract	<p>Asthma is a syndrome characterized by airflow obstruction that varies markedly, both spontaneously and with Treatment. Asthma has become more common in both children and adults around the world in recent decades. Its prevalence has been dramatically increased during last few years. Still no definite asthma prevalence is specified in Iraq.</p> <p>Objective To disclose the prevalence of bronchial asthma among primary school students in Amarah city with distribution the prevalence of bronchial asthma between gender, regions and between age groups and the relationship between body mass index and effect on asthma prevalence.</p> <p>Method In prospective study conducted on primary school students in Al Amarah city, from first of November 2013 to 31st March 2014. Four schools was randomly chosen, two for boys and other for girls, from both urban and rural area. Official approval was obtained from the appropriate authorities prior to the study. A sample of 181 randomly selected students (74 girls and 107 boys) underwent spirometry study to measure peak expiratory flow rate.</p> <p>VII</p>			

Results

Of the 200 questionnaires that we sent out, 181 completed questionnaires were returned, the study population ranged in age from 6 to 15 years, was in primary grades 1–6 and included 107 boys (59.1%) and girls 74 (40.9%). The boys : girls ratio (53.1%). The mean age for the study sample is 9 years. Only 130 students have normal 71.8%, 13 students have support diagnosis of asthma 7.2% and 38 students have asthmatic 21.0%. Airway status is significantly associated with area of residence (p 0.001). There is relationship between body mass indexes associated with asthma.

Conclusions

1. High body mass index and history of allergen exposure are common associated factor reported by asthmatic.
2. Spirometry and other pulmonary function tests are still not used in diagnosis, therapy and prognosis asthmatic patient.
3. Since are children in dynamic process of variable growth, further studies of this nature are required. Usually larger sample sizes in each age group needed to establish reference standard and represent them as percentile charts for that region for a given age, weight, height of boys.

