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Thesis Title	Electrophysiological Assessment of Small and Large Nerve Fibers Dysfunction Pre and Post Dialysis in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease			
Year				
Abstract	<p>The Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a purposeful identification portrayed by an irretrievable and step by step advancing decrease in glomerular filtration rate (GFR). Furthermore, it is intricate by a rising incapability to preserve common stages of protein metabolism products (such as urea, creatinine, standard blood pressure, hematocrit, sodium, water, calcium phosphate homeostasis, potassium and acid base balance).</p> <p>A further frequent involvement is the Peripheral neuropathy of Chronic kidney disease. Nevertheless, patients who suffer CKD are further exposed to increase peripheral polyneuropathy. Neurological impediments that is subsidiary to the uremic status, participate fundamentally to the sickness and death to patients who suffer renal failure. The occurrence of peripheral neuropathy stays extreme in advanced renal dysfunction</p> <p>Electrophysiological study (nerve conduction study NCS and electromyography EMG) is useful adjunct test to the medical history and clinical examination in the diagnosis of such complication, early detection and differentiation from an axonal type of peripheral neuropathy. The aims of this study are designed to:</p> <p>(1) Evaluate the function of electrophysiological study (NCS and EMG) in diagnosing the neuropathy for patients who suffer CKD.</p> <p>(2) Decide and rule out the most necessary parameters of NCS and EMG, to be performed as preliminary test in the diagnosis of small fiber neuropathy.</p> <p>(3) Correlation between the severity of the peripheral neuropathy and the level of serum creatinine.</p> <p>Three groups of subjects included in this study: Adult patients of</p>			

chronic kidney disease not on dialysis yet, Patients on hemodialysis and control subjects .

The present study was carried out at the neurophysiology unit in Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital, in the a period from June/2016 to September /2017.

The control group consists of forty two (42) healthy volunteers (22 males and 20 females). The age of this group ranged between 20 to 75 years with a mean  $52.48 \pm 10.63$  years. Males are 22-75 years with a mean of age  $53.54 \pm 14.57$  years, and 20-74 years for females with a mean of age  $51.42 \pm 11.91$  years.

Eighty patients included in this study had chronic kidney disease. They consist of two groups :

**A- Forty (40) patients with chronic kidney disease on customary attend the Kidney and Dialysis clinic not on dialysis with steadily high serum creatinine ( $> 2.5$  mg/dl of) either sex (22 males and 18 females), their ages ranging between 35 and 72 years with a mean  $55.35 \pm 9.05$  years. The duration of CKD is ranged between 2 – 10 years, with mean  $8.72 \pm 3.65$  years**

**B- Forty (40) patients with chronic kidney disease on regular hemodialysis (21 males and 19 females), their ages ranging between 43 to 70 years with a mean  $56.98 \pm 7.40$  years. The duration of CKD is ranged between 7-20 years with mean  $13.87 \pm 5.41$  years.**

All of 122 subjects (patients and control) that were included in this study were informed about the aim and technique of the study and their acceptance was taken.

Each subject was submitted to medical history and electrophysiological tests (NCS and EMG) of the two limbs i.e. the upper and the lower.

These tests include:

**1- Sensory nerve conducting study (SNCS) for Median, Ulnar and Sural nerves, in which, distal sensory latency, sensory nerve action potential (SNAP) amplitude and sensory nerve conduction velocity (SNCV) are performed.**

**2- Motor nerve conducting study (MNCS) for Median, Ulnar, Fibular (Common peroneal), and tibial nerves , which includes measurement of distal motor latency (DML), compound muscle action potential (CMAP) amplitude, Motor nerve conduction velocity (MNCV), Mean F-wave latency, Terminal latency index (TLI), Temporal dispersion (TD%) and Conduction block (CB%).**

**3- Sympathetic skin response (SSR) of right median and right fibular nerves.**

**4- Needle EMG for proximal and distal muscles like: biceps, and 1st dorsal interosseous muscles for upper limb and vastus medialis, tibialis anterior and Extensor digitorum brevis for lower limb, in which insertional activity, spontaneous activity, motor unit action**

potential (duration, amplitude and polyphasia%) and recruitment pattern are considered.

The results of this study revealed that sensory NCS was considerably altered in all kinds of CKD patients as weigh against the healthy control subjects in the form of prolonged distal sensory latency, decreased SNAP amplitude and slowing of SNCV. However, there were not statistically significant differences ( $P>0.05$ ) between pre dialysis and post dialysis Peripheral Neuropathy except in the SNAP amplitude of right and left median and right ulnar and sural sensory nerves whereas the differences are statistically significant ( $p<0.05$ ).

As for the study of motor nerve conduction, the prolonged DML, slowing of conduction velocity and prolonged mean F-wave latency are perceived in both groups of patients when compared with those of healthy control subjects. However, the differences are also statistically significant ( $P<0.01$ ) in the TLI of right median and ulnar nerves, distal CMAP amplitude of the right ulnar nerve, distal motor latency (DML) of left median and right ulnar nerves, MNCV (m/sec.) of left median nerve and prolongation or mean F- wave latency of left

median, common peroneal and right tibial nerves ( $P<0.05$ ). Also Sympathetic Skin Response significantly ( $P<0.01$ ) changed detected in both groups of patients when compared with those of healthy control.

Moreover, in both patients groups, abnormal TD% are observed increased temporal dispersion in CKD pre dialysis patients is found in 39 out of 204 nerves (19.3%) However the higher percentage of abnormal TD% is in the right common peroneal nerve (28.57%), while the lower percentage is in the right ulnar nerve (12.5%).

Increased temporal dispersion in CKD post dialysis patients is found in 36 out of 203 nerves (17.73%) However the higher percentage of abnormal TD% is in the right common peroneal nerve (24.13%), while the lower percentage is in the right median nerve (12.5%).

In both patients groups, abnormal CB% are observed that the higher percentage of conduction block (CB%) in motor nerves of CKD pre dialysis patient involves right median nerve (25%), while the lower percentage involves right tibial nerve (11.11%). Whereas there are 38 out of 204 examined nerve with conduction block (18.62%).

And also show that the higher percentage of conduction block (CB%) in motor nerves of CKD post dialysis patient involves left median nerve (25%), while the lower percentage involves right tibial nerve (7.69%). Whereas there are 34 out of 203 examined nerve with conduction block (16.74%).

In conclusion, this study reveals Sensory NCS is more useful and helpful than the motor NCS in the diagnosis of early peripheral neuropathy in CKD pre dialysis also Sympathetic skin response (SSR) abnormality are very useful in the detection of small fiber neuropathy

	<p>in CKD patients (pre and post dialysis).Moreover, the serum creatinine level have strong correlation with NCS parameters in CKD pre dialysis patients (when increase level of s.cr lead to decrease the NCS parameters).</p>
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	<p>Most CKD patients had abnormal NCS parameters in both limbs, but the abnormalities in the lower limbs are more than the upper limbs.</p>
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>The expression of Human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase gene in patients with B-Cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and its association with clinical staging and hematological parameters</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The B-Cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia is a commonest leukemia in elderly individuals characterized by progressive accumulation of mature lymphocyte in bone marrow and peripheral blood that tend to be immortal. Due to the disease heterogeneous, we are still in need for markers to predict the disease behavior in patients. The identification of human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) has been correlated with disease aggressiveness in malignancies.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> To test hTERT gene expression in B-CLL patients and its prognostic value in correlation with clinical staging and hematological parameters of disease.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> This prospective study recruited patients attending hematology ward/out patients in Baghdad teaching hospital / medical city with laboratory and flow cytometry diagnoses of B-CLL patients during period from September 2017 to January 2018. The ethical committee approved this study at the College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, and informed consents were obtained from all participants. Whole blood samples collected from 42 B-CLL patients. Whole blood samples were drawn from 20 control individuals that matched age and sex were also collected.</p> <p><b>Inclusion criteria:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Patients diagnosed with B-CLL according to IWCLL criteria<sup>11</sup>.</li> <li>2- Don't receive any medication for B-CLL.</li> </ol>			

The detection of telomerase activity is done by using Repeated Amplification Protocol (TRAP) method to detect hTERT telomerase activity in B-CLL patients, by photometric enzyme immunoassay kit called Telo TAGGG Telomerase PCR ELISA, developed by Roche applied science.

**Results:** The hTERT gene expression was detected in 78.6% of B-CLL patients and no positive expression in control group ( $P=0.001$ ). The hTERT gene expression tends to be significantly higher in advanced B-CLL stage ( $P=0.0001$ ). Also, the expression was higher among elderly patients, patients with lower hematological parameters, patients with splenomegaly or hepatomegaly, patients with a history of hypertension or diabetes mellitus, and patients with high immunophenotype score.

**Conclusion:**

1. The Human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase gene expression was significantly associated with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients.
2. The Human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase gene expression was significantly associated with modified Rai high stage B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients.
3. The Human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase gene expression was increasingly with advancing patients age and high IPT score patients.
4. The Human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase gene expression was higher in B-CLL patients that having lower hematological parameters.
5. The Human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase gene expression was higher in patients who had a history of hypertension or diabetes mellitus.

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Thesis Title	Diagnostic role of 2D speckle tracking Echocardiography Early detection of subclinical LV systolic dysfunction in asymptomatic patients with type 2DM.			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> left ventricular longitudinal systolic dysfunction has been identified even in asymptomatic patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) and preserved LV ejection fraction (LVEF). Subclinical LV systolic dysfunction may be identified by reduction in longitudinal function which can be assessed using 2D speckle tracking.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> early detection of LV systolic dysfunction in asymptomatic diabetic patients assessed by 2D speckle tracking and its correlation with diabetic duration.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods:</b> cross sectional study include 50 diabetic patients with normal EF compared with 50 age-matched healthy volunteers. To determine longitudinal function, three LV apical views were acquired in both diabetic group and healthy volunteer group. Using 2D strain software, end systolic LS were measured in 18 LV segments.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> no significant difference in LVEF was noted between two groups. Diabetic patients had more advanced diastolic dysfunction and increased LV mass compared with normal subjects. Basal, middle and apical LS were significantly lower in diabetic patients compared with control subjects, with 52% (26/50) of the diabetic patients showing abnormal global LS values (cut off value -18.4, mean -2SD in control subjects).</p> <p><b>Diabetic duration</b> was correlated with reduction of global LS.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> in addition to diastolic dysfunction subclinical LV longitudinal dysfunction is frequently observed in asymptomatic diabetic patients with normal LVEF. The decrease in LS correlated with duration of diabetes.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Diabetes mellitus, speckle tracking, longitudinal function.</p>			

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Thesis Title	Assessment of Serum Levels and the Diagnostic Utility of 14-3-3 Eta ( $\eta$ ) Protein, Anti-Mutated Citrullinated Vimentin, and Anti Carbamylated Protein Compared to Some Related Biomarkers for Early Detection of Rheumatoid Arthritis in Iraqi Patients			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disease that affects about 1.5% of the population. In recognition of this, new RA classification criteria were established in 2010 that focus on defining the disease by its earlier features. The aims of the present study are to investigate the serum levels of 14-3-3<math>\eta</math>, anti-carbamylated proteins (anti-CarP) and anti-mutated citrullinated vimentin (anti-MCV) in RA patients and healthy controls and then evaluate the diagnostic utility of these biomarkers in comparison and combination with RF and anti-CCP and, also assess their basal serum levels association with demographic and clinical characteristics of the disease.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b></p> <p>This case control study was carried out at Biochemistry Department, College of Medicine, and at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Iraq, during the period from March 2017 to October 2017. It included 50 Iraqi patients with</p>			



rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and 35 apparently healthy subjects as control group. The patients were encountered during their attendance the Rheumatology consultation clinic at Baghdad Teaching hospital and diagnosed to have had RA by Consultant Rheumatologist and included in this study when they were fulfilling the criteria of American college of Rheumatology (ACR) for RA diagnosis. Ten milliliters (mls) of peripheral venous blood was aspirated from each patient and control subject, divided into two parts, The first one (7.5 ml) transferred into plain tube, allows clotting for 30 minutes, then the serum was separated by centrifugation at 2500 rpm for 10 minutes and stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  till the time of measurements of the studied biochemical parameters. While, the second part (2.5 ml) was transferred into citrate containing tube for the defined

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hematological investigations. The following biochemical markers were measured quantitatively by using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique: rheumatoid factor (RF), anticyclic citrullinated peptide (ACPA), human anti-carbamylated protein antibody (ACPA), high sensitive C reactive protein (hs-CRP), anti-mutated citrullinated vimentin (anti-MCV), eta protein.

**Results:**

The number of patients group was 50 and control group was 35. The (mean  $\pm$ SD )age of control ( $27.54 \pm 4.54$ ) in patients group ( $47.62 \pm 10.43$ ). BMI (mean  $\pm$ SD) in control ( $26.47 \pm 3.61$ ) in patients ( $29.86 \pm 5.44$ ). Gender number female in control group 22 (62.86%), male 13(37.14%), in patients female no. was 42(84.00%) male 8(16.00%) the percentage of female higher in RA compared to control (female to male ratio was 5.25:1 in RA, and 1.7:1 in control). Serum levels of anticarbamylated protein(IU/ml) in control 1.99 (1.79-2.54), in patients 2.32(1.61-6.07) which show nonsignificant correlation. Serum levels of 14-3-3  $\eta$  protein in control was  $254.74 \pm 54.80$  (IU/ml) in patients  $357.58 \pm 132.71$  (IU/ml) which show

highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). Serum levels of anti MCV in control 35.97(26.42-86.97) (IU/ml) in patients 74.62(32.80-231.42) (IU/ml) which show significant correlation ( $p = 0.001$ ). CRP levels in control group  $7.09 \pm 2.15$  (mg/ml), in patients  $7.81 \pm 1.59$  (mg/ml) which show nonsignificant correlation. Serum levels of ACPA in control group 1.79(1.47-2.50) (IU/ml) in patients 2.32(1.64-3.98) (IU/ml) which show significant correlation. RF serum levels in control was 1.9(4.9-12.1) (IU/ml) in patients was 104.2 (25.9-485) (IU/ml) which show significant correlation ( $p < 0.001$ ). RF had an excellent ability to discriminate between RA and control (since its AUC  $\geq 0.9$ ), eta protein had a good ability to discriminate (since its AUC between 0.800 – 0.899), anti-MCV had fair ability to discriminate

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discriminate (since AUC between 0.7 – 0.799), the rest of the variables had poor ability to discriminate between RA and control, the compensate score had the highest ability to discriminate between RA and control. Only anti-MCV was significantly higher in early RA compared to late RA, while the rest of the variables were significantly different between early and late RA. Only anti-MCV had fair ability to predict late from early RA, while the rest of variables had poor ability.

**Conclusion:**

The study show only RF and Eta protein are independently correlated with RA and RF had an excellent ability to discriminate between RA and control, Eta protein had good ability for discrimination. Anti-MCV had fair ability to discriminate; the rest of the variables had poor ability to discriminate between RA and control.

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Thesis Title	<i>Prevalence and Determinants of Postnatal Mental and Physical Health Problems in a Sample of Iraqi Women</i>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Introduction:</b> Maternal morbidity including rare, severe, and potentially life-threatening obstetric complications that arise during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period. The relationship between depression and physical health has also been well established. Individuals with a clinical diagnosis of depression or who experience lower-grade depressive symptoms are more likely to report various somatic complaints, chronic medical problems, and poorer self-rated health than are non-depressed individuals</p> <p><b>Aim of the study: Objectives of the study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To estimate the prevalence of common physical health problems and depressive symptoms among women in postpartum period.</li> <li>2) To identify the association between depressive symptoms and physical health problems of those women.</li> <li>3) To investigate the association of some characteristics of women with postpartum physical and mental health problems like sociodemographic , antenatal, obstetrical and other variables.</li> </ol> <p><b>Subject and method:</b> A cross-sectional study conducted in three Primary Health Care Centers in Baghdad were from AL-Resafa Health directorate in the period from the 1st of May to the end of August 2017, in which 500 post natal women were enrolled in the current study.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The mean age of the women was 28±6 years; and the main age group is between 20-29 years. (33.4%) of the respondents were with possible depression. The post-partum adverse physical health</p>			

**symptoms**

**shown by women were backaches (90.7%), and the least one was bladder problems (2%). Significant association were found between**

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**depression and pregnancy status, method of delivery, birth spacing, regular antenatal care, knowing the sex of the baby during pregnancy.**

**Conclusions:**

**1- The prevalence rate of post natal depression was 33.4% and 9.6% of the patients have previous history of depression**

**2- The level of education, employment status, pregnancy status (unplanned and unwanted pregnancy) and method of delivery were significantly associated with postnatal depression.**

**3- The most common physical health problem was backaches (90.7%) followed by red or tender breasts or mastitis, perineal pain, sexual problems, excessively tired or fatigued and bowel problems, which were significantly associated with presence of possible depression.**

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Thesis Title	BREAST FEEDING PRACTICES AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS IN ERBIL CITY			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background and objectives:</b> Breast feeding (BF) is the normal way of providing young infants with the nutrients they need for healthy growth and development. Exclusive BF is the best form of nutrition for infants in the first 6 months of life as breast milk protects the child against many diseases. This study was carried out to determine infant feeding pattern and the prevalence of exclusive BF of the last-born child among mothers attending the Primary Health Care (PHC) centers.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A convenience sample of 400 women attending four PHC centers. Brayati, Korani Ainkawa, Nazdar Bamerni and Tairawa centers, 100 for each center was collected. A especial designed questionnaire was used for data collection. Data was collected between 1st of Jan. through 30 th of Jun. 2017. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 19.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The rate of exclusive BF at 6 months was 18.8%. A (P <math>\square</math> 0.001, P = 0.016) were considered statistically significance. A higher rate of exclusive BF (46.2%) was reported among college graduates than that of women of lower educational levels (11.8%). The higher the socio-economic status (SES) level, the higher</p>			

	<p>the rate of exclusive BF. The higher the family size, the less the rate of exclusive BF. The rate of exclusive BF was significantly higher among women attending antenatal care (ANC) clinics, and getting health education compared with women not getting these services.</p> <p>The rate of exclusive BF was 26.2% among women with a history of normal vaginal delivery compared with 11.7% among women with history of cesarean section. The rate of exclusive BF was 60% among women who have breast fed their children in the first hour of life, which was significantly higher than the rate (12.4%) of women who have breast fed their babies after the first hour of life. The women who didn't give an infant formula in hospital show higher rate of exclusive BF (41.8%) compared with women who gave a formula after delivery.</p> <p>Conclusion: The prevalence of exclusive BF for the first six months was suboptimal and below the WHO recommendations. (48.8%) of the studied women practiced infant formula feeding. Mother's education, history of ANC and receiving health education by health care personnel at PHCC on BF were the main significant factors that determine BF practice.</p>
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Thesis Title	Depressive Symptom Among Infertile Women: A Sample from Baghdad City 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>background:</b> The extent of depression and its risk factors among infertile women may vary across different populations.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To examine the prevalence and the level of depression among infertile women in Baghdad city, Iraq.</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> A descriptive cross-sectional study with some analytic element has been conducted in both AL-Krakh and AL-Rusafa sector in Baghdad city on 450 infertile women, from 15<sup>th</sup> March till 15<sup>th</sup> June 2017. The participants were interviewed to answer the question of specific clinically useful depression outcome scale that assessing all of the diagnostic and statistical manual version four inclusion criteria for major depressive disorder as well as psychosocial impairment and quality of life. This was studied in relation to patients' age, educational level, job (patients and their husbands).</p> <p><b>Results:</b> This study showed that the prevalence of depressive symptom among infertile women was 80%, including 46.2% minimal depressive symptom, 31.1% mild depressive symptom, 2.7% moderate depressive symptom. Depressive symptom had a significant relation with age, educational level, job of infertile women, duration of infertility treatment, history of intrauterine insemination, in vitro fertilization and threat of husband of another marriage or divorced.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The prevalence of Depressive symptom among infertile women in Baghdad city was high (80%). Minimal and mild depressive symptom was the most frequent form (77.3%).</p>			

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Thesis Title	<b>Molecular and Serologic Detection of HLA-B27 Among Ankylosing Spondylitis Patients With Some Clinical Correlations</b>			
Year	<b>2018</b>			
Abstract	<p>Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory disease affecting the sacroiliac joints, spine and not infrequently peripheral joints. AS affects 0.1-1% of general population. The exact cause of AS is still unknown but a strong genetic predisposition for AS was determined with a strong association with HLA-B27 positivity. HLA-B27 is present in &gt;90% of white AS patients and 50-80% of non-white AS patients.</p> <p>There are several methods for the detection of HLA-B27 as serological methods (microlymphocytotoxicity (MLCT) and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)) and molecular techniques (DNA-based e.g. PCR).</p> <p>Serological methods were at first the standard tests for detection of HLA-B27 antigens but were replaced by DNA-based HLA typing because serologic methods have several disadvantages e.g. being sensitive to down-regulation or conformational changes of the antigens, cannot detect the protein structure differences caused by single or limited nucleotide polymorphism, have false-negative or false-positive results for several causes such as cross reactivity to other antibodies with different HLA class I antigens due to the extensive similarity within the class, altered antigenic epitopes, platelet or erythrocyte contamination. These changes to the protein (antigen) structure occur frequently in response to concurrent infection, drug therapy and health state of the patient.</p>			



PCR-based techniques are not affected by these protein changes and are thus more representative to the state of the gene product (present / absent); in addition, it can detect allelic differences at the nucleotide level. It is a rapid and a selective method for the detection of HLA-B2701 to HLA-B2728 subtypes; it is capable of detecting a single base difference in DNA sequence between the two alleles and can be applied on any source of good quality DNA regardless of cell viability.

**Aims of the study:**

- To detect HLA-B27 status among patients with ankylosing spondylitis using real-time PCR technique.
- To compare serologic and molecular techniques in verifying HLA-B27 status, and
- To assess the correlation of HLA-B27 status with some clinical variables.

**Patients, Materials and Methods:**

A cross-sectional study was conducted on 83 adult Iraqi patients with AS diagnosed at the Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Consultation Clinic at the Medical City – Baghdad / Iraq. Patients' data reporting and subsequent testing was performed following patients' consents. Demographic and clinical data of all patients were reported. The frequency of HLA-B27 was determined in all enrolled patients by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using HLA-B27 RealFast™ kit as well as by ELISA method using (human leukocyte antigen) ELISA kit. Three to five ml of peripheral blood sample was aspirated from each and every enrolled patient. It was divided into two samples: 1.5-2 ml was collected in a plain tube and left to clot for serological (ELISA) test which was performed at The Teaching Laboratories / Medical City Campus and another 2.5-3 ml sample was collected in K<sub>2</sub> EDTA tube and was kept frozen for DNA analysis which was performed at the Central Public Health Laboratory.

**Results:**

The mean age of patients ( $\pm$  SD) was (38.4 $\pm$ 9.8) years (range 16-62 years). Male to female ratio was (9:1), male patients were 76 and female patients were 6. The mean age of disease onset of patients was 32.13 $\pm$ 9.08 years and the mean age of disease duration of patients was 6.5 $\pm$ 5.8 years. Enthesitis was observed in 44 (53%), peripheral arthritis was present in 14 (16.9%), eye involvement was present in 12 (14.5%), cardiovascular disease and psoriasis were in 1 (1.2%) each.

HLA-B27 positivity was detected in 55 (66.3%) patients by real-time PCR and remaining 28 (33.7%) cases were negative HLA-B27. The disease onset was earlier and disease duration was longer in HLA-B27-positive patients (p-value<0.05 for both). There were statistically significant correlation between HLA-B27 positivity with gender and uveitis, (p= 0.002, 0.032, respectively) and there were no statistically significant associations of HLA-B27 positivity with age at diagnosis,

family history, enthesitis, peripheral arthritis, ESR, CRP, radiological findings and treatment types.

The sHLA-B27 status by ELISA test for 83 cases showed 32 (38.6%) positive cases.

Comparing the results of both tests using real-time PCR results as a control, 11 HLA-B27 cases were false positive and 34 patients were false negative results. Thus, the sensitivity of ELISA was 38.18% and specificity was 60.71%, this method detects soluble HLA-B27, so it can be affected by several factors including ongoing patient's treatment and patient's health.

Out of 83 cases, 28 (33.7%) cases have initial serological test for detection of HLA-B27 by microlymphocytotoxicity (MLCT) test; the comparison of ELISA and MLCT results with real-time PCR (used as a control) revealed that ELISA method showed 13 (46.4%) false negative results and 3 (10.7%) false positive results, (sensitivity=60.6%, specificity=72.72%, positive predictive value (PPV)=86.95%) while MLCT showed 9 (32.1%) false negative results and 2 (7.1%) false positive, positive (sensitivity =68.96% and specificity =80%, PPV=90.9%).

**Conclusions:**

- Real-time PCR detection of HLA-B27 status is superior to serological techniques (ELISA and MLCT). The reliability, convenience and cost effectiveness of this method make it applicable to HLA-B27 genotyping in routine practices.
- MLCT yielded better results than ELISA when the latter was used for detection of sHLA-B27. Both serologic techniques carry high false positive and negative results.
- In labs where molecular diagnostics are not available, MLCT test can be used instead adding large panel antisera to reduce false results.
- ELISA detection of sHLA-B27 in serum did not give the required sensitivity or specificity. To enhance positivity, the use of plasma samples and an enhancing solution are recommended to prevent the loss of sHLA-B27 during clotting and to prevent cross reaction with HLA-B7.
- There is a strong association between HLA-B27 and ankylosing spondylitis among Iraqi patients.
- There is a tendency of the disease to affect HLA-B27 positive men more than HLA-B27 positive women.
- Symptoms of AS appear earlier in the presence of HLA-B27 gene and the duration of the disease was longer in HLA-B27 positive than negative patients. Uveitis is more likely to occur in HLA-B27 positive than negative patients, and there are no significant associations of HLA-B27 with the other studied variables.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a male predominance in AS cases and the symptoms start usually in young adults.</li> </ul>
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Thesis Title	Effect of Body Mass Index as a Risk Factor for Early Menarche: A Case Control Study			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Early age of menarche has been linked to several adverse health effects during childhood; such as eating disorders, depression, and during adulthood; such as short stature in future, increased adult BMI (obesity), early marriage, type II diabetes, metabolic syndrome, breast, endometrial, and ovarian cancers, cardiovascular disease and overall mortality and morbidity in adolescent girls and in young women.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Measuring the association between BMI at entry school and current BMI with the onset time of menarche.</p> <p><b>Subjects and Methods</b> A case control study was carried out in Baghdad city from nine governmental intermediate schools girls at 12-13 years old. Early menarche defined as girls get menarche <math>\leq 11</math> years old.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The study showed that Prevalence of obesity for girls who were obese and still obese was 6.4% also showed BMI at school entry, current BMI for obese girls cases had significantly associated with early menarche (<math>p=0.001</math>). And a girl</p>			

with early menarche was taller than their peers at current time of the study ( $p=0.001$ ), also parents with high educational level reflect its effect negatively on age of menarche and those whose mothers or sisters with no past history of early menarche were protected from early menarche.

**Conclusions:**

From results conclude that age of menarche decrease as the BMI increase, girl with early menarche will be taller than others at time of study, significant association between age of menarche and educational level for parents, family history for mother and sisters if have history of early menarche.

**Conclusions:**

From results conclude that age of menarche decrease as the BMI increase, girl with early menarche will be taller than others at time of study, significant association between age of menarche and educational level for parents, family history for mother and sisters if have history of early menarche.

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Thesis Title	Attitude towards body image among female University students 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Body image has become a public topic over the past 50 years, especially negative body image and its impact that can manifest as a spectrum of unhealthy behaviors that range from extreme dieting to over eating and its consequences on health and weight status in extreme forms. This research aimed at estimating the prevalence of body image dissatisfaction among female undergraduate university students, and risk factors that are known to predispose it including individual, familial and social variables. Also the relation between body image dissatisfaction and negative eating behaviors.</p> <p>A cross-sectional study was conducted on Baghdad medical college female students. Information collected from 427 students aged 18-24 years from April through May 2017. Participants completed a sociodemographic sheet, Eating Attitude Test (EAT-26), Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ-16b) and Socio Cultural Attitude Towards Appearance Questionnaire (SATAQ-4). The relation between different variables and the questionnaire scores was tested for each participant. The prevalence of body image dissatisfaction among the studied sample was 56.9%. A statistically significant association was found between body image dissatisfaction and grades, age, internalization of thin-low fat, and athletic-muscular, family, peers, media pressures and BMI (<math>p=0.0001</math> for each). Body image dissatisfaction and eating attitude (<math>p=0.0001</math>), BMI</p>			

and eating attitude ( $p=0.0001$ ), Dieting ( $p=0.0001$ ), bulimia ( $p=0.0001$ ), Oral control (0.01). BMI and pressure-family, media ( $p=0.0001$  for each).

Statistically non-significant relation was found between crowding index

and body image dissatisfaction ( $p=0.6$ ), BMI and pressure-peers ( $p=0.1$ ).

Body image dissatisfaction was prevalent among the study group; it was

affected by grades, age, internalization of thin\low fat, pressure (family,

peer and media), BMI. Body image dissatisfaction can predict disordered

eating behaviors.

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	<input type="radio"/> Master	<input type="radio"/> PhD	<input type="radio"/> Board	<input type="radio"/>
Thesis Title	Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude, and Satisfaction of Premarital Screening Program Attendees, Baghdad, 2017			
Year				
Abstract	<p>Premarital screening program involves the promotion of health and well-being of a women and her partner before pregnancy and is considered a primary preventive approach for couples planning for conception and an important step toward protecting society and allowing people to enjoy life.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To explore the knowledge, attitude and satisfaction of prospective couples towards premarital screening program.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> This cross-sectional study was conducted at four Premarital Health Screening Centers in AL-Rasafa\Baghdad from 1st April _1st Aug 2017. Data collection by two questionnaire, the first a self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 100 of prospective couples(100 Male, 100 Female, mean age: 27.4 ±7.1) ,The first questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic data, couples' knowledge about the premarital screening program, couples` attitudes towards the screening program, couples` satisfaction toward PMS program and health services provided by these clinics. The second questionnaire tackled the infrastructure of the centers.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> By this study appeared the percentage of participants` knowledge about program high, 78.5% of participants knew about presence of PMS</p>			

program, education level was the first predictor of high knowledge, regarding the attitudes was positively direction, 95% thought PMS is important and 97.5% agreed of carrying out the screening, , the most of participant`s satisfaction was 62.2% about the place of a sample blood taken in PMS clinics. activities which delivered to couples; which elicited from questioner,100% blood investigations

*Abstract*

**III**

**Conclusion:** The knowledge of participants about existence of PMS program was high, however not all diseases which screened in PMS program knew by participants. There was a positive attitude of participants toward the importance of PMS program

There was average satisfaction of prospective couples towards different

services provided through PMS program. in this study find all prospective

couples participated in the laboratory diagnosis.



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		<input type="checkbox"/> Board		
Thesis Title	Risk Factors Associated with Infertility among Couples Attending Two Infertility Clinics in Baghdad, 2017			
Year	2017			
Abstract	<p>Introduction Infertility either primary or secondary type is a multi factorial condition. It constitutes a worldwide public health problem that has gained much concern during the past two decades</p> <p>Methods and Subjects:A descriptive cross sectional study to identify and quantify the risk factors for primary and secondary infertility for couples attending two infertility clinic in Baghdad. Convenient sample (226couples); infertile couples were selected randomly from an infertility clinic. A predesigned questionnaire was utilized to collect data about the socio demographic information for wives and husbands, gynecological and obstetrical history, and barrier to seek consultation. Data collected and handled using the statistical package for social science (SPSS v22. Results:. Analysis was used to assess the magnitude of the association at the 5 % level of significance. Results of present study included 130cases (85%) with secondary infertility and 96 cases (42%) with primary infertility attending to the selected infertility clinics 2017-. The significant predictors for secondary infertility were: educational level, and,</p>			

history of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). The results showed 49.0, and 57.7), respectively. For primary infertility, the significant predictor was age of marriage 44.7, mild physical activity 10.4 irregular cycle, amenorrhea, history of endometriosis, fibroid and POCS (10.4, 76.0, 72.9, 13.5 13.5 and 54.2) respectively

About male causes of primary infertility nongovernmental employ, heat exposure, varicocele mumps with orchitis and inguinal hernia (the results show 44.8, 21.3, 76.0 and 19.5) respectively, finally barriers of seeking consultation the highest significant was with cost 92.0, followed by time 92.3 and fear of intervention 29.2.

**III**

**Conclusion:** The findings of the study agreed with other mostly recent studies, that early detection and management of PCOS, PID and irregular cycles, also varicocele, hernia are important factors for controlling infertility.

<b>University of Baghdad</b>				
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	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input type="radio"/> PhD	<input type="radio"/> Board <input type="radio"/>
<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Parental adherence to the first and second doses of Measles ,Mumps and Rubella vaccine for children and its associated factors with low coverage and high morbidity in Najaf Province, Iraq</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2017</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Measles-mumps-rubella vaccine administration in proper time is the key of consolidation of immunity for primary prevention of the target diseases. Parents adherence to their child's vaccine doses and the factors that affect their adherence have to be ensured against the serious risk of non-adherence to make it effective primary preventive method. Increase annual cases of mumps in Najaf district in the last three years was reported which necessitate to study the adherence of families to the immunization against the disease and investigate the overall social and demographic factors that affect immunization coverage.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>1- To describe and analyze the adherence to vaccines and identification of etiological factors of failing to receive measles-mumps-rubella vaccine.</p> <p>2- To take an idea , whether the parents are aware of the risk of missing the second dose of vaccine administration to their child in addition to evaluate of maternal and child health activities and health promotion services provided at primary health care level .</p> <p><b>Subjects and methods :</b></p> <p>Across sectional study that was conducted through selecting of random sample of 400 child six years old and below from four primary health care centers at Najaf district (Al-haydaria health care center ,</p>			

	<p><b>Al radhawia health care center ,Al ansar health care center and Syed al VI shuhadaa health care center) ; the data were collected during six months from 1st April to 30th of September 2017. The data were collected by direct interviewing the parents about their adherence to first and second dose of measles- mumps-rubella vaccine through well prepared and validated questionnaire which included information regarding sociodemographic factors about the family , details about the causes of non-adherence to the first and second doses of vaccine and information related to measles- mumps-rubella vaccine administration .</b></p> <p><b>Results :</b></p> <p><b>The result shows 236 ( 59%) children were adherent to measlesmumps-rubella vaccine and 164 (41%) were non-adherent. There were( 62.5%) of children received first dose of measles- mumps-rubella vaccine at recommended time while( 23.8%) of them received the second dose of the vaccine at time . The most important cause of nonadherence was lack of awareness( 31.7%) followed by neglecton (28.7% ). The adherence rate was higher among children below 2 years , educated families , employed parents and families lived in urban area.</b></p> <p><b>Conclusion :</b></p> <p><b>This study shows a moderate level of adherence to measlesmumps-rubella vaccine , the overall rate of non-adherence to the vaccine were forty-one percent . Adherence state influenced by sociodemographic factors ( age groups , residence , education and occupation ) .</b></p>
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Career	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Lecturer	<input type="radio"/> Assistant Professor	<input type="radio"/> Professor
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Thesis Title	Assessment of compliance and factors contributed to low compliance to combined Iron and folic acid supplement among pregnant women during third trimester in Al-Najaf governorate , a cross sectional study			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background :</b>Iron and Folic acid deficiency are the major health problem during the pregnancy, although these problem adopted by world health organization by standard daily dose of Iron and Folic acid during the pregnancy , still there are some limitations decrease their effectiveness such as low compliance.</p> <p><b>Objective :</b></p> <p>1- Clarify the prevalence of compliance and low compliance if the Iron and Folic acid supplement during the third trimester of the pregnancy</p> <p>2- Identify the relation between low compliance and the different socio demographic factor and causes of low compliance</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A cross sectional study was employed in Al-Najaf governorate from the first of April to the end of September 2017, at four primary health care centers and Al-Zahra teaching hospital which had been randomly selected. a sample of 250 pregnant women attending the third trimester . The data were selected by simple random sampling. The data was collected by validated questioner by using the indirect method to assess the compliance and analyzed by a software</p>			

program SPSS version 20 by using the chi- square test to identify the association between the socio demographic factors and the causes of the

low compliance with the compliance.

**Results :**

The current study showed that 49.2% pregnant women were strictly compliant, thirty percent of the pregnant women were partially compliant and 20.8% of the pregnant women were non-compliant. The side effects, knowledge about the positive and negative effect statistically

**IV**

significant with the compliance and the most frequent cause was the forgetfulness (74%), this may be due to the poor counseling of the pregnant women about the transient side effect of the drug and the importance of the continue on these supplement during the pregnancy to

overcome the bad outcome

**Conclusion:**

About half of the participant were had a low level of compliance, this is still high rate. It was found that there is a significant association between the side effect, knowledge about the positive and negative effects of the iron folic supplement with low compliance. There were two

third of low complained women hand been forgetfulness. All the socio demographic factors showed no association between them and low compliance.

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	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input type="radio"/> PhD	<input type="radio"/> Board
Thesis Title	THE ROLE OF Surgery AND ILS OF surgery in thyrotoxic patients			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Hyperthyroidism includes several clinical and histopathological situations. Surgery is commonly indicated after failure of medical treatment or as a primary treatment.</p> <p><b>Aims of study:</b> The aim of this study was to analyze the indications and complications of surgery in thyrotoxic patients as well as endocrine results and to determine the extent of incidental thyroid carcinoma.</p> <p><b>Patients &amp;Methods:</b> All Patients operated on for hyperthyroidism between 1st of October 2013 and 1st of October 2017 by the same team were included in a retrospective study in the 1st surgical unit, Surgical department, Baghdad Teaching Hospital, and they were classified to 3 age groups (&lt;40 years, 40-59 years and &gt;60 years). Patients with thyrotoxicosis underwent total thyroidectomy, subtotal thyroidectomy, hemi thyroidectomy and near total thyroidectomy. Pathologic review of specimens; and postoperative complications were noted.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The total no. of patients with thyrotoxicosis was One hundred and forty five patients (21.5%), out of total patients (674) who were subjected to thyroid surgery during this period. Eighty-eight (60.7%) patients had toxic multinodular goiter, 30 patients (20.7%) had diffuse goiter and 27 patients (18.6%) had solitary toxic nodules. Seven patients proved to have thyroid carcinoma (4.8%), six of them papillary carcinoma and one medullary carcinoma were identified in resected specimens.</p> <p><b>V</b></p> <p>Transient hypocalcaemia (29.7%) the most common complications were recorded, permanent hypocalcaemia (2.8%), Transient recurrent laryngeal</p>			

	<p>nerve palsy (21.4%), Permanent RLNP (2.1%) and Hematoma in (0.7%).</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b> Surgical management achieved rapid definitive control of hyperthyroidism; however it should be complete to avoid recurrence which may be as late as 20 years. Only surgery allows early diagnosis of accompanied incidental thyroid carcinoma mainly papillary thyroid carcinoma.</p>
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	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input type="radio"/> PhD	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Board
<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Assessment of Sleep Disorders among Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Baghdad City</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The autism spectrum disorder is a developmental disability; it is one of the most devastating neurobiological disorders characterized by severe deficits in social interaction and communication. Children with autistic spectrum disorders are recognized to be more likely to have sleep disorders than typically developing children. Sleep disorders have detrimental impact on cognitive, emotional, and behavioral functioning, it is imperative to screen and assess sleep disorders in this population.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To assess sleep disorders among children with autism spectrum disorder, and to study the association of socio-demographic characters and some selected variables of the children and their parents with sleep behavior.</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> A descriptive cross sectional study with some analytic element has been conducted in Baghdad city in 16 institutes for children with special needs on 193 autistic children, from the 15<sup>th</sup> of March to the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2017. Data was collected by using self administered questionnaire; analysis was done by descriptive and analytical statistics. Using chi-square test, fisher exact test to describe the association between related variables. P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. SPSS v.22 was used as statistical tool.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The study showed that about 82% of the studied sample have sleep disorders. The results revealed that there is a significant association between mother education level, going to bed late in time at weekend days, early wake up in weekend, usual amount of sleep, increase duration of nap and sleep disorder.</p>			

**Conclusions:**

**Conclusions:**

**The main finding of the present study that sleep disorders is prevalent problem among children with autism spectrum disorder. And it was significantly influenced by educational level of mother, usual bed time and day wake up in weekends, the duration of usual nap, and the usual amount of sleep.**

<i>University of Baghdad</i>				
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	<input type="radio"/> Master	<input type="radio"/> PhD:		
		<input type="radio"/> Board		
Thesis Title	Knowledge and counseling attitude of primary health care physicians regarding nutrition in Baghdad			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Nutrition has a major role in health promotion and disease prevention. Nutritional knowledge of physicians had important impact in public health as they are in the front line of responding to patients' questions concerning their diet; as well they might have the influence in decreasing morbidity and mortality through proper nutrition counseling.</p> <p><b>Aims:</b> To assess the nutritional knowledge and attitude of physicians about nutrition counseling as well as to explore some determinants influencing the knowledge of physicians.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> A cross sectional study was conducted in 20 primary health care centers in Baghdad for the period from 10<sup>th</sup> of May, to the end of August, 2017.</p> <p>A self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire comprised questions to assess nutritional knowledge and attitude toward nutritional counseling. In addition, the collected data covered some characteristics of the physicians.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Out of 197 primary health care physicians working at the selected primary health care centers, 150 physicians enrolled in the study, with a response rate of 76.1%. The results showed that 67% of physicians had fair level of knowledge, and 118 (78.7%) of them rated their nutritional knowledge as moderate. Better level of knowledge was achieved by family medicine specialists, board qualified physicians, in addition to those with more than ten years post-graduation.</p> <p>Nearly all study participants (98%) had positive attitude toward nutritional counseling. Lack of time was the prime barrier to</p>			

**nutritional counseling as reported by 83 (55.3%) of physicians. Out of 150 physicians, 44% of them pointed out that web based material and social media were the dominant sources of their nutrition information.**

**Conclusion: despite fair level of knowledge of physicians, the study identified considerable deficiencies in knowledge in some aspects of nutrition. Therefore, there is a need for better training and continuing medical education for primary health care physicians to enhance their knowledge and counseling in nutrition.**

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Thesis Title	The Influence of Antenatal Health Care Services on Maternal and Fetal Health Outcomes			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Antenatal care is currently among the most important services provided by the healthcare system and its use is gaining increasing popularity. Adequate antenatal care during pregnancy is important for the health of the mother and the development of the infant and could improve maternal and fetal health outcomes.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> 1) Measure and classify the levels of antenatal care services, 2) Find out association between the levels of antenatal care services with maternal and fetal health outcomes, 3) Find out any confounding factors affect ANC services and pregnancy outcomes.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> A cross sectional study was carried out in four family medicine primary health care centers in Baghdad (Al-Thubat, Al-Mustansyria, Al-Mansur, and Al-Aadil primary health care) from 5th of March 2017 to the 5th of July 2017. A convenient sample of 400 mothers, who had live child bearing within one month, was selected and divided according to quality and quantity of ANC services they received into three groups: Good, Fair, and Poor ANC services. Data were collected via a direct interview with the mother and from ANC card that included personal data, data about her recent pregnancy, birth mode, neonatal birth weight, neonatal admission to hospital,</p>			

and natal with postnatal complications for mother.  
**Results:** Good antenatal care services were provided for 36.5% of the studied mothers as compared to Fair antenatal care services for 46% and poor for 17%. The highest adverse outcome for mother was cesarean section delivery and for the fetus was neonatal admission to hospital. In univariate and multivariate analysis, antenatal care services were found to be significantly associated ( $P$  value $<0.05$ ) with most of maternal and fetal outcomes (birth mode, place of delivery, postpartum hemorrhage, birth weight, and early neonatal admission to hospital), with exception to gestational age.  
**Conclusion:** It's possible to classify antenatal care services into Good, Fair, and Poor services. Fair antenatal care services were the most common category. Good antenatal care services were associated with most of preferable pregnancy outcomes.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD		<input type="checkbox"/> Board <input type="checkbox"/>
Thesis Title	Epidemiology of Leishmaniasis in Diyala governorate through the years 2012 – 2016			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Leishmaniasis is an old endemic disease . In Iraq the disease is endemic and high incidence of the disease was noticed in rural areas. It is a vector- born disease caused by obligate intra- cellular protozoa of the genus leishmania . Most cases occur in winter and beginning of spring .</p> <p><b>Aim of the study :-</b> To describe the epidemiology of leishmaniasis in Diyala governorate through the years 2012- 2016 .</p> <p><b>Methods :-</b> A record- based, cross- sectional study with some analytic element was carried out in Diyala governorate during the period from 1/1/2017 to 15/12/2017, in which all the registered cases in public health section were included in the study through the years 2012- 2016 .</p> <p><b>Results :-</b> The highest rate of kala-azar during 2012 was 43.3% and the highest rate of cutaneous leishmaniasis during 2015 was 52%. The highest rate of kala-azar in the age group 1-4 yrs. which is 61.6% and the highest rate of cutaneous leishmaniasis in the age group 5-14 yrs. which is 38.1% . In kala-azar ; males were 48.5% and females were 51.5% and in cutaneous ; males were 50.3% and females were 49.7% .</p> <p><b>VII</b> The highest rate of kala-azar and cutaneous leishmaniasis were occurred in winter and beginning of spring . In Baaquba 33.5% of kala-azar were occurred and 22.5% of cutaneous leishmaniasis were in Khaniqin. The most common presenting symptoms of kala-azar was fever 60%.</p>			

**Conclusion:**

**Leishmaniasis is still endemic disease in Iraq and it is a disease of children and young adolescents . The disease occur nearly equally between both sexes in kala-azar and cutaneous leishmaniasis. The disease occur mainly in rural areas during winter and spring and decline in summer months.**



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	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD	<input type="checkbox"/> Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>The Impact of Obesity on Primary Health Care Services Utilization</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background :</b> Obesity is a common and a serious health problem that it is increase rate globally made overweight and obese individuals concerning to health care providers because excess weight is frequently associated with medical conditions as hypertension , type 2 diabetes , dyslipidemia , coronary heart disease , cholestyitis and osteoarthritis.</p> <p><b>Aim of study:</b> To identify the association of patient weight on consumption of primary health care services.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This cross sectional study base on five hundred attendants in five primary health care centers in central sector in Karbala city.</p> <p><b>Participants</b> were assigned into one of the three weight groups, normal weight, over weight and obese. Data were collected via a direct interview with the attendants to take all information that needed. We classify primary health care services to three models curative, preventive and referral health services.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Obesity is significantly associated with high utility in primary health care services. There are more uses for laboratories investigations 69.83%, ultrasounds 79.57%, X – ray examinations 76.79%, medications uses</p>			

	<p><b>59.64%, screening programs 74.6% and referring health service 63.00%. All these display the effect of obesity on primary health care utilization. Conclusion : It is possible to determine that obesity have an association with the increase consumption of primary health care services including curative , preventive and referral health services that provided in Primary health care centers</b></p>
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Department	Field Epidemiology			
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	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input type="radio"/> PhD	<input type="radio"/> Diploma <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Thesis Title	Evaluation of Measles Surveillance System Performance in Iraq, 2011–2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Introduction:</b> Measles is a highly contagious viral disease and an important cause of death among young children globally. Adequate vaccine coverage and enhancing surveillance system are the keys for elimination goal by 2020. <b>Objectives:</b> to evaluate the surveillance system performance and to identify the epidemiological characteristics and vaccine coverage of measles in Iraq from 2011 to 2017. <b>Methods:</b> a descriptive study was done on measles surveillance data from Iraq obtained during the period from 1st of January 2011 to the 31st of December 2017. The performance of surveillance was evaluated according to the WHO performance indicators. <b>Results:</b> Of 9,114 suspected cases, 35% were confirmed, there were three outbreaks at 2013, 2014 &amp; 2015, case fatality rate reached 1.04% in 2014; 74% of confirmed cases were below 5 years. Non-measles non-rubella rate didn't achieve their targets (<math>\geq 2/100,000</math>) during the last three years at the national level, no governorate achieved the target throughout the whole study period. Suspected measles cases notified <math>\leq 48</math> h after rash onset didn't achieve their targets (<math>\geq 80\%</math>) during 2013, 2014 and 2015 at the national level, only Basrah and Dahuk achieved the target throughout the whole study period. Suspected measles cases investigated <math>\leq 48</math> h after notification achieved their target (<math>\geq 80\%</math>) throughout the whole study period at both the national and governorate level. Suspected measles cases with adequate specimen collected within 28 days of rash onset have been achieved (<math>\geq 80\%</math>) throughout the whole study period except; Kirkuk, Anbar, Ninawa, Salah Al-Din and Diyala in 2014 and 2015; Babylon, Al-Qadisiyah and Wasit in 2015. Throughout the whole study period; suspected measles cases with specimens received by the laboratory</p> <p><b>III</b></p> <p>within four days of the collection have never been achieved (<math>\geq 80\%</math>) in Dahuk, Erbil, Wasit, Sulaymaniyah, Dhi-Qar, and Babylon; only</p>			

	<p><b>Najaf, Karbala and Basrah achieved the target. Suspected measles cases with laboratory result reported within seven days achieved their target (<math>\geq 80\%</math>) throughout the whole study period at national level except in 2015 at which the target was achieved only in Dahuk and Muthanna. Conclusions and Recommendation: Most measles surveillance performance indicators still need improvement. Expanding vaccine coverage, more education and enhancement of the commitment of the staff about the importance of notification of measles cases and ensuring logistic and financial Supports are crucial for the strengthening of the surveillance system to reach the elimination goal.</b></p>
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Thesis Title	The Determinants of The Correct Practice of Self-Administration of Insulin Injection Among Diabetics Attending The Diabetes Research Center In Al-Mustansiriyah University, 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Prevalence of DM in Iraq was estimated to be 10.2% in 2010. With life style modifications, blood glucose control, and insulin injections; they can live long productive life. Inadequate knowledge of insulin is related to errors in its use that may cause adverse outcomes. Patient education and self-care practices are important part of disease management that help people with DM live normal life.</p> <p><b>Objective of the study:</b> To find out the level of performance regarding practices of self-administration of insulin among diabetics and to determine the relation of different factors with this practice.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This is a cross sectional study conducted in the Diabetic Research Center during the period from 1<sup>st</sup> March till 30 June 2017, included all diabetic patients attended diabetic center aged 18 years and older who were self-administering insulin. Data was collected by the researcher through a direct interview using well-designed questionnaire consist of socio demographic characteristics and data on the practice of blood sugar measurement, insulin administration, fears and problems related to insulin self-administration and the correct practices related to self-administration of insulin.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The study was conducted on 150 with mean age 42.1±12.0 years; 54.7% were females; 58.7% were currently married; 58.7% were illiterates and 69.3% were unemployed, while Positive family history presented in 64%. 51.3% of patients diagnosed as type 2 DM. The highest proportion of study patients showed fair level of practice score (62.7%).</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The highest diabetic practice score recorded in this study was fair level (62.7%). Aging, family history of DM, type 2 DM, prolonged duration of insulin treatment, diagnosis after development</p>			

	<p>of symptoms, using other hypoglycemic medication with insulin, frequent insulin injection were the most important non-modifiable risk factors associated with bad diabetic practice score. Illiteracy, un employment, absence of glucometer at home, vial type of insulin therapy, buying insulin from pharmacy, using insulin on need, itching at site of injection and fear of insulin itself were the most important modifiable risk factors associated with bad diabetic practice score.</p>
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Thesis Title	Age at menarche among adolescent Iraqi girls in Baghdad/ al- karkh 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Introduction:</b> Biological, psychosocial, cognitive, emotional and social changes begin during puberty and continue throughout adolescence. The age at which a female reaches sexual maturity is critical in determining her future reproductive health and success. The aim of the study was to assess the average age at menarche among the adolescent girls in Baghdad and its determinants.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> four hundred and forty female students were selected through simple random sampling technique from four secondary schools (namely Agadir secondary school, Al Mustaqbal secondary school, Asmaa that Al Netaqeen secondary school, and Tabuk secondary school) in Al Saydia district/ second educational sector for the cross-sectional study. The study was conducted during the period from 10th of March to the 30th of May 2017. Structured interview schedule was used to collect information. Height and Weight was measured through calibrated instruments. Analysis was done on SPSS. Chi-square and ANOVA was applied.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Most of the girls (24.7%) attained menarche at 13 years. Mean age at menarche was 11.8±1.8 years. It was found that there was a significant association between age at menarche and mother's education, crowding index, BMI&amp; health status, type of movies, physical activity, and exposure to violence previously.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The observed age at menarche was lower than age at menarche that reported in developed and many developing countries.</p>			

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Thesis Title	Accuracy of body mass index in diagnosing adiposity compared to body fat percentage measured by bioelectrical impedance in adults at Al-Najaf governorate			
Year	2017			
Abstract	<p>Obesity is defined as an excess of body fat that is sufficient to affect adversely on health . The body fat percentage (BFP) of a human or other living being is the total mass of fat divided by total body mass. Bioelectrical impedance analysis has been shown to be more precise for determining lean or fat mass in humans, In comparison with body mass index, anthropometric and skin fold methods, Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) is commonly used method for estimating <a href="#">body composition</a>, and in particular Percentage of body fat . BIA is known to provide a rapid, non-invasive and relatively accurate measurement of body composition</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b></p> <p>To evaluate the accuracy of body mass index in diagnosing overweight and obesity compared to percentage of body fat measured by bioelectrical impedance.</p> <p><b>Subjects and methods:</b></p> <p>Cross sectional study for adult population age of them range from (18-65) with different gender selected by using systematic sampling technique from private clinic during the period (1st of March to the 1st November) in 2017 . For each person measures the height with a regularly calibrated Stadiometer. And according to weight was recorded by analysis</p> <p>then enter manually age , gender and height that measuring it beforehand</p> <p>to bioelectrical impedance technique (in body 370 machine) that is used for estimating body composition .The data will be coded and entered into statistical package for social sciences(SPSS) version 20.</p>			



### **3. Result :**

A total of 711 subjects had been included in this study, the male: female ratio was 0.35 : 1 , the mean age of subjects was  $31.4 \pm 10.58$  range (18-65) years there was shows high validity of BMI in detecting excess of body fat as compared to Body Fat percent as a reference test .The sensitivity was 94% and specificity was 96%. For both gender .Also There was a strong and significant positive correlation between percentage of body fat and Body Mass Index and mineral density and Body Fat Mass when  $p < 0.001$  in males and females .A positive correlation also was detected between percentage of body fat and age in both gender with waist hip ratio .

#### **Conclusion :**

There is high validity of body mass index in diagnosing overweight obesity and but still there is false positive and false negative cases that should be encountered.

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Thesis Title	Association Of Increased Echocardiographic Epicardial Fat Thickness and Carotid Intima Media Thickness with the Severity of Coronary Artery Disease			
Year	2017			
Abstract	<p>Coronary artery disease remain the main cause of death  Background:despite several preventive programs. Epicardial adipose tissue is a visceral fat depot of the heart located along the large coronary arteries and on the surface of ventricles and apex. Intima media thickness is commonly recognized as the initial stage in the development of atherosclerosis. The development of ultrasound machines, advances in echocardiographic devices and high resolution transducers facilitate comprehensive analysis of epicardial fat thickness (EFT) and carotid –intima media thickness (C-IMT). To investigate the relationship of echocardiographic EFT and Aim:C-IMT with the severity of coronary artery disease.  diagnostic multicentersectional cross A Patients and methods: accuracy study assessing C-IMT and EFT in a total of one hundred thirty two (132) patients preselected to undergo coronary angiography. History regarding demographic data and risk factors was taken. Two dimensional transthoracic echocardiographic measurements were done. EFT was measured from parasternal long axis view perpendicular to the right ventricular free wall. C-IMT was measured according to that recommended by the American society of echocardiography (ASE). Then, results of the whole study sample were revised according to angiographic findings, 72 patients were included in the CAD group while 60 patients with no CAD served as control. The present study demonstrated that the most important risk Results: factors for CAD are modifiable, while family history of CAD ( a non-modifiable risk factor) was not significant (P value=0.348). HDL is inversely and significantly related to the number of involved vessels (P</p> <p>Abstract XII</p>			

value < 0.001,  $r = -0.430$ ). EFT has a direct and significant correlation with the number of involved vessels (P value < 0.001,  $r = 0.770$ ). The validity of EFT to discriminate between multiple vessels disease and no vessel involvement is excellent (AUC= 0.984, cut point > 8mm, sensitivity=92.9%, specificity= 93.3%). There is inverse and significant correlation between ejection fraction (EF) and three vessels disease (P value < 0.001,  $r = -0.507$ ). Also there is a direct and significant correlation between C-IMT and severity of CAD. ROC analysis for validity of C-IMT to discriminate between multiple vessels disease and no vessel involvement is excellent (AUC= 0.961, cut point > 1.04mm, sensitivity=92.9%. specificity=86.7%). C-IMT is fair to discriminate between single vessel disease and no vessel involvement (AUC=0.738, cut point > 0.84mm, sensitivity 100%), so if correlated with age, C-IMT above 0.84 can be used as a cut off point for the prediction of CAD. Finally, EFT and C-IMT are more likely to reflect severity of CAD than their ratio.

and reproducible simple, inexpensive IMT and EFT are -C

**Conclusions:** parameters can be used as a screening tool for the presence and severity of CAD especially before symptoms appearance in high risk patients.

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Thesis Title	<b>Internet Addiction And Psychological Distress:  A questionnaire survey among Students in  Al-Kindy Medical School; 2017</b>			
Year	2017			
Abstract	<p>Internet has become an important part of our daily life, despite a lot of beneficial services available on the internet, excessive use may lead to negative consequences. College students are the most at risk group that they see internet as an inexpensive, easily accessible media for social interaction and leisure activities as well as a source of information and education.</p> <p>This research aimed at estimating the prevalence of internet addiction and trying to find out its determinants and its association with psychological distress among Al-Kindy Medical College Students in Baghdad.</p> <p>A cross sectional study was conducted on a sample of Al-Kindy Medical College Students by using a self-administered questionnaire, information collected from 263 students from April through May 2017. The relation between different variables and internet addiction test score, also the relation between internet addiction test score and the general health questionnaire score for each student was tested. The study showed that the Prevalence rate of internet addiction disorder among Al-Kindy Medical College Students was 49 % which was relatively high as compared to prevalence rates shown in other surveys in the world. A statistically significant relation had been found between internet addiction score and hours spent online daily (<math>p=0.000</math>), using social network applications (<math>p=0.006</math>) and online games (<math>p=0.02</math>), and a significant relation between general health questionnaire score and internet addiction test score (<math>p=0.000</math>) and daily hours spent online (<math>p=0.003</math>). No statistically significant relation had been found between internet addiction score and gender, residence, parents marital status, parents level of education, academic grade, years of internet use and use of internet for educational purpose</p>			

and E-mail checking( $p>0.05$ ), and between and gender, residence, parents marital status, parents level of education and years of internet use( $p>0.05$ ).

On the basis of findings revealed in this study the researcher recommended that college students should be educated about the disadvantages of internet overuse, encourage them to use it for educational purposes and scientific research and substituting internet by other ways to spend their leisure times

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Thesis Title	Prevalence, Impact and Management Practice of Primary Dysmenorrhea among Female Students in Secondary Schools in Baghdad 2018			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Dysmenorrhea is a common menstrual complaint which is painful period experienced by adolescents, with the major impact on their daily activities .it responsible for school absenteeism or interruption of social activities.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> The aim of this study is to explore the depth of the problem, management practice that are related to dysmenorrhea and validate factors that are related to dysmenorrhea and impact of dysmenorrhea on daily life system among female students in secondary schools in Baghdad.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A cross-sectional study that was conducted on (693) students in six female secondary schools in Baghdad. Questionnaires were used to gather the necessary information and filled by the students themselves. Multidimensional Scoring System was used to measure severity of menstrual pain.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The prevalence of dysmenorrhea among the study sample was 80.5 % (No. =558), (mean age <math>17.11 \pm 1.228</math>), mild pain was found in 20.7%, moderate in 43.8% and sever in 15% according to Multidimensional Scoring System. Menstrual problems (irregularity), longer cycle and family history of dysmenorrhea were important risk factor for dysmenorrhea. Of dysmenorrheic student, 13.2% of participants reported absenteeism from school, 55.2%of participants reported school</p>			

### **III**

**performance affected by dysmenorrhea, 57.1% of participants reported**

**Concentration in study affected by dysmenorrhea. Of those who experienced dysmenorrhea, 93.2% reported they needed rest in bed, 60.3% needed analgesic and only 5.7% consulted doctor.**

#### **Conclusions:**

**The prevalence of dysmenorrhea was high among females.**

**Dysmenorrhea was significantly more among female student with irregular and longer cycles and positive family history. Female student with severe dysmenorrhea had significant effects on their school performance, class concentration and school absenteeism.**

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of Serum Magnesium as Indicator of Asthma Severity in Stable Asthma and Acute Exacerbation			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways characterized by marked variability in airflow obstruction that is often reversible, either spontaneously or with treatment.</p> <p>Magnesium is the second most abundant intracellular cation after potassium.</p> <p>Magnesium has been shown to relax bronchial smooth muscles and influence the function of respiratory muscles.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> To assess the serum magnesium levels in asthmatic patients during stable and exacerbating clinical condition and to compare serum magnesium values in asthmatic patient and healthy subjects.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods:</b> 110 Subjects were enrolled, 70 patients diagnosed with asthma and 40 healthy individuals as a control group.</p> <p>The asthmatic patients were divided into: (I) stable asthma group (II) acute exacerbation asthma group.</p> <p>Blood had been taken from all subjects and serum magnesium measured by spectrometer.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Serum magnesium levels were significantly lower in asthmatic patients compared with healthy subjects.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> There is a significant association between lower serum magnesium level and asthma.</p>			



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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Application of Ultrasound Classification of Hepatic Hydatid Cyst in Iraqi Population</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Cystic Echinococcosis (CE) is an endemic disease in Iraq. Its classification is crucial for proper management.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b> Applying ultrasound study in classifying hepatic hydatid cyst disease in Iraqi population, which is essential in treatment planning.</p> <p><b>Patient and method:</b> A prospective study was conducted throughout the period from March 2017 to March 2018, in the Gastroenterology and Hepatology Teaching Hospital/ medical city/ Baghdad. A total 100 patients with a diagnosis of hydatid cyst by ultrasound were followed up after surgery and histopathology were proved hydatid cyst. Their age range was 10-79 years, female to male ratio 1.6:1.</p> <p><b>WHO-IWGE; WHO Informal Working Group Echinococcus classification), was used in this study.</b></p> <p><b>Results:</b> Cystic Echinococcus class I was noticed in (35%), Cystic Echinococcus class II was noticed in (35%), Cystic Echinococcus class III was observed in (17%) , Cystic Echinococcus class IV was noticed in (7%) and Cystic Echinococcus</p>			

**class V was noticed in (6%).**

**Conclusion**

**Cystic Echinococcus class I and Cystic Echinococcus class II were the most**

**common classes in Iraqi population.**

**Keywords: ultrasound, Classification, hydatid.**

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Thesis Title	incidene ofmisplacement of double lumen repositioning of patient into the lateral decubitus position			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> the isolation of the lung and one lung ventilation is a cornerstone in the thoracic surgery operations, it's done by many techniques. One of the most common technique is the double lumen bronchial tubes.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> to find out the probability of the double lumen bronchial tube misplacement after changing the patient position from the supine position to the lateral decubitus position.</p> <p><b>Patient and method:</b> a cross –sectional study for 40 patients planned for elective thoracic surgery and one lung ventilation by double lumen bronchial tube ASA 1-2, intubation was done, and confirmed its correct position under F.O.B guidance, the E.T.V of OLV, SPO2 and ETCO2 is recorded.</p> <p><b>After</b> fixation and patient repositioning to lateral decubitus position, the data is recorded again and another F.O.B confirmation is done to correct the DLT position, after the second correction the data of E.T.V of OLV, SPO2 and ETCO2 was also documented and compared with previous data at the previous position.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> the data showed that about 70% of the patients in our study had misplacement of the DLT, decreasing in E.T.V, SPO2 and increase in ETCO2,</p>			

which was corrected after the DLT return to its position, about 30% showed no misplacement and no data difference before and after correction. **Conclusion:** the incidence of DLT misplacement after changing the patient position was very high although a primary correction was done under F.O.B guidance and this showed by change in E.T.V., SPO2, and ETCO2, and the second F.O.B was essential in correcting our parameters. **Recommendation:** confirmation of DLT after patient intubation and after repositioning into lateral decubitus position with a F.O.B is highly recommended. **Keyword:** malposition, DLT, F.O.B, OLV, lateral decubitus position

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Thesis Title	<b><i>ELECTRODIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL RADICULOPATHY</i></b>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Cervical radiculopathy can be defined as pain in a radicular pattern in one or both upper extremities related to compression and/or irritation of one or more cervical nerve roots. In the electrodiagnostic laboratory, various types of electrodiagnostic studies may be considered when evaluating a patient for cervical radiculopathy. Potential tests including (needle electromyography, motor and sensory nerve conduction studies, late responses, and somatosensory evoked potentials) serves to confirm the presence of radiculopathy, establish the involved nerve root level, determine if axon loss or conduction block is present, grade the severity of the process, estimate the age of the radiculopathy and exclude other peripheral nerve diseases that mimic radiculopathy.</p> <p>The aim of this study was to approve the usefulness of the electrodiagnostic studies (NCS, EMG and SSEP) in the diagnosis of cervical radiculopathy, asses the role and accuracy of the SSEP test (specifically spinal N13 component) in the diagnosis of cervical radiculopathy, identify the extent and distribution of cervical paraspinal muscles denervation in cervical radiculopathy and match the electrodiagnostic results with imaging data in the localization of the root lesion involved.</p> <p>This is case control study had been conducted during the period from April 2016 to October 2017. Ninety five (95) patients with cervical radiculopathy with a mean age of (48.4±11) years and twenty six (26) healthy control subjects with a mean age of (45.2±10.1) years involved in the study. Each subject submitted for medical history, clinical examination and electrophysiological study using Nicolete Viking Quest , EMG, NCS, EP measuring system. XII</p>			

For SNCS, Onset latency, SNAP amplitude and conduction velocity, while for MNCS, distal motor latency, CMAP amplitude and conduction velocity, in addition to the minimal F wave latency (that assess the late response) of median and ulnar nerves are performed. Whereas for right and left sides median nerve SSEP test, the following peak and interpeak latencies (1) N9; (2) N13; (3) N20; (4) N9 -N20; (5) N9-N13 ; (6) N13-N20 are measured.

Concerning the needle EMG, the following parameters; insertional activity, spontaneous activity and motor units action potential characteristics (duration and phases) of the right and left trapezius, rhomboids major, deltoid, biceps, triceps, extensor indicis and first dorsal interosseous muscles are considered and recorded. In addition to the assessment of the spontaneous activity of the cervical paraspinal muscles.

The results of this study revealed that there are significant differences; higher values for the patients when compared with that of control groups regarding Rt and Lt sides N13 peak latency, N9-N13 and N13-N20 inter-peak latency. Moreover, the sensitivity of SSEP components in comparison with the MRI (as a gold standard) is the higher for that of spinal N13.

From the EMG and MRI findings, C6 and C7 cervical roots are the most roots affected in respect to C5, C8 or C4 roots.

Consequently, there are mismatching in the percentages of cervical radiculopathies when diagnosed by the MRI of the cervical spine, needle EMG of the upper limbs muscles and that of the cervical paraspinal muscles, in such a way that Rt C7 radiculopathy 71.6% by cervical spine MRI mismatched with that of upper limbs EMG (66.3%) and 5.3% by the cervical paraspinal muscles.

However, the percentages of each level of cervical radiculopathy proved to be higher by the combination of the EMG abnormalities of the cervical paraspinal muscles with that of the upper limbs muscles than by using the EMG of the paraspinal muscles or upper limbs muscles in an isolation (for Rt C6 radiculopathy 4.2% by paraspinal muscles EMG, 66.3% by upper limb and 68.4% by combination.

Furthermore, the sensitivity of the EMG in cervical radiculopathy (using the MRI as a gold standard) increases by the combination of the abnormalities of the cervical paraspinal muscles with that of the upper limbs muscles, for example the sensitivity of Lt C6 radiculopathies 89.9% by upper limbs EMG, 93.2% by the combination of the EMG of PSM with that of the upper limbs muscles.

In conclusion, traditional electrodiagnostic tests (NCS, EMG and SSEP) proved to be useful and complementary to the clinical examination in the evaluation of patients with cervical radiculopathy. The benefit of SSEP test for the evaluation of radiculopathies is based

on the fact that signs and symptoms in radiculopathies can usually be related to injury of the afferent fibers and the SSEP test can monitor injury to these fibers.

In addition to, spinal N13 is a sensitive technique suitable for detecting early and mild symptomatic cervical nerve root lesion.

Moreover, cervical paraspinal muscles EMG is complementary to the upper limbs muscles EMG since that significant percentages of cervical radiculopathy will be missed if the examination of PSM is not part of the electrodiagnostic evaluation of patients with suspected radiculopathy. Furthermore, the sensitivity of the needle EMG is increased by the combination of the EMG of the paraspinal muscles with that of the upper limbs muscles, without paraspinal muscles needle EMG the screen of cervical radiculopathy misses much of its sensitivity. Finally, EMG and MRI are valuable and complementary diagnostic tools in the localization and extent of the cervical roots lesion

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Perceptions, Practices and Traditional Beliefs toward Neonatal Jaundice and Its Management among Iraqi Mothers in Baghdad Al-Karkh 2018</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Neonatal jaundice is one of the most common neonatal disorders worldwide. It is still a main cause of avoidable brain damage, physical and mental impairment, and probable death in newborns.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To assess mothers' perceptions toward neonatal jaundice. To assess mothers' practices and traditional beliefs toward neonatal jaundice. To identify the relationship between mothers' perceptions with their beliefs and their socio-demographic variables such as mothers' age, occupation, residence and level of education.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> A cross-sectional study was conducted from February - May 2018, at postnatal care clinics in ten primary health care centers in Baghdad AL-Karkh.</p> <p><b>Mothers</b> who gave birth in less than one month before the study, using a structured questionnaire to gather data on socio-demographic character, there knowledge toward this condition, its causes, complication and their practices and traditional beliefs relating its management.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> (61%) of the participants had acceptable level of perception toward NNJ and (30.8%) had good level of perception toward it..</p>			



	<p>Two variables were found to have significant association toward their perception according to this condition: occupation status (working) (p-value 0.05) and those who had informed about the condition (p-value 0.013)</p> <p>Conclusion: There are still misconceptions on the risk factors, treatments and mothers practices and traditional beliefs towards this condition. Special educational programs are needed to increase the awareness of mothers.</p>
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Significance of Doppler indices finding in renal parenchymal disease Correlated with histopathological findings”</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Renal Doppler ultrasound is increasingly used in assessment of renal parenchymal diseases as investigation and for evaluation of renovascular disease and allograft dysfunction. We compared intrarenal Doppler indices measurment to biopsy findings of Mesangial hypercellularity, Membranous glumerulopathy, Minimum change disease, Segmental glumeriolosclerosis, chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic rejection, acute rejection and interstitial nephritis in sample of 84 patient</p> <p><b>Patients and Method</b></p> <p>A study was conducted between 1st of Dec – 2016 to 1st of Oct- 2017 at radiological department of Al Shaheed Ghazi Hospital in the renal disease and transplantation center (Baghdad Medical city complex) on 84 patient who are suffering from renal disease manifestation in both native and transplanted kidneys.</p> <p>Doppler blood indices (Resistive index,Pulsatility index and Acceleration time) were measured at same day before renal biopsy. Renal biopsy finding and Doppler study indices were compared to asses' if there were a correlation between parenchymal renal changes and the Doppler indices changes.</p> <p><b>Aim of study to evaluate renal vascular Doppler indices (Resistive</b></p>			

index ,  
Pulsatility index and Acceleration time) as indicator of accuracy and prediction in renal parenchymal diseases,severity and grading

**Results**  
**RI**, was significantly higher in patients group with renal diseases which in comparison to control group ( $0.70 \pm 0.07$  vs.  $0.55 \pm 0.04$ ),the accuracy was

ii  
72.9%,while P.I and AT show less significant changes P.I was ( $1.61 \pm 0.25$  vs.  $1.47 \pm 0.06$ ) and AT ( $0.086 \pm 0.023$  vs.  $0.024 \pm 0.058$ ). PI accuracy was 59.9 %and for AT was 54.2% .as consequence the mean value of RI was significantly differed among different renal pathologies ( $p=0.001$ ) but the PI and AT were not differed significantly ( $p<0.05$  for both).

**Conclusions**  
Our results suggest that Renal Doppler indices ,as example (resistive index)was significantly increased in patients with renal parenchymal disease which confirmed by pathological examination and higher accuracy than other indices pulsatility index and acceleration time so we can use resistive index as good marker for parenchymal renal disorders while other indices can use as complimentary.

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Thesis Title	Prevalence of latent TB in Asthmatic Patients who are Using Steroids as Essential Drug of Their Management			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Back ground Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory airways disease which need steroid as essential drug of its management. Latent TB is when person is infected with Mycobacterium.TB with no symptoms and it's not contagious as active TB. The risk of developing TB increases with the drop of immunity. Using of steroid &gt;15 mg/day &gt; 4 weeks is associated with drop in immunity, so asthmatic patient might be infect with TB. Aim of the study: To assess the impact of steroid treatment on the risk of developing latent TB in asthmatic patients Patients and Methods: a cross-sectional study conducted between April 2017 to April 2018 at respiratory clinic and TB center of Baghdad Teaching Hospital. Convenient sample of 60 asthmatic patients on steroid include 19 males and 41 females. Results: the mean age of patients is 31±2, 41 females and 19 males, f / m ratio was 7:3. 31 used ICS correctly, 24 take ICS materials as wrong technique by swallowing it, and 5 are using oral and ICS as combined treatment modality. Regarding TST results, 6 persons were tested positive, 4 are from those who are using combined modality for more than 4 months, 1 from those who swallow the materials for more than 3 years, and 1 from</p>			

those who using inhaler device correctly for more than 20 years. A significant correlations were found between TST and increasing age of the patient  $p=0.001$ , and the TST and the duration of use of steroids  $p=0.01$ .

**Conclusion:** the prevalence of positive TST among asthmatic patients obviously related to type of steroid administration (orally is higher risk), aging and duration of steroid use.

**Key words:** Asthma, latent TB, TST, steroid.

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Child Maltreatment in Baghdad</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Child maltreatment is a universal problem with significant consequences for children, families, communities. It is preventable through identification its roots and implementation of effective solutions and preventive programs.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To estimate the prevalence of maltreatment in primary school and to study the associated factors.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A cross sectional study was carried out in the primary schools in Baghdad / AL-Rusafa / Educational directorate is the first of AL-Rusafa in three public schools and two private schools from the period of 20Th of February 2018 – 30th of April 2018, age of them (10-12) years, demographic data and short child maltreatment questionnaires were used to gather the necessary information and filled through direct interview with children in their schools.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Among the 426 child, emotional abuse was the most common, noticed in (80.9% ) of children, followed by physical abuse (63.8% ) , then witnessing parental violence (26.3%) then sexual abuse (verbal) (7.7%), emotional neglect (6.6%) , physical neglect ( 2.6%) and no sexual abuse</p>			

(physical).

Education of parents, divorce and widows, crowding index , parent state and mental health problem, addiction or alcoholism were determinants in child maltreatment.

**Conclusion:** Childhood maltreatment is prevalent phenomenon, the likelihood of occurrence of maltreatment varied across many sociodemographic characteristic

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of Health Care Services in age-friendly Primary health care centers in Baghdad			
Year	2017			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> The world is ageing with people living longer and fewer children being born, the number of old people is increasing. The ageing of populations thus demands a comprehensive public-health response.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To study the health care services afford for old people in agefriendly PHCCs in Baghdad city in respect with its availability, accessibility and utilization.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> this is a descriptive cross sectional study that was conducted in 22 age-friendly primary health care centers in Baghdad. The evaluation was based on the age-friendly PHCCs toolkit by the WHO. That was modified to comprise list of questions related to clinical services.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Wheelchairs were present in 100% of the centers, 85.7% of centers in AL-Karkh and 62.5% of centers in AL-Russafa have clear emergency exits, all the centers have essential equipment and investigations. Elderly for free services were not present in any of the centers, feedback was lacking in almost all of the centers. Electronic health information system was present in about quarter of the centers.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> All the age-friendly PHCCs lack a special unit for old. Most of the centers do not have a suitable source of drinking water. There are some criteria that go with WHO instruction, but there are other essential services that should be available to improve the afford health services and utilization of these services by this honorable age stratum.</p>			



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Thesis Title	Maternal Deaths due to Postpartum Hemorrhage in Iraq (2015-2017)			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> According to the world health organization, obstetrics hemorrhage causes 127,000 deaths annually worldwide and is the leading cause of maternal mortality. Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH) remains the number one killer of mothers and accounts about 28% of all maternal deaths in developing countries. There is an increase risk in the PPH even in developed countries due to number of changes in recent years. The current study aimed to thoroughly analyze the reported maternal deaths due to PPH, to identify factors associated with the occurrence of PPH.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A cross sectional study was carried out at the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Section, Public Health Directorate, MOH, Iraq, from Feb. to Jun, 2018. All records of maternal death during 2015-2017 that were available at the MCH section were reviewed and those who died because of PPH were retrieved and analyzed.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> PPH as a cause of maternal death in Iraq during the period (2015-2017) ranged from 16.7 % among all reported maternal deaths during 2015 to 26.9% during 2016 and 20.1% during 2017. Half of women who passed because of PPH</p>			

	<p>were among the young age group (20-35 years), 56.2% lived in urban areas, more than one third were from Baghdad city, 45.8% of the deceased women did not attend ANC services, 64.2% of them delivered their babies at hospitals, 87.1% of deaths took place at hospitals, uterine atony was the first cause for developing PPH 27.4%, delay 1 was on the top of the list (alone 31.3%, combined with other delays 70.2%), grand multiparous was the first risk reported in 31.8% of the records.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Among all deceased during 2015-2017, PPH was the cause of death in 20.2%. PPH was higher among those aged 20-35, with low educational level, from urban residency, grand multiparous, with no ANC during pregnancy, more than 37 weeks of gestation. Uterine atony was the first cause of PPH followed by traumas (Cervical tear and ruptured uterus) and the least was placental complications. D1, alone or combined with others, was on the top of the list followed by D3 which indicated substandard care.</p> <p>iii</p> <p>Increased awareness about the importance of safe motherhood, timely decision to seek emergency obstetrics care, ensure that all deliveries should be attended by skilled birth attendance and improving the quality of emergency obstetrics will help in decreasing maternal death.</p>
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Thesis Title	Epidemiological Characteristics of Burn Injuries in Baghdad, Iraq, 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Burn injuries are among the most devastating of all injuries and a major global public health crisis. Burns are the fourth most common type of trauma worldwide and account for 1% of the global burden of diseases. According to the latest report from WHO, there were about 6000 deaths in Iraq in 2015 from fire-related causes and 18,000 disability-related burns.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To describe epidemiological and clinical characteristics of burn injuries in Baghdad, Iraq 2017, to estimate the case fatality rate, Lethal Area 50 (LA50), Baux score 50 and Futility Point and to identify the main determinants of death among burn cases in Baghdad, Iraq, 2017.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> A cross sectional study was conducted in all the burn hospitals and wards in the public hospitals in Baghdad. The files of all burn patients with different types and degrees of burn injuries who were admitted to these hospitals during 2017 were obtained from the statistical department in these hospitals and included in the study.</p> <p><b>Patients</b> with minor superficial burns treated in the emergency department as an outpatient and patients admitted for surgical treatment of old scars were excluded. A form was used to collect socio-demographic, clinical and epidemiological data of the patients.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The mean age of the patients was <math>21.08 \pm 15.2</math> years; 55.6% were males; 71.8% were singles; and 86.3% were living in Baghdad,</p>			

and around 95% had no past medical history. Flame was the cause of burn in 63.6% of the patients; trunk was the most common site affected (69.6%); 42% had second degree of burn, and 29% developed infection after burn.

The proportion of mortality was 36.2%. Logistic regression analysis revealed the following significant risk factor: Low duration of II hospitalization (OR=1.06), increasing in percentage of burn (OR=1.084), female gender (OR=2.041), degree of burn (OR=28.38 and OR=5.04 for third and mixed degree of burn respectively), and complication after burn (OR=38.36).

**Conclusions:** More than one third of burn cases died during admission.

**Development of complications** was the most important determinant of death. Other factors were short duration of hospitalization, increased percentage of burn, third and mixed degree of burn.

**Keywords:** Burn Injuries, Epidemiology, outcome, Iraq

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Thesis Title	Iraqi Female Breast Cancer In Their Fifth Decade (Retrospective Study)			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Breast cancer is a major public health problem for women throughout the world. In the United States, breast cancer remains the most frequent cancer in women and the second most frequent cause of cancer death.</p> <p>Breast cancer incidence generally increases with age. Age of the patients is an important factor both for the occurrence and management of the disease</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p>The aim of this study to assess Iraqi female breast cancer patients' clinical profile in their fifth decade, Evaluate patients' molecular profile and 5years DFS.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods</b></p> <p>This is aretrospective study was conducted in Baghdad oncology teaching hospital fromJanuary12012 toDecember122016, carried on979breast cancer female patients 285patients of them ranging between(40to49)years with their histopathology reports and immunohistochemichal (IHC) results including ER, PgR, HER2/neu</p> <p>The patients in this study underwent surgical intervention either by a biopsy or mastectomy with axillary clearance, and the formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue blocks were sent to the hospital's laboratory for H&amp;E and IHC.</p> <p><b>Results</b></p> <p>The mean age 45 years, the highest incidence of breast cancer among patients in 5th (40-49 years) and 6th (50-59 years) decades of life(29% and 28%)respectively , while the lowest incidence in 80 years and more female. Regarding the stage ;stage II and III were the most common stages at diagnosis (40.8% and 39.5%) respectively ,while CIS is the</p>			

lowest stage(3.1%).

## **XII**

Luminal A like were 124 patients (58.5%), Luminal B like were 30 patients (14.2%), Triple negative were 29 patients (13.7%) and HER2 overexpressed were 29 patients (13.7%). The highest frequency was seen among patients with Luminal A like followed by Luminal B-like . Denovo metastatic patients occupy only 6.7% from all studied group. DFS was 48 months with (95% CI:41.4 – 54.5 months).

## **Conclusions**

Highest prevalence of breast cancer was seen in 5th and 6th decades. Stage II breast cancer is the most common stage at diagnosis. Luminal A was the most common molecular subtype of the breast cancer patients in the studied group.

Her2 overexpressed and triple negative were the lowest with the same percentage. Most patients in our study were overweight or obese.

Median DFS was 48 months.

**Keywords:** Iraqi breast cancer, molecular classification, Luminal A like ,DFS. XIII

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Thesis Title	Effects of Radiotherapy on Thyroid Function Test in Head and Neck Cancers			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background :</b>Patients with head and neck cancers are often treated with external beam radiation therapy with or without surgery and / or chemotherapy. While radiation to the neck area may involve part or whole of thyroid gland ,the well-known side effect of hypothyroidism will subsequently ensue.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> to evaluate the risk of developing hypothyroidism after radiotherapy in patients with head &amp; neck malignancies.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods:</b> This is a prospective study of 40 patients of head and neck cancer, receiving radiotherapy in Baghdad center of radiotherapy from October 2017 to January 2018. TSH,T3 and T4 estimations were done at baseline and at 4 months following radiotherapy.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Before radiotherapy, all study patients showed normal T3, T4, and TSH levels with a mean of <math>1.88 \pm 0.22</math>, <math>123.92 \pm 6.97</math>, and <math>2.19 \pm 0.67</math> respectively.After radiotherapy, all patients showed normal T3 and T4 with a mean of <math>1.8 \pm 0.19</math> and <math>121.52 \pm 8.86</math> respectively; while 12.5% of study patient showed elevated TSH level with a mean of <math>2.63 \pm 1.44</math>.</p> <p>The mean of TSH after radiotherapy was significantly higher than that before radiation (2.63 versus 2.19, <math>P=0.044</math>) while no statistical significant change in mean of T3 and T4 levels before and after radiation (<math>P \geq 0.05</math>). The highest prevalence of elevated TSH level was seen in patients who had a history of surgery to head and neck (40%) with a significant association (<math>P=0.047</math>) between prevalence of elevated TSH level and past surgical history. There was no significant association (<math>P \geq 0.05</math>) between prevalence of elevated TSH level and all other characteristics. XI</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> The likelihood of thyroid dysfunction after radiation therapy is common and can initially manifested within 4 months and</p>			

	addition of surgery to radiation therapy can increase the risk of hypothyroidism by 40%. Keywords: hypothyroidism, head and neck cancer, radiotherapy.			
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Thesis Title	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Women Attending Primary Health Care Centers toward Breast Self-Examination in Al-Karkh Baghdad,2018			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>background: Breast cancer (BC) is the most prevalent form of cancer in Iraq, accounting for 21% of all female cancers. It is considered to be a progressive disease with a poor prognosis if detected late. The low level of knowledge and practice of breast self-examination is an important method of prevention.The objective of this study to assess knowledge of Iraqi women at Baghdad- Alkarkh about breast cancer risk factor and their practices of breast self examination</p> <p>Aim of the study</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To assess knowledge of a sample of Iraqi women at baghdad - Alkarkh about breast cancer risk factors and their practices of breast self-examination , clinical breast examination and mamography .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> To assess the attitude and practices of breast cancer screening methods .</p> <p>Methods: Across-sectional study was conducted using interviweradmininstered questionnaires. Samples of 400 feamales were systematic</p>			



	<p>randomly selected from women attending primary health care centers at Baghdad-Alkarkh sector. Statistical package for social sciences(SPSS) version 25 was used to study the statistical association between variables. Result: this study showed that two third of participants had knowledge of BSE and poor practicing for BSE. The main source of information among all participants via PHCCs. Conclusion: good knowledge was noticed among women attending primary health care centers. Practicing of breast self examination was poor.</p>
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Thesis Title	Hepatitis (C), virus infection among patients in Hemodialysis unit in Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Iraq, 2018			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Background: Viral hepatitis C infection are important cause of morbidity and mortality in hemodialysis patients, and it's prevalence varies considerably among different areas of the world. Patients receiving maintenance hemodialysis are at high risk for acquiring hepatitis C virus infection than the general population. This study was conducted to estimate the prevalence rate and the possible associated factors responsible for hepatitis C viral infection among chronic hemodialysis patients in Baghdad. Iraq. 2018.</p> <p>Method: A cross-sectional study was carried out in hemodialysis unit in Baghdad Teaching Hospital for the period from 1st February to 30th April 2018. The study participants were all patients available during data collecting period. The participants were directly interviewed according to a special questionnaire designed for the purpose of the study. Data collected regarding patient's age, gender, duration of dialysis, number of sessions per week, history of blood transfusion, renal transplantation, previous surgery, history of tattoo, alcohol use, injecting drugs user, previous dialysis in another center, having diseases(Hypertension, Diabetes), and viral</p>			

screen of  
all patients for hepatitis C and B viral infection. in addition of  
reviewing  
patient's medical records to confirm the laboratory results.  
Results: the total number of participants were 218 patients. The  
prevalence  
rate of Hepatitis C infection was 25.7%. male gender, age between 51-  
70  
years, married and not worker patients were having higher prevalence  
rates  
of infection. Hemodialysis patients with diabetes mellitus and dental  
procedures were more prone to Hepatitis C infection while blood  
transfusion and frequency of transfusion was not a significant factor.  
Conclusion: High prevalence of Hepatitis C virus in hemodialysis  
patients  
in Baghdad teaching Hospital in Hemodialysis unit. The hepatitis C  
virus  
infection was significantly associated with Duration of dialysis,  
previous  
dialysis in another center, Diabetes mellitus, dental procedures and  
creatinine level. That need to follow the universal precaution to  
minimize  
nosocomial infection particularly at the hemodialysis unit.

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Thesis Title	THE MORTALITY and MORBIDITY of GASTROENTERITIS in UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN, BABYLON PROVNC E (2007-2017)			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Diarrhea is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality among children in developing countries. It was the second leading cause of death in children under five years, accounting for 9 % of all deaths among children under age 5 worldwide in 2015. Despite the availability of simple effective treatment, about 1,400 young children die each day which is equivalent to 526,000 children a year. According to Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-4), the incidence of diarrhea in Iraq was 15% .The objective of this study was to identify the incidence and deaths of gastroenteritis in children under five year in Babylon, 2007-2017.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A descriptive cross-sectional study by reviewing all reported cases of gastroenteritis in hospitals and districts of Babylon province between 2007-2017.Incidence, mortality rate and case fatality rate (CFR) for &lt;5 years population were calculated.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The mean of cases was 69,436 patients. A mean of outpatient was 60,243(86.8%) and 9,194(13.2%) were admitted cases. Male to female ratio was</p>			

**1.1:1. Incidence of gastroenteritis was 237.8/1,000, the highest incidence was in 2012(302 /1,000), the lowest was in 2016(163/1,000), most deaths occur in children <1year (82.1%). CFR was (1.1/10,000), the highest case fatality rate was in 2007 (3.9/10,000), there was no deaths in 2013 and 2015, therefore CFR was 0%.**

**Proportional mortality rate (PMR) the mean was (0.3%); the highest PMR was in 2007 (0.8%), because there was no deaths in 2013 and 2015 PMR (0%).**

**The incidence was higher in infants (477/1,000), than 1-<5 years (168.2/1,000) as means, which represented 2.8 times more in infants.**

**IV**

**Conclusion Diarrhea is still a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children under five years, which need to pay more attention for PHC efforts and community cooperation, improvements of living situations and encouragement of Breast feeding.**

**Key words: Gastroenteritis, Babylon, Under 5 years children, Incidence, Case fatality rate, Proportional mortality rate.**

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND GESTATIONAL HYPERTENSION IN BAGHDAD, Iraq, 2018</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy are the most common medical complications of pregnancy and are an important cause of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide. The development of sleep disorder breathing in pregnancy is considered a consequence of necessary physiologic adaptations that occur in pregnancy, such as dramatic hormonal and subsequent physical changes. The objective of this study was to identify the role of sleep disorder as a risk factor of hypertension among a sample of pregnant women in Baghdad.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> this case control study was conducted in two hospitals and one Primary health care center in Baghdad. The cases were pregnant women of &gt;20 weeks of gestation with a diagnosis of gestational hypertension, and the controls were pregnant women of &gt;20 weeks of gestation but free from hypertension. The controls to cases ratio was 2:1. All the participants were directly interviewed using questionnaire to gather data on socio- demographics, clinical and risk factors. The sleep</p>			

quality was assessed using The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). A score of  $\geq 5$  indicates poor sleep quality.

**Result:** The total number of cases was 103 and the controls was 206.

Poor sleep quality index was observed in 58 (56.3 %) of the cases and 88 (42.7%) of the controls (P=0.024 OR 1.728, 95%CI 1.968-1.488).

Two other variables were also found significant risk factors after logistic regression analysis: working status (employed) (P-value 0.025, OR 1.89, 95%CI 1.103-2.440) and increasing gravida (P-value 0.023, OR 1.330, 95%CI 1.177-1.501).

**II**

**Conclusions:** Sleep disorder is an important risk factor of gestational hypertension. It is important to consider this association upon screening, prevention and treatment of gestational hypertension.

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Thesis Title	Correlation Among Different Disease Activity Parameters and Functional Status in a Sample of Iraqi Patients with Axial Spondyloarthritis			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Axial spondyloarthritis is an inflammatory rheumatic disease that comprises the whole spectrum of patients with radiographic sacroiliitis (ankylosing spondylitis or radiographic axial spondyloarthritis) and without radiographic sacroiliitis (non-radiographic axial spondyloarthritis). It is characterized predominantly by inflammatory back pain and involvement of the spine and sacroiliac joints. Disease activity scores like Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index and Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score are used for monitoring the disease activity, while Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index is used to evaluate the functional state of the patients.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> to assess the correlation among disease activity scores and the functional status of patients with axial spondyloarthritis and evaluating the discriminative power of Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score (ability to reflect disease activity).</p> <p><b>Patients and methods:</b> A cross sectional study enrolled a total of 251 patients with axial spondyloarthritis , all of them were fulfilling the modified New York criteria for Ankylosing Spondylitis and Assessment of Spondyloarthritis International Society classification criteria for diagnosing</p>			



spondyloarthropathy. Demographic data, disease duration, type of treatment, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index, Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score and Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index were calculated for the patients. They were also investigated for C-reactive protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

**VII**  
**Results:** The mean age of the patients was  $(37.2 \pm 8)$  years, males constitute 90.4% of them and the median disease duration was 7 (0.25\_42) years. The disease activity scores were positively correlated with each other and with Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index with significant p values ( $<0.005$ ). There was no significant difference between areas under the curve for both Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index & Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (0.94 and 0.93 respectively) in comparison to Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score- C-reactive protein with area under the curve 0.57, when using patient global assessment as a reference guide to evaluate the ability of these scores to reflect disease activity.

**Conclusions:** There was a positive correlation among disease activity scores and functional status measured by Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index. Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score-Erythrocyte sedimentation rate was as good as Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index in discrimination of disease activity, while Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score- C-reactive protein showed less accuracy in reflecting disease activity.

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Comparative study of lung radiation dose with different types of surgery in breast cancer patients in Baghdad radiotherapy center</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background :</b> Breast cancer is a complex , multifactorial disease that have different treatment approaches. Adjuvant radiation therapy is an important locoregional management , however it has many drawbacks and side effects on the adjacent organs including lung , heart and others .</p> <p><b>Objective :</b> To compare the mean lung dose between breast conserving surgery and mastectomy, and their different radiation doses .</p> <p><b>Patients &amp; Methods :</b> This is a cross – sectional descriptive comparative study that was conducted in Baghdad Radiotherapy Center , carried on 174 patients, their ages range from 18 to 77 year old, all of them treated by mastectomy or breast conserving surgery, and radiotherapy offered for them with or without axillary irradiation.</p> <p><b>Results :</b> The highest Mean Lung Dose seen in patients with Breast Conserving Surgery received 5000 cGy to chest and lymphatics (1483 cGy <math>\pm</math> SD 133 ) followed by those with Modified Radical Mastectomy received 4005 cGy to chest wall and lymphatics (1285 cGy <math>\pm</math> SD 138 ); there is a statistically significant difference (P = &lt;0.001).</p> <p><b>Conclusions :</b> The highest Mean Lung Dose seen in patients receiving higher radiotherapy dose regardless of type of surgery. There is Significant correlation between the mean lung dose and the lymphatic irradiation P – value &gt; 0.001 .</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> Iraqi breast cancer, breast radiotherapy , Mean lung Dose , lung radiation toxicity .</p>			

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Thesis Title	Comparative study of cardiac radiation dose with different types of surgery in breast cancer patients in Baghdad radiotherapy center.			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Radiotherapy has been shown to decreases breast cancer recurrence as well as reduce in breast cancer mortality. The dose of radiation is important to be calculated accurately for both the site to be treated and for the organs to be protected such as the heart as it has major impact on morbidity and mortality on patients if received high dose of radiotherapy.</p> <p><b>Aim of study:</b> To compare the mean heart dose of radiation in breast cancer patients between breast conserving surgery VS mastectomy, between different radiotherapy doses and fractionation schedules and between right and left breast cancer irradiation.</p> <p><b>Patients &amp; Methods:</b> This is a cross – sectional descriptive retrospective comparative study that was conducted in Baghdad Radiotherapy Center from January 2018 to June 2018 , carried on 174 breast cancer patients of different age groups selected randomly and their mean heart dose data collected from their files and database in Baghdad Radiotherapy Center.</p> <p>Patients are divided into two groups: Breast conserving surgery and modified radical mastectomy .each group is further subdivided according to dose of radiotherapy and side of breast cancer.</p> <p><b>V</b></p> <p><b>Results:</b> The overall average of the mean dose was 372 cGy (range from 76.4 to 716.2).The greatest difference in the mean heart dose was between (BCS) patients who received 5000 cGy with regional nodal irradiation and (BCS) patients who received 4005 cGy also with regional nodal irradiation ( difference in the mean is 639.8 , the P – value &lt;0.001 ) . In regard to the side of breast cancer , the greatest difference in mean</p>			

heart dose seen between left and right breast cancer patients who did the same type of surgery (MRM) and received the same dose of radiotherapy (4256 cGy) (difference in the mean is 565cGy and the P – value <0.001 ) .

No statistically significant difference in the mean dose between breast conserving surgery and mastectomy was recorded.

**Conclusion:**

The mean heart dose of radiotherapy is significantly increased in left sided breast cancer irradiation as compared to the right side. A dose of 5000 cGy has the greatest effect on the dose received by the heart especially in left breast cancer. The type of surgery whether breast conserving surgery or mastectomy did not affect the mean dose received by the heart.

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Thesis Title	Study of latent tuberculosis infection in adult diabetic patients at Baghdad teaching hospital			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Latent TB is state of persistent immune response to stimulation by Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigens without evidence of clinically manifested active TB. The WHO reports that 10% of TB cases around the world are linked to diabetes. The course of the infections is also more complicated in this patient group. One of the possible causes of this increased prevalence of infections is defects in immunity.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> This study tested for relationship between LTBI and DM and attempted to determine if DM status influenced the result of LTBI.</p> <p><b>Materials and Methods:-</b> The study was comparative case control with analytical elements. The data collection was carried out in medical clinic in Baghdad teaching hospital at Baghdad city, Iraq. The data collection was done between the 1st October 2017 to 1st March 2018, two days weekly, four hours per day. Total sample was 102 participants, 51 diabetic patients and 51 non diabetic patients.</p> <p><b>Results:-</b> Total of 102 patients were involved in the study. The age and body mass index (BMI) of patients of both groups was matched and there was a significant difference of the mean years of age of the patients with positive TST and those with negative TST, while no such significant difference was found between the BMI of the patients with positive TST and those with negative TST significant association was found between VII diabetic history and latent tuberculosis which identify by positive result</p>			

of TST, while no association found between smoking history and educational level with latent tuberculosis.

**Conclusion:-**

**This study show significant relation between DM and development of latent TB.**

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Thesis Title	MRI FINDINGS IN OSTEOARTHRITIC KNEE JOINT IN PATIENTS WITH NEGATIVE X-RAY FINDINGS IN IRAQI POPULATION			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> OA is the most common disease of knee joint causes tissue destruction .Advanced technology of MRI help in early detection of OA</p> <p><b>Aim of study :</b>to assess the MRI findings in OA of knee joint among population with negative x-ray findings.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods</b> this study is cross-sectional study conducted in rheumatology consultation clinic in Baghdad Teaching Hospital in Baghdad medical city on sample of 50 patients suspected to have OA</p> <p><b>Results:</b> the MRI of the patients with negative x-ray findings for knee OA was positive for 50% of them and the main findings were synovial joint effusion (68%) commonly mild (88.2%) and less common moderate (11.8%),Anterior cruciate ligament partial tear(52%),posterior horn of medial meniscal tear(48%),bone marrow edema in (36%) of patients with positive MRI, mainly of lateral condyle(16%),posterior horn of lateral meniscal tear (16%), Baker cyst(4%),and posterior cruciate ligament partial tear (4%). The MRI findings were significantly related to increase age ,female gender ,hard physical occupation and increase weight. <b>Conclusion:</b> The MRI is accurate and reliable diagnostic method for diagnosis and categorization of knee joint OA <b>Keyword:</b> A ,MRI ,negative x-ray</p>			

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Thesis Title	Prevalence of Abnormal Muscle Mass in Iraqi Patients With Knee Osteoarthritis and its Effect on Quality of Life			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Age-related osteoarthritis is characterized by degradation of articular cartilage and substantial loss of matrix, as a consequence of senescence;  Intra-articular cell senescence and cartilage matrix degradation, extraarticular  loss of skeletal muscle mass and deteriorated proprioception contribute to development of osteoarthritis. Age-related degenerative loss of  skeletal muscle mass and strength is referred to as Sarcopenia, skeletal muscle mass is the metabolically active body component, however, fat mass  is metabolically inactive, so that the changes of skeletal muscle mass and  fat mass with aging can be one of the most relevant biomarkers of senescence.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b>  This study was conducted to assess the prevalence of abnormal muscle mass (sarcopenia) in Iraqi patients with knee osteoarthritis and to  evaluate the effect of sarcopenia on knee osteoarthritis patient's quality of life.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods</b>  This was a cross sectional study conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Unit of Rheumatology during the period from august 2017 to the  end of June 2018, a total of 150 Iraqi females aged 50 years old and</p>			



	<p>older with knee osteoarthritis. Plain X-rays of the weight bearing bilateral knee joints were obtained from the antero- posterior and lateral aspects with 30° of knee flexion, quality of life and disease impact assessment was done by using Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index, Physical activity measurement was done by using The leisure-time Physical Activity Index. Assessment of sarcopenia was done by using a dual energy x-ray absorptiometry scan for the body composition analysis, fat mass, lean mass, and bone mineral density. Diagnosis of sarcopenia was made via measuring skeletal mass index which defined as appendicular skeletal muscle mass /height m<sup>2</sup>, cut off point ≤ 5.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for female and handgrip strength was measured using a Dynamometer, cut off point &lt; 20 kg. Body mass index (BMI) was measured. History of sociodemographic and medications including steroid and NSAIDs were taken.</p> <p><b>Results:</b></p> <p>The current study revealed that 14 (9.3%) of Iraqi women with knee osteoarthritis had sarcopenia. BMI appear to significantly predict sarcopenia (negative correlation), since the OR less than 1.0, both T score and Z predict sarcopenia (negative correlation) and T score appear to predict sarcopenia better than Z score (since the OR is lower in T score compared to Z score), LM and FMI negatively correlated with sarcopenia, gripe strength negatively correlated with sarcopenia. Age, menopausal duration, and sarcopenia appear to directly correlate with osteoporosis, while BMI, LM, FMI, negatively correlated with osteoporosis. Patients with sarcopenia had 7 folds increase risk of having osteoporosis. There was no significant association between WOMAC scoring (quality of life indicator) and sarcopenia and osteoporosis in women with knee osteoarthritis.</p> <p><b>IX</b></p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b></p>
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	<p>The prevalence of age related abnormal muscle mass was relatively frequent (9.3%) in the presence of age related knee osteoarthritis.</p> <p>There was no significant association between (quality of life indicators) and both sarcopenia and osteoporosis in women with knee OA. Patients with sarcopenia had increase risk of having osteoporosis.</p>
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Thesis Title	Pressure Ulcers in A Sample of Iraqi Patients with Spinal Cord Injury			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Pressure injury are most common preventable secondary complication of spinal cord injury and may lead to serious sequences include but not limited to infection , tissue loss and surgical intervention with all its complication in addition to psychological and financial burden on patients and their families.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b> To determine the prevalence, grade, number and most common sites of pressure ulcer in people with spinal cord injury.</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> This study carried out at Ibn Alkuff Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation Hospital (Baghdad) during the period from 1st of November 2017 to the 1st of July 2018. A total sample of 100 Iraqi patients were included in this descriptive cross sectional study, 85 males (85%) and 15 females (15%), mean age of <math>31.7 \pm 14.6</math> (range: 5 – 81) years, and the median duration since injuries was 8 months with an interquartile range of 4 – 24 months. Full history was taken and complete clinical examination was done for all patients. Pressure ulcer was diagnosed by physical examination and graded according to classification system for pressure ulcer by the European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (EPUAP). Special scale was</p>			

included in this study to assess spinal cord injury impairment (American spinal injury association scale (ASIA)).

**Results:**

Forty patients were having pressure ulcer. The sites of these ulcers were as following: 46.9% ulcers in the sacral region, 28.6% in the gluteal region, 8.2% in the thigh (lateral aspect), 6.1% in the heel and 10.2% ulcers in other sites. This study showed that pressure ulcers more frequent in ASIA score (A) followed by VII (B) and (C); (49.3%, 45.5% and 5.9%, respectively). The results showed no statistical significant association between age, gender, duration of spinal cord injury and causes of spinal cord injury in determining the presence of pressure ulcer ( $p=0.089$ ,  $p=0.57$ ,  $p=0.214$  and  $p=0.57$  respectively).

**Conclusions:**

Pressure ulcers are one of common secondary complication that occur in 40% of Iraqi patients with spinal cord injury with more frequency in ASIA scale A and B spinal cord injury especially in sacral area and most of them with one ulcer only.

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Thesis Title	<b>ASSESSMENT OF SERUM URIC ACID LEVEL IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AND ITS RELATION TO DISEASE SEVERITY AND EXACERBATION FREQUENCY (Case – Control Study)</b>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a major contributor to morbidity worldwide,and lead to damage lung tissue and so lead to reduce oxygen intake resulting in tissue hypoxia. Tissue hypoxia induces the degradation of adenosine triphosphate, resulting in production of serum uric acid. Identification of prognostic biomarker for COPD as serum uric acid(sUA) may aid in improving survival .</p> <p><b>Objective of the study:</b>Evaluate role of hyperuricemia in disease severity and exacerbation frequency in COPD patients.</p> <p><b>Method:</b>Case – control study was conducted from 1st of December 2017 to 1st of June 2018, on 80 subjects in Baghdad teaching hospital\medical city, 40 subjects with COPD, other 40 subjects are healthy persons consider as control, all &gt;40 years old&lt;70 .</p> <p>Serum uric acid level measured for all study sample.</p> <p>Excluded from this study those with Hx of Diabetes mellitus, Hypertension, Malignancy, Cardiac disease, Gout and persons on drugs affect sUA level.</p> <p><b>Results:</b>The mean age for COPD was 61.9 while for control was 49.3 years.Serum utic acid higher in male than female in both group.</p>			

	<p><b>In COPD cases there are higher level of serum uric acid compared to control and COPD patients had 3.16 time more risk to developed high serum uric acid than persons without disease also there was a significant statistical association between mean sUA and duration and degree of COPD (P value&lt;0.05).</b></p> <p><b>Conclusion: Patients with COPD have higher serum uric acid level than control group, which tend to increase with increase in duration and severity of disease.</b></p>
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Thesis Title	Importance of inhaler device use in the control of asthma in adult			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Asthma is a chronic, episodic disease of the airways that is best viewed as a syndrome. In 1997, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute included the following features as integral to the definition of asthma recurrent episodes of respiratory symptoms; variable airflow obstruction that is often reversible, either spontaneously or with treatment; presence of airway hyper reactivity; and, importantly, chronic airway inflammation in which many cells and cellular elements play a role, in particular, mast cells, eosinophils, T lymphocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and epithelial cells.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To assess the asthmatic patient's inhaler use technique, any error if present</p> <p><b>Any effect on asthma control from use technique error or type of inhaler.</b></p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> A cross sectional study conducted in consulting respiratory unit in Baghdad teaching hospital from the 1st of July 2017 to the end of February 2018. In which 400 adults with persistent asthma for at least 6 months duration, and according to the Global Initiative Asthma criteria were included in this study.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Device preparing errors was present in 47.2% of asthmatic patients, failure to exhale before inhalation was present in 80.2% of patients, exhalation during inhalation was present in 10% of patients, short inhalation time was present in 51.7% of patients, failure to hold breath for 5-10 seconds in 68% of patients, not rinsing mouth with water after inhalation was present in 85.5% of patients and repetition more than recommended was present in 22.8% of asthmatic patients. Highly significant association between younger age patients and MDI &amp; spacer,</p>			

	<b>Conclusions: There is error in using the asthmatic inhalers treatment</b>			
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>The Effect of Obesity on Response to Biological Drugs in Iraqi Patients with Seropositive Rheumatoid Arthritis (Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha Drugs Versus Rituximab)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Rheumatoid Arthritis is a common systemic autoimmune disease which is characterized by a chronic symmetrical progressive inflammatory polyarthritis. Obesity worsens the disease activity and clinical outcomes of autoimmune rheumatic diseases including Rheumatoid Arthritis.</p> <p>As the adipose tissue is no longer considered a passive site for storage of energy, but it is increasingly recognized as an important immune organ as well as an endocrine gland that secretes several bioactive molecules, which are called “Adipokines”.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To evaluate the effect of obesity on response to different biological drugs in seropositive Rheumatoid Arthritis patients.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> A total of 120 seropositive Rheumatoid Arthritis patients on biological therapy (90 patients on Anti-TNF <math>\alpha</math> drugs [60 patients on Etanercept and 30 patients on Infliximab] and 30 patients on Rituximab) for the last 6 or 12 months, were included in this retrospective study.</p> <p><b>Demographic data, disease duration, use of steroid and Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs, Body mass index (BMI), type of biological therapy</b></p>			



and its duration were recorded for all the patients. Also the disease activity scores [Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI) and Disease Activity Score 28 (DAS28)] and Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) were measured as a baseline before initiation of biological therapy (from registry files), and after 6 or 12 months.

**Results:** The differences in age, gender, BMI and disease duration between Anti-TNF  $\alpha$  and Rituximab groups had been found statistically not significant, ( $P>0.05$ ). The analysis revealed that in the Anti-TNF  $\alpha$  group, a significant

**ABSTRACT**

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inverse correlation had been found between BMI and the reduction in the CDAI, DAS28 and ESR, i.e. patients with larger BMI had lower response than those with normal BMI, ( $P< 0.001$ ), while no such correlation was found in the Rituximab group with all the three parameters, ( $P>0.05$ ). Additionally, in Anti TNF group, gender appeared to be associated with response to treatment, when male gender used as a reference category, female gender showed significant correlation with larger reduction in CDAI and DAS28, ( $P<0.05$ ), but not with the ESR, ( $P>0.05$ ). While in Rituximab group, there was no similar gender association with response to treatment.

**Conclusions:** The obesity has been associated with lower clinical response to Anti-TNF  $\alpha$  drugs (Etanercept and Infliximab) in seropositive Rheumatoid Arthritis patients, but there was no similar effect of obesity on the clinical response to Rituximab. Additionally, female gender showed better clinical response to Anti-TNF  $\alpha$  drugs than male gender, with no similar gender association with the clinical response to Rituximab.

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Thesis Title	Prevalence of Major Depressive Disorder Among Postmenopausal Iraqi women with Osteoporosis			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Osteoporosis is a reduction in bone mineral density that increases susceptibility to fractures. Major depressive disorder is one of the most prevalent psychiatric conditions characterized by depressive mood, anhedonia, and sleep abnormalities. They are chronic diseases that affect large population groups with great impact on morbidity, mortality and quality of life. In fact, little researches have focused on the relationship between low BMD and depression.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of major depressive disorder among postmenopausal Iraqi women with osteoporosis and its association with osteoporotic vertebral fracture and other low trauma fractures.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods:</b> This cross sectional study involved 100 postmenopausal Iraqi women with osteoporosis diagnosed according to WHO criteria for classification of osteopenia and osteoporosis. Thoracolumbar spine x-ray (lateral view) were performed for all women and osteoporotic vertebral fracture assessed by using the semi-quantitative method. All women were screened for major depressive disorder by using the DSM5 diagnostic criteria of depression and severity of their depression was assessed by using the Beck Depression Inventory scale .</p> <p><b>Results:</b> the prevalence of major depressive disorder among</p>			

postmenopausal  
Iraqi women with osteoporosis was 18%. There is no statistically significant association between bone mineral density and major depressive disorder ( $p \geq 0.05$ ), with statistically significant association ( $p = 0.01$ ) of major VII depressive disorder with osteoporotic vertebral fracture in comparison to previous history of other type of low trauma fractures or no fractures. Conclusions: The prevalence of major depressive disorder in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis was 18% with statistically significant association with osteoporotic vertebral fracture.

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Thesis Title	Assessment of serum calcium in active pulmonary Tuberculosis patients			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, usually characterized pathologically by the formation of granulomas. The most common site of infection is the lung, but other organs may be involved. It is spread through the air when people who have the disease cough, sneeze, or spit.</p> <p>Aim of the study: To assess the level of serum calcium in adult patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis.</p> <p>Patients and method: A case control study was carried out in respiratory and chest disease specialized center/medical city complex from the 1st of December 2017 to the end of May 2018. (80) Respondents were included in the current study and divided into 2 groups: 40 patients with pulmonary Tuberculosis and other group contain 40 healthy controls. TB patients were previously diagnosed in the Respiratory and chest center.</p> <p>Results: The range of age regarding to the Tuberculosis group were from 17-59 years old with the mean age of <math>36.95 \pm 12.6</math> years. The main age group is between 30-39 age group. Male were dominant than female in which it represents 22(55%) in the cases group. Serum calcium level in studied groups, it varied from (6.6 -10.4 mg/dl) in Tuberculosis group with a mean</p>			

level of  
8.99±0.64 mg/dl. In control group, serum calcium level varied from 8.2 to 10.0 mg/dl with a mean reading of 9.01±0.43 mg/dl. There was no significant difference in mean levels between TB patients and comparison group according to this study ( $P > 0.05$ )

**VIII**

**Conclusion:** Serum calcium levels tend to be lower in active pulmonary tuberculosis patients than normal (control) group but with no statistically significant differences.

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Thesis Title	Dyslipidemia in Active Psoriatic Arthropathy Case Control Study			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin condition characterized by scaly erythematous plaques on body surfaces. Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is a unique, clinically heterogeneous type of inflammatory arthritis associated with skin psoriasis.</p> <p>Atherogenic dyslipidemia comprises a triad of increased blood concentrations of small, dense low-density lipoprotein (LDL), decreased high-density lipoprotein (HDL) particles, and increased triglycerides. Most recently, a relationship between psoriasis and increased risk of myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular disease, and peripheral vascular (cardiovascular) disease has been reported.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> This study aimed to shed the light on dyslipidemia in psoriatic arthropathy patients and to determine any association between lipid abnormalities and disease activity.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> This study is a case control study which was conducted on 84 patients in Rheumatology and Dermatology department/ Baghdad Teaching hospital and 90 healthy controls for 8 months' period from August 2017 to April 2018. All patients with confirmed cases of Psoriatic arthritis according to CASPAR criteria. Data collected and analyzed according to patient history and Physical examination were including age, gender, body</p>			

mass index, education level, occupation, smoking status, disease duration and disease activity score ,presence or history of dactylitis and enthesitis, history of diabetes, hypertension and hypercholesterolemia, cardiovascular diseases, and drug history of Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) and (anti-TNF agents), lipid lowering drug ,use of fish oil with its duration . Laboratory parameters were also taken including ESR and lipid profile.

**Results:**  
Total number of the patient in this study was 84 and controls were ninety.  
The mean age was (42.6)years, 51% were male . There was no VI significant difference in age, gender and BMI between patients and control. Cholesterol, triglyceride and LDL were significantly higher in patients compared to controls p value <0.001 . There was no significant difference in the (Cholesterol, TG, HDL, LDL, and Atherogenic index) between low and moderate to high disease activity. There was direct significant correlation between cholesterol with TNFI duration p value (0.039 )

**Conclusions**  
Patients with psoriatic arthritis had elevated levels of cholesterol, TG, LDL and atherogenic index. There is a direct association between high level of cholesterol and the duration of TNF inhibitor treatment. The current study shows that, no relation between disease activity and lipid profile abnormality

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of blood neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio and platelet distribution width as inflammatory markers in a sample of Iraqi patients with fibromyalgia			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Fibromyalgia syndrome is a diminished quality of life related to generalized body pain with physical and psychological symptoms that occurs in the absence of a clear pathologic cause. Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio is a simple parameter to assess easily the inflammatory status of a subjects. Platelet distribution width is a regular parameter in blood routine examination which reflects variation of platelet size distribution. Mean platelet volume is a part of the complete blood count test and correlates with the platelets function and activation.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To evaluate Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, Platelet distribution width and Mean platelet volume in patients with Fibromyalgia as an inflammatory markers.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> This case-controlled study was conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Unit of Rheumatology, from July 2017 till November 2017. A total of 100 Iraqi patients with Fibromyalgia diagnosed according to 2012 Canadian Guidelines in addition to 50 healthy subjects worked as a control group were recruited. Data were collected using a paper clinical research form through interview and questionnaires. It consisted of two parts: the first part for the demographic data and full history, the second part</p>			



laboratory data when the samples collected and sent for laboratories to obtain Platelet distribution width and Mean platelet volume while Neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio was calculated manually.

## **VII**

### **Results:**

The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio was significantly higher among patients with fibromyalgia (2.18) compared to healthy controls (1.92) ( $p=0.033$ ). The Mean platelet volume was significantly higher in patients with fibromyalgia (8.3) compared to healthy controls (8) ( $p=0.045$ ). In contrast, the Platelet distribution width was significantly lower among patients with fibromyalgia (16.7) compared to healthy controls (17) ( $p=0.01$ ). No statistically significant differences had been found in demographic variables. None of the tested parameters qualified as an acceptable test for predicting a diagnosis of fibromyalgia, since the Receiver operating characteristic area associated with any of them did not reach the minimum value of (0.65).

### **Conclusions:**

The Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio is significantly higher in fibromyalgia patients compared to the healthy controls. The Mean platelet volume is significantly higher in the patients compared to the controls. The Platelet distribution width was significantly lower among the patients compared to the healthy controls. None of these tested parameters qualified as an acceptable test for predicting a diagnosis of Fibromyalgia.

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Health-Related Quality of Life and Work Outcome in Iraqi Patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory rheumatic disease, mainly affecting the axial skeleton, and less frequently the peripheral joints, entheses as well as other extra-articular organs such as the eyes, heart and lungs. AS has a considerable effect on the individual's healthrelated quality of life. Work disabled patients with AS experience a significantly reduced quality of life.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To evaluate health-related quality of life and factors influencing it in patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis, as well as, to assess work outcome and its correlation with quality of life in AS patients.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> A case-control study was conducted at the Rheumatology Unit in Baghdad Teaching Hospital during the period from August 2017 to March 2018. A total of 168 patients (151 male: 17 female) with Ankylosing Spondylitis were enrolled in the study, all of them fulfilled the modified New York criteria for Ankylosing Spondylitis, and Assessment of Spondyloarthritis International Society (ASAS) classification criteria for axial spondyloarthropathy, and compared with 169 healthy controls (149</p>			

	<p>male: 20 female) matched for age and sex. Socio-demographic and clinical data of the patients and controls were collected. Health-related quality of life and work outcome were evaluated by the medical outcome survey short form-36 (SF-36) and work productivity and activity impairment-specific health problem (WPAI-SHP) scores respectively.</p> <p>Results: the mean age of the studied groups was <math>37.4 \pm 9.4</math> years and <math>36.9 \pm 9.5</math> years in Ankylosing Spondylitis and control groups, respectively. The median disease duration in AS patients was <math>11.3 \pm 7.6</math>. The quality of life in Ankylosing Spondylitis patients on all the scales of the short form 36 (SF-36), was significantly worse than in the control group. Mental health quality of life</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT IX</b></p> <p>was mostly affected than physical health overall. Role-physical was the affected subscale of the short form-36 (SF-36). Male gender, smoking, fatigue, bath Ankylosing Spondylitis functional index (BASFI), treatment with biologics (anti-tumor necrosis factor) were significantly associated with the components of physical &amp; mental health-related quality of life. Of 168 patients, 126 were employed (75%). Patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis reported work absenteeism loss, work productivity loss, overall work impairment, and daily activity impairment of 9.19%, 48.17%, 36.19%, 50.82% respectively. Work productivity and activity impairment-specific health problem (WPAI-SHP) summary scores were significantly correlated with all scores of quality of life (short form-36).</p> <p>Conclusions: Ankylosing Spondylitis has negative impact on patients' healthrelated quality of life, affecting both physical &amp; mental health. Male gender, smoking, fatigue, poor functional status, treatment with biologics were the most associated factors with better or worse quality of life in patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis. AS has a significant effect on working</p>
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	conditions, quality of life has a direct relationship with a patient's ability to work.
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>The Relationship between Clinical Features and Magnetic Resonance Imaging Proven Lumbar Disc Bulging and Herniation</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Lumbar disc herniation is one of the commonest causes of low back pain. The Magnetic resonance imaging is a gold standard noninvasive investigation for viewing lumbar anatomy and physiology in great details.</p> <p>Obesity is strongly linked to biomechanical changes that damage the spine and contribute to a range of spinal diseases including intervertebral disc herniation.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b> To evaluate the effects of body mass index and waist to hip ratio on the presence, extent and severity of lumbar disc bulging and herniation as well as to determine the relationship between clinical features and magnetic resonance imaging proven lumbar disc bulging and herniation.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods</b> A cross-sectional study was conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Rheumatology Unit during the period from October 2017 to May 2018.</p> <p><b>A</b> total of 100 patients with lumbar disc bulging and herniation proven by MRI were included in this study. The patients were examined neurologically and their body mass index was calculated as well as the waist to hip ratio.</p> <p><b>Results</b> The magnetic resonance imaging findings demonstrated that (72%) of the studied group had disc bulge, (13%) had disc protrusion and</p>			

	<p>(15%) had disc extrusion with no cases of disc sequestration. Multiple disc involvements were seen in (73%) of those patients. The correlation between body mass index and the total disc bulge/extrusion score was statistically significant. There was a significant association between neurological deficit and body mass index as well as between straight leg raising test, femoral VI stretch test, neurological deficit and the waist to hip ratio. On the other hand, there was no significant association between clinical features and nerve root compression for patients with both normal body mass index as well as overweight and obese ones, although the frequency of patients with positive clinical findings was higher in patients with nerve root compression but the difference did not reach the significant level (P-value &gt;0.05). The sensitivity of straight leg raising test, femoral stretch test and crossed straight leg raising test were (39.6%), (25.3%) and (6.6%) respectively.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>There is an increase in the likelihood of having lumbar disc herniation and its global severity in overweight and obese patients. The clinical findings were more severe in overweight and obese patients especially in patients with central obesity. There was no significant association between the clinical features and the nerve root compression in patients with both normal body mass index as well as overweight and obese ones. The type of disc displacement associated poorly with clinical signs and symptoms as well as with the obesity.</p>
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Thesis Title	Tuberculosis in Pulmonary Diseases Center in Balad City, Patient characteristic and Outcome Since 2016 after Start Using MTB_RR Xpert gene			
Year				
Abstract	<p>Tuberculosis is a deadly infectious disease that caused around 1.7 million deaths in 2016 worldwide. X pert MTB –RR assay is a new test that is revolutionizing tuberculosis control by contributing to rapid diagnosis of disease and drug resistance.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To study tuberculosis patient characteristics, drug resistance, reaching conclusions about proper measures to control TB, and highlight importance of the new diagnostic method X-pert gene MTB- RR.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> Cross sectional study was conducted among patient diagnosed with tuberculosis in Balad pulmonary disease center from January, 2016 to May,2018 using Gene X- pert as main diagnosis method, patient's characteristics were studied and information were analyzed using SPSS.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> Tuberculosis incidence in Balad district was (40/100000) in 2017, and 6.9%(11/158) of patients in the study were found to had Rifampicin resistance.</p> <p>X-pert gene MTB- RR was found to be 100% sensitive and 85% specific</p> <p>Most important risks for relapse in tuberculosis patients with statistically</p>			

	<p>significant p- value were diabetes, low level of education and far distance from health center.</p> <p><b>Conclusion: Gene X-pert MTB- RR is simple, rapid and accurate test for diagnosis of Tuberculosis and rifampicin resistance.</b></p> <p><b>Diabetes have significant statistically association with tuberculosis and relapse rate and this subgroup of patients need special care from TB health workers.</b></p>
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Study of cancer stem cells biomarkers (FOX M1, TAZ, EpCAM, CD47) in relation to histopathological parameters of breast carcinoma</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM) has oncogenic potential via its capacity to up regulate c-myc, e-fabp, and cyclins A &amp; E. Knockdown of Fork head box protein M1 (FOX M1) in breast cancer cells leading to an increase in DNA damage. In breast cancer cell lines with acquired resistance for genotoxic drugs FOX M1 was found to be overexpressed and its depletion was able to re-sensitize these cell lines to the respective geno-toxic drug.</p> <p>The deactivation of the Hippo pathway, which leads to up regulation of Yes Associated Protein (YAP) and Transcriptional coactivator with PDZbinding motif (TAZ) is frequently observed in many human cancers. Cluster of differentiation 47(CD47) is implicated in the regulation of cancer cell invasion and metastasis.</p> <p><b>Material and Method</b></p> <p>The study samples included seventy four formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue blocks which have been diagnosed as forty four cases of total mastectomy and their axillary lymph nodes obtained from the department of Pathology/ oncology hospital /Medical City during the period from January 2014 to January 2016,twenty cases diagnosis as benign breast tissue(fibro adenoma) obtained from ALSHAHEED GHAZI TEACHING HOSPITAL /medical city during January2014 to January 2016 and ten cases</p>			



of normal breast tissue obtained from forensic medical center. Revision of H& E slides then we stain for immunohistochemistry marker TAZ, FOXM1, EpCAM and CD47 for breast tissues and lymph nodes.

#### **Result**

In the present study the age of Breast Carcinoma patients' ranged (35-64 years) with mean age of 48 years, while the age for patients with fibroadenoma ranged (35- 52 years), with mean age of 41 years, In our study, the size of the mass in malignant patients was ranged (1 cm- 6 cm),

There are 36 breast carcinoma that were showing lymph node (LN) involvement, whereas 8 cases were free of LN involvement, In our study the

grading for breast carcinoma was as follow: Grade I : well differentiated

tumor, accounts for 6.82%.Grade II : moderately differentiated tumor,

accounts for 56.82%.Grade III : poorly differentiated tumor, accounts for 36.36%.

Both tumor size, and lymph nodes involvement are taken in consideration in assessing the staging of malignant breast cancer. Most of

the cases were in stage II (59.09%). In the present study, 43.18% of cases

showed ER negative, whereas 45.45% cases showed very weak positive expression.

In the present study, 40.91% of cases showed PR negative, whereas 43.18% cases showed very weak expression. In the present study, 74 of the

total studied cases (62.2%) were negative for FOXM1 expression, and 28 of

the total cases (37.8%) were positive in expressing FOXM1. In the present

study 33 (44.6%) cases of breast tissue were shown positive immunohistochemistry staining for TAZ while 41(55.4%) cases were negative immunohistochemistry TAZ staining, In the present study 41 cases

(55.4%) were showing negative immunohistochemistry staining of CD47

while just 33 cases (44.6%) were showing positive immunohistochemistry staining for CD 47.

In this study 43cases (58.1%) of breast tissue were negative for immunohistochemistry EPCAM staining while 31 malignant cases

	<p><b>(41.9%)</b></p> <p><b>were staining positive. There is significant correlation between FOXM1 expression and age of malignant cases, tumor size, grade, stage, ER, PR while there is no correlation between lymph node involvement and FOXM1 expression. There is significant correlation between TAZ immunohistochemistry expression and tumor size, grade, stage, lymph node involvement, ER, PR while there is no correlation between age of patient and TAZ immunohistochemistry expression. There is significant correlation between CD 47 immunohistochemistry expression and grade ER expression, while there is no correlation between age of patients, tumor size, lymph node involvement, stage, PR expression and CD47 expression. There is significant correlation between EpCAM expression lymph node involvement, grade, stage, ER, PR, while there is no correlation between age of patient, tumor size and EpCAM immunohistochemistry expression.</b></p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p><b>All stem cells markers (TAZ, FOXM1, EpCAM and CD47) can assist in the diagnosis of breast carcinoma, considered poor prognostic factor and could be used as way for breast carcinoma management</b></p>
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Thesis Title	Effects of Different Dress Styles on Bone Mineral Density of Young Healthy Women			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by reduction in the bone mass and disruption of bone architecture leading to impaired skeletal strength and increased susceptibility of fractures. Bone mineral density (BMD) measurement by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) is the most commonly used of all methods available for fracture risk assessment.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To investigate the differences in BMD in veiled and unveiled Iraqi women in premenopausal age group.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> A total of 80 Iraqi women were enrolled in this study. They were divided into two groups. Group-1 consisted of 40 cases with an open clothing style, while the 40 women in group-2, preferred the covered clothing style. Women were questioned in terms of the risk factors for osteoporosis. The body mass index (BMI) was calculated and the BMD of lumbar spine and left hip was measured by DXA. Z scores were obtained.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> In the lumbar spine, the mean BMD was measured 0.95 gm/cm<sup>2</sup> in cases with Hijab clothing style while it was measured 1 gm/cm<sup>2</sup> in cases with no Hijab clothing style (P = 0.038). In the left hip, the mean BMD was measured 0.86 gm/cm<sup>2</sup> in cases with Hijab clothing style ,while it was measured</p>			

	<p><b>0.91gm/cm<sup>2</sup> in cases with no Hijab clothing style (P = 0.12). Although a decrease in BMD values was observed in both regions with Hijab clothing style, only the change in the lumbar spine BMD measurements was statistically significant.</b></p> <p><b>Conclusions: These data are suggestive of widespread low BMD in Iraq especially in the veiled women with possible adverse effects of totally or near totally covering dress styles on bone mineralization in the long run.</b></p>
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Thesis Title	Impact of whole cranium Radiotherapy on Survival in Patients With Brain Metastasis of Different Cancers.			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Brain metastases are the most common intracranial brain tumor and a common complication of systemic cancer. The incidence ranges from 20% to 40% of all patients diagnosed with cancer ,The most common primary site is the lung followed by breast. Metastatic brain tumors outnumber primary brain tumors by a factor of 10 to 1 , The prognosis of brain metastases is poor and the impact on the patient's quality of life is important as a result of the functional neurologic deficits associated. The mainstay of treatment for brain metastases has been corticosteroids and whole brain radiotherapy.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> the aim of the study to determined the impact of whole cranium irradiation (2000cGy) on median and mean survival of brain metastasis and to analyze prognostic factors affecting survival of patients receiving whole brain irradiation (WBI).</p> <p><b>Patients &amp; Methods:</b> This study retrospectively reviewed the records of 80 patients with BMs who were not eligible for surgical resection and who underwent WBRT in Baghdad oncology teaching hospital between 1stof July 2015 and 1st of January 2017. The patients enrolled in this study, About 47 Patients were diagnosed as primary breast cancer,20 patients as primary lung cancer and 13 patients from other site of body. All patients were treated with conventional external beam radiotherapy with atotal dose of 20 Gy in five fractions over 1 week for all patients.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Breast cancer represented the most common primary cancer type 47 patients (58.8%), followed by lung cancer 20 patients (25%) ,other types of primary represent 13 patients(16.3%), The median survival for the total population Who were receiving Whole cranium radiotherapy was 7 months and mean survival was 9.8 months,For breast cancer the median survival time was 8 months, for lung cancer patients was 6 months and for primary metastasis from other sites of</p>			

body was 6 months, In general, the result is that patients with breast cancer had better survival than patients with other primary cancers. In regard of time to develop to brain metastasis ,median time for breast cancer, lung cancer and for other sites (22,5,12

months)respectively.. IV

The breast cancer has the longest time before progress to brain metastasis, According to the stage of primary breast tumor, The highest frequency was seen among patients with T3A followed by T2B and T3B respectively, while the lowest frequency with T1B. Our study reported a strong correlation between the tumor stage and time to brain metastasis with significant P value = 0.033

In regards of primary breast cancer metastasis ,The results showed that HER2 overexpressed were 19 patients (40.4%), Triple negative were 10 patients (21.3%) ,Luminal A-like were 9 patients (19.1%) and Luminal B- like were 9 patients (19.1%).. The highest frequency was seen among patients with HER2 overexpressed followed by triple negative.









Our results showed a negative correlation between the molecular subtypes and time to develop of brain metastasis with P value = 0.482 which was statistically not significant.

**Conclusions:**

WBRT is generally the treatment of choice, demonstrated an increase in median OS from 1 month with no treatment to 5 – 8 months following WBRT, primary breast cancer patients represent best OS 8 months compare to lung 6 months and other types 6 months, metastases to the brain and survivals depending on biological subtype, median survival is shortest among patients with triple-negative breast cancer, (Although patients with HER2-positive tumors have higher rates of brain metastases).

**Keywords:** Brain metastasis , whole brain radiotherapy.

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Thesis Title	Analysis of fiberoptic bronchoscopic findings in Al-Hussain teaching hospital in Karbalaa Governorate in 2016 – 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Fiber-Optic bronchoscopy is a safe and useful diagnostic and therapeutic tool for the management of many pulmonary diseases.</p> <p><b>Aim of study:</b> To analyse the outcome of fiberoptic bronchoscopy in respiratory unit at Al-hussain teaching hospital in Karbalaa governorate in years 2016-2017.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> A retrospective study was done to find out the demographic profiles, indications, bronchoscopic findings, diagnosis and complications of the patients who underwent bronchoscopic examination. 105 patients underwent bronchoscopies in the respiratory unit in Al-hussain teaching hospital in Karbalaa governorate in 2016-2017.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Amongst the 105 patients where 54.3% of them was female and 45.7% was male, 61% of total number was non-smoker, 26.7% currently smoker and ex-smoker of 12.4 %.</p> <p>The highest percentage (30.5%) of partipants fall to age group of 60-69 years followed by age group of 70-79 years (22.9%), 50-59 years (17.1%) and the remains fall to other age groups in lower percentages.</p> <p>Commonest indication of bronchoscopy was radiological opacity found in 79.05% of patients, followed by productive cough (11.34%) and hemoptysis (9.52%) as the second and third indications respectively.</p> <p>The most common finding on bronchoscopy was abnormal bronchial mucosa found in about 65.7% of patients. Malignancy was seen in 29.5% of the cases, while Tuberculosis seen in 17.1%.</p> <p>In the 105 patient the bronchoscopy done with neither death nor serious complications occurrence likes pneumothorax or cardiac</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b></p>			

	Fiberoptic bronchoscopy is extremely useful in finding specific etiologies of various lung diseases.			
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>The Prevalence of pulmonary nontuberculous mycobacterial infection isolated in patients at National Reference Laboratory in Iraq</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) considered mostly as colonizers or ignored as environmental contaminants in the past, are now increasingly recognized as important pulmonary pathogens in both immunocompromised and immunocompetent population. Globally, an increase in NTM infections has been reported from many countries around the world. However, there are no published epidemiologic studies of NTM in Iraq.</p> <p><b>Objective</b> Is to estimate the prevalence and pattern of resistance of pulmonary NTM infection in Iraq.</p> <p><b>Methods</b> This was a retrospective study collected from the database of national reference laboratory of Iraq from 2015 to 2017.</p> <p><b>Result</b> Of the total over 3 years, 18 NTM isolates are enrolled for analysis. Demographical summary of the study subjects showed all cases are Iraqi nationals with 13 (72.2%) of the enrolled cases were a male gender. Interestingly, the age group of the study subjects showed a predominance of young and adult groups. They all hadn't a previous history of documented HIV. The pulmonary NTM ratio was 0.13% against 13,775 culture positive PMTB registered in Iraq (2015-2017). The <i>M. kansasii</i> and <i>M. intracellulare</i> are most prevalent species (72.2%). Baghdad isolation samples having the highest geographic area of residence was 10 registered NTM (55.5%).</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p>			



	Iraq register a very low percentage of pulmonary NTM isolation. All isolated pulmonary NTM are HIV negative infections. The enrolled Drug susceptibility test (DST) show highly resistant to first-line			
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b><i>Assessment of Serum Vitamin D Levels and Vitamin D Receptor Gene Polymorphism in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome</i></b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Polycystic ovary syndrome is a common endocrinopathy in women of reproductive age with primary manifestations of infertility, menstrual irregularity, and clinical or biochemical evidence of hyperandrogenism.</p> <p>Insulin resistance is predominant in women with this disorder independently of obesity and is contributed to reproductive and metabolic defect seen in this syndrome.</p> <p>Vitamin D was assumed to have a physiological effect in reproduction through binding to nuclear receptors which have been distributed in the uterus, oviduct, ovary, placenta, and fetal membranes. Besides, genes included in vitamin D metabolism have been assumed as candidate genes for the polycystic ovary syndrome susceptibility.</p> <p>Vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms were suggested to play an influential role on insulin secretion and sensitivity in women with this syndrome.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <p>This study was planned to evaluate serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D3 levels in women with polycystic ovary syndrome and compare their levels with age and body mass index matched healthy controls. Also, assess the correlation between insulin resistance and 25-hydroxy vitamin D3 among women with this syndrome. In addition, investigate the possible association between Cdx2 (G/A) single nucleotide polymorphism of vitamin D receptor gene and the risk of polycystic ovary syndrome.</p>			

**Materials and Methods:**

This case-control study involved eighty eight (88) women from 18 to 34 years of age. Women were attended to Infertility Center in Baghdad Teaching Hospital during the period from March 2017 to June 2017. Women were divided into two groups: group 1- consisted of forty five (45) newly diagnosed women with polycystic ovary syndrome and group 2- consisted of forty three (43) healthy women (as controls). Women with polycystic ovary syndrome were diagnosed according to Rotterdam criteria when two out of three following criteria are found, these include oligoovulation and/or III

anovulation, clinical and/or biochemical hyperandrogenism and polycystic ovaries as defined by ultrasonography.

Each serum sample was analyzed for measuring 25-hydroxy vitamin D3, luteinizing hormone, follicle-stimulating hormone, free testosterone, and insulin by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. While serum calcium and fasting serum glucose were measured by spectrophotometer. Moreover, DNA samples were amplified and analyzed for the Cdx2 polymorphism of vitamin D receptor gene using allele specific multiple-polymerase chain reaction.

**Results:**

Significantly lower levels and higher prevalence of vitamin D deficiency were found in women with polycystic ovary syndrome compared to age and body mass index matched healthy controls ( $p=0.0001$ ). Also, significant negative correlations were found between serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D3 levels and fasting serum glucose ( $r = -0.484$ ,  $p=0.01$ ), insulin ( $r = -0.422$ ,  $p=0.04$ ) and HOMA-IR ( $r = -0.542$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ) in patients group. Besides, no significant difference in genotypic distribution of Cdx2 polymorphism of vitamin D receptor gene between patients and controls. GG carriers ( $p=0.141$ ), GA carriers ( $p=0.189$ ), and AA carriers ( $p=1$ ). However, the results found significantly higher serum levels of luteinizing hormone ( $p=0.002$ ) and luteinizing hormone/follicle-stimulating hormone ratio ( $p=0.003$ ) in GG carriers than GA and AA carriers for patients group and lower levels of serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D3 in GG carriers than GA and AA carriers for both patients ( $p=0.00001$ ) and controls ( $p=0.00001$ ).

**Conclusion:**

Cdx2 polymorphism of vitamin D receptor gene has an association with severity of clinical features seen in polycystic ovary syndrome, but not with risk of development of the disease meaning that genetic variation are not directly linked to risk of this syndrome but may indirectly affect disease development via regulation of vitamin D and/or calcium levels.

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Thesis Title	ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE AS A BIOMARKER FOR METASTATIC BREAST CANCER			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women worldwide and the leading type of cancer among Iraqi women with a rapidly rising incidence. It is necessary to have non-invasive and sensitive methods for early detection. Alkaline phosphatases (ALP) are a group of hydrolase enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of phosphate esters in an alkaline environment. The increase in serum level of ALP is usually associated with certain diseases, including malignancy. Malignancy may raise ALP level by several mechanisms, therefore, changes in serum ALP level may be useful in the diagnosis and follow up of breast cancer.</p> <p><b>Aim of the Study:</b> To assess the relationship between increased serum ALP level and the occurrence of metastasis in breast cancer patients, and to assess the possibility to use this enzyme as a biomarker for the detection of metastasis in breast cancer.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This study is a case-control study conducted in Oncology Teaching Hospital in Medical City - Baghdad from 1st of December 2017 through 30th of April 2018 and included 140 patients with breast cancer. 70 of them had metastasis (Group A) and 70 had no metastasis (Group B). Blood samples were collected to determine serum ALP level..</p>			

	<p><b>Results:</b> Age of participants ranged from 25-71 years, with mean age of 50 years, and 50.4% of them had disease stage IV. Mean ALP level of Group A (metastasis group) was <math>(320.5 \pm 254.9)</math> IU/L with 15.7% of them within normal range, whereas the mean ALP level in Group B (control group) was <math>(85.1 \pm 34.9)</math> IU/L with 85.7% within normal range.</p> <p><b>Statistical analysis</b> have shown that there is statistically significant difference in the ALP level between the two groups. <math>t(138)=7.65</math>, <math>P &lt; 0.001</math>.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Serum Alkaline Phosphatase level is an important prognostic tool for monitoring of progression of breast cancer, and it could be used as a biomarker for detection of metastasis in breast cancer patients.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> alkaline phosphatase, breast cancer, metastasis</p>
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Thesis Title	Assessment of renal impairment in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a leading cause of death worldwide. COPD is expected to be significantly associated with comorbidity, and some studies have reported renal impairments in COPD subjects in selected populations</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To estimate the frequency of renal impairment in a population of COPD patients</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> A case control study carried out from the 1st of Jun. 2017 to the end of April 2018 in Baghdad teaching hospital. This study was conducted on 100 persons who were classified into two groups: case group (50 patients with COPD) and control group (50 persons healthy without chronic medical illness). First, the diagnosis of COPD was confirmed and evaluated for staging by history, clinical examination and spirometry. The glomerular filtration rate was estimated and the patients were categorized according to their renal function as having stable renal function, concealed renal dysfunction and overt renal dysfunction.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> in the COPD group, the mean Blood Urea Nitrogen value was <math>44 \pm 19.4</math>, the mean serum creatinine concentration was <math>1.25 \pm 0.53</math> and the mean estimated GFR was <math>67.6 \pm 27.5</math>.</p> <p>In the control group, the mean BUN value was <math>28.5 \pm 5.8</math>, the mean serum creatinine concentration was <math>0.7 \pm 0.1</math> and the mean estimated GFR was <math>97.3 \pm 16.8</math> (<math>P &lt; 0.001</math>) for all in comparison with the COPD). The prevalence of stable renal function, concealed renal dysfunction and overt renal dysfunction in COPD group was 29%, 16% and 26%</p>			

respectively.

The overall prevalence of renal impairment (GFR<60ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>) was 42% in COPD group and 2% in control group (P<0.001).

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was significantly associated with both concealed and overt renal dysfunction. Age, Pack/year, duration of disease and decrease of FEV<sub>1</sub> were significantly associated with overt renal dysfunction (GFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> with elevated blood urea and serum creatinine).

**Conclusions:** there is significant association between increased COPD severity and elevated blood urea, serum creatinine and reduced glomerular filtration rate.

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Thesis Title	<p><b>Trend of Meningitis in children below 15 years old in Welfare Teaching children Hospital and Central Children Teaching Hospital before and after introduction of Haemophilus influenza type b vaccine</b></p> <p><b>From 2011 To 2014</b></p>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Meningitis is serious threat to children health (esp. bacterial) particularly in developing countries. Early diagnosis and management may prevent children from death and serious complication</p> <p><b>Objectives</b> To determine type of meningitis and characteristic and outcome in children below 15 years old in a period before and after introduction of Haemophilus influenza type b (2011-2012-2013-2014).</p> <p><b>Method</b> A retrospective cross sectional study of children below 15 years old diagnosed with acute meningitis who were admitted to welfare children teaching hospital and central children teaching hospital in Baghdad for year: 2011-2012-2013-2014. Statistical analysis done by using SPSS version 23.</p> <p><b>Result</b> In 290 patients, The mean age of children with meningitis was 32.46 month (2.6year). Bacterial meningitis was 25.2%, probable meningitis was 26.6%, and viral meningitis was 45.2%. The most frequent type of bacteria in 73 patient was streptococcal Pneumonia 47.9% followed by Neisseria meningitis 24.7% followed by E coli 9.6% then haemophilus</p>			

	<p>influenza 6.8%. There was significant statistical association between type of meningitis with residence area. Case fatality rate was 4.8%, case fatality rate from bacterial meningitis was 10.9%, case fatality from VII streptococcal pneumonia was 11.4% and from Neisseria meningitis was 22.2%.</p> <p><b>Conclusion and recommendation</b></p> <p>Meningitis is more frequent in age below one year. Streptococcal pneumonia was the most frequent bacterial pathogen. The study recommend more study about misuse antibiotic.</p>
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Thesis Title	The frequency of Latent tuberculosis infection in patients who are candidates for biological therapy in Baghdad Teaching hospital			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Introduction:</b> Tuberculosis remains one of the biggest global human killers accounting for 9.4 million new cases of active tuberculosis and 3 million tuberculosis -related deaths with an incidence of 140/100,000 inhabitants. More than 90% (up to 8 million) of total TB Tuberculosis cases occurring in developing countries and more than half of all deaths (2 million) occurring in Asia.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To assess the burden of latent TB in patients candidate for biological therapy.</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> A descriptive cross sectional study conducted at Baghdad teaching hospital during the period from the 1st of April 2017 to the end of March 2018. A consecutive sampling included 150 respondents candidate for biological therapy were included in this study</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The mean age of patients was 38.9±11.4 years. TST was positive in 23.3% of studied patients. Significant association between positive TST findings and middle age group (p=0.05). A significant association was observed between positive TST results and gender (p=0.001). Also significant association between prolonged duration of the disease, and positive TST.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> The TST were positive in about only one quarter of patients with chronic immunomediated diseases who are candidates for biological therapy, and significant associations were found between age group , and TST results.</p>			

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Thesis Title	ACUTE XEROSTOMIA IN HEAD AND NECK RADIOTHERAPY			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Xerostomia, the subjective experience of dry mouth, is among the most common complaints experienced by cancer patients treated with radiotherapy to the head and neck area. It is caused by salivary gland dysfunction as a result of damage in the field of radiation.</p> <p><b>Aim of this study:</b> To identify the incidence and determinants of xerostomia and its grades in a section of HNC patients receiving radiotherapy in Iraq</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A prospective observational study conducted in the Oncology Teaching Center/ Radiation Therapy Department at the Medical City Complex, Baghdad, Iraq during a period of six months from (Nov. 2017 to Apr. 2018). It involved 100 patients diagnosed with HNC and received radiotherapy. The data collection was done through daily visits and study patients were selected randomly. The dose of External Beam Radiotherapy used for the treatment of different patients was (30 Gray - 70 Gray), with a standard fractionation. The patients were assessed for symptoms and signs of xerostomia according to subjective experience of dry mouth and patients were classified by xerostomia grades into mild, moderate, and severe.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Total no. of patients was 100 and the mean age was <math>51.69 \pm 13.7</math> years; 67% were males and 33% were females. Most of them were non-drinker and had no past medical</p>			

history (91% and 80% respectively); 54% were former smokers. Nasopharyngeal tumor and larynx cancer were the commonest tumors diagnosed (29% and 28% respectively), 78% of the tumors were squamous cell carcinoma type and 53% of them were in stage III. Most of the study patients didn't take chemotherapy during radiotherapy (90%), while 68% of them have previously received chemotherapy. The mean dose of radiotherapy used was  $63.2 \pm 9.65$  GY. Post radiotherapy, the highest proportion of study patients were diagnosed with xerostomia grade I (37%), while 21% II of them were free of xerostomia. Female gender, negative past medical history, site of tumor, stage of tumor and dose of radiation were significantly associated factors ( $P < 0.05$ ) that increased prevalence of xerostomia. While tumor site was significant factor associated with grade of xerostomia. Conclusion: After radiotherapy, there is a high chance for developing xerostomia. Females, negative past medical history, advanced stage of tumor, high dose of radiation and site of tumor (oral, nasopharyngeal, and parotid) were significantly associated factors. Tumor site was a significant factor associated with the grade of xerostomia. Keyword: Xerostomia, radiotherapy, salivary gland dysfunction , head and neck cancer

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Thesis Title	Epidemiological Profile of HIV in Iraq From 1990-2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> HIV/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a disease of far greater demographic diversity, affecting all ages, sexes, races, and income levels; involving multiple transmission risk behaviors; and having a broad geographic distribution worldwide. Globally, there are about 36.7 million people living with HIV, and 1.81 million new HIV infections occurred worldwide in 2016. There is insufficient epidemiological data on HIV infection in Iraq, so this study was conducted to estimate the prevalence, incidence and other epidemiological characteristics of HIV patients in Iraq.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Descriptive cross sectional study was conducted by reviewing all records of HIV patients that retrieved from the Iraqi HIV Surveillance Center from 1990-2017. Corresponding population data of Iraqi population was obtained from the Ministry of Health (MOH) – Directorate of Planning and Resource Development - Health and Vital Statistics Department.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The total number of the registered HIV patients in the Iraqi HIV Surveillance Center from 1990-2017 were 385 documented HIV cases. The</p>			

prevalence and incidence of HIV infection in Iraq in 2017 were 0.66/100,000 populations and 0.24/100,000 population respectively, and they increased gradually over the last 27 years. The mean age of patients with HIV at time of detection was  $31 \pm 12$  years. Most of the patients aged 25 years and above that account for (86.8%). Males showed much higher percentage of HIV infection than females about 82%.

**IV**

Most of the cases concentrated in Baghdad governorate (123 cases) that represent 52.8%, followed by Erbil governorate (21,8.4%). Clinically suspecting HIV infection was the main route for detecting cases (22.07%), followed by blood donation (20%) of the cases. Sexual activities represent the major role of transmission about 57%, followed by blood and blood products consumption that represent 22.5%.

**Conclusions:** The prevalence and incidence of HIV infection continue to rise over the last 27 years especially in the last five years. We recommend paying more attention to the control and prevention measures and enhancement of surveillance system.

**Keywords:** HIV, Iraq, Epidemiology, ART.

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Thesis Title	<i>Health – related Quality of Life of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease patients</i>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common health problem, characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow limitation that is due to airway and/or alveolar abnormalities. COPD usually caused by significant exposure to noxious particles or Worldwide, COPD is also increasing as a cigarette smoking, the primary risk factor for COPD development, is increasing in prevalence throughout the world. It has a large impact on quality of life for patients and their families and kills millions of people worldwide yearly. .</p> <p><b>Study Objective:</b> To assess the impact of COPD on health – related quality of life (HRQOL) of COPD patients.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> A cross sectional descriptive study assessed HRQOL of 60 stable COPD patients without significant comorbidity , not in acute severe exacerbation, were interviewed at chest consultant clinic of Baghdad Teaching Hospital by using 14 questions of CDC Health Related Quality of Life Questionnaire between May 2017 and February 2018.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> From 60 participants (80 % male, 20% female)" all of them were cigarettes smokers (current 57%, ex – smoker 43%)" about 62% of them said that their general health is poor with COPD and 95 % of them said they were limited in any way in their activities from the disease.</p> <p>Statically significant results (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) revealed that the higher COPD severity stage, the lower HRQoL.</p> <p>HRQOL of COPD patients is considerably impacted by this disease.</p>			

	:Conclusion symptoms the goal of therapy in COPD is to improve As :Recommendationsand quality of life, so assessment of HRQOL is mandatory in all COPD patients and it is important part of disease			
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Study of relation between systemic arterial hypertension and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (Hospital Based Study)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> Chronic obstructive airway disease (COPD) is a leading cause of death worldwide. And it cause various extrapulmonary comorbidities as diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases .</p> <p><b>Aim of Study:</b> To assess the correlation between COPD and systemic arterial hypertension .</p> <p><b>Method:</b> Cross sectional study was conducted on 100 patients diagnosed previously as COPD in Baghdad teaching hospital and Basrah teaching hospital (age≥35 year), Patients with other chronic respiratory disorder and cardiac and endocrine diseases and who had history of systemic arterial hypertension diagnosed before COPD were excluded from this study.</p> <p><b>Results :</b>The study done on 100 patients diagnosed previously with COPD and found 23 patients had positive history of systemic arterial hypertension diagnosed after COPD developed and 77 patients had negative history of systemic arterial hypertension. and after measured blood pressure for the patients with negative previous history of systemic arterial</p>			

	<p>hypertension 14 patients found having normal reading and 36 patients had stage 2 systemic arterial hypertension . There were significant association between increase in severity of COPD and increase in blood pressure reading.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> There is significant association between COPD and development of systemic hypertension.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> Systemic arterial hypertension , Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease , blood pressure.</p>
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Thesis Title	Effect of systemic Hypertension on left atrial function detected by left atrial speckle tracking as predictor for ischemic stroke without Atrial Fibrillation			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Abstract : Background:</b> Myocardial strain analysis by speckle-tracking echocardiography, which can detect subtle abnormalities in left atrial (LA) function, may offer unique insights into LA pathophysiology in patients with Ischemic stroke (IS). The aim of this study was to investigate whether LA longitudinal strain by speckle-tracking echocardiography, as a measure of LA compliance, is impaired in patients with IS and Hypertensive with no history of atrial fibrillation.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A retrospective case-control study of 100 patients (mean age, 57± 8 years; 52% women ;50 with Ischemic Stroke and 50 control subjects) was conducted. LA longitudinal strain was quantified using speckle-tracking echocardiography.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> LA strain was significantly lower among patients with Ischemic Stroke and HTN than control subjects (30 ± 7.3% vs 42±6.7%, P &lt; .001). Left atrial volume and LAVI Had increase in patient with ischemic stroke and HTN than controls (P &lt; .005). LV EF was not different between the diseased groups compared to controls. LV E/E` ratio was the strongest predictor of reduced global PALS in both ischemic stroke and control groups ( r = - .320 P &lt; . 023).</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Subtle LA dysfunction, as assessed by LA Longitudinal strain with speckle-tracking echocardiography, is associated with IS independent of other cardiovascular risk factors. These findings suggest a potential role for LA strain to risk-stratify patients in the prevention of stroke.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Stroke, Echocardiography, Left atrium, Strain, Deformation</p>			

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Thesis Title	The Impact of Health Services on Neonatal Deaths in Baghdad, 2012-2016			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Neonatal mortality is an indicator to evaluate and assess the maternal and neonatal health services system in the community. Neonatal mortality reflects the quality of socioeconomic status and health services of each country. Iraq has been suffering from wars, economic sanction, and internal displacement population. Conflicts lead to deterioration in health system which is in turn affect health status.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> This study was carried out to review the neonatal mortality proportion in Children's Welfare Teaching hospital and Al-Kadhimiya children hospital from 2012 to 2016.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted. A random chosen hospitals from each site of Baghdad, Children's Welfare Teaching hospital in Al-Rusafa side of Baghdad city and Al-Kadhimiya children hospital in Al-karkh side of Baghdad city. All cases records of newborns in neonatal intensive care units from 2012 to 2016 in the mentioned hospitals were collected. Records contain data about newborn, the health worker, and medical instrument. Health services were manifested in number of specialist pediatrician, postgraduate physicians and graduate nurse.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The admissions increased in the ending years of studied period by 25.9%. There was an increase in pediatrician proportion, postgraduate physician proportion and graduated nurse proportion by 0.004, 0.2, and 0.02 respectively. Neonatal mortality proportion wasn't</p>			

	<p>affected by number of pediatrician (<math>P = 0.3</math>), postgraduate physician (<math>P = 0.2</math>), and graduate nurse (<math>P = 0.02</math>).</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b>High neonatal mortality was observed. Conflicts mask the impact of the health services.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> Neonatal mortality, Proportion, conflict, Iraq, neonatal intensive care unit.</p>
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Thesis Title	Quality of life assessment in Iraqi patients with Behçet's disease and its relationship with disease activity			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Behçet' s disease is a multisystem inflammatory disorder characterized by recurrent exacerbations affecting mucocutaneous tissues, eyes, blood vessels, and several other tissues. Among them, vascular and nervous system involvement are the most common causes of mortality in Behçet' s disease. The previous studies have shown that Quality of Life in patients with Behçet disease was negatively affected by the disease.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study :</b></p> <p>To evaluate Quality of Life in patients with Behçet' s disease compared with healthy controls, To assess the correlation of Quality of Life with organ involvements of Behçet' s disease and To assess the effect of demographic and clinical features of Behçet' s disease on Quality of Life.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b></p> <p>A case-control study was conducted at the Rheumatology Unit of Baghdad Teaching Hospital in Medical City from July 2017 to January 2018 . A total of seventy - one consecutive patients (45 male: 26 female) were classified as Behçet' s</p>			

disease by fulfilling the International Study Group criteria 1990 for Behçet' s disease and compared with seventy - one healthy controls (45 male: 26 female) matched for age and gender. After acquiring their consent, findings were gathered using a preconstructed data collection sheet for patients and controls that evaluate Age, gender, smoking status, disease duration, age at disease onset, Behçet' s disease organ involvements were reported. Disease activity was assessed using Behçet's disease current activity form and health-related quality-of-life was evaluated using The Short Form-36 (SF-36) .

**ABSTRACT VIII**

**Results:**

All the components of Short Form-36 (SF-36) , it' s summary scores and Total Short Form-36 (Total SF-36) score was significantly lower ( p-value <0.001 ) in patients compared to control . Patients with eye involvement had significantly higher Physical functioning (p-value = 0.023), role-physical ( p-value <0.001), and bodily pain (p-value <0.010) subscores when compared to those without eye involvement. Patients with skin involvement did not show a significant impairment in all SF- 36 subscales when compared to those without skin involvement. Behçet's disease Patients with articular involvement, Physical functioning (p-value = 0.027), bodily pain (p-value <0.001), and general health (p-value = 0.018) subscores are significantly impaired when compared to those without articular involvement . Behçet' s disease patients with myalgia, Physical functioning (p-value = 0.001), bodily pain (p-value = 0.018), and vitality (p-value = 0.038) subscores are significantly impaired when compared to those without myalgia. patients with Central nervous system involvement, physical functioning (p-value = 0.006), rolephysical

(p-value <0.001), bodily pain (p-value = 0.001) , general health (p-value = 0.001) and vitality (p-value = 0.042) subscores are significantly impaired when compared to those without Central nervous system involvement. There are certain demographic and treatment modalities had a significant positive impact on Total SF-36 score : Male gender (p-value = 0.020) , use of cyclosporine (p-value = 0.043 ) , use of infliximab (p-value = 0.001), and use of adalimumab (p-value = 0.001) . While others had a significant negative impact on Total SF-36 score : Disease duration (pvalue = 0.019) , Behçet' s Disease Current Activity Form (BDCAF) (p-value = 0.043 ), and use of Mycophenolate mofetil (p-value = 0.043 ).

#### **ABSTRACT IX**

##### **Conclusions:**

Health related Quality of life was significantly impaired in Iraqi patients with Behçet' s disease compared to their age- and gender-matched healthy controls. Each organ involvement studied may affect independently specific SF-36 subscores. Some of demographic and clinical characteristics of Behçet' s disease had a positive significant impact of on health related quality of life measured by SF-36 : Male gender, use of cyclosporine, use of infliximab, and use of adalimumab . While others had a significant negative impact on health related quality of life : Disease duration, Behçet' s Disease Current Activity Form (BDCAF), use of Mycophenolate mofetil.

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Thesis Title	<b>Platelet - Lymphocyte Ratio and Lymphocyte - Monocyte Ratio in a Sample of Iraqi Patients with Behçet' s Disease</b>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Behçet's disease is a multi-systemic disorder, characterized by a remission and relapse , associated with a major morbidity and mortality.</p> <p>the principal pathological process is inflammation of blood vessels of all sizes and types (variable-vessel vasculitis).</p> <p>Platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and lymphocyte-monocyte ratio(LMR)</p> <p>regards simple, cheap parameters and was introduced as a novel marker to determine inflammation in other diseases.</p> <p><b>Objective</b></p> <p>To evaluate the association between activity of Behçet's disease with platelet-lymphocyte and lymphocyte-monocyte ratio.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods</b></p> <p>This case-control study conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Unit of Rheumatology from July 2017 to the end of February 2018. A total of 66 Iraqi patients who were diagnosed with Behçet's disease and met the inclusion criteria, and 66 apparently healthy individuals matched in age and sex as controls were enrolled. After acquiring their consent, data were collected using a pre-constructed data collection sheet, questionnaire including demographic and clinical data of the patients. Disease</p>			

activity was assessed using Behçet's disease current activity form. Total White Blood Cells count and differential , C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocytes sedimentation rate (ESR) were measured. platelet-lymphocyte and lymphocyte-monocyte ratio was calculated manually after obtaining the results from laboratory.

**Results**

The mean age of the studied group was ( $35.7 \pm 10.2$ ) years of BD and it was ( $35.2 \pm 10.4$ ) years for controls. Males were dominant in (63.6%) of the patients and (60.6%) in controls . the mean PLR was relatively higher in BD patients compared to controls;  $119.4 \pm 58.7$  and  $113.6 \pm 20.6$ , respectively, however the difference was statistically insignificant, ( $P=0.45$ ).

The mean LMR was almost equal in BD patients and controls,  $8.4 \pm 5.8$  and  $8.3 \pm 3.2$ , with no statistically significant difference, ( $P>0.88$ ). No statistically significant differences had been found between both groups regarding their demographic characteristics, in all comparison, ( $P>0.05$ ).

**Conclusion**

Based on the results of the present study, PLR was relatively higher in BD patients compared to controls, LMR was comparable in BD patients and controls, but both statistically insignificant, furthermore the present study has demonstrated that there was no correlation between these parameters and disease activity in BD.



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Thesis Title	The frequency of Latent tuberculosis infection in patients who are candidates for biological therapy in Baghdad Teaching hospital			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Introduction: Tuberculosis remains one of the biggest global human killers accounting for 9.4 million new cases of active tuberculosis and 3 million tuberculosis -related deaths with an incidence of 140/100,000 inhabitants. More than 90% (up to 8 million) of total TB Tuberculosis cases occurring in developing countries and more than half of all deaths (2 million) occurring in Asia.</p> <p>Aim of the study: To assess the burden of latent TB in patients candidate for biological therapy.</p> <p>Patients and method: A descriptive cross sectional study conducted at Baghdad teaching hospital during the period from the 1st of April 2017 to the end of March 2018. A consecutive sampling included 150 respondents candidate for biological therapy were included in this study</p> <p>Results: The mean age of patients was 38.9±11.4 years. TST was positive in 23.3% of studied patients. Significant association between positive TST findings and middle age group (p=0.05). A significant association was observed between positive TST results and gender (p=0.001). Also significant association between prolonged duration of the disease, and positive TST.</p> <p>Conclusions: The TST were positive in about only one quarter of patients with chronic immunomediated diseases who are candidates for biological therapy, and significant associations were found between age group , and TST results.</p>			

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Patients Experience with Intravenous Biologic Therapies in Iraqi Patients with Rheumatologic Diseases</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Intravenous and subcutaneous administration of biologic agents differs not only in routes of administration but also in dosing schedules, costs, onset of efficacy, and immunogenicity which are associated with patients' preferences and corresponding persistence in treatment utilization. Additionally, injection issues (depending on route of administration and agent type) have been shown to influence patients' utilization of biologic therapies.</p> <p><b>Objective</b> The main objective of this study was to describe patients experience with intravenous (IV) biologics for specific rheumatologic conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods</b> A cross-sectional study was conducted through interviews of 196 patients with the above mentioned autoimmune diseases who were currently receiving an IV biologics at Baghdad Teaching Hospital. Patients were asked to describe the advantages and disadvantages associated with their IV infusion experience.</p>			

	<p><b>Results</b></p> <p>On a 7-point Likert scale (1= not at all satisfied; 7= very satisfied), 90.3% of patients rated satisfaction as 5, 6 or 7. The most frequently perceived benefit of IV therapy were related to Infusion center visits which act as an additional assessment to a regular doctor visit which was equals to 88.8% of patients. Fifty one percent of patients experienced t “No disadvantage” in receiving IV biologic therapy and 25% of patients reported that the duration of infusion takes too long as perceived disadvantages. The two most common reasons for preferring IV therapy were the less frequent dosing regimen reported by 81.6 % of patients and 54.1% of patients believes that the intravenous infusion was always effective and they have no experience with subcutaneous therapy.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>Patients using IV biologics are highly satisfied with their medications and their preferences are due to less frequent dosing, the perceived IV injection effectiveness and the easier to remember dosing when an appointment is scheduled for them.</p>
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Thesis Title	Factors Associated with Default in TB Management, Baghdad, Iraq, 2016-2018			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be a global public health problem, with an estimated 9.4 million incident cases of TB and 1.8 million deaths in 2008. Drug resistance and obstacles to successful directly observed therapy short-course (DOTS) impede disease control.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE:</b></p> <p>The aim of study is to highlighting the epidemiological characteristic of TB defaulter patients by person (age, sex, marital state socioeconomic status), place, time and identifying factors that had put these individuals at risk for default in Iraq, Baghdad, 2016-2018.</p> <p><b>Materials and Methods:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Study design: Cross sectional study of all defaulters attended to T. B centers in Baghdad (National specialized center for chest and Respiratory diseases center of T.B in Iraq, T.B center in Baghdad / Karkh, T.B center in Baghdad / Rusafah).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Source of data: using already presents clinic registries and Interview with theme using questionnaire especially constructed for this study or by phone calls.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Excel and SPSS program will be used for analysis.</p> <p><b>III</b></p> <p><b>RESULT:</b></p> <p>The highest prevalence of defaulter was found among participants aged (&gt;45) years (60%) with significant association (p=0.001) between participant's age and prevalence of default. a significant association (P=0.001) between prevalence of default and family income, (92.7%) of participants with default ID (250000-500000) income. It was (46.6%) of smokers were default with significant association (P=0.001) between prevalence of default and smoking.</p> <p>A significant association (p=0.031) between prevalence of default and</p>			

**alcohol drinking. Concerning the association between prevalence of default and having chronic disease, we found that (77.8%) have DM and (45.6%) have HT, with a significant association ( $p=0.001$ ).**

**The proportion of participants with public transportation was (37.5%). With significant association ( $p=0.024$ ). The proportion of participants with vomiting was (100%). With significant association ( $p=0.001$ ).**

**The proportion of participants with previous defaulting was (21%). With significant association ( $p=0.001$ ).**

**Conclusions:**

**In this study we found that there are significant associations between TB defaulters and the following factors; age of  $>45$ , ID $<250000$ , smoking, Alcohol drinking, DM, previous defaulting, vomiting and low education.**

**These risk factors should be controlled by a good implementation of the direct observed treatment short course therapy (DOTS), cooperation between Private and Public sector and also by enhancing more studies on the same filed.**

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Thesis Title	<b>POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION AMONG MOTHERS ATTENDING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS IN BAGHDAD/ AL-KARKH, 2018</b>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Pregnancy is a significant event in woman's life and is associated with psychological and biological changes. Antenatal and postnatal care traditionally neglects the emotional and psychological health and focuses on the physical health and consequently, depression after pregnancy is overlooked and underdiagnosed, locally and globally. The study aims to identify the prevalence and the underlying determinants of Postpartum Depression among newly delivered mothers.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A cross-sectional study conducted in ten PHCCs of five health districts in Baghdad/ Al-Karkh DOH. The (594) mothers within the first six weeks after giving birth who attended to PHCCs were included. Basic socio-demographic variables were compiled using a form that was filled through direct interview. Postpartum Depression was assessed using Edinburg Postnatal Depression Scale with cutoff point <math>\geq 12</math>.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The prevalence of Postpartum depression was 34.7%. It was significantly associated with; young age of mother (15-24) years (41.7%), smoking (59.1%), insufficient income (49.7%), low educational level of husband (41.1%), delivery by cesarean section (40.3%), neonatal complications (58.5%), younger age of the last child (31.3%), lack of antenatal care (39.9%), history of infertility and pregnancy complications (47.9%, 44.2%) respectively, unwanted pregnancy (41%), family discord or domestic violence (53.2%), inadequate family care (30.1%), history of depression or anxiety symptoms before or during pregnancy (52.3%), and family history of mental disorders (57.7%). By logistic regression analysis a significant, independent and un-confounded risk factors were neonatal</p>			

	<p>complications (OR= 3.144), history of mental disorder (OR= 2.612), inadequate family support (OR= 2.288), pregnancy complications (OR= 2.236), family history of mental disorder (OR= 2.119), and family discord or domestic violence (OR= 1.60).</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> Postpartum depression is present and common and associated with many physical, social and psychological factors, but it is not highlighted by society and health service providers, which requires spreading community awareness of the mental health concepts and increase the ability of health service providers to assess the mental health of pregnant mothers and manage mental disorders accompanying them.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Postpartum Depression, prevalence, determinants, PHCCs.</p>
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Thesis Title	<b>MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS OF OVARIAN MALIGNANCY IN CORRELATION WITH HISTOPATHOLOGY</b>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Early diagnosis and treatment of adnexal malignancy is accompanied with good prognosis. The magnetic resonance imaging has high accuracy in early categorization of adnexal masses.</p> <p><b>Aim of study:</b> To determine accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging in diagnosing ovarian malignancy in comparison to histopathology as golden test.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods:</b> A prospective follow up study conducted in magnetic resonance imaging unit of Radiology Department in Baghdad Teaching Hospital in Baghdad Medical City Complex during the period from 1st of February, 2017 to 31st of December, 2017 on sample of 30 women with suspected adnexal masses. All patients were examined with diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging and specimens were collected for histopathology examination.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The magnetic resonance imaging of women with adnexal mass revealed malignancy in (73.3 %) of women and the histopathology revealed also malignancy in (73.3 %) of women with adnexal mass. The validity results of magnetic resonance imaging regarding malignant adnexal mass were sensitivity (90.9 %), specificity (75 %), +ve predictive value (90.9 %), -ve predictive value (75 %) and accuracy (86.6 %). The appropriate cut off value for apparent diffusion coefficient in differentiation between malignant and benign adnexal mass was 0.97 with (100 %) sensitivity &amp; 90.9% specificity.</p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> The diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging is valid and reliable technique in diagnosis and characterization of adnexal masses.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Adnexal masses, Magnetic Resonance Imaging,</p>			



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Thesis Title	Irritable Bowel Syndrome Among High School Students: Prevalence and Determinants  2017-2018			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a chronic functional gastrointestinal disorder. It's worldwide prevalent and causes a great challenge on the health system and patients' daily life activity. It affect all age groups but more common among adolescents and young age groups.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To estimate the prevalence and identify potential determinants of IBS among high school students in Baghdad, Iraq.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This cross-sectional study was conducted on a cluster sample of 12 high schools in Baghdad. All students in the sixth grade were considered eligible. Students with "red flag" symptoms were excluded. Rome III criteria questionnaire was considered to define Irritable Bowel Syndrome.</p> <p>A self-administered questionnaire used to compile socio-demographics, personal habits and certain potential determinants.</p> <p><b>Statistical Analysis:</b> Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program, version 23 was used for data entry and analysis. The prevalence (and its 95% confidence interval) of Irritable Bowel Syndrome among high school students was calculated. Chi square and fisher's exact probability</p>			

	<p>test were applied to test association of qualitative and categorical variables with IBS. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify the significant, independent and un-confounded risk factors.</p> <p><b>Result.</b> Among 657 eligible high school students, 592 (90.1%) were enrolled. The prevalence of Irritable Bowel Syndrome was 29.7% (95% C.I. 29.4- 30.1%). The most common type was mixed type (42.6%) II followed by diarrhea-predominant (33.5%), then constipation-predominant (23.86%). Binary and logistic regression analyses revealed the following significant factors. Exposure to stressful life event (OR. 3.93; 95% CI. 2.64 – 4.85), food hypersensitivity (OR. 2.89; 95% CI. 1.59 – 3.27), chronic diseases (OR. 2.22; 95% CI. 1.24 – 3.95), family history of IBS (OR. 2.04; 95% CI. 1.30 – 3.01) and female sex (OR. 1.84; 95% CI. 1.25 – 2.73).</p> <p><b>CIBS</b> was significantly more common among females (P=0.02)</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Irritable Bowel Syndrome is prevalent among high school students in Iraq, affected about one third of them. Stressful life events were the most important modified risk factor and it was the strongest factor affecting the prevalence of Irritable bowel syndrome. Food hypersensitivity, family history, chronic health problems and gender were the most important non-modified risk factors and Migraine was the most common comorbid chronic disease among students with Irritable Bowel Syndrome.</p>
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Thesis Title	The Impact of cardiac calcifications using Transthoracic Echocardiography on the value of the Left ventricular Global Longitudinal Strain by 2 D Speckle Tracking			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Cardiac calcifications were increasingly recognized echocardiographic finding and found in multiple studies to correlate with coronary calcifications and coronary artery disease (CAD), likewise, left ventricular Global longitudinal strain (GLS) was also known to be negatively correlated with CAD but the direct impact of cardiac calcifications on the left ventricular global longitudinal strain by 2D speckle tracking was probably not widely studied before.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b> To study the impact of cardiac calcifications using Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE) and global cardiac calcium score (GCCS) on the left ventricular Global longitudinal strain by 2D speckle tracking echocardiography.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods</b> This is a controlled multicenter cross-sectional study from October 2017 to June 2018 which consist of adult patients with cardiac calcifications by transthoracic echocardiography that fulfilled the inclusion criteria compared with another matched control patients but without cardiac</p>			

calcifications.

Average and regional GLS by 2 D speckle tracking echocardiography of the left

ventricle were obtained for both groups and the results were analyzed and

correlated using different statistical method Results

Eighty patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were enrolled in this study,

39 (48.8%) male and 41 (51.2 %) female and another 50 control patient 23

(46%) male and 27 (54 %) female who matched the demographic and clinical

characteristics of patients group except for the absence of cardiac calcifications

were also taken in this cross-sectional study. Mean age of the patient's group

was 58.5 year (  $\pm 13.2$ ) and that for the control group was 56.3 years ( $\pm 9.3$ ).

The mean GCCS for the patients group was  $4.01 \pm 1.86$  which was not significantly different between males and females ( $3.77 \pm 1.43$  vs  $4.22 \pm 2.19$ ).

There was a statistically significant difference between the mean of global

longitudinal strain (GLS) in patients with cardiac calcifications compared to

those in control group (  $-15.14 \% \pm 3.72$  vs  $-18.56 \pm 3.12 \%$  respectively) ( pvalue

of 0.0001 ) and it remains highly significant for all three measured regions of left ventricle .

Conclusion

Global longitudinal strain assessed by 2D speckle tracking echocardiography of







the left ventricle is significantly lower in patients with cardiac calcifications

compared to patients without calcifications irrespective of other risk factors

and it was inversly proportional to degree of GCCS.s.

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Thesis Title	Serum Vitamin D and Calcium levels in Pregnant Women with Hyperemesis Gravidarum at Baghdad Teaching Hospital			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Vitamin'D' deficiency has a close relation with hyperemesis' gravidarum and serum' calcium level. The current study objective was'to investigate the levels of vitamin D' and serum calcium in pregnant women' with hyperemesis gravidarum and their' effects on their obstetric health.</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b> This is a' cross-sectional study including 97' pregnant woman with hyperemesis' gravidarum' conducted in' Baghdad Teaching Hospital from the period of seven month starting from November 2017 to May 2018. Data collection from direct interview for the pregnant women. The sociodemographic' data was collected by researcher following a' structured questionnaire about (maternal age, residency, marital, economic and social states, educational and occupation states, previous and current obstetrical history and body mass index were collected). Laboratory Investigations were'done to'estimation of vitamin D and serum calcium level.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The age of women included in the study ranged from 16 to 41 years and 70% of them were between 25 and 35 years. Most of the participants were medium socioeconomic state (40%), secondary educational level (54%), homemakers (77%), and multipara (1-3 para) (47%). History of miscarriage among pregnant females (23%) and history of fetal death was (12%). Body Mass Index was 56% of study sampl, which are obese women. Regarding the anemia, most of study sampl was anemic (70%) with bad dietary history during pregnancy (61%) and low sun exposure (84%). The presence of anemia (vitamin D:r=1.0; calcium:r=1.0) and dietary history (vitamin D:r=0.07, p=0.82; calcium: r=1.0) during pregnancy, had non-significant high correlation to division of women with deficient Vitamin D and low</p>			

	<p>serum calcium.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The study findings that high percentage in pregnant women with Hyperemesis Gravidarum has deficiency in serum vitamin D and calcium level also revealed that 'maternal vitamin D deficiency' and low serum calcium in pregnant women with Hyperemesis Gravidarum are 'significantly associated with elevated' risk for anemia. The risk of 'vitamin D deficiency and low' serum calcium was higher Hyperemesis Gravidarum pregnant women which were 'housewives, and those with low' socioeconomic state and less exposure to 'sunlight, no physical activity, and less' vitamin D and calcium supplement intake.</p>
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Evaluation of physiological Effect of (CO2) Water bath on diabetic Foot</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Diabetic foot ulcer is considered one of the most anxious complications associated with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. Foot ulcers are one of the most feared and common complications of diabetes. They are a major cause of disability, morbidity, and mortality among diabetic patients, and it has been estimated that 15% of all people with diabetes will have an ulcer at some stage of their life, The aim is to evaluate the effect of carbon dioxide therapy on patients with diabetic foot ulcer and compare it with patients had diabetic foot ulcer on traditional therapy, Patients &amp; Methods hundred patients with diabetic foot ulcer (mean age <math>51.6 \pm 8.43</math> years; 59 male and 41 female) we divided into two groups , traditional treatment by dressings (cleaning, alcohol and gauze) and antibiotics, while carbon dioxide therapy group who were treated using a traditional treatment and carbon dioxide therapy this study was done in period of seven months 4 days per start from September 2017 to March 2018 at Diabetic Foot Centre in Al Sadier Medical City / Najaf Directorate of Health, in Al-Najaf city. Ankle brachial index and Doppler were measured also, the size, color and sensation of the ulcerative area were all evaluated and compared between two groups.</p> <p>The results showed improvement of blood flow to the affected foot that shown in significant differences in Ankle brachial index and Doppler study in carbon dioxide group therapy pre and post carbon dioxide therapy (<math>P &lt; 0.001</math>). As well as improvement in the sensation, size and color of the ulcerative area. The effectiveness of this method in the</p>			

	<p>treatment of diabetic foot ulcer and indicates it is potential utility as a form of physiotherapy in the treatment of diabetic foot ulcer which was showed there is significant improvement in Ankle brachial index and Doppler measurement in patient with diabetic foot ulcer after carbon</p> <p><b>VII</b></p> <p>dioxide therapy, It also was showed an significant improvement in the size of ulcer, color of ulcer and sensation after carbon dioxide therapy in diabetic foot patient after carbon dioxide therapy. The aims of this study is to evaluate the effect of carbon dioxide water bath therapy in assessing blood flow by monitoring ankle brachial index and Doppler study in diabetic foot ulcer patient and also To evaluate the effect of carbon dioxide water bath therapy in assaying wound healing by monitoring size and color of ulcer and the sensation in diabetic foot ulcer patient.</p>
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Thesis Title	Vitamin D Level in Veiled and Unveiled Iraqi Young Females			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Vitamin D is one of the primary regulators of calcium (Ca) homeostasis in the body. Although a small amount of vitamin D is supplied from food, exposure of skin to the ultraviolet (UV) rays in sunlight is known to be the major source. Vitamin D is critically important for normal mineralization of bone.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study</b> The aim of the study is to compare vitamin D status in veiled and unveiled healthy Iraqi women of reproductive age.</p> <p><b>Patients and methods</b> A cross-sectional study was conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Rheumatology unit. Between January and August 2018, A 100 healthy Iraqi volunteer women were recruited from the city of Baghdad at local hospitals. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects.</p> <p><b>Results</b> The laboratory testing of the serum 25-Hydroxy vitamin D, serum calcium, serum phosphate and ALP of women in both groups revealed that veiled women had significantly lower 25-Hydroxy vitamin D, than unveiled women.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b> The high prevalence of low vitamin D status in veiled females in comparism to unveiled females, calls for action to increase the population's awareness and to develop strategies to reduce this risk among women, particularly those wearing dress styles that cover most or all of their skin.</p>			

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of Implantation Rate and Cytokines Level of unexplained Infertile Patients Undergoing Induced Endometrial Scratching			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Infertility is a worldwide problem, affecting millions of couples, and never an old subject. Infertility is “a disease of the reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse.</p> <p>Several studies have suggested a favorable effect of endometrial injury on the implantation success rate, especially in women with recurrent implantation failure or recurrent abortion or unexplained infertility. When local injury-induced in endometrial tissue this enhance an inflammatory reaction which is useful for favors implantation of embryo. Natural killer cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells are recruited to the injured site and increased quantities of cytokines, growth factors, and chemokines like Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and interleukin-6, all are secreted, thus resulting in a successful implantation.</p> <p>This prospective interventional study was designed to evaluate the effect of endometrial scratch on serum and endometrial secretion of Tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin-6, and its effect on promoting successful implantation. The study was done in Al-Alwia Teaching Hospital and privet infertility treatment center in Baghdad from January 2016 till December 2017. This study enrolled 105 female patients with unexplained infertility for more than 1 year and with age under 45 years. Basic hormonal study was done, and study sample was divided as indicated into three groups, 31 (29.5%) for natural conception, 31 (29.5%) for intrauterine insemination and</p>			

43 (41.0%) for in vitro fertilization program, then all patients undergone endometrial scratch, at day 8 of menstrual cycle (in in vitro fertilization program group the scratch of endometrium done in the cycle that preceded the in vitro fertilization procedure), by using hysteroscopy. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and interleukin-6 was measured in serum and endometrial secretions before and after scratch.

pregnancy rates for three groups was 22 (33.33%), 20 (30.30%), and 24 (36.4%) for Natural, Intra Uterine Insemination and In Vitro Fertilization, respectively and when calculate the relative risk (beneficial risk) for pregnancy it reveal that the highest for Natural conception group with 1.194 RR, 95% confidence interval (0.892-1.1601), followed by Intra Uterine Insemination group with RR of 1.038, 95% confidence interval (0.757-1.423), and lowest in In Vitro Fertilization group, with RR of 0.824, and 95% confidence interval (0.600-1.131).

By measuring two of the most important cytokines in serum and endometrial secretions of patients involved in this study both before and after endometrial scratch, it was found that there was a highly significant difference (p-value <0.001) in serum and endometrial Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, as were  $3.84 \pm 2.41$  pg/dl, and  $3.81 \pm 2.30$  pg/dl, respectively, and increased to  $17.35 \pm 6.39$  pg/dl in serum and  $22.84 \pm 9.67$  pg/dl in endometrial secretions after scratch. Also interleukin-6 showed highly significant difference in serum and in endometrial secretions, as the mean serum levels of IL6 was  $4.27 \pm 2.18$  pg/dl before scratch and increased to  $16.46 \pm 4.27$  pg/dl after scratch, while the interleukin-6 in endometrial secretion was  $3.86 \pm 2.42$  pg/dl before scratch and increased to  $22.35 \pm 9.14$  pg/dl after scratch.

The effect of endometrial scratch on pulsatility index was statistically significant with a mean difference of  $0.893 \pm 0.393$  as it was  $3.584 \pm 0.373$  before scratch and decreased to  $2.690 \pm 0.357$  after scratch, with mean percent change of  $24.54\% \pm 9.95\%$  reduction. There was a moderate statistically significant positive correlation between developing pregnancy and higher serum and endometrial Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and that it was higher in endometrial secretions than serum Tumor necrosis factor-alpha, but for interleukin-6 there was only a weak statistically significant correlation between endometrial interleukin-6 and pregnancy. This study concluded that endometrial scratch increase pregnancy rate in all study groups but Natural conception is more than Intra Uterine Insemination and Intra Uterine Insemination is more than In vitro Fertilization – Embryo Transfer. Endometrial scratch causes a significant increment in serum and endometrial concentration of Tumor necrosis factor-alpha and IL-6. Higher levels of Tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin-6 were associated with better

	<b>pregnancy outcomes. Endometrial scratch decrease pulsatility index which mean better blood flow rate and good pregnancy outcome.</b>
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Thesis Title	Patients Experience with Intravenous Biologic Therapies in Iraqi Patients with Rheumatologic Diseases			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Intravenous and subcutaneous administration of biologic agents differs not only in routes of administration but also in dosing schedules, costs, onset of efficacy, and immunogenicity which are associated with patients' preferences and corresponding persistence in treatment utilization. Additionally, injection issues (depending on route of administration and agent type) have been shown to influence patients' utilization of biologic therapies.</p> <p><b>Objective</b> The main objective of this study was to describe patients experience with intravenous (IV) biologics for specific rheumatologic conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and psoriatic arthritis.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods</b> A cross-sectional study was conducted through interviews of 196 patients with the above mentioned autoimmune diseases who were currently receiving an IV biologics at Baghdad Teaching Hospital. Patients were asked to describe the advantages and disadvantages associated with their IV infusion experience.</p> <p><b>Results</b> On a 7-point Likert scale (1= not at all satisfied; 7= very satisfied),</p>			

	<p>90.3% of patients rated satisfaction as 5, 6 or 7. The most frequently perceived benefit of IV therapy were related to Infusion center visits which act as an additional assessment to a regular doctor visit which was equals to 88.8% of patients. Fifty one percent of patients experienced t “No disadvantage” in receiving IV biologic therapy and 25% of patients reported that the duration of infusion takes too long as perceived disadvantages. The two most common reasons for preferring IV therapy were the less frequent dosing regimen reported by 81.6 % of patients and 54.1% of patients believes that the intravenous infusion was always effective and they have no experience with subcutaneous therapy.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>Patients using IV biologics are highly satisfied with their medications and their preferences are due to less frequent dosing, the perceived IV injection effectiveness and the easier to remember dosing when an appointment is scheduled for them.</p>
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Thesis Title	<i>Health Related Quality of Life in children with Idiopathic Short Stature in Baghdad -2017</i>			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Idiopathic Short Stature, per se, is clearly not a disease, in which the height of an individual is below the norm height for a given age, sex with no identifiable disorders but is commonly perceived to be associated with social and psychological disadvantages.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To assess the health related quality of life among children with idiopathic short stature in Baghdad.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> Across-sectional study of 300 children having Idiopathic short stature attending the Specialized Center of Endocrinology and Diabetes children interviewed using the kid screen -52 questionnaire, over three months to assess their Health Related Quality of Life. Data were presented in simple measures of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and range .The significance of difference of different percentages was tested using Pearson Chi-square test with application of Yate's correction or Fisher Exact test whenever applicable.</p> <p><b>Results</b> The Overall Health Related Quality of Life was poor in (9.6%), fair in (72.3%) and good in (18%) of study sample.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b> Children of study sample generally had fair scores. The females had lower perception of their overall Health Related Quality of Life than</p>			

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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Burnout Syndrome among Physicians Working In Primary Health Care Centers in Baghdad Al- Rusafa Directorate/Iraq 2017</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Burnout syndrome is characterized by losing enthusiasm for work (emotional exhaustion), treating people as they were objects (depersonalization), and having a sense that work is no longer meaningful (low personal accomplishment) and it refers to a negative consequence of chronic work stress. Burnout as a syndrome is present in many individuals under constant pressure. Physicians in particular are frequently overloaded with the demands of caring of sick patients. The current research aimed to assess the prevalence of burnout syndrome among physicians working in selected primary health care centers in center of Baghdad Al- Rusafa Directorates/Iraq and find out factors affecting its occurrence.</p> <p>Across sectional study was conducted in primary health care centers in center of Baghdad Al-Rusafa Directorates/Iraq. By using self-administered questionnaire, information collected from 134 physicians in 1st April till the end of Jun 2017.</p> <p>The study showed that the prevalence rate of high burnout syndrome among participant was 30.6%.</p> <p>Also showed prevalence rate of high Emotional exhaustion, high personal accomplishment and low depersonalization (68.7%, 41.1%and 45.5%) respectively Astatically significant relation had been found between burnout syndrome and age group (p=0.030), Marital status (p=0.012).On the other hand no statistically significant relation had been found between burnout and gender, number of children ,education level ,type of work ,Job ,managerial position ,smoking ,chronic disease . II</p>			



	<p>On the basis of finding revealed in this study the researcher recommended that ministry of health should recommend periodically surveying physicians for burnout syndrome, Health Sectors authority should participate actively in overcoming the stressor in workplace through health education and occupational training programs, Ministry of Health can help to decrease burnout syndrome by providing necessary resources in primary health care centers, increasing staff that decreasing workloads and Further researches is necessary for more comprehensive understanding of burnout syndrome among physicians.</p>
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Thesis Title	Treatment of Chronic Plaque Psoriasis with Etanercept and Methotrexate			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p>Psoriasis is a chronic multifactorial disease that has negative impact on the patients quality of life. Selecting appropriate treatment for each patient must be both effective and relatively safe. Methotrexate and Etanercept are systemic therapies used for moderate – severe chronic plaque psoriasis.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The aim of study is to assess the efficacy of methotrexate and etanercept in the treatment of chronic plaque psoriasis.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methods:</b> This therapeutic , interventional comparative single center study was carried out at the Center of Dermatology and Venereology, Baghdad Teaching Hospital, from January 2015 –July 2017. A total of 62 patients were enrolled; divided in to two groups.</p> <p><b>Group I:</b> Thirty three patients (23 males and 10 females),their ages ranged between15 and 65 years mean <math>\pm</math>SD 33.13<math>\pm</math>13.07, recieved etanercept 50mg twice weekly for 3 months then once weekly thereafter.</p> <p><b>Group II:</b> Twenty nine patients (19 males and 10 females),their ages ranged between15 and 62 years mean<math>\pm</math>SD 38.16<math>\pm</math>15.2 ,received methotrexate 15 mg per week for six monthes then tapered.</p> <p>Both groups were followed up monthly for 6 months and their PASI score, DLQI, side effect and pictures were recorded.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Seven patients defaulted from the study for unknown reason,30 patients completed in etanercept group, while 25 patients completed in</p>			

	<p><b>methotrexate group.</b></p> <p><b>After 12 weeks the PASI score decrease from base line <math>19.13 \pm 10.67</math> to <math>6.38 \pm 4.96</math> and then to <math>3.34 \pm 5.38</math> after 24 weeks treatment with Etanercept compaired to reduction in PASI score from base line <math>18.97 \pm 10.54</math> to <math>5.72 \pm 4.8</math> to <math>2.95 \pm 6.01</math> after 12 weeks and 24 weeks respectively. There is significant statistical effect in the two groups.</b></p> <p><b>Conclusions:</b></p> <p><b>We conclude that both are effective monotherapy for patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis with tolerable side effects.</b></p> <p><b>Keywords: etanercept; methotexate; psoriasis</b></p>
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Thesis Title	Surgical casces of acute abdomen during pregnancy in Emergency Surgical department of Baghdad teaching hospital			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Back ground:</b> Acute abdomen is the term used to describe any serious acute intra-abdominal condition characterized by pain, tenderness, and muscular rigidity, and for which emergency surgery might be considered.</p> <p><b>In pregnancy,</b> acute abdomen remains one of the most challenging diagnostic and therapeutic dilemmas even today in spite of recent advances in medical sciences.</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To identify the most common cause and presentation of acute abdomen during pregnancy, that is not related to obstetrics and gynecologic origins</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b>A cross sectional study was carried out in Emergency Surgical department of Baghdad teaching hospital/Medical city complex, from the 1st of April 2017 to the end of Jan 2018, and the sample size was 95 patients. History taken from the patients, physical examination, by U/s, and to do investigation 5 cc of blood were taken from the patients to do the fallowing test: CBC, S. Lipase, S. Amylase investigation and follow up of the patients after surgery.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> Mean age was 25.8±5.4 years with mean gestational age of pregnant women was 22.5±8 weeks, 48.4% of them at 2nd trimester. The most common cause of acute abdomen was acute appendicitis (66.7%), then acute cholecystitis (25.6%). A significant association was observed between duration of pain (&lt;24 hours) of pregnant women and Acute appendicitis (p=0.002), and regarding to the U/s finding it was found</p>			

	<p>that</p> <p>64 (67.3%) of patients were agree with our physical diagnosis.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Appendicitis and the right iliac fosse pain , nausea, vomiting</p> <p>and anorexia are the most common cause and presentation of acute abdomen in pregnancy.</p>
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Thesis Title	Quality of Life in Parents of Children with Type I Diabetes Mellitus Baghdad - 2017			
Year	2018			
Abstract	<p><b>Background:</b> Diabetes is one of the largest global health emergencies of the 21st century. Type 1 diabetes (T1D) is one of the most common chronic conditions among children. Little is known about the quality of life (QoL) among parents of children with diabetes. Mothers of young children with T1D describe a need to maintain constant vigilance and alertness related to the child's diabetes. To learn to give a child injections and finger pricks could be both a practical and an emotional challenge for parents.</p> <p><b>Aims:</b> To assess the general QoL and general health (GH) among parents of children with T1D and to find out the association of sociodemographic and socio-economic variables with physical, psychological, social and environmental domains of QoL.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted on a sample of six hundred participants. World Health Organization QoL (WHOQoL-BREF) questionnaire as an assessment tool and descriptive and analytical statistics were used. P. value (P.v) of less than 5% was considered statistically significant.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The study showed that highest mean score was for social domain and lowest for environmental domain. Poor GH, fair general QoL and fair physical, psychological, social and environmental domains of life</p>			

	<p>had been rated by the highest number of parents.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The general QoL in parents of diabetic children was fair and their GH was poor. Parental QoL varied with variance in their demographic and socio-economic characters. Fathers were affected more than mothers in general QoL whereas mothers were affected more than fathers in physical, psychological and social domains of life.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> QoL, T1D, Baghdad.</p>
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Risk Factor Analysis of Hypertension among Young Adults Attending Family Health Care Centers in Baghdad, 2017 Case control study</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2018</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Hypertension is a growing problem in young adults and a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, it increases mortality and morbidity in this age group.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> to determine the prevalence and identify potential risk factors of hypertension among young adults age 20 to 39 years attending a number of Family Health Care Centers in Baghdad and included in the hypertension detection program in these centers.</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> This case control study was done in 12 Family Health Care Centers in Baghdad. All cases registered in the program of early detection of hypertension were enrolled in the assigned Family Health Care Centers. Same number of control was enrolled from the same program of early detection of hypertension in these centers.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 219 case of hypertension were registered in the assigned Family Health Care Centers and detected through the program of early detection of hypertension. The prevalence of hypertension in this</p>			



	<p>study was 2.1%, CI (1.9-2.5). After applying binary logistic regression, the following risk factors were significantly associated with hypertension</p> <p>in young adults: age, OR increase from 1.64 in age group 25-29 to 6.76 in age group &gt; 35, p=0.000, marriage, OR=5.59, 95% CI (2.824-11.082), employment status , OR increase from 2.71 for housewives to 3.99 for employed individuals, p=0.000.</p> <p>V</p> <p>Physical activity at leisure time, OR= 1.88, 95% CI (1.141-3.125), p= 0.012, history of chronic disease, OR=1.78, 95% CI (1.026-3.119), p=0.038, family history, OR=2.46, 95% CI (1.559-3.911), p=0.000, family history of hypertension, OR=2.78, 95% CI (1.884-4.116), p=0.000. BMI, OR increase from 2.13 for overweight individuals to 5.021 for obese individuals, p= 0.000.</p> <p>Conclusions: Obesity class 2, 3 and physical inactivity at leisure time are modifiable risk factors for hypertension in young adults. The nonmodifiable risk factors for young adults include, increasing age, marriage, employment, housewives, history of chronic disease, family history of hypertension. Increase physical activity and promote healthy diet, decrease weight have important role in control and treatment of hypertension in young adults.</p>
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