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Thesis Title	Epidemiological Characteristic of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in Iraq July/2011 – July/2015			
Year	2015			
Abstract	<p>Background: Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is global and national public health problem that threatens the success of TB control programs. The aim of this study: To describe the epidemiologic characteristics of MDR-TB cases registered in National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) of Iraq during the period July 2011- July 2015.</p> <p>Methods: A Cross-sectional, record based study was conducted at the Chest and Respiratory Diseases Specialized Center for all electronic records and patients' forms available from July /2011 to July/2015. A form for collecting data was prepared by the researcher according to (MDR) patients Files which is provided by the NTP. Chi-square testing was used to measure the level of statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$ and a confidence level of 95%.</p> <p>Results: A total of 319 cases, males were (72.6%); the mean age was 40.03 ± 12.24 years, one third of the cases (31.7%) were from Baghdad. cases from urban area (57.8%); Cat-2 Failure form (88.0%) of the MDR group; pulmonary were (98.3%) of the site of the disease; (17%) with Diabetes Mellitus; duration in days spend by the patient in the first line treatment, direct</p>			

smear conversion negative and culture conversion negative were (502 • }133.56), (117 • }77), (145 • }91) respectively; default was (28.5%) of the cases; favorable outcome was statistically significant among middle age groups (30-49 years) ($\chi^2=8.548$, df =2, P = 0.014).

Recommendations: Increase attention for better managements of the patients in the first line treatment; give good education messages to patient of MDR-TB and increase the number of labs capable for early diagnosis is the suitable strategy to control MDR-TB disease.

Keywords: MDR, TB, Epidemiology, Iraq.

