

Knowledge and counseling attitude of primary health care physicians regarding nutrition in Baghdad

Author: – | **Year:** 2018 | **Department:** Family Medicine | **Degree:** Board

Background: Nutrition has a major role in health promotion and disease prevention. Nutritional knowledge of physicians had important impact in public health as they are in the front line of responding to patients' questions concerning their diet; as well they might have the influence in decreasing morbidity and mortality through proper nutrition counseling. **Aims:** To assess the nutritional knowledge and attitude of physicians about nutrition counseling as well as to explore some determinants influencing the knowledge of physicians. **Methodology:** Across sectional study was conducted in 20 primary health care centers in Baghdad for the period from 10th of May, to the end of August, 2017. A self-administered questioner was used for data collection. The questionnaire comprised questions to assess nutritional knowledge and attitude toward nutritional counseling. In addition, the collected data covered some characteristics of the physicians. **Results:** Out of 197 primary health care physicians working at the selected primary health care centers, 150 physicians enrolled in the study, with a response rate of 76.1%. The results showed that 67% of physicians had fair level of knowledge, and 118 (78.7%) of them rated their nutritional knowledge as moderate. Better level of knowledge was achieved by family medicine specialists, board qualified physicians, in addition to those with more than ten years post-graduation. Nearly all study participants (98%) had positive attitude toward nutritional counseling. Lack of time was the prime barrier to 35 nutritional counseling as reported by 83 (55.3%) of physicians. Out of 150 physicians, 44% of them pointed out that web based material and social media were the dominant sources of their nutrition information. **Conclusion:** despite fair level of knowledge of physicians, the study identified considerable deficiencies in knowledge in some aspects of nutrition. Therefore, there is a need for better training and continuing medical education

ASSESSMENT OF LEFT VENTRICULAR

Author: – | **Year:** 2020 | **Department:** PHYSIOLOGY | **Degree:** –

Hypertension is an important risk factor for many cardiovascular diseases all over the world. It can cause structural and functional cardiac abnormalities which results in various geometric alterations than may progress to diastolic heart failure or heart failure with left ventricular systolic dysfunction. Assessment of left ventricular systolic function has a major diagnostic and prognostic importance in patients with hypertension. In spite of the use of newer and more refined echocardiographic technologies nowadays, the use of MAPSE measurement in the assessment of LV systolic dysfunction remains helpful especially in cases of poor imaging quality, since good imaging quality is needed for most of the modern echocardiographic techniques. Objectives Detection of subclinical longitudinal left ventricular systolic dysfunction in hypertensive patients with preserved ejection fraction by the use of MAPSE and to correlate between MAPSE with peak mitral systolic velocity (s') and with global longitudinal strain (GLS). Patients and methods A comparative cross sectional case-control study which took place at Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital from October 2018 to January 2020. Echocardiographic parameters for LV systolic assessments (ejection fraction by M-mode, ejection fraction by Simpson's method, MAPSE, Tissue Doppler Imaging (S') and global longitudinal strain) were done for all subjects. Patients were divided into two subgroups: (hypertensive with LVH) and (hypertensive without LVH). Results The study population consisted of 100 hypertensive patients including 50 patients with left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) and 50 without LVH, in addition to 40 healthy subjects. There was a high significant reduction in mean MAPSE for patients with LVH compared with controls (P value = 0.0001). In addition, Mean MAPSE was significantly lower among hypertensive patients with LVH when compared with all study groups (P value < 0.001). Regarding S' , there were a significant reduction in mean S' for hypertensive patients when compared with controls (for HT with LVH; P = 0.0001), (for HT without LVH; P = 0.034). There were positive linear correlations between MAPSE and S' for the two hypertensive subgroups; HT with LVH (r = 0.572, P = 0.001), and for HT without LVH (r = 0.535, P = 0.015)". Regarding GLS, a high significant reduction was observed in mean GLS for patients with LVH when compared with mean GLS for HT without LVH (P = 0.002). Furthermore, negative linear correlations were noticed between MAPSE and GLS for the two hypertensive subgroups ; HT with LVH (r = -0.540, P = 0.003), and for HT without LVH (r = -0.587, P = 0.0001). Conclusion MAPSE detects the impairment of longitudinal LV systolic function (early before reduction in EF) , especially in hypertensive patients with LVH ,and correlated well with conventional echocardiographic modality S' (Tissue Doppler Imaging) and the newer technology GLS (global longitudinal strain). This early detection of subclinical systolic dysfunction may help in:
1. identifying hypertensive subjects at risk for subsequent adverse events 2. selecting individuals

for preventive treatment strategy. 3. MAPSE measurement is a simple, reproducible easily done by little trained observer, much less dependent on endocardial resolution and can be performed even in technically challenging studies. So, it can be used in daily practice for the assessment of subclinical LV systolic function in hypertensive patients with LVH with normal EF.

Medical Specialization College Name Department Family Medicine Full name as written in passport Rasha Saad Sharad e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD board Thesis Title Associated of tobacco smoking among patients seeking for dental care services; Across section study Year 2020 Abstract Smoking is a common risk factor for chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases and cardiovascular disease. The adverse effects of tobacco smoking on oral health are well documented. This includes common and rare conditions, from benign to life-threatening diseases such as bad breath, discoloration of teeth and dental restorations, taste and smell disorders , periodontal disease , oral mucosal lesions such as smoker's melanosis and smoker's palate, potentially malignant lesions and oral cancer . Aim of the Study: To verify association of the smoking with oral health among patients seeking for dental health care

Patients and methods: A cross-sectional study performed at the dental and maxillofacial unit in AL-Sader Teaching hospital, Al-Najaf city the data were collected during a period of four months, starting from 1st March to the 1st June 2019. study participants were selected by systemic random sampling from patients attended Al Sader Teaching hospital at maxillofacial unit according to exclusion and inclusion criteria statistical method and method of data collection . Results: A total of 400 participants were enrolled in this study , their age ranged 18 – 65 years, no significant difference had been found regarding IV the age distribution between smokers and non-smokers sub groups, ($P>0.05$). No significant association was found between smoking and residence, ($P>0.05$). A significant association was found between occupation and smoking status , where unemployed were the dominant among smokers, contributed for 52.9%, compared to other occupations, ($P = 0.001$). Conclusions: Significant association was observed between oral disease and cigarette smoking among patient seeking oral health care.

Study of Life Style and Factors Related to

Author: – | **Year:** 2020 | **Department:** Full name as written in | **Degree:** Board

Background: Adolescence is considered as a critical period for abnormal weight gain since it is associated with dynamic physiological and psychological changes in both sexes. Several factors might be associated with weight gain during adolescence period like genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. **Objectives:** To assess the nutritional status and estimate the prevalence of overweight and obesity among adolescents in Mosul city and to identify the behavioral factors, families' characteristics and reported chronic diseases and their impact on weight outcome.

Subjects and Methods: The study was conducted in Mosul city, 513 students of 4 public intermediate and secondary schools were included. The data were collected through an interview

with students who fill the questionnaire, their weight and height were measured following the standard procedures during an interview. Results: The mean Body Mass Index for the total sample was 20.0 kg/m². The prevalence rates of overweight and obesity based on Centers for Diseases Control criteria were 13.7% and 8.5% respectively while the prevalence rates based on International Obesity Task Force were 17.4%, and 4.9% respectively. The main risk factors associated with overweight and obesity among adolescents were Mother's education (p=0.0005), number of the siblings (p=0.0006), physical education classes (p=0.044), number of the meals/daily (p=0.0003), regular weight measurement (p=0.0097) and district location inside Mosul city (p=0.0004).

Conclusions: The prevalence of overweight and obesity among adolescents in Mosul city was high in compared to nearby countries. family's socioeconomic characteristics, physical exercises, and extra meals may play an important role in weight problems of adolescents. Anemia was the only non communicable disease can be noticed among adolescents especially girls. Keywords:

Adolescents, Overweight, Obesity, Mosul College Name Medical Specialization Department Family Medicine Full name as written in passport Fatima Mustafa Mohammed e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Migraine

misdiagnosis among adult patient above 18 years with headache referred To middle Euphrates center in al najaf-city Year 2020 Abstract Background: migraine, the second most common cause of headache, and the most common headache-related disability in the world, it affect two third of women and one third of men. It is an episodic headache associated with certain features such as sensitivity to light, sound, nausea and vomiting often accompany the headache. Important description of migraine is a recurring syndrome of headache associated with other symptoms of neurologic dysfunction in varying admixtures. Aims of study: to assessment of prevalence and factors associated with misdiagnosis of migraine Study design: cross-sectional study Methods: a total 363 patients attending middle Euphrates neuroscience center in al najaf city. female 277(76.31%) and male 86(23.69%) of migraine. mean age (SD) was 32.02 (8.404). fulfilling criteria of diagnosis of the international headache society (ICHD-3B) for migraine headache were chosen for study. for severity MIDAS was used. diagnosis was considered as "appropriate" if patient's headache fulfilling ICHD3B criteria for migraine headache otherwise labeled as "inappropriate."

Statistical analysis: factors tested by chi-square for categorical data. Logistic regression analysis was used to identifying independent factors affected with inappropriate diagnosis by SPSS program. Results: "inappropriate" diagnosis in 144(39.7%) patients vs appropriate diagnosis 219(60.3%) patients. XII Gender , oral contraceptive pills use , education, frequency ,location pain type ,aura symptoms ,associated symptoms ,previous testing types of migraine ,previous diagnosis previous consultation and headache relief by medications where all of it significant on misdiagnosis of migraine. Conclusion: misdiagnosis is frequent in migraine, lead to financial

Medical Specialization College Name Department Family Medicine Full name as written in passport Hawraa Makki Kareem e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Knowledge and Attitude of the Medical Staff toward Poliomyelitis and Polio Vaccination Campaign Across – sectional study in al - Najaf al - Ashraf city Year 2020

Abstract poliomyelitis (polio) is a highly infectious viral disease caused by the poliovirus that most commonly affects children under the age of 5 years it is a serious problem in large part of the developing world. **Aims of the study:** To assess the knowledge and attitude of the medical staff toward poliomyelitis and polio vaccination campaigns. **Method:** A cross-sectional study was performed from 1st of January 2019 to 29th February 2020 includes (332) medical staff from a randomly selected hospitals and primary health centers, data were collected using questionnaire designed especially for this study, the questionnaire consists of three parts for, socio-demographic and personal information's, knowledge and attitude, statistical analyses were done using SPSS. **Results:** The current study consists of 352 medical staff 20 of them was pilot study and 332 medical staff, 143 (43.1%) were doctors, 77 were (23.2%) dentists and 112 (33.7%) were pharmacists. 134 (40.4%) were males and 198 (59.6%) were females. The mean age is 32.5 ± 6.3 years with a minimum of 23 years and a maximum age of 55 years. The common source of information was doctor or nurse (42.70%) follow by posters (22.40%). **Conclusion:** Mean knowledge and attitude score of doctors are significantly higher than dentists and pharmacists and no significant difference between males and females in the mean of knowledge and attitude score, the mean knowledge score was significantly higher among older age than younger age group.

Autopsy finding, Electrolytes changes, Diatoms detection in correlation with Serum Surfactant Protein – A in diagnosis of

Author: – | **Year:** 2020 | **Department:** Forensic medicine. | **Degree:** Board

During the medico -legal daily practice, drowning is asphyxia where environmental oxygen (air) is replaced by liquid (usually water). Drowning is a main universal community health problem. Most of the drowning are accidental in manner, may be suicidal and homicidal it rarely, common method of suicide in India. In Medico-Legal Aspect the problems with drowning start with the scene, the scenes in drowning are often uncontrolled, involving long sections of seas, rivers or lakeshore, mainly in cases underwater disaster identification and failure to find a body quickly. This may result in changes of the deceased body due to both putrefaction and postmortem animal predation such as sea lice and sharks that distort the features of the body and create wounds. In Medico- Legal Aspect, the autopsy diagnosis of drowning is one of the major problems specifically when there is a delay in recovering the victims. The forensic pathologist should take medical history of the deceased before the autopsy is started and will need to decide the autopsy to be postponed until the information becomes available to determine the cause of death. As drowning could result from jumping or diving into the water that may cause limb or head injuries rendering the person incapable of swimming. WHO classified the drowning into: 1. Wet drowning: In this type of drowning the individual has inhaled water which interferes with respiration and leads to circulatory collapse. So, the laryngeal relaxes and water enters the lungs. 2. Dry Drowning: is very rare. In this type of drowning occurs laryngeal spasm due to water entering to the upper airways and only

type of drowning occurs laying out spasms due to water entering to the upper airways and only accounts for less than (2%) of drowning incidents. Drowning can be diagnosed by the following: 1. Postmortem (signs of drowning). 2. Histopathological changes of lungs. 3. Serology test surfactant associate protein (SP- A) in serum. 4. Diatoms detection in different organs. 5. Electrolytes changes (sodium, chloride, potassium) in serum. Aims of the study : 1. Demonstrating the role of serology test (SP – A) for diagnosis of drowning. 2. To detect the diatoms in the deep tissues for diagnosis of drowning. 3. Interpretation of the autopsy finding, electrolytes changes, histopathological alteration in lungs and both serum SP – A test & diatoms test. Sample, material and method: The study was conducted in one main site, which is Medico- Legal Directorate (M.L.D.) in Baghdad and carried out on (60) cases died following drowning. This study was divided to three parts. The first part was concerned with external examination of cases include clothes, external sign and taken photos of the cases. The second part was dissected of cases to see the internal sign which include froth in the air passages, over inflation of the lungs , cadaveric spasm , stomach (wydlers sign), miscellaneous signs e.g. bloody or watery fluid in the sphenoid sinuses, engorgement of solid organs, reduced weight of the spleen, Tardieu spot on the organ and muscular hemorrhages in the neck and the back . In addition, samples were taken from tissues and blood . The third part was laboratory investigation includes histopathology investigation of the lungs , electrolytes investigation of sodium, chloride ,potassium in serum by fuji dri – chem analyzer, serology test (SP-A) in serum by ELISA Kit (Human Pulmonary surfactant-associated protein A and Diatoms detection in organs . Result: This study showed that the drowning was the (10 th) cause of violent death according to International Classification of Diseases 10th(ICD 10) and represented (2%) of cases referred to M.L.D. during the period of study .In this study, (52) cases were males about (86.7 %) while(8) cases were females about (13.3%) , the study showed that the most drowning cases were among males in percent 31.7 % about (13) cases within age group age groups (15 – 19), (1 -4) years old respectively , while the most drowning in females in percent 10% approximately (6) cases within the age group(1-4) years old . During collection of drowning cases for this study it appeared that the highest no. of drowning cases were during July month (18) and approximately (30%) while the lowest no. cases of drowning were in April month where (1) cases and approximately (2%) rugation of skin and froth around the nose and in air passages are present in most of drowning cases. Contraction of scrotum, cutis anserine, and mud contamination were appeared in half of the cases. Also, Cutis anserine sign showed in 53.3% (of drowning cases. The study showed that there was a difference in the concentration of chloride between the right and left sides of the heart below 25 mg /100ml is important point in diagnosis of drowning cases in fresh water The study also showed autopsy finding are important in diagnosis of drowning cases.. This study showed the presence of diatoms in different organs of the drowning victims . The diatoms were found in the lung in (100% =60) of cases, in the liver in (41.7% =25) of cases, in the kidney in (40% =15) of cases, and there were no diatoms in bone marrow and brain (if the duration of immersion is about 30 minutes). The study included (60) cases, (58 = 96.67%) of cases were accidental in manner, while homicidal and suicidal in manner were (1 = 1.67%) of case for each of them as in fig (12), table (20). This study showed that there are two types of diatom in fresh water, the first was pennate diatom

in a percent of about (75%) or in (45) cases. The second type was centric diatoms in a percent of (25%) or in (15) cases as in figure (13) table (21). The study showed that the concentration of SP-A increases with time at the beginning of (30) minutes was (10.655 ng /l), while it was (303,938 ng/l) at the beginning of(48) hours . Conclusion: 1. Drowning: is a main universal community health problem. Drowning was the (10 th) Cause of violent death being responsible for only (2%) of cases referred to M.L.D. in Baghdad during the period of study. 2. Accidental manner of drowning was the highest type in our society. 3. Males constitute the majority of victims within age group(15 – 19), (1 -4) years old. 4. The difference in the concentration of chloride between the right and left sides of the heart below 25 mg /100ml is important point in diagnosis of drowning cases . 5. Diatoms detection in samples from lung and different other internal organs of drowning victims very helpful in the diagnosis of drowning cases. 6. The autopsy sign of drowning is important in diagnosis of drowning victims. 7. ELIZA test of SP-A is help in diagnosis of drowning cases and increased with increasing duration of staying the victims in the water . 8. Site of drowning incident must take water sample for examine to detected type diatoms and species and compared with diatoms in victims. Medical Specialization College Name Department Family Medicine Full name as written in passport Zainab Sadeq Jaafer e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Health Related to Quality of Life among Patients with Chronic Lower Back Pain in AL Najaf city: Cross Sectional Study Year 2020 Abstract

Background: Chronic pain was defined as pain that persists beyond the normal healing period and usually lasts for more than three months. Low back pain and associated handicaps are a growing public health concern, particularly in industrialized countries. Aim: This study aims to assess the quality of life in patients suffering from chronic back pain. Method: From January 2019 to January 2020, a cross-sectional study covering [300] participants conveniently selected at the Rheumatological consultation Clinic in Al Sader Medical City in Najaf –Iraq was performed. Data were collected using the sociodemographic variables questionnaire, short form 36 score[SF36] and visual analog score, statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS version 23. Results: The study consisted of[300] chronic back pain participants with a mean age of 39.8 years ± 8.7 years, a minimum of 21 years and a maximum of 60 years, 116 (38.7 percent) of whom were 40-49 years of age. With increasing age, the global and mental scores decreased significantly, as there was no significant difference in physical health with age. Also the comparison of global score, physical and mental health were significantly higher in male than female. Conclusion: This study concluded that the chronic lower back pain had a significant burden on quality of life. It was obvious that the disability of the participants is directly proportional with their ages. Regarding the gender the global, physical and mental health are significantly higher in male. The results showed clearly an important impact on patient's occupation and hence their own participation in the productivity of people.

Role of high sensitivity C reactive

Author: – | Year: 2020 | Department: Pathological Analyzes | Degree: Board

Rheumatoid arthritis a chronic auto-immune condition is characterized by inflammation that contributes to the deterioration of joints, bones, tendons and ligaments. hs-CRP is a systemic inflammatory marker which can be used to predict events such as rheumatoid arthritis. Toxic and trace elements are among the several contributing factors proposed to participate in the pathogenesis of this disease.

Objective: to compare levels of hs-CRP and some heavy metals, such as lead, nickel, cadmium, chromium, zinc and copper, in rheumatoid arthritis patients and healthy control individuals and to identify any possible correlation between these parameters, and between these parameter with disease activity score (DAS-28)

Subject and Method: This study was conducted at Baghdad Teaching Hospital and Ghazi Al-hariri Hospital in the Medical City of Baghdad, Iraq, from October 2019 to May 2020. It included 51 Iraqi patients with rheumatoid arthritis, their age range from (21–68) years (38 female and 13 male) and 40 healthy subjects as a control (28 female, 12 male). Eight milliliters of blood was aspirated from each control and patient subject, divided into two parts. The first one (4 ml) transferred into plain tube, Allows 30 minutes to clot , At 2500 rpm, the serum was then isolated by centrifugation for 10 minutes used for measurements of the hs-CRP ,nickel ,chromium ,copper and zinc. While the second part (4 ml) was Abstracts IV transferred to the tube-containing citrate to be used for hematological measurement of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and also for the determination of lead and cadmium.

The Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (FAAS) and Graftite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (GFAAS) were used to determine these parameters.

Results: This study found that the levels of hs-CRP, cadmium, lead, nickel and copper in patients with rheumatoid arthritis were significantly higher than in healthy controls. While zinc and chromium levels were significantly lower in patients with rheumatoid arthritis than in healthy control ($P > 0.001$). The study was found a positive correlation between hs-CRP and disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis patients. also found a positive correlation between lead and disease activity (DAS-28) and also a statistically highly significant positive correlation exists between DAS 28 and Cadmium in rheumatoid arthritis patients ($P > 0.01$) in this study.

Conclusion: High sensitivity C reactive protein can be considered an important parameter for early detection of rheumatoid arthritis and can also be used to determine the activity of rheumatoid arthritis. High levels of cadmium, lead, nickel, copper and deficiency levels of Zinc and chromium may play a role in the incidence of rheumatoid arthritis and may play a role in the development of rheumatoid arthritis itself.

MEDICAL SPECIALIZATION College Name Department PATHOLOGY Full name as written in passport Wifaq Mahmoud Ali AL-Watar e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title A MODIFIED THERAPUTIC TRAIL OF ORAL FLUCONAZOLE IN IRAQI TINEA VERSICOLOR PATIENTS CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL GLIMPS Year 2005 Abstract Background: Tinea versicolor is a common dermatological problem world wide distribution , caused by a dimorphic fungus called Malassezia furfur ,it live normally on skin as a commensal ,but recurrent nature requires repeated topical therapy which is expensive and time consuming . Many factors play a role in the etiology of TV

therapy which is expensive and time consuming. Many factors play a role in the etiology of TV among these could be the disturbed immune system which may be related to the ability of TV alter the immune system by a process called Immunomodulation leading to subsequent infection. Immuno-inflammatory activity mediated by different cytokines could have a role in the etiology of TV. Aim of the study : *To study the response to oral fluconazole therapy given in two weekly doses. * To evaluate the serum level of the inflammatory cytokines ,IL 4andIL-8,in patients with TV as compared to immunocompramized patients and healthy groups. Patients and methods: This study enrolled 50 total patients,40 of them who were diagnosed by the dermatologist clinically and microscopically and given oral fluconazole therapy . 15 of them were as patients control group who were Medical Specialization College Name Department Community Medicine Full name as written in passport Hadeel Ali Yousif e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title environmental risk factors associated with Autism spectrum disorders in children in al Najaf city (Hamaim Alsalam center) Adissertation Year 2019 Abstract Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a group of neurodevelopmental disorders defined by social and communication deficits and repetitive behaviors that are typically detectable in early childhood, continuing throughout life. Causes and contributing factors for autism are poorly understood. The genetics strongly influence the risk for developing autism spectrum disorder (ASD). However, genetics alone do not account for all instances of autism. The prevalence of autism has increased in recent decades at an alarming rate. The increasing prevalence of autism has generated great interest in the potential involvement of toxins in our environment. The environmental factors are likely to contribute to a significant proportion of ASD risk such as prenatal and perinatal factors, Drugs and toxic exposure. Case control study was conducted. The sample (150) includes children between 4-10 years (cases 50 controls 100). Children with ASD who attend Hamaim Alsalam center in Al najaf city excludes children with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities matchs to controls on gender and birth year. The controls are normally developing children who attend primary health care centers. The questionnaire will include general demographic data , parent's occupations ,family socio-economics status ,maternal health during pregnancy , birth situation and rearing environment after birth. Several risk factors associated with ASD like maternal anaemia , use of iron supplements , folic acid ,use of medications during pregnancy medical problem during pregnancy ,exposure to the organophosphate and pesticide during pregnancy, caesarean section , jaundice in neonatal period , vitamin D deficiency ,infection during first year (mumps, measles ,meningitis) and exposure to the chemical substances and pesticides during early life. MEDICAL SPECIALIZATION College Name Department Community Medicine Full name as written in passport AHMED QASIM JEBRAH e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD BOARD Thesis Title Evaluation of Patients wall mounted posters health education tools in health facilities in Basrah city centre Year 2019 Abstract Background: Health promotion is an irreplaceable component of health care in Iraq. Health education aims to empower people through providing health information and enable them to make healthy decisions. Health education posters are used as an approach of delivering health messages to the population making use of various opportunities. Health education posters in

health facilities are assumed to be effective way of providing health information to clients when they attend such facilities. This study explores the value of such posters. Methodology: This is a cross sectional analytical study involving human and non human subjects. Posters in all hospitals located in Basra city centre and a sample of primary health care centres in the same locality were listed and categorized according to predefined criteria. The posters were also described in terms of visibility, readability and status. Clients attending health facilities were sampled and surveyed according to predefined selection criteria to ask them about health education posters where 386 clients were interviewed yielding a response rate of 82.5%. Results: Seven hospitals and ten primary health care centres were included in the study. 514 posters were identified of which 405 (79%) were specifically devoted to clients. Posters covered various topics with predominance of those corresponding with the strategy of the Ministry of Health like immunization and encouragement of breast feeding. The investigated posters were mostly (95.5%) visible and (81.2%) readable by the researcher. Posters were noted by around 30% of clients. Clients confirmed less visibility (83.2%) and readability (49.5%) than those reported by the researcher. More than 65% of respondents who noted health education posters reported that they perceived the message and became willing to disseminate it as well as adopt the related health behaviour. Conclusions: Health education is a cornerstone in health care provision. The majority of posters comply with the criteria of good posters. However, visibility and readability by clients are questionable. General status of posters is currently good. High percentage of posters was passed by unnoticed. Gender and level of education were the only identified factors that are assumed to influence noting health education posters. Design and attractiveness of posters did not significantly increase the likelihood of noting posters. Recommendations: The use of posters as a tool of health education in health facilities requires further analysis to fully understand its effectiveness. It is recommended that health facilities individualize the plan of production, distribution, display and review of health education posters in order to ensure that posters are in good status, easily visible and easily readable. Health promotion staff can make use client accumulation to actively explore existing posters. Health promotion department in Basrah Directorate of Health could take the lead to maximize the benefit of such posters and abolish the missed opportunities. International organizations and other partners of the Ministry of Health can effectively participate in improving the outcome of health education posters via technical support.

Evaluation of full-thickness skin grafting with de epithelialization of the wound margin for finger defects with exposed Tendon

Author: – | **Year:** 2018 | **Department:** aesthetic Surgery | **Degree:** Board

Full-thickness skin grafts are generally considered unreliable for coverage of full-thickness finger defects with exposed tendon, but there are some clinical reportsof its use in this context.Although

there are many techniques for covering of hand defects, in this study we chose covering the exposed tendon with FTSG with de-epithelialization of wound edge. Objectives The aim of the study is to evaluate the reliability of FTSG survival on an exposed tendon in full thickness finger defects.

Methods From January 2017 to May 2018, nine patients (5 males, 4 females), with tendon-exposed defects of 12 fingers managed with FTSGs. This includes marginal de-epithelialization of the normal skin surrounding the defect, and preservation of the subdermal plexus of the central graft, and partial excision of the dermis along the graft margin. The donor site was from mastoid, wrist or groin region according to defect size. Results Most of the grafts (10 of 12 fingers) survived without significant surgical complications and achieved satisfactory functional and aesthetic results. Minor complications that included partial graft loss in two patients, a depression deformity in two patients, and mild hyperpigmentation in two patients had occurred. Conclusions In this study graft survival was good, with no additional surgical injury of the normal fingers, satisfactory functional and aesthetic outcomes gained. However this procedure has some disadvantages including; depression and graft hyperpigmentation. Therefore, FTSG may be an Medical Specializations

College Name Department aesthetic Surgery Full name as written in passport Murad Ali Akbar Ameen e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Evaluation of The Modified Distally Based Perichondrio Adipo-Dermal flap Technique for treatment of Prominent Ear Deformity Year 2018 Abstract Prominent ear is a common congenital deformity. Many operative procedures used to correct this condition which mean no single method has been adopted. Some of these procedures adopt cartilage cutting technique while the others preserve the cartilage. Children with prominent ear may be concerned major psychological problem. Recently otoplasty is considered as corrective surgery for pre-school age children to get rid them from social embarrassment. Aim To evaluate of the modified Distally Based Perichondrio –adipo dermal flap Technique for reconstruction of prominent ear. Patients and methods Eleven patients(21 ears), were involved in this prospective study at AL -Shaheed Ghazi AL Hariri hospital and Sulaymaniyah Burn and Plastic Surgery Hospital between March 2017 to December 2017. We excluded the patients who had previously operated on (recurrent cases) and Patients with combined congenital auricle deformity. modified Distally Based Perichondrio –adipo-dermal flap Technique was used as a cartilage sparing technique for correction of prominent ear deformity. Results As a subjective perception and according to visual analogue scale ,most of our patients or their parents were satisfied with final results. Apart from one case of recurrence, no major complications were seen. Objectively, set back of the prominent ear was reached acceptable value . Conclusion modified Distally Based Perichondrio –adipo-dermal flap Technique flap for correction of prominent ear deformity is simple and provide promising aesthetic outcome with minimal drawbacks ,except those patients with deep concha . Key words : Perichondrio – adipo-dermal flap ,prominent ear deformity, cartilage sparing technique Medical Specializations

College Name Department Aesthetic surgery Full name as written in passport Mohammed Alaa Dawood e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Evaluation of Keystone Design Perforator Island Flap in Treatment of Soft Tissue Loss Year 2018 Abstract Closure of skin and soft tissue defects is a main stream procedure in the field of

plastic and reconstructive surgery .Keystone perforator island flap is a curvilinear trapezoidal shape. It is essentially elliptical in shape and it is long axis adjacent and parallel to long axis of defect. We focused in this study specifically on pressure ulcer and traumatic wound as an example of chronic and difficult wounds. . Aim : To evaluate keystone design perforator island flap as reliable versatile method for closure of soft tissue defect. Patients and method: In this prospective study, keystone perforator island flap applied to 11 patients , 7 of them were pressure ulcer and 4 of them with traumatic soft tissue defect. Result: keystone flap used in 11 patients in this study , all of patients showed complete flap survival without even minor necrosis,only one patient developed wound dehiscence ,otherwise all patients showed complete recovery without any sequelea.

Conclusion: Keystone flap are reliable ,safe ,easy to perform ,cost effective flap, with low rate of flap failure and no donor site morbidity can be used as effective method of wound closure even in chronic and unhealthy wound. Keyword: keystone, pressure ulcer, island perforator flap. Medical Specializations College Name Department plastic and reconstructive surgery Full name as written in passport Afrah M. Ahmed e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Repair of Fingertip Defect Using an Anterograde Pedicle Flap Based on the dorsal Perforator Year Abstract The hand is the most frequently injured body part , the fingertip are among the most common hand injuries, in this article an Anterograde Pedicle Flap Based on the dorsal branches of proper digital artery from the dorsum of middle phalanx was used to reconstruct the Fingertip Defect as described by Peng Wei MD , Msc in a single stage to provide durable ,sensate coverage with less .possible complication Aim of the study To introduce and assess the result and long term follow up of using an Anterograde Pedicle Flap Based on the dorsal branches of proper digital artery .from the dorsum of middle phalanx Patient and method A total of twelve patients were presented to us between November 2016 and October 2017, all of them were male with history of fingertip injuries, they had underwent a reconstruction using an Anterograde Pedicle Flap Based on the Dorsal Perforator, a period of follow up ranged from 1 month to six month with .an average of 3 month Result In this study 12 patients presented with fingertip defect were surgically treated by using an Anterograde Pedicle Flap Based on the Dorsal Perforator. All of our patient had satisfactory result, with good pliable contour coverage of their .injured fingertip with no restriction of finger movements Conclusion Anterograde island Flap Based on the Dorsal branches of proper digital neurovascular bundle for the dorsum of middle phalanx is suitable for reconstruction of fingertip defect of various amputation plane, it provided good contour texture with preservation of digital artery and nerve, it also provide patient with acceptable fingertip appearance. One of the major drawback is that it required tedious and meticulous dissection in addition to that donor site require full thickness skin graft which lead to donor site morbidity and scar effect. Medical Specialization College Name Department Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery Full name as written in passport Ahmed Salam Ridha e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title Repair of hypospadias fistula using a penile skin advancement flap with penile dartos Interposition Year 2018 Abstract Background: Presence of various techniques in hypospadias repair is attributed

to the relatively common complications following those repairs which shown as an immediate and long term complication. Urethrocutaneous fistula is the commonest complication of the hypospadias repair , with a reported incidence of 4-25%. The incidence is varying with severity of hypospadias, surgical techniques, and experience of the operating surgeon. Aim: To evaluate the efficacy of using a penile skin advancement flap with penile dartos Interposition to repair hypospadias fistula. Patients and methods: Between October 2017 and March 2018, eleven boys with urethrocutaneous fistula were included in this study. Their age ranged between (3 years – 10 years) . All were repaired with penile skin advancement flap with dartos fascia as an interposed reinforcing layer in Al shaheed Ghazi Al- Hariri hospital and Alwasity teaching hospital . Results: Most of the patients showed no recurrence of fistulae after repair during follow up period which extended for about 6 months postoperatively. Those patients had good urine stream and straight penis on erection without any torsion or deviation. No major complications were seen in all of these patients. Conclusion: The penile skin advancement flap with interposition dartos is simple procedure which can be used for surgical treatment of primary posthypospadias fistula of any size, site provided that there is adequate pliable durable penile skin . Medical Specialization College Name Department Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery Full name as written in passport Zhwan Sabah Hassan e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title COMBINED RHOMBOID FLAP AND DOUBLE Z PLASTY TECHNIQUE FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF POSTBURN WEB SPACE CONTRACTURES Year 2018 Abstract

Background:One of the most common deformities after occurrence of hand burn is web space contracture which has both aesthetic and functional drawbacks. In this prospective study combined rhomboid and double Z-plasty technique is used to reconstruct web space contracture. Aim of the study:Is to assess a combination of rhomboid flap with a double Z-plasty technique for reconstruction of palmar and dorsal web space contractures in order to decrease shortcoming and achieve better functional and aesthetic results. Patients and method:18 webs of 9 patients with postburn web space contracture of palmar and dorsal type were submitted to reconstruction using combined rhomboid and double Z-plasty technique. Results:The average age of the 9 patients included in our study was 24 years and most of them developed web space contracture as a result of flame burn. The duration of their contracture ranged between (2-20) years.Our patients were satisfied with the results both regarding functional and aesthetic appearance of web space. After using this technique for reconstruction of 18 webs which were included in our study,we didn't notice any significant complications in terms of flap necrosis, digital ischemia, wound dehiscence or infection and recurrence of contracture. Conclusion: The combined rhomboid flap and double Z-plasty technique is a simple and effective method for reconstruction of postburn web space contracture of the hands. Keywords:Web space, postburn contracture, rhomboid flap, Z-plasty.

Medical specializations College Name Department Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery Full name as written in passport Zainab Noori Fakhir e-mail Career Assistant Lecturer Lecturer Assistant Professor Professor Master PhD Board Thesis Title THE ROLE OF LOCAL DERMAL TUBE IN ATROPHIC SCAR REVISION Year 2018 Abstract Background: Atrophic scars are commonly faced compared to others. The common feature of these scars is their bottom, which is located below the

level of the surrounding tissue. Scar revision can be a complex process that requires a careful assessment, technical expertise, recognition of the underlying psychosocial issues if a satisfactory outcome is to be achieved. Aims of the study: evaluation of using dermal tube technique which first presented by Mallucci et al. for the treatment of atrophic tethered scars. Patients and methods: Between January 2017 to April 2018, 16 patients were presented to us with atrophic tethered scars. Their ages ranged between (4 -40) years. Seven females and nine males. The locations of the scars were in the face (5) patient, in the neck (2) patients, in the forearm (3) patients, in the arm (1) patient, in the back (1) patient, in the abdomen (2) patients, in the buttocks (1) patient, and in the leg (1) patient. The length of the scars was ranging between (3-16cm). The average history of scar was one and a half year. All of them were treated surgically by using dermal tube technique. Results: Sixteen patients with tethered atrophic scars at different sites and due to different etiologies were treated surgically with scar revision by the dermal tube technique. Patients were evaluated subjectively by the visual analogue scale for the post-surgical results. The average value of the visual analogue scale was 7.8 with excellent improvement of the contour of the atrophic scar, and a near normal skin texture with no recurrence of the deformity and no need for secondary revision during the follow up period. Three of our sixteen patients were unsatisfied with their results, and their (VAS) was 5. Conclusions: dermal tube technique is an effective method to correct tethered atrophic scars. It is a simple and single stage operation can be performed under local anesthesia, with good results regarding scar appearance and minimal recurrence of the deformity.

Keywords: dermal tube, atrophic scars, scar revision, tethered scars.

Medical specializations

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combination of the effect combined infusion of ephedrine and phenylephrine ephedrine and phenylephrine in prevention of post spin hypotension in Cesarean section Year 2019 Abstract

Hypotension is the most common complication after spinal anesthesia, particularly in cesarean delivery. Ephedrine and phenylephrine are commonly used to prevent and treat maternal hypotension; however, each has its own drawbacks. The aim of study Our study aimed to compare the effect of prophylactic infusion of combined ephedrine and phenylephrine with ephedrine or phenylephrine alone in prevention of maternal hypotension after cesarean section. Patients and methods

90 pregnant women that underwent elective cesarean