

**ABSTRACT
OF
HIGHER DIPLOMA
PREPARED IN AL-KINDY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
/BAGHDAD UNIVERSITY**

2011-2025

**BY/ NADEA NATEK SHAKER
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MFN:0001KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:5

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title :OSCE as Evaluating tool for clinical teaching in AL-Kindy college of medicine

Translated Title /Arabic: استخدام الاوستي كطريقة تقييم التدريس السريري في كلية طب الكندي

Personal Author: حسن علي فرحان

Supervised : د. محمد اسعد ابراهيم

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2012

Physical description:20p

Abstract

Background :-The assessment method for medical education have been change from traditional written tests alone to tests which combine written and performance -based assessment method many performance-based methods have been developed in the past several decades ,among which the objectives structured clinical examination (OSCE)has become one of the most common methods for evaluating clinical competence .

objective:-termine final year medical student perception on OSCE as evaluation tool for their clinical teaching.

Method :-A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out during June 2012.Final year medical students of Al-Kinney college of medicine (Academic year 2011-2012)were included in this study.All final year medical students asked to full a written questionnaire during last day of final clinical examination.

Results :-The period of clinical training was fair enough in department of surgery and gynecology (92 %),(72%)respectively .(90%)of students agreed that surgical clinical training enable them to perform OSCE .(84%)OF students did not practiced communication skills in OSCE station .

Conclusion :-OSCE used frequently as summative assessment method and not used as formative assessment and student not received formative feedback OSCE station .Communication skills OSCE station used infrequently during daily clinical teaching during OSCE station setup.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b A398 o

Subject Descriptors: OSCE Evaluating

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0002KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:20

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Evaluation of Assessment preferences in relation to performance of the sixth year medical studenes in Al-Kindy college of Medicine 2012-2013

Translated Title /Arabic: تقييم أهمية طرق الامتحان المفضلة لدى طلاب السنة الدراسية السادسة وعلاقتهم بأدائهم في كلية طب الكندي /جامعة بغداد

Personal Author: أسامة اسماعيل سلطان

Supervised: د. صادق عباس المختار

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication:2013

Physical description:57p.

Abstract

Background : Assessment is important component of learning environment as are learning approaches.In order to educate medical students who can meet the demands of present community,individual differences and preferences should be taken into consideration.Recent studies have shown that students 'learning approaches and assessment preferences are two important factors affecting their success.

Objectives: of this study:This study aims to explore which assessment formats are preferred by students and why,what relationship exist between students' preferences and their assessment results, and which cognitive processes do they perform.

Method:All the 65 students of the sixth year in Al Kindy College of Medicine/University of Baghdad were included in this descriptive cross sectional study conducted from April to September 2013;data was obtained through questionnaire adopted from (API)by Birenbaum 1994.

Results:This study reveals the association between assessment method preferences and performance. As majority of students who prefer MCQ perform well in surgery exam.It also shows that students prefer questions that related to Understanding/Application domain

Conclusion:MCQ and OSCE can be considered as the main methods in exams,although annual survey for preferences should be carried out.Designing question is as vital as the method used in assessing higher domains.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b O 81 e

Subject Descriptors :Cognitive Domain , Psychomotor Domain , Type of Assessment

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0003KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:18

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title :Medical Student attitudes toward communication skills : a Comparision of first and fourth year medical studenets in AL-Kindy college of Medicine

**موافق طلبة الطب نحو مهارات الاتصال : مقارنة بين :
Translated Title /Arabic : مقارنة بين :
المرحلة الاولى والرابعة لطلاب كلية طب الكندي في جامعة بغداد**

Personal Author : عبد الصاحب هادي عبد الكريم

Supervised: د. هدى عدنان حبيب

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2013

Physical description:38p.with appendix scales

Abstract

Background: Medical students' attitudes towards doctor-patient communication have for long been a concern among medical teachers, curriculum planners and policy makers and have been addressed in many studies .

objectives: To assess the positive and negative attitudes of student toward communication skills and to Identify some factors that related to positive and negative attitudes of medical student towards communication skill.

Method: This study aimed at assessing the attitudes of medical students toward learning communication skills at Alkindy medical college in University of Baghdad in Iraq.In this cross-sectional study, the questionnaires were distributed to 120 medical students.Only 101 questionnaires were analyzed (response rate=%85.2). Data was collected using communication skills attitude scale (CSAS)which consists of 26 items,13 indicative of positive attitude and 13 indicative of negative attitude toward learning communication skills.Data were analyzed using Minitab

software. The mean score for the positive and negative attitude were measured.

Result: A positive attitude towards learning communication skills was predicted in total number of students participate in this study and positive also in clinical stages no gender variation in positive and negative attitudes toward communication skills ,high negative attitude's in clinical stages that might be of the short time giving in clinical sessions and interaction with patient without guidance of seniors .

Conclusion: Although students had strongly positive attitudes toward learning communication skills, curriculum planners should not lose sight of negative attitudes and measures need to be taken to minimize or if possible eliminate them. And faculty member in al-kindly medical college might have put consideration for such topic.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b A136m

Subject Descriptors: knowledge, attitude , communication skills
medical student

Number of copies: 1 copy

MFN:0004KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:16

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Knowledge Translation in emergency medicine among intern doctors in Karbala hospitals

ترجمة المعرفة في طب الطوارئ لدى الاطباء الدورين في مستشفيات كربلاء التعليمية

Personal Author : سلیم عطیہ جوہر

د. يوسف عبد الرحيم Supervised:

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family Medicine

Date of Publication:2013

Physical description: 35p with Appendix

Abstract

Background :- Knowledge translation (KT)describes any process that contributes to the effective and timely incorporation of evidence-based information into the practices of health professionals in such a way as to effect optimal health care outcomes and maximize the potential of the health care system . emergency medicine offers a truly unique educational experience for medical students.

The aim of this study is to establish the extent to which newly graduated doctor in a medical program can translate their own knowledge to emergency practice.

Method and Results: A descriptive cross sectional study conducted during the period from the first of January to the last day of September 2013 in Karbala Teaching Hospitals. The sample is composed of 49 Intern doctors (newly graduated) in Karbala

teaching hospitals. The questionnaire consisted of two main domains, with 13 items. The section one (chick list) was designed to explore doctors' performance. The second section was designed to assess perceptions of doctors about emergency KT.

Majority complete test with high score evidence. But reversed to that the majority (83.67%) show low evidences to call protocol, and about half of doctors (51.02%) failed to take a consent. The majority of doctors (87.76%) did not incorporate guidelines and their implementation in clinical practice, and (69.39%) thought there are barriers to incorporate EBM.

Conclusions;Most of candidate show high technical tasks regarding pass exam corresponding to that,the majority show low evidences to call protocol, and instead of that they follow traditional procedures that learned in emergency rooms from older doctors (Role Model).While most of Candidates agree about the benefit of K.T to improve medical emergency service,current study revealed a lack awareness of benefit toward CME.Translating EBM results into routine clinical practice remains difficult, this can be done from medical college proceeding to graduated doctors.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b S111k

Subject Descriptors :Knowledge translation definition

Number of copies:1 copy

MFN:0005KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 19

Language of text:English

八

Type of Material :High diploma

Title :Perceptions of senior toward Nosocomial infections at college of medicine -Babylon

Translated Title /Arabic : الوعي لدى طلبة المرحلة المنهية من كلية طب بابل : المستشفيات حول عدوى

Personal Author : عبد الكرييم عبد مباشر

Supervised : د.محمد اسعد ابراهيم

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family Medicine ; medical education

Date of Publication:2013

Physical description:47p.with appendix

Abstract

Background: This survey assessed knowledge,attitudes and behaviors of medical students toward nosocomial infections.

Methods:This is a cross-sectional study that was carried out on final year medical (106) students from College of medicine, University of Babylon (Babil-Iraq). An anonymous questionnaire consisted of four sections, with 30 items. Students' knowledge section was designed to explore students' knowledge toward nosocomial infections, while another section was designed to gather information about student's behavior, to explore student attitudes toward precautionary guidelines and perception of the risk of acquiring HCAIs by multiples questions and to evaluate advising information of some items on HCAIs for students. The Chi-square test was used

for significance,a P-value (<0.05)is considered statistically significant and p<0.01 is considered highly significant.

Results:The study showed the overall average of the medical students' knowledge was (68.34%) about HCAIs, however, the knowledge regarding specific areas was weak, particularly concerning the risk of transmission of infection to the hospital personnel (41.5%) and stethoscope (43.86%) as a potential source of infections. In general, their behaviors were adequate (69.38%) to reduce the risk of infections, whereas, wearing protective materials when contact with patient sometimes were only (49.06%) of them do that. Generally the attitudes were positive (68.68%). Females had better attitudes than males. Advising information about some items of HCAIs were generally acceptable (50.65%), however, they sometimes have just (39.62 %) been advised about safety (IV) inserted devices and have only (22.16 %) been advised about Stethoscope cleaning.

Conclusions:The students have adequate knowledge, positive attitudes and acceptable behaviors to reduce nosocomial infections; however, advising information about some items of HCAIs was generally acceptable. These findings emphasize the need of stressing on education about this sort of infections in the health care curricula.

Call Number:^a W84.5 ^b K18p

Subject Descriptors:Health care , Nosocomial infection , history

Number of copies:1 copy

MFN:0006KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:17

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Perception of professionalism among medical students of clinical year in AL-Kindy college of medicine : 2013

Translated Title /Arabic : ادراك الاختصاصية بين طلاب المراحل السريرية لكلية طب الكندي : ٢٠١٣

Personal Author : مي عبد الله محمد

Supervised: د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family Medicine

Date of Publication:2013

Physical description:45p.with Appendix

Abstract

Background: Medical professionalism in any society demands the exhibition of a range of qualities in the patients care, and not just mastery and autonomy. These qualities expressed in a recent London's Royal College definition of professionalism (2005) "a set of values, behaviors and relationships that underpin the trust the public has in doctors.".

Objectives: to assess attitude and behavior aspects of Al-Kindy Medical College clinical years students as assessment is essential to change and reform;and to state students' opinion about the main recourses to the professionalism in our curriculum.

Method: This post-positivistic research was done on students' perception of professionalism and was conducted from January till September/2013 ;a cross sectional study that was done in a triangulation approach using both qualitative and quantitative **methods** : the former by a nine events of direct students interview and the last by indirect scenarios questionnaires.These interviews and scenarios was aided by GMC guidelines,Understanding the doctors of tomorrow in UK,Education Program of Yale Medical school in USA.

Results: Respondent's rate was 54.85% (96 students of 175), 47 males and 49 females,highest good response was integrity 73.9% while lowest honesty in telling patients medical mistakes in attitude .Importance of vaccination as professional behavior perception was the highest 77.04% while lowest was skipping lectures 44.2%.According to our students role model of the teachers still uppermost resource of professionalism 70.8%.Interviews was done in a nine rounds;(5-15)students in each;respondent's rate was50% (88 students.)

Conclusion:Our students reveal good insight on professionalism but there was poor patient-doctor relation in our hospital because professionalism is a social contract that needs all parties collaboration including law,decision makers,head of the tribes,colleges/etc.Needs to change with higher concentration of explicit sharing values in a positive role model to control negative effect of hidden and informal curricula.

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b M466

Subject Descriptors: Medical students ,Perception of professionalism

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0007KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 15

Language of text : English

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : The Relation between learning styles of 6th.year medical students and their performance in exams Karbala college of medicine

Translated Title /Arabic: العلاقة بين انماط التعليم والاداء في الامتحانات لطلاب المرحلة السادسة في كلية الطب /جامعة كربلاء للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٢

Personal Author : تقوى خضر عبد الكريم

Supervised : د. محمد حسن الموسوي :

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family Medicine

Date of Publication: 2013

Physical description: 43 p.with appendix

Abstract

Background :Understanding learning styles (LS) can help students develop a better understanding of how they process information and solve problems and can also help students to communicate and work better with students who may think differently than they do.

Objectives:To estimate if there is a relation between LS and performance in exams among final year medical students at Karbala college of medicine.

Methods:A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out during June 2013 and ended at September 2013.Final year medical students of Karbala college of medicine (Academic year 2012-2013)were included in this study (no=52). Kolb's learning inventory(KLI)employed to determine students preferred LS.Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)program version 15 and chi square test used for data analysis , and p-value of less than 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results:Out of 52 students 49 participate in the study 28 of them female and 21 male,The analyses of the data showed no significant relationship between gender and LS .It was also found that common LS among students were accommodator and diverger,while assimilator and converger were less common.In addition to previous finding the study showed that diverger LS associated with highest performance in" 3" consecutive years.

Conclusion:the study observed that there is a relation between performance and certain LS despite p-value is not significant due to small sample size.So bigger study with bigger sample size is recommended.

Call Number:^a W84.5 ^b T 111 R

Subject Descriptors: learning style , Kolb's learning cycle ,
experiential learning theory , performance ,medical students

Number of copies:1 copy

MFN:0008KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:3

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title :The Importance of student in curriculum evaluation

اهمية الطالب في تقييم المنهج الدراسي /arabic: Translated Title

Personal Author : رنا صالح عبد الحسين

د. يوسف عبد الرحيم : Supervised

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication:2011

Physical description: 102 p. with questionnaire

Abstract: The study examined the first four stage of which singled out the student to evaluate the curriculum in terms of the availability of scientific books and the level of performance and the

way the lecture exams and evaluate student himself was either the second part reflect the opinion of the performance of colleagues and university professor and how to contact with colleagues and to improvements and how to present the lecture and what are the means used in that and whether he was committed of times that lectures and how to encourage the student either the pre - final has included the degree of student performance after graduation and is it worth the work assigned to him and whether has the responsibility enough to trust him the last section was what is more the things that helped and hindered the student to grasp the scientific article so what is the most times that he felt the student that he entertained the participants where is it in the laboratory or in the classroom and what are the times he felt so bored and not wanting to study whether it during exams or other . by the results proved that the curriculum is good and useful and sufficient to meet the need of the student as well as to provide scientific books in the library that could meet the need as well as for the student to the professor so that he has enough time to participate in student lecture and to accept all the criticisms and address them in a manner satisfactory to the student so that makes it efficient to be eligible to work after graduation for having experience knowledge and scientific skill.

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b R185 i

Subject Descriptors: Curriculum , Curriculum type, curriculum theory and practice , teaching process , Teats type

Number of copies: 1 copy

MFN:0009KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:12

Language of text:English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Evaluation of first year curriculum and teaching methods in AL-Kindy college of Medicine:student opinion

Translated Title /Arabic: تقييم المنهاج الدراسي وطرق التدريس للسنة الاولى في
الكندي :رأي الطالب كلية طب

Personal Author: مرتضى صالح حاتم

Supervised: د. صادق المختار

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine , medical education

Date of Publication:2012

Physical description: 27p. with استبيان

Abstract

Background: There is a relationship between the student and the goal of medical education must be reinforcement that leads to achievement of the aim of medical education.

Aim of study:To evaluate the curriculum and teaching methods by using students perception.

Methods:Cross sectional descriptive study which carried out with first stage medical college students,to evaluate the curriculum and teaching method by the student opinion.(88)Students were

enrolled from first stage and given to them a questionnaire. We gave questionnaire to the student about the faculty and the curriculum depending on their opinion to evaluate the both (curriculum and faculty). This questionnaire applied two papers including the chances that give to the student to decide finally.

Results: In this research there are different in the opinions of students according to the questionnaire that given to them to evaluate the curriculum and teaching methods.

Conclusion: We have to take the student decisions about the curriculum and faculty. The student first stage is agree on the curriculum and teaching methods that a clue about using of the modern ways in the teaching methods

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b M 827e

Subject Descriptors: Curriculum in medical education

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0010KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 7

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High diploma

Title : Basic science teaching in sixth year student Evaluation study in Baghdad College of Medicine

Translated Title /Arabic: تدريس المواد الأساسية لطلبة المرحلة السادسة- دراسة تقويمية في

كلية الطب- جامعة بغداد

Personal Author: سوسن جابر طراد

Supervised: د. محمد أسعد أبراهيم

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family Medicine , Medical Education

Date of Publication:2012

Physical description:49 p.with appendix

Abstract

Background : The basic sciences have a fundamental role in the development of physicians ,there is now an urgent need to facilitate and enhance student retention of basic science knowledge. It provides a rational basis for medical practice, develop critical thinking in physicians and give fundamental knowledge of the human body is essential for clinical application.

Objectives : To assess the impact of basic medical sciences on the knowledge of graduating students , to determine the opinion of medical students about basic medical science and to assess the integration of basic medical science in the clinical training of medical students because of the high importance of these sciences to the tomorrow doctors and to their performance.

Study design and sample: A descriptive cross sectional study was done by evaluating basic medical science information of one hundred students (50 from third stage and 50 from sixth stage)in Baghdad College of medicine by using multiple choice questions in

six main basic medical science branches and also a questionnaire survey which contain ten questions about basic medical science to obtain students opinion.

Results: The current study revealed that the integration between the basic medical science and clinical training was more in pathology and pharmacology while it is not good in other branches, the basic medical science is important to the future physicians, the bulk of the information according to students opinion is overcrowded, the method of teaching is majorly poor or accepted, the students have no interest in the medical basic science.

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b S271b

Subject Descriptors :Basic sciences, teaching ,Baghdad College of Medicine

Number of copies:1 copy

MFN:0011KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:6

Language of text:English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Assessment of clinical teaching for final year medical students in Basrah medical college

Translated Title /Arabic: تقييم التدريس السريري لطلبة المرحلة النهائية لكلية طب البصرة

قسي عبد اللطيف عبود: Personal Author

د. محمد اسعد ابراهيم : Supervised

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication:2012

Physical description:28p.

Abstract

Background :Clinical teaching is very important to medical students and future intern life,to improve clinical teaching the medical school should aim to improve their clinical teachers , planning and techniques which can introduced to enhance the effectiveness of clinical teachers . one of problems in clinical teaching is lack of students observation , a consistent finding in studies of clinical teaching has been a lack of direct observation of student interactions with patients . The OSCE is primarily used to assess basic clinical skills. Students are assessed at a number of "stations" on discrete focused activities that simulate different aspects of clinical competence.

The objectives of this research are : (1)Assess the clinical teaching courses from perspective of final year medical students ..(2)Determine the effect of clinical teaching to perform OSCE well.

Method:This study was carried out during the period during July 2012in Basrah medical college and it is a Cross sectional descriptive study.All 75 students out from 124 students were from final year after completing their final exam.A questionnaire used consist of 13

items relevant to students' opinion about clinical teaching and OSCE with consideration to Surgery , Medicine , Gyene and Pediatric courses .The data analyzed using frequency and percentage using Microsoft excel 2007 .

Results:(21.3 %) of students are unconfident to begin residency program , (17.3 %) of students who still do not understand basic disease mechanism and management of common conditions , (24 %) of students who still do not have communication skills necessary to interact with patients and health professionals , and they have not social sciences of medicine (e.g., ethics,professionalism,humanism). No clinical course represent all what should student find during clinical exam . The research show there are around half of students will benefit from clinical training to perform OSCE in Medicine and Surgery and lesser students in Gyene but it is (70.7 %) in Pediatric. .

Conclusions: The clinical teaching have sort of deficiency in clinical and communication skills .The clinical teaching affects the performance of student to OSCE and affect their acceptation on OSCE is varied according to the 4 clinical courses.

Call Number:^a W84.5 ^b Q10 a

Subject Descriptors: Clinical teaching ,

Medical students

Number of copies:1 copy

MFN:0012KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:10

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Comparative study between third and sixth year of medical students regarding basic science in Al-Nahrain College of medicine

Translated Title /Arabic: دراسة مقارنة حول العلوم الطبية الأساسية بين طلبة المرحلة الثالثة وال السادسة في كلية طب النهرين

Personal Author: ميثم صباح صادق

Supervised : د. محمد اسعد ابراهيم

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication:2012

Physical description:36p.with appendix

Abstract

Background:The basic sciences have a fundamental role in the development of physicians,there is now an urgent need to facilitate and enhance student retention of basic science knowledge,concepts and principles delivered to the students in the preclinical years.The aim of this research is to :

1. Determine the opinion of medical students about basic medical science.

2. Assess the integration of basic medical sciences in the clinical training of medical students.

Subjects and Methods :A descriptive Cross sectional study which carried out on one hundred students using consecutive non random sampling technique,there is no inclusion or exclusion criteria.The study was done in Baghdad and conducted during the period from May through July 2012 in Al-Nahrain College of medicine to determine the integration of the basic medical sciences to the clinical training.Fifty students were participant from third year and the same numbers were from sixth year.The basic medical sciences information was collected by using questions in six main basic medical sciences branches,there were five core multiple choice questions in each branch,the questions were selected from United State Medical License Examination.The study also includes a questionnaire survey which contains ten questions.

Result:this study shows that the percentage of successful in third year was (54%)in comparison with (34%)in sixth year,the successful rate in pathology was higher in six year in comparison with third year while in other branches was higher in third year.The students' test score categories in the sixth year reach to (60-69)while in third year was up to (80-89). The opinion of students' about integration of the basic medical sciences was (46%)for good in the third year while the sixth year choose (56%)for average,the third year choose (40%)for enough for the bulk of information in comparison with (46%)for overcrowded in sixth year.The third year read up to (6 hours)in comparison with (3 hours)for sixth year.The two groups was agreed in chosen the same opinion in method of teaching was accepted, and for the interest it was limited,to the attention span up to the (30 minute), and the understanding was average for both groups.

Conclusions and Recommendations: the information lost with the time because it is not memorable and there is little integration of the basic medical sciences with clinical training and the medical

basic science is important to make good physician so we need to make integration between the basic sciences and clinical training, increase the student interest in medical basic science by changing the methods of teaching and make the lecture not boring and not overcrowded information to be understandable and memorable.

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b M426c

Subject Descriptors : medical students, Al-Nahrain College of medicine

Numer of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0013KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 4

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High diploma

Title : Evaluation of basic sciences information on the knowledge of graduating doctors in Al-Kindy College of medicine

Translated Title /Arabic تقييم معلومات العلوم الطبية الأساسية على معرفة طلاب المرحلة: النهائية في كلية طب الكندي

Personal Author لهيب علي عبد

Supervised : د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication: 2012

Physical description:45p.with appendix

Abstract

Background: The basic sciences have a fundamental role in the development of physicians, there is now an urgent need to facilitate and enhance student retention of basic science knowledge. It provides a rational basis for medical practice, develop critical thinking in physicians and give fundamental knowledge of the human body is essential for clinical application. A cross sectional study was done to assess the impact of basic medical sciences on the knowledge of graduating students and to determine the opinion of medical students about basic medical science by evaluating basic medical science information of one hundred students (50 from third stage and 50 from sixth stage) in Al- Kindy college of medicine using a questionnaire with a multiple choice questions concerning the main six basic medical science branches in addition to ten questions about basic medical science to obtain students opinion

The current study revealed that the integration between the basic medical science and clinical training was more in pathology and pharmacology while it is not good in other branches, the basic medical science is important to the future physicians, the bulk of the information according to students opinion is overcrowded, the method of teaching is majorly poor or accepted, the students have no interest in the medical basic since, the major attention span is lost within thirty minute, the students read less than three hours per day, some basic medical since lecture were not well understandable, or not memorable, so the students lost information with the time.

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b L111e

Subject Descriptors: graduating doctors in Al-Kindy College of medicine

basic sciences information, knowledge ,Evaluation

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0014KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:9

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Evaluation of Final year students according to clinical training

given in Baghdad College of medicine 2011-2012

Translated Title /Arabic :تقييم طلبة المرحلة المنتهية حسب التدريب السريري :
المعطى في جامعة بغداد/كلية طب بغداد للعام ٢٠١٢/٢٠١١

Personal Author :قدس عبد الوهاب احمد

Supervised: د. اسيل سمير

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Date of Publication: family Medicine

Physical description:35p.with appendix

Abstract

Background : Clinical training is the most important part of medical education which affect the performance of the students in the final clinical examination

future performance as doctors,to improve clinical teaching we must find the factors which improve the medical education that lead to healthy community as a final outcome.The OSCE(objective structured clinical examination)is primarily used to assess basic clinical skills.

The objectives of this research are:

1. Evaluate clinical teaching courses from perspective of final year medical students.
2. Determine the effect of clinical teaching to perform OSCE well.

Method:This study was carried out during the period of June 2012 in Baghdad College of Medicine and it is a descriptive Cross sectional study.All (160)students were from final year stage after completing their final exam.A questionnaire used consists of 14 items relevant to students' opinion about clinical teaching and OSCE.

Result : Although more than two third of students are confident to have acquired clinical skills required to begin residency program,less than one third of students in this study neither have the communication skills necessary to interact with patients and health professionals nor,social sciences of medicine,more than half of interviewed students think that the period of clinical training was not enough regarding branch of internal medicine and more than one third in Surgery course.

Sixty percent of students declared that they got best clinical training in Pediatric coarse,Thirty-six percent of students knew only some of OSCE checklist.Seventy-five percent of students believed

that OSCE was fair method of evaluation regarding pediatric course when they talk about Gynecology internal medicine.

Conclusion : There is clear defect in learning process affecting performance of students in final exam in some departments

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b Q11e

Subject Descriptors: Evaluation , Clinical training ,Medical education

Clinical training

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0015KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 11

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : Impact of Basic Medical Sciences Teaching on Knowledge of Graduating Doctors in Al- Mustansiriya College of Medicine

Translated Title /arabic تأثير العلوم الطبية الأساسية على معارف طلبة المرحلة
كلية الطب / الجامعة المستنصرية النهائية في :

Personal Author : عبد الغني سعدون

Supervised: د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2012

Abstract

Background:The basic sciences have a fundamental role in the development of physicians,there is now an urgent need to facilitate and enhance student retention of basic science knowledge.it provide a rational basis for medical practice , develop critical thinking in physicians and give fundamental knowledge of the human body which is essential for clinical application.

Objectives:To assess the impact of basic medical sciences on knowledge of sixth year students and to determine their opinion about basic medical sciences.

Methods:The study was conducted during the period from May through July 2012 in Al- Mustansiriya College of medicine.It is a descriptive cross sectional study which was carried out on one hundred students,to assess the impact of the basic medical science on the graduating doctors by using multiple choice questions in six main basic medical science branches and also a questionnaire survey which contain ten items about basic medical sciences to obtain students opinion.

Results: Out of the assessed 50 students in third stage , 28 (56%)students were succeed while only 15 (30%)students out of 50 from sixth stage were succeed,Many students believed that the basic sciences are of high importance in medical education although many of them have no interest on these sciences.

Conclusion:Majority of sixth stage students have little residue of knowledge in basic sciences,There are some branches like (pathology and pharmacology)are integrated in clinical training more than the other basic sciences and this give a clue about that

there limited integration between basic medical science and clinical training in the learning curriculum regarding the students opinion,The methods of basic medical sciences learning are not as the students hope,for medical education,the question is not only what to teach and what to leave out but also how to teach it.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b A111i

Subject Descriptors :Basic Medical Sciences Teaching

Knowledge of Graduating Doctors

Al- Mustansiriya College of Medicine

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0016KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:8

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Perception of Al-kindya college of medicine students regarding curriculum and teaching methods 2011-2012

Translated Title /Arabic : موافقة طلبة المرحلة الرابعة والخامسة كلية طب المناهج التدريسي وطرق التدريس للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٢-٢٠١١ الكندي حول

Personal Author : سعود عبد الله محمد

Supervised : د.هدى عدنان

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family Medicine

Date of Publication:2012

Physical description:33 p.with appendix

Abstract

Background: students perception of their educational environment have a significant impact on their behavior and academic progress, meaningful learning correlate positively with the students perception of educational environment which impact on student learning experiences and outcome .it influences how,why, and what students learn.

Aim:to assess the perception of 4th and 5th year medical students at Al-kindiy medical college towards the curriculum and teaching methods.

Method:cross-sectional study of fourth and fifth year medical students(55 and 64 students respectively)at Al-kindiy medical college through distribution of two papers of questionnaires that have been documented by quality assurance and performance assessment unit at Baghdad university.two papers were distributed on April 2012 and then recollected at the end of the academic year.

Result:response rate was 88.93% and 81.81% for the 4th and 5th class students respectively,The average of overall student positive agreement for the teaching material, text books and references, assessment policy and infra-structure were 77.57%, 68.17%, 68.02%, and 59.37% respectively. The mean was 68.28, while the average for the teacher (faculty members) was 72.01%. The overall average of the distribution curriculum and the respecting of the lecture time was 93.24%.

Conclusion: students assessed the educational environment as an average.

Call Number: ^a W 84.4 ^b S255p

Subject Descriptors: Al-kindy college of medicine students, curriculum in Al-kindy college of medicine

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0017KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 14

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : A study of student,s satisfaction of Al-kindy College of medicine regarding curriculum and teaching methods (2011-2012)

Translated Title /Arabic : دراسة قناعة طلبة المرحلة الثالثة و الرابعة/ كلية طب : المناهج التدريسي وطرق التدريس للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٢-٢٠١١ الكندي حول

Personal Author : حنان ابراهيم جبار

Supervised : د. يوسف عبد الرحيم :

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication: 2012

Physical description: Community Medicine

Abstract

Background: students satisfaction for their educational environment have a significant impact on their behavior and academic progress, meaningful learning correlate positively with the students perception of educational environment which impact on student learning experiences and outcome.

Aim:-to study medical student's satisfaction towards the curriculum for the 3rd and 4th grades on 2012 at Al-Kindy College of Medicine and to assess the medical students' opinion about the quality of teaching.

Method :cross sectional ,convenience sampling through distribution of two forms of questionnaires that had been documented by quality assurance and performance assessment unit at Baghdad University,these two forms were distributed on April 2012 and then recollected at the end of the academic year.

-Setting:Al-kindy College of medicine / University of Baghdad.

-Participants... undergraduate medical students for the 3rd and 4th grades on 2012 at Al-Kindy College of Medicine.

Result:Response rate was 80% 44 out of 55,81.13% 43 out of 53,75.47% 40 out of 53 regarding 4th class community medicine,3rd class pathology, and 3rd class pharmacology respectively.

The perception of students towards the faculty member was 93.64%,71.43%,and 78.18% for the 4th class community medicine teacher,3rd class pathology teacher, and 3rd class pharmacology teacher respectively.

Conclusion: students assessed the educational environment as an average.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b H 233s

Subject Descriptors: Al-kindy College of medicine , student,s satisfaction

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0018KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 13

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title :Clinical Training: Step Before Graduation By Evaluating Study In Al Nahrain Medical College

Translated Title /Arabic : التدريب السريري خطوة قبل التخرج دراسة تقييمية في : جامعة النهرين / كلية طب النهرين

Personal Author : سوسن عبد الرزاق

Supervised: د.هدى عدنان

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication: 2012

Physical description: 24p.

Abstract

objectives of this research are :(1)Assess the final year medical student opinion about the clinical training courses.(2)Determine final year medical students' perception on effect of clinical training to perform OSCE(objective structured clinical examination)well.

Background :The fact that clinical teaching is the most neglected area of all teaching despite being the one where more deficiencies.have been found than in any other .To improve clinical teaching the medical school should aim to improve their clinical teachers , planning and techniques which can introduced to enhance the effectiveness of clinical teachers . one of problems in clinical teaching is lack of students observation , a consistent finding in studies of clinical teaching has been a lack of direct observation of student interactions with patients . The (objective structured clinical examination)is primarily used to assess basic clinical skills.Students are assessed at a number of "stations" on discrete focused activities that simulate different aspects of clinical competence.

Method:This study was carried out during June 2012 in Al Nahrain medical college and it is a descriptive Cross sectional study.All the students were from final year stage after completing their final exam.A questionnaire used consist of 18 item relevant to students' opinion about clinical teaching and OSCE(objective structured clinical examination)with consideration to Surgery , Medicine , Gynea and Pediatric courses.

Results:(40 %) of students are unconfident to have acquired clinical skills required to begin residency program , (30 %) of students who still do not understanding basic disease mechanism clinical presentation and principles of diagnosis and management of common conditions , (24 %) of students who still do not have communication skills necessary to interact with patients and health

professionals , (26 %) of students regarding that they have not a fundamental understanding of the issues in social sciences of medicine (e.g., ethics,professionalism,humanism), more than (60 %) of students think the period of clinical teaching unfair in surgery and medicine courses .Although the Medicine chosen as a (best clinical course) by about half of students but , the attractive result is few student chose the Gyene clinical course as first rank . No clinical course represent all what should student find during clinical exam , (62 %) of student don't know or know some of OSCE checklist and so they will confused on OSCE .The OSCE is a tool for competence exam , so there are around half of students will benefit from clinical training to perform OSCE and lesser students in surgery but it is (48 %) in Pediatric . The theoretical learning should be very helpful for clinical training , but it is around (50 %) helpful in Surgery and Medicine , Gyene and more in Pediatric from perspective of students , almost the students show the need for training for OSCE station during practical clinical teaching course . There is variation in acceptations affected by many factors relevant to place , time of station exam , type of questions and skills requested to test

Call Number:^{^a} W 84 S 271 c

Subject Descriptors: Clinical Training , Al Nahrain Medical College

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0019KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:21

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Assessment of the attendance rate to continuing medical education activities in kerbala health directorate

Translated Title /Arabic : تقييم معدل الحضور لفعاليات التعليم الطبي المستمر
كربلاء في دائرة صحة

Personal Author: يسرى نوري اصلاح

Supervised : د. محمد اسعد البياتي

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2013

Abstract

Background: attending to continuing medical education (CME)activities in Kerbala health directorate affected by different motivations barriers; individual, structural and organizational .So assessment the attending rate will be helpful to highlight on these factors.

Objectives:(1)Assessment the attending rate into CME activities in Kerbala health directorate.(2)barriers motivations to physicians acquiring the skills and engaging in the CME.(3)identify a general suggestions to improve the attendance and propose solutions to better prepare physicians for ongoing self-assessment and lifelong learning.

Method: semi-structured descriptive cross sectional study carried out from 22nd of June to 30th of December 2013 at kerbala health directorate, the study sample was 203 specialist doctors, from 6 hospitals administrative departments. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program version 17 and chi square test used for data analysis, and p-value= 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Result: 94.1% was regular, irregular attending rate, males more regular than females, hospital working more regular attending, as long as the physicians were approached CME activities with ;different strategies, external motivations, uses multiple new technologies to learn, setting curriculum, presence of assessment evaluation, fixed policy, budget, minimize structural organizational barriers the attending rate would be increased.

Conclusion: high attendance rate with poor efficiency competence of specialist doctors in Kerbala health directorate into CME, participation need mixed external internal motivating factors, different approaches, well organized planning activities by setting curriculum, assessment, evaluation, budget, fixed policy, minimize managerial barriers with suitable timing, place provide incentives.

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b Y 94

Subject Descriptors : Assessment , Motivations , Lifelong learning , Medical education

Number of copies: 1 copy

MFN:0020KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:1

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Accreditation process in AL-Kindy college of medicine :
student,s view regarding curriculum

Personal Author: انتصار جاسم محمد

Supervised: د. محمد اسعد ابراهيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family medicine

Date of Publication:2011

Abstract

Objective: to study medical students opinion about the quality of the teaching they receive during their undergraduate teaching. student participation in the process of accreditation is important because they are receiving and participating in the education , and therfore they have a unique perspective to evaluate medical education .they are the ideal group to ask for feedback on education and for suggestions for improvement . **Design:**A statistical , cross sectional , cluster sampling . **Setting :**on Al- Kindy medical college university of Baghdad .**Particpants** 59 undergraduate medical student , all in 3rd.grade ,selected by cluster sampling . **Maine outcome measures :** medical students ,experiences knowledge and perception of the quality of the

teaching received during their undergraduate training confirms the strengths and weakness of school , and focus the attention of school and university leaders on addressing any obstacles that stand in the way on quality improvement .

Result : students displayed contrasting but mostly positive reception depending on the subject in question .

Conclusions : from the 7 departments included in the 3rd grade surey , we found that the departments of community , parasitology , pharmacology , pathology and medicine were at or near satisfaction.and that microbiology and surgery are the ones in need of our attention.

Call Number:^a W84.5 ^b I 61 a

Subject Descriptors :medical students , accreditation process

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0021KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:2

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title : College of Medicine - University of Sulaimania accreditation process June 2011

Translated Title /Arabic: كلية الطب جامعة السليمانية : عملية الاعتماد .
حزيران ٢٠١١

Personal Author: فريدون ابراهيم عبد الرحمن

Supervised: أ. ثامر كاظم يوسف الحلفي

Copyright :Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family medicine

Date of Publication:2011

Physical description:62 p.

Abstract

Background : standers for basic (undergraduate) medical education have been used for many years in national systems of evaluation and accreditation of medical education (18-20). The methods used differ from country to country > Standards are firstly useful for educational institutions as their basis for internal evaluation and quality improvement > they are necessary tool when external evaluation , recognition and accreditation of medical schools are carried out . Furthermore , standards might best be used in quality evaluation studies of medical schools by combining institutional self -evaluation and peer review , Globally adopted standards can function as a template for the agencies designated to implement recognition /accreditation . It would also be appropriate for WFME to develop guidelines and procedures for the use of its standards for accreditation purposes.

Objectives : this study was done to 1.Assess self-evaluation and self improvement . 2.Study college of medicine Sulaimania university according to WFME global standards for quality improvement .

Rusult : college of medicine of Sulamania university met at least the

minimal requirement of global standards need to be in medical school at most of the areas of global standards .

Conclusion : college of medicine in Sulaimania university must overcome the weak points highlighted in this study to improve their achievements and to reach the best achievement that met the most areas of global standards.

Call Number:^a W84.5 ^b F219c

Subject Descriptors: Accreditation process , Sulaimania university-college of medicine

Number of copies:1 copy

MFN:0022KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:29

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title :Impact of Social Media on Undergraduate and Postgraduate Medical Students

Translated Title /Arabic: تأثير وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على طلاب الطب في الدراسات العليا والابتدائية

Personal Author: محمد جاسم محمود

Supervised: د. حسن علي الفرمان

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Physical description:62p.with append.

Abstract

Background: recent years have seen a vast expansion in popularity of a wide variety web based technologies build around user generated content for communication, interaction, sharing and collaboration among community of users collectively termed social media. Reports on opportunities of using social media in medical education point many positive effects on students learning .There is lack of national research in this area. This study therefore endeavors to fill this apparent research gap by exploring usage of social media technologies by medical students in Iraq.

Objectives :to determine the technological facilities ,the familiarity , use of social media by medical students and to assess medical student's perception about using social media in undergraduate and post graduate medical education.

Methods: descriptive cross sectional study surveyed 287 medical students by paper based questionnaire of them 197 under graduated medical students driven from Alkindy College of Medicine and 90 posts graduated medical students practicing for Iraqi and Arabic Council for Medical specialization. Collected data subjected to descriptive and inferential statistics. Results:90

Call Number:^a W 84 ^b M 215 i

Subject Discriptors: Concept of social media

Social media facts and statistics

Social media and Faculty

Social media and medical education

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0023KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:24

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title : Perceptions of 'Paper-Based' Lecture Handout Among First Year Medical Students at AL- Kindy College of Medicine 2013-2014

Translated Title /Arabic: تصورات طلبة المرحلة الاولى حول الملخصات الورقية
الساندة للمحاضرة في كلية طب الكندي ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٣

Personal Author: عبد الكريم علي حسن

Supervised: د.محمد حسن الموسوي

Copyright :Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Physical description:41p.with app.

Abstract

Background: paper-based-lecture handout were developed as teaching aids and study guides for learning and revision before

examination, since it make learning more easy and help students save times and focus their study of subjects .So understanding is facilitated, examination anxiety is reduced, and academic performance is enhanced, and achieving better results.

Objectives: This study explores first year medical student's perception regarding paper-based-lecture handout; it will also identify the students preference regarding type of handout, highlight students suggestion to improve quality and effectiveness of paper-based-lecture handout.

Methods: The survey designed as a cross-sectional study was conducted at Al kindy College of medicine, Baghdad University (Academic year 2013-2014). All first year medical students were included in this study .A 20-item questionnaire regarding perceptions towards paper-based-lecture handout was handed out to 184 first year medical students and the answers were analyzed using SPSS 17.

Results: Out of 184 students, only 174 returned their questionnaires giving a response rate of (94.5 %),(64.4%)of them were female .Majority 169 (97.1%)agree that the paper handout were useful,164 (94.3%)of them agree with receiving complete paper handout and 152 (87.4%)of them agree with receiving paper handout before lecture. About (43.1%)of them show improvement in their lecture attendance ,while only (4%)of them show deterioration.

Conclusion: This study showed that first year medical students' expectations were positive towards complete paper-based-lecture handout and prefer distributed it before lecture and regarded it as a useful important and essential teaching tool.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b H 111p

Subject Descriptors: Perceptions of 'Paper-Based

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0024KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 22

Language of text : English

Type of Material : High diploma

Title : Medical Students' Attitudes Concerning Medical Ethics Courses in Al-Kindy Medical College 2013-2014

Translated Title /Arabic: موافق طلبة كلية طب الكندي لعام ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٣

Personal Author: هيثم حمدان لفته

Supervised: د. محمد اسعد البياتي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication: 2014

Physical description: 33p.

Abstract

Background: In Medical ethics education, improving medical students attitudes toward respecting right of patients is an

essential task. The medical students attitudes has effect by social, educational and personality background factors.

Objective: To investigate medical students attitudes regarding medical ethics courses.

Method: The study was conducted in Al-kindy college of medicine on academic year (2013 -2014)for the period from junuriary to September. A cross- sectional study design was adopted with a self-administered questionnaire form distributed to medical students in the 5th-6th under graduate grades. The questionnaire consisted of (31)items relevant to students opinion about attitudes concerning ethics courses.

Result: Out of overall (113)students (90)(78.1%)responded, the majority (88.9%)considered medical ethics teaching for medical students an important issue, and (85.5%)had general interest in learning more about medical ethics .However, about(84.4%)agreed that medical ethics teaching would influence the attitudes and behaviors of doctors, and improve patient-doctor relationship .but about (65.6%)of students were confident with their ability to recognize significant ethical problems in clinical practice .Only (46.7%)knew how to proceed when a patient is mentally incompetent.

Conclusion :Medical students have positive knowledge and attitude about the medical ethics teaching ,but they may not be adequately prepared to meet the challenges of clinical practice. There should be incorporation of creative and integrated ethics curriculum to start in the first medical grade, with emphasis on ethical aspect of daily medical practice.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b L159

Subject Descriptors: Ethics , Teaching , Medical students

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0025KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:27

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title : Evaluation of Effectiveness of Interpersonal communication of Health Education Providers Working at Primary Health Care Centers

Translated Title /arabic: تقييم فعاليات مهارات التواصل بين الاشخاص مقدمي خدمة التثقيف الصحي والذين يعملون في مراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية

Personal Author: حسون فاضل عبد الله

Supervised: د. سلوى الياس يعقوب

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Physical description:60p.with Append.

Abstract

Background: Effective interpersonal communications in primary health care had been for long a concern among medical school

student ,curriculum planer and policy maker and have been addressed in many studies.

Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of interpersonal communication skills of health education provider working in primary health care centers and to determine certain factors which might affect these skills.

Subjects and Method: A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in eighteen primary health care center ,of two district; Eldora and Elam of Al-karch health directorate in Baghdad. All health education providers (43)working at health promotion unit, and 325client attended sessions were included . The main domains of interpersonal communication of health providers used in conducting the sessions had been assessed in part I by the researcher using a structured check list adopted from communication assessment tools (CAT). While client satisfaction had been assessed in part II by using structured questionnaire - test and Pearson linear correlation were used in this study .

Results : a positive significant correlation ($r=$, p -value =)had been found between the main domains of interpersonal communication of health providers. The mean scores reflected the effectiveness of main domains of interpersonal communication found to be neutral ,and showed significant association with training course . About two third of the client were satisfied with the effectiveness of communication skills of health providers with significant association with their age (>45 years , gender(female), and their level of education (illiterate)and job (housewives and jobless) .the mean scores related to tools, place were good but neutral in relation to the time of the session .

Conclusion: Although the mean scores that reflect the effectiveness of communication skills of health providers were neutral, yet about two thirds of the clients were satisfied with their skills, competency and information .Enhancement of these aspects need future changes in the curriculum and planned continuous training.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b F144

Subject Descriptors: communication skills

health provider

health education

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0026KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:23

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title :Factors Affecting Graduated Doctors Working in Basra City in Formulating Their Specialty Preferences

Personal Author: حسين جبار نايف

Supervised: د. هدى عدنان حبيب

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Physical description:57p.

Abstract

Background: There are multiple personal and professional factors appear to inspire doctors to choose a future medical specialty. Understanding these factors can help to plan postgraduate training and health manpower programs.

Objective :The aim of the study is to determine the preferred specialties of graduated medical doctors working in Basra, and determine the factors behind their preferences.

Method: The study was conducted in 38 primary health care centers and institutions and7 hospitals in Basra city during January - June 2014.A cross- sectional study design was adopted with the use of a self- administered questionnaire form. Two hundred ninety six graduated doctors were agreed to participate. The questionnaire included socio-demographic and academic data ,specialty preference and the reason behind choosing their most preferred single specialty. Chi-square test and logistic regression were used to test the association between deciding a future specialty and socio-demographic and academic factors.

Results: The most preferred specialties were radiology and ultrasound (16.6%), followed by gynecology and obstetrics (13.5%), surgery (11.1%), internal medicine (11.1%), dermatology and pediatrics (9.1%). Clinical specialties were statistically rated higher than basic medical sciences specialties (98.6% vs.1.4%). Anticipated more abilities (42.9%)and ensuring future development of skills

(38.2%) were ranked as the most influencing factors contributing to the choice of specialty. Gender differences ($p < 0.042$), social backgrounds ($p < 0.006$), role models ($p < 0.006$), and focusing on urgent care ($p < 0.003$) were found significantly related to specialty preferences.

Conclusion: Multiple factors appear to enhance doctors to choose a future medical specialty. These factors are operating throughout college study, training and residency time. Good understanding of this process can help to plan postgraduate training and health manpower programs. It may also provide a basis for the development of strategies to enhance the attractiveness of specialties which have inadequate trained manpower

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b N331f

Subject Descriptors: Graduated Doctors

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0027KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 28

Language of text: English

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : Resident Doctors Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Communication Skills: A Comparison of First and Second Year Resident Doctors for Different Hospital in AL-KARKH/Baghdad

Personal Author: نازك لهمو كاظم

Supervised: د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family Medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Abstract

Background: Excellent communication skills are essential to medical profession. Assessment to knowledge and attitude of resident doctors toward communication skills, doctor- patient relationship, is essential but, complex in nature. Basic or general communication skills are developed early in life ,theoretical knowledge about communications skills come in

subsequent years. Both personal and curricular factors influence how resident doctors master the relevant skills.

Objectives :To Assess the knowledge and attitude of communication skills among resident doctors in Baghdad/Al-Kharkh hospitals, with comparison of these skills according to gender and the years of residency and to make a self assessment statement for resident doctors in communication skills.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study conducted for the period from 1st of February to the end of June to assess the knowledge and attitudes of resident doctors toward learning communication skills at Al-karkh hospitals of Baghdad in Iraq. The study sample consisted of 143 resident doctors that were presented in the hospital at the time of interview. The

questionnaires were distributed to all the participants and data was collected using communication skills attitude scale (CSAS)which

consists of 26 items, 13 indicative of positive attitude and 13 indicative of negative attitude, (16 questions assess knowledge and 10 questions assess (attitude) toward learning communication skills. Data were analyzed using

Minitab software version 16. The mean score for the positive and negative attitude were measured and compared.

Result: A good score for knowledge and attitude was found among resident doctors. Regarding the year of residence, the total male (knowledge + Attitude) resident doctors score in 2nd year was higher than 1st year, not statistically significant, but total female 1st year was higher than 2nd year, statistically significant. The total knowledge (Male + Female) resident doctor's score in the 1st year was statistically significant higher than 2nd year, but in total attitude (Male + Female)

resident doctors 2nd year score showed more and not statistically significant difference than 1st year.

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b k 11r

Subject diecriptors : Resident doctors knowledge and attitudes toward communication skills

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0028KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 25

Language of text: English

Type of Material : high Diploma

Title : Medical Information -Seeking Behavior among Physicians in the Primary Health Care Centers at Baghdad Al - Karkh Health Directorate:2014

Translated Title /arabic: سلوك البحث عن المعلومات الطبية بين الاطباء في مراكز الرعاية الاولية في دائرة صحة بغداد - الكرخ ٢٠١٤

Personal Author: وسام عبد الرضا عكار

Supervised: د. محمد حسن الموسوي

Copyright :Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Physical description:44p.with apped.

Abstract

Background: Physicians need to access medical information in response to information needs as they arise for the purpose of reducing medical errors and ensuring quality health care services .The information seeking behavior has motives and barriers. Knowing them help in understanding the current situation with aim to enhance driver and decrease barriers.

Aim:To determine medical information - seeking behavior among primary care physicians at Baghdad Al- Karkh health directorate.

Method: Descriptive cross - sectional study was conducted in the primary health care centers at Baghdad Al - Karkh health directorate from January till July.Pre - tested self - administered structured questionnaire was distributed to two hundred and

eighty eight physicians working in primary care centers at Baghdad Al- Karkh health directorate.

Results: The preferred medical information sources of the respondents were printed textbooks (43.8%) and the motivated factor to seek information was to solve specific patient problem while lack of time was the one that hinder the searching process, most of physicians were computer and internet literate (81.5%) and had access to Internet at home mostly.

Conclusion: Physicians working in primary care frequently identify gap in their clinical knowledge, so they seek medical information in daily and weekly basis to solve their patient clinical problem. Physicians continued regular use of printed material such as printed textbooks. One of the most consistent strength of this resource is physicians' familiarity with text, which in turn facilitate rapid identification of needed information.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b W 492m

Subject Descriptors : information need , information seeking behavior , Physicians , primary care center.

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0029KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 26

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high Diploma

Title :Perception of New Curriculum Application among 1st Year Students in AL-Kindy Medical College

Translated Title /arabic: انطباع طلاب المرحلة الاولى في كلية طب الكندي حول: تطبيق المنهاج الجديد

Personal Author: سوسن عبد الكريم ابراهيم

Supervised: د. صادق المختار

Copyright :Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family Medicine

Date of Publication:2014

Physical description:63p.

Abstract

Background: Curriculum is considered to be the most holistic, broad and comprehensive entity in education ,a good educational environment is essential for effective learning ,and educational environment is primarily affected by curriculum.

Aim :To determine the strength and weakness of the new applied curriculum in 1st year medical students from the viewpoint of the educational environment, aiming to achieve a student-centered learning to be a competent doctors in their future clerkship.

Method: The study was a descriptive, cross sectional, quantitative study. The target population included the 1st year undergraduate students during the academic year (2013-2014). The sample size was 173 students (pilot sample 11); students' response rate was 100%.The tool used in this study was Dundee Ready Educational Environment

Measure (DREEM) questionnaire which was a validated and reliable tool to evaluate the perception of the student on the educational environment of new curriculum, and for better evaluation of curriculum, information related to perception of the students to the assessment methods which were used and characters of the lectures, were involved in the questionnaire used for collection of data.

Results: After evaluation of all DREEM questionnaires and its' related questions, the total score of overall DREEM was 118.88/200 which was interpreted according to the practical guide of McAleer and Roff that students perceptions of their learning environment of new curriculum were more positive than negative, and the majority of the students preferred OSPE followed by MEQs . MCQs as an assessment methods ,lectures were factual overload, lack of integration and emphasized on teaching rather than learning as perceived by the majority of the students.

Conclusion: The students of the 1st year were perceived the learning environment of new curriculum positively ,this was reflected on the curriculum applied for this year, nevertheless the study revealed problematic areas (weakness in the curriculum) which we hope to adopt some remedial measures.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b A136

Subject Descriptors: New medical curriculum , Medical students

Number of copies: 1 copy

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MFN:0030KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 35

Language of text:english

Type of Material :High Diploma

Title :Evaluation of Bedside Teaching and It's Relation to Academic Performance A Descriptive Cross Sectional Study among Medical Students in Al-Kindy College of Medicine 2014-2015

Translated Title /Arabic: تقييم التدريب السريري وعلاقته بالأداء الأكاديمي : دراسة وصفية مقطعية بين طلاب المرحلة الرابعة السادسة في كلية طب الكندي للعام ٢٠١٤-٢٠١٥

Personal Author: مروة وليد الرباعي

Supervised: د. وجдан اكرم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine . Medical Education

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:73p.

Abstract

Background:Bedside teaching is a specialized form of small group teaching in which a group of medical students at the bedside of a patient were taught history taking,physical examination, and clinical diagnosis and communication skills. Despite all its benefits there is a significant decline in its frequency causing decline in post-graduation clinical skills.

Aim:To determine the student's perception about the quality of bedside teaching they receive in medical curriculum and assessing

its relation to student success rate in the final clinical exam in the medicine department.

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among the 4th and 6th year medical students of Al-Kindy Medical College / Baghdad University during the period from 1ST May to 25th June, 2015. A total number of 100 participants, fifty students from the 4th year and fifty students from the 6th year received a questionnaire form that was specifically prepared to meet the **objectives:** of the study. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS version 22 where "(P-value) of ≤ 0.05 " considered as Statistically significant .

Result: The study shows that for overall impression 25% of participants reported good and bad equally for the value of clinical session, 47% reported bad for interestingness. Most of student's response average to learning environment, 70% reported bad for motivation to learn, 33% respond bad to tutors willingness to listen, 52% reported bad for using strategies to maintain attention, 42% reported bad for encouraging participation and 45% reported bad for the summary of session. Student's success rate was 88% for the 4th year and 98% for the 6th year.

Conclusion: Participants perception about bedside teaching session's quality was bad with identifying some interesting strength points. Despite this result medical students success rate was high for the 4th year (88%) and 6th year (98%).

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b M 631

Subject Descriptors: Bedside teaching

medical student

academic performance

Number of copies:1 copy

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MFN:0031KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:36

Language of text:english

Type of Material :High Diploma in Medical Education

Title :Knowledge,Practice and Attitudes Regarding Cross Infection Control among Newly Graduated Dentists in Specialized Dental Centers at Baghdad

Translated Title /arabic: معارف و ممارسات و مواقف أطباء الاسنان حديثي التخرج نحو السيطرة على العدوى في المراكز التخصصية لطب الأسنان في بغداد

Personal Author:أسامة عامر عبدالله

Supervised:د. محمد اسعد البياتي

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:39p.with appendix

Abstract

Background: Cross infection in dentistry is transmission of infection between patients and staff within a dental environment. It can be occurred through direct contact with blood, saliva or other secretions. Indirect transmission can take place via contaminated needle, instruments or insufficient sterilization. Such cross infections are caused most commonly by Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Human Immunodeficiency viruses and Tuberculosis.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge, practice and attitude of cross infection control among newly graduated dentists in specialized dental centers at Baghdad.

Methodology: A cross sectional study conducted to assess the knowledge, practice and attitudes toward cross infection control at specialized dental centers in Baghdad. The study sample consisted of 166 dentists. The questionnaire was distributed then data was collected. Data were analyzed and the mean score were measured and compared.

Result: A good score for the total practice and attitude with average score for the total knowledge among the newly graduated dentists. Regarding the gender, the practice and the knowledge in female were higher than male and the attitude in male was higher than female but no statistically significant difference between the scores of male and female. The scores of the total knowledge, practice and attitude in the governmental graduated dentists were statistically significant higher than private graduated dentists.

Conclusion: The present study shows that there was adequate practice and attitude among the newly graduated dentists

regarding the infection control. The knowledge of the dentists was found to be moderate. The knowledge, practice and attitude regarding infection control among dentists graduated from private colleges need some improvement .

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b H 883

Subject Descriptors: Cross infection control

Newly graduated dentists

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0032KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 30

Language of text: english

Type of Material : high Diploma in Medical Education

Title : Prevalence of Academic Cheating and It's Predictors among Undergraduate Students of Al-Kindy and Baghdad College of Medicine

Translated Title /arabic: انتشار الغش الاكاديمي واسبابه بين طلبة كلية طب الكندي وكلية طب بغداد

Personal Author: هدى عبد علي

Supervised د. محمد حسن الموسوي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family Medicine

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:38p.

Abstract

Background : Academic cheating is defined as possession or copying from materials ought in to an exam that are not specifically permitted or allowing a student to copy from one's exam paper through oral,symbolic,written and electronic or any other means.Cheating is one of the main factors which leads to faulty assessment and hence renders a false message on evaluation of students

Objective:The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of cheating among students of Al-kindy and Baghdad college of medicine,identify predictors of cheating among the study sample and identify the most commonly used manner of cheating

Method:A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted using self administered questionnaire on academic cheating to 1st and 5th grade undergraduate students of Al-kindy and Baghdad college of medicine,The questionnaires were distributed to 80 students from Al-kindy and 70 from Baghdad,only 58 students from Al-kindy had answered the questionnaire ,and 56 from Baghdad . The dependent variable was the act of cheating as self reported.The independent variables were age,sex,cultural background,parents education,religious belief,the experience of cheating at high school,type of high school attendance,year of the study.Time and duration:From 1st day of May to last day of August

Results: The total percentage of cheating students in the study sample was (57.9%), (64.3%) of them from Baghdad medical college and (51.7%) from Al-kindy. There was statistical significant association between cheating and gender where p-value was 0.001 (68.2%) of male and (31.8%) of female were practicing cheating. Forty eight point four percent of students cheated to avoid failure. Thirty two point six percent cheated because they were unprepared for exam. Twenty point three percent of students cheated to get good marks. Eighteen point eight percent of students cheated because of academic workload. The most common used manner of cheating was personal connection (72.90%). Regarding type of the examination questions the current study revealed that (70.80%) of students cheated when type of questions were mixed MCQ and assay. There is significant association between cheating at college and that during high school (42.40%), Fifty seven point seven percent allow others to cheat. Percentage of students who did not Report invigilators if witnessed cheating is (86%), Regarding attending all lecture classes (84.8%) of student who admitted cheating did not attend all lecture class

Conclusions: The prevalence of cheating in current study was high, significant association between cheating and gender, male more than female, a significant association between the act of cheating at high school and keeping the same behavior at college, Despite that high percentage of students considered cheating as unethical among classmate but they prefer not to report investigator if witnessed a cheating, There was a significant association between not attending a lectures and cheating. Highest cause of cheating was to avoid failure and highest cause for non-cheating was religious commitment. The most commonly used manner of cheating was personal connection.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b H883

Subject Descriptors: Academic Cheating

Undergraduate medical Students

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0033KDYSTD.MST

Accession number: 31

Language of text: english

Type of Material : High Diploma in Medical Education

Title : Awareness about Informed Consent among Final Year Medical Students at Baghdad and Al-Kindy Medical Schools: A Comparative Study

Translated Title /arabic: أدراك الموافقة المسبقة بين طلبت السنن الأخيرة
لكلية طب بغداد و طب الكندي دراسه مقارنه

Personal Author: باسم عباس هاني

Supervised د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication: 2015

Physical description: 47p.

Abstract

Background : Medical ethics education must strive to move learners from knowledge acquisition and skills development to behavior change to provide excellent patient care, including the ability to identify the ethical aspect of medical practice and provision of valid consent. This offered a wanted insight into how medical professionals perceive consent, while it undoubtfully important to explore the views of those who are still in training.

Objectives: The aim of study was to evaluate and explore medical students` awareness regarding informed consent.

Method: The study was conducted at Baghdad and Al-Kindy Colleges of Medicine /University of Baghdad during the academic year 2014/2015. A cross-sectional study design was adopted with a modified questionnaire distributed to the final year medical students. 68.7% of students were reached and all of them responded.

Results: The study shows that the students at both colleges were aware of the main components of informed consent (procedure information, explaining of risks, benefits, alternatives, patient's understanding) and its ethical and legal doctrine but with some divergent views by Al-Kindy students regarding: main purpose of consent is to improve doctor-patient relationship (p-value 0.014), consent inappropriate as most patients trust their doctor to decide what is best for them (p-value 0.03), they depend on them to make decision and informing patients about alternatives may be confusing (p-value 0.001), for explaining of minor risks more than 1/1000 and major risks more than 1/10000 (p-values 0.0001 and 0.014 respectively).

Conclusion: The results of our study provide an interesting insight into how medical students perceive informed consent. This encouraging profiting golden opportunity of doctor-patient communication, though Al-Kindy students are more likely to adapt a paternalistic approach during informed consent. This offers guidance for inclusion of innovative and important medical ethics fields in teaching curricula through medical schools.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b B 311

Subject Descriptors: informed consent(IC)

awareness

medical students, ethics

autonomy, surgery

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0034KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:32

Language of text:english

Type of Material :high Diploma in Medical Education

Title :Doctor - Patient communication:Barriers to Achieving Shared Understanding and Shared Decision Making with Patients In AL-Kindy Teaching Hospital

Translated Title /arabic: التواصل بين الطبيب والمريض: الحاجز الذي تحول دون تحقيق فهم مشترك وقرار مشترك مع المرضى في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي

Personal Author: بشري جبار هاشم

Supervised: د. حسن علي فرحان

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:36p

Abstract

Background: Affective Doctor - Patient communication is vital part in clinical practice and There are many barriers to good communication in the doctor-patient relationship,including patients' anxiety and fear,doctors' burden of work, and unrealistic patient expectations.Good doctor-patient communication offers patients tangible benefits.The

objective: to determine the specific barriers of communication between doctor and patient to achieve shared understanding and shared decision making.

Method:Study design:A descriptive cross-sectional study Setting : The study was conduct in AL-Kindy Teaching Hospital for the period from April till the September 2015.The Target population:the specialist doctors in the medicine department and surgery department in (Al-Kindy teaching hospital and patient receiving treatment in hospital.The Sample size:The total random sample

were 81 specialist doctors from 94 in the (medicine and surgery)department.and patient receiving treatment in hospital selected random sample

Results:The response rate 86.17% , male 61(76.5%), female 20 (23.5%),mean age (45+ SD7.5),the specialty from the medicine and surgery department medicine (33), surgery (48), total no.of patients = 100(from out patients), male (59), female (41), the high percentage of the most serious barriers [Patient does not want to participate 43%]the low percentage was[Difficulty understand diagnosis 4%].

Conclusion:The greatest and most serious barriers in communication Patient does not want to participate in a partnership with doctor , and There is association between less communication barriers and gender of doctors for the benefit of female doctors , A significant dependence is noticed between pecialty of doctors and less communication barriers with their patients for the benefit of medical specialties rather than surgical ones.

Call Number:^a W84.5 ^b B 917

Subject Descriptors: barriers, inhibition

Doctor - Patient communication

Decision Making

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0035KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:33

Language of text : English

Type of Material :High Diploma in Medical Education

Title :Students Satisfaction Regarding Assessment Tools Used For Evaluation

Translated Title /arabic: قناعة الطالب بطرق الامتحانات المستخدمة في تقييم ادائهم

Personal Author: شذى طاهر عبد الحسين

Supervised: د. ثامر الحلفي

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:41p.

Abstract

Background:According to oxford word power dictionary, the verb assess is to estimate or decide the amount or value of something, assessment is the noun and means the act of judging or forming an opinion about something. There are two main types of assessment ,formative and summative used to evaluate,detect and enhance students in achieving their learning

Objectives There are many methods concerning students assessments applied according to the learning module of the collage which is either traditional or modern each method has its role and effect on students satisfaction and perceptions,during six years of study students will pass through different perceptions regarding their assessment

Methods with the development of their personality,their deep engagement in their study as it grows harder each advanced year,their satisfaction to their mode of assessment will show.In this study it was recognized how students express their attitude towards assessment methods used in their evaluation.

Objective:Determine students satisfaction to assessment methods used for evaluation.

Methodology:A cross-sectional study was conducted among randomly selected undergraduate students (1st -6th year)at AL-Kindy medical College during May-Sept.2015.A well-structured,reliable questionnaire provided by WHO to the EMRO region was used for collecting data to serve the purpose of the study.Statistical analysis using SPSS 19 was implemented in obtaining the results

Result: Students satisfaction to different styles of exams showed positive attitude to OSCE exam (73%)among 4th year students ,90%for MCQ among 1st year students .Their satisfaction in their total final mark at the end of the course was detected high among third year grade (67%).Students disagreement to their school in providing them with regular feedback at the end of each course was highly detected in 5th year students 66%.

Conclusions: Student showed their satisfaction to some aspects of the assessment methods (total final examination mark) however, dissatisfaction was detected to educational objectives.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b S524

Subject Descriptors: Students Satisfaction

Assessment of Tools ,For Evaluation

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0036KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:37

Language of text :English

Type of Material :High Diploma in Medical Education

**Title :Metacognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies at Al-Kindy
College of Medicine/ Baghdad University(3rd
5th year Medical Students)**

التطور في الوعي المعرفي لاستخدام استراتيجيات القراءة في كلية طب الكندي -جامعة بغداد ٢٠١٥-٢٠١٠ لطلبة المرحلة الثالثة والخامسة

Personal Author: زینب عامر حسن

د. يوسف عبد الرحيم: Supervised

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:44p.

Abstract

Background : Medical sciences in Iraq are taught using foreign language (English)other than native or mother tongue (Arabic). That issue raises significant questions related to the strategies of reading process applied by Iraqi medical students to cope with this situation.

Objectives:1.Determine the overall tendency of metacognitive awareness of reading strategy used as reported by medical students atAl-Kindy College of Medicine.2.Find out the development in metacognitive awareness of reading strategies between two different years of study (3rd and 5th)for medical students.3.Figure out the relation between using of reading strategies and student's last year grade.

Method:The study was conducted at Al-Kindy medical college on academic year)2014-2015(.A cross- sectional study design using questionnaire form adapted from Journal of Developmental Education has been distributed to medical students of 3rd.and 5th.year consisting of (30)items relevant to students reading strategies used on when reading their academic materials.

Result:61.1% of respondents are classified as medium use for reading strategies and 38.9% as high use.Overall reading strategy mean was medium use for all participants while it was developed

from medium in year three up to high in year five. Level of awareness of using these reading strategies is significantly correlated to students' grade at his/her last year. The students' preference to subscale of reading strategies was PROB followed by SUP and then GLOB.

Conclusion: Medical students have medium level of metacognitive awareness of using reading strategies, but they significantly developed this level to high as they progress through their academic years of study and show less dependency on using some strategies like reading a loud, adjust reading speed and using dictionary. Their prime preference of using subscale of reading strategies is the same with different study year as they preferred using problem solving strategies more than other two types. High level of using reading strategies may be one of the factors affecting students' grade at the end of the year in a positive way. It is strongly recommended to orient medical students regarding concepts and principles of applying reading strategies at the commencement of the first academic year through short lectures or so.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b Z 21

Subject Descriptors : Metacognitive , Reading strategies

Metacognitive, Reading strategies

Problem solving reading strategies

Supportive reading strategies.

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0037KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number:45

Language of text: English

Type of Material :High diploma

Title :Patients Knowledge and perception about health care provided by family doctors

Translated Title /arabic: معرفة وادراك المرضى حول الرعاية الصحية المقدمة من قبل اطباء الاسرة

Personal Author: ضحى فوزي عباس

Supervised: د. هدى عدنان الموسوي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:54p.

Abstract

Background:Patient evaluation of family practice care is the most direct assessment of quality of healthcare services provided.

Objective: This study aimed to identify patient's perception toward Family Physician and patient's general satisfaction to the services provided by these Physicians and if there is any significant statistical association between general satisfaction and patient socio-demographic characteristics.

Materials and Methods:A cross-sectional study was carried out at Al kindy Teaching Hospital where clients referred from Bab Al-Moadham and Al-Mustansyria health care centers for family medicine, and at Al-Elwiyah Maternity Teaching Hospital where clients referred from Al-Idreesy and Al-Nahrawan health care centers for family medicine to the consultation clinics of these hospitals with referral letter.A total of 200 clients (aged over 18 years and visiting primary health care centers for family medicine)chosen by A convenience sampling method: he data was collected using a questionnaire and entered the computer dealt

with by using SPSS version 17.0 and were analyzed using the chi-square (χ^2) test randomly to determine the association between variables. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Result: The present study showed that the majority of clients were (25-45) years of ages. (50%) completed Secondary education, (51.5%) were females and most of them were housewives, (48.5%) were males, (31.5%) of client were nongovernment employers, (74%) from urban area. On study the general satisfaction of the clients, (81%) of clients reported that they were generally satisfied regarding their physicians at primary health care level. Significant statistical association was positive regarding the general satisfaction and occupation ($P > 0.05$) and also regarding the association between some socio-demographic characters of the clients to their preference regarding physicians' age and gender that about (50%) of clients prefer old male physicians. The evaluation of the physician's interaction to the client was mostly positive regarding the primary care, comprehensive care, continuity of care, accessibility, privacy, doctor patient relationship.

Conclusion: The overall clients' satisfaction was high. Middle age group, females especially housewives, and less education have higher satisfaction rate. Half of clients prefer old and male physician. More than half of the clients don't know that the PHC doctors are family physicians.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b D 48p

Subject Descriptors : family medicine , doctor patient relationship

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0038KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 44

Language of text: English

Type of Material : high Diploma

Title :Risk factors and outcome of breast lumps in Women Aged (18-40)Year at Center of Early Detection of Breast Cancer at Al-Elwiya Maternity Teaching Hospital

عوامل الخطورة ونتائج اورام الثدي لدى النساء اللواتي تترواح اعمارهم بين (٤٨ - ١٨) سنة في مركز الكشف المبكر عن سرطان الثدي في مستشفى العلوية التعليمي للامومة

Personal Author: حنان عبد صليبي

Supervised: د. سمر داود سرسم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: family Medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:61p.

Abstract

Background: Globally breast cancer is the most common cancer among females,estimates about 14.1 million new cancer cases and 8.2 million deaths occurred in 2012 worldwide . In Iraq,cancer of the breast ranks the first in all the years from 1976 to 2010,in 2010 constituted (34.36%)of all other malignancies in Iraqi women.The most common histopathological types were invasive ductal Carcinoma (IDC)(Not otherwise specified)(58.56%). Aim of the study :To identify Risk factors and the outcome and of breast lumps in women aged (18-40)year .

Patients and method:A descriptive cross sectional study conducted in the center of early detection of breast cancer in Al-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital for the period from first of June 2015 to the end of December 2015 in which 75 women with breast lumps were included.

Results:The mean age was 33.4 ± 5.2 years old and the age of women is between 21-40 years old.Seventy eight percentage was housewife,(56%)was with primary level of education,(74.7%)of the women live in urban area and (82.7%)of the patients was married,(54.7%)of the respondent was in the age older than 12 years old regarding to the age of menarche.Twenty one percentage was take contraceptive pills,(60%)of the mothers was breast

feeding,(69.3%)of the patients have mass in the breast as a chief complaints,52.27% from the patients have fibroadenoma,(22.72%)of the patient were diagnosed as malignant tumor.

Conclusion:The most common type of benign breast tumor was fibroadenoma, while Invasive ductal carcinoma is common malignant type.There is a significant VII association found between getting malignancy and first degree family history of breast cancer,with sign and symptom,with age of menarche,breast feeding, and with hormonal replacement therapy.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b H 82 8 r

Subject Descriptors: Medical staff, Breast Cancer

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0039KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 43

Language of text: english

Type of Material :high Diploma

Title :Demographic Characteristic of Children with ADHD Attending Psychiatric Hospital in Baghdad

Translated Title /arabic: الخصائص الديموغرافية للاطفال الذين يعانون من اعاقات

حظر مستشفى للطب النفسي في بغداد

Personal Author: زينة طارق محمود

Supervised د. هدى عدنان الموسوي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family Medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:50p

Abstract:

Background: Attention - deficit / hyperactivity disorder is a common mental disorder that begins in childhood and can continue through adolescence and adulthood. It makes it hard for a child to focus and pay attention. Some children may be hyperactive or have trouble being patient. For children with ADHD, levels of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsive behaviors are greater than for other children in their age group.

Aim of the study: To estimate the prevalence and to find comparisons of medication use and effectiveness in attention - deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Patients and method: A cross sectional study conducted in IbnRushid hospital in Baghdad city from the period between 1st of Nov. 2015 to end of the April 2016 and the sample size was 50 patients with Attention - deficit / hyperactivity disorder .

Results: A total of fifty children with Attention - deficit / hyperactivity disorder symptoms were included in present study with mean age as 6 ± 2 years; 66% of them were in age group 5-9 years. Male children were more female children with male to female ratio as 15.6:1. More than half of studied children were not educated. More than two thirds of studied children were living in urban areas . (ADHD) types were distributed as follows; 92% of children had combined type, After treatment. The response rate was 30%.

Conclusion: The most common attention deficit hyperactivity disorder subtype diagnosed among children was combined subtype; the response rate for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder medication among children was low and the medication effect was high on motor activity.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b Z 889 d

Subject Descriptors : hyperactivity disorder , levels of inattention

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0040KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number:42

Language of text: English

Type of Material :high Diploma

Title :Women Satisfaction with Immediate Post-delivery And post-abortion Contraception

Translated Title /arabic: مدى قناعة المرأة من استخدام وسائل منع الحمل بعد الولادة وبعد الإجهاض

Personal Author: سارة كفاح جعفر

Supervised د. تغريد خليل محمد علي الحيدري

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family Medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:70 p.

Abstract:

Aim of the Study:To assess the women satisfaction in the use of contraceptive devices in the period immediately following delivery or abortion

Patients and Methodology:A randomized cross sectional descriptive study,data were collected during the period from the 1st of November 2015 to the end of April 2016 In 2 maternity hospitals (AL-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital , AL-Karkh maternity hospital) from both sides of Baghdad.

Results: More than half (54.4%)of studied women were married in young age group (18-24 years)and 48.6% of them were at young age (18-24 years)at their first delivery.36.4% of the studied women were graduated from university.Most of studied women (90.3%)were living in urban areas and 9.7% of them were living in rural areas.The pregnancy ended with delivery in 65.2% of the studied women and ended with miscarriage in 34.8% of them.A

significant association was observed between young age of women and high satisfaction with immediate contraception ($p=0.02$). The most common cause of non-satisfaction with contraception among studied women was not knowing about the possibility of contraception (97.67%), followed by; their wish to increase their family size (39.5%), fear from complications (23.2%), economic causes (18.6%), uncooperation of the family (13.9%), bad effect on breast feeding (9.3%) and unavailability (6.9%). One third (31.1%) of the participants were satisfied with immediate contraception while it is about half (49.1%) of the delivered mothers were satisfied on immediate contraceptive with significant difference found between pregnancy outcome and the patients' satisfaction.

Conclusion: 49.1% of the mothers were satisfied on immediate contraception after delivery while only 31.1% of the miscarried women were satisfied with immediate contraception. Women from low income families had higher satisfaction with contraception and significant association was found between types of pregnancy outcome and women satisfaction with immediate use of contraceptive devices.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b S 229 w

Subject Descriptors : postpartum period , Maternal Mortality and Fertility

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0041KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 41

Language of text: english

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : Overweight and Obesity Among Sample of Preschool Children in Baghdad 2016

Translated Title /arabic: زيادة الوزن والسمنة بين عينة من الاطفال في سن ما قبل المدرسة في بغداد ٢٠١٦

Personal Author: ميثاء ناصر حمد

Supervised: د. لجين انور الخزرجي

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Community of medicine / Family medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:53p.

Abstract

Background:Childhood obesity is a serious public health problem with increasing prevalence worldwide,the result of complex interactions between genes,dietary intake,physical activity, and the environment.Currently the most important factors underlying the obesity epidemic are the current opportunities for energy intake coupled with limited energy expenditure.Overweight and obesity,as well as their related diseases are largely preventable.Prevention of childhood obesity therefore needs high priority.

Aim of the study:The aim of the study was to determine proportion of overweight and obesity among preschool children (four - six years), and to recognize if there is any association between preschool children obesity

different variables which were grouped to those related to the parents, and those related to children.

Methodology: A cross section study was conducted among 330 children.This study conducted in six primary health care centers of family medicine in Baghdad at both districts (Al- karkh and Al-Resafa). The participants were chosen with systemic random sampling.Data were collected by a self-structured (twenty items)questionnaire.All children included in the sample were examined for Weight and Height and BMI was calculated for each child.The questionnaire was filled by direct interview using Arab language form,Statistical analysis achieved by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences with chi square test were P value > 0.05 was consider significant.

Results: the proportion of overweight was (17%) and obesity was (10%), there was significant association was founded between overweight and/or obese children and gender, birth weight, type of feeding, mother job, education level of mother, family type, family history of obesity, watching television and small screen, eat in front of television, no. of meal, no. of snack, regular meal time, playing hours, and hours of sleeping, while there was no significant association with child age, marital status of parent, education level of father, father job, and eat with family.

Conclusion: the proportion of overweight and obesity were high among the preschool children, which necessitate early intervention to prevent the early and late complication and focus on the real cause by real interaction between family, community and primary health sector.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b M 842 O

Subject Descriptors: Risk factors of childhood obesity ,

Breast and Formula Feeding factors

The family environment

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0042KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 46

Language of text: english

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : The evaluation of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis with histopathology as gold standard

تقييم الموجات فوق الصوتية في تشخيص التهاب الزائدة: الدوالية الحاد مع التشريح المرضي كاختيار قياسي وفقاً لمعايير الذهب

Personal Author: احمد نجم مانع

Supervised د. توفيق جاسم محمد

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family Medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:31p.

Abstract

Background: The vermiform appendix is a worm shaped tubular structure projecting from the blind end of the caecum.Acute appendicitis is the most common surgical abdominal emergency with a life time prevalence of 1 to 7 individuals.Because of the clinical diagnosis of acute appendicitis remains a challenge to surgeons,so different aids were introduced like different scoring systems,computer aided programs,ultrasonography,CT scan,MRI,Gastrointestinal tract contrast studies and laparoscopy to improve the diagnostic accuracy.Among these modalities,ultrasonography is simple,easily available,noninvasive,convenient and cost effective .The ultrasound diagnosis of acute appendicitis was first introduced by PUylaert in 1986,in graded compression technique.

Aim of the study:To evaluate of ultrasound in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis in those patients clinically diagnosed with histopathology as gold standard.

Patients and method:A cross sectional study carried in Al-kindy teaching hospital through one year duration from 1st may 2015 to 1st may 2016.

Results:A total of 215 patients with suspected appendicitis,males 112(52.09%) females 103(47.9%)were included in present study.Regarding to the validity results of ultrasound in comparison to histopathology findings were as following;accuracy 86.5%,sensitivity 86.5%,specificity 86.6%,positive predictive value 99.8% and negative predictive value 32.5%.

Conclusion: The ultrasonography has a good accuracy, sensitivity and specificity in diagnosing acute appendicitis cases.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b A 658 t

Subject Descriptors: Acute appendicitis ultrasound, histopathology

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0043KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 39

Language of text : english

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : Perception Of Sample Of Iraqi Mothers Regarding Milestones Development of Children Less Than Two years Of Age

Translated Title /arabic: انطباع عينة من الامهات العراقيات حول تطوير معلم النمو لدى الاطفال اقل من سنتين من العمر

Personal Author: ايناس رفعت صلاح الدين

Supervised د.لجين انور الخزرجي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family Medicine

Date of Publication: 2016

Physical description: 60p.

Abstract

Background: "Milestone" is a descriptive term used to denote a specific level of achievement (e.g. sitting without support) of the child at a particular stage. Increased knowledge of the developmental stages and milestones for infants and young children enhances a parent's ability to foster realistic, age-appropriate expectations for behavior and has important implications for how parents can support their child's development with positive interactions, using developmentally-appropriate

discipline practices, and providing cognitively stimulating environments.

Aim of the study: To assess the mother knowledge regarding child developmental milestones Subjects and

method: A cross sectional study conducted in (6)primary health care centers (3)in Alkarkh and (3)in Alrasafa.Data was collected by using a specially designed questionnaire form which was adapted from (developmental checklists birth to five)adapted and revised (2012)by the mid-state Early Childhood Direction Center,Syracuse university.The study extended for a period from 1st of July 2015 to the end of June 2016and the sample size was 400.Data were analyzed by using IBM-SPSS version 22;qui square test was used to find out significance of association between the mothers knowledge results in each domain with each socio-demographic variables.P.value (? 0.05)regarded as statistical significance.

Results : the main age group for mothers was between (20-29)years old (40.5%), (70%)of the mothers were not employee,the illiterate mothers were (30.25%), the mothers with parity (<3)is the dominant and the urban mothers represent 84% of the studied group and regarding the source of mothers information (71.5%)of the respondents depended on their experience.

Conclusion:There was a significant association between knowledge of mothers regarding developmental milestones and certain variables like age,educational level , parity and employment .

Call Number: ^a W84.5 ^b E 882 p

Subject Descriptors: child development , Cognitive Development

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0044KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number:40

Language of text: english

Type of Material :high Diploma

Title :Prevalence of Low Back Pain among Obese Patients Attending Obesity Research and Therapy Unit in Al-Kindy College of medicine

Translated Title /arabic: معدل انتشار الام اسفل الظهر لدى المرضى الذين يعانون من السمنة والمرجعين في وحدة بحث وعلاج السمنة في كلية طب الكندي

Personal Author: نغم عبد الخالق مسلم

Supervised د.محمد شهاب العيداني

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : Family medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:50 p.

Abstract

Background: Obesity is nowadays a pandemic condition.Obese subjects are commonly characterized by musculoskeletal disorders and particularly by non-specific LBP.However, the relationship between obesity and LBP remain to date unsupported by an objective measurements of mechanical behavior of spine and it is morphology in obese subjects.

Aim of study:1- Prevalence of LBP in obese patients.2- Association between LBP and obesity.3- Relation of LBP and different factors (gender,age,height,weight,job,sleeping pattern,hypertension,DM,asthma,RA,education,smoking and steroid use).

Method:The study was conducted in obesity research and therapy unit in Al-kindy college of medicine during the academic year 2015-2016.A crosssectional study design using questionnaire form distributed to patients attending this place.A questionnaire used consists of 11 items relevant to variable associated obesity and LBP.

Results:The study showed that prevalence of LBP in obese patients 50% in study sample (100 cases). There is a significant relation

between body weight and LBP p-value (0.039), also there is relation between DM and LBP p-value (0.004), there is a significant relation between BMI and gender,hypertension,education.

Conclusion:Obesity predisposes to hypertension,DM,other cardiovascular disease and musculoskeletal disease.So,awareness of weight reduction and life style modification,exercise,healthy diet,further study are needed to determine relation of LBP and BMI.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b N35p

Subject Descriptors: body mass index , quality of life

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0045KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:38

Language of text: English

Type of Material :high Diploma

Title : Prevalence and Risk Factors for Hepatitis C Virus in Beta Thalassemic Patients Attending Blood Diseases Center in IBN- AL - BALADI Hospital 2015

Translated Title /arabic: معدل انتشار و عوامل الخطورة لالتهاب الكبد الفايروسي نوع سي لدى مرضى فقر دم البحر الابيض (بي) للمرأجعين في مركز امراض الدم في مستشفى ابن البلدي ٢٠١٥

Personal Author: زينة حسين علي

Supervised: د. عصام جابر الزويبي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:70p.

Abstract:

Background : Hepatitis C infection is a worldwide problem, especially in poly-transfused patients including those with Thalassemia. There is evidence that prevalence of HCV among thalassemic patients is high in Iraq, but figures are conflicting. Thalassaemia is one of most dangerous disease; it is an inherited impairment of hemoglobin production, in which there is partial or complete failure of the synthesis of globins chain.

Objective: To estimate the prevalence and possible risk factors of Hepatitis C infection among post transfusion B thalassemic patients

Patients and methods: A cross sectional study was conducted during the period from July-December 2015, to estimate the prevalence of HCV infection among thalassemic patients and to determine predisposing factors for hepatitis C virus among thalassemic patients. The study included 400 thalassemic patients attending blood diseases center in IBN_AL_BALADI HOSPITAL DURING 2015 in Baghdad. By using a questionnaire form that designed for the purposes of the study and direct patients interview.

Results: The prevalence of Hepatitis C virus infection in Iraqi thalassemic patients visiting the Thalassaemia Center in IBN-AL_BALADI Hospital was 26%. The prevalence of hepatitis C infection was higher among older age group. Mothers with primary educational level group have high prevalence of HCV infection. Patients with 20 year of blood transfusion, two times per month frequency of blood transfusion and patient with good compliant for blood transfusion had the highest percentage of HCV infection. Patients without family history of HCV had the highest positive Anti HCVAb. Patients with blood group O have high prevalence of HCV infection. Patients with hepatomegally and or splenomegally have high prevalence of HCV infection. Patients with thalassemia major have high prevalence of HCV infection

Conclusions and Recommendations: HCV infection is more common among multi-transfused thalassemic patients mainly of

major type. Effective screening program should be apply to all donor of blood of thalasemic patient, and Strict measures for the controlling the spread of HCV are needed by introducing advanced techniques for blood donor screening.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b Z 889 p

Subject Descriptors: blood donor
blood transfusion

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0046KDYSTD.MST

Accession number : 47

Language of text: english

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : Agreement of Histopathological Examination with Gold Standard PCR Technique in the Diagnosis of Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis a Step to Overcome False Diagnosis

الدور التشخيصي لتلويين الشرايين التاجية بواسطة المفراس الطبقي في فرز وترتيب فئات الخطورة للمرضى المصابين بامراض الشرايين التاجية

Personal Author: علي عيسى شاكر سعدي

Supervised : محمد عبد المهدي القرطاس

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : Family medicine

Date of Publication: 2016

Physical description: 50p.

Abstract

Background : During the last decade, remarkable progress has been made in the diagnostics of pulmonary tuberculosis; however, diagnostic challenges in extrapulmonary tuberculosis (EPTB) remain to be addressed. Diagnosis of EPTB is

difficult due to the pauci-bacillary nature of disease, the variable clinical presentation, and need for invasive procedures to secure appropriate sample, and lack of laboratory facilities in the resource-limited settings. A more accurate test to diagnose various forms of EPTB, which can easily be incorporated in the routine TB control program, would contribute significantly towards improving EPTB case-detection and thus reducing the morbidity and mortality.

Materials and Methods : A cross- sectional descriptive study at AL-Kindy Teaching Hospital at Al-Resaffa part of Baghdad city, Iraq. Samples collection has been done in three months duration (July, August and September). A total of 74 samples from suspected EPTB cases were received for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing of *M. tuberculosis* and histopathological examination. The study was mainly laboratory-based and the institutional ethical committee clearance was obtained to conduct the study. The samples were transported immediately after collection, to the laboratory.

Results : A total of 74 samples (18 male, 56 female), 2-58 years old, mean age 29.72 suspected to have extrapulmonary tuberculosis underwent biopsies from different samples. The biopsies from 74 patients were taken from different tissues according to the site of lesion, 49 (66.2%) biopsies were taken from lymph node, 12 biopsies (16.2%) were taken from axillary mass, 6 (8.1%) from abscess, 4 (5.4%) from intestine, 3 (4.1%) from fistula. Of the 74 studied samples 57 (77%) showed positive PCR and 17 (23%) showed negative PCR result. Regarding to the biopsies there were 54 (73%) samples had positive histopathological (granuloma) result and 20 (27%) samples had negative results (non-granuloma). The sensitivity of histopathological examination of the biopsies was 91.02%, the specificity 88.2% and the kappa was 0.748 (p value less than 0.05) which is mean good agreement between histopathological examination of the biopsies and the polymerase chain reaction test.

Conclusions: 1- The sensitivity and specificity of histopathological examination of biopsies were 91.02% and 88.2% respectively 2- The kappa was 0.748 (p value less than 0.05) which is mean good agreement between histopathological examination of the biopsies and the polymerase chain reaction test.

Recommendation 1- In order to increase diagnostic accuracy, it is better to interpret histopathologic features in conjunction with PCR results. Despite the efficiency of complete DNA extraction for the rapid diagnosis by PCR of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, the false-positive results challenge our understanding of PCR result. 2- Use PCR as a key factor to decide whether presumptive anti tuberculous treatment should be maintained or discontinued thereby contributing to decreased costs and decreased potential toxicity related to prolonged unnecessary therapy. 3- Further studies with larger sample size required.

Call Number: ^a W 84.4 ^b A 78 a

Subject Descriptors: Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex
challenging diagnosis
diagnostic procedures

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0047KDYSTD.MST

Accession number : 48

Language of text: english

Type of Material : High Diploma

Title : ROLE OF NON-INVASIVE CT ANGIOGRAPHY IN IMPROVING RISK STRATIFICATION FOR PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASES

Translated Title /Arabic : الدور التشخيصي لتلوين الشرايين التاجية بواسطة : المفراس الطبي في فرز وترتيب فئات الخطورة للمرضى المصابين بامراض الشرايين التاجية

حسين منير عبد اللطيف: Personal Author

د. موسى قاسم حسين: Supervised

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : Family medicine

Abstract

Background: From a worldwide perspective, the rate of change in the global burden of CVD is accelerating, reflecting the changes in the low- and middle-income economies, which represent 85% of the world's population. This fact triggered a great demand for improving risk stratification for CVD (IHD on top of the list), PCI angiography being the golden standard in IHD, nevertheless, non-invasive imaging fell in trail at this target as a very attractive non-invasive alternative tool. This has yielded the rapidly growing field of non-invasive cardiac imaging using different techniques such as CCTA and MRCA among many others.

Objective: Our objective is to correlate CCTA study readings of coronary artery lesions with the concept of coronary artery remodeling, whether this remodeling is positive, negative or equivocal, in CAD (STEMI, UA and SA, STEMI was excluded from this study). Patients

methods: We have retrieved previous CCTA studies, of which we have excluded evidence-lacking or ambiguous results, and chose the best results in 40 patients who had conventional PCI angiography within 4-10 days after CCTA. We traced the hospital records for these patients, according to which, 27 patients were diagnosed to have ACS (UA or NSTMI) and the remaining 13 had SA.

Results: We re-evaluated 40 lesions (one lesion from each patient - the most significant and most assessable) with high image quality (obtained by Toshiba Aquilion One 64-slice CT machine at Ibn Al-Nafees Cardiac Center), in 27 patients with ACS and 13 patients with SA. Culprit unstable lesions in patients with ACS (n=14) had greater plaque area and a higher remodeling index (RI) - on cross section vessel analysis - than both stable lesions in patients with

ACS (n=13)and in patients with SA (n=13), showing Plaque Area (PA)as follows;(15.2 ± 2.2 mm² VS.7.8 ± 1.3 mm² VS.13.7 ± 4.8 mm²,p = 0.01;and RI (1.5 ± 0.2,0.9 ± 0.1,1.2 ± 0.08)p = 0.01,respectively.

Conclusion:In this study,we demonstrate (comparing to standard IVUS methodology,i.e., cross-section measurements of stenosis degree,lumen and plaque area)that CCTA can noninvasively detect differences in lesion composition and morphology between unstable lesions in patients with ACS,stable lesions in patients with ACS, and stable lesions in patients with stable angina.These data suggest that noninvasive visualization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque by CCTA might improve risk stratification of patients with suspected CAD.Initial data on the detection and characterization of coronary atherosclerotic plaque indicate that CCTA can measure plaque area,remodeling index (RI), and the degree of stenosis with good correlation to intravascular ultrasound (IVUS)and coronary angiography,respectively,in selected patients with high image quality.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b H 488 r

Subject Descriptors :myocardial infarction

Vessel Remodeling , Chest Pain

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0048KDYSTD.MST

Accesssion number:50

Language of text:engiish

Type of Material :high diploma

Title :knowledge Attitude and Practice Regarding Advers Effects of Seconds Hand Smoking Among Pregnant Women Attending Al_ElwiyaMaternity Teaching Hospital ,Baghdad 2017

Translated Title /Arabic: معرفة موافق ومارسات النساء الحوامل تجاه مخاطر التدخين السلبي

Personal Author: انوار عبد المهدى حسين

Supervised د. ذكرى نجم عب دالله

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department:Family Medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:59p.with Apped.

Abstract

Background : Tobacco smoke is a complex chemical mixture containing more than 5000 components. Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) results from the mixing of two different sources (types) of tobacco smoke; that which emanates from the burning end of a cigarette (side-stream smoke (SS)) and that which is exhaled by the smoker (exhaled mainstream smoker (EMS)). Pregnancy is theorized as a 'teachable moment' for women, when their perception of health risk is heightened. Results from studies focusing on maternal exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) during pregnancy suggest that there may be significant adverse effects on fetal and neonatal health as low birth weight at term and small for gestational age status among nonsmoking mothers

Objectives : The aim of this study is to evaluate knowledge, attitude and practice of a sample of Iraqi pregnant ladies toward passive smoking .

Subjects and methods : The present study was conducted in Al-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital, obstetrics and gynecology consultant unit in Baghdad city. The study included 500 pregnant lady, whatever the gestational age was, and extended from the mid of October 2016 through to the mid of

January 2017. The study was designed to be a cross sectional study. Data collection was organized in a questionnaire sheets which were distributed to pregnant women after a brief explanation to them and their answers were collected and transformed into electronic software (Microsoft Office Excel). Data included three main fields: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice.

Results : A level of good knowledge was considered at mean score of 40 or more (equal or greater than 50 % of maximum score of 80); it was found that 415 women (83.0%) had good level of knowledge of >40 . In addition, mean total questions score was also calculated and it was 2.81 ± 0.20 which also reflected good level of knowledge as it is more than half maximum score of 5. The higher the socioeconomic status, the better is the knowledge of the women is, and the same was applied to the level of education. Mean attitude score of more than or equal to 30 " half maximum score" was recorded in all women (100.0%) indicating that women enrolled in the current study had good attitude level toward second hand smoking hazards. Mean total attitude score was 43.96 ± 3.21 and ranged from 37 to 50. Mean total questions score was 3.96 ± 0.68 . No significant correlation was found between any of the socio-demographic characteristics and total attitude score. Regarding practice domain Women with a total mean score of equal to or more than 11 "half maximum score of 21" accounted for 97.0%, and those with a score of < 11 accounted for 3.0% only. Mean total score was 13.25 ± 1.87 and it ranged from 9 to 19. Mean total questions score was 1.89 ± 0.27 . No significant correlation was found between any of the sociodemographic characteristics and total practice score.

Conclusions : Despite good knowledge and positive attitude toward avoiding second hand smoking, Iraqi women efforts are much less than optimal in reducing pregnancy related second hand smoking hazards.

Call Number: ^a ^a W 84.5 ^b A 538

Subject Descriptors: Smoking , pregnant women

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0049KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:51

Language of text :english

Type of Material :High Diploma in Family medicine

Title :Impact of Short-term Educational Nutritional Program on the Behavioral Parameters and BMI of a Sample of Obese Female Patients Aged (18 - 45 years old)in Al-Kindy Obesity Research and Therapy Unit in 2016

Translated Title /arabic: تأثير البرنامج الغذائي التعليمي قصير المدى على المعايير السلوكية ومؤشر كتلة الجسم لعينة من مرضى السمنة الاناث للفئة العمرية (١٨ _ ٤٥) في وحدة الكندي لبحوث وعلاج السمنة للعام ٢٠١٦

Personal Author: نور حمزة عبد الخضر

Supervised: د. محمد اسعد ابراهيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family Medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:37p with Apped.

Abstract

Background:obesity is increase in the fat component of the body.It is associated with a variety of chronic diseases.However the interrelationship that exists between lifestyle,diet,physical activity, and other determinates of obesity needs to be clarified.Weight reduction reduces health risks associated with chronic diseases and is therefore encouraged by major health agencies.

Aim of study:Asses and intervene aiming to improve the behavioral parameters of obese female patients.

Patients and methods: from 2nd of January 2016 to 28th of February 2017,obese female patients from different areas of Baghdad who attended the Obesity Research and Therapy Unit,at Al-Kindy College of Medicine were included in the study.Socio- demographic data and anthropometric measurements were studied,in addition to a number of behavioral parameters.

Results: mean age of our patients was 32.16 ± 7.14 years old, mean of behavioral score at 1st visit, 2nd visit, 3rd visit, 4th visit were 5, 9, 21, 22 respectively, which showed a significant improvement. Mean BMI at 1st visit was 33.45 ± 1.37 , 2nd visit 32.42 ± 1.41 , 3rd visit 31.41 ± 1.48 , 4th visit 30.67 ± 1.61 , which showed a significant reduction. Having university level of education, good socio-economic status, employment, being physically active, younger age (<40 years old) and having 2 or less children were significantly associated with better weight reduction (p -value < 0.05). Single women although not significantly associated with reduction of BMI, but they have more weight loss than married women.

Conclusion: A combination of behavioral therapy with calories restriction and appropriate physical activity program resulted in significant improvement in the behavioral parameters and reduction of BMI of obese women.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b N818

Subject diecriptors : :Impact of Short-term Educational Nutritional

Number of copies: 1 copy

MFN:0050KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:49

Language of text :English

Type of Material :high diploma

Title :A comparative study about the diagnostic accuracy between fnac and histopathological examination of breast mass in middle age group women at al - russafa hospitals

Translated Title /arabic: دراسة مقارنة حول دقة التشخيص بين تقنية الفحص الخلوي بالرشف بالابرة الدقيقة والفحص النسيجي لورم الثدي في مجموعة من النساء متوسطي العمر في مستشفيات الرصافة

Personal Author: علياء علي صويح

Supervised: د محمد عبد المهدى القرطاس

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department:family medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:50

Abstract

Background: Globally,the triple assessment of women with breast mass that included clinical examination,mammography or ultrasonography and fine needle aspiration cytology is representing the best choice for early diagnosis.

Aim of study:To assess the accuracy of fine needle aspiration cytology for diagnosing breast mass among middle aged women admitted to three hospitals in AlRussafa Health Directorate during the year of 2016 in comparison to histopathology.

Patients and methods:A cross sectional review study conducted in three hospitals of Russafa Health Directorate (Al-Elwiya Maternity Teaching Hospital,Al-Aamal Hospital and Al-Kindy Teaching Hospital)in Baghdad through the period from 1st of January to 30th of June,2017.A convenient sample of one hundred women with breast mass admitted to these Hospitals.The data were collected from records of women diagnosed with breast masses and referred to fine needle aspiration cytology and biopsy.

Results: The validity results of fine needle aspiration cytology for diagnosis of breast malignancy in comparison to biopsy were sensitivity (85.9%), specificity (86.1%), +ve predictive value (91.6%), -ve predictive value (77.5%) and accuracy (86%).

Conclusions: The fine needle aspiration cytology has an acceptable validity measures in differentiating between benign and malignant breast mass but with relatively higher false positive and false negative result

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b a 398

Subject Descriptors: Breast masses , Breast Cancer Screening.

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0051KDYSTD.MST

Accession number:52

Language of text: English

Type of Material :high diploma

Title :Assessment of eye care knowledge among sample of primary health care physicians

Translated Title /Arabic: تقييم معرفة رعاية العين بين عينة من اطباء الرعاية الصحية الاولية

Personal Author: عبد الحميد خزعل ضفاف

د. رنا فالح عزيز: Supervised

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department :family medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:50

Abstract

Background :Reducing blindness globally requires an appropriately skilled team of health professionals;this is one of the major reasons that VISION 2020,the global initiative to eliminate avoidable blindness by the year 2020 has identified human resource development as a major pillar requiring planning and investment.The Primary eye care is defined as a frontline activity,providing care and identifying disease before it becomes a serious medical issue.Primary eye care can be delivered in many different ways .

Aim of the study:To assess the knowledge and skills of primary health care physician in basic primary eye care,including assessment of eye diseases,diagnosis and management of the most common eye conditions.

Subjects and method:Across sectional study was conducted in the period from the (1st of Janu.2017 to the end of July 2017)in Baghdad city/ Baghdad AL-Karkh health Directorate and by using a lottery method we chose the AL-Adil health district from the other districts,then all the primary health care centers of this district were included in this study.

Results : 80 physicians were included in this study,with a mean age of 46.4 ± 8.7 Female physicians were dominant,with a female to male ratio of 1.7.Majority of them(63.8%)were general practitioner,then (17.5%)were family medicine doctors.16 participants (20%)had good knowledge about eye care,60 participants (75%)had moderate and only 4 participants (5%)had poor knowledge.

Conclusion:The primary health care physicians have moderate knowledge and skills about the most common eye conditions. And there is no statistically significant correlations were found between knowledge and age, gender, qualification or the years of practice.

Call Number:^a W 84.5 ^b D 533

Subject Descriptors : primary eye care , knowledge of primary health care physicians .

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0052KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number:53

Language of text: English

Type of Material :high diploma

Title :Maternal risk factors and outcomes of permature neonates admitted to neonatal care unit in al - elwiyah pediatric teahing hospital in baghdad 2016

Translated Title /arabic: عوامل الخطورة والمشاكل التي يتعرض لها الاطفال الخدج الداخلين
لوحدة العناية للخدج في مستشفى اطفال العلوية في بغداد ٢٠١٦

Personal Author: صفاء ابراهيم محمد

Supervised: د. علي عبد الرزاق

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department:family medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:54

Abstract

Background :Prematurity and its complications are the major cause for neonatal morbidity and mortality.Often,the cause of preterm labor is unknown, but several etiological risk factors have been identified.

Aim of The Study :The aim of the study was to identify the risk factors that associated prematurity, and to assess the neonatal outcomes regarding morbidity and mortality in preterm birth

Methods :During a period of seven months from 1st June 2016 to 30th December 2016, a nonrandomized sample consisted of 700 neonates that had been admitted into neonatal care unit ?NCU? at AL_Elwiyah Pediatric Teaching Hospital was involved in this case control study.(350 were preterm and 350 were full term as a control group). Same questionnaire was applied for all cases, then patients were divided into 2 groups according to gestational age (<37w and ?37). Test of proportion and chi-square were used to determine significant differences between the groups.

Results:A total of 350 cases of preterm birth and 350 controls of full-term births were screened and enrolled in the study. Forward logistic regression analysis was used in the analysis. Several significant risk associations between preterm and the following risk factors were identified (mother's age OR 1.695)(mother job OR 1.408)(mother passive smoking OR 1.459)(Cervical incompetence OR 1.729)(PROM OR 1.416)(P Previa OR 1.523)(preterm OR 2.280)(No. of fetus OR 2.37)(GHT OR 1.978). And several complications cause highly significant occurrence in PTB such as RDS, Sepsis, IVH, Hypothermia, Hypoglycemia.

Conclusion: Prematurity is associated with certain risk factors like sociodemographic variable, prenatal, obstetrical factors, previous medical disease. Negative association between mode of delivery, ANC, gravida with preterm. Higher mortality rate in preterm rather than control group.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b S 228

Subject Descriptors: women and Body Mass Index , Epidemiology of preterm labor , preterm birth, Preterm labor , symptoms.

MFN:0053KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number:54

Language of text:english

Type of Material :high doploma

Title :Prevalence clinical types aggravating factors and complications of acne vulgaris among medical students in al - kindy college of medicine

Translated Title /arabic: انتشار العد الشائع (حب الشباب) انواعه العوامل المهيجة
ومضاعفاته على طلاب كلية طب الكندي

Personal Author: احمد زهدي محمد روف

Supervised: د. محمد ياسين عباس

Copyright:Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department:family medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:42

Abstract

Background : Acne vulgaris is a disorder of the pilosebaceous follicles characterized by comedown , papules, pustules, inflamed nodules, canalizing and deep and sometimes purulent sacs. Acne vulgaris is the most common skin disease, affecting nearly 80 percent of persons at some time between the ages of 11 and 30 years. Estimates of the prevalence of acne vulgaris in adolescents range from 35 to over 90 percent. It can persist for years and result in disfigurement and permanent scarring, and it can have serious adverse effects on psychosocial development, resulting in emotional problems, withdrawal from society, and depression.

Aim of the study: To determine the prevalence, aggravating factors and the complications of acne vulgaris among medical students.

Methods: Cross sectional study was conducted on 350 medical students at Al-kindy College of Medicine (University of Baghdad) and 352 students from the Baghdad educational college (Eben-Roshod) age between 18 and 24 years old collecting data since 1/2/2016 to 30/4/2016. The acne questionnaires consist of questions that related with clinical types, aggravating factors, and the complications.

Results: Corresponding to the result of Al-kindy College of Medicine the total number of the acne students are 126 from the 350 (36.0%) but the acne students of the educational college are 71 from the 352 (20.2%) and this result give a significant differences between them among the students of the both colleges.

Conclusions: This study showed that the prevalence of Acne vulgaris among medical college students (36%) is more than educational college students (20.2%).

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b A 386

Subject Descriptors: skin disease ,pidemiology of acne vulgaris , Pathophysiology of acne vulgaris ,Causes of acne vulgaris,Treatment of acne.

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0054KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 56

Language of text: English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge attitudes and practice regarding carcinoma of cervix and its screening among physicians at primary health care centers Baghdad al-rusafa 2016/2017

Translated Title / Arabic: معرفة واتجاه وممارسة اطباء مراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية في بغداد - الرصافة حول سرطان عنق الرحم وغربلته ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧

Personal Author: هديل جهاد حسين

Supervised: د. وجдан اكرم حسين

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department: Family medicine

Date of Publication: 2017

Physical description: 51p. with Apped.

Abstract

Background : Cervical carcinoma is a preventable disease, but still remains as the second most common cancer among women.

Aim of this study: To examine the knowledge, attitude, and practice concerning CA of cervix and its screening among primary health care physicians in Baghdad -Al-Rusafa

Subjects and Methods: of stthe period from 1sectional study during -A descriptive cross rimary health care physicians p ,of June 2017 stDecember 2016 to 1working in Baghdad Al-Rusafa were interviewed using a standardized questionnaire. Data was analyzed using SPSS Version 22. Mean and SD was used to compare mean knowledge scores across sociodemographic groups. Chi-square test, fissure exact test were used to find out association between related variables. Level of significance "(p-value) of < 0.05" considered as significant difference.

Results: A total number of 103 primary health care physicians were included in this study. About 92.3% of family medicine specialist, (68.8%) of other specialty got good knowledge. Total score regarding knowledge was 64.36, general attitude items was 90.05 while scoring of attitude items of

married female doctor was 64.12 Scoring of all doctors' practice items was 77.99

Conclusion: This study establishes that total knowledge score was poor 64.36 for general attitude items was good 90.05 and fair 77.99 for practice regarding cervical carcinoma screening among physicians at primary health care centers .

Call Number: ^♀a W 84.5 ^b H 225

Subject Descriptors: knowledge, Attitude and practice, physicians cervical carcinoma , cervical carcinoma screening

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0055KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 55

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Prevalence of asymptomatic kidney stones in Baghdad sample in al - kindy teaching hospital - an ultrasound screening study

Translated Title /arabic: مدى انتشار الحصى الكلوية الصامتة في بغداد لنموذج من المرضى في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي دراسة غربلة بواسطة الامواج فوق الصوتية

Personal Author: ناظم لطيف طاهر الاسدي

Supervised: د. قيس احمد حسن التميمي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:27

Abstract

Background: Silent and not discovered of kidney stones are potentially dangerous since in due course they may cause infection, obstruction and renal damage. And the prevalence of renal stones in study in Iraq are increase and comparison with surrounding side countries and internationally with silent stones. The

aim of study: to determine the prevalence of silent kidney stones in a sampling patients in Baghdad Al- Kindy teaching hospital. And identify any association between the kidney stones with some socio demographic character.

Patients and Methods: design and setting time cross- sectional study a sample 714 patients at Al-Kindy teaching hospital department of radiology from April 2016 - march 2017 that underwent kidney screening undergoing abdominal ultrasound . all these patients did not have sign or symptoms of renal stones and excluded pregnant woman and children from study and then enter all patients which included in study through sheet and use Spss to analysis data and find means of each variable and stander division and use t-test for independent variable to known the significant association between variable data and p-value by special statistics.

Results: the study found silent kidney stones in (3.4) patients from (714) of sample study. most stones present in males (83.3) more than females (16.7) patients . the stones more in the left kidney (53.3) than right (29.2) patients . Number of patients with single stone (79.2) more than multiple stones (20.8) and the stones of considerable size from (5 mm) to (20 mm).

Conclusion: In this study 3.4 % prevalence of silent kidney stones more in males than females and in left side more than right side and patients with single stones more than multiple stones and other variable no significant .For this result does not justify a general screaming but there is only significant association between different gender and silent stones.

Call Number: ^a W 84.5 ^b N 126

Subject Descriptors : Asymptomatic Kidney, kidney stones , ultrasound examination , kidney stones, Risk factor

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0056KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number: 34

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Impact of Short Term Intervention on Mothers Knowledge, Attitude and Practice to Improve the Oral Hygiene of their Children Aged (4-7) Years Old in Al- Shaab – Bagdad City .

Translated Title /Arabic : تأثير تداخل قصير الأمد على معلومات وممارسات وتصرفات الأمهات لتحسين صحة فم اطفالهن بعمر (٤-٧) سنة في منطقة الشعب في بغداد.

Personal Author: د. منال هادي رجب

Supervise: د. محمد اسعد ابراهيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family medicine

Date of Publication: 2015

Physical description:96 p

Abstract

Background: mothers are considered as the key role in effect on child's dental behavior. So it is important to involve her in oral health promotion program to prevent early childhood dental caries from occurring in early age .

Objectives : to identify the knowledge practice and attitude of mothers about the oral health of their children. and to measure the change in oral hygiene of children aged (4-7) years old after one month of interventional program on their mothers .

Method : non – randomized interventional study for one month in Al Shaab area in Baghdad to 65 mothers who have children aged (4-7) years. A modified administrated questionnaire is given to assess mothers knowledge , practice and attitude about their children's oral hygiene . Loe and silness index is used to measure the oral hygiene of their children through measure plaque and gingival index . Mothers received sessions on the childs oral health , dental care and healthy diet and nutrition , and then these sessions had been repeated after two weeks. After one month , the plaque and gingival index of children had been measured .

Result : highly significant association between mothers level of education and children oral health knowledge and oral hygiene of their children. other variables which are mothers age, occupation ,childs age , gender and family size , all these variable are highly associated with oral hygiene of the children

Conclusion: improvement in oral hygiene of children after one month from receiving their mothers a short term oral hygiene program .

Call Number: ^a w 84.5 ^b M697

Subject Descriptors : impact of short term intervention on mothers

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0057KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number:63

Language of text :English

Type of Material :high diploma

Title:Barriers to diabetes control among patients attending the diabetes center in AL – Diwaniyah teaching hospital , Iraq 2014

Translated Title /Arabic : عوائق السيطرة على مرضى السكري لدى المرضى المراجعين :
لمركز امراض السكري في مستشفى الديوانية التعليمي العراق ٢٠١٤

Personal author : رباب حبيب حسين

Supervise : د. عبد المنعم يونس الدباغ

Copyright : A dissertation submitted to the scientific council of family and community medicine in partial fulfilment for the degree of fellowship of the Iraqi board for medical specialization in family medicine

Department : family medicine

Date of Publication : 2015

Physical description : 45 p

Summary

A cross-sectional study was conducted at the diabetes center in al – Diwaniyah teaching hospital aiming at identifying barriers to diabetes control from the patient's perspective. A convenient sample of 154 patients was chosen (according to selection criteria) from patients attending the diabetes center over the period from the first of march through June 2014. data were collected by direct interview with patients using previously prepared questionnaire. the questionnaire included information about the socio – demographic characteristics of patients (age , gender , residency , marital status , employment and level of education) : the disease and patients

behavior (type , duration and family history of diabetes : type of treatment : smoking status : adherence to diet and medication : self – monitoring of blood glucose : presence of poly – pharmacy , dyslipidemia and comorbidities : and to care) . for each participant measurement of hbalc

(marker of control) and body mass index was conducted . Among the study sample , only 13 cases (8.44%) were having good glycemic control (hbalc < 7%) . there was no significant association between hbalc level and any of these variables (gender , residency , marital status , employment , type and family history of diabetes , smoking status , adherence to diet and medication , presence of poly – pharmacy , dyslipidemia and comorbidities , and access to care) . Among the remaining variables , the control rate was better for patients less than sixty years old : educated patients : patients with long duration of the disease : patients on oral anti – diabetic treatment and patients with normal body mass index . all study participants were not practicing self – monitoring of their blood glucose . since the prevalence of poor glycemic control was very high (91.56 %) : the study recommends more efforts on patients education with special emphasis on self – monitoring of blood glucose .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^ b r112

Subject Descriptors : Barriers to diabetes control among

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0058KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 59

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Evaluation of application of nutrition status assessment for children under 5 years by using IMCI program in a sample of primary health care center in Baghdad city .

Translated Title /Arabic : تقييم تطبيق الحالة التغذوية للأطفال دون سنة الخامسة من العمر
باستخدام برنامج الرعاية المتكاملة لأمراض الطفولة في عينة من مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في
مدينة بغداد .

Personal author: رنا ضياء روف

Supervise : د. محمد اسعد إبراهيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al-Kindy College of medicine

Department : family medicine

Date of Publication: 2016

Physical description: 69 p

Summary

Background : WHO and UNICEF developed a strategy known as integrated Management of childhood Illness (IMCI) ; IMCI is which strategy aim to reduce less than five years children morbidity and mortality in developing countries . this strategy has been expanded to include all neomates and is renamed as “ integrated management of neomatal and childhood Illness ” (IMNCI) .

Objectives : Evaluation of application of nutritional status assessment for children under five years in a sample of Baghdad primary health care centers by using IMCI .

Methodology : Cross – sectional study with analytic element was conducted during the period from 15th of January 2016 till 15th may in major of primary health centers in Baghdad, Iraq. the study of sample consists of form of child files from (less than 2 month) and form from (2 month up to 5 years) child , data collected in 5 domains : (less than 2 months) classified correctively , verification of feeding problem and weight loss , Assessment of breastfeeding , determined follow up , comparison classified of nutrition status assessment between health center and IMCI guideline . form from (2 month up to 5 years) classified correctively , verification of anemia ,

assessment of child nutrition , follow up visit , comparison classified of nutrition status assessment between primary health central and IMCI guideline .

Result : Data collected 1400 form from child files , 1295 form from child files (2 month – 5 year) , and 105 forms from child less than 2 moth . in form less than 2 months (correct classified 54. 29 %, incorrect 45.71%), (vitrified of feeding problem and weight loss 92.38% , not vitrified 7.62%) , (assessment of breastfeeding 87.62% , not assessed 12.38%) , (Determined date of follow up 13.33% not determined 86.67%) . from from (2month – 5 years) (57.07% correct classified , 43.93% incorrect classified) , (vitrified of anemia 98.15% not vitrified 1.85%) , (assessment of nutrition status 71.66% , not assessed 17.14% , not required to assess 11.20%) , (determined date follow up visit 38.38% , not determined visit 61.62%) .

Conclusion and recommendation : Impaired classification of nutritional status assessment recommendations focus on training staff about classification and follow up visit .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 185

Subject Descriptors : Evaluation of application of nutrition status assessment for children under 5 years .

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0059KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 62

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Intra uterine insemination outcome following the polycystic ovarian drilling in infertile women .

نتائج التمنية داخل الرحم بعد تثقيب تكيس المبايض في النساء
العقيمات .

Personal author : سامرة عبد الزهرة محسن

Supervise : د. سلامة حامد الخضير

Copyright: high institute of infertility diagnoses and assisted reproductive technologies .

Department : M .B.CH .B.D.G.O

Date of Publication:2015

Physical description:59 p

Abstract

Background: polycystic ovarian syndrome is one of world wild problems affecting women during their reproductive age. the polycystic ovary and polycystic ovarian syndrome in Iraqi women are found as the first common cause of infertility with a negative response to medical treatment. the second line of treatment is laparoscopic ovarian drilling that was used to induce ovulation in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome.

Objective: the objective of the present study is to find the effect of polycystic ovarian drilling on the pregnancy rate following intrauterine insemination.

Patients, materials and methods: fifty couples were involved in the current study during the period from September 2013 to November 2014 . laparoscopic ovarian drilling was done for the spouses after confirming the diagnosis of polycystic ovarian syndrome by a laparoscopy, the women were inseminated either through intrauterine insemination or natural intercourse into two groups depending on the results of husband semen analysis.

Results : there was a significant (p,0.01) decrease in luteinizing hormone testosterone and prolactin hormones with an elevation in the progesterone level following the laparoscopic ovarian drilling operation compared to their

levels before the drilling of polycystic ovarian syndrome women . the pregnancy rate following intrauterine insemination was 8% and after the natural intercourse was 20% the total pregnancy rate was 14% .

Conclusions: this study concluded that laparoscopic ovarian drilling must be recommended as first line treatment option for treatment resistant of polycystic ovarian syndrome women . the drilling is effective to turn back normal levels of reproductive hormones and ovulation with a successful total pregnancy rate . therefore laparoscopic ovarian drilling is considered the ultimate clinical endpoint for studies on female infertility treatment .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 187

Subject Descriptors : polycystic ovarian drilling

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0060KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 64

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Current methods and attitudes of a sample of women in Baghdad about contraception exploring the reason for most common using methods .

Translated Title /Arabic: الأساليب والطرق الحالية التي تستخدم من قبل عينة من النساء في محافظة بغداد لمنع الحمل والتحري عن أسباب استخدام الوسائل الأكثر شيوعا في منع الحمل .

Personal author : هبة جمال سهيل

Supervise : د. محمد اسعد البياتي

Copyright: Submitted to the scientific council of family and community medicine as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of fellowship of Iraqi board for medical specialization in family medicine.

Department: family medicine

Date of Publication:2016

Physical description:52 p

Abstract

Background : the use of contraceptive has been recognized as a key element in reducing fertility and control of population which in turn is important for the development of the nation. family planning means achieving the desired number of children with appropriate spacing and timing failure to plan a pregnancy can adversely affect the health of a women by exposing her to high-risk pregnancies, unsafe abortions reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases.

Objectives : the aim of this study was to characterize a sample of women in Baghdad current contraceptive choices and adherence to contraceptive regimens and to determine the knowledge, attitude and practice of contraception and the associated socio – demographic factors among a representative sample of married women in Baghdad.

Methodology: Cross-sectional survey of women in Baghdad aged 15-45 years (n=500) was conducted. Questions include knowledge and attitude towards contraception, demographic variable and obstetrical history at Al-Karkh side (hospital and primary health care) and AL – Russfa side (hospital and primary health care) in Baghdad by employing convenient sampling method. All the women willing to participate were interviewed with pre-tested questionnaire after obtaining informed consent. The data collected was analyzed by statistical package for social science (spss) version 22.

Results: Among the 500 women in this Stude for using contraception, the most frequently used current methods were oral contraceptive (53.6%) condom / coitus interruptus (26%) and intrauterine device (14.4%) . there was a significant increase in contraceptive used among working women, in age 30 years and older, with high level of education , and those having a large

number of children, 55.2% source of advice for the using of contraceptive methods is a doctor / gynecologist, 34% consider the health risks associated with contraception methods is a common cause to switch between those methods.

Conclusion : the result of the present study demonstrated the knowledge and usage of the contraceptive pill and male condom were predominating changing contraception method is frequent and in this study we find a gap between knowledge and practice of usage the contraceptive methods .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b h 624

Subject Descriptors : contraception

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0061KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 65

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : the quantitative value of post systolic strain index and time interval between aortic valve closure and regional peak longitudinal strain in the assessment of coronary artery lesion severity by the use of resting two dimensional speckle tracking transthoracic echocardiography .

Translated Title /Arabic: القيمة الكمية لمؤشر الاجهاد بعد الانقباضي والفاصل الزمني بين اغلاق الصمام الابهر وذروة الاجهاد الطولي المناطقي في تقدير شدة قصور الشريان التاجي باستخدام تخطيط صدى القلب ذو البعدين عبر الصدر

Personal author : سحر فاروق مهدي

Supervise : د. حسن علي فرحان

Copyright: Baghdad University : College of medicine

Department : diploma in echocardiography

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description:63 p

Abstract

Background: early detection of myocardial ischemic has important therapeutic and prognostic implications evidence of post -systolic shortening (PSS) on speckle tracking transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) is indicative of delayed myocardial contraction after aortic valve closure (AVC) , and has been proposed to be a marker of myocardial ischemia. the pathologic post systolic index (PSI)only exists in patients with decreased systolic strain and thickening . the value of post systolic strain index by speckle tracking echocardiography in locating target coronary artery (CA) disease and its severity has not been widely studied before .

Aim of the study : To evaluate the post systolic strain index and time interval from aortic valve closure to regional peak longitudinal strain measured by using resting 2D speckle tracking transthoracic echo for detection of left ventricular myocardial ischemic segments of the corresponding coronary artery territory and lesion severity confirmed by coronary angiography . Also to determine the sensitivity and specificity for those those two echo parameters and assess the agreement between them .

Patients and methods : A cross sectional study was held in multi centre in Baghdad from august 2016 to April 2017. Consisted of patients with ischemic heart disease underwent 2D speckle tracking transthoracic echocardiography immediately before invasive coronary angiography. post systolic strain index and the time interval from aortic valve closure to regional peak longitudinal strain in each left ventricular (LV) segment calculated .

Results: Sixty – three patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the current study . the mean age 55.6 (t10.95) years and male : female ratio (2:1) . coronary angiographic lesion > 50% was detected in (334)

left ventricular segments of corresponding coronary artery territory . there were significant differences between LV segments with < 50% CA lesion severity and LV segments with > 50% CA lesion severity regarding both the (PSI) and time interval from (AVC) to regional peak longitudinal strain (PLS) . the study found also significant differences CA lesion severity and BMI and DM . To identify the LV segments of the corresponding CA territory with . 50% lesion severity . the best cut – off points of PSI was 20% (sensitivity 62% specificity 80%) and for the time interval was 95 msec (sensitivity 53% specificity 70%) and Area under the curves (AUCs) were statistically significant the agreement between these two echo parameters had sensitivity 76.64 % and specificity 45.28% when one of them was positive While the sensitivity being 49.10% and the specificity 69.81% when both tests were positive .

Conclusions : the current study data revealed that in ischemic patients with >50% coronary artery stenosis as confirmed by invasive coronary angiography the measurement of post systolic strain index and the time interval from aortic valve closure to regional peak longitudinal strain simultaneously on resting 2D speckle tracking transthoracic echo enabled the identification of LV segments of the corresponding coronary artery territory with pathologic (ischemic) post systolic shortening by using the appropriate threshold for those two echo parameters (PSI>20% and Time > 95 msec) with excellent diagnostic accuracy . Also the study concluded that the sensitivity and specificity of post systolic strain index were (62% , 80%) and for the time interval were (53% , 70%) respectively . when both measures were significant the sensitivity and specificity being (49.10% , 69.81%) respectively which is better than using one measure alone .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 131

Subject Descriptors : Echocardiography

Number of copies : 1 copy

MFN:0062KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 66

Language of text : English

Type of Material : :high diploma

Title : Adherence to Antiepileptic drugs in Adult Epileptic Patients Attending General Hospital Compared With Those in Specialized Center .

Translated Title /Arabic : الالتزام باخذ ادوية الصرع بين مرضى الصرع البالغين في المستشفى العام مقارنة مع المرضى في مركز تخصصي

Personal author : رقية قاسم محمد

Supervise : د. زكي نوح الموسوي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description:41 p

Abstract

Background: Epilepsy is a chronic disease requiring prolonged treatment with antiepileptic drugs to control seizures, Adherence to antiepileptic drugs by epileptic patients is crucial but studies have shown that adherence of patients to anticonvulsants ranging from 20%-80%

Study objectives: To evaluate the adherence level to AEDS among patients aged eighteen to sixty five years with epilepsy in outpatient neurology clinic of the general hospital and compared with those in specialized center and assessing the factors that affect adherence.

Study Design and Method: A cross- sectional comparative study design with convenient sampling method was used Two hundred patients with epilepsy

were involved in the period from 1st of October 2017 till May 2018. One hundred from outpatient neurology clinic of general hospital and the same from specialty center. Predesigned questionnaire and Morisky tool for assessing medication adherence was employed to conduct interviews on the target groups.

Results: Level of adherence to AEDS by epileptic patients was found to be high in 35% medium in 39% and low in 26% of patients in this study. It was significantly better in patients attending specialty center than those who attending general hospital. According to World Health Organization and International League Against Epilepsy, only high adherence is required for epileptic patients to achieve desired outcome using anticonvulsants. Patients Adherence been shown to be statistically significantly associated with education level, employment, drugs side effects, availability, cost and taking frequency. Also adherence found to be higher in patients with generalized seizure and in those with regular follow up .

Conclusion : The percentage of high adherence to AEDS among epileptic patients in the study was 35% which is significantly differ between the general hospital and specialty center. factors associated with poor adherence to AEDS were low educational level, non-employment, complexity of treatment regime, non-availability of drugs, its cost and side effects. While high adherence level shown in patients with generalized seizure type and those who follow regular follow up.

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 894

Subject Descriptors : Adherence to antiepileptic drugs

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0063KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 67

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The Influence of Antenatal Health Care Services on Maternal and Fetal Health Outcomes

Translated Title /Arabic : تأثير خدمات الرعاية الصحية قبل الولادة على نتائج صحة الام والجنين

Personal author : زهراء طارق نصر الله

Supervise : د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 52 p

Abstract

Background: Antenatal care is currently among the most important services provided by the healthcare system and its use is gaining increasing popularity. Adequate antenatal care during pregnancy is important for the health of the mother and the development of the infant and could improve maternal and fetal health outcomes .

Objectives : (1) Measure and classify the levels of antenatal care services ,2find out association between the levels of antenatal care services with maternal and fetal health outcomes ,3find out any confounding factors affect ANC services and pregnancy outcomes .

Methodology : A cross sectional study was carried out in four family medicine primary health care centers in Baghdad (AL-Thubat , AL Mastandrea , AL – Mansur , and AL – Aadil primary health care) from 5th of March 2017 to the 5th of July 2017 A convenient sample of 400 mothers who had live child

bearing within one month was selected and divided according to quality and quantity of ANC services they received into three groups : Good fair and poor ANC services .Date were collected via a direct interview with the mother and from ANC card that included personal data ,data about her recent pregnancy birth mode neonatal birth weight neonatal admission to hospital and natal with postnatal complications for mother .

Results : Good antenatal care services were provided for 36.5% of the studied mothers as compared to fair antenatal care services for 46% and poor for 17% the highest adverse outcome for mother was cesarean section delivery and for the fetus was neonatal admission to hospital .In univariate and multivariate analysis , antenatal care services were found to be significantly associated (P value < 0.05) with most of maternal and fetal outcomes (birth mode , place of delivery , postpartum hemorrhage birth weight , and early neonatal admission to hospital) , with exception to gestational age .

Conclusion : Its possible to classify antenatal care services into good , fair and poor services , fair antenatal care services were the common category .Good antenatal care services were associated with most of preferable pregnancy outcomes .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b z 11

Subject Descriptors : the Influence of Antenatal health care

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0064KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 68

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Bacteriological study of diabetic foot ulcers and pattern of Antibiotic susceptibility in AI- kindy teaching hospital – 2017

دراسة بكريولوجية لقرحة القدم السكرية ونمط الحساسية :
Translated Title /Arabic :
للمضادات الحيوية بمستشفى الكندي التعليمي - ٢٠١٧

Personal author : هبة نبيل عبدالله

Supervise : د. مهند منذر عبد الغني

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description : 38 p

Abstract

Background : Diabetes is a chronic endocrine disorder affecting the body's metabolism and resulting in structural changes affecting the organs of the vascular system. serious complications resulting from diabetes include coronary heart disease stroke retinopathy renal failure peripheral artery disease and neuropathy diabetic foot ulcer is one the complications associated with diabetes mellitus characterized by the triad of neuropathy infection and ischemia .

Aim of the study : To detect the most common type of bacteria accompanied with diabetic foot ulcer and to study the antibiotic susceptibility on these bacteria in vitro .

Patients and method : A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted at Al – Kindy teaching hospital in the period from the first of may , 2017 to the end of April 2018 convenient sample of 100 diabetic foot patients theire ages ranges from (<40 - >70) years old who were willing to participate in this study and were available at the time of data collection both sex were included .

Results : Mean age of the respondents were (54.9 = 10.2) years (58%) with primary level of education , (83 %) of them were unemployed most (97%)

diabetic foot patients were type 2 DM , and (76 %) of them had high HbALC level . the main culture sensitivity results were , Porteous (38 .0 %) , pseudomonas aerogenous (19.0 %) staphylococcus aureus (11.0 %) the antibiotic sensitivity test was done for (87) diabetic foot patient and results that meroponim sensitivity was (97.7 %) of diabetic patients azithromycin sensitivity was (67.8 %) of patients gentamycin sensitivity was (65.5 %) of patients amikacin sensitivity was (90.8 %) of patients ceftriaxone sensitivity was (47.1 %) of patients and vancomycine sensitivity in (48.3 %) of patients

Conclusion : gram negative bacteria were more predominant and the proteous is the main microorganism then pseudomonas aerogenous , staphy aureus , klebsila , E , coli , high levels of resistance to ceftriaxone and vancomycin were found.

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b h 443

Subject Descriptors : Bacteriological study of diabetic foot

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0065KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 69

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Weight measurement among B – thalassemia major children under the age of 10 years attending AL – Karama B – thalassemia center , Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : قياس الوزن لدى الأطفال المصابين بفقر دم البحر الأبيض المتوسط الرئيسي تحت من ١٠ سنوات والمرجعين لمركز الكرامة لفقر دم البحر الأبيض المتوسط في بغداد

Personal author : ربي فلاح حسن

Supervise : د. محمود طاهر المندلاوي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description :40 p

Abstract

Background : Beta thalassemia major (BTM) is the most common inherited single gene defect of beta chain synthesis that forms the hemoglobin (HB) . Iraq is located in the geographical distribution of BTM . Badly treated BTM children are more prone to developed different complications including underweight .

Aims : We aimed in this study to estimate the prevalence of underweight and determine risk factors contributing to its development among BTM children attending Al-Karama B- thalassemia center in Baghdad .

Patients and methods : From 1st October 2017 to 31st March 2018 , we conducted a cross- sectional observational study on 203 BTM children under the age of 10 years who attended B – thalassemia center at AL-Karama teaching hospital / Baghdad . we studied various demographic variables including : age gender , educational level of parents age of child at time of diagnosis presence of other BTM siblings in the family yearly duration of receiving blood transfusion (BT) , frequency of BT per month regularity of receiving chelating therapy (CT) blood HB level of the patient and history of splenectomy. statistical association of these variables with underweight was analyzed using chi-square .

Results : the proportion of underweight was estimated to be 17% Among risk factors educational level of the parents presence of other siblings with BTM within the family increasing frequency of receiving BT irregularity of receiving CT blood HB level < 10gm/dl were associated significantly with underweight in BTM children while age gender age of studied patients at the time of the

diagnosis and yearly duration of receiving BT were not associated significantly with underweight .

Conclusions & recommendations : the reported proportion of underweight in the present study (17%) was less than that reported locally and in neighboring countries . documentation of dependent risk factor associated with underweight requires implementation of strategic actions to promote the growth of BTM children and help them to have productive and happy future lives .

Key words : Beta thalassemia major , underweight children Iraq .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 894

Subject Descriptors : weight measurement among B- thalassemia major children .

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0066KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 70

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : effect of control of hypertension on health related quality of life of hypertensive patient attending Al-Lindy teaching hospital

Translated Title /Arabic : تأثير السيطرة على فرط ضغط الدم على جودة الحياة الصحية :
للمريض المصاب بارتفاع ضغط الدم في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي

Personal author : كفاء محمود سليمان العلي

Supervise : د. احمد عبد مرزوق :

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description : 49 p

Abstract

Background : Hypertension is an important global health challenge because of its high prevalence and resulting cardiovascular disease and chronic kidney disease . hypertension is a significant public health problem with a worldwide prevalence of 40.8 % and control rate of 32.3 % Approximately 970 million people worldwide have high BP . Quality of life is a broad multidimensional concept that usually includes subjective evaluations of both positive and negative aspects of life .

Aim of the study : To assess the effect of control of hypertension on health related quality of life of hypertensive patient .

Patients and method : A descriptive cross-sectional study carried out during the period from the first of April to the end of August 2018 , 2-3 days per week during the working hours of the Al – kindy teaching hospital s internist consultation clinic working hours .

Results : this study included 317 patients (51.74 %) were females the mean age was $53.4 = 11.7$ years . obesity was associated with less rate of good control of blood pressure 20.31 vs 30.3 longer duration of disease and presence of complications were significantly associated with lower rates of control (23 vs 35.9, $p=0.013$ and 20.48 vs 32.64 , $p=0.012$ respectively) Bad perception was associated with good control of hypertension (36.4% vs 22.3% $p =0.038$) . Being male was associated bad perception (31.4% vs 21.3% $p=0.038$) .primary level of education was associated with bad perception (30.2% vs 19.2% for secondary and 22.4% for university , $p=0.001$) bad perception was associated with bad control of hypertension (33.2% vs 23.9% . $p=0.02$) .

Conclusion : Significant association were found between age education occupation BMI and control of hypertension .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b k 24

Subject Descriptors : effect of control of hypertension

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0067KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 71

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Risk factors of cervical spondylosis in young Adults ; a case control study .

Translated Title /Arabic : عوامل الخطورة للشباب البالغين المصابين بداء الفقار العنقية :
باستخدام دراسة الحالة والشاهد

Personal author : زينة طارق احمد الطائي

Supervise : د. ليث ثامر العامري

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 35 p

Abstract

Background : Cervical spondylosis is a common degenerative disease affecting cervical spine intervertebral disc ligaments and cartilaginous material especially after 40 years old . many factors predisposing for cervical spondylosis among young adults .

Aim : To evaluate risk factors of cervical spondylosis among young adults .

Methods : A hospital based with case control study 120 persons enrolled it aged 18 to 39 years of 1: 1 ratio study design 60 of them diagnosed with cervical spondylosis while other 60 patients were free of disease considered as the control group .age and sex matched between the two groups . data collected by questionnaire face to face interview , data analyzed by use spss statistical program , multiple factors evaluated by using Odds ratio calculations to evaluate risk of these different variables .

Results : this study showed that current occupation with mild neck bending had the lowest percent to get cervical spondylosis with moderate neck bending had a higher percent to get cervical spondylosis and with sever neck bending had the highest percent to get cervical spondylosis , smoking computer and smartphone users drivers people with poor neck position , regular malpractice exercise over weight whatever the duration are arisk factors for cervical spondylosis among young adults .

Conclusions : there are many risk factors for early onset of degenerative changes of cervical spine like smoking , computer and smartphone use , driving malposition of neck regular malpractice exercise , over weight . the elimination of risk factors play role in delay occurrence of cervical spondylosis among young adults and decrease cost effectiveness and morbidity and release job stress .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b z 65

Subject Descriptors : risk factors of cervical spondylosis

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0068KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 72

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The prevalence of nutritional anemia versus hereditary types of anemia in prim gravid women before 20 weeks of gestation .

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار فقر الدم التغذوي مقابل فقر الدم الوراثي في النساء الحوامل : للمرة الأولى قبل الأسبوع ال ٢٠ من الحمل

Personal author : اسراء جميل نجم

Supervise : د. سحر جاسم عبد

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description : 57 p

Abstract

Background : Anemia is a widespread public health problem . it is higher in the developing countries women of reproductive age and children being the most risk groups . Anemia is the most common hematological disorder during pregnancy , severe anemia during pregnancy may significantly contribute to both maternal mortality and morbidity and also health of the baby it is associated with low birth weight premature birth .

Objective : To study the prevalence of nutritional and hereditary types of anemia and associated risk factors of anemia among pregnant primigravida women before 20th weeks of gestation in Baghdad Iraq .

Subject and method : A cross sectional study that was conducted at AL-Saydia primary health care center and Al Elwiya maternity teaching hospital . Included 298 primigravid pregnant ladies before their 20 th weeks of gestation . the study extended through a period from December 2017 to June 2018 .

Result : the result of the studied sample show that 100 (33.89%) were anemic , majority of them had nutritional anemia 80 (80%) . Two third of the

sample 233 (78.18%) were below 25 years of age , regarding their education primary were achieved by 43.3% the study showed that there were a significant association between nutrition anemia and being below 25 years of age not employed having primary educational achievement or less and positive family history . while hereditary anemia showed no significant association with sample demographical features except for the positive family history of anemia .

Conclusion : This study has shown that anemia in pregnancy is still a major health problem in Iraq , one third (33.5%) of the studied primigravid pregnant ladies before their 20 weeks of gestation were anemic the nutritional anemia was the commonest followed by the hereditary anemia . So detection of anemia should be considered by clinical staff and health educational personal dealing with pregnant women in maternity units of primary health care .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 131

Subject Descriptors : The prevalence of nutritional anemia

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0069KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 73

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Clinical assessment of hyperpigmentation in the third trimester of pregnancy in relation to fetal gender , skin type and the maternal age .Baghdad 2019.

Translated Title /Arabic : التقييم السريري لفرط التصبغات الجلدية في الثالث الثالث من الحمل وعلاقتها بجنس الجنين ونوع الجلد وعمر الام بغداد ٢٠١٩.

Personal author : لقاء قحطان إسماعيل

Supervise : د . كلويش احمد عبدالله

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2019

Physical description : 32 p

Abstract

Background : Hyperpigmentation is most common cutaneous manifestation in pregnancy due to elevated serum levels of melanocyt stimulating hormon ,estrogen or progesterone , estrogen increases the output of melanin by the melanocytes and effect of estrogen is augmented by progesterone , resulted from melanin deposition into epidermal and dermal macrophages also generalized hyperpigmentation can occur more commonly affected are those areas that are already physiologically darker such as the areolas (termed secondary areolas) , nipples , genitalia , axillae , perumbilical area , and inner thighs . intertriginous areas and skin folds may also darken .

Aim of the study : Assessment of hyperpigmentation during pregnancy in the third trimester in relation to fetus gender , skin type and maternal age .

Methodology : A cross sectional study and convenient sampling included all primigravida ladies in the third trimester was carried out . A 309 pregnant ladies were collected from Al- mustanserya and Bab al – muatham primary health care centres and from Al- alweya and fatemat Al – zahraa teaching hospital of obstetric and gynecology during period from first of October 2018 – thirteen of June 2019 . direct interview were made with pregnant ladies and check list was fulfilled .

Results : there was no significant association between fetus gender and development of melasma and nail pigmentation in pregnant ladies of p value 0.426 and 0.074 respectively , while there was significant association between fetus gender and development of Linea nigra , hyperpigmentation

of breast and flexures and generalized pigmentation in pregnant lady with p value 0.018 , 0.001 and 0.001 respectively . also there was significant association between age of mother and development of melasma , Linea nigra , hyper pigmentation of breast and flexures , generalized hyperpigmentation and nail pigmentation with p value 0.001 , 0.005 ,0.007 , 0.001 and 0.025 respectively . there was no significant association between skin type and development of Linea nigra in pregnant lady was found p value 0.084 on the other hand there was significant association between skin type of pregnant lady and development of melasma , hyperpigmentation of breast and flexures , generalized hyperpigmentation and nail pigmentation with p value 0.001 , 0.001 , 0.001 and 0.001 respectively .

Conclusion : hyperpigmentation was more in pregnant ladies with male fetuses , aged older than twenty and skin type 4 .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b l 693

Subject Descriptors : clinical assessment of hyperpigmentation

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0070KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 74

Language of text : English

Type of Material : :high diploma

Title : Prevalence of urinary tract infection in pregnant ladies attending antenatal care unit in primary health centers in al durah district 2019

Translated Title /Arabic : نسبة انتشار التهاب المجاري البولية للنساء الحوامل المراجعات : لوحدة رعاية الحوامل لمراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في قطاع الدورة

Personal author : رشيد احمد رجاء

Supervise : د. ملاد أنور حسين

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2020

Physical description : 25 p

Abstract

Subject background : Urinary tract infections may be more serious during pregnancy because they are more likely to cause complication they are also accountable for 10 % of all admissions to hospital during pregnancy

Objective : To assess the prevalence of urinary tract infections in pregnant ladies in al – Durah district for primary healthcare , in addition . to find out statistical associations between clinico – epidemiological variables of the included patients .

Methods : This is a cross – sectional study was conducted in primary healthcare centers in al – durah district . A convenient sample of pregnant women attending antenatal care were interviewed , examined and send for general urine examination to check for urinary tract infection .

Result : The prevalence of urinary tract infection in pregnant ladies attending antenatal care units in primary health centers in al – durah district was 38% , irregular antenatal care visit and anemia was found to be significantly associated with getting urinary tract infection .

Conclusion : Based on the findings of this study , the urinary tract infections are a prevalent problem during pregnancy in al – durah district irregular antenatal care visits and anemia may contribute to the high prevalence of urinary tract infections in oregnant ladies attending antenatal care units in primary health centers in al – durah district .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 222

Subject Descriptors : Prevalence of urinary tract infection in pregnant ladies .

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0071KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 75

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge , attitude and practice of evidence based medicine among senior resident doctors in al-Kindy teaching hospital in Baghdad 2019

Translated Title /Arabic : المعرفة وال موقف والتطبيق للطب المستند على الدليل للأطباء :
المقيمين الأقدمين في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي في بغداد .

Personal author : ياسر موثوق حماد

Supervise : د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2020

Physical description : 25 p

Abstract

background : Evidence based medicine is skill of clinical decision -making by the integration of the best available research evidence with the doctors clinical expertise and the patients unique values and circumstances .

Objectives : to assess knowledge attitude and practice of evidence based medicine among senior residents doctors in al-kindy teaching hospital in Baghdad from first of may 2019 to the 30 of September 2020 .

Methods : this is a descriptive cross sectional study using self -administered pre-checked questionnaire Likert scoring system was used as following :

Poor level=1-1.66 , fair level=1.67-2.32, Good level=2.33-3 score calculation in knowledge and attitude domains as following : Not Agree =1,Neutral =2,Agree=3 , and for practice domain as following : Never +rarely=1 , Somrimes =2, Occasionally + Always =3 , the main outcome variables were Knowledge , Attitude and practice regarding evidence based medicine .

Results : The response rate was 85.6% when 107 participated out of 125 total number . the average score of knowledge domain was 2.32 (Fair) , Attitude domain was 2.84 (Good) and practice domain was 1.62 (poor) .

Senior resident doctors in surgical branches showed better attitude scores than their colleagues in medical branches (p=0.035) . In addition, senior resident doctor in medical branches showed better practice scores than their colleagues in surgical branches (p=0.001) , Moreover , females senior resident doctor showed better practice score than males (p=0.001) .

Conclusion : Although the participants have a good and encouraging attitude they have a fair level of knowledge, nevertheless poor practice skills of evidence-based medicine. there is great potential for improvements by incorporating evidence based medicine training courses in postgraduate studies and in health – care settings .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b y 11

Subject Descriptors : knowledge , attitude and practice of evidence based medicine

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0072KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 76

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The effect of anthropometric measures in spirometry test on obese young adults

Translated Title /Arabic : تأثير قياسات الجسم البشري للشباب البديناء على فحص اختبار قياس التنفس

Personal author : شيماء عادل الصراف

Supervise : د. عبد الهادي الريبيعي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2020

Physical description : 49 p

Abstract

Background : Obesity is associated with increase morbidity and mortality . the effects of obesity on pulmonary functions have not been addressed previously among Iraqi population .

Aim of the study : To evaluate the effects of anthropometric measures (BMI,waist circumference , waste -to-hip ration and neck circumference) on spirometry parameters .

Patients and method : A cross sectional study was conducted among attendees to obesity research and therapy unit / university of Baghdad / al Kindy college of medicine /Iraq , between the first of June and the first of September of 2019 . the sample size included 100 obese or overweight participants and other 100 health relative volunteers . A special questionnaire used to collect the demographic information of both groups , BMI , waist circumference , waist to waist -to-hip ratio , neck circumference were measure to each participant than spirometry test done for both groups

, chi square test , student T- test and correlation test were used to find association between variables .

Results : A total of 200 participants were enrolled in this study and after gender stratification , we found no significant differences in FEVI (p value = 0.11) , FVC (p value = 0.65) , FEVI/ FVC Ratio (p value = 0.27) between two groups , however , waist and neck circumferences were correlated with FEVI and FVC .

Conclusions : Waist and neck circumferences is an important predictor of lung function in obese young adult .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 524

Subject Descriptors : the effect of anthropometric

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0073KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 77

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The predictive effect of neutrophils – to – lymphocytes ratio (NLR) in acute ischemic stroke .

Translated Title /Arabic : التأثير التنبؤي لنسبة الخلايا المعادلة الى الخلايا المفاوية على حدوث السكته الدماغية الحادة

Personal author : سارة سالم شاحوذ

Supervise : د. ميثم فاضل جلال

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2021

Physical description 40 p

Abstract

Background : Ischemic stroke is the second most common cause of mortality and the third most common cause of disability worldwide

Objective : predict the role of neutrophil / lymphocyte count in short term outcome in patient with ischemic stroke .

- Assess the association of neutrophil / lymphocyte value and the severity of acute ischemic stroke as a dependent risk factor .

Patient and method : a prospective cohort study carried out at two specialized neurological hospitals in Baghdad / Iraq . A sample of 200 acute ischemic stroke patients of more than 24th after stroke and less than 2 weeks . outcome were measured in terms of : survival , death and disability .

Results : The study included 200 patients with stroke , the mean age of the dead subjects was significantly higher than that of surviving patients (72.12= 9.2 years , 63.99 = 10.9 years) respectively , p<0.001 . positive predictive value of NLR ratio (PPV) was 30% , and negative predictive value (NPV) was 90% while accuracy was 63% NLR and neutrophil had have the widest area under the curve where NLR was a good predictor while neutrophil was fairly predictor (0.820 , 0.712 respectively) , with significant association , p<0.001 . neutrophils to lymphocytes ratio of 4 .1 or higher predicted the mortality and neutrophil of 4.5 or higher predicted the mortality .

Conclusions : The ratio of neutrophil to lymphocyte was significantly high among dead patients and patients with poor outcomes .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 243

Subject Descriptors : stroke

Number of copie : 1 copy

MFN:0074KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 78

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Association between stroke and obesity and other risk factors among a sample of patients in Baghdad 2021

Translated Title /Arabic الارتباط بين السكته الدماغية والسمنة وعوامل أخرى بين عينة : من المرضى في بغداد ٢٠٢١

Personal author : صبا عبد علي داود

Supervise : د. زكي نوح الموسوي

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2021

Physical description 58 p

Abstract

Background : Stroke is a major health burden and considered as part of a composite cardiovascular outcome with coronary heart disease , and many studies reported that metabolic obesity elevate cardiovascular and stroke risk .obesity increased risk for ischemic stroke and it was found that overweight patients with stroke are higher than the number of patients with stroke and normal body mass index .

Objectives : To estimate the rate of obesity among stroke patients and to associate the overweight and obesity as independent risk factor for stroke .

Patients and methods : A cross sectional study was conducted in doctor saad al-witry for neurosciences hospital in Baghdad and imam al-Sadiq hospital in

Hilla , from 1st of November 2020 to 30th April 2021 . two groups of population were collected ; the first group includes 100 patients with stroke . the mean age of all studied cases was 60.78 ± 7.6 years . males were 53 patients and females were 47 patients . the second group was 100 healthy controls from the medical staff and patient relatives without history of stroke. their mean age was 59.83 ± 5.87 males were 63 and females were 37 . the questionnaire contain demographic data of the patient (age , gender , type of job , type of lifestyle) , medical history (family history of obesity , diabetes mellitus , hypertension) , and blood investigation (blood level cholesterol) .

Results : Among stroke patients , 41.1% of patients with heavy activity job and 61.4 % of patients with light activity job . for that of control , 58.9 % with heavy activity job and 38.6 % with mild activity . there was significant association between heavy activity job and not getting stroke , $p=0.004$, $OR=0.439$, 95% CI =0.248-0.777 . there was a significant increase in risk of getting stroke if the patient is overweight or obese in comparison with normal weight (reference weight status) , { $OR = 3.327$, 95% CI = 1.565-7.047 and $OR=4.791$, 95%CI=2.186-7.047} respectively . A significant association was founded between increasing waist -hip ratio and getting stroke , p value=0.008 , $OR=2.148$, 95%CI=1.054-1.886 . there was significant association between hypertension and getting stroke , p value=0.008, OR 2.148, 95%CI=1.054-1.886. 40.2% of non – diabetic persons , and 69.1% of diabetic patients with had stroke . there was significant association between diabetes mellitus and getting stroke , p value=0.001, $OR=3.336$, 95%CI=1.793-6.208 . 47.1% of obese patients had hypercholesterolemia which significantly higher than that found among overweight or normal weight patients , p value=0.049 . 50% of increased waist hip ratio patients had diabetes which significantly higher than that found among not increased WHR patients , p value =0.007 .

Conclusions : A statistically direct and graded association between increased body weight and incidence of ischemic stroke . hypertension is the leading factor of stroke . stroke incidence not affected by age , gender family history of obesity , and heavy work . high total serum cholesterol is mostly

associated with ischemic stroke . diabetes mellitus associated with more risk for stroke A significant association was founded between high WHR and diabetes and between obesity and hypercholesterolemia .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 113

Subject Descriptors : association between stroke

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0075KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 79

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Factors influencing the severity and outcome of patients with SARS-COV-2 infection admitted to alkindy teaching hospital

Translated Title /Arabic : العوامل المؤثرة في شدة ونتائج المرضى المصابين بعذوى سارس كوفيد ٢ الذين ادخلوا الى مستشفى الكندي التعليمي

Personal author : ديانا عزيز حسين

Supervise : د. حيدر هاشم عبد الرزاق

Copyright: Baghdad University : Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2021

Physical description 75 p

Abstract

Background : A new human coronavirus severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 , was recognized in w uhan , china , in December 2019 ,later on

the virus has completed its way through the world to afflict more than 180 counties severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 has infected individuals in different age groups . different ethnicities and both genders whereas spreading through societies at a distressing rate . given the nature of this virus there is considerable data still to be learned ; however , we distinguish that the clinical exhibitions begin from flue like disease to more severe diseases such as pneumonia bronchitis severe acute respiratory distress syndrome , organs failure and even death .

Objectives : To identify the common risk factors that affects the outcome of covid – 19 disease and study the association of comorbidities with patients outcome .

Patients and methods : cross sectional study was carried out in alkindy teaching hospital where medical files of 300 patients with covid-19 were selected randomly from the files of admitted patients to al-kindey teaching hospital during the period from 1st dec.2020-1st April 2021 , age , gender smoking status co-morbid illness were reviewed and recorded spss version 23 was used for data entry and analysis .

Results : The results showed that the mean age of patients was $50.6 = 14.5$ SD , 58.9 % was male and 41.1 % was female 54.3 % had co-morbid illness , 37.1% with hypertension , 27 % with diabetes , 2.7 % with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease , 1.3 % with cardiae disease , 3 % with renal failure , 3.3 % had cancer and 3 % with immuncompromised disease . the older age group (>40 years) , male patients , non – smoker , patients who had hypertension ,cardiac disease , renal failure were more likely to have either moderate or severe clinical presentation . the older age group (> 40 years) . patients with hypertension cardiac and renal disease patients had poor outcome (death) more than other .

Conclusion : Comorbidities are present in around half of inpatients with covid-19 that included in this study , and these comorbidities predispose to sever clinical presentation and poorer clinical outcomes .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b d 538

Subject Descriptors : factors influencing the severity and outcome of patients with sars

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0076KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 80

Language of text : English

Type of Material : the college council of health and medical technology as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of technology in community health

Title : Evaluation of premarital screening tests in Babylon governorate / 2020-2021

Translated Title /Arabic : تقييم فحوصات التحري للمقبلين على زواج في بابل / ٢٠٢١-٢٠٢٠

Personal author : معد جواد كاظم

Supervise : د. بثينة عطية رشيد

Copyright: college of health and medical technology / Baghdad

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2021

Physical description 109 p

Summary

Premarital screening program is a primarily preventive approach for premarital couples to improve women's wellness and subsequent pregnancy

outcomes . Many young men and women need more information about reproductive health and access to services before having their first child .

This study aims at evaluating the pre-marital screening program in the hospitals have premarital screening clinic in Babylon governorate , and determining knowledge of couples on pre-marital screening program .

A cross – sectional study conducted at ten hospital in Babylon governorate , these hospital selected according to the hospital that have premarital screening clinic , by using a convenient sample method . also , select engaged people in premarital screening program for knowledge assessment of services provided in clinic , data were collected using a structured questionnaire approved by the ministry of health for the period (16th December 2020- 31 march 2021) .

The results of this study indicated that all hospitals had a full evaluation score (100%) regarding the presence of health , administrative , and service staff according to standards , specific records for premarital counseling the presence of special site for storage records , result confidentiality , the availability of tests , availability of mobile in the clinic for contact with the couple in case abnormal test results and sending a monthly statistic of those about to get married is submitted to the public health department . while there are two items that had a weak level (<50%) in all hospitals about the lab is in the same unit and the presence of sending the result to court .

There are only two items that have poor score (none) concerning give dose of tetanus toxoid to the female partner , and giving premarital educational booklet to each partner which includes information on the following concept and aim , common hemoglobinopathies in Iraq , sexually transmitted infections and healthy life – style .

The results found that 52.0% of the study population know about (premarital screening mandatory only in the first marriage) six two point seven percent (62.7%) of the participants knowledgeable about (components of premarital screening include blood tests) A high percentage (98.3%, 97.8% , 96.6% and 80.5%) of couples answered incorrectly about (premarital screening sickle cell disease , thalassemia , hemophilia , and diabetic) respectively , while

93.9% of them answered correctly about (premarital screening involves blood group compatibility) .

It was concluded the average percentage for premarital screening programs is 90% and this is considered a pass percentage for all the studied hospitals . As for knowledge of the couples , the study reveals more than half of the studied sample havie a low knowledge level towards premarital screening program .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b m 111

Subject Descriptors : Evaluation of premarital screening test

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0077KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 81

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Awareness of thalassemia intermedia caregivers about iron overload in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : الوعي الصحي بين مقدمي الرعاية لمرضى الثلاسيميا الوسطى حول فرط الحديد في الجسم في بغداد ٢٠٢١

Personal author : سما سمير سعيد

Supervise : د . حيدر هادي الموسوي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2021

Physical description : 55 p

Abstract

Background: Thalassemia is a hereditary haemoglobinopathy, requiring blood transfusion through life cause financial and emotional burden on the family and society. this study aimed to assess level of awareness in the caregivers of thalassemia patients to ameliorate their experience in caring their child .

Method: A cross-sectional descriptive study with convenience sample was conducted in AL-Karama and ibn AL-Balady thalassemia centers in Baghdad from 15th of November 2020-1st of June 2021 in which 220 caregivers of thalassemia intermedia patients were interviewed to assess their level of awareness regarding blood transfusion iron overload and its treatment .

Result : About 52% of the caregivers had good awareness , 46% had fair awareness and 2% had poor awareness level , 11.8% (26) thinks blood transfusion must be given from time to time , 28.4% (62) thinks iron overload means increase level of iron in the body , while liver cirrhosis and heart failure were the most important complications of iron overload if into treated as 88%(194) of caregivers declare , chelating agent was one of the treatment of iron overload for 97.3%(214) oral or subcutaneous chelating agents were mentioned by 99.1%(218) as types of treatment , 98.2%(216) know that serum ferritin and type of thalassemia were the most important indicators for patients to take chelating agents , about 87.3%(192) thinks that it should be a doctor decision to prescribe a chelating agent , burning sensation in site of injection and gastrointestinal tract upset were side effects of chelating agents according to the opinion of 67.3%(148) moreover 84.5%(186) consulted a doctor before stopping treatment when side effect appears half (50%) of studied sample stated that they were going to change treatment from one type to another if liver enzymes elevated 77.3%(170) were aware that the treatment is lifelong .

Conclusion : the mean age of children at diagnosis was about 5 years half of them were males majority of the caregivers in the studied sample had good & fair awareness concerning thalassemia intermedia the best knowledge answers were about regularity of receiving blood and treatment

complications of iron overload rule of doctor decision changing the type of treatment and indication of chelating agents the poor knowledge answers were mainly about iron overload factor contributed in delay complications good awareness level was significantly associated with educational level and age of child at time of diagnosis .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 187

Subject Descriptors : awareness of thalassemia

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0078KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 82

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge about anemia in pregnancy among females attending primary health care centers in Baghdad .

Translated Title /Arabic : المعرف حول فقر الدم في الحمل من قبل النساء في المراكز الصحية الأولية في بغداد

Personal author : سامية احسان حسن

Supervise : د. بشرى محمد مجيد

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2021

Physical description : 44 p

Abstract

Background: In pregnancy several physiological changes occur that lead to decrease in the level of hemoglobin , Anemia in pregnancy constitutes a major public health problem in developing countries and high morbidity and mortality among mothers , inadequate antenatal care along with poor knowledge of dietary needs of pregnant women , and overall poor socio-economic conditions are all responsible for this rates of morbidity mortality . As the education levels of the pregnant women and their husband will be improved the prevalence and severity of anemia in the studied population of pregnant women will be decreased .

Study objectives : To assess level of knowledge about anemia in pregnancy among adult females attending primary health care centers and to find out if there is any association between socio – demographic characteristics of about females and knowledge about anemia in pregnancy in al-Adhamiya health district , 2021 .

Methods : A cross sectional study with analytic component conducted in four primary health care centers in al-Adhamiya health district during a period of four months from 1st of December 2020 to 1st of April 2021 . It included 400 females aged between 18-45 years attending the selected PHCCs for any complain . the data had been collected through distribution of well-designed questionnaire including two parts : (participants socio-demographic characteristics and knowledge parts)

Results : In this study of the 400 participants : (45.5%) were in the age group of (25-35) years 81% were housewives 86% were married and (70.9%) of than were multiparous the mean total knowledge score was 11.40 and only (24.5%) had good knowledge , (60%) had fair knowledge and (15.5%) had poor knowledge score 95% was concerning iron supplement based on doctor prescription . there were statistically significant associations between knowledge score and age of female marital status , educational level occupation , and parity .

Conclusion : The majority of studied females have fair and acceptable levels of knowledge about anemia in pregnancy . Younger age being single , low

educational level unemployed , and low parity were associated with worst level of knowledge .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 187

Subject Descriptors : Knowledge about anemia

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0079KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 83

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Obesity and other risk factors among patients with endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : السمنة وعوامل الخطر الأخرى بين مرضى تضخم بطانة الرحم وسرطان بطانة الرحم في بغداد

Personal author : أطياف محمود إبراهيم

Supervise د. محمد عبد المهدى القرطاس

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2021

Physical description : 72p

Abstract

Background : Obesity is more strongly associated with the development of endometrial cancer than any other cancer type . by pathophysiological action of despite adipose tissue that consider as a source of hormones like estradiol

estrogen . which is a known endometrial growth factor , stimulating endometrial glands and stroma proliferation resulting in endometrial hyperplasia and is sequence .

Aims of study : 1.Evalute the relationship between obesity and endometrial hyperplasia or endometrial carcinoma in studied sample in Baghdad .

2.Evaluate the relationship of variables that suspect as risk factors for endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma .

Patients and methods : this cross-sectional study conducted in Baghdad now2020 to June 2021 , (170) patients were enrolled in this study suffered from endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma confirmed by endometrial biopsy valid questionnaire was used which contains three parts : part one; sociodemographic characteristics , part two; contains questionnaire related to sign and symptoms that patients suffering from on , part 3 ; contain histopathological result and ultrasound examination height and weight measurements used for calculating body mass index for each participants , standard world health organization criteria were used to categorize body mass index (normal 18.5-24.9Kg/m², overweight 25-29.9 Kg/m² , obese >30Kg/m²) endometrial biopsy was taken from each patients by diagnostic dilatation and curettage under general anesthesia in the hospital data were analyzed by using international business machines - statistical package for the social sciences (spss) version 24 ; qi square test was used to find out significance of association between the variables , P value < 0.05 as cut off point .

Result : results of this cross-sectional study show that (170) cases were included , 151 (89%) patients suffered from endometrial hyperplasia and 19 (11%) patients suffered from endometrial carcinoma , 48% of studied cases suffered from obesity , 44%, 31% and 25% bleeding types were of menorrhagia postmenopausal bleeding and polymenorrhagia respectively .

Conclusion : obesity was statistically significance with endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma .

Keywords : Endometrial hyperplasia endometrial carcinoma obesity body mass index .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b a 862

Subject Descriptors : obesity

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0080KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 84

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Initial clinical presentation of primary brain tumors among a sample of Iraqi patients

Translated Title /Arabic : المعارض السريري الاولى لأورام الدماغ الأولية لدى عينة من المرضى العراقيين

Personal author : شيماء محمود شهاب

Supervise: د. بسام محمود فلامرز

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2022

Physical description : 48p

Abstract

Background : the poor symptom specificity of brain tumors and the scarcity of neuroimaging modalities in Iraq (CT scan and MRI) relative to the

population raise the need for research aiming to improve the early identification of brain tumor by primary health care practitioners .

Objective of study : 1. To evaluate the initial clinical presentation of primary brain tumors in Iraqi patients .

2. To evaluate other brain tumor related parameters (age , gender and histopathological type)

Methodology : this is a cross sectional study that enrolled 100 Iraqi patients with primary brain tumor patients interview combined with careful checking of hospital medical records were used as a method for data collection . After collecting the sociodemographic characteristic of the patients (age and gender) clinical history was take by the researcher and was used to investigate for the initial clinical symptoms at disease presentation site of the tumor whether supratentorial or infratentorial and site of tumor of preoperative patients was obtained by checking patients CT and MRI scans while postoperatively the histopathologic report was used to approve the type of tumor

Results : the mean of the age group was (39.33 years = 20.35 SD) NO gender predominance has been detected regarding brain tumors . as male to female ratio was 1.08:1 meningioma was the most common histopathological type (28.0%) focal neurological symptoms were the most common presentation (44.0%) followed by headache (33%)

Conclusion : from the finding of the present study , following can be concluded :

- 1.the most common age group was (30-39 years)
 - 2.no gender predominance has been detected regarding brain tumors
 - 3.meningioma was the most common histopathological type (28.0%)
 - 4.focal neurological symptoms were the most common presentation (44.0%)
- Headache was the second most common clinical presentations (33%)

Proper assessment of patients with focal neurological symptoms is a must in order to establish the underlying cause moreover it is important to consider the red flag symptoms of headache that are indicative of a space occupying lesion

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 524

Subject Descriptors : initial clinical presentation of primary brain

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0081KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 85

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge , attitude and practice of a sample of pregnant women regarding medication teratogenicity : A cross sectional study in Baghdad .

Translated Title /Arabic : معارف موافق وممارسة عينة من النساء الحوامل حول المشوّهات
الخلقية الدوائية : دراسة مقطعية في بغداد

Personal author : فرقان عبد الحسين رزوقى

Supervise: د. محمد عمار غانم

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 44p

Abstract

Background : In Iraq congenital malformations are considered the third of top ten cause of stillbirth 11.05 % and the second top ten cause of death for neonate 6.6 % death for infant 14.3% , and death for age under 5 years 12.3%

Aim of study : 1. To assess knowledge attitude and practice (KAP) of a sample of pregnant women regarding in medication teratogenicity .

2.to find an association between level of knowledge attitude and practice with certain study factors

Methodology : this is a cross-sectional study of 415 pregnant women conducted at Al – Elwiya maternity teaching hospital affiliated to Baghdad Al-Rusafa health directorate . the data was collected in 2 months It consisted of 2 parts , A self administered questionnaire was employed as the data collection method . the first part collected demographic information (age , educational level , occupation number of children , duration of current pregnancy and history of chronic disease and type . the second part consisted of three sections : A,B, and C that collected information about general knowledge (7 questions) attitude (4 questions) , and practice (4 questions) .

Results : The majority of the studied sample expressed good knowledge , attitudes and practice , A statistically significant association was detected between the following : Knowledge score with both educational level and occupation , attitude score with occupation , and practice score with both educational level and occupation , knowledge , attitudes and practices were not associated with neither age number of children , duration of current pregnancy , and history of chronic disease .

Conclusion : 1.the present study showed an overall good score of knowledge attitude , and practice of pregnant women regarding medication use .

2.concerning knowledge , lack of knowledge regarding the name of used medication was the commonest gap of knowledge .

3.the commonest gap concerning attitude was not thinking that asking about drug safety might help prevent is side effects .

4.Most common practice gap was that a significant proportion of participants of the present study reported that did not stop taking over- the- counter drugs after becoming pregnant

5. A significant association was detected between KAP scores and mothers educational levels and occupation , but not with age number of children , duration of pregnancy , and history of chronic diseases .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b f 983

Subject Descriptors : medications teratogenicity

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0082KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 86

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Unjustified of antibiotic for patients with urinary symptoms attending primary health care centers

Translated Title /Arabic : الاستخدام غير المبرر للمضادات الحيوية الذين لديهم اعراض التهاب المجاري البولية لمراجعى مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية

Personal author : نور عبد الرضا جليل

Supervise : د. حارث محمد قنبر

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 25p

Abstract

Background: In 2011 , the infectious disease society of America released a guideline for antibiotic treatment of uncomplicated UTI . the guideline recommended short course antibiotic therapy and avoidance of fluoroquinolones .the worldwide rising incidence of antibiotic resistance , especially in developing countries , raises the need for research aiming to identify guideline adherence .

Aim of study : To assess to which extent the American guideline for antibiotic usage among patients with urinary tract symptoms is being followed in Iraq

Methodology : This is a cross-sectional study of 500 women with urinary tract symptoms attending to primary health care center in Alrusafa health director prescribed an antibiotic for their urinary tract symptoms .

Results : the antibiotic prescriptions were justified for 28.2% fluoroquinolones were the most common unjustified antibiotics as they were prescribed in 31.2%

Conclusion : A high rate of inappropriate antibiotic usage was detected among women with uncomplicated cystitis . fluoroquinolones were the most common inappropriately used antibiotics followed by beta-lactams

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b n 181

Subject Descriptors : urinary symptoms attending

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0083KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 87

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Evaluation of therapeutic protocol outcome in covid-19 inpatients in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : تقييم حصيلة فعالية البروتوكول العلاجي لمرض كوفيد – ١٩ في مستشفيات بغداد

Personal author : رؤى عبد الحسين صويح

Supervise : د. سعد بداي نشر

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2022

Physical description : 92p

Abstract

Background: Since the declaration of SARS-Cov-2 infection works were focused to develop drugs that inhibit the virus proliferation and its corresponding complications the primary treatment is symptomatically based management involves the treatment of symptoms supportive care isolation and experimental measures different management protocols were applied and all were updated frequently and modified according to different factors .

Aim : To find out how well a treatment plan works and what associated factors are involved among a group of Covid-19 patients

Methods : A retrospective analysis of patients records was carried out at two designated centers for covid-19 patients ; Dar al salam hospital in Baghdad – al karkh side and al shefaa center in al kindy hospital Baghdad -al rusafa side from first of august 2021 to 31 january 2022

Results : A total of 304 covid 19 patients were included in this study. there were 219 (72%) recovered patients and 85 (28%) deaths. Respiratory failure

was the most common cause of death among patients 48 (15.8%). Renal failure then 27 (8.9%), and sepsis & septic shock 10 (3.3%). High mean of RBS among patients was observed at admission, with significant decrease after few days, $p=<0.001$. recovery rate appeared to be significantly higher among patients without GIT symptoms, with acceptable oxygen saturation , and of moderate severity , $p=0.001$, $p<0.001$, and $p<0.001$ respectively.

Conclusion: Most patients were with high random blood sugar at admission, with a significant reduction in the mean blood sugar after few days from admission, and taking treatment. In the group of patients who taking steroids the majority were significantly distributed among recovered group, concluding a statically significant association between taking steroids and recovery. Comorbidities including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypothyroidism, asthma, cerebrovascular diseases, Rheumatic disease, and BMI were without a statically significant association with the recovery but high mortality rate.

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 628

Subject Descriptors : Evaluation of therapeutic protocol outcome in covid 19

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0084KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 88

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Evaluation of the performance of the TYG index in the assessment of insulin resistance in non diabetic female subjects

Translated Title /Arabic : تقييم أداء ال Tyg index

في الكشف عن مقاومة الانسولين لدى النساء الغير: مصابات بداء السكري

Personal author : ريا احسان نعمة

Supervise : د. اخلاص خالد حميد

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 46p

Abstract

Background: Insulin resistance is defined clinically as the inability of exogenous or endogenous insulin to increase glucose uptake and utilization in an individual as much as it does in a normal population .Insulin resistance is known to be the core pathological mechanism for type 2 diabetes , and other diseases , therefore detection of insulin resistance for people at risk is important there have been many attempts to detect insulin resistance at a lower cost and by a simpler method like triglyceride glucose index which is surrogate marker to overcome the practical limitations of the glucose clamp technique , and high cost and unavailability of insulin measurement required for homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance in routine laboratories .

Aim : To estimate the insulin resistance in nondiabetic females by using triglyceride glucose index as an alternative marker of insulin resistance .

Subject and Methods : This is a cross sectional study with analytic elements , the data collected by interviewing the subject using questionnaire , measuring the waist circumference and body mass index and taking blood sample and send to the lab to measure fasting glucose , fasting lipid profile , fasting insulin .

Results: this study show that 120 cases were included , 23% suffered from insulin resistant . triglyceride glucose index correlate positive with age body mass index , waist circumference fasting blood sugar total cholesterol , triglyceride , insulin and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance

(p value less than 0.01) triglyceride glucose index , body mass index and waist circumference correlate negatively with HDL (p value = 0.047)

Conclusions : triglyceride index is a valuable marker to predict insulin resistance in health females , triglyceride glucose index can be easily calculated in a minimally invasive and inexpensive manner as the blood glucose and triglycerides are obtained from routine laboratory tests .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 111

Subject Descriptors : evaluation of the performance of the TTY index

Number of copie : 1 copy

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MFN:0085KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 89

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Quality of life following traumatic brain Injury among sample of Iraqi patients

Translated Title /Arabic : جودة الحياة بعد إصابات الدماغ الصادمة لدى عينة من المرضى : العراقيين

Personal author : علا منذر خلف العزاوي

Supervise : د.ليث ثامر العامري

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2022

Physical description : 62 p

Abstract

Background: Knowledge about the quality of life following traumatic brain injury is necessary to improve public health programs and to efficiently implement protocols for managing it being able to provide effective medical care and rehabilitation services for patients in view of obtaining better outcomes and reducing not physical disability but also cognitive and emotional sequels that tend to evolve in relation to the severity of trauma .

Patients and method : A cross-sectional study was conducted in ghazi al-Hariri surgical specialties hospital , Dr.saad al-witry neuroscience hospital in Baghdad governorate and baqubah general hospital in Diyala governorate from the beginning of January to the end of April 2022 the study's target population was a sample of patients aged 18 years and older with traumatic brain injury after six months to 12 months post -injury .

Result : a total number of participants was 225 . the highest proportion 52.9% were within the age group (18-29) . the male to female ration was (3.09:1) road traffic accidents were the main cause of brain injury in males and females contributed to 67.6% and 52.7% respectively . the average level of satisfaction with thinking ability emotions independence and social relationships were 56.9% , 52.9% , 42.2% and 43.6% respectively . the average level of bothering with feelings and physical activity were 48.4% and 53.8% respectively .

Conclusion : The result of this study found that the quality of life after traumatic brain injury among sample of Iraqi patients is in accordance with what studies reported in different countries around the globe . however , this comparison may still be limited by the fact that we conducted the study among patients for no more than 12 months post-injury (6-12 months) in comparison to other studies for a longer duration .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b u 36

Subject Descriptors :traumatic Brain injury

Number of copie : 1 copy

MFN:0086KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 90

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Prevalence of multimorbidity among old age patients seen in the surgical practice at Al-Kindy teaching hospital and its effect on the outcome of emergency surgery

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار الامراض المتعددة بين المرضى المسنين الذين اجروا تدخلا جراحيا في مستشفى الكندي وتأثيرها على نتائج العمليات الطارئة

Personal author : عبدالله عبد المنعم

Supervise : د. زهير كمال بشير

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 32p

Abstract

Background: Higher number of the elderly population are undergoing emergency general surgery due to a variety of clinical conditions that are all urgent in nature . older patients who need emergency general surgery often present with a history of comorbidity which imposes an additional burden on the health care system with each condition .

Aim of study : To shed the light on the prevalence of comorbidity among Iraqi old population undergoing emergent surgical intervention at Al-Kindy teaching hospital and find out its impact on the surgical outcome .

Methodology : This is a cross – sectional study of 50 elderly patients who underwent emergency general surgery . Data was collected by patient interview using a well – developed questionnaire that was developed by the researcher and assessed and modified by the supervisor (appendix I) . the first part of the questionnaire collected the sociodemographic characteristics , while the second part inquired about the following chronic diseases , medications used , type of emergent surgery , post -operative complications , and length of hospital stay . the data was verified by checking it with the treating Doctor and the hospital medical records .

Result : The majority of patients had 2 associated comorbidities (56.0%) and took 2 drugs (66.0%) . the most common postoperative complications were elevated temperature (20.0%) respiratory complications (12.0%) wound infection and wound dehiscence (10.0% each) and cardiac complications (8.0%)

Conclusion :

- 1.The majority of patients (56.0%) had 2 comorbid conditions .
2. The majority (66.0%) were on chronic use of 2 drugs .
3. In the present study , mortality doesn't depend on comorbidity . there is no relationship between comorbidity and early complication and mortality .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b a 136

Subject Descriptors : prevalence of multimorbidity among old age patients seen in the surgical

Number of copies : 1 copy

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MFN:0087KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 91

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Clinicoepidemiologic status of Covid-19 in AL-Kindy teaching hospital from May – 2020 to January – 2021

Translated Title /Arabic : الحالة الوبائية السريرية لمرض كوفد ١٩ في مستشفى الكندي :
التعليمي من أيار ٢٠٢٠ الى كانون الثاني ٢٠٢١

Personal author : نور ضياء نوح

Supervise : د. بتول مطر مهدي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 38 p

Abstract

Background : Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus -2 (SARS-COV-2) is one of the viruses that was first identified in Wuhan city Hubei province , china , and is responsible for this pandemic World health Organization (WHO) declared health emergency all over the world in January 30, and a pandemic on March 11,2020

Objective : To achieve the clinicoepidemiological status of COCID – 19 in AL – Kindy teaching hospital in Baghdad – Iraq over the period from first of May 2020 to the first of January 2021

Patients and Methods : This is a cross – sectional study was conducted in the COVID – 19 Ward where a records of 360 samples records COVID – 19 patients chosen conveniently that admitted to AL -Kindy Teaching hospital during the period , First of May 2020 to the first of January 2021 were searched . the inclusion criteria were all patients infected with COVID – 19 and diagnosed positive tests with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) while the exclusion criteria were all patients infected with other diseases . the checklist included age , gender , clinical presentation like fever , shortness of breath

cough , requirement Oxygen therapy , continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) , respiratory care unit (RCU) admission and drug therapy like antibiotics steroids and antiviral drugs . the outcome of the patients whether discharged or dead .

Results : The mean age of studied subject was $53.24=14.45$, About 17.4% of patients aged less than 40 years , 45.7% aged 40-59 years and 37% aged 60 years or more , Regarding gender distribution , 62.2% of patients were males and the rest were females , the main chief complaint was 78.7% of patient had shortness of breath , 26.9 % had fever and 19.9% had cough , 56.1% of patients aged 60 years or more got critical disease which is significantly higher than those aged 40-59 years age group (32.5%) and those age less than 40 years (19.4%) $P\text{-value}=0.001$, About 44.5% of patient who presented with shortness of breath developed critical condition which is significantly higher than the those who had no shortness of breath at presentation (18.4%) , ($P\text{-value}=0.001$) the death rate among old age patients (60years or more) was found to be significantly higher than those of middle age (40-59years) and younger age group (less than 40 years) 39.4% , 28.8% and 17.7% respectively ($P\text{-value}=0.007$) patient who presented with shortness of breath were found to be significantly associated with higher death rate at this hospital in that period of time (p value = 0.008)

Patient who received steroids need CPAP , and or admitted to respiratory care unit (RCU) they were found to be significantly associated with higher death rate at this hospital in that period of time
(p -value < 0.05)

Conclusions : Covid-19 more common in old age group with increased mortality rate who treated with oxygen CPAP , and RCU admission .

Keywords : Covid 19 ; Baghdad ; epidemiology .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b n818

Subject Descriptors : Clinicoepidemologic status of covid 19

Number of copie : 1 copy

MFN:0088KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 92

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Red eye : diagnosis and management at primary health care centers

Translated Title /Arabic : العين الحمراء : التشخيص والعلاج في مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية

Personal author : هديل طالب ياسين

Supervise : د.سوزان امانه

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 31 p

Abstract

Background : In ambulatory care red eyes are a typical presenting issue .The majority of individuals with red eyes can be managed by the primary care physician but a small minority require immediate ophthalmological referral and treatment . there is a few epidemiologic information on red eyes , and there is also a lack of evidence – based information to help us manage these individuals .

Objective : To assess the primary health care physicians knowledge and practice in red eye disease .

Patient and methods : A descriptive cross – sectional study that involved 207 physicians (includes family medicine doctors general practitioner (GP) and physician in specific specialty)

The researcher created a questionnaire that fit the research goal ensuring that respondents understood the questions completely and encouraged them to contribute accurate unbiased and comprehensive information.

The exploratory questionnaire was divided into two sections : the first section addressed the participants demographic which included age sex specialty and years of practice ; and the second section addressed the physicians knowledge of commonly encountered eye pathologies and presentations as well as how they approached them in their daily practice .

The study initiated from 1st July 2021 and continues till the 30th of January 2022 (six months) hard copies of the questionnaires were distributed to the intended physician in their place of work , at both al-rusafa health directorate and AL-Karkh health directorate , Baghdad , Iraq.

Results : the study included 207 participants with mean age 35.5=4.8 years female to male ratio was (3:1) about 49.3% of the physicians was family medicine followed by partitioner in specific branch (29.5%) and general practitioner (GP) with 22.2% mean years of practice was 8.7=4.8 years

When we divide the participants into three groups according to their specialty there was no significant difference in their age gender and years of practice . the most common complaint reported by the physicians was painful eye without visual impairment (56.5%) , with angle closure glaucoma was the most common cause , however in the other causes different complain the most common for painless eye without visual impairment it was allergic conjunctivitis while for painful with visual impairment it was scleritis .

Management of painless eye without visual impairment was most often accomplished through the use of artificial tears , while the other cause was most often addressed through referral . pain was the least common reason for referral to an ophthalmologist , with recent trauma , foreign bodies , and impaired vision all ranking higher .

Conclusion : There is lack ophthalmology training courses provided by Iraq ministry of health with considerable desire by the primary health care

provider to get more training in ophthalmology . history of the present illness represent the major way for diagnosing the patients patients with painful without visual impairment represent the major chief complaint presented to the primary health care .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b h 128

Subject Descriptors : Red eye

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0089KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 93

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Agreement between pap smear cytology , colposcopy and cervical colposcopic biopsy in detection of neoplastic lesions of uterine cervix-A comparative study

Translated Title /Arabic : التوافق بين الفحص الخلوي لمسحات عنق الرحم مع التقطير المهبلي والفحص النسيجي عن طريق الخزعة للتحري عن التغيرات السرطانية

Personal author : نور عصام عبد الكرييم

Supervise : د.لاء قاسم يحيى

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2022

Physical description : 31 p

Abstract

Background : Detection of premalignant conditions of the cervix makes cervical cancer a preventable disease or at least has a high chance of cure if diagnosed early .cervical cancer is the 12th most common female cancer in women aged 15 to 44 years in Iraq and ranks as the 15th leading cause of female cancer in Iraq in 2020 it was estimated that about 286 new cervical cancer are diagnosed annually in Iraq .

Aim of study : To evaluate the agreement between conventional cytology with colposcopy and colposcopy -based histopathological findings in patients with abnormal pap smear results .

Subjects and Methods : This was a cross sectional study that enrolled 74 patients at Al-Elweya hospital between 1st of august 2021 and the 1st of march 2022 the hospital medical records of 74 patients enrolled in the study were reviewed patients sociodemographic characteristic were recorded as well as the presenting symptoms :

The outcome of pap smear was reported according to Bethesda system of reporting cervical cytology (2014) and then classified into normal and abnormal . colposcopy findings also divided into normal and abnormal according to the gynecologist examination .

Result : Considering histopathology as the gold standard pap smear had a sensitivity of 97.7% specificity of 70.0% positive predictive value (PPV) of 82.7% negative predictive value (NPV) of 95.4% and an overall accuracy of 86.5% colposcopy had a sensitivity of 95.4% specificity of 73.3% positive predictive value (PPV) of 84.0% negative predacity value (NPV) of 91.6% and an overall accuracy of 86.5% the Kappa agreement between the two methods was 0.622

Conclusions : Both colposcopy and cytology -based pap smear had an accuracy of 86.5% with a good agreement between the two screening methods (Kappa=0.622) therefore the present study confirms the value of pap smear and the importance of using it in the primary health care centers in order to implement an effective screening program .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b n 818

Subject Descriptors : Agreement between pap smear cytology

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0090KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 94

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Prevalence of new onset hyperglycemia / Diabetes in Adults previously infected with covid – 19

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار النمط الجديد لارتفاع السكر في الدم داء السكري لدى المرضى المصابين سابقا بكورونا - ١٩

Personal author : سمر ماهر ياسين

Supervise : د.زيد احسان ابراهيم

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2022

Physical description : 52p

Abstract

Background : Coronavirus disease (19) was an infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus . the specific cause for new-onset diabetes in persons with Covid-19 remain unknown but a variety of complicated interrelate processes including previously undetected diabetes

stress hyperglycemia , steroid – induced hyperglycemia and direct or indirect actions of SARS-COV-2 on the B-cell are likely to be implicated patients can worsen glycaemia and lead to metabolic complications emerging evidence shows that newly diagnosed diabetes is frequently observed in coronavirus infected patients and is a risk factor for poor prognosis especially in severe critical infections .

Objectives : To assess the prevalence of newly diagnosed hyperglycemia / diabetes in Covid -19 patients and study the impact of certain characteristics such as comorbidity factors demographic features severity of the disease recovery rate and laboratory results on blood glucose level .

Methodology : A retrospective study was carried out in al-Kindy teaching hospital during the period from the 1st of august 2021 to 31th of January 2022 on a convenient sample of 150 non-diabetic Covid-19 patients that admitted to wards and ICU of hospital . the data was collected from the patients medical saved records . the questionnaire included demographic information about the patients disease severity laboratory finding presence of comorbidity and disease outcome .

Results : The total study sample was 150 Covid -19 patients . the mean age of participants was $54.81=14.891$ years . the largest age category was aged 40-59 years (42.7%) with males constituting the larger proportion (56.7%) majority of patients were obese (68.7%) and had severe illness (56%) , (68%) of them achieved recovery from the disease . the prevalence of newly diagnosed hyperglycemia among study patients was 19.0% statistical significant associations were observed between high recovery rates nonsmoker patients and normal glycemic levels ($p=0.004$) and ($p=0.011$) respectively on the other hand there is association of hyperglycemia with increased D.dimer ($p=0.012$) older age and severe-critical illness were significant predictors of mortality rate .

Conclusion : The prevalence of newly diagnosed hyperglycemia among study Covid – 19 patients was 19.0% increasing the age and severity of the disease was an important predictor of mortality rate .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 187

Subject Descriptors : Prevalence of new onset hyperglycemia previously infected

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0091KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 95

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Reliable Indicators predicting post-Operative Complications in Acute Appendicitis

Translated Title /Arabic : مؤشرات احتمال حدوث مضاعفات بعد عمليات التهاب الرائدة
الدوية الحاد

Personal author : بان عبد الأمير خزعل الساعدي

Supervise : د. ابتسام خالد صالح

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2020

Physical description : 29 p

Abstract

Background : Acute appendicitis is a common cause of abdominal pain and can be difficult to diagnose especially during its early stages . the diagnosis of

acute appendicitis is based on clinical history , examination combined with investigations .

Objective : To clarify the predictors of post – operative complications of acute appendicitis .

Methods : The medical records of 300 patients with acute appendicitis operated on between may 2019 and august 2020 were prospectively reviewed age ,sex, preoperative WBC , CRP and diameter of appendix by Ultra Sound were compared prospectively with the complications by students T test Regression analysis with P less than 0.05 was considered significant

Results : Complications were found in 28 of the 300 appendectomies (9.3%) preoperative WBC ($\times 10^3/\text{ul}$) $16.4=5.6$, CRP (mg/dl) $8.3=7.1$ complications were evident in significant elevations of preoperative CRP and WBC .

Conclusion : Preoperative WBC , CPR and diameter of appendix by Ultra sound all indicated an increased risk of complications . If WBC $> 16,500 \text{ ul}$, CRP $> 6\text{mg/dl}$, were complications increased six fold .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b b 212

Subject Descriptors : complications

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0092KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 96

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge , Attitude and practice toward epilepsy among primary school teachers in Al Rusafaa / Baghdad2022

Translated Title /Arabic : المعارف والموافق والممارسات تجاه مرض الصرع بين معلمي المدارس الابتدائية في بغداد / الرصافة ٢٠٢٣

Personal author : منى صالح جاسم

Supervise : د. وجدان اكرم حسين

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2023

Physical description : 62 p

Abstract

Background : Epilepsy is one of the most widespread neurological illnesses in the world with a prevalence rate of 2.8-19.5 per 1,000 of the general population and it is more prevalent in childhood . the understanding of the teachers about epilepsy has a significant impact on the academic performance and social skills of school children with epilepsy .

Aim of study : To assess teachers knowledge attitude and practice regarding epilepsy in school children and the association of certain studied variables with the level of schoolteachers knowledge attitude and practice .

Methodology : This is a cross sectional study that included 402 participants and was conducted in 30 primary schools in Al-Rusafa / Baghdad using convenient method of sampling during the period from 1st of November 2021 to 31st of January 2022 A self – administered questionnaire was used for data collection method , descriptive statistics was presented using tables and graphs

Chi-square test was used to find out significance of association between related categorical variables . P-value less than 0.05 was considered as discrimination point of significance .

Result: Most of the studied sample demonstrated fair knowledge (52%) , attitude (55%) and practices (55%) A significant association was detected between knowledge , attitude practices and each of marital status , specialty , and academic qualification (P-value < 0.05) .

Conclusion : fair level of knowledge attitude and practice of teachers regarding students with epilepsy . Being single of university degree and a scientific specialty was a predictor of good knowledge , attitude and practice . While age gender and years of experience were not associated with any of the knowledge ,attitude and practice parameters , Multiple sources considered as a major source of information .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b m 963

Subject Descriptors : Epilepsy

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0093KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 97

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Association between body mass index (BMI) and depressive symptoms among sample from Iraqi females in late adolescents during 2022

Translated Title /Arabic : العلاقة بين مؤشر كثافة الجسم واعراض الاكتئاب لدى عينة من :
الأثاث العراقيات اليافعات خلال ٢٠٢٢

Personal author : مسراة مزاحم محمد

Supervise : د. لجين أنور الخزرجي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2023

Physical description : 51 p

Abstract

Background : Adolescent obesity and depression are among the most renowned public health concerns globally and this study aimed to understand the relation between BMI and depressive symptoms among young Iraqi females .

Objective : To examine the level of depressive symptoms of adolescent girls and to determine the relationship between the depressive symptoms and body mass index (BMI) among Iraqi adolescent girls

Methodology : Becks depression inventory questionnaire conducted in Baghdad in 11 high schools randomly from Baghdad / Al-Karkh with sample size of 350 adolescent girls who were chosen by convenient sampling technique and the height and weight of each student was measured then the BMI calculated and the included student were divided according to their weight status

Results : Fourteen percent of studied subjects were of underweight 59% normal weight 21% overweight and 6% obese 43.1% of studied students had no depressive symptoms 16% had mild mood disturbance 24.3% had borderline clinical depression , 13.4% had moderate and severe depression on 3.1% of cases ,15% of obese students had sever depressive symptoms which is significantly higher than the rate of sever depressive symptom among overweight (1.4%) normal weight (2.4%) and underweight (3.4%) p value = 0.003

Conclusions: There was a significant association between obesity and depressive symptoms .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b m 394

Subject Descriptors : BMI

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:0094KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 98

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The prevalence of nutritional anemia versus hereditary types of anemia in prim gravid women before 20 weeks of gestation

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار فقر الدم التغذوي مقابل فقر الدم الوراثي في النساء الحوامل
للمرة الاولى قبل الأسبوع ال ٢٠ من الحمل

Personal author : اسراء جميل نجم

Supervise : د. سحر جاسم عبد

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description :57 p

Abstract

Background : Anemia is a widespread public health problem .It is higher in the developing countries women of reproductive age and children being the most risk groups . Anemia is the most common hematological disorder during pregnancy . severe anemia during pregnancy .Severe anemia during pregnancy may significantly contribute to both maternal mortality and morbidity and also health of the baby it is associated with low birth weight premature birth .

Objective : To study the prevalence of nutritional and hereditary types of anemia and associated risk factors of anemia among pregnant primigravida women before 20th weeks of gestation in Baghdad Iraqi .

Subject and method : A cross sectional study that was conducted at Al-saydia primary health care center and Al Elwiya maternity teaching hospital included 298 prim gravid pregnant ladies before their 20th weeks of gestation the study extended through a period from December 2017 to June 2018 .

Result : The result of the studied sample show that 100(33.89%) were anemic majority of them had nutritional anemia 80(80%) two third of the sample 233(78.18%) were below 25 years of age regarding their education primary were achieved by 43.3% the study showed that there were a significant association between nutritional anemia and being below 25 years of age not employed having primary educational achievement or less and positive family history while hereditary anemia showed no significant association with sample demographical features except for the positive family history of anemia

Conclusion : this study has shown that anemia in pregnancy is still a major health problem in Iraq one third (33.5%) of the studied primigravid pregnant ladies before their 20 weeks of gestation were anemic the nutritional anemia was the commonest followed by the hereditary anemia so detection of anemia should be considered by clinical staff and health educational personal dealing with pregnant women in maternity units of primary health care .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 131

Subject Descriptors : prevalence of nutritional

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0095KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 99

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Risk factors associated with the development of coronary artery disease in the middle age group

Translated Title /Arabic : عوامل الخطورة المصاحبة لتطور مرض تصلب الشرايين التاجية : لدى فئة متوسطي العمر

Personal author : زهراء عبد الرسول حمودي

Supervise : د. موسى قاسم حسين

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2023

Physical description : 40 p

Abstract

Background : The acute coronary syndrome includes unstable angina and evolving myocardial infarction which is usually divided into ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and without ST-segment elevation or new onset left bundle branch block

Objective : To calculate the prevalence of risk factors among middle -aged patients with cardiovascular diseases . to assess the association between traditional risk factors and the development of cardiovascular diseases

Methods : A cross-sectional study the study was conducted during the period from the 1 st of January 2022 to the 1 st of may 2023 . the study was conducted at Alrusafa directorate of health / AL Kinney teaching hospital and Ibn Al-nafees hospital with a sample size of 200 patients aged 40-59 years who were admitted to the medical ward in Al kinney teaching hospital and Ibn Al-Nafees hospital / Baghdad the patients were chosen by convenient sampling method .Tables and grafts were used to display data .

Results : 48.5% of the patients were smokers 44.5% of the participants were overweight while 18.5% of them were obese 57.0% of the patients had hypertension 41% of them had diabetes mellitus and 41.5% had hyperlipidemia 65.5% of the patients had ST Elevation Myocardial infarction . While 15.5% of them had non-ST Elevation myocardial infarction . No significant association was obtained between the sociodemographic history and the type of acute coronary syndrome .

Conclusion : Males patients aged 50-59 employees patients with secondary school education and non-smokers constituted the largest percentage of the sample hypertension was the commonest prevalent disease among the patients . A family history of acute coronary syndrome is significantly associated with the type of acute coronary syndrome .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b z 11

Subject Descriptors : coronary artert

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0096KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 100

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The prevalence of Non-Traumatic Surgical Emergencies at AL-Kindy Teaching Hospital in Baghdad 2016

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار الحالات الجراحية الطارئة غير المسببة بشدة خارجة في : ردهات الطوارئ الجراحية في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي في بغداد

Personal author : سنان عصام النعيمي

Supervise : د. حميد حسين الاعرجي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2018

Physical description : 13 p

Abstract

Background : Acute abdominal condition are the most common non-traumatic surgical presentations in ED, it includes spectrum of medical and surgical conditions ranging from mild to life -threatening conditions that develops during hours which require hospital admission investigations and treatment . the aim of this study is to identify the prevalence and to determine the spectrum of diseases causing non-traumatic acute surgical emergencies at AL-Lindy teaching hospital .

Objective : 1-To study types of non-traumatic surgical emergencies (NTSE) visiting emergency department at AL-Kindy teaching hospital .

2-To discover the different variables & occurrence of NTSE

Methods : A retrospective observational study was conducted at AL-Kindy teaching hospital were files of one hundred forty (140) patients underwent emergency surgery because of non-traumatic acute emergency during the period extended from 1st of January – 31st of December 2016 . A check list included sociodemographic information s of patients (age , gender , presenting , symptoms & signs , comorbidities , provisional diagnosis , investigations done in ER final diagnosis & final destination)

Result : this study enrolled 140 patients , 76(54.3%) were males , 64(45.7%) were females the mean age of patients was 28.76 +/-12.93 years . acute appendicitis was the most common diagnosis (78.6%) of patients followed by acute cholecystitis (7.9%) perianal abscess (6.4%) gluteal abscess (5.7%) complicated inguinal hernia (0.7%) & fecal impaction (0.7%) .

Conclusion : In this study ,non-traumatic abdominal surgical emergency were common cause for general surgical admissions most of the patients were

young and males & acute appendicitis was the most common diagnosis facilities for patients needing emergency surgical operation were adequate . the provisional diagnosis was the same of that of final diagnosis .

Key words : The prevalence non-traumatic surgical emergencies AL-Kindy teaching hospital

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 615

Subject Descriptors : The prevalence of non-traumatic surgical

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0097KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 101

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Adherence to Antiepileptic drugs in Adult epileptic patients
Attending general Hospital compared with those in specialized center

Translated Title /Arabic : الالتزام بأخذ أدوية الصرع بين مرضى الصرع البالغين في : المستشفى العام مقارنة مع المرضى في مركز تخصصي

Personal author : رقية قاسم محمد

Supervise : د. زكي نوح الموسوي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 40 p

Abstract

Background : Epilepsy is a chronic disease requiring prolonged treatment with antiepileptic drugs to control seizures . Adherence to antiepileptic drugs by epileptic patients is crucial but studies have shown that adherence of patients of anticonvulsants ranging from 20%-80%

Study objectives : To evaluate the adherence level to AEDs among adult patients aged eighteen to sixty five years with epilepsy in outpatient neurology clinic of the general hospital and compared with those in specialized center and assessing the factors that affect adherence .

Study design and method : A cross-sectional comparative study design with convenient sampling method was used . two hundred patients with epilepsy were involved in the period from 1st of October 2017 till may 2018 . One hundred from outpatient neurology clinic of general hospital and the same from specialty center .

Predesigned questionnaire and morisky tool for assessing medication adherence was employed to conduct interviews on the target groups .

Results: Level of adherence to AEDs by epileptic patients was found to be high in 35% medium in 39% and low in 26% of patients in this study . It was significantly better in patients attending specialty center than those who attending general hospital . According to world health organization and international league against epilepsy only high adherence is required for epileptic patients to achieve desired outcome using anticonvulsants patients adherence has been shown to be statistically significantly associated with education level employment drugs side effects availability cost and taking frequency also adherence found to be higher in patients with generalized seizure and in those with regular follow up .

Conclusion : The percentage of high adherence to AEDs among epileptic patients in the study was 35% which is significantly differ between the general hospital and specialty center , factors associated with poor adherence to AEDs were low educational level non-employment complexity of treatment regime non-availability of drugs its cost and side effects while

high adherence level shown in patients with generalized seizure type and those who follow regular follow up .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 894

Subject Descriptors : Adherence to antiepileptic drugs

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:0098KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 102

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Bacteriological study of diabetic foot ulcers and pattern of antibiotic susceptibility in AL-Kindy teaching hospital -2017

Translated Title /Arabic : دراسة بكتريولوجية لقرحة القدم السكري نمط الحساسية للمضادات
الحيوية بمستشفى الكندي التعليمي - ٢٠١٧

Personal author : هبة نبيل عبدالله

Supervise : د. مهند منذر عبد الغني

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 38p

Abstract

Background : Diabetes is a chronic endocrine disorder affecting the body's metabolism and resulting in structural changes affecting the organs of the vascular system . Serious complications resulting from diabetes include

coronary heart disease , stroke retinopathy renal failure peripheral artery disease and neuropathy diabetic foot ulcer is one of the complications associated with diabetes mellitus characterized by the triad of neuropathy , infection and ischemia .

Aim of the study : To detect the most common type of bacteria accompanied with diabetic foot ulcer and to study the antibiotic susceptibility on these bacteria in vitro

Patients and method : A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted at Al-Kindy teaching hospital in the period from the first of may , 2017 to the end of April 2018 , Convenient sample of 100 diabetic foot patients their ages ranges from (<40->70) years old , who were willing to participate in this study and were available at the time of data collection both sex were included .

Results : Mean age of the respondents were (54.9=10.2) years , (58%) with primary level of education (83%) of them were unemployed most (97%) diabetic foot patients were type 2 DM , and (76%) of them had high HbA1c level . the main culture sensitivity results were *Porteous* (38.0%) *pseudomonas erogenous* (19.0%) *staphylococcus aureus* (11.0%) the antibiotic sensitivity test was done for (87) diabetic foot patient and results revealed that *meroponim* sensitivity was (97.7%) of diabetic patients *azithromycin* sensitivity was (67.8%) of patients *gentamycin* sensitivity was (65.5%) of patients *amikacin* sensitivity was (90.8%) of patients *ceftriaxone* sensitivity was (47.1%) of patients and *vancomycine* sensitivity in (48.3%) of patients .

Conclusion : Gram negative bacteria were more predominant and the *Porteous* is the main microorganism then, *pseudomonas aerogenous* , *staph aureus* , *Klebsila* , *E. coli* , High levels of resistance to *ceftriaxone* and *vancomycin* were found .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b h 443

Subject Descriptors : Bacteriological study of diabetic foot

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:0099KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 103

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge and attitude about botulinum toxins and dermal fillers procedures among a sample of females attending the primary health care centers Baghdad 2022

Translated Title /Arabic
المعرفة والموافق حول عمليات البو توكس والفلر بين عينة من النساء اللاتي يرتدين مراكيز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في بغداد ٢٠٢٢

Personal author : رغد صباح فريد

Supervise : د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2023

Physical description : 49 p

Abstract

Background : Knowledge and attitude about botulinum toxins and dermal fillers need to be expanded in the community with the dramatic increase of these procedures nowadays in our country with financial burden and wrong practice and going to ineligible people .

Objective : To estimate the rate of Botox and fillers procedures to find out reasons behinds seeking these procedures to measure the knowledge level and assess the attitude about the use of Botox and fillers among females assess the association between demographic data and practice of these procedures with the knowledge level .

Methodology : A cross sectional study conducted to the attendants of primary health care centers (for different reasons not only patients) in Baghdad using a convenient method of sampling A questionnaire had been given to 400 females to collect the needed information . It consists of three parts in addition to demographic data the rate , and reasons behind seeking Botox and filler procedures assessment of the knowledge levels and assessment of the attitudes .

Results : Only 22% of studied sample practice filler and Botox for cosmetic reasons 43.8% of them are within the age group of 30-39 years , 84.4% of them were married 68.9% were employed mainly 31% to counteract the aging process most of them performed these procedures in medical clinics only 15.3% did it at beauty centers 61.5% of the studied sample had an average level of knowledge About cosmetic procedures

Conclusion : The rate of Botox and fillers procedures is relatively low as about one quarter of the participants underwent these procedures the main goal behind seeking Botox and fillers procedures was to counteract the aging process . Most of the participants had moderate levels of knowledge and the rate of poor knowledge is higher in subjects who did not undergo these procedure .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 141

Subject Descriptors : Knowledge and attitude about botulinum toxins and dermal fillers .

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00100KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 104

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Ultrasonography as a helpful tool to discriminate between acute mastitis and breast abscess

Translated Title /Arabic الموجات فوق الصوتية كأداة مساعدة للتمييز ما بين التهاب وخراب الثدي

Personal author : نور صباح عبد الكريم العزاوي

Supervise : د. رائد اسطييفان رسام

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2020

Physical description : 31p

Abstract

Background : The distinction between mastitis and frank abscess is of great importance since the management of these two entities varies from antibiotics to drainage . Also Ultrasound is the preferred imaging modality for all age groups with suspected breast infection .

Aim : to determine the role of ultrasound in the distinction between mastitis and breast abscess .

Patients and Methods : At Al Kindy teaching hospital based cross sectional study designed during the 1- year study period from 30th of June 2019 to 1st of July 2020 outpatient convenience sample taken including 35 women with breast infection were collected . Ultrasonographic examination was performed in all case . Data collected by questionnaire face to face interview and a written consent was taken from each patients . Data analyzed by use SPSS statistical program chi-square test was used to find out significance of association between related categorical data while 2 sample t – test was used to find out significance of difference between related scale data .

Results : The study include 35 females 17 (48.5%) of them had mastitis and 18 (50.1%) of them had breast abscess . this study showed that significant association were noticed between getting breast abscess showing ultrasound collection of fluid and ultrasound hypoechoic picture while increased vascularity ductal dilatation skin thickening and lymph node enlargement detected by ultrasound were found to be more associated with mastitis p value <0.05 , the linger duration of disease and obesity associated with breast abscess more then mastitis p value = 0.001 , 0.01 respectively while lactation was more associated with mastitis p value = 0.01

Conclusion : the breast ultrasound plays a role in the detection of breast abscess and mastitis and can be distinguished between them so early ultrasound done can decease the risk of breast abscess development also longer duration of illness means more risk of breast abscess development so early detection of mastitis lowering the risk of breast abscess development .

Keywords: breast abscess mastitis ultrasound lactation

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b n 818

Subject Descriptors : Ultrasonography

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00101KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 105

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Thalassemia patients parents satisfaction on the medical services during covid 19 period in Ibn Al Balady hospital in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : رضى ذوي مرضى الثلاسيميا عن الخدمات الطبية خلال فترة جائحة فايروس كورونا في مستشفى ابن البلدي في بغداد

Personal author : سحر صادق سميح

Supervise : د. حيدر هادي الموسوي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2020

Physical description : 48 p

Abstract

Background : Patients achievement is a high esteem and it is beneficial to appreciate the patients health needs . by understanding the value of fulfillment and deciding its current level social insurance administrations can be made applicable to the prerequisite of patients as consumers medical & health care services consideration is one of the considerable social insurance benefits particularly in thalassemia focuses . According to this line assessing the fulfillment and achievements of patients needs and expectation with medical care consideration is key keeping in mind the final aim to recognize the extent of dissatisfaction & disappointment .

Aim : The aim of this research is to assess thalassemia patients parent satisfaction with the quality of medical care in thalassemia units during covid 19 period .

Patients & Methods : A cross-sectional and descriptive research design was used and carried out in Ibn Al Balady hospital from 1 st February 2020 to 1 st august 2020 . the study population was parents of thalassemia patients receiving treatment in this hospital from different age group . Sampling methods and sample size carried out by simple random selection of a convenient sample of 10% of the total patient registered in this thalassemia center . there were 2500 thalassemia patients registered in the center , we select 250 parent of thalassemia patients those was receiving treatment during period of data collection . data collected by face to face interview , using : (1-special questionnaire include general information about the patient characteristics and disease features these include : gender ,age , age at

diagnosis start of treatment blood transfusion required per month , 2-patient satisfaction tool of copper view medical center .

Results : A total of 250 parent of thalassemia patients were interviewed 117 (46.8%) were male and 133 (53.2%) were female . the distribution of patients according to the age . the highest proportion was those aged 6-15 years 122 (48.8%) followed by 16-25% years 63(25.2%) , < years 55(22%) , and > 26 years 10(4%) . the assessment revel that : only medical assistants services satisfaction was good (4.01=0.1) , all other items was fair : the highest was radiology (3.9=0.3) personal (3.9=0.2) followed by doctor / health care providers (3.8=0.05) , and after the visit (3.8=0.1)

Conclusions : On the basis of the discussion of results and their interpretations , the present study concluded that : the parents of thalassemia patients were satisfied concerning medical care provided in the thalassemia center . this study revealed that only medical assistants services satisfaction was good all other items was fair .

Recommendations : *Attention for developing the nurses interpersonal skills

*Thalassemia centers should be expanded and provided by well-trained staffs

*suggestions to improve the services quality through the use of the findings of this study especially with the new challenges during covid 19 period

*Further studies should be conducted .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 131

Subject Descriptors : Thalassemia patients parents satisfaction

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00102KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 106

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge about medication during pregnancy among pregnant women at Al-Maternity teaching hospital in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : المعرفة حول استخدام الادوية خالا فترة الحمل بين النساء الحوامل في مستشفى العلوية التعليمي للولادة في بغداد ٢٠٢٠

Personal author : هند سلطان جري

Supervise : د. سمردادو سرسم

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2020

Physical description : 42 p

Abstract

Background : Pregnancy is a special physiological period and taking drugs during it could cause harmful effects on the fetus especially when the pregnant women take them by themselves for any reason .

Objective : To assess the knowledge of pregnant about self -medication during pregnancy .

Methodology : 514 pregnant ladies aged 15-40 years old were participated in this study during their attending at Al-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital in Baghdad by distribution of a special questionnaire regarding some personal variables and questions about their knowledge of self – medication during pregnancy . the qualitative data were summarized and presented as frequency and percentage by using tables and figures Chi square test was calculated to assess and find the association between those variables after classification of participants into 2 groups depending on their obtained total

scores about self-medication knowledge , poor knowledge and good knowledge .

Results: Among the participants 29% of them aged 26-30 years , 49% of the studied pregnant graduated from university , 41.6% of them had 2 children , 80.0% know the meaning of self – medication , 96.3% got true answers about their thinking of safety of all drugs during pregnancy . Only 29% of participants know that the 1st trimester is the critical time in pregnancy , 70.2% were using tonics or vitamins 58.4% said that they know the dose of their used medications , 58.9% read the leaflets of their used drugs , 47.5% took their information about the used drugs during pregnancy from the pharmacists , 30.9% of the studied ladies had poor knowledge about self-medication during pregnancy the age of the participants their educational level and their parity are strongly associated with their knowledge about self-medication during pregnancy .

Conclusion : *Most of the participants obtained good scores concerning their knowledge about self-medication during pregnancy less than one third of them had poor knowledge

*Majority of participants know the meaning of self – medication during pregnancy

*Unfortunately vast majority think that all drugs are safe in pregnancy and only less than one third know that the critical period during pregnancy is the 1st trimester

*The most common used drugs are tonics and vitamins

*The most common source of information of drugs in pregnancy is the pharmacists

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b h 662

Subject Descriptors : Knowledge about medication during pregnancy among pregnant women

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00103KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 107

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Comparison Between Ultrasound Guided Tru-cut Biopsy and Non-ultrasound Guided Tru-Cut Biopsy in the Diagnosis of Breast Mass Confirmed by Open Surgical Biopsy

Translated Title /Arabic : مقارنة بين خزعة ابرة القطع الموثق الموجهة تحت ارشاد جهاز السونار (الموجات فوق الصوتية) و خزعة ابرة القطع الموثق الغير موجهة (الاعتماد على التحسس باليد فقط) في تشخيص كتل الثدي مع تأكيدها بالخزعة الجراحية المفتوحة

Personal author : سمر عصام الشيفلي

Supervise : د. زهير بشير كمال

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2020

Physical description : 42 p

Abstract

Background : Benign breast disease represents the most common cause of breast problems about 30% of women will complain from at least one type of benign breast problem that will require some form of treatment . especially when the symptoms become intolerable or cause psychological upset to the women the most common symptoms are pain lumpiness or a lump .

Previously triple assessment was considered as the standard management tool for an accurate non-surgical diagnosis of breast lumps and allows assessment of breast cancer patient for conservative and neo-adjuvant primary treatment before surgical intervention

Recently modified triple assessment has become a superior diagnostic tool to the original triple assessment . And ultrasound guided tru-cut biopsy is superior to stereotactic guidance and surgical biopsy and is a cheaper procedure the high safety of this technique makes it the procedure of choice for taking biopsies from suspicious non-palpable breast lesions that are visible by ultrasonography

Aim of the study : To evaluate the sensitivity specificity : accuracy , usefulness and role of ultrasound guided tru-cut biopsy in the diagnosis of breast masses

Method : This cross sectional study was done in Baghdad during the period from June 1st 2018 to October 1st 2020 where 100 women suffering from breast lumps attended the breast clinic at Al Kindy teaching hospital and Baghdad teaching hospital (Oncology center)

All patients data were collected in a designed formula including (age , site of the lump (right or left) BIR ADS by ultrasound)

50 cases underwent non-ultrasound guided tru-cut needle biopsy (this is considered the first group) the other 50 cases underwent ultrasound guided tru – cut needle biopsy (this is considered the second group) patients were operated on based on the results of their histopathology where the malignant cases were operated on first .

Results : 100 women suffering from breast lumps attended the breast clinic collectively 74 of the studied cases got malignant lesion with mean age =47.19 year while 26 case with benign lesions (34.9=11.5yeras)

Ductal carcinoma sits on the top of malignant lesions (66cases) while fibro adenoma came first in the benign lesions list (17 cases)

The agreement between tru-cut biopsy and open biopsy in the first group was 0.840 and p value = 0.001 with Sen = 90.1 % spec=100

While the agreement in the second group was 0.954 and p value = 0.001 with Sen = 97.6% spec=100

Conclusion : We concluded from all these results that the ultrasound guided tru-cut biopsy should be used to take the biopsies in evaluating all breast abnormalities whether it is palpable or impalpable only visible by ultrasound. And we should compliance with the principles of modified triple assessment in the management of all breast problems.

Key words : Breast cancer tru-cut biopsy ultrasound

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b s 187

Subject Descriptors : breast cancer

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00104KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 108

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Prevalence of obesity among diabetic patients in public health clinics in Al-A Adhamiya district in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار السمنه بين مرضى السكري في العيادات الطبية الشعبية ضمن قطاع الاعظمية ببغداد

Personal author : احمد سعد سعيد

Supervise : د.احمد عبد مرزوق

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2021

Physical description : 50 p

Abstract

Background : Obesity and type 2 diabetes are problems that the whole public should be worried about in today's society. These two form's commonly Acoexist with estimate indicating that 60-90% of type 2 diabetes patients are or have been obese obesity is often regarded as a significant risk factor for type 2 diabetes mellitus in the future

Objective : the goal of this research was to find out how common overweight and obesity are among diabetic patients who visit popular medical clinics (Al-Adhamiya sector) to find out the association between sociodemographic characteristics and diabetes patients weight status as well as those associated with successful DM management

Methodology : A total of 383 type 2 diabetic participants were questioned for various demographic variables diabetes – related information and personal behaviors in this study Anthropometric measures were taken and the BMI was calculated As a consequence the collected data was evaluated

Results : The results of this cross sectional study show that 800 diabetic patients were intervened but only 383 cases complete HBA1c test and were included in this study the mean age of studied sample was $56.94 = 13.24$ (range from 30 to 78 year) 72 percent of the total patients were overweight or obese Significant association was noticed between being unemployed and overweight between having positive family history of DM and being obese and between being not smoker and being obese

Conclusion : No significant association between gender education level job smoking status with good control of DM patients treated with oral hypoglycemic drugs patients consumed vegetable in their diet patients spend more time with sport regular treatment patients, patients gave negative family history of DM and nonalcoholic patients showed better control of DM.

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b a285

Subject Descriptors : Diabetic patients

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00105KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 109

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Compliance of geriatric patients to treatment with hypertension and diabetes mellitus in Baghdad 2021

Translated Title /Arabic : الامتثال للعلاج لدى مرضى كبار السن المصابةين بارتفاع ضغط الدم ومرض السكري في بغداد ٢٠٢١

Personal author : غسان باسم حمد

Supervise : د. محمد اسعد البياتي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2021

Physical description : 72 p

Abstract

Background : Geriatrics is medical term of the elderly people starts from the age of 65 years old people and above hypertension and diabetes mellitus are two major diseases in elderly group and patient compliance to their medication is essential to control over disease symptoms and reduce complications their morbidity's which they lying within first 10 cause of death in Iraq .

Aim of study : Evaluate compliance of geriatric to treatment of diabetes mellitus and hypertension and determined factors which can prevent complication and improve life in this slice of community .

Study objectives : To measure the level of compliance to treatment in geriatric patients with hypertension and diabetes and link the outcome with sociodemographic variables .

Patients and method : A cross sectional study in four popular medical clinics in Baghdad were selected to visit patients 65 years and older with hypertension and / or diabetes mellitus asked to fill questionnaire to assess their adherence to their medication 200 patients with hypertensin and /or diabetes mellitus were selected in 6 months duration to measure their compliance with their medication statistical analysis done using IBM-SPSS v24 statistical program were P value < 0.05 used as cut off value to find association between socio-demographic variables and patients compliance

Result : Study found that 22.5 % percent of patients had good compliance 39.5% fair and 38% poor compliance level Age group 65-70 years were more compliance than older age patient with university level were associated with better compliance

Conclusions : Patients with a less number of drugs have better adherence higher education level is required to maintain good adherence level patients with hypertension only have better adherence than patients with diabetes patients suffering from diabetes mellitus who shift to insulin have better compliance level than who did not shift from oral hypoglycemic medication

Recommendation : Awareness sessions in popular medical clinics to geriatrics when receive their medications and health education is needed using patient phone number to notifying them about the availability of their medication as soon as possible more studies needed to evaluate the influence and measure the compliance in this slice of community toward their medication .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b g 421

Subject Descriptors : hypertension and diabetes

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00106KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 110

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Clinical characteristics and outcomes of pregnant women confirmed with SARS-COV2 who admitted to the hospitals in Baghdad during 2020

Translated Title /Arabic : النتائج والخصائص السريرية لعينة من الحوامل العراقيات المؤكدة
اصابتهم بفايروس كورونا لعام ٢٠٢٠

Personal author : نور علي حسين

Supervise : د. لجين أنور الخرجي

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2021

Physical description : 41 p

Abstract

Background : During covid-19 pandemic pregnant women are considered as one of the vulnerable groups routine but essential services are the most affected during emergencies therefore practitioners must pay closer attention to women and newborn to minimize the impact of the pandemic on these vulnerable populations

Aim of the study : To describe clinical characteristics and outcomes of pregnant women admitted to hospitals with SARS-Cov-2 in center of Baghdad during 2020

Patients and methods: a cross sectional retrospective study was conducted in six maternity hospitals in center of Baghdad during a period of ten months of 170 pregnant ladies attended for labor or management of health problems related to pregnancy and proved to have PCR positive for Covid -19 the data was collected from medical records and patients medical sheets of the admitted ladies phone calls and questionnaire Chi -square test was used to find out the significance of association between related categorical variables P value < 0.05 was considered as discrimination point for significance

Results : the mean age of the included women was 29.59=6.78 years 50.6% of patients aged less than 30 years with 41.2% of patients had primary education level 78.2% of patients were housewives 94.7% of pregnant women were with single fetus 84.7% of pregnant women delivered by caesarian section 58.2% of pregnant women suffered from symptoms were fever as the most common presents symptoms 43.5% of neonates of mothers confirmed with COVID 19 positive had a negative test results of COVID 19

Conclusion : The majority of the pregnant ladies were symptomatic hypertension was the most common co-morbidities in the included pregnant ladies there was a significant association between age and presence of symptoms of COVID-19 infection in which patients who aged less than thirty years old presented with symptoms especially fever and dyspnea more than patients aged thirty years old or more .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b n 818

Subject Descriptors : COVID -19

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00107KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 111

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : The effect of hypertension and control of hypertension on health related quality of life in hypertensive patients attending consultation clinic for internist diseases at AL Kindy teaching hospital

Translated Title /Arabic : تأثير ارتفاع ضغط الدم والسيطرة على ضغط الدم المرتفع على نوعية حياة المرضى المصابين بارتفاع ضغط الدم المراجعين للعيادة الاستشارية لأمراض الباطنية في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي

Personal author : على محمد عبد الكريم

Supervise د. احمد عبد مرزوك

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2017

Physical description :37 p

Abstract

Background : Hypertension cause about 12.8% of annual deaths the prevalence of hypertension in IRAQ was 40.4% hypertension has a significant impact on quality of life yet little is known about health related quality of life (HRQOL) in hypertensive patients in Iraq

Aim : to find out the effect of hypertension on HRQOL and relationship between control of hypertension and quality of life

Method: A WHOBREF QOL instrument was used to measure HRQOL of 147 hypertensive patients attending consultation of internist clinic at AL Kindy teaching hospital 2017

Results : better HRQOL was noticed female in all domains ($p<0.05$) except social and environmental ($p>0.05$) employed ($p<0.05$ in physical and mental) and patients with primary education ($p<0.05$ in call domains except

environmental) highest score was found in physical (53.9 + 15.73) and environmental (57.95 + 14.99) while lowest score was found in mental (47.06 + 15.56) and social (41.04 + 17.55) Uncontrolled hypertensive patient scored better QOL in all domains

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b a 436

Subject Descriptors : hypertension

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00108KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 112

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Effect control of hypertension on health related Quality of life of hypertensive patient in Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : تأثير السيطرة على فرط ضغط الدم على جودة الحياة الصحية :
للمرضى المصاب بارتفاع ضغط الدم في بغداد

Personal author : كفاء محمود سليمان العلي

Supervise : د. احمد عبد مرزوق

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 53 p

Abstract

Background : Hypertension is an important global health challenge because of its high prevalence and resulting cardiovascular disease and chronic kidney disease hypertension is a significant public health problem with a worldwide prevalence of 40.8% and control rate of 32.3% approximately 970 million people worldwide have high BP. Quality of life is a broad multidimensional concept that usually includes subjective evaluations of both positive and negative aspects of life .

Aim of the study : To assess the effect of control of hypertension on health related quality of life of hypertensive patient

Patients and method: A descriptive cross-sectional study carried out during the period from the first of April to the end of august 2018 2-3 days per week during the working hours of the of Al-Kindy teaching hospitals internist consultation clinic working hours

Results : This study included 317 patients (51.74%) were females the mean age was 53.4=11.7 years Obesity was associated with less rate of good control of blood pressure 20.31 vs 30.3 longer duration of disease and presence of complications were significantly associated with lower rates of control (23 vs 35.9 , p=0.013 and 20.48 vs 32.64 , p= 0.012 respectively) Bad perception was associated with good control of hypertension (36.4% vs 22.3% , p=0.038) Being male was associated bad perception (31.4% vs 21.3% , p=0.038) primary level of education was associated with bad perception (30.2% vs 19.2% for secondary and 22.4% for university , p=0.001) bad perception was associated with bad control of hypertension (33.2% vs 23.9% ,p=0.02)

Conclusion : There is a significant association were found between age education , occupation BMI and control of hypertension

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b k24

Subject Descriptors : hypertension

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00109KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 113

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Comparison between the patterns of common breast disease presenting As breast lumps In pregnant And Non-Pregnant married Women Attending Al-Alwyia breast Clinic

Translated Title /Arabic : مقارنة بين امراض الثدي الشائعة التي تظهر على شكل عقد بين النساء المتزوجات الحوامل وغير الحوامل المراجعات لعيادة ثدي العلوية

Personal author : زينة قاسم محمد

Supervise : د. عماد وجيه الشهوانى

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 32 p

Abstract

Background : Breast lump is one of the most common prevalent complaint of patients attending breast clinics

Aim of the study : Is to find out effect of pregnancy on breast lump among patients attending breast clinic

Patient and method: This is a cross -sectional study with convenients patient sampling setting in Al-Elwya breast clinic from 1 feb 2018 to 1 May 2018 , we

collected data from patients with breast lumps including the age groups pregnancy status parity status breast lump were examined sonograph and needle biopsy was done chi square test was used to find out the statistically significant changes

Result : This study involve 306 married patients fibro adenoma was the commonest pathology in the age group 20-29 year – old (29.9%) followed by ANDI which was found mainly in 30-39 year old age group (36.1%) carcinoma found mainly in the > 40 year old age group (10.3%)

ANDI was the main pathology in non-pregnant patients (36.1%) in pregnant women fibro adenoma is the commonest (35.7%)

Conclusion: The majority of breast lumps are benign In pregnant women fibroadenoma is the commonest while in non-pregnant women ANDI is the main cause of breast lumps No statistically significant changes were noted as regard mastitis carcinoma traumatic and duct ectasis cases

Keywords: breast lumps and pregnancy , fibroadenoma -ANDI

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b z 54

Subject Descriptors : breast diseases

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00110KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 114

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Prevalence of nutritional anemia versus hereditary types of anemia in prim gravid women before 20 weeks of gestation

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار فقر الدم التغذوي مقابل فقر الدم الوراثي في النساء الحوامل : للمرة الأولى قبل الأسبوع الـ ٢٠ من الحمل

Personal author : اسراء جميل نجم

Supervise : د. سحر جاسم عبد جاسم

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 47 p

Abstract

Background : Anemia is a widespread public health problem evidence suggests that the burden of anemia is higher in the developing countries with women of reproductive age and children being the most at-risk group. Anemia is the most common hematological disorder during pregnancy. Women who are pregnant are at a higher risk for developing anemia due to the excess amount of blood that the body produces to help provide nutrients for the baby. Anemia during pregnancy is especially a concern because it is associated with low birth weight, premature birth, and maternal mortality. Anemia during pregnancy can be a mild condition and easily treated if caught early on. However, it can become dangerous to both the mother and the baby if it goes untreated. The most common causes are believed to be malnutrition and low bioavailability of micronutrients which usually result from poor dietary habits and inadequate intake of food rich in micronutrients such as fresh fruits and vegetables.

Objective : To study the prevalence of anemia and its types and the risk factors that affect on prevalence of anemia during pregnancy in primigravid ladies before 20 weeks of gestation

Subject and method : A cross sectional study that was conducted at Al-Sayida primary health care centers located at Al-Karkh district and Al Elwiya maternity teaching hospital at Al Rusafa health district . Included 298 primigravid pregnant ladies before their 20 th weeks of gestation the study extended through a period of six months from December 2017 to June 2018

Result : The result of the studied sample show that 100 (33.89%) were anemia majority of them had nutritional anemia 80(26.85%) Two third of the sample 233 (78.18%) were below 25 years of age while 48 (16.1%) were 26.35 years and the remaining 17 (5.7%) were more than 35 years regarding their education primary secondary and university levels of education were achieved by 43.3% , 30.9% and 25.8% respectively . the study showed that significant association between age group less than 25 year and nutritional anemia 55(68.75%) and there is a significant association between lower educational level (primary) and getting nutritional anemia in comparison with normal HB ladies (p-value 0.018) In addition there is a positive significant association was noticed between occupational status (not employed) and nutritional anemia (p-value=0.041) while there was no significant association between occupation of husband and nutritional anemia As regards to family history there was significant association between positive family history and nutritional anemia p-value = 0.001

Conclusion : Anemia in pregnancy still forms a moderate to severe public health problem in our locality So detection of anemia should be considered by clinical staff and health educational personnel dealing with pregnant women in maternity units of primary health .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b l 73

Subject Descriptors : nutritional anemia

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00111KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 115

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Growth failure among B-thalassemic major children under the age of 10 years attending AL-Karama B-thalassemia center/ Baghdad

Translated Title /Arabic : فشل النمو لدى الأطفال المصابين بفقر دم البحر الأبيض المتوسط الرئيسي تحت سن ١٠ سنوات والمرجعين لمركز الكرامة لفقر الدم البحر الأبيض المتوسط في بغداد

Personal author : ربي فلاح حسن

Supervise : د. محمود طاهر المندلاوي

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2018

Physical description : 39 p

Abstract

Background : Beta thalassemia major (BTM) is the most common inherited single gene defect of beta chain synthesis that forms the haemoglobin (Hb) Iraq is located in the geographical distribution of BTM Badly treated BTM children are more prone to developed different complications including growth failure (GF)

Objectives : We aimed in this study to estimate the proportion of GF and determine risk factors contributing to its development among BTM children attending AL-Karama B- thalassemia center in Baghdad

Patients and methods : From 1st October 2017 to 31st March 2018 , we conducted a cross-sectional observational study on 203 BTM children under

the age of 10 years who attended , thalassemia center at AL- Karama teaching hospital /Baghdad . We studied various demographic variables including : age , gender , educational level of parents age of child at time of diagnosis presence of other BTM siblings in the family yearly duration of receiving blood transfusion (BT) frequency of BT per month regularity of receiving chelating therapy (CT) blood HB level of the patient , and history of splenectomy . Statistical association of these variables with GF was analyzed using chi-square .

Results : The proportion of GF was estimated to be 17% Among risk factors educational level of the parents presence of other siblings with BTM within the family increasing frequency of receiving BT , irregularity of receiving CT blood HB level < 10gm /dl were associated significantly with GF in BTM children while age gender age of studied patients at the time of the diagnosis and yearly duration of receiving BT were not associated significantly with GF

Conclusions : The reported proportion of GF in the present study (17%) was less than that reported locally and in neighboring countries Documentation of dependent risk factor associated with GF requires implementation of strategic actions to promote the growth of BTM children and help them to have productive and happy future lives

Key words : Beta thalassemia major growth failure children Iraq .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b r 394

Subject Descriptors : thalassemic major children

Number of copie : 1 cop

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MFN:00112KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 116

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Association between dietary pattern and hypertension prevalence among adults in primary health care centers : A cross – Sectional study

Translated Title /Arabic : العلاقة بين النمط الغذائي وانتشار ارتفاع ضغط الدم بين البالغين : في مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية : دراسة مقطعية .

Personal author : اوس إبراهيم خليل

Supervise : د. محمد اسعد إبراهيم

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2025

Physical description : 64 p

Abstract

Background : Hypertension and metabolic disorders are major contributors to the worldwide burden of disease. often worsened by lifestyle habits like unhealthy eating lack of exercise and smoking .

Aims : The study aims to assess the demographic lifestyle and health characteristics of a sample population to identify associated with hypertension and related condition .

Methods : The cross – sectional study involved 360 participants and explored a range of factors including sociodemographic characteristics dietary habits physical activity levels smoking and alcohol use and blood pressure . the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi – square

tests such tests were applied to examine associations between variables relevant p – values (<0.05) were reported to indicate statistical significance .

Results : The majority of participants were middle – aged (41-50 years , 43.1%) High blood pressure was prevalent where , 64.2% of participants suffered stage II hypertension while , 35.8% with body mass index (BMI) class III . there is a significant impact of consuming salt , canned food , saturated oils , high fat meat and dairy products and sugary beverages on the severity of hypertension (p<0.001) obesity showed an impact on the severity of hypertension significantly (p<0.001) life style was also affected prevalence of hypertension where 50.8% of participants without any physical activity developed stage II hypertension ,smoking status was significantly associated with hypertension . results showed low adherence healthy diet and lifestyle pattern where ,35.83% of participants suffered stage II hypertension .

Conclusions : The majority of participants did not follow a healthy lifestyle represented by high consume of salt and fat . this resulted in uncontrolled hypertension in already treated patients therefore there is an urgent need for targeted health interventions focusing on dietary modifications increased physical activity and smoking cessation to mitigate hypertension risk while awareness of hypertension risk factors was high behavioral change remained a challenge public health strategies should prioritize culturally tailored education programs to promote sustainable lifestyle changes and reduce the burden of hypertension in at – risk populations

Keywords : Hypertension dietary habits physical activity lifestyle changes awareness cardiovascular risk .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b A 964

Subject Descriptors : Hypertension

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00113KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 117

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Community awareness of thalassemia prevention in Iraq : A cross – sectional study .

Translated Title /Arabic : الوعي المجتمعي حول الوقاية من مرضthalassemia في العراق : دراسة مقطعية

Personal author : منار عمار مهدي

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Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 53 p

Abstract

Background : Thalassemia is an inherited hemolytic disorder with abnormal hemoglobin synthesis which is a serious public health issue globally and particularly in the middle east in Iraq the situation is more complicated by many cultural practices as consanguineous marriages that enhance the number of individuals at risk for the significant types of the disease despite the presence of preventive interventions effective community awareness and acceptance remain very important in reducing the incidence of thalassemia major .

Objectives : This study aims to evaluate the level of community awareness regarding thalassemia prevention in Iraq . the study examines both general thalassemia knowledge alongside genetic transmission comprehension while also evaluates awareness about preventive methods and common misconceptions , furthermore the study investigates how various demographic elements impact the level of thalassemia awareness in the population .

Methods : Cross- sectional study was employed in which an online questionnaire was distributed nation -wide across Iraq over a period of 10 months (first of march 2024 – first of January 2025) the sample consisted of all Iraqi citizens 18 years and above from the different Iraqi governorates and 723 individuals responded to the survey convenience sampling was utilized in order to have extensive coverage via social media websites and online – based community forums data were collected using google forms and calculated using a statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 23.

Descriptive statistics were used in describing demographic characteristics and levels of awareness while Pearson chi – square teste were used in testing association between demographic variables and levels of awareness categories A $p < 0.05$ significance level was used .

Results : The study revealed a high general awareness of thalassemia with 81.7% of the study group participants having heard of the condition . the majority (66.3%) correctly identified thalassemia as a hereditary disorder and 63.5% understood that two carriers can have a child with thalassemia major . serious knowledge gaps were indicated in this population , however including myths regarding food transmission of thalassemia (7.6%) and thalassemia being an infectious illness (7.6%) besides , 36.1% understood that thalassemia can be diagnosed at birth and 34.4% understood that thalassemia is avoidable demographic analysis revealed that increased education and city residence correlated with improved awareness and understanding of thalassemia prevention notably myths and lack of understanding dominated the low socio – economic group and those residing in rural areas .

Conclusions : Overall awareness of thalassemia is high in Iraq however there are significant gaps and misconceptions especially around genetic transmission preventability and diagnosis An education program should be developed that deals with the particular knowledge gaps and the specific cultural barriers raising awareness in the community of the disease using genetic counseling premarital screening programs and awareness campaigns is crucial to ultimately prevent cases of thalassemia or reduce the socioeconomic burden of the disease in Iraq further interventions should be culturally appropriated and accessible to ensure broad – based participation .

Keywords : Thalassemia prevention community awareness genetic counseling Iraq public health cross – sectional study .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b e 53

Subject Descriptors : Thalassemia

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00114KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 118

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Nutritional assessment of elderly people attending geriatric clinics
Baghdad 2024

Translated Title /Arabic : التقييم التغذوي لكتاب السن مرتأي عيادات الشيخوخة في مدينة
بغداد ٢٠٢٤

Personal author : هبة اموری محمد

Supervise : د. غيداء رفعت حميد

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 48 p

Abstract

Background : Malnutrition is a common problem affecting worldwide population at some life stage . this community health epidemic targets everyone but the most affected clusters are elderly persons impoverished people young children teenagers those who are with illness malnutrition includes both undernutrition and overnutrition .

Aim of study : 1- To assess the nutritional status of elderly people attending geriatric clinics in Baghdad during the year 2024 .

2- To find the association between nutritional status certain sociodemographic factors .

Methodology : A cross-sectional study design that included 360 participants during the period from 1st of march 2024 through august 2025 the sample was collected from primary health care centers and teaching hospitals from both sides of Baghdad city . A questionnaire was used for data collection method . descriptive statistics was presented using tables and graphs .

Chi – squares test was used to find out significantly association between related category variables P-value < 0.05 was considered as discrimination of significance .

Results : Most of the study sample demonstrated at risk of malnutrition (58.89%) significant association was detected between malnutrition in elderly and age group education level , marital status monthly income work status (P<0.05)

Conclusions : This study highlights a significant risk of malnutrition among elderly contributors representing a serious public health issue complete nutritional assessments and targeted interventions are essential including

education and meal assistance further research should focus on identifying contributing factors and evaluating intervention effectiveness .

Key words : Nutritional assessment elderly malnutrition Baghdad Iraq .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b A524

Subject Descriptors : Nutritional assessment

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00115KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 119

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Knowledge and attitude toward postpartum family planning and contraception among sample of Iraqi women / Diyala 2024

Translated Title /Arabic : المعرفة والموافق تجاه تنظيم الاسرة وموانع الحمل بعد الولادة في عينة من النساء العراقيات / دیالى ٢٠٢٤

Personal author : صفا مجيد شاكر

Supervise : د. وقار اكرم حسين

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2025

Physical description : 59p

Abstract

Background: Postpartum family planning is essential for improving maternal and neonatal health by preventing unintended pregnancies and optimizing birth spacing. In Iraq, particularly in the Diyala governorate, there is limited information on women's contraception use and the factors influencing their choices during the postpartum period.

Objectives : To assess the knowledge and attitude related to postpartum contraception among women in Diyala, Also to find out the relationship between knowledge / attitudes and sociodemographic / reproductive characteristics .

Subjects and methods : A cross- sectional survey was conducted among 399 postpartum women in Diyala governorate : A convenience sampling method was used to select postpartum women aged 15 to 49 years who had delivered either vaginally or via caesarean section within the past 12 months. Data were collected and statistically analysed by using chi-square test and Pearson correlation on sociodemographic characteristics, reproductive history, knowledge and attitude about contraception and factors influencing contraception choices. Data collection spanned from March 2024 to October 2024 .

Results : The results found that 51.6% of the participants have a positive knowledge level and those who are employed, living in an urban region and having a high education level, all are connected with a positive level of knowledge about contraception use at statistically significant level (<0.05). The study also revealed that 73.9% of the mothers have a positive attitude level : those with higher reproductive age, living in urban regions, higher income and higher education level of their husbands, all are associated with higher attitude level at statistically significant level (<0.05) .

Conclusions : The study conclude that more than half of the mothers have positive level of knowledge while the majority have a positive attitude about contraception use. Also there was a positive significant correlation total knowledge score and total attitude score .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b M 233

Subject Descriptors : contraception

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00116KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 120

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Prevalence types and risk factors of urinary incontinence Among women attending primary health care centers in Baghdad , Iraq .

Translated Title /Arabic : انتشار وأنواع وعوامل خطر سلس البول بين النساء المتردّدات على مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية في بغداد و العراق

Personal author : شهد حميد كاظم

Supervise : د. حارث محمد قنبر

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 40 p

Abstract

Background: Urinary incontinence (UI) is a prevalent but often underreported condition that significantly affects women's quality of life . Despite its common occurrence particularly among women there is limited research on the prevalence and associated risk factors of UI in Iraq . this

study aimed to explore the prevalence types and risk factors associated with urinary incontinence among women attending primary health care (PHC) centers in Baghdad Iraq .

Methods : A cross-sectional study was conducted from march 1 to June 1,2024 ,involving 385 women attending PHC centers in Baghdad , the Arabic international consultation on incontinence Questionnaire – urinary incontinence short form (Arabic ICIQ-UI SF) was used to collect sociodemographic reproductive and health data including information on parity mode of delivery chronic conditions pelvic surgery history and treatment – seeking behaviors data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 20 , and statistical significance was determined using the Chi – square test , two tailed t test , independent sample t test .

Results : The prevalence of urinary incontinence among women attending PHC centers in Baghdad was 29.1% factors significantly associated with UI included age , parity , birth weight , obesity , DM , history of pelvic surgery , chronic constipation , and chronic cough , Additionally , 70.1% of women reported experiencing UI infrequently , and 16.4% reported it occurring about once a week or less . the study also found that a majority of women did not seek treatment for their symptoms , with various cultural and personal factors influencing their decision .

Conclusion : The prevalence of urinary incontinence among women in Baghdad is substantial , with significant associations observed between UI and pelvic surgery , chronic constipation and chronic cough . these findings highlight the need for greater awareness early diagnosis and targeted interventions for women at risk of UI , further research is necessary to explore other potential risk factors and improve healthcare strategies aimed at managing urinary incontinence in Iraqi women .

Keywords : mixed urinary incontinence stress urinary incontinence urge urinary incontinence pelvic surgery chronic constipation chronic cough primary health care .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b H 212

Subject Descriptors : incontinence

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00117KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 121

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Predictors of development of peripheral neuropathy among patients with type 2 diabetes , Baghdad 2025

Translated Title /Arabic : عوامل التنبؤ بتطور الاعتلال العصبي المحيطي لدى مرضى السكري من النوع الثاني و بغداد ٢٠٢٥

Personal author : رند كاظم حسين

Supervise : د. سما عطا

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 35 p

Abstract

Background: Diabetic peripheral neuropathy is a common and debilitating complication of type2 diabetes mellitus significantly impacting patients quality of life . with the global prevalence of diabetes rising understanding

the predictors of diabetic peripheral neuropathy is crucial for early intervention and management .

Objectives : The study aimed to determine the prevalence of diabetic peripheral neuropathy in type 2 diabetic patients characterize its clinical patterns and evaluate the association between diabetic peripheral neuropathy and various demographic lifestyle and clinical factors .

Patients and methods : A cross-sectional study conducted at Al- Kindy teaching hospital from march to may 2024 involving 205 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with symptoms of peripheral neuropathy . Anthropometric measurements and laboratory test including HbA1c levels were collected neuropathy was diagnosed through clinical examination and neurophysiological studies , studies statistical analysis was performed using statistical package for the social sciences to identify correlations and predictors .

Results : The study identified key factors significantly associated with peripheral neuropathy subtypes in patients with type 2 diabetes . Sensory – predominant neuropathies were linked to age ($P=0.02$) , high – fat dietary intake ($P=0.008$) , and family history ($P=0.006$) , Mixed neuropathies correlated with BMI ($p=0.04$) , while current HbA1c levels ($p=0.002$) showed the strongest association with complex neuropathies gender , smoking , alcohol consumption , and physical activity type were not significantly associated .

Conclusion : This study identifies age , high – fat diet , family history , obesity, and glycemic control as key factors associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy among type 2 diabetes mellitus patients , sensory neuropathy appears early and links to diet , while mixed types rise with age and genetics early screening , glycemic control , weight management , and dietary changes are essential to reduce neuropathy risk and improve patient outcomes .

Keywords : Diabetic peripheral neuropathy , type 2 diabetes mellitus , glycemic control , associated factor .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b K 11

Subject Descriptors : peripheral neuropathy

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00118KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 122

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title : Factors Influencing decision making for shifting to caesarean section :
Single center based cross sectional study / 2024

Translated Title /Arabic : العوامل المؤثر في اتخاذ القرار للتحول الى العملية القيصرية /
دراسة مقطعيه قائمه على مركز واحد ٢٠٢٤

Personal author : طليعة جمال عبد الرحمن

Supervise : د. وجдан اكرم حسين

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2025

Physical description : 43 p

Abstract

Background: Over the past few decades the number of cesarean sections performed has significantly increased frequently without apparent justification and with few added advantages for mothers or newborns some

of them are carried out for reasons unrelated to women's decision or without a medical justification .

Aims of study : To assess the rate and associated factors of shifting from vaginal delivery to caesarean section .

Methods : A cross-sectional study with analytic components was carried out in the labour room , Department of obstetrics and gynecology at Al – Batool teaching hospital / Bai quba city during a period of 10 months from 1st of February to 30th November 2024 . a convenient method of sampling of pregnant women attending the previous mentioned hospital .

Results : In this study , 653 pregnant women admitted to the delivery room planning for vaginal delivery , seventy – nine women shifted to cesarean section delivery , the rate of shifting from vaginal delivery to caesarean section was 12% fetal distress was the leading reason in 38 cases (48.7%) , followed by cord prolapse in 18 cases (22.3%) . the rate of shifting to cesarean section was seen significantly higher among younger women , lower primary level of education , lower monthly , income , nulliparous , one cesarean , and lack of antenatal care .

Conclusions : The rate of shifting to the cesarean section was relatively high , the fetal distress , cord prolapse , cephalopelvic disproportion , and antepartum hemorrhage were the commonest causes of shifting to cesarean section . the factors that independently affect the risk of shifting to the cesarean section are younger age less or primary level of education , nulliparity , previous cesarean section , and lack of antenatal care visits .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b J 27

Subject Descriptors : caesarean section

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00119KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 123

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Epidemiological criteria of measles outbreak In AL – Elwya pediatrics teaching hospital At 4024

Translated Title /Arabic : المعايير الوبائية لنفسي مرض الحصبة في مستشفى العلوية للأطفال :
في سنة ٢٠٢٤

Personal author : سهير حبيب مهاوش

Supervise : د. علي عبد الرزاق عبيد

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 45p

Abstract

Background: measles is highly contagious disease and it was the leading cause of childhood mortality and morbidity worldwide , despite the adoption of effective vaccine many outbreaks occurred globally , understanding the epidemiological criteria of measles is very important in order to control measles spread .

Aim of the study : to assess the epidemiological criteria of measles outbreak in Al -Elwya pediatrics teaching hospital , at 2024 and to find out the association between measles outbreak and sociodemographic character of mother .

Subject and methods : descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in Al-Elwya pediatric teaching hospital Baghdad Iraq during a period of five month from (1st February through 30th June 2024) 265 children were chosen for the study by convenient method of sampling by interviewing with the mothers of all children whom suspected cases of measles by clinical feature and visited to Al-Elwya pediatrics teaching hospital outpatient and inpatient clinic , descriptive statistics and SPSS were applied to analyze the data .

Results : among 265 children with suspected measles this study demonstrates that the highest percent of cases belonging to under one years of age (41.9%) regarding sex (55.8%) of cases were female and 42.9% were unvaccinated , the most common clinical features were fever , maculopapular rash and cough where gastroenteritis and conjunctivitis are less common . the study also showing that 43.8% of children with measles have history of contact with measles cases . the study demonstrates significant relationship between vaccination rate and education level of mothers .

Conclusion : The cluster of cases in certain cities and among families with low socioeconomic status suggest low vaccination coverage due to lack of awareness and misconception about vaccination . the high percentage of unknown infection sources points to gaps in public health measures for tracking and containing outbreaks . the correlation between parental education and vaccination highlights the importance of addressing educational barriers to improve vaccine uptake .

Keyword : measles outbreak , measles vaccine .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b H 113

Subject Descriptors : Measles outbreak

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00120KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 124

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Perspective towards obesity , willingness to lose weight and treatment preferences among overweight and obese people attending PHC centers / Baghdad 2025

Translated Title /Arabic : أوجه النظر تجاه السمنة الاستعداد لفقدان الوزن وفضائل العلاج :
بين الأشخاص الذين يعانون في زيادة الوزن والسمنة في مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية / بغداد
٢٠٢٥

Personal author : نادين حلمي عباس

Supervise : د. يوسف عبد الرحيم

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 53 p

Abstract

Background: Obesity is a growing global health concern linked to numerous chronic diseases understanding individuals perspectives willingness to lose weight and treatment preferences is essential for effective early intervention in primary health care settings .

Aim of the study : To assess the perspectives toward obesity the willingness to lose weight and the preferred methods of weight loss among overweight and obese individuals attending primary health care centers In addition the study aims to explore the association between socio-demographic variables and the perspectives willingness and treatment preferences for weight loss .

Methodology : A cross – sectional study was conducted over 12 months (1st of April 2024 – 1st of April 2025) at six primary health care centers in Baghdad Iraq to assess perceptions of obesity willingness to lose weight and treatment preferences participants included adults aged > 18 years with a BMI > 25 kg/m who consented to participate data were collected via a structured interviewer -administered questionnaire developed from validated sources and pretested on a pilot sample . the questionnaire covered demographic and clinical data weight perception weight loss willingness past efforts and treatment preferences standardized anthropometric measurements were also obtained for all participants .

Results : The study enrolled 600 participants with a mean age of 36.7 = 13.3 years and equal gender distribution the average BMI was 35.2 = 5.8 kg/m² , with 83.8% classified as obese . A favorable perspective toward obesity was observed in 76.8% of participants , with no significant difference between overweight and obese groups . high willingness to lose weight was significantly more common among obese individuals (95.6%) than overweight ones (78.4%) (p<0.001) . Only 7.2% showed low willingness primarily among the overweight subgroup favorable perspective was strongly associated with higher willingness to lose weight . lifestyle modification was the most preferred weight loss method (49.5%) especially among obese participants (62.9%) . A combined approach including medication was chosen by 29.8% more often by overweight individuals . Bariatric surgery was selected by 20.7 % of the sample , with no significant difference between groups . preference varied by BMI and perception levels , underscoring the need for individualized interventions .

Conclusion : Most participants especially those with obesity expressed a strong willingness to lose weight linked to their perception of obesity risks . lifestyle changes with or without medication were the preferred strategies while bariatric surgery was favored by those with lower perception scores .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b H 478

Subject Descriptors : obesity

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00121KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 125

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: On admission neutrophil lymphocyte ratio in patient with acute ST elevation myocardial infarction at AL Kindy teaching hospital / Baghdad 2025

Translated Title /Arabic : نسبة العدّلات الى الخلايا الليمفاوية عند المريض المصاب باحتشاء عضلة القلب المصحوب بارتفاع المقطع الحاد في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي / بغداد ٢٠٢٥

Personal author : دانية عدنان عبد الحسين

Supervise : د. موسى قاسم حسين

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2025

Physical description : 44 p

Abstract

Background: ST – segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) is a life – threatening cardiovascular event that is associated with systemic inflammation and metabolic dysfunction . The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) has been highlighted as a potential marker of inflammation in cardiovascular disease .

Objectives : The primary goal was to evaluate the relationship of hematological markers (total WBC , neutrophils , lymphocytes , and NLR) and lipid profiles (total cholesterol , triglycerides , LDL) to different types of STEMI .

Patients and methods : A single – center , observational cross – sectional study was conducted on 400 patient diagnosed with acute STEMI and admitted to the coronary care unit of AL-Kindy teaching hospital between February and July 2024 , Eligible participants were adults aged 18-80 years with confirmed STEMI . Patients with conditions known to affect neutrophil -to- lymphocyte ratio-such as inflammatory disease , infections , neoplastic or hematologic disorders and chronic liver disease – were excluded . data were collected using structured questionnaires and patient records , including demographics , comorbidities , laboratory test , and ECG findings . NLR was calculated from complete blood counts , and statistical analyses were performed using statistical package for the social sciences program version 21.0

Results : In a cohort of 400 acute STEMI patients (mean age $61.6 = 10.6$ years; 60% male) , 57.7% exhibited elevated neutrophil -to- lymphocyte ratio (NLR > 3.53) , with a mean NLR of $6.3 = 5.3$ Anterior STEMI was the most common type (59.75%) Elevated NLR was significantly associated with older age , diabetes mellitus , and abnormal lipid profiles , including higher levels of total cholesterol , triglycerides , and LDL . However , no significant associations were found between NLR and STEMI type , gender , smoking status , alcohol use , or hypertension . hematological markers such as total WBC , neutrophil count , and lymphocyte count did not differ significantly across STEMI types .

Conclusion : NLR is elevated in a substantial proportion of STEMI patients and correlated with several cardiovascular risk factors , particularly age and diabetes . Although NLR did not vary significantly across STEMI types , its role as a simple , cost – effective marker of systemic inflammation supports its utility in risk stratification and clinical decision – making in STEMI management .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b A 189

Subject Descriptors : lymphocyte

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00122KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 126

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Pattern of nutritional obesity and overweight among primary school age children in Baghdad Al- Karkh district 2024

Translated Title /Arabic : نمط السمنة الغذائية وزيادة الوزن بين الأطفال في سن المدرسة : الابتدائية في منطقة الكرخ في بغداد ٢٠٢٤

Personal author : ايمان نعيم ظاهر

Supervise : د. محمد جلال حسين

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 46 p

Abstract

Background: Childhood obesity is a growing public health concern globally with significant variation in pattern based on demographic socioeconomic and lifestyle factors .In Iraq , recent studies indicate a dramatic increase in obesity rates among school – aged children , yet regional data remain limited

Aims of the study : The study sought to determine the pattern of obesity and overweight among primary school children aged 6-13 years , identify associated risk factors (including dietary habits , physical activity , and socioeconomic status) , and explore correlations between these factors and body mass index (BMI)

Methodology : A cross-sectional study was conducted from the beginning of march to the end of may 2024 , involving 250 children randomly selected from six primary schools (three public and three private) in Al-Karkh . Data were collected through parent-administered questionnaires , anthropometric measurements (height, weight , BMI) , and analysis of dietary and physical activity habits . statistical analyses included Pearson correlation and chi-square tests to examine associations .

Results : The prevalence of obesity and overweight was 60% and 25.2% , respectively . significant correlations were found between obesity and older age , male gender , private school attendance , higher maternal education , and higher socioeconomic status . Unhealthy dietary habits (low fruit / vegetable intake , frequent fried food and sweetened beverage consumption) and physical inactivity (limited sporting activities , excessive screen time) were strongly associated with higher BMI . Shorter sleep duration (<9 hours) also correlated with obesity .

Conclusions : The high prevalence of obesity among primary school children in Al-Karkh underscores the need for targeted interventions addressing modifiable risk factors , such as promoting healthy diets , increasing physical activity , and improving sleep habits . public health policies should prioritize school – based programs and parental education to mitigate this growing epidemic .

Keywords : Childhood obesity , school age children , socioeconomic status , dietary habits .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b N139

Subject Descriptors : Nutritional obesity

Number of copie : 1 cop

MFN:00123KDYSTD.MST

Accessions number : 127

Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Relationship between obesity and osteoarthritis in Adult group at Al-Kindy teaching hospital

Translated Title /Arabic : العلاقة بين السمنة والتهاب المفاصل التنكسي لدى البالغين في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي

Personal author : سارة إبراهيم خليل إسماعيل

Supervise : د. حيدر عمران حياة

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

Date of Publication: 2025

Physical description : 43 p

Abstract

Background: Osteoarthritis is a significant contributor to the number of years lived with disability among musculoskeletal conditions. Given that osteoarthritis is more prevalent in elderly individuals (approximately 70% of those over the age of 55) it is anticipated that the global prevalence will rise in tandem with the aging of populations .

Aims of the study : to find out the association between obesity and knee osteoarthritis in adults patients in Baghdad city .

Subjects and methods : The current study is an analytical study (cross-sectional design) conducted in the city of Baghdad , which included a hospital (Al Kindy teaching hospital) . A convenience sample of 384 patients with

osteoarthritis was selected according to the sample size formula . Data were collected through personal interviews with each patient with osteoarthritis based on the structure of the questionnaire designed by the researcher Diagnosis of osteoarthritis is based on a combination of clinical history , physical examination and x – ray findings and rule out other causes of joint pain . We included all patients for both sexes who are ages above or equal 18 years people who are residents of Baghdad city while we excluded those patients who refused to participate patients have other autoimmune diseases , patients under 18 years , patients with secondary osteoarthritis and pregnant women .

Results : The results of this study indicate that the highest percentage (49.2%) of patients belonging to ages 50-57 years . the mean of age $57.8=5.8$ (with range ; 42-73) years . the gender ratio is 68.5 % female to 31.5% male . the present results found that most patients with Osteoarthritis were obese (63.0%) followed by those (28.1%) normal weight while lowest percentage (8.9%) of patients have overweight . the mean of BMI was $30.49=7.1$ (with range ; 20.71-39.21) . the results of this study reveal that there is a significant relationship between normal weight and overweight / obesity in terms of physical activity (p . value < 0.001)

Conclusions : We concluded that osteoarthritis increases among the elderly married individuals and female sex .Also , most patients with osteoarthritis have obesity . While the patients who experienced regular sport activity tend to normal weight compared to overweight / obesity . there was a positive significant relationship between the presence of a history of diabetes mellitus and obesity among patients with osteoarthritis . this study suggests broadening our thinking in identifying the targets for both prevention and intervention for osteoarthritis .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b l 14

Subject Descriptors : osteoarthritis

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Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Knowledge Attitude , and practice Regarding breast Cancer and Mammography Screening among Iraqi women

Translated Title /Arabic : المعرفة وال موقف والممارسة فيما يتعلق بسرطان الثدي وفحص التصوير الشعاعي للثدي بين النساء العراقيات

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Department family medicine

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Physical description : 42 p

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer – related deaths among women globally . early detection through screening methods like mammography significantly reduces mortality rates . However , awareness , attitudes and practices toward breast cancer vary widely among populations particularly in developing regions .

Aim of study : The study aims to evaluate women's knowledge attitudes , and practices (KAP) regarding breast cancer and mammography screening in Baghdad . It also study the association between the knowledge and attitudes among the participant women .

Methodology : A cross – sectional study was conducted from march to November 2024 at Al- Kindy teaching hospital in Baghdad . A total of 384 women aged 20 years and above were recruited using convenience sampling . Data were collected via self – administered questionnaires addressing demographic details , knowledge of breast cancer risk factors attitude towards screening and mammography practices . Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS-27 , with chi-square tests to evaluate associations (p<0.05 deemed significant)

Results : The majority of participants were aged 40-49 years (42.2%) and predominantly married (74%) . Urban women constituted 63% of the sample reflecting better access to healthcare facilities . Approximately 90.1% recognized family history as a significant risk factor , while awareness about obesity and oral contraceptives was notably low (33.9% and 46.9% respectively) . Only 37.5 % reported ever undergoing mammography . with irregular screening practices being common . positive attitudes towards early detection were observed in 21.9% of participants .

Conclusion : Significant association between knowledge scores and demographic characteristic (age , education , personal and family history of breast cancer) Significant association between attitude scores and demographic characteristic (personal and family history of breast cancer)

Significant association between practice scores and demographic characteristic (education and personal history of breast cancer)

Significant correlation between total knowledge score and total attitudes score .

Key-words : Breast cancer , mammography screening knowledge , attitudes , practices Baghdad .

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Subject Descriptors : mammography screening

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Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Awareness and knowledge of epilepsy among women at Al Kindy teaching hospital

Translated Title /Arabic : الوعي والمعرفة بمرض الصرع لدى النساء في مستشفى الكندي التعليمي

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Department family medicine

Date of Publication:2025

Physical description : 64 p

Abstract

Background: Epilepsy is a neurological disorder that is recognized as a global concern and one of the most serious to human life . According to statistics from the world health organization , approximately 50 million people worldwide suffer from epilepsy , making it the most prevalent neurological condition globally .

Aims of the study : To assess level of knowledge and awareness about epilepsy among women in Baghdad city and to identify association between level of knowledge / awareness about epilepsy and demographic characteristics of women .

Method: The current study is a descriptive study (cross-sectional design) conducted in the city of Baghdad which included a hospital (Al-Kindy teaching hospital) A convenience sample of 384 women was selected according to the sample size formula . Data were collected through personal interviews with each women based on the structure of the questionnaire designed by the researcher simple statistics like frequency percents average , standard deviation and range displayed the data . A chi-square test (χ^2 -test) was utilized to identify the significance of qualitative data percentage differences the P-value was considered statistically significant when it was equal to or less than 0.05

Results : the results reveal that the highest percentages (37.5% and 69.0%) of the women have a moderate score of awareness and knowledge about epilepsy respectively . the results discover that women who are ages (25-34 years) employed have high education level tending to have high scores in the awareness and knowledge at significantly level <0.05

Conclusions : There were low levels of women's Knowledge regarding causes and manifestations , treatment of epilepsy . A positively significant correlation between the knowledge and the awareness scores . the study suggests improving health personal knowledge specifically technique to take their rolling teaching and gave advice and instructions through prenatal care and postnatal care .

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Subject Descriptors : epilepsy among women

Number of copie : 1 cop

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Language of text : English

Type of Material : high diploma

Title: Pediatric eye disorders awareness Among family physician in Iraq 2024

Translated Title /Arabic : التوعية باضطرابات عيون الأطفال بين أطباء الاسرة في العراق : ٢٠٢٤

Personal author : سارة هلال احمد

Supervise : د. سوزان امانة رطان

Copyright: : Baghdad University Al Kindy College of medicine

Department family medicine

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Abstract

Background: Pediatric eye disorders are common in children making early detection and intervention by first – contact physicians critical family physicians play a pivotal role in identifying these conditions . this study aimed to evaluate the knowledge of Iraqi family physicians regarding pediatric eye disorders and identify factors influencing their understanding

Methodology : A cross-sectional study was conducted from march 2024 to march 2025 among 385 family physicians working in primary health care centers in Iraq. Participants were selected using a convenient sampling technique . A self-administered , web-based survey questionnaire was used to assess demographic characteristics and knowledge toward pediatric eye

disorders . Data were analyzed using SPSS , applying descriptive statistics and Chi-square test to determine associations with a significance level <0.05

Result : A total of 385 physicians participated most of whom were females and family medicine residents . Overall knowledge of pediatric eye disorders was suboptimal with approximately one-quarter of participants demonstrating good knowledge while the majority had moderate or poor Knowledge . participants responses varied across different pediatric eye conditions showing relatively better understanding of leukocoria but notable deficiencies remained in recognizing and managing congenital glaucoma and retinopathy of prematurity . physicians with less than one year of experience showed the most significant knowledge deficiency (P<0.001)

Conclusion : The study reveals substantial knowledge limitation among Iraq family physicians , particularly among residents and those with limited clinical experience . Experience and professional role strongly correlated with higher knowledge levels .To address preventable childhood vision impairment , targeted training and structured educational programs are needed to enhance their competence early identification and management of pediatric eye conditions .

Call Number : ^a w 84.5 ^b H 641

Subject Descriptors : pediatric eye disorders

Number of copie : 1 cop

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