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Thesis Title	Association Between Serum Uric Acid Level and Nodal Osteoarthritis in a Sample of Middle Aged Iraqi Females.			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Nodal osteoarthritis is a subset of osteoarthritis characterized by polyarticular interphalangeal and thumb base osteoarthritis. Uric acid in human is the main final product of purine metabolism that is produced from xanthine by the enzyme xanthine oxidase .The epidemiologic relationship between hyperuricemia and osteoarthritis raises the question of whether data support a biologic relation of the two entities.</p> <p>Aim of study: This study was conducted to assess the relationship between level of serum uric acid and nodal osteoarthritis in middle aged Iraqi females who had been diagnosed clinically and to evaluate its relationship with the radiological progression of nodal osteoarthritis.</p> <p>Subjects and methods: A case-control study conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Unit of Rheumatology during the period from October 2018 to the end of April 2019, A total of 100 subjects(50 patients with nodal osteoarthritis, 50 healthy control) aged from (40 to 70) years old were conducted in this study. Blood samples were obtained from all participants for measuring serum uric acid, complete blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation ratio, rheumatoid factor, blood urea, serum creatinine, blood sugar , all of them except serum uric acid were obtained to exclude other diseases.</p> <p>Bilateral hand plain x-ray posteroanterior view were obtained for patients only and the severity of hand osteoarthritis was assessed by using Kellgren-</p>			

Lawrence grading system.

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Results:

The current study showed that there was no significant correlation between serum uric acid and nodal osteoarthritis(P-value = 0.900).Age and high body mass index were positively correlated to nodal osteoarthritis. There was positive relationship between serum uric acid and radiological osteoarthritic changes of hand which has been assessed

by using Kellgren-Lawrence scale (P-value < 0.001).

Conclusions:

There was no significant relationship between serum uric acid and clinically diagnosed nodal osteoarthritis. There was significant correlation

between serum uric acid and radiological osteoarthritic changes of hand

which has been assessed by using Kellgren-Lawrence scale which mean

serum uric acid level tend to rise with patients having osteoarthritic K/L

stage \geq II, in this way it gives us an idea about the radiological progression. There was also positive relationship between serum uric acid

and increased age and high BMI .

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Thesis Title	Prevalence of HBV ,HCV and HIV in active pulmonary TB in Baghdad national tuberculosis centre 2018-2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Objective :the aim of this study is to identify the prevalence of HBV , HCV and HIV among active pulmonary TB patients included in Baghdad National Tuberculosis Program (NTP).</p> <p>Background: Viral hepatitis, particularly hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV)</p> <p>HIV and tuberculosis (TB) are a global public health concern. Co-infection with HBV and HCV among active pulmonary TB patients may potentiate the risk of hepatotoxicity induced by anti-TB drugs</p> <p>Methods: The Baghdad NTP Center is a specialized institution in baghdad City, Iraq, concerned with detection and diagnose pulmonary TB patients. A cross-sectional study was conducted at the center between June 2018 and June 2019. All documented active pulmonary TB patients were analyzed on the basis of socio-demographic and other characteristics. Thereafter, all patients underwent screening for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), anti-HCV, and anti-HIV using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) by taking blood samples 5 cc</p> <p>Results: one-hundred and fifty documented active pulmonary TB patients were recruited in this study, with 99 (66%) males and 51 (34%) females. The mean age of the patients was 40 years (± 20.29). Of the total number of patients, 8 cases (5.3%) were HBsAg-positive and one case (0.6%) was positive for anti-HCV, And zero for HIV (0%)</p> <p>Conclusion: The prevalence of HBV and HCV among active pulmonary TB patients in this study was low. This may be explained by the low rate of blood transfusion among the patients, the very low prevalence of HIV infections in Baghdad , the negative history of injection drug use, and adherence to universal infection-control measures, including vaccination for HBV</p>			

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Thesis Title	EARLY DETECTION OF INCREASED PULMONARY PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC HYPERTENSION USING CONVENTIONAL AND SPECKLE-TRACKING ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Systemic hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular accidents. The early management of its complication on the heart plays an important role in the outcome of the disease. Hypertension is associated with changes in the left heart structure and function. Left heart disease is probably the second most frequent cause of pulmonary hypertension. Systemic hypertension is one of the causes of pulmonary hypertension due to left heart disease, which is formerly defined as post-capillary pulmonary hypertension, where the mean pulmonary arterial pressure ≥ 25 mmHg. The systolic and/or diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle with the resultant elevated left-sided cardiac filling pressures and elevated left atrial pressure in most patients that lead to passive increase in pulmonary pressure constituting the cause behind the development of pulmonary hypertension. Echocardiography is the most important noninvasive screening tool for an early detection of pulmonary hypertension. Speckle tracking has recently emerged as a novel echocardiographic technique for rapid, offline, bedside analysis of regional left ventricle and left atrial strains.</p> <p>The aim of this study is to determine the validity of global atrial longitudinal strain percentage using speckle tracking echocardiography as an early predictor of an increased pulmonary pressure in patient with systemic hypertension.</p> <p>Furthermore, to evaluate the effectiveness of speckle tracking global left ventricular strain percentage in the assessments of left ventricular systolic function in comparison to conventional echocardiography in hypertensive patients. In addition to evaluate the role of global atrial</p>			

longitudinal strain percentage in the assessments of the left atrial systolic function in hypertensive subjects.

The study sample included primary hypertensive patients of either gender with preserved left ventricle ejection fraction > 55%. They were selected from those referred to the Division of Cardiac and Arterial Catheterization / Baghdad Teaching Hospital for diagnostic echocardiography from December 2017 till

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November 2018. One hundred hypertensive patients with a mean age of (48 ± 6) years were classified into 74 patients (31 males and 43 females) with reversed E/A ratio on PW Doppler with reversed E prime/A prime pulsed wave tissue Doppler study (group I) and 26 patients (10 males and 16 females) with normal E/A ratio on pulsed wave Doppler and reversed E prime/A prime on pulsed wave tissue Doppler study (group II). One hundred subjects gender and age-matched healthy individuals served as a control group III. Each patient is submitted for Medical history and clinical examination, anthropometric measurements (height, weight, body mass index) in addition to the blood pressure measurements according to the American Heart Association guideline for blood pressure measurements. Echocardiographic study was performed for all participants using standard methods, considering left ventricular systolic function involving ejection fraction %, mitral annular plane systolic excursion and S prime, in addition to left ventricular diastolic function assessment using pulsed wave Doppler and lateral mitral annular tissue Doppler. Moreover, left atrial volume index, left ventricle and left atrial global longitudinal systolic strain then determination of mean pulmonary artery pressure using right ventricular outflow tract acceleration time.

The left ventricular systolic function were normal by ejection fraction %, mitral annular plane systolic excursion and S prime velocity while the global left ventricular strain percentage was significantly reduced ($P < 0.05$) within the studied groups in such a way that the least reported values was $(-14 \pm 1\%)$ in group II.

The left ventricular diastolic function demonstrated a significant deterioration in the diastolic parameters of the diseased groups the peak E velocity with the least velocity in group I (72 ± 14 cm/sec) while the least E prime velocity reported in group II (6.6 ± 1.19 cm/sec) in addition to a significant increase in the E/E prime ratio being highest in the group II (15.3 ± 0.99) also.

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The left atrial volume index was significantly increased being the largest volume in group II (32 ± 1 ml/ m²). Although the left atrial volume was within normal limit but there was a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between the studied groups regarding global atrial longitudinal strain percentage being reduced systolic function reported







in group II ($32 \pm 1.5\%$). Additionally, the highest mean pulmonary artery pressure value (31 ± 4 mm Hg) with the shortest acceleration time (93 ± 6 ms) were reported in group II.

Concerning correlations; there were significant negative correlations between global left ventricular strain percentage with that of pulse pressure and inter ventricular septum ($r = -0.25$ and -0.22) respectively. In addition, the results show significant negative correlations between global left ventricular strain percentage with that of E/A ratio and E/E prime ratio ($r = -0.69$ and -0.62).

There were significant negative correlations between global atrial longitudinal strain percentage with that of E/A, E / E prime and left atrial volume index ($r = -0.5$, -0.57 and -0.57).

There was a significant negative correlation between global atrial longitudinal strain percentage with the estimated mean pulmonary artery pressure ($r = -0.47$, $p = 0.001$). In addition to a significant negative correlation of mean pulmonary artery pressure with the right ventricular outflow tract acceleration time ($r = -0.78$) and a significant positive correlation with that of left atrial volume index ($r = 0.678$).

In conclusion, global atrial longitudinal strain percentage could serve as a detector for the development of pulmonary hypertension in hypertensive patients since it is strongly correlated with increased pulmonary pressure. In addition, speckle tracking echocardiography using global left ventricular and atrial strain percentage could detect early an impaired left ventricular and atrial systolic function respectively in hypertensive patients despite the normal values by the conventional

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Thesis Title	Relation between Myocardial Performance Index and Severity of Coronary Artery Disease in Stable Ischemic Heart Disease			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Asthma is a diverse disease that results from genetic predisposition and environmental factors interactions. Study of markers comes to realize their role in immunopathogenesis of adult bronchial asthma. Interleukin-33 (IL-33) and its gene may encode cytokine like (IL-4, IL-5, IL-9, IL-13 and others) secretion in response to cell damage, and acts as an “alarmin” for stressed cells. Besides cytokines, specifically, Prostaglandin D2 (PGD2) a lipid mediator appeared as a powerful activator that regulates the T-helper2 (TH2) and Type-2 Innate Lymphoid Cells (ILC2), and functions as diagnostic marker and it has hopeful therapeutic targets.</p> <p>The periostin has emerged as a marker of asthma, one of a non invasive method and allied with airway eosinophilia in asthmatics reflecting tissue remodeling or fibrosis, with promising of new therapeutic approaches in bronchial asthma.</p> <p>The aims of the present work to study the association of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) (rs996029) in IL33 gene with asthma, in relation to IL-33</p>			

protein expression in patient's sera and to define the role of Periostin and Prostaglandin D2 markers in disease severity, and to forecast disease risk and progression.

The prospective case control study was conducted in the department of microbiology/collage of medicine / university of Baghdad and in Specialized Center for Allergy in Al-Resafa / Baghdad with selection of randomly Fifty (50) asthmatic adult patients, their mean (ages were 40.56 ± 14.58 years compare with 50 persons who apparently healthy age and sex matched) as a control group. The study extended from February 2017 to July 2019. Complete information was taken from participants by direct interview. The (10) ml of Blood samples were aspirated from the study groups for the detection of Periostin, IL-33 and Prostaglandin D2 using ELISA, while the determination of IL-33 Gene II polymorphism (rs996029) using Qualitative Real Time-PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) precedent by DNA extraction.

The Homozygote (GG), Heterozygote genotypes (TG) and G allele of IL-33 SNP (rs996029) display significant association with asthma. Serum level of periostin was increased significantly among asthmatic compare with control group. The optimum cutoff level of serum periostin was 38.3 ng/ml., while the serum IL-33 level was significantly decreased among asthmatic compare with control group. The serum level of PGD2 was almost convergent between cases and control group, and a strong positive linear correlation as (74%) between IL-33 and PG-D2 concentrations among asthmatic cases. A positive linear correlation between PG-D2 and Periostin concentration among asthmatic cases as well. The insignificance correlation between serum level of IL- 33 and IL-33 homozygous genotype but the significance difference of serum concentration of


IL-33 in Heterozygous and wild genotypes were observed between asthmatics and controls. High serum concentrations of IL-33 and PG-D2 were detected in severe compared to moderate asthmatic patients, whereas high serum concentration of Periostin showed a strong statistical significant association with poorly controlled asthmatic patients. A higher level of serum conc. of Periostin, IL-33 and PG-D2 in high Eosinophil (EØ), monocytes and T.IgE asthmatic group.

Males had significance statistical different between asthmatic and control groups at level of homozygous genotype and at allelic level, while asthmatic females had a high risk to have heterozygous genotype. Finally, a significance association between Total IgE and IL-33 homozygous SNP similarly between Total .IgE and G allele.

In conclusion, the asthmatic patients were associated with high serum Periostin level which is one of non invasive method to confirm diagnosis of asthma, allergic or non allergic and endotype of asthma reflecting the increase in subepithelial fibrosis and resistance to ICS (Inhaler Corticosteroid). The

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asthmatics were also at significance increase in frequency of IL-33 SNP (rs996029) in spite of the significance decrease in their serum IL-33. Finally, asthmatic patient had insignificant associated with serum PGD2 in spite of its significance association between asthma severity and their immunological parameters like EØ, MØ, T.IgE and Specific IgE. Therefore; measuring serum biomarkers and genetic study of asthma are essential to predict disease susceptibility,







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Thesis Title	Index and Severity of Coronary Artery Disease in Stable Ischemic Heart Disease			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: Ejection fraction and SYNTAX score are used to assess the severity and extent of ischemic heart disease. Myocardial performance index is thought to be a good tool in assessing the extent and severity of ischemic heart disease.</p> <p>Objectives: To find out the relationship between myocardial performance index measured by echocardiography and severity of coronary artery disease assessed by SYNTAX score in patients with stable ischemic heart disease.</p> <p>Methods: This thesis is a case control study done in the Iraqi center for heart disease from the period November 2018 until June 2019. 99 patients with history suggestive of ischemic heart disease, echocardiography done for them to assess ejection fraction, Myocardial performance index, S` and coronary angiography done for them with calculation of SYNTAX score for each patient.</p> <p>Results: In this study: there was a significant relation between HT and MPI, there was a significant relation between DM and MPI, there was non-significant relation between smoking and MPI, there was non-significant relation between dyslipidemia and MPI, there was non-significant relation between sex and MPI, and there was a significant relation between age and MPI.</p> <p>In this study, we have 34 patients with SYNTAX score less than 22 and their mean myocardial performance index was 0.56, we have 26 patients with SYNTAX score between 23 and 32 and their mean myocardial performance index was 0.61, and we have 10 patients with SYNTAX score equal or more than 33 and their mean myocardial performance index was 0.71, that's mean there was a significant relationship between SYNTAX score and myocardial performance index (p value 0.043).</p> <p>In this study, we found a non-significant relation between ejection fraction and myocardial performance index (p value 0.180), we have</p>			

80 patients with normal ejection fraction and their mean myocardial performance index was 0.56, we have 17 patients with mildly impaired ejection fraction and their mean myocardial performance index 0.60, we have 2 patients with moderately impaired ejection fraction and their mean myocardial performance index was 0.70.

In this study, there was a significant relationship between S⁻ and number of diseased vessels (p value was 0.00), we have 16 patients with single vessel disease, 3 of them with normal S⁻ and 13 patients with abnormal S⁻, we have 15 patients with 2 vessel disease, 1 of them with normal S⁻ and 14 patients with abnormal S⁻, we have 33 patients with 3 vessel disease, 3 of them with normal S⁻ and 30 patients with abnormal S⁻.

In this study we found a significant relationship between number of diseased vessels and myocardial performance index (p value 0.01), we have 29 patients with normal vessels and the mean myocardial performance index was 0.50, we have 70 patients with abnormal vessels and the mean myocardial performance index was 0.70.

Conclusion: Myocardial performance index has a significant relationship with the severity of ischemic heart disease.

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Thesis Title	Carcinostatic and Carcinogenic Effects of Tamoxifen on the Reproductive System of Females with Breast Cancer in Baghdad			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Breast cancer is a common disease worldwide and internationally responsible for considerable morbidities and mortalities. The early stages of the disease usually treated with surgery and adjuvant treatment including chemotherapy, radiotherapy and adjuvant hormonal therapy for hormone positive tumors. Tamoxifen still the first line adjuvant hormonal treatment for those hormone positive tumors, it prevent recurrence and tumor metastasis and decreases the overall mortality. At the same time the long-term use of tamoxifen found to be associated with possible proliferative effect on the female reproductive system causing mainly endometrial and ovarian complications that may lead to serious malignancies and sarcomas.</p> <p>Aim of the study To evaluate the side effects of tamoxifen treatment on female endometrium and ovaries in patients with ER-positive breast cancer using regular adjuvant tamoxifen treatment and to show the importance of the duration of treatment.</p> <p>Methods This is an ultrasound based cohort study (retro, prospective) conducted at three main oncology centers in Baghdad. The studied group included a total of 255 patients, 140 pre- menopausal and 115 post-menopausal female patients with ER-positive breast cancer using tamoxifen adjuvant hormonal</p>			

	<p>treatment in a dose of 20mg/day for at least three months after surgery and adjuvant chemo/radio-therapy.</p> <p>The data were prospectively recorded from the patients and retrospectively extracted from their medical records. The included patients were</p> <p><i>Abstract</i></p> <p>III</p> <p>evaluated for three successive three monthly visits mainly those who were presented for the first time and subsequent visits for evaluation of endometrial thickness after tamoxifen treatment, with time sequence some of the patients did not come for regular follow up and others were lost, this made the total number of evaluated patients decreases with time sequence along the treatment duration.</p> <p>In this study we did our assessment at baseline visit, after 3, 6 months, after one, and two years of regular tamoxifen use.</p> <p>Results</p> <p>Mean age of postmenopausal (POS) women was significantly higher compared to premenopausal (PRE) women, the frequency of diabetes mellitus was higher in POS compared to PRE but it did not reach statistical significance, hypertension show no significant difference between different groups. There was no significant difference in cancer stage and treatment duration, between POS and PRE.</p> <p>Only the frequency of ovarian cyst was significantly higher in the PRE compared to POS, while the rest of the gynecological findings did not show significant differences.</p> <p>At baseline ET was significantly higher in the PRE compared to the POS, in both PRE and POS groups ET increased significantly from baseline to 3 months, from 3 months to 6 months, from 6 months to 12 months, and from 12 months to 24 months. At all time periods, endometrial thickness was significantly higher in the POS compared PRE.</p> <p>Endometrial thickness is significantly higher in POS compared to</p>
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PRE, in which the risk of endometrial thickness increased 6 folds (ranging from 3 - 11 folds) in POS compared to PRE.

Abstract

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At baseline there was significant correlation between duration of TMX with ET , however from 3 months till 24 months of TMX therapy there was

direct significant correlation between duration of TMX with ET .

CONCLUSIONS

- **There is a direct relationship between usage of tamoxifen with increased ET (this relationship appear to be constant at various point of assessment).**

- **There is high rate of endometrial thickness, which appear to be six folds (ranging from three to eleven folds) high in postmenopausal compared to premenopausal women.**

- **Duration of tamoxifen did not appear to increase risk of various gynecological parameters.**

- **Endometrial cancer rate was low (within expected rates), and no difference between premenopausal and postmenopausal women**

Key words:

Tamoxifen, breast cancer, endometrial hyperplasia, adjuvant hormonal therapy.

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Thesis Title	Self-Medication Practice and Associated Factors among Pregnant in Baghdad City			
Year				
Abstract	<p>Background: Self-medication is the use of medicines by individuals without physician's order to treat self-diagnosed conditions. Inappropriate use of medications during pregnancy may result in serious structural as well as functional adverse effects on health of the mother and the development of child.</p> <p>Objective: to ascertain the prevalence of self-medication practice and associated factors among pregnant in Baghdad city</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out among 550 pregnant women during the period from January through June 2019. The sample was collected from 20 primary health care centers (ten in either side of Baghdad). Data were collected via a direct face to face interview.</p> <p>Results: Out of the 550 pregnant interviewed, 48.6% reported practicing self-medication (medical and herbal), predominantly among the age group (20-29 years), and mainly in pregnant with primary and secondary education (47.8%, 49.2%). The major reasons were previous experience with simple diseases (37.2%), easy access from pharmacies (33.8%), and saving doctor's fee (25.6%). There was a significant relation between self-medication and age, parity and stage of pregnancy. Although 48% believe that it is harmful to the fetus; 28.9% of the participants expressed an intention to practice self-medication in the next pregnancy.</p> <p>Conclusion: Self-medication in Iraq is an important health problem considering the relatively high prevalence (48.6%). Easy availability of a wide range of drugs without prescription of registered prescribers is the major factor responsible for the irrational use of self-medication</p>			

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Thesis Title	Detection of Some Novel Biochemical Markers (Irisin, Galectin-3, Cyclophilin-A) & Their Role in Predicting Coronary Artery Disease in type 2 Diabetic Iraqi patients			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) is a debilitating metabolic syndrome that affects a large proportion of the population in the world; if not well controlled, this will increase the risk of micro and macrovascular complications, including atherosclerosis, which leads to cardiovascular diseases (CVD), mainly coronary artery disease (CAD).The available biomarkers are useful for detection of diabetes and CVD separately,and these are not suitable to identify the cardiovascular complication at the early stages of the disease. Thereforin recent years, there is an increase in the research interest for identifying novel biochemical markers which combine between these two debilitating diseases. These markers are important not only to give better clinical approaches but also to identify higher-risk patients for extra care.</p> <p>Objective This study aims to determine the levelsof threenovelbiochemical markers(Irisin hormone, Galectin-3 enzyme, Cyclophilin-A enzyme)in type 2 diabetic patients with and without CAD and to evaluate their reliability in prediction and identification CAD early.</p> <p>Setting This study was conducted at [The Specialized Center for Endocrinology and Diabetes, Cardiologic Clinics of Ibn- Al-BitarHospital and Central Health Laboratory] Baghdad- Iraq.During the period from September 2017 to September 2018.</p> <p>Design, Subjects & Methods Its case control study. One hundred sixty-one volunteers aged [(40-60</p>			

year), body mass index (20- 25Kg/m²), with normal blood pressure were included in this study. They were diagnosed by consultants, and they were divided into four groups, that distributed as [I: Total control, 53 person who subdivided into two subgroups (I_a: control, apparently healthy 25 person) and (I_b: Control –ve CATH, 28 person which under went diagnostic catheterization and their results were negative, free of DM and CAD)], [II: Total DM, 55 person who subdivided into two subgroups (II_a: DM, 25 person diagnosed by history and clinical examination) and (II_b: DM –ve CATH, 30 person who under went diagnostic catheterization and their results were negative, free of CAD)], [III: CAD, 20 person], [IV :DM with CAD, 33 person]. Moreover, the diabetic groups with and without CAD (IV, II) later had been divided depending on the duration of the diabetes onset into three periods (<5, 5-9 and ≥ 10 years). Also, The CAD group (III) and DM with CAD (IV) had been divided depending on the number of the arteries occlusion into three parts (one, two, and three arteries). The parameters that were measured in this study were Fasting serum (Irisin, Galectin-3, Cyclophilin-A and lipid profile), beside plasma glucose, Glycated haemoglobin, also (urea, creatinine, Alanine Aminotransferase, Aspartate Aminotransferase, Alkaline phosphatase, total thyroxine, thyrotropin) all these parameters were measured in the fasting state for each group and subgroup using (ELISA and Colorimetric method). Statistical analysis was been used to analyze the results (include: Mean ± SD, frequency distribution, correlation coefficient, T-test, least standard deviation- test, ANOVA- test, Chi-square test, analysis of variance test, and ROC curve, P-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

In the current study, the results did not show any significant difference in the mean serum levels of (novel biochemical markers, all others parameters under the study) between the two subgroups of total control (I_a and I_b) $P > 0.05$. Also, there was no significant difference between the two subgroups of total DM (II_a and II_b) $P > 0.05$. The present findings showed the means (\pm SD) value of serum Irisin levels was significantly decreased in groups (II, III and IV) as compared with total control group (I), $P < 0.0001$. While serum Cyclophilin-A and Galectin-3 levels were significantly elevated in these groups as compared with total control group $P < 0.0001$. There was a significant positive correlation between parameters (Age, FPG, HbA1c, cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C and each of Cyclophilin-A and Galectin-3 in diabetic patients with and without CAD while there was a significant negative correlation between parameters above and serum Irisin level in the same patients. Besides, the results found that in all groups, there was a highly significant negative correlation between Irisin and Galectin-3 ($P < 0.0001$). Also, there was a highly significant negative correlation between Irisin and Cyclophilin-A ($P < 0.0001$).

Additionally, there was a significant positive correlation between Galectin-3 and Cyclophilin-A ($p < 0.0001$). About the gender, there was significant difference in mean serum levels of Irisin between male and female in groups [(I, $P = 0.0001$), (II, $P = 0.0001$), (III, $P = 0.040$) and (IV, $P = 0.0001$)] respectively, while there was no significant difference in means serum levels of [Galectin -3, Cyclophilin-A] according to gender in all groups. Moreover, there is significant negative relationship between serum Irisin and the duration of diabetes in groups II and IV, $P < 0.001$. Also, higher statistical decrease in mean serum level of Irisin with duration was found in group IV as compared with the group II, ($P < 0.0001$). While a positive relationship between serum (Cyclophilin-A, Galectin-3) with the duration of DM for these groups, $P < 0.001$, and higher statistical increase in mean serum levels of (Cyclophilin-A, Galectin-3) with a duration of DM was found in group IV as compared with the group II, ($P < 0.0001$). There was a significant decrease in the mean of serum Irisin levels and significant increase in the mean of serum (Galectin-3, Cyclophilin-A) levels with the number of arteries occlusion. The highest significant differences was seen in the mean serum levels of the measurement novel biochemical markers in diabetic patients with CAD as compared with patients having only CAD, ($p < 0.0001$). It was noticed from the results about the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC curve) that, area under curve (AUC) of the measured parameters in differentiating of diabetic patient with CAD (IV) from those who were free of both of them (Total control I); Irisin (1.000), Galectin (1.000), and cyclophilin (1.000). The results revealed that serum level of Irisin at cut-off, $< 9.22 \text{ ng / ml}$ (Sensitivity = 100 %, Specificity = 100 %). The cut-off value of Galectin-3 was $> 7.51 \text{ ng / ml}$ (Sensitivity = 100 %, Specificity = 100 %) and for cyclophilin-A was $> 7.97 \text{ ng / ml}$ (Sensitivity = 100 %, Specificity = 100 %). Accordingly, all of these biochemical markers were excellent in performing this differentiation. From the results in the present study, it was found that the cut-off value of serum Irisin ($< 5.96 \text{ ng/ml}$, $\text{AUC} = 1.0$) and that of serum Cyclophilin-A ($> 9.05 \text{ ng/ml}$, $\text{AUC} = 1.0$) have the highest significant sensitivity (100%) and specificity (100%) in comparison with measured serum Galectin-3 [(cut-off $> 8.50850 \text{ ng/ml}$, $\text{AUC} = 0.99$), sensitivity (93.9 %) and specificity (94.5 %)] in differentiation between diabetic patients from diabetic with CAD. But each of these three biochemical markers was perfect discriminator test between these patients, taking into account that Irisin and Cyclophilin-A; were better detectable than Galectin-3.

Conclusion

Patients can be early predicted and so prevented from complicated by CAD depending on serum levels of these new biochemical markers and can be protected from exposure to more advanced coronary intervention (Diagnostic Catheterization) and their complication. Patient who have long-standing T2DM with CAD, have a

	<p>significantly lower level of Irisin, while Galectin-3 and cyclophilin-A levels were significantly increased as compared with short duration of T2DM. Cyclophilin-A and Galectin-3 give positive correlation, while Irisin gives a negative correlation with the severity of CAD as expressed by the number of coronary artery occlusion. These novel biochemical markers give excellent results in differentiating T2DM patient with CAD from T2DM only. As well as using these markers in combination give benefit results in the prediction of CAD. There was a strong positive correlation of biochemical markers under the study with HDL-C, which reflect the roles of these markers in predicting CAD.</p>
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Thesis Title	Evaluation of Right Ventricular Systolic Functions in Breast Cancer Patients on Chemotherapy: Transthoracic Echo Study			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: Monitoring of cardiac function for breast cancer women during chemotherapy is essential in preventing cardiotoxicity.</p> <p>Aim of Study: To study the effects of chemotherapy used in the treatment of breast cancer on the left and right ventricular functions by Transthoracic Echocardiography.</p> <p>Patients and Methods: This is a case control study carried out in Baghdad Teaching Hospital in Baghdad during the period from 1st of July, 2018 to 30th of June, 2019 on sample of 60 women with breast cancer on chemotherapy. Matched with 30 women without chemotherapy certain echocardiography parameters for right and left ventricular functions in addition to hemodynamic measures were assessed by the transthoracic echocardiography.</p> <p>Results: 60 women with breast cancer on chemotherapy and 30 women healthy as control included in this study.</p> <p>The Baseline characteristic of two groups is similar.</p> <p>There were significant difference regarding left ventricular ejection fraction which significantly reduced in women receiving chemotherapy $P=0.003$.</p> <p>Left ventricular systolic myocardial velocity significantly reduced in women receiving chemotherapy $P=0.0001$.</p> <p>Mitral annular plane systolic excursion also significantly reduced in women receiving chemotherapy $P=0.0002$.</p> <p>Diastolic dysfunction of left ventricle and the size of left atrium not statistically significant between two groups $p=0.323$, $p=0.335$ respectively.</p> <p>VIII</p> <p>Right ventricular effect of chemotherapy.</p>			

Fractional area changes reduced among women on chemotherapy which is statistically significant $P=0.005$.

Transannular plan systolic excursion also statistically significant $P=0.0001$.

Right ventricular dimensions at base and midlevel and longitudinal length not statistically significant between two groups.

$P=0.897$, $P=0.999$ and $P=0.274$ respectively.

Myocardial performance index (Tie index) and right ventricular systolic peak velocity of tricuspid annulus (s-).

Not statistically significant between two groups.

$P=0.182$, $P=0.154$ respectively.


Conclusions: This study demonstrated that chemotherapy for Breast cancer.

Cause decreased in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and left ventricular myocardial tissue velocity (s-) and mitral annular plane systolic.

Also this study demonstrated that fractional area changes of right ventricle (F.A.C) and transannular plane systolic excursion (T.A.P.S.E) both statistically significant reduced in patient receiving chemotherapy.

Also this study show cardiotoxic effect of Breast cancer chemotherapy affect whole myocardium and transthoracic echocardiographic study show the effect on left ventricle functions more obvious than that of right ventricular functions.


Keywords: Breast cancer, Cardiotoxicity, Right ventricular functions, Left ventricular functions.

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Thesis Title	Knowledge about Osteoporosis among Primary Health Care Physicians in Baghdad			
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. 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. 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</p>			

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 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.

II

In the present study, 75.6% of physicians recorded undergraduate and postgraduate study as their main sources of OP information. Despite very high-ranking level of knowledge of physicians in the present study. yet, there is still a need for continuous medical education and training of primary health care physicians to expand their knowledge as well as their skills in management of OP.

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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</p>			

	<p>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 cars.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Thesis Title	Identifying Vaccine Hesitant Parents of Children Under 5 Years Age; in Al-Rusafa, Baghdad-2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: Despite being recognized as one of the most successful public health measures, vaccination is perceived as unsafe and unnecessary by a growing number of individuals. Lack of confidence in vaccines is now considered a threat to the success of vaccination programs.</p> <p>Objectives: This study was sought to calculate the prevalence of vaccine hesitancy and the determinants affecting them.</p> <p>Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in Al-Rusafa/Baghdad to identify vaccine-hesitant parents who have children under 5 years age. The Parent Attitudes about Childhood Vaccines (PACV) survey was used, and was included in the questionnaire distributed among primary schools' students to be filled by their parents and collected back after few days.</p> <p>Results: A total of 447 of caregiver were eligible and were recruited in the study, 32 (7.12%) of which were identified as vaccine-hesitant. Among respondents, 56% were mothers. About 37.1% of participants said they have ever delayed vaccination of their children for reasons other than illness, and 11.9% stated they ever refused to vaccinate their children for reasons other than illness. 43.6% had concerned about vaccines, and 31.1% were concerned that vaccines might not prevent</p>			

diseases.


Conclusions: vaccine hesitant parents percentage was 7.16% in the studied

population and affected by many determinants that must be addressed to encourage

those parents to stick to vaccination schedule.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD:		
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Board
Thesis Title	Epidemiological and Clinical Profile of β -Thalassemia Major at Thalassemia Center in Najaf City			
Year				
Abstract	<p>Thalassemia is an autosomal recessive inherited blood disorder due to hemoglobin-production abnormalities. It is one of the most common monogenic disorders in the world and is mainly endemic in some areas of the tropics and subtropics. Over the past three decades, hyper-transfusion therapy in these patients has shown significant increase in life expectancy and quality of life. unfortunately this type of therapy also increased the frequency of complications due to iron overload.</p> <p>Objective: To identify the Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of thalassemic patients , and to assess transfusion related complication in them in Najaf city.</p> <p>patients and methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted in Thalassemic Center in Al-Najaf governorate, during the period from the 1st of April to the 31st of August 2018. 175 patients were included and interviewed using a standardized questionnaire form to collect data related to Sociodemographic characteristic, family history, age at diagnosis, transfusion therapy, transfusion complication, type of chelation therapy and age at first chelation.</p> <p>II</p> <p>Results: A total of 175 transfusion dependent thalassemia major patients were included, mean age of 10. 5 years ranging from 5 m to 34years. the study showed that a higher percentage were under 10 years of age with Male: Female ratio 1.2:1 . 60% were from rural area with high percentage of consanguinity(70%).</p> <p>The study documented the relationship between iron over load and appearance of complications.</p> <p>Conclusion: Increasing awareness of the epidemiology and clinical aspect of transfusion dependent beta thalassemia major patients in najaf with</p>			

	<p>emphasis on great importance of premarital screening before marriage, is mandatory for better outcome, routine investigation to detect early complications.</p>
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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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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</p> <p>.Questionnaires included demographic and clinical data of the patients and controls. Rheumatoid arthritis was diagnosed with 2010 ACR /EULAR Classification Criteria (by consultant rheumatologist).</p> <p>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</p>			

rheumatoid arthritis respectively, while seen in 10% and 43% of controls.

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.


Conclusions:

Depression and anxiety were less frequent in rheumatoid arthritis patients treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor drugs . The coexistence of

XIII

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.

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			<input type="checkbox"/> Board	
Thesis Title	Prevalence of obesity among secondary schools students in Baghdad/ al_karkh			
Year	2019			
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> <p>1-The prevalence of obesity was 17% and it was more in female than</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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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</p> <p>.Questionnaires included demographic and clinical data of the patients and controls. Rheumatoid arthritis was diagnosed with 2010 ACR /EULAR Classification Criteria (by consultant rheumatologist).</p> <p>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>			

Depression and anxiety was found in 16% and 48% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis respectively, while seen in 10% and 43% of controls.


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.

Conclusions:

Depression and anxiety were less frequent in rheumatoid arthritis patients treated with Anti-Tumor Necrosis Factor drugs . The coexistence of

XIII

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.

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Thesis Title	Comparison of the clinical efficacy between ondansetron tramadol in prerenting post- anesthetic shiveringesia			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Shivering is a cause of discomfort and dissatisfaction in patients undergoing cesarean section under spinal anesthesia. For prevention of this complication, different drugs are used.</p> <p><i>Aim of study:</i> To evaluate the efficacy of ondansetron and tramadol for prevention of intra and post operative shivering in patients undergoing cesarean section with spinal anesthesia.</p> <p><i>Methods:</i> 70 patients, ASA II, females, age between (18_38), scheduled for cesarean section under spinal anesthesia. Were randomly allocated to two groups, group O (received 8mg ondansetron),and group T (received 1mg/kg tramadol) as prophylactic dose after delivery of baby. Patients were evaluated regarding their heart rate, mean arterial blood pressure, oxygen saturation, core temperature, peripheral temperature and post anesthetic shivering scale.</p> <p><i>Results:</i> The comparison between two studied groups by hemodynamic parameters of mean arterial blood pressure, heart rate, oxygen saturation, there were no significant differences in all times before and after delivery of baby and drug given. In mean of core temperature, after 5, 10, 15, 20min after giving drug and</p>			


in recovery, after 30, and 60 min from recovery was significantly higher in group O than that in group T. While in mean of peripheral temperature after 10, 15, 20min after giving drug and in recovery, and 30, and 60 min after recovery was significantly higher in group O than that in group T. In mean of postanesthetic shivering scale, there were no significant differences in all times after delivery of baby and giving drugs.

Conclusion:

The prophylactic administration of ondansetron (8mg) or tramadol (1mg/kg) produces significant anti-shivering effect in patients undergoing cesarean section under spinal anesthesia without any significant side effects. Ondansetron is significantly more effective than tramadol.

Key words:


Tramadol, ondansetron, spinal anesthesia, shivering, post anesthetic shivering.


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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</p>			

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
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	Knowledge and Use of Growth Chart among Health Care Providers in Baghdad			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: The health care providers must exhibit consistent and correct utilization of growth charts, and be able to correctly interpret and comprehend its data.</p> <p>Objectives: To assess the knowledge and use of growth chart by health care providers in Baghdad, and to investigate factors affecting the knowledge and use, including relation to Reproductive Maternal, Newborn Child and Adolescent Health Strategy training programs.</p> <p>Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study carried out in twenty primary health care centers in Baghdad; eight in Al-Rusafa district, and twelve in Al-Karkh district, during the period from the 1st of February to the end of May 2019. The data were collected using self-administered questionnaire filled by physicians and by direct interview with health workers the questionnaire was prepared by researcher reviewed by supervisor using previous published articles related to the topic of the current study.</p> <p>Results: The total number of study participants was(200), their mean age was 38.3 ± 8.3 years, 150 (75%) were physicians including 85 (42.5%) family physicians. Most of respondents (82.5%) had acceptable knowledge, while 9% had good knowledge, and 8.5% had poor knowledge. Regarding use, 158(79%) participants showed acceptable level of use, 39(19.5%) good level of use, and only three (1.5%) had poor</p>			

	<p>level of use. There was a statistically significant association between higher knowledge levels and lower number of patients seen daily. Better use was associated with older age of participants, being physicians and lower number of patients seen daily.</p> <p>II</p> <p>Conclusions: Most of health care providers had acceptable level of knowledge and use of growth charts ,better knowledge and use level were related to number of patients seen per day while growth chart use was affected by participants age and being physician.</p>
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Thesis Title	ASSOCIATION BETWEEN WEIGHT STATUS AND MULTIMORBIDITY IN WOMEN AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP ATTENDING PHCCs IN BAGHDAD 2019			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Multimorbidity defined as (simultaneous occurrence of two 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. These 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 Baghdad from the March 1st to July 30th 2019, the data was collected via direct interview with women using self-administered questionnaire to obtain information on basic characteristics, history of the chronic health problems then weight and height were measured for estimation of BMI.</p> <p>Results: Out of 415 women, more than one third were obese and another 34% were overweight, approximately 15% of them had one chronic condition 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.</p> <p>Conclusion: More than two thirds 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</p>			

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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>			

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 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. 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,

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	PhD		Board 
Thesis Title	Non-contast magnetic resonance angiography versius computed tomograpgy angiography of the lower limbs			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>The contraindication of the Contrast material used in CT and MRI imaging exams and the high incidence of renal insufficiency in patients with Peripheral Arterial Disease raises the concern for nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF). These raised the demand for using alternative exams without using of contrast agents.</p> <p>The aim of the study</p> <p>The aim of this study is to compare the image quality of non-contrast MRA of the normal arteries of the lower limbs using trance sequence in 1.5 MRI versus CT angiography.</p> <p>Methods:</p> <p>A total of 23 patients (4 female, 19 male) were imaged.. Mean age was 68 years, ranging from 40 to 74 years they are clinically suspected lower extremity PAD underwent CTA. And then do non contrast MRA. Image quality of MRA was compared with CTA by giving grading scores for each artery separately and each section of exam (proximal, middle and distal).</p> <p>The chi-square test was used to determine the P value between MRA and CTA and to determine any significant differences between the two modalities.</p> <p>Results:</p> <p>Image quality of non contrast MRA is near equal in grading score to that of CTA for proximal section of the exam, while its less quality at the middle section from the exam, unfortunately the distal part of the section the MRA showing bad quality and significant differences in comparison to CTA.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <p>Non contrast MRA could be an alternative to CTA for evaluation of lower extremity in PAD, and may be suitable as a first-line screening examination in patients with contraindications to intravenous contrast</p>			

administration. At proximal and middle section of the exam.

Recommendation

***Non contrast MRA could be an alternative to CTA for evaluation of lower extremity in PAD, and may be suitable as a first-line screening examination in patients with contraindications to intravenous contrast administration. specially At proximal and middle section of the exam**








*** we recommended further studies done that compare between different**

sequence of non contrast MRA

Keywords

Non-contrast-enhanced MR angiography, CT angiography, Lower extremity Peripheral arterial occlusive disease Nephrotoxicity

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Thesis Title	Women's and Gynecologists' Opinion about High Rates and Determinants of Caesarean Section			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>الخلفية: يبدو أن الزيادة العالمية في معدل العمليات القيصرية لا يمكن السيطرة عليها ، مع عدم وجود مؤشرات على تباطؤها. يتفاقم الموقف بسبب حقيقة أن أسباب الصعود غير مفهومة تمامًا ولكنها تظهر كمتاهة معقدة متعددة العوامل.</p> <p>الهدف: التعرف على رأي النساء (من اللواتي لديهن تاريخ عملية قيصرية) حول الأسباب التي حثتها على الحصول على هذا النوع من الولادة ، ورأي أخصائيات الولادة حول الأسباب المحتملة وراء زيادة معدل الولادة القيصرية.</p> <p>طرائق البحث: أجريت دراسة مقطعية على 400 امرأة حامل و 30 طبيبة نسائية خلال الفترة من 1 يناير إلى 30 يونيو 2019. تم جمع العينة من أربعة مستشفيات تعليمية كبرى (اليرموك ، الكاظمية ، مدينة بغداد الطبية و مستشفى العلوية). تم جمع البيانات عبر مقابلة مباشرة وجهاً لوجه.</p> <p>(من النساء اللواتي خضعن للعملية (75%النتائج:من بين النساء البالغ عددهن 400 امرأة ، القيصرية كان بسبب قرار أخصائيات الولادة. وكان السبب الرئيسي هو % ، ومن بين النساء اللاتي ظلن (27.8)عدم تناسق رأس الجنين مع حوض الأم الذي شكل نسبة (من أخصائيات (87.6%). ادعى (84.5)الخضوع لعملية قيصرية مرة أخرى في الحمل التالي (الولادة أن الظروف الطبية والمشاكل التي تحدث بالولادة هي السبب وراء العمليات القيصرية ، % منهم يعتبرون أخصائيات الولادة يصرون على العملية القيصرية بسبب المال.(46.7) الاستنتاج: تم إجراء ثلاثة أرباع العمليات القيصرية بناءً على قرار أخصائيات الولادة مع نسبة مئوية كبيرة من النساء اللواتي يقبلن أو يطلبن العمليات بدون استشارة طبية قوية. السبب الرئيسي للعمليات القيصرية في النساء المعنيات كان عدم تناسق رأس الجنين مع حوض الأم ، ومع ذلك ، كانت هناك أسباب أخرى مثل عمر الأم ، وعدد الأطفال ، ووجود عملية قيصرية سابقة . بعض أخصائيات الولادة يفضلون القيام بالولادة الطبيعية للنساء الحوامل ، ومع ذلك ، يعتقد معظمهم أن أخصائيات الولادة يدفعون النساء إلى القيام بالعملية القيصرية دون وجود داعي لأجرائها ، ويفعلون ذلك لأسباب مالية.</p>			

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Thesis Title	Muscle fiber conduction velocity and cutaneous silent period in fibromyalgia			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>تَمْتَّازُ مُتَلَازِمَةُ الْآلَمِ الْعَضَلِيِّ اللَّيْفِيِّ بِأَلَمٍ مُزْمِنٍ وَأَعْرَاضٍ مُتَغَيِّرَةٍ مِثْلَ آلامِ الْعَضَلَاتِ وَاسِعَةِ النُّطَاقِ، أَكْتِنَابِ، تَعَبٍ وَاضْطِرَابَاتِ النَّوْمِ. أَنَّ امْرَأَتَ مُتَلَازِمَةِ الْآلَمِ الْعَضَلِيِّ اللَّيْفِيِّ لَمْ يَتِمَّ تَوْضِيحُهُ، وَلَكِنْ التَّحْسِيسُ الْمَرْكَزِيُّ الَّذِي يَلْعَبُ دَوْرًا مَهْمًا فِي تَنَامِي آلامِ اعْتِلَالِ الْأَعْصَابِ يُعْتَبَرُ الْآلِيَّةَ الرَّئِيسِيَّةَ لِذَلِكَ.</p> <p>(أَدَاةٌ مُفِيدَةٌ لِلْبَحْثِ فِي مُعَالَجَةِ الْآلَمِ فِي الْجِهَازِ الْعَصَبِيِّ CSP يَحْدُثُ الدَّوْرُ الْجُلْدِيُّ الصَّامِتُ) الْمَرْكَزِيِّ وَالْمَحِيطِيِّ. أَنَّ الدَّوْرَ الْجُلْدِيَّ الصَّامِتَ هُوَ تَوَقُّفٌ قَصِيرٌ فِي فِعْلِ الْعَضَلَةِ الْكَامِنِ بَعْدَ إِجْرَاءِ تَحْفِيزٍ قَوِيٍّ لِلْعَصَبِ الْجُلْدِيِّ وَمِنْ خِلَالِ تَقَلُّصِ ارَادِيٍّ مُسْتَمِرٍّ. إِنْطَالَةُ زَمَنِ الدَّوْرِ الْجُلْدِيِّ الصَّامِتِ تُشِيرُ بِشَكْلٍ كَبِيرٍ إِلَى خَلَلِ النِّظَامِ الْمَرْكَزِيِّ عَلَى مَسْتَوَى الْعُمُودِ الْفَقْرِيِّ وَمَا فَوْقَ الْعُمُودِ الْفَقْرِيِّ وَلَيْسَ لَخَلَلٍ وَظَنِيٍّ فِي الْأَلْيَافِ الصَّغِيرَةِ الْمَحِيطِيَّةِ.</p> <p>(لَدَى MFCV وَمِنْ نَاحِيَةٍ أُخْرَى فَانْهَ مِنْ الْمَتَوَقَّعِ أَنَّ تَخْفُضَ سُرْعَةِ تَوْصِيلِ اللَّيْفِ الْعَضَلِيِّ) الْمَرِيضِ الْمَصَابِ بِمُتَلَازِمَةِ الْآلَمِ الْعَضَلِيِّ اللَّيْفِيِّ لِأَنَّ هَؤُلَاءِ الْمَرَضَى عَادَةً مَا يَشْكُونُ مِنَ التَّعَبِ (أَذْ تَعْتَبَرُ سُرْعَةُ تَوْصِيلِ الْأَلْيَافِ الْعَظْلِيَّةِ مِقْيَاسًا لِلْأَعْيَاءِ فِي فَحْصِ تَخْطِيطِ الْعَضَلَاتِ) وَلَكِنْ فِي الْوَاقِعِ فَإِنَّ سُرْعَةَ التَّوَصِيلِ تَزْدَادُ. أَنَّ هَذِهِ النُّتَاجَاتُ تَدْعُمُ فِكْرَةَ أَنَّ الْخَلَلَ الْوَظَنِيَّ فِي تَحْكَمِ مَا فَوْقَ الشُّوْكَةِ قَدْ يَكُونُ مَسْئُولًا عَنِ الْآلَمِ فِي مُتَلَازِمَةِ الْآلَمِ الْعَضَلِيِّ اللَّيْفِيِّ.</p> <p>هَدَفُ الدِّرَاسَةِ:</p> <p>تَهْدَفُ الدِّرَاسَةُ إِلَى فَهْمِ الْفِيزْيُولُوجِيَا الْمَرَضِيَّةِ لِلْآلَمِ الْعَضَلِيِّ اللَّيْفِيِّ مِنْ خِلَالِ دِرَاسَةِ الدَّوْرِ الْجُلْدِيِّ الصَّامِتِ وَ سُرْعَةِ تَوْصِيلِ الْأَلْيَافِ الْعَضَلِيَّةِ وَمَقَارَنَتِهَا بِنَتَاجِ الْأَشْخَاصِ الْأَصْحَاءِ طَرِيقَةُ الْعَمَلِ:</p> <p>تَمَّتْ دِرَاسَةُ الْحَالَاتِ وَالشُّوَاهِدِ لِوَاحِدٍ وَثَلَاثِينَ مَرِيضًا بِمُتَلَازِمَةِ الْآلَمِ الْعَضَلِيِّ اللَّيْفِيِّ تُتَأَلَّفُ مِنْ ٢٣ إِنْثَى وَ ٨ ذُكُورٍ تَتَرَاوَحُ أَعْمَارُهُمْ بَيْنَ ١٨-٦٢ سَنَةً وَمُدَّةُ الْمَرَضِ بَيْنَ ٥ أَشْهُرٍ إِلَى ١٠ سَنَاتٍ. إِضَافَةً إِلَى ذَلِكَ تَمَّ فَحْصُ ٣١ شَخْصًا سَوِيًّا وَيَتَكُونُونَ مِنْ ٢٢ إِنْثَى وَ ٩ ذُكُورٍ تَتَرَاوَحُ أَعْمَارُهُمْ بَيْنَ ١٧ وَ ٥٥ عَامًا وَاعْتَبَرَهُمْ كَمَجْمُوعَةٍ سَيِّطَرَةٍ.</p> <p>تَمَّتْ الدِّرَاسَةُ فِي أَقْسَامِ الْفِيزْيُولُوجِيَا الْعَصَبِيَّةِ فِي مَسْتَشْفَى بَغْدَادِ التَّعْلِيمِيِّ وَمَدِينَةِ الْإِمَامِ الْكََاظِمِيِّينَ (ع) الطَّبِيبَةِ لِلْفَتْرَةِ مِنْ حَزِيرَانَ ٢٠١٧ إِلَى مَآيْسَ ٢٠١٨. وَقَدْ تَمَّ تَقْدِيمُ كَلَامِ الْمَجْمُوعَتَيْنِ إِلَى مَرَاكِزِهِ التَّارِيخِ الطَّبِيِّ وَالفَحْصِ الْعَصَبِيِّ الْإِكْلِينِيكِيِّ وَالِاخْتِبَارَاتِ الْفِيزْيُولُوجِيَّةِ الْكَهْرَبِيَّةِ لِلْأَطْرَافِ الْعُلْوِيَّةِ وَالسُّفْلِيَّةِ بِمَا فِي ذَلِكَ الدِّرَاسَاتِ التَّشْخِصِيَّةِ الْكَهْرَبَانِيَّةِ التَّقْلِيدِيَّةِ، اسْتِجَابَةِ الْجِلْدِ الْوُؤْدِيِّ، الدَّوْرَ الْجُلْدِيَّ الصَّامِتَ وَ سُرْعَةَ تَوْصِيلِ الْأَلْيَافِ الْعَضَلِيَّةِ.</p>			

النتائج:

أظهرت الدراسة الحالية أن مرضى متلازمة الألم العضلي الليفي هم ضمن الفئة العمرية المتوسطة مع هيمنة الإناث على الذكور (٢٣ مقابل ٨) وأن بيانات فحص تخطيط الأعصاب الكهربائي للأعصاب الوسطي، الشظوي والريلي تقع ضمن المعدل الطبيعي، بينما لا يوجد فارق معنوي في قيمة كمون استجابة الجلد الودي بين المرضى ومجموعة السيطرة. بينت الدراسة أن كمون الدور الجلدي الصامت لا يختلف في مرضى متلازمة الألم العضلي الليفي عن الأصحاء بينما طالت مدته الزمنية في المرضى مقارنة بالأصحاء. إضافة لذلك فإن سرعة توصيل الألياف العضلية قد ازدادت في مجموعة المرضى نسبة إلى الأصحاء. كلا التغيريين يشيران إلى أن الأمراض في هذه المتلازمة هو بسبب التحسيس المركزي. وقد كان للفحصين قيمة تشخيصية مماثلة، واعتمادهما سوياً يزيد من الخصوصية إلى مائة بالمائة. اثبتت الدراسة وجود علاقة سلبية (عكسية) بين عمر المرضى وكمون استجابة الجلد الودي والتيتشير إلى وجود اختلال وظيفي في الجهاز العصبي الودي. إضافة إلى وجود علاقة موجبة بين المدة الزمنية للدور الجلدي الصامت وسرعة توصيل الألياف العضلية في الأشخاص الأصحاء. من الجدير بالذكر أن هذه الدراسة الأولمالية تربط هذين المؤشرين في الأشخاص الأصحاء.

الاستنتاجات:

خلصت الدراسة الحالية إلى أن التحسيس المركزي هو السبب في متلازمة الألم العضلي الليفي مثبتاً بباطالة المدة الزمنية للدور الجلدي الصامت وزيادة سرعة توصيل الألياف العضلية. للمتناوبات نفس الأهمية التشخيصية واعتمادهما سوياً يزيد من الخصوصية لتصل إلى مائة بالمائة. لم يظهر أي دليل في فحص الفيزيولوجيا الكهربائية على وجود اعتلال عصبي ليفي كبير أو صغير في المرضى، ولكن هنالك خلل وظيفي في الجهاز العصبي الودي مدعوماً بالعلاقة العكسية بين العمر وكمون استجابة الجلد الودي.

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Thesis Title	Knowledge and practice of primary health care physicians about referral system in Baghdad			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Referral system is one of the key elements in the primary health care, currently the Ministry of health is working on establishment and development of an effective referral system with incentives to the population to use primary health care centers instead of secondary care, this includes monetary incentives and improvement of quality and quantity of services provided at PHC level.</p> <p>Objective : To assess the knowledge and practice of primary health care physicians about the referral system .</p> <p>Methodology : A cross-sectional study with analytic elements was conducted from 1st of February to 30th of June, 2019, in Baghdad , from both sides AlKarkh and AlRusafa , a convenient sample of 15 primary health care centers selected., data collection was carried out using a self-administered questionnaire which included questions about demographic characteristics of PHC physicians, qualification, and questions concerning their knowledge and practice about the referral</p> <p>Results: Total study group included 150 physicians.Overall knowledge of physicians about the referral system was good, Nearly all physicians(98%) knew its benefit ,the results showed that all respondents used referral form (100%), and 94.7% wrote down the required information and followed the classical measures. The referral feedback was poor (36%).</p> <p>Conclusion: Most of the physicians had good knowledge and practice about the referral system. There was strong deficit in the training courses about referral system.</p>			









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Thesis Title	<p align="center"> environmental risk factors associated with Autism spectrum disorders in children in al Najaf city (Hamaim Alsalam center) Adissertation </p>			
Year	2019			
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 </p>			

	<p>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	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Female Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacist Regarding Complementary Feeding of Their Infants An Online Study			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods, referred to as complementary feeding, typically covers the period from 6 to 18-24 months of age, and is a very vulnerable period. Infants and young children need a caring adult or other responsible person who not only selects and offers appropriate foods but assists and encourages them to consume these foods in sufficient quantity, WHO has developed a protocol for adapting feeding recommendations that enables program managers to identify local feeding practices, common problems associated with feeding, and adequate complementary foods.</p> <p>Objectives: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers from the medical staff concerning complementary feeding of their infants, feeding patterns in the first year: breast, bottle or mixed feeding, and the factors that may contribute in feeding practice.</p> <p>Subjects and Methods: A cross sectional study with analytic components was carried out online through Facebook to assess knowledge, attitude and practice of female physicians, dentists and pharmacists concerning their infants feeding from the 1st of March till the 1st of May 2018. The sample size was 500 mothers.</p> <p>Results :The age of mothers ranged between (23- 44) years , (45.6%) were physicians, (54.2%) of them were prim gravida, (61%)</p>			

underwent caesarian section and (79%) used their maternity leave. 38.2% of infants in the study aged more than six months old, 40.2% of them are on mixed feeding. 73.2% of mothers introduce the complementary food between the age of four to six months. The total knowledge score of mothers was (68.4 ± 23.03) and 49% of them had a good knowledge score, prime gravid mothers and physicians significantly had the highest score. The total attitude score was (44.1 ± 22.8) , physicians significantly had the highest score. The total practice score of mothers was (51.25 ± 18.2) . There was a significant week positive linear relationship between knowledge of mother and their practice. ($r=0.296$, $P=0.001$). 59.1% of mothers get their information online.

Conclusions: Almost half of the participants had a good knowledge, majority of them had poor attitude and almost half had a poor practice toward their infants feeding. The practice score was statically different according to mother's occupation, age, and parity. The main source of mother's information was the internet.

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of Release of Wide Post Burn Contracture of Joints Using Central Axis Propeller Flap Baghdad /Iraq			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Post burn contractures of joints can produce significant impact on quality of life by interfering with the ability to perform activities of living. Varieties of techniques are available for coverage of defect following contracture release. A Central axis propeller flap a strategy that used in patient with contracture deformities. It's a reliable method of reconstruction in release of axillary, elbow and popliteal region of knee joints contractures..</p> <p>Aim: To evaluate of central axis propeller flap in wide joints post burn contractures release.</p> <p>Patients and method : Between October 2017 to May 2019 ten patients with wide joints post burn contracture ,their age range between(10-45)years .A central axis (propeller)flap based on random sub dermal pedicle of two design was used (rhomboid design for eight patients and Namaste design for two patients) by designed and elevated as a “propeller,” and then rotated by 90° to straddle the defect after contracture release.</p>			

Result:

Good functioning result in all patients indicated by good range of motion in

affected joints and no serious complication ,only one case of superficial epidermal sloughing were managed conservatively.

Conclusions:

Central axis propeller flaps are reliable methods for surgical management of

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of Longitudinal Slit Arteriotomy for End to Side Anastomosis in Free Tissue Transfer Baghdad /Iraq			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background: the choice of micro-anastomosis technique (end to end or end to side) in free flap surgeries is a critical step especially in single vessel extremity in which end to side is the preferable method. Which type of end to side (arteriotomy or arterioectomy) is another relevant point to be considered?</p> <p>Aim: the aim of this study is to evaluate the reliability of end to side anastomosis using longitudinal slit arteriotomy.</p> <p>Methods: (9) patients were managed with free tissue transfer using end to side anastomosis with longitudinal slit arteriotomy. (8) Patients with lower extremity defects and (1) patient with upper extremity defect. (6) Patients were managed with Latissimus dorsi flap and (3) patients were managed with ALT flap. In all cases end to side anastomosis is made using no. 11 blade to create a longitudinal slit in the recipient artery for micro-anastomosis</p> <p>Results: all anastomosis remain patent and flaps survived without complications, neither re-anastomosis is required intra-operatively nor reexploration is required post operatively</p> <p>Conclusion: longitudinal slit arteriotomy is easy to perform, reliable with high patency rate and can consistently be used in free tissue transfer with excellent results</p>			

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Thesis Title	Evaluation of the Plane Shaped Flap in Reconstruction of Congenital Hand Syndactyly			
Year	2019			
Abstract	<p>Background : Syndactyly is a challenging condition to manage in optimal outcome for the patients and satisfactory result for the surgeons. Time consuming, scar contracture, web creeping are probable risks with reconstruction by skin graft. It s known obviously that dorsal metacarpal flaps with different configurations minimize these complications however they are still occur. This study based on plane shaped advancement flap on dorsum of the hand and traction device for web space to prevent contraction and creeping.</p> <p>The Aims: The aims of this study are to evaluate the result of plane shaped advancement flap in decreasing time of operation, primary closure after releasing of tight syndactyly and minimizing creeping and contracture with aid of rubber band for traction .</p> <p>Patients and methods: From January 2018 to may 2019 ten patients (10 web spaces), 3 females and 7 males, age ranged (1-19) have congenital tight hand syndactyly (3 complex, 5 simple incomplete,2 simple complete) , they were operated up on alwasity teaching hospital with dorsal plane shaped advancement flap for web space reconstruction and they were adopted</p>			

c-shape
slab and web space traction band for postoperative prevention of contracture and creeping .
Results: Average time of operation was 60 min (45min-90min) , primary closing of all incisions was done without skin graft needed . No infection ,vascular compromise, angulation deformity or flexion contracture observed during 6-12 month of follow up. one of the ten patients had hypertrophic scar at donor site of the flap.further more , four patients had web creeping ,one of them had epidermal sloughing of the flap due to aggressive dissection, the others had creeping because of poor compliance with traction band that need revision surgery .
Conclusion: Dorsal advancement plane shaped flap is helpful in reconstruction tight syndactyly However, it needs precise dissection . Some patient haven't compliance with traction device so it isn't corresponding for every patient however it was minimize creeping in cooperative patients .
Keywords: Tight syndactyly, Plane shaped flap, Web space creeping

