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Thesis Title	AMODIFIED THERAPUTIC TRAIL OF ORAL FLUCONAZOLE IN IRAQI TINEA VERSICOLOR PATIENTS CLINICAL AND GLIMP IMMUNOLOGICAL			
Year	2005			
Abstract	<p>Background: Tinea versicolor is a common dermatological problem ,world wide distribution , caused by a dimorphic fungus called Malassezia furfur ,it live normally on skin as a commensal ,but recurrent nature requires repeated topical therapy which is expensive and time consuming.</p> <p>Many factors play a role in the etiology of TV among these could be the disturbed immune system which may be related to the ability of TV alter the immune system by a process called Immunomodulation leading to subsequent infection.</p> <p>Immuno-inflammatory activity mediated by different cytokines could have a role in the etiology of TV.</p> <p>Aim of the study :</p> <p>*To study the response to oral fluconazole therapy given in two weekly doses.</p> <p>* To evaluate the serum level of the inflammatory cytokines ,IL-4andIL-8,in patients with TV as compared to immunocompramized patients and healthy groups.</p> <p>Patients and methods:</p> <p>This study enrolled 50 total patients,40 of them who were diagnosed by the dermatologist clinically and microscopically and given oral fluconazole therapy .</p> <p>15 of them were as patients control group who were immunocompramized with evident skin lesion ,to be compared</p>			

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Thesis Title	The Diagnostic Value of Magnetic Evoked Potential in Patients with Cervical Radiculopathy			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Cervical radiculopathy is a neurological condition characterized by dysfunction of a cervical spinal nerve, the roots of the nerve, or both. It usually presents with neck and one arm pain, with a combination of sensory and motor loss of function, or reflex changes in the affected nerve-root distribution. The average annual age-adjusted incidence rate of cervical radiculopathy is 83.2 per 100,000 as reported by an epidemiological study. In the electrodiagnostic laboratory, various types of electrodiagnostic studies may be considered when evaluating a patient for cervical radiculopathy. Potential tests including motor and sensory nerve conduction studies, late responses, and motor evoked potentials evaluate the presence or absence of radiculopathy, establish the involved nerve root level, determine if axonal loss or conduction block is present , grade the severity of the process, and help in exclusion of other peripheral nerve diseases that mimic radiculopathy.</p> <p>The aim of this study was to evaluate the role of motor evoked potential in the diagnosis of motor dysfunction in patient with cervical radiculopathy, match the electrodiagnostic results with imaging data in localization of cervical roots lesion and assess the usefulness of traditional electrodiagnostic tests; nerve conduction study (NCS) , and late response (F wave) in the neurological evaluation of patients with cervical radiculopathy.</p> <p>This case control study has been conducted during the period from November /2018 to May /2019. Seventy four (74) patients included in this study had cervical radiculopathy, their age is ranging between (25 and 65 years) and thirty (30) control. Each subject submitted for medical history, clinical examination and neurophysiological study using EMG system for recording of sensory, motor nerve conduction parameters and F wave, and also for recording MEP using magnetic stimulator device.</p> <p>For SNCS, onset latency, sensory nerve action potential (SNAP)</p>			

amplitude and conduction velocity (SNCV), and for MNCS, distal motor latency, compound muscle action potential (CMAP) amplitude and motor conduction velocity, in addition to the minimal F wave latency of median and ulnar nerves were performed.

The MEP responses were recorded from biceps brachii, triceps and ABP for both sides, and the following parameters are measured including: 1. Total conduction time 2. Central conduction time (CMCT) 3. Peripheral conduction time (PMCT) 4. Root conduction time 5. Amplitude.

The results of this study revealed that there are no significant differences between the patients and the control group regarding sensory, motor parameters and F wave of median and ulnar nerves ($p>0.05$).

Regarding MEP findings there are significant differences between the ipsilateral and contralateral sides when comparing the means of patients regarding the total motor conduction time, central motor conduction time measured by magnetic stimulation, peripheral motor conduction time measured by F wave method, and motor root conduction time in the form of prolongation in the affected side ($p<0.05$). While there are no significant differences regarding the CMCT calculated by F method and PMCT produced by magnetic stimulation. Also there are significant differences between patients and controls regarding the total motor conduction time in contracted and relaxed state, central motor conduction time measured by magnetic stimulation, peripheral motor conduction time measured by F wave method and by magnetic method, and motor root conduction time when recording from biceps, triceps and Abductor pollicis brevis.

Regarding the amplitudes there were significant differences between cases and control groups regarding the MEP amplitude produced by cervical stimulation in the form of reduction when recording from APB, and between cases and control groups when recording from biceps and triceps muscles ($p<0.05$).

41 out of 74 show abnormal MEP response when recording from abductor pollicis brevis (55.4%), 49 of cases show abnormal response when measured from triceps (66.3%), and 38 when recorded from biceps brachii muscle (51.3%).

From the MEP and MRI findings, C7 cervical root is the most frequently affected root in respect to C5, C6 or C8 roots with percentage of (65.5%) from MEP and (72.8%) from MRI findings.

Moreover, the sensitivity of MEP in comparison with the MRI (as a gold standard) is ranging from (68% - 84.2%) and the specificity is ranging from (81.6% - 98.2%). However this means that it is specific more than sensitive in diagnosis of radiculopathy.

In conclusion Traditional EDX tests (NCS, late response and MEP) proved to be complementary to clinical examination in evaluation of patient with cervical radiculopathy. MEP test plays an important role for evaluation of radiculopathies since it monitors injury to the motor fibers that are mostly affected and responsible for the signs and symptoms in radiculopathies. Moreover, MRCT is a sensitive parameter suitable for detecting early motor involvement for patients with cervical radiculopathy. MEP is more specific than sensitive in

diagnosing patient with cervical radiculopathy and is having a good accuracy. Finally, MEP and MRI are valuable and represent complementary diagnostic tools in the localization and extent of cervical motor roots lesion.

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Thesis Title	EVALUATION OF PREPAREDNESS OF FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES; INCLUDING KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDS AND PRACTICE OF THE FAMILY PHYSICIANS \2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>This cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate the emergency health care services delivery at Family Health centers in Baghdad city. Twenty-tow family health care centers in Baghdad city were recruited, data were collected during the period from 1st March/2019; until 31st of May/2019 and included 86 physicians. The data were collected using specially formulated and validated questionnaire and included social and basic characteristics of the Family physicians, beside questions about the knowledge, attitudes and practices of family health physicians regarding the emergency care, availability of the necessary infrastructure, settings, equipment/tools and drugs for effective emergency medical/surgical services.</p> <p>Fifty nine percent of participants disagreed that emergency cases can be effectively managed in primary health care settings while 52.3% had the feeling of adequate self-confidence to respond to emergency cases at the primary care level. Only thirty three percent of participants had positive attitude and 73.3% had fair/good practice, while there were no statistically significant associations between practice scores or attitude scores with other variables. Regarding primary health care centers settings, 20 out of 22 family centers visited had a specific area for emergency services , 16 located on the ground floor/ near the entrance, but only ten has a separate emergency drug cabinet, 15 had two beds readily available in the emergency room, while only three centers had equipped ambulance</p>			

cars.







In conclusion the Family health care centers appeared to be not ready to effectively manage emergency cases as the centers were lacking the logistics and essential medicines necessary for managing such cases besides the lack of confidence among some of the interviewed Family physicians of their capabilities in providing emergency services.

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Thesis Title	Monitoring of Development of Infants in Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) in Al-Rusafa at 2020			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Developmental monitoring of the child in the early years is critical for the child's developmental trajectory and life course. Developmental monitoring, is the process of recognizing children who might be at risk for developmental delays.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES: To assess the practicing of developmental monitoring in Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) in Baghdad/ AL-Rusafa. Also, to determine factors that affect the developmental monitoring of children e.g maternal factors.</p> <p>METHODS: This descriptive cross sectional study was conducted from March to June of 2019. Data was extracted from child care data in PHCCs, one side of Baghdad selected randomly (AL-Rusafa). Two health district region were selected randomly (Al-Adhamyia and Al-Shaab). Two Health Care Centres were selected randomly from each sector. Calculated sample size is 440. One hundred and ten child care file were randomly selected from each centre. Each file taken the child should completed one year of age.</p> <p>RESULTS: In this study, the coverage rate in developmental monitoring of children was decreased with age from 77.7% at one month of age to 26.8% at one year of age. It was 59.5% at three months of age ,50.9% at six months of age</p>			

**and 42%
at nine months of age. Two factors were found to be significant
independent
positive factors. These factors were: maternal education (P value
=0.001) and
maternal unemployment (P value =0.02).**

CONCLUSION:

**Developmental monitoring is neglected in PHCCs. The overage rate of
developmental monitoring is decreased with age of child. Maternal
education
and unemployment does positively affect developmental monitoring.**

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Thesis Title	BAX / BCL2 Ratio in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia and its Association with ZAP-70 Expression and Other Clinico-Pathological Parameters in a Sample of Iraqi Patients			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>BACKGROUND: chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most common form of adult leukemia, which is characterized by accumulation of CD5+ and CD23 + B-cell lymphocytes. It's a clinically complex disorder. It is a disease with variable clinical course; some presented with an indolent disease and mostly don't need treatments, while others have aggressive diseases at time of diagnosis. Two major clinical staging systems (Rai and Binet staging), mainly based on tumor mass, were developed to estimate prognosis in CLL. However Rai and Binet staging systems can't predict the disease course in early stages of CLL. So, all the efforts focus on finding reliable indicators that can help to predict the outcome or explain CLL clinical variability. As a reliable prognostic parameters, the expression of surface proteins such as CD38, CD49d, and ZAP-70 on leukemic cells had been proven. Other parameters require thorough evaluation for their prognostic capacity in CLL.</p> <p>BCL2 is an integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein. BCL-2 claimed as an important protein in CLL which helps for survival prediction. It plays a role in promoting survival of cells and inhibiting pro-apoptotic protein actions.</p> <p>BAX is a pro-apoptotic protein; enhance apoptosis by its competition with BCL-2 proper. P53 directly activate the proapoptotic protein BAX which act on the mitochondrial membrane to promote permeability and release of cytochrome C and Reactive oxygen species that are important signals in the apoptosis cascade. By considering the functional antagonism between the pro- and anti-apoptotic members of BCL2 family it is</p> <p>II</p> <p>believed that the BCL2/BAX ratio is a vital determinant of the cells susceptibility to apoptosis, rather than individual proteins levels. Aim of study to assess BCL2, BAX expression and BCL2/BAX ratio relation to other prognostic markers (Binet stage, absolute lymphocyte</p>			

count, lymphocyte percentage in bone marrow, ZAP-70 and CD38 expression).

Patients & method: Cross Sectional study analyzed the immunohistochemical expression of BCL2, BAX, BCL2/BAX ratio and ZAP-70 in the bone marrow biopsy of 42 randomly selected CLL patients.








Results and Conclusion: BCL2 was positively expressed in 92.9% of CLL cases and significantly associate with Binet stage of disease, ZAP-70 but not with CD38, also significantly correlate with absolute lymphocyte count, lymphocyte percentage in bone marrow.

BAX was positively expressed in 64.3% of CLL cases; the only positive association was with ZAP-70, there was no significant association between BAX with Binet or with other assessed prognostic factors.

BCL2 and BAX were significantly correlated with each other.

BCL2/BAX ratio was positively correlated with pattern of bone marrow involvement while not associated with all other prognostic parameters we assessed.

We may conclude that we may consider BCL2 as simple informative tool to assess disease activity while BAX and BCL2/BAX ratio alone are of no prognostic value in prediction of disease course.


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Thesis Title	Anxiety Symptoms among Preschool Children in Baghdad /Al-Russafa 2019			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Anxiety in children is a very common illness that should be differentiated from normal fears, and should be addressed appropriately by parents, teachers and the physicians.</p> <p>Aim of the study: To estimate the prevalence of anxiety symptoms among preschool children and find the association of age and gender with PAS (parent report).</p> <p>Methodology: This was a cross-sectional study, done in six kindergartens in Baghdad, from the first of March 2019 until the 30th of September 2019, targeting the children aged 4-5 years. Anxiety was assessed by the Preschool Anxiety Scale/ (Parent Report).</p> <p>Results: The mean age of the 405 children was 4.64 ± 1 years, 49.9% of them had 4 years of age, and 61.2% of them were females. The total anxiety score was 33.95 ± 21.98 and 143 (35.3%) had high total anxiety score, generalized anxiety was 4.69 ± 3.63 and 166 (28.6%) had high score, physical injury fears was 10.54 ± 5.61 and 115 (28.4%) had high score, separation anxiety was 5.97 ± 3.93 and 147 (36.3%) had high score, social anxiety was 6.06 ± 4.34 and 49 (12.1%) had high scores, and OCDs score was 6.96 ± 3.78 and 291 (71.9%) had high scores. There was no statistically significant association between age or sex with anxiety disorders.</p> <p>Conclusions: Anxiety disorders are common in preschool children in Al-Russafa directorate of Baghdad, and appears to be underestimated. Obsessive compulsive difficulties were the most prevalent, while physical injury fears were more severe.</p>			

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Thesis Title	BARRIERS FOR INSULIN THERAPY INITIATION AMONG TYPE 2 DIABETIC PATIENTS ATTENDING THE SPECIALIZED CENTER FOR ENDOCRINOLOGY AND DIABETES / BAGHDAD 2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: The beginning of insulin therapy is a mutual decision between the health care provider and the patient. People with type 2 diabetes mellitus often have strongly negative attitudes toward insulin therapy. This refusal is often based on a range of patient concerns and misconceptions.</p> <p>Aim: To determine the barriers for insulin therapy refusal among type 2 diabetic patient. And to find the association between socio-demographic characteristic and the barriers of refusal.</p> <p>Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted during the period from 1st of March to 30th of June 2019 in the Specialized Center for Endocrinology and Diabetes in Al-Kindy Teaching Hospital in Baghdad/Al-Rusafa. .The study was conducted by using a convenient sampling method of 400 patients withT2DM.</p> <p>A questionnaire form was used to collect demographic data, and appraisal of insulin therapy measured by Insulin Treatment Appraisal Scale (ITAS).</p> <p>Results: perceived loss of control/ life style adaptation and restriction were the first barrier to initiation of insulin therapy (70.6%), and the least barrier to start insulin was perceived lack of positive gain (43. 1%), also there is statistically less negative appraisal scores in patients aged 45-60 years, males, higher educational levels and _10-12 years‘ duration of illness, but no statistical difference in regards whether a family member or a friend used, or</p>			

did not use insulin.

Conclusions: Most patient reported a predominantly Perceived loss of control / life style adaptation and restriction as a barrier to initiation of insulin therapy. Patient with higher education, male, aged (45-60) years, and disease duration (10-12) years had low negative appraisal of insulin therapy.

Many misconceptions about the use of insulin therapy can be corrected by working to increase patient education.

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Thesis Title				
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Osteoporosis is an important health, economic and social matter, which affects a major part of the population, therefore attentiveness among primary health care physicians is crucial for early detection and appropriate treatment. The current study was conducted to assess the knowledge of primary health care physicians in Baghdad regarding different aspects of Osteoporosis as well as to identify the impact of some socio demographic and qualification characteristic of the physicians upon their knowledge.</p> <p>Cross sectional study was carried out in 30 primary health care centers in Baghdad for the period from 1st of February to end of May 2019, convenient nonprobability sampling technique had been used to select the primary health care centers. The study sample enclosed primary health care physicians working in the selected centers during the study period.</p> <p>Self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire encompassed five domains to assess different aspect of Osteoporosis, in addition the collected data covered some characteristics of physicians. The result showed that out of 180 physicians enrolled in the study giving an overall response rate of 81.8%., 97.8% of them had good overall knowledge on Osteoporosis, and the mean score of the overall knowledge was 35.74±6.13 with range of (21-46). Highest rates (97.2%, 95%) of good knowledge were documented for domain two and one which recognized the knowledge on risk</p>			

factors and general knowledge of physicians regarding Osteoporosis respectively.

While the least rate of good knowledge was reported in domain four that tested the

knowledge of physicians regarding treatment options (76.7%).

Better level of knowledge was accomplished by primary health care physicians

belong to age group less than 45 years old as well as for those with less years of

experience since graduation, the physician's qualifications and specialties did not

illustrate statistically significant influence on the level of knowledge, while the

female gender proved statistically significant association on level of knowledge.

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Thesis Title	Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Soft Tissue Tumors in Comparison to Histopathology			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Soft tissue masses are frequently referred for imaging assessment. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is the technique of choice for local staging of a soft tissue masses.</p> <p>Objectives: The study aimed to assess the utility of MRI-DWI in the detection and characterization of soft tissue tumors (STTs) and the classification of whether these tumors are benign or malignant.</p> <p>Methods: A prospective study was conducted in the Radiology Department of the Oncology Teaching Hospital, Baghdad Medical City complex. A total of 37 patients were enrolled during the period from 12th July 2019 to 20th February 2020. The study sample consisted of 12 male and 25 female. MRI examination was performed utilizing the 1.5 Tesla Siemens system (Germany). Diffusion weighted images (DWI) were performed for all cases. The mean ADC value for the enhancing component of was measured on the generated ADC map done at high b-value of 800 mm²/sec².</p> <p>Results: The mean age of participants was 37.65±16.159 years. The benign STTs were recorded in 15(40.5%), while malignant tumors found in 22(59.5%) of patients. The greatest ADC values (mean±SD) for the benign soft tissue masse was (1.97 x10⁻³ mm²/s ±0.39) for hemangiomas. While the greatest ADC value results for the malignant masse was for myxoid liposarcoma (2.11 x10⁻³ mm²/s ±0.45). The lowest ADC values were observed in hematological tumors. The mean ADC value for the malignant masses with intermediately hyperintense signal in</p>			

T2WI (n=18) was smallest than the mean of benign (n=8)

(0.863 ± 0.28 vs. 1.675 ± 0.39), with statistically significant association (P -value=0.002). In DW-MRI images, the ADC cut off value was $\leq 1.42 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ for malignant soft tissue masses with low signal or intermediate hyperintensity signal of the enhancing part in T2WI, with a high sensitivity of 94.44%, a high specificity of 87.5%, and accuracy was 92.31%, which was

statistically significant association (P -value <0.000) for the diagnosis of malignant soft tissue masses. VIII

Conclusions: The larger lesion sizes, the higher the probability of being malignancy. Hemangioma was the most common benign STTs diagnosed, while the most common malignant STTs were myxoid liposarcoma. In general, the mean of ADC value was higher in benign STTs than that in malignant STTs. The ADC cut off value was $\leq 1.42 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ for malignant soft-tissue masses with low signal or intermediate hyperintensity signal have high sensitivity and a high specificity.

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Thesis Title	COMPARISON BETWEEN PULMONARY MANIFESTATION OF HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA AND NON HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA IN A SAMPLE OF IRAQI PATIENTS			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background</p> <p>Lymphomas are disorders caused by malignant proliferations of lymphocytes. Most lymphomas affect the thorax at some stage during the course of the disease. Affected structures within the chest may include the lungs, mediastinum, pleura, and chest wall. Lymphomas may originate from these sites as primary malignancies or secondarily involve these structures after arising from other intrathoracic or extrathoracic sources.</p> <p>Objective of study: Assessment of pulmonary manifestation in patients with lymphoma, using clinical evaluation and imaging studies computed tomography(CT) chest and positron emission tomography(PET) chest scans.</p> <p>Patients and methods: A cross sectional study conducted in Heamatology Ward, in Baghdad Teaching Hospital in Medical City ,on 66 patients with lymphoma. The diagnosis of lymphoma was confirmed by histopathological and immunohistochemistry (IHC) confirmation. CT(chest and abdomen) and or PET scan ,bone marrow biopsy for staging .</p> <p>Results: there was significant difference in age between cases with</p>			

Hodgkin lymphoma and those with non-Hodgkin lymphoma P-value(< 0.001). Mediastinal LAP/mass is the most common radiological finding 41,38%. Cough and consolidation are the most common respiratory symptom and radiological finding in Hodgkin lymphoma P value (0.017, 0.023) respectively, although the respiratory and radiological features were nonspecific in patients with lymphoma. SOB is significantly correlated with the disease status, P-value of 0.001. There is significant correlation between stage of lymphoma and abnormal CT scan findings P-value (0.001). There is significant correlation between the presence or absence of respiratory symptoms and abnormal CT findings P-value < (0.001).

Conclusions:

The most common pulmonary manifestation in HL is cough and consolidation. There is significant correlation between the presence of respiratory symptoms and abnormal CT chest findings. There is significant correlation between stage of lymphoma and abnormal CT chest findings with increased incidence of abnormal chest CT findings in advanced stage of lymphoma .

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Thesis Title	Prevalence and Severity of Stress Among Under Graduate Medical Students After Application of Integrated Curriculum in University of Kufa Comparative Cross Sectional Study			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Stress is a process by which the environmental demands are more than the adaptive capability of a human leading to biological and psychological changes that make the individuals at risk for disorders. Stress is anything which possess a challenge or threat to human well-beings. Medical students experience elevated stress level throughout their medical school life, and more liable to psychological distress and mental health problems than non-medical students, so that, stressors that confront medical students should be identified early for enabling interventions before development of more serious complications like burnout and depression.</p> <p>Objectives: 1. Measure stress level among medical students of Kufa and Jabir ibn Hayyan medical colleges by using Kessler10 Psychological Distress scale (K10) questionnaire 2. Compare the levels of stress with different sociodemographic characters. 3. Compare the level of stress among different college stages.</p> <p>Subject and Method: Across sectional study was conducted on under graduate medical students in Kufa and Jabir ibn Hayyan medical colleges</p>			

at Al Najaf city/Iraq. Medical students from all stages had been recruited for the study and selected by a systematic random sampling technique. The period of study was from March, throughout November 2019. The data were collected an average of four to five times per week during a period from first of March to 31st of May 2019, about 1 month before final year examination period to avoid actual stress of examination that may affect the responses of students. We used a self-administered, pre-tested

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questionnaire form, it was filled by the under graduate medical students after a brief interview about the purpose and objectives of the study, the questionnaire sheets after completion were collected on the same day.

Data were entered and statistical analysis conducted by using SPSS program version 20. Data were presented in form of tables, numbers and percentages. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, and percentages) used for summarizing the study and outcome variables. Chi-square test (χ^2 -test) and p value (equal or less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant) would be used for measuring association between variables under study.

Results:

A total of 842 students included in the study, the prevalence of stress is 84.56% expressed some degree of stress ranging between mild stress 21.5%, moderate 28.5% and severe 34.56%.

Conclusion:

High stress level among medical students in Kufa Medical College and Jabir ibn Hayyan Medical College. There was significant association between stress and female gender, also among those living at home and among students with delay or missing an academic year.

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Thesis Title	The pattern of complications of diabetes among a sample of diabetic pregnant women attending Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq, 2020			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is defined as a condition with reduced glucose Tolerance (carbohydrate intolerance) of variable severity, which is diagnosed for the first time during pregnancy (mainly second trimester 24-26 week). This definition includes women who first present with type 1 or types 2 diabetes during pregnancy, or where diabetes was previously detected. Also, there are two classes of gestational diabetes. Women with class A1 can manage it through diet and exercise. Those who have class A2 need to take insulin or other medications. However, GDM typically resolves following birth.</p> <p>Objectives: To assess the pattern of complications of Diabetes among a sample of pregnant women attending Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq. 2020.</p>			

Patients and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at consultation antenatal care clinic in Baghdad Teaching hospital/ Medical City, for the period from the 1st of February to the end of Jun 2020. A total of 118 pregnant women diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus pregnant in the second and third trimester of pregnancy was included in the study, the information was obtained directly during the interview a through questionnaire including four parts (Demographic data, Obstetric History, Current status of Diabetes and presence of Perinatal complication of GDM).

Results:

One hundred and eighteen cases enrolled in this study. The range of age of diabetic mother participate in this study were 20-49 years with a great percentage of them were housewives (74.3%). The number of the mother with the previous history of gestational DM was 84(78.5%), and number of chronic diabetes state was 49(41.5%), the gestational state was 69(61.5), number of polyhydramnios

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24(29%), oligohydramnios 7(5.9%), number of the mother with placental complications were 52(44%), the number of a large baby of the diabetic mother was 33(28.2%), number of the small baby was 22(18.6%), number of dead baby 4(3.4%),

Most time of the visit in the trimester of pregnancy come to the hospital was in the second trimester (58.5%) between 16_40 weeks. Most of the patients who come to

the hospital presented with a classical sign and symptoms of 58.5% and half of them had a prenatal complication of GDM during pregnancy.

Conclusions and Recommendations: Gestational diabetes mellitus is associated with adverse maternal and fetal outcomes. **So** the glucose screen should be done between week 24 of pregnancy and week 28 of pregnancy for early detection and management. We recommend paying attention to intervention facilities provided by PHCC participation in form of antenatal care for the management of new gestational diabetes by screening and early detection of diabetes.

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Thesis Title	SSOCIATION BETWEEN WEIGHT STATUS AND MULTIMORBIDITY IN WOMEN AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP ATTENDING PHCCs IN BAGHDAD 2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: Multimorbidity defined as (simultaneous occurrence of tow or more chronic health conditions in the same person without defining a primary disease) is a growing concern worldwide, with approximately 1 in 4 adults affected, associated with costly prolonged care and increased mortality, morbidity and disability this negative consequences affect individuals, households and the whole society.</p> <p>Objective : To describe the association between multimorbidity and weight status in women with reproductive age attending PHCCs in Baghdad.</p> <p>Methods : Cross sectional study carried out among convenient sample of women aged 15-49 year old who attended 8 PHCCs in</p>			

Baghdad from the March 1st to July 30th 2019, the data was collected via direct interview with women using self administrated questionnaire to obtain information on basic characteristics, history of the chronic health problems then weight and height were measured for estimation of BMI.








Results: Out of 415 women, more than one third were obese and another 34% were overweight, approximately 15% of them had one chronic conditions and 21% had multimorbidity in addition, overweight and obese women had 2.5 times and 4.369 times, respectively, more risk for developing multimorbidity. Hypertension is the most prevalent chronic health condition in this study group.

Conclusion: More than tow third of women in reproductive age group had overweight and obesity, Multimorbidity was common among women included in study especially obese and overweight, this may be relevant to improve the primary prevention and management programs of obesity and multiple chronic conditions in women at PHC level.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Master		<input type="checkbox"/> PhD BOARD	
Thesis Title	Women's and Gynecologists' Opinion about High Rates and Determinants of Caesarean Section			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: The global increase in CS rates seems uncontrollable, with no signs that it is slowing down. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the causes of the rise are not fully understood but emerge as a complex multifactorial labyrinth.</p> <p>Objective: To recognize women’s opinion (with history of caesarean section) about the reasons that urged them to have this type of delivery, and gynecologists' opinion about the possible reasons behind the increasing rate of caesarean section.</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out among 400 women with past of caesarean section and 30 gynecologists during the period from the 1st of January to 30th of June 2019. The sample was collected from four major teaching hospitals (Al-Yarmouk, Alkadhimiya, Baghdad medical city and Al-Elwiyah hospital). Data were collected via a direct face to face interview.</p> <p>Results: Out of the 400 women, 75 % of had CS due to doctor decision. The major reason for CS was Cephalo-pelvic disproportion</p>			

(27.8%).Among women that requested CS, 87% reported fear from NVD.Most of the respondents (84.5%) have an intention to have another CS in the next pregnancy.Most of the gynecologists (86.6%) claimed that medical and obstetrical conditions are the reason behind CS,46.7% of them considered obstetricians insist to do CS because of money.

Conclusion: The main reason for CS in the sampled women was CPD, however, there were other reasons like maternal age, number of children, and presence of a previous scar of CS.All the sampled obstetricians claimed that they prefer to do NVD for their clients, however, most of them think that other obstetricians push women to do CS without indications, and they do that for financial reasons.

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College Name	Medicine			
Department	Family Medicine			
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Career	 Assistant Lecturer	 Lecturer	 Assistant Professor	 Professor
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Thesis Title	PREVALENCE OF INCOMPLETE VACCINATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN CHILDREN (2-5 YEARS) ATTENDING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTERS IN DIYALA, 2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background:</p> <p>Childhood immunization is one of the most cost-effective interventions in health care delivery. Through monitoring of coverage of multiple vaccines, an idea can be gained not only to the overall program success in providing all vaccines to the targeted population, but also into areas of program failure.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Prevalence of vaccinated, partially vaccinated and unvaccinated children (2-5 years) attending Primary Health Care and the possible risk factors for incomplete vaccination among them and to assess mothers' knowledge about vaccination and finding out if it was associated with incomplete vaccination.</p> <p>Methodology:</p> <p>A cross-sectional survey carried out in three primary health care centers in Khanaqin district/ Diyala Province/ Iraq from the first of March until the end of June /2019. The immunization status of children was obtained from mothers and verified by their vaccination cards and records of vaccinations in the</p>			

primary health care centers and other information obtained from mothers.








Results:

This study included 242 children with their mothers. Vaccination status; 64.05% of children were vaccinated, 33.47% were partially vaccinated and

2.48% were unvaccinated, and incomplete vaccination was associated with low/poor economic status of the family, children living with one parent or others, long waiting times and poor, knowledge, of mothers.

Conclusions:

Immunization coverage rate fell short for the World Health Organization recommended rate of at least 90%, and the majority of mothers had poor/ fair knowledge about vaccination, poor and fair mother knowledge, low socio-economic status, long waiting time at primary health care center and child not living with both parents could be risk for incomplete vaccination

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Department	Clinical Neurophysiology			
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Thesis Title	Muscle fiber conduction velocity and cutaneous silent period in fibromyalgia			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background</p> <p>Fibromyalgia (FM) is a syndrome characterized by chronic pain and variable symptoms such as wide spread muscle pain depression, fatigue and sleep disturbance. The pathogenesis of FM has not been clearly elucidated, but central sensitization, which plays an important role in the development of neuropathic pain, is considered to be the main mechanism.</p> <p>The cutaneous silent period (CSP) is a useful tool to investigate pain processing in both the central and the peripheral nervous system. The CSP is a brief pause in muscle action potentials following strong stimulation of the cutaneous nerve during a sustained voluntary contraction, the mean duration of the CSP was significantly prolonged suggesting central dysregulation at the spinal and supraspinal level, rather than peripheral small fibers dysfunction.</p> <p>On the other hand, muscle fiber conduction velocity</p>			

(MFCV) is expected to decrease in patient with FM, as such patients usually complain of fatigue [and the CV is regarded as a sign of EMG fatigue], but in fact it is increased. Those findings support the idea that dysfunction in supraspinal control may be responsible for pain in FM.

Objectives

To compare patients with FM and healthy controls regarding the difference in the electrodiagnostic (EDX) testing , and if present, to corroborate whether there is any relationship between EDX measures or implication for central sensitization .Also we sought to test the diagnostic value of some of these measures separately and in combination.

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Thesis Title	Trend of Neonatal Mortality Rate in Iraq during 2008-2017			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Neonatal mortality is an indicator for evaluating neonatal facilities, & estimating socioeconomic status & health services efficiency. Mainly caused by congenital anomalies in developed countries, while developing nations: infections, birth asphyxia & pneumonia. Neonatal comprised 45% of under-five deaths; in Iraq: 50%. Some Determinants: maternal mortality, socioeconomic / demographic factors, healthcare system, culture, parent's education, essential services access & others. Risk factors: low birth weight, prematurity, infections, pregnancy/delivery complications, congenital anomalies, extreme reproductive age, males, non-specialized care, insufficient antenatal care, repeated caesarian deliveries & others.</p> <p>Limited neonatal deaths research in Iraq, death causes variations by country, need for improving registration system & using the data in future research justified the study. We aimed to describe & plot the neonatal mortality trend during 2008-2017, for total & available demographic attributes, & Finding relation with some determinants & risk factors.</p> <p>A retrospective electronic & paper neonatal medical records review & analysis was undertaken from February-June 2019, in: Ministry of Health, Central Statistical Organization, Baghdad's Health directorates, International Health Organizations headquarters, & 2-3 conveniently selected hospitals in health directorate. Including: Annual Statistical Reports, the "Neonatal Deaths Statistics Form", "Born", admission files, intensive care units' logbooks, death certificate, international organizations' estimates & Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys.</p> <p>A sharp death numbers decline noticed in 2014-2015, neonatal mortality decline was less than under-five, highest in West region 2015, lowest in east 2014 excluding Kurdistan, the following inclined attributed to increased registration. Admission deaths highest in: males, cesarean delivery, extreme low birth weight, preterm, >31 years. Early deaths = 84.5% of total death, with</p>			

	<p>60% males. Top death cause: Acute Respiratory distress syndrome, while late death: sepsis. Vaginal delivery showed slightly higher category-specific deaths, while cesareans contributed more for total deaths.</p> <p>Recommendations include registration system improving, treating high-risk neonates, applying essential newborn care, improving maternal and child healthcare, reduce coverage inequalities, prioritizing disaster neonatal needs response, promoting community & family engagement, reinforcing & monitoring interventional measures.</p>
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	☐ Master		☐ PhD	
Thesis Title	KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS REGARDING DEPRESSION IN ELDERLY IN BAGHDAD			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: In the elderly, depression often occurs with other medical illnesses and disabilities and lasts longer, and should be addresses in a broad, patient-centered prospective, but this requires physicians to have an adequate knowledge and a good level of self-confidence.</p> <p>Aims of the study: To assess the knowledge of primary health care physicians regarding elderly depression in primary health care centers in Baghdad. To study the association between different variables with knowledge score.</p> <p>Methodology: a cross-sectional study that was conducted in PHC in Baghdad/ Al-karkh health directorate, enrolling 30 primary health care centers, from first of March/2019 until 30th of June/2019, targeting all health care physicians (General Practitioner, Family Doctor) who were present at that time and were willing to participate in the study. The physicians answered self-administered questionnaire about their knowledge regarding depression in elderly attendance (aged</p>			

>65), and included five domains; general knowledge about depression, its risk factors, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Results: This study enrolled 149 participants, 69(46.3%) had 40 years of age and more, 116(77.9%) were females, 97(65.1%) were family medicine physicians, and 64% of participants had good general knowledge levels about depression, 92.62% had good risk factor knowledge level, 55% had good level regarding depression diagnosis, 21% had good treatment knowledge, 78% had good level regarding prevention, and 65% had good level regarding total knowledge level. Regarding barriers to elderly depression detection, 84% believed depression can be missed due to misattribution of symptoms to normal aging, 61% believed it is a social

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stigma, 30 referred to lack of family support, and 50% for lack of financial means.

Conclusions: The physicians working in Baghdad/ Al-Karkh directorate had good fair knowledge about elderly depression. Family physicians, specialist, and those with more than 10 years of practice experience had better knowledge levels. Knowledge levels among participants were fair regarding risk factors, diagnosis, and prevention compared to treatment of elderly depression.

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Thesis Title	Immunohistochemical expression of BAK, p16 and p27 urothelial bladder carcinoma in correlation with clinico pathological parameters in a sample of Iraqi patients			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Bladder cancer is a common cancer of the urogenital system. Urothelial carcinoma (Transitional cell carcinoma) represents about 90% of all primary bladder neoplasms. It is a common disease in Iraq and worldwide. The changes in the bladder urothelium leading to cancer include activation of oncogenes, loss or inactivation of tumor suppressor genes, and/or changes in the apoptotic genes. One of The most important prognostic factors for urothelial bladder cancer is the histological grade of the tumor.</p> <p>Aims: 1. To evaluate the expression of BAK protein in different grades of urothelial carcinoma of the bladder by Immunohistochemistry (IHC).</p> <p>2. To evaluate the expression of p27 and p16 proteins in different grades of urothelial carcinoma of the bladder by Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and correlate it with the expression of BAK protein.</p> <p>3. To correlate the findings with other clinico-pathological parameters (age, gender, necrosis, inflammation, and hemmorrhage, glandular differentiation and</p>			

squamous metaplasia, muscle invasion and type of tumor whether primary or recurrent)

4- To find if these markers are useful in differentiating between low grade and high grade urothelial carcinoma.

Study design: A retrospective cross-sectional study was carried out during the period from September 2018 to September 2019. Human bladder tissue samples were collected for the study from Al-Yarmook teaching hospital and a private lab in Baghdad; samples were divided into three groups according to the pathological diagnosis of the bladder tissue: forty samples were from urothelial carcinoma of urinary bladder including twenty low grade and twenty high grade, and ten samples were from non malignant urothelium (seven of them showing cystitis glandularis and cystitis cystica).

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Materials and methods: Immunohistochemical expressions of p27, p16 and

BAK were examined in each sample using the horseradish peroxidase method.

p27 and p16 show nuclear and/or cytoplasmic staining while BAK shows cytoplasmic staining.

Results: The results showed that p27 was positive among 60% of urothelial

carcinoma samples and 30% of samples of non malignant urothelium, while

p16 was positive among 45% of urothelial carcinoma samples and was

negative in all samples of non malignant urothelium. BAK was positive among







92.5% of the urothelial carcinoma samples and positive in all the samples of

non malignant urothelium. The mean scores of all three markers (p27, p16 and

BAK) had no significant association with the clinico-pathological parameters

and they were not correlated to the grade of the tumor except

p16 which was significantly higher among samples from low grade urothelial carcinoma in comparison to samples from high grade urothelial carcinoma. Conclusion: The score of p16 could be used to differentiate between low grade and high grade urothelial carcinoma, while the scores of BAK and p27 are not very useful. There was a significant association between the mean scores of p27, p16 and BAK in urothelial carcinoma suggesting interplay of these biomarkers in tumor carcinogenesis, and there was a significant expression of p27 and p16 in urothelial carcinoma in relation to non malignant urothelium samples,

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Thesis Title	EVALUATION OF F RESPONSE PARAMETERS AND SPLIT HAND INDEX IN AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS			
Year				
Abstract	<p>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is characterized by a gradual disturbance of both upper and lower motor neurons. In ALS, muscle wasting favors the abductor pollicis brevis (APB) and first dorsal interosseous (FDI), with relative conservation of the abductor digiti minimi (ADM). This defining feature of ALS has been termed the “split-hand” syndrome. Which has a potential role in the diagnosis of ALS.</p> <p>The aim of the present study is to use F waves to investigate the pathophysiological changes in segmental motoneuronal excitability, interpret these F wave abnormalities in the context of UMN and LMN dysfunction and Examine the differences in dysfunction between spinal motoneurons innervating the abductor pollicis brevis (APB) and abductor digiti minimi(ADM) in ALS disease.</p> <p>Forty-four subjects were enrolled in the case control study (22 patients with ALS and 22 healthy controls). Two groups of hands were defined based on the existence or absence of</p>			

pyramidal signs in the same upper limb. Motor nerve conduction studies and F wave was elicited by 50 electrical stimuli that were done to the median and ulnar motor nerve.

The SHI was the derivative of dividing the product of the compound muscle action potential (CMAP) amplitude recorded over the APB and FDI muscles by the CMAP amplitude recorded over the ADM muscle. For the evaluation of the diagnostic utility of the SHI, it was compared between ALS patients and normal control and between ALS patients with limb-onset and bulbar-onset disease presentation.

The mean ($P = 0.013$), median ($P = 0.029$), and maximum ($P = 0.015$) F wave amplitudes, mean ($P = 0.012$), median ($P = 0.045$) and maximum ($P < 0.001$) F/M amplitude ratio were significantly increased in ALS patients with versus those without pyramidal signs. On the contrary, no significant difference was noticed between the two groups considering F wave chronodispersion, mean F wave latency, minimum F wave latency, maximum F wave latency, F wave persistence, F wave duration, F wave conduction velocity, number of giant F waves, index repeating neuron, and index repeater F waves.

The SHI was reduced significantly ($P = 0.004$) in ALS when compared to normal control and the limb-onset ALS patients exhibited the biggest reduction than bulbar onset ($P = 0.048$).

For the hands of the ALS patients with no detectable wasting and UMN signs, significantly reduced F wave persistence ($P = 0.042$), prolonged mean F wave latency ($P < 0.001$), reduced mean F wave amplitudes ($P < 0.001$), increased index RN ($P < 0.001$), increased index F repeater ($P < 0.001$)

and mean F/M amplitude ratio ($P = 0.03$) in APB muscle in comparison with that of the normal controls, with relatively normal F wave parameters recorded from ADM muscle apart from significantly reduced persistence ($P = 0.039$).







In conclusion, this study showed an enhanced segmental motoneuronal excitability following UMN dysfunctions in ALS (by an increased F wave amplitude and F / M amplitude ratio). The SHI appears to be a diagnostic biomarker for ALS and may facilitate the diagnosis. Finally, the abnormality in different F wave parameters recorded from APB muscle looks as if it can distinct ALS patients from the normal controls to a greater extent than do the APB / ADM and FDI / ADM CMAP amplitude ratios.

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Thesis Title	Missed Opportunities for Vaccination among Under Five Years Children in Baghdad/Al-Russafa			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Vaccination is one of the most cost effective public health interventions which is directly or indirectly responsible for the prevention of most of the mortalities in under-fives, thus full vaccination of children is a great need of the future to reduce the child mortality and morbidity. Missed Opportunities for Vaccination (MOV) is considered the single most important cause of under immunization. It may lead to delayed vaccination, under vaccination, and increased risk of epidemics for vaccinepreventable diseases.</p> <p>Objectives: To estimate the proportion of missed opportunities for vaccination among under five years children attending primary health care centers in Al-Russafa side in Baghdad, and detect the associated factors.</p> <p>Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 40 primary health care centers selected by a random sampling method from Baghdad/Al-Russafa health directorate. The sample size was 562 children with their companions. The data were collected by direct health facility exit interview of children's companions using a World Health Organization (WHO) prepared questionnaire, covering the following aspects; the</p>			

demographics of both the child and the companion, the companion's information on administered vaccines, the possession of the vaccination card, quality of the vaccination services, and reasons of non-vaccination.

Results: The proportion of missed opportunities among eligible children in this study was 41%. The second dose of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) with second boosters of Pentavalent and Oral Polio vaccines were the highest vaccine specific missed opportunities (29%) followed by second dose of Rota vaccine (16.1%). The main reasons were false contraindications, vaccination was not the purpose of the visit, it was not the vaccination day, long waiting time and the fear of vaccine wastage. Child's age, the purpose of visit, companion's age, education, occupation, possession of vaccination card and previous vaccination history were significantly associated with Missed Opportunities for Vaccination.

Conclusion: A high prevalence of Missed opportunities was detected in this study which indicates a presence of a coverage gap. The main reason for missed opportunities related to the healthcare workers was false contraindications for vaccination. The main reasons related to the companions include; the purpose of visit was not for vaccination. The main reasons for MOV related to the health service's logistics include; long waiting time, vaccination was not a daily practice, and the fear of vaccine wastage.

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Department	Clinical Neurophysiology			
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Career	 Assistant Lecturer	 Lecturer	 Assistant Professor	 Professor
	 Master		 PhD	
Thesis Title	THE ROLE OF MOTOR EVOKED POTENTIALS USING TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION IN THE EVALUATION OF CLINICAL DISABILITY IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Multiple Sclerosis is an autoimmune condition in which the immune system attacks the myelin sheath that surrounds and protects the nerves of the central nervous system and causes serious disability ,although it can occasionally be mild.</p> <p>Transcranial magnetic stimulation is a noninvasive procedure used to a small targeted region of the brain via electromagnetic induction and used diagnostically to measure the connection between the central nervous system and skeletal muscle to evaluate the damage that occurs in MS.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>The study aims to assess the strength of the correlation between clinical disability and transcranial magnetic stimulation abnormalities.</p> <p>Methods:</p> <p>Twenty-six patients with Multiple Sclerosis comprised of</p>			

16 females and 10 males aged (19- 63) years, duration of disease (few months to 20 years), and 26 healthy subjects comprised of 20 females and 6 males aged (range 18-63 years) serves as the control group. Both groups were submitted to medical history, clinical neurological examination, and transcranial magnetic stimulation of both upper and lower limbs.

Results:

The results of this study showed no significant difference between the right and left side of the upper and lower limbs considering all motor evoked potential parameters in patients with Multiple sclerosis and controls. The cortical latency , radicular latency , central motor conduction time , and central motor conduction with F wave of upper and lower limb and the motor evoked potentials amplitude of upper limb were significantly higher in patients with MS, while the motor evoked potential amplitude of lower limb was significantly lower in the patients with Multiple Sclerosis when compared to the control group.

Also, the central motor conduction time with F wave recorded from the upper limb was the only parameter which is significantly prolonged in patients with pyramidal signs as compared to those without. Likewise, the central motor conduction time and central motor conduction time with F wave recorded from upper and lower limbs were significantly prolonged in patients with ataxia than those without, in particular, the lower limb values. Also, the upper and lower limbs central motor conduction time and central motor conduction time with F wave were significantly prolonged in those patients with Expanded Disability Status Scale of 5-9.5 as

compared to those with a score of 0-4.5.

A significant positive correlation was found between Expanded Disability Status Scale and upper and lower limb central motor conduction time and central motor conduction time with F wave, while no significant correlation was found between either central motor conduction time or central motor conduction time with F wave with the duration of disease in Multiple Sclerosis patients.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Expanded Disability Status Scale is highly correlated with motor evoked potential parameters and the motor evoked potential is a useful tool as a biomarker for clinical disability evaluation .

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	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Master		<input type="radio"/> PhD	
Thesis Title	Awareness Regarding Diabetes Risk Factors, Prevention and Management Among Community Members in Diyala/Baqubah in 2019			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a life threatening disease whose complications can cause heart attack or stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. Global prevalence of diabetes mellitus is increasing rapidly providing a worrying indication and major threat to global health unless interventions are created through community awareness and knowledge regarding different aspect of DM.</p> <p>Aims of study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the level of awareness regarding diabetes risk factors, prevention and management among community members in Baqubah city in 2019. 2. To study the association between awareness level and some variables. <p>Methods:</p> <p>Across sectional study was carried out from the 1st of January to the 30th of November 2019 in all primary health care centers (six centers) in center of Baqubah city.</p> <p>A convenient sample of 400 participants who attended the health</p>			

centers during the study period and eligible to inclusion criteria were included. Data were collected via direct interview with a structural questionnaire that include personal data, questions regarding knowledge, regard diabetes definition, prevention, risk factor, management and control.

Results:

Good diabetes awareness were reported among 50% of studied sample as compared to poor awareness among 10%. A significant statistical association were found between good awareness and age of 20-30years, more than secondary school education, high family income and positive family history of diabetes with the following (52, 34, 35 & 68)% respectively.

Conclusion:

Diabetes awareness were classified into good, acceptable and poor, good awareness was dominant and was Significantly associated with middle age group, higher education and positive family history of diabetes.

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Thesis Title	ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS ON TUBERCULOSIS			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background : Tuberculosis is one of the most common communicable diseases world wide and continues to be a major global health problem. It causes disease among millions of people each year, and, after HIV, it ranks as the second leading cause of death from an infectious disease worldwide. Iraq is an upper middle income country in the eastern Mediterranean region. The region account 25% of the global burden in 2014. TB is a public health priority in Iraq. A report released by the World Health Organization emphasized “the importance of undergraduate training in tuberculosis and outlined a comprehensive educational strategy to ensure students graduate with the appropriate knowledge, skills, and attitudes essential to the effective management of tuberculosis.</p> <p>Aim of study: To assess the level of knowledge and attitude of medical students towards the tuberculosis in faculty of medicine /university of Kufa and college of medicine /university of Babylon in Iraq .</p> <p>Method : A cross-sectional study was done on medical students (4th ,5th,6th stages) at faculty of medicine / University of Kufa and college of medicine / University of Babylon in Iraq .Done during about one year period from starting of data collection at March and April 2019 until March of 2020 ,data collected from first of march to thirty of April, on 825 medical students of all students of 4th ,5th and 6th stages. Data was entered and statistical analysis conducted using statistical package for the social sciences version 20 (SPSS). Data were presented in a form of tables ,percentages and numbers .Chi square test(X2-test) used</p>			

for categorical variables. P value of 0.05 or less considered statistically significant. 18 and above correct answers on knowledge questions


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considered good knowledge while 5 and above correct answers on attitudes questions considered good attitudes.

Result : The overall knowledge of all students : there is a high percent of all students(84.5%) and high overall attitude (76%). There was a significant difference between male and female in regarding attitudes question male percent of good attitudes was (79.9%) higher than female percent(73.8%). The percent of Babylon medical students of good knowledge was(86.7%) higher than percent of good knowledge of Kufa medical students(81.9%) but there was no significant difference between tow colleges.

Conclusion: The overall knowledge and attitudes were high in present study. There was a significant difference between male and female in regarding attitudes question male percent of good attitudes was higher than female percent. The percent Babylon medical students of good knowledge was higher than percent of good knowledge of Kufa medical students. There was a poor percent of correct answers in some aspects regarding knowledge about epidemiology ,chemoprophylaxis ,transmission isolation of active disease patients and treatment of tuberculosis patients with human immunodeficiency virus.

Recommendation:- In spite of high TB knowledge among undergraduate students but still there was a poor knowledge about some aspect of tuberculosis so need to concentrate more in the curriculum .There was High attitudes among medical students but still there was a poor attitudes about some aspect of tuberculosis so need to concentrate more in the curriculum .Training should be delivered to the students covering some aspects of tuberculosis such as epidemiology ,chemoprophylaxis transmission, isolation of active disease patients and treatment of tuberculosis patients with human immunodeficiency virus, and assist on male and female participation equally.


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Thesis Title	Echo cardiographic assessment of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction using transmitral Doppler acceleration rate of mitral inflow E wave			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>diastolic dysfunction has high prevalence in the community. Although it often remains asymptomatic, it can be a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. The assessment of left ventricular diastolic function should be an integral part of a routine examination, particularly in patients presenting with dyspnea or heart failure.</p> <p>Aim of the study To assess the utility of the acceleration rate and time of the E-wave of mitral inflow as a primary diagnostic modality for assessing diastolic function.</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional study started from Jun 2018 through February 2019. The study conducted in four medical institutions in Baghdad. Mitral inflow for assessment of Left ventricular function depending on guideline 2016 was performed.</p> <p>Results: Left ventricular ejection fraction was higher in group with normal diastolic function than the group with diastolic dysfunction ($P=0.0001$). Mean E/A ratio was higher among patients 2.15 ± 0.48 than the control group 1.30 ± 0.50 the difference between them was significant ($P = 0.0001$). Mean acceleration time was longer in individual with normal DF (88.23 ± 13.85) than that of patients with LVDD (72.89 ± 8.88), while the acceleration rate in LVDD group (1364.38 ± 277.31) was higher than that in normal LVDF (859.12 ± 275.95). There was a significant difference ($P = 0.0001$) between the two groups.</p> <p>Conclusion Acceleration time and rate were significantly correlate with diastolic dysfunction in normal ejection fraction group, but both of them have no relation with grading of diastolic dysfunction</p>			

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	<input type="radio"/> Master		<input type="radio"/> PhD	<input type="radio"/> Board
Thesis Title	Anxiety and Depression in Iraqi Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor and Their Relationship with Disease Activity			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic systemic autoimmune inflammatory disease, characterized by a progressive and destructive polyarthritis which affects the joints and other body systems. Depression and anxiety are highly prevalent in rheumatoid arthritis and impairs the quality of life in rheumatoid arthritis cases.</p> <p>Aim of study To evaluate anxiety and depression in rheumatoid arthritis patient treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor and their relationship with disease activity .</p> <p>Patients and method: Acase-control study was conducted at the rheumatology unit, Baghdad teaching hospital in Medical City during the period from October 2017 to May 2018.</p> <p>The study included 100 rheumatoid arthritis treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor and 100 controls who met the inclusion criteria .Data were collected using preconstructed data collection sheet .Questionnaires included demographic and clinical data of the patients and controls. Rheumatoid arthritis was diagnosed with 2010 ACR /EULAR Classification Criteria (by consultant rheumatologist). Depression and anxiety assessed by using the PHQ-9 and the Zung anxiety scale.</p> <p>Results: Mean age for patients and control were 52.6 ± 7.8 and 53.7 ± 8.2 years respectively. No statistically significant differences between both groups had been found in age ,gender or other demographic variables (marital status ,education) ($p > 0.05$).</p> <p>Depression and anxiety was found in 16% and 48% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis respectively, while seen in 10% and 43% of controls.</p>			

	<p>In rheumatoid arthritis patients treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor, depression and anxiety were significantly correlated with disease duration ,disease activity ,duration of biological treatment.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Depression and anxiety were less frequent in rheumatoid arthritis patients treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor drugs . The coexistence of</p> <p>XIII</p> <p>depression and or anxiety with RA negatively impact the scores of disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis patients and they were associated with poor response to Anti- Tumor Necrosis Factor drugs.</p>
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Thesis Title	Stress among a Sample of Psoriatic Patients with Different Severities from Al-Imamein Al- Kadhimaain Medical City			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Psoriasis a long-lasting autoimmune disease characterized by patches of abnormal skin. Psoriasis varies in severity from small, localized patches to complete body coverage. Stress is a common trigger for a psoriasis flare. At the same time, a psoriasis flare can cause stress.</p> <p>Objectives: To determine the phenotypes and severity of psoriasis, to estimate the percentage of stress in psoriatic patients, and to identify the relation of stress with psoriasis</p> <p>Methods: A Cross-sectional study conducted in the dermatology clinic of Al-Imamein Al-Kadhimaain Medical City during the period from March 15th till August 15th 2019. A consecutive sample of psoriatic patient at age above 18 years from both sexes were included. Every patient was interviewed by the investigator using a specially prepared questionnaire for this study as well as two other standardized questionnaires Psoriasis Area and Severity Index PASI Score and Perceived Stress Scale PSS-10 score.</p> <p>Results: The commonest age of psoriasis patients was under 35 years</p>			

	<p>with males and females were equally in numbers. The commonest type of psoriasis was plaque psoriasis mostly affecting the limbs, followed by Scalp psoriasis. 78.2% of the patients had mild psoriasis according to PASI Score and 24.3% had mild stress according to PSS-10 score.</p> <p>Conclusions: There was a significant direct weak correlation between psoriasis and stress and no other sociodemographic factor found related to stress.</p>
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Thesis Title	Blood Donation; Motivators and Barriers among The Attendees of The National Centre for Blood Transfusion/ Baghdad 2019			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Blood is an important resource, both for planned treatments and urgent interventions. Willingness to donate blood is affected by many factors such as availability of blood banks and their accessibility to the public, awareness regarding blood donation and knowledge about blood donation.</p> <p>Aims: To evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) in a sample of subjects toward blood donation. To determine motivators and barriers that influence blood donation in Baghdad city. To study the influence of some demographic character with the means of the KAP scores.</p> <p>Methods: A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted in the National Centre for Blood Donation in Baghdad, data collection was carried out from 1st of March to 31st of May 2019, on a sample of four hundred</p>			

participants. Data was collected by using researcher-administered questionnaire.

Descriptive statistics were presented as frequencies and percentages.

Results: This study results demonstrated higher rate of male participants by 87%, a good knowledge score in 42%, better knowledge among females ($p=0.001$), the most reported source of knowledge was friends 37.5%, fair attitude score in 48%, females also got better attitude than males ($p=0.001$), and fair practice score in 53%. Most reported motivator was that blood donation is good for health 69% and the most reported barrier was not being approached to donate 46%.

Conclusion: Knowledge score was good, females had a better score than males, and the most reported source of knowledge was friends. Attitude score was fair. The most reported motives for blood donation was that they knew it's good for their health and because they liked to help others. The practice score was fair. The most reported barriers were that they weren't approached to donate and fear of the medical errors.

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Thesis Title	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Hypoglycemic Attacks in Parents of Children with Type 1 Diabetes Attending Specialized Diabetes Center in Baghdad 2019			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Hypoglycemia is an acute complication of diabetes mellitus, parents of children with type 1 diabetes are encouraged to be vigilant about their blood glucose control and avoid hypoglycemia by identify the symptoms and good education given to the child and family by a multi-professional team, Parents of diabetic children reported a constant worry about hypoglycemia, the parent-child relationship influences both regimen adherence and glycemic control, Monitoring and caring for a diabetic patient takes skills, including among them administering frequent blood tests preprandial and postprandial after each meal, balancing nutrition and monitoring, and managing physical activity, training patients and their parents to become proficient at caring for themselves not only is</p>			

instrumental but also provides a sense of control over the condition.

Objective:
To assess the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice of parents of children with type1 diabetes towards hypoglycemia in Baghdad, to assess Knowledge attitude practice of recognition of hypoglycemia in parents of diabetic children, reflect of measurement of Knowledge attitude practice on sociodemographic features of parents and their diabetic children, reflect of knowledge attitude practice on the epidemiology of the disease.







Method:
This study design is cross sectional study was conducted on 400 parents of diabetic children attending Al_Rasafa diabetes and parents of endocrine disease center located in Al_Kindy teaching hospital, data collected by the results of a 2 questionnaire which involve questions of demography, 10 questions of knowledge attitude, practice of parents of diabetic children.

Result :
15% of studied children aged <5year, while 46% of studied children aged (6_10)y and 39% aged above 10y., 7% of parents aged <25y, and 75% aged (26_45)y while 18% aged >45%, Male parents formed 14% of studied sample and the female parents formed 86%, the knowledge of parents was 37% (72.7 ± 19.14), while 42% (71.22 ± 20.72) is the attitude of parents, 25% (62.1 ± 19.58) the practice of parents of diabetic children.

Conclusion:
KAP of parents was fair, there is association between education of parents, duration of diabetes in their children and KAP, gender of parents had association with knowledge and attitude, while age of parents and age of children developed association with practice, so should increase health educational program to the parents about identifying the symptoms and complication of hypoglycemia, how can treat it, teach the children always put a lot of sweeteners in their pocket and bags.


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Thesis Title	Cardiac Effect of Trastuzumab on Breast Cancer Women at Oncology Teaching Hospital / in Baghdad, Iraq			
Year	2020			
Abstract				

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Thesis Title	environmental risk factors associated with Autism spectrum disorders in children in al Najaf city (Hamaim Alsalam center			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a group of neurodevelopmental disorders defined by social and communication deficits and repetitive behaviors that are typically detectable in early childhood, continuing throughout life. Causes and contributing factors for autism are poorly understood. The genetics strongly influence the risk for developing autism spectrum disorder (ASD). However, genetics alone do not account for all instances of autism. The prevalence of autism has increased in recent decades at an alarming rate. The increasing prevalence of autism has generated great interest in the potential involvement of toxins in our environment. The environmental factors are likely to contribute to a significant proportion of ASD risk such as prenatal and perinatal factors, Drugs and toxic exposure.</p> <p>Case control study was conducted. The sample (150) includes children between 4-10 years (cases 50 controls 100). Children with ASD who attend Hamaiaam Alsalam center in Al najaf city excludes children with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities matches to controls on gender and birth year. The controls are normally developing children who attend primary health care centers. The questionnaire will include general demographic data , parent's occupations ,family socio-economics status ,maternal health during pregnancy , birth situation and rearing environment after birth. Several risk factors associated with ASD like maternal anaemia , use of iron supplements , folic acid ,use of medications during pregnancy ,medical problem during pregnancy ,exposure to the organophosphate and pesticide during pregnancy, caesarean section , jaundice in neonatal period , vitamin D deficiency ,infection during first year (mumps, measles ,meningitis) and exposure to the chemical substances and pesticides during early life.</p>			

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Thesis Title	Comparative Molecular Study on Influenza Type A and B withderived Vaccine in Iraq			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Respiratory tract infection is the most common cause of illness, especially in developing countries. Influenza remains a major public health problem and an endemic respiratory disease in Iraq, therefore this study was conducted to identify the influenza virus (IV) subtype existed, by using advanced methods for diagnosis. A cross sectional study was conducted in Iraq from January 2019 to February 2020. The study population consists of 2515 nasopharyngeal swaps taken from a hospitalized patients suffering from acute respiratory tract infection, stored as frozen at -70 °C until used for RNA extraction, then submitted to revers transcription Real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) to detect human IV, and IV genotypes among the study population. The positive samples were submitted to conventional PCR for Hemagglutinin gene flanking region amplification using design primers, for subtyping after sequencing and sequence data alignment. The Molecular study was carried out to identify the (IV) surveillance showed (33.44%) of tested samples were found positive to the influenza virus including two types A 25.45% , and B11.96%. influenza A subtype which contains H1N1 17.41%, and H3N2 4.05%, and Type B was represented of positive infection. These findings indicated that subtype H1N1 is the dominant strain in Iraq. The age group under 15 years old is considered the most vulnerable to contracting Influenza type A H1N1 25% and type B viruses (40%) followed by the age group 30-45 years old. On the other hand, the age group 15-30 recorded the highest infection rate 25% out of the total</p>			

H3N2. In addition to that, the study detects a non-significant percentage to the age of over 75 years to all types and subtypes. Baghdad has the high significances incidence of influenza Type A, and B with the rate 65.92%, and 52.16% respectively of the total tested cases, followed by Dohuk Governorate by rate 7.2%, 11.96% respectively. Infections of influenza A subtypes H1N1, and H3N2 were distributed differently among governorates, as the subtype prevailed H1N1 in the governorates Baghdad, Dohuk 5.7%, Diyala 6.84%, Salahaddin 2.05%, TheQar 1.83% respectively, while the subtype H3N2 prevailed in the governorates Anbar 30.4%, Baghdad 17.2%, Erbil 14.70%, Dohuk 13.72%, Basra 9.8/5, Diwaniya 2.94% respectively. The epidemic spread of the virus showed earlier primary peak began from October until the end of February, an increase in infection rates rising in the winter months in both the types Influenza type A with the highest peak in a December, and a decline in the summer of type B and a decrease in the subtype H2N3.

Amplification of hemagglutinin gene flanking regions produced bands were sized (833bp 1266and 599 bp) respectively. Two sequences were determined as Influenza A subtype H1N1 when compared with reference isolates from NCBI. It turns out, that it is not due to Influenza type A subtype H1N1pdm2009 epidemiological isolation, but rather closer identical 99% to USA and Europe seasonal Influenza type A isolates 2019-2020, and the Seq2 located along with Asian lineage such as India, Agwanghi in china. Indicated Influenza B subtype Victoria. The sequenced Hemagglutinin gene showed 4 single nucleotides polymorphism substitution (snp) (C>T, G>A, C>T, C>T) in H1N1, and 4snp in position (C>A, C>T,G>A,G>T). The season's vaccine 2019-2020 includes strains for influenza A H1N1, influenza A H3N2, and 2 influenza B strains (Victoria and Yamagata)matching the circulating flu strains.

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Thesis Title	Assessment of Nutritional Status of Children with chronic kidney disease on Maintenance Hemodialysis in Baghdad city			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Chronic kidney disease is a worldwide major public health problem. Most of the data related to the epidemiology of this condition during childhood focus on the severe and late stages of renal impairment which associated with malnutrition that is an influential problem among those children and it is essential to be recognized as early as possible.</p> <p>Objectives: To assess the nutritional status of children with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis using anthropometric measurements and to study the influence of socio-demographic variables, and some disease characteristics on the nutritional status of the study sample.</p> <p>Patients and methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in three randomly selected dialysis centers in Baghdad capital of Iraq on a sample of patients with chronic kidney disease who attended these dialysis centers, direct interview was used to collect data during the period of the study which extended from 15th of January to 15th of July 2019.</p> <p>Results: This study enrolled 140 children (78 male & 62 female), the mean age of the respondents was 9.9 ± 3.6 years and 42.9% of them had an age range of 10-14 years, 57.1% of the study sample was diagnosed with the disease since 5-9 years, 42.1% were on HD for 12-23 months. 37.1% of the sample were thin for age according to their gender, 72.2</p>			

% of them were stunted and severely stunted. There was a significant statistical association between patient 's age and age of diagnosis with being thin, while the child's gender and his rank in the family did not illustrate any statistically significant association with being thin, The results revealed that child's age, rank, and age of diagnosis showed statistically significant associations with being stunted

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Conclusions: A considerable proportion 75% of children with chronic kidney disease were undernourished, with a significant percentage of the study sample was detected with chronic malnutrition (stunted and severely stunted). Malnutrition parameters were significantly associated with the patient's age, child's rank in the family, and age of diagnosis.

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Thesis Title	Prevalence of obesity among secondary schools students in Baghdad/ al_karkh			
Year	2020			
Abstract	<p>Background: Obesity is well-known pathologic precursor to many non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, coronary artery disease, hypertension and hyperlipidemia</p> <p>Aim of study: This study was conducted to ascertain the prevalence of obesity in secondary school students in Baghdad/ al_karkh</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on the period from second of January 2018 until the end of april2018. , One side of Baghdad (al_karkh) was selected randomly. Al_karkh al_ola educational directional was selected randomly from three directionless. Four secondary schools were selected randomly from the schools within the al_karkh al_ola. It was selected two schools for male, and two for female. For each gender one school was private and one schools was public. A questionnaire used to collect socio-demographic characteristics, meal frequency, daily physical activity, hours of TV watching and internet using and family history of obesity. Height and weight were measured to determine their BMI by using WHO BMI-for-age 2007 percentile references</p> <p>Results: the prevalence of obesity for studied students was 17% which was not significantly associated with different age groups but significantly associated with positive family history of obesity, meals frequency, TV watching & Internet using. There is significant difference between male and female students</p> <p>Conclusion</p>			

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|--|---|
| | <p>1-The prevalence of obesity was 17% and it was more in female than male.</p> <p>2-The prevalence of obesity was increase with increased number of meals per day.</p> <p>3-high prevalence of obesity among those with positive family history.</p> <p>4-High prevalence of obesity among those who spent long time watching TV and social media using and among those with decrease physical activity.</p> |
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