



المؤتمر العلمي الاول لبحوث الطلبة ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
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جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة ديالى - كلية الطب

برعاية معالي وزير التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الاستاذ علي محمد الحسين الاديب

وتحت شعار

((الطالب الباحث مشروع خبرة متقدمة في ممارسة العمل المهني))

نقيم كلية الطب مؤتمرها الاول لبحوث الطلبة وعلى قاعة

الملتقى الاكاديمي- جامعة ديالى

للمدة من ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤





المؤتمر العلمي الاول لبحوث الطلبة ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤

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أ.د.عباس فاضل الدليمي – رئيس الجامعة

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اللجنة التحضيرية

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اللجنة المالية

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| عضوا | ٢. محاسب.عبد المحسن سلطان |
| عضوا | ٣. محاسب.شيرين علي عبد النبي |



المؤتمر العلمي الاول لبحوث الطلبة ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤

اهداف المؤتمر

١. المساهمة في تحقيق رؤيا ورسالة واهداف الكلية في تخريج اطباء لهم قدرة البحث والتحليل في حل المشكلات.
٢. تفعيل البحث العلمي كاحد اساليب التعلم الذاتي.
٣. تفعيل دور الطالب في الحصول على مخرجات علمية تتوافق مع المعايير العالمية للجودة الشاملة.

محاور المؤتمر

١. البحوث الطبية السريرية.
٢. البحوث الطبية للعلوم الاساسية.
٣. البحوث الطبية حول صحة البيئة والمجتمع.
٤. بحوث التعليم الطبي.

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المؤتمر العلمي الاول لبحوث الطلبة ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤

مفردات الجلسات العلمية للمؤتمر

قاعة د.جعفر العزاوي – الجلسة العلمية حول (الجراحة)

- * رئيس الجلسة: ا.م.د. مصطفى خليل
- * مقرر الجلسة: د. مقداد فؤاد
- * عضو الجلسة: د. احمد مظهر

Researcher	Research title	Time
تمارة إحسان كاظم	Blast injury	١١:١٥-١١ص
دعاء فلاح كاظم	Incidence Of Cancer In Multinodular Goitre in Ba'quba Teaching Hospital	١١:٣٠-١١:١٥ص
سماء عبد الله يوسف	Incidence of malignancy in breast masses in Baquba	١١:٣٠-١١:٤٥ص
طيف زهير سامي	Abdominal trauma in Baquba teaching hospital	١١:٤٥-١٢ظ
هديل فياض محمد	Comparison between open and primary closure techniques in surgical treatment of pilonidal sinus in Baquba Teaching Hospital	١٢:١٥-١٢ظ
عمر وصفي جبار	Sex differences and risk factors in ischemic stroke	١٢:٣٠-١٢:١٥ظ
حارث سهيل سبع	Evaluation of patients with intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH)	١٢:٣٠-١٢:٤٥ظ
	Discussion	١٢:٤٥-٣٠ظ



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قاعة د.هاشم حميد – الجلسة العلمية حول (العلوم الأساسية)

- * رئيس الجلسة: ا.م.د. عبد الرزاق شفيق حسن
- * مقرر الجلسة: د. ا.م.د. أريج عطية
- * عضو اللجنة: ا.د. محمد خليفة

Researcher	Research title	Time
سارة سامي جلوب	Effect of mobile phone radiation on brain activity EEG	١١:١٥-١١ص
عبد السلام عادل عباس	The effect of diagnostic ionizing radiation on lymphocyte Introduction	١١:٣٠-١١ص
علي غازي عبد	Assessment of Serum Ferritin Levels in Patients with Beta Thalassemia Major	١١:٤٥-١١ص
سامح طالب دعج	Effect of cell phone usage on male fertility	١٢:٤٥-١١ظ
ميعاد خضير عباس	A study of the effect of microwave oven radiation on blood parameters.	١٢:١٥-١٢ظ
روى خليل حسين	The prevalence of psoriasis in Baquba city	١٢:٣٠-١٢ظ
رغد فانز ثابت	Significance of electroencephalographic alterations in children mentally subnormal with psychiatric disorders in Diyala province, Iraq.	١٢:٣٠-١٢:٤٥ظ
	Discussion	١٢:٤٥-٣٠ظ



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قاعة د. عبد الكريم الخفاجي – الجلسة العلمية حول (طب النسائية والتوليد)

- * رئيس الجلسة: ا.م.د. علي حسن
- * مقرر الجلسة: م.د. سوسن طالب سلمان
- * عضو الجلسة: د. انعام فيصل

Researcher	Research title	Time
ليث محمد عبد الأمير	The correlation between the weight and the level of prolactin with the polycystic ovarian syndrome.	١١:١٥-١١ص
مخلد فاضل راضي	Correlation between Igm of Rubella, CMV and Toxoplasmosis and recurrent abortion.	١١:٣٠-١١:١٥ص
إحسان خلف	Correlation between Gynecological Diseases and Sonographic Diagnosis in Al-Batul Teaching Hospital	١١:٣٠-١١:٤٥ص
محمد إسماعيل سمين	Correlation between Obstetrics examination and Sonographic Diagnosis during pregnancy in Al-Batul Teaching Hospital	١١:٤٥-١٢ظ
سارة عبد الكريم اسماعيل	Clinical evaluation for cases with breast pain in Baquba city	١٢:١٥-١٢ظ
احمد سهيل	Preterm delivered babies at NCU at al-Batool hospital at Diyala province, descriptive study	١٢:٣٠-١٢:١٥ظ
مثنى سالم	Significance of TV viewing in overweight & obesity in children at Diyala province	١٢:٣٠-١٢:٤٥ظ
	Discussion	١٢:٤٥-١٣ظ



المؤتمر العلمي الاول لبحوث الطلبة ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤

قاعة الكندي – الجلسة العلمية حول (الطب الباطني)

- * رئيس الجلسة: ا.م.د. عادل حسن
- * مقرر الجلسة: م.د. علي موسى
- * عضو الجلسة: م.د. احمد مدب

Researcher	Research title	Time
أيام علي حسين	Incidence of hypertension among pregnant females visiting the obstetric clinic in Al-Batool teaching hospital in Baaquba	١١:١٠-١١ص
دنيا طاهر عصفور	Hematological changes in chronic renal failure	١١:٢٠-١١:١٠ص
هديل احمد جاسم	Efficacy of regular renal hemodialysis on blood urea in patient with chronic renal failure	١١:٣٠-١١:٢٠ص
حنان سلمان	Epidemiology study on prevalence of hepatitis B virus among Diyala population	١١:٤٠-١١:٣٠ص
زينة علي حسين	Prevalence of alopecia areata in Baquba city	١١:٥٠-١١:٤٠ص
رانيا أياد	Evaluation of patients admitted to CCU in Diyala province at 2012	١٢:٥٠-١١:٥٠ظ
علي مهدي	Early detection of hypertension & diabetes program in Baquba city	١٢:١٠-١٢:٥٠ظ
روى جمال	Myocardial infarction & their risk factor	١٢:٢٠-١٢:١٠ظ
سارة محمد لطيف	Prevalence of Vitiligo in Baquba city	١٢:٣٠-١٢:٢٠ظ
محمد إسماعيل قدوري	Risk factors of coronary artery diseases	١٢:٤٠-١٢:٣٠ظ
	Discussion	١٢:٤٠-١٢:٣٠ظ





قاعة ابن النفيس – الجلسة العلمية حول (طب الأطفال)

- * رئيس الجلسة: ا.م.د. داود سلمان حميد
- * مقرر الجلسة: ا.م.د. كريم عاصي عبيد
- * عضو الجلسة: ا.م.د. نجدة شكر محمود

Researcher	Research title	Time
سارة حمدي ولي	Complications of thalassemia in Al-batool hospital	١١:١٠-١١ص
محمد عبد الجبار	Outcome of circumcision timing and effect on infants and preschool age children morbidity	١١:٢٠-١١:١٠ص
نور محمد مجيد	Hb of mother during pregnancy & its effect on the gestational age of neonates	١١:٣٠-١١:٢٠ص
اوس ثامر جاسم	Significance of parental education in control of children with IDDM among patients attending diabetic clinic in Baquba – Diyala – Iraq	١١:٤٠-١١:٣٠ص
احمد مازن	Menhngitis in Diyala	١١:٤٠-١١:٥٠ص
عمر سهيل	Maternal characters & CHD in children at al-Batool hospital, descriptive study	١١:٥٠-١٢ظ
زينب نعمن عبد الرحمن	Prevalence of anemia below 5 years	١٢:١٠-١٢ظ
غصون عبد الستار	The incidence & risk factors of diarrhea admitted to al-Batool hospital in Baquba/Diyala province	١٢:٣٠-١٢:٤٥ظ
عمر قاسم سعيد	Weight, gender & physical activity significance for severity of asthma	١٢:٤٥-١٢ظ
	Discussion	١٢:٣٠-١٢:٣٠ظ



اللجنة الختامية لصياغة التوصيات:

- أ.د. ناظم غزال نعمن – رئيسا
- أ.م.د. شهاب احمد – مقررا
- أ.م.د. سعاد مصلح – عضوا

أ.م.د. مهدي شمخي جبر
رئيس اللجنة العلمية للمؤتمر الأول لبحوث الطلبة

كلية الطب - جامعة ديالى





Abstracts of Thesis of the First Scientific Conference of Students

Sex Differences and Risk Factors in Ischemic Stroke

By: Omar Wasfi Jabbar

The aim of the study was to identify differences and risk factors between men and women with ischemic stroke, Male and female patients were compared for risk factors.

Ischemic Stroke was confirmed by CT scan in patients admitted to the Department of Neurology, in Baqubah Teaching hospital, in Diyala governorate , Iraq from June /2012 to December /2012.

I have been collect 100 cases , 50 were male and 50 were female admitted to hospital with ischemic stroke where analyzed.

The mean age of male and female patients was 63.44 and 65.34 years, respectively.

Key words: *Stroke; Sex factors; Risk factors.*

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The Prevalence of Psoriasis in Baquba City

By: Ruaa Khalil Hussien

Background: Psoriasis is a chronic disease characterized by remission and exacerbation in formation of salmon _ pink ,well demarcated erythematous plaques ,covered by white adherent silvery scale.

Objective:The Aim of study is to evaluate the prevalence of psoriasis in Baquba city.

Patient and Method:A retrospective study was done in outpatient clinic of Baquba teaching hospital include patients with different skin diseases attending the clinic during the whole year from first of January to thirty one of December at 2012 who were diagnosed by dermatologist . Patients with psoriasis were examine and evaluate for different data include age and sex.

Results: The study show ten thousands,nine hundred and sixty four of patients with different skin diseases were attended to out clinic department of dermatology in Baquba city. The prevalence of psoriasis represented 220 (2%) of all patients attending out clinic of Baquba teaching hospital over period of one year. Male 118 (54%), Female 102 (46%) ,Their age range from 2 years to 60 years.

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Prevalence of Vitiligo in Baquba City

By: Sara Muhammad Lateef.

Background: Vitiligo is an acquired, idiopathic, and worldwide common depigmentation disorder with an estimated prevalence from 0.5 to 2.5%. These numbers are based on clinical population studies and field research examining inhabitants of geographically enclosed areas.

Objective: Aim of study is to evaluate the prevalence of vitiligo in Baquba city-Diyala Province.

Patients and method: A retrospective study was done in outpatient clinic of Baquba Teaching Hospital include patients with different skin diseases attending the clinic during the whole year from first of January to thirty one of December at 2012 who were diagnosed by dermatologists .

Results: The study shows that vitiligo prevalence represented 0.71% of all patients with skin diseases attending out clinic of Baquba Teaching Hospital over period of one year. Number of patients in general was ten thousands, nine hundreds and sixty four, from which 78 patients diagnosed as vitiligo, the females were 29 (37.1%) and males were 49(62.8%) , their ages ranges from 2 to 60 year.

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Significance of Electroencephalographic Alterations In Children Mentally Subnormal with Psychiatric Disorders in Diyala Province, Iraq

By: Raghad Faiz Thabet

Objectives: Mental retardation (MR) is a genetic disorder manifested in significantly below average overall intellectual functioning and deficits in adaptive behavior, mental retardation is a particular state of functioning that begins in childhood and is characterized by decreased intelligence and adaptive skills and also is the most common developmental disorder. The aim of this work was to analyze and determine the electroencephalographic alterations in patients with psychiatric disorder and clinically subnormal to assess their significance

Materials and methods: This study consisted in a cohort analytical study, conducted between November 2012 and March 2013, to detect electroencephalographic abnormalities in the population of children diagnosed to be mentally subnormal with psychiatric disorders visited the Psychiatric and neurophysiology clinics in Baquba teaching hospital. An electroencephalogram (EEG) was later performed and a database was set up to record information about age, sex, perinatal asphyxia, family history of seizures, the location of the EEG phenomenon was stated.

Results: A total of 57 patients were included, with an average of 8.2 years; there was a predominance of male patients, with 34 males (60%) versus 23 females (40%). 35 children with learning problems (58%) and 12 with a history of having had seizures (20%), eight (13.3%) diagnosed with epilepsy. The normal EEG limits was in 24 (42%) and 33 considered abnormal (58%). A direct relationship was found between the presence of seizures and EEG abnormalities.



Conclusion: Children with severe mental health problems have an increased probability of having neurological problems which might have an impact on the ability to assess and treat the mental health problem. The most frequent location of the abnormalities observed in the EEG of a patient with psychiatric disorders is in the temporal lobe.





Preterm Delivered Babies at NCU at Al-Batool Hospital at Diyala Province, Descriptive Study

By: Ahmed Suheel

Objective: This study was designed to describe some of characters of the preterm babies who delivered at Al- Batool Hospital & admitted immediately to the NCU at the same hospital, so it may be helpful in assessing their requirements at this unit.

Patients & method: This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study one; it was done at Neonatal Care Unit at Al-Batool Teaching Hospital/ Diyala province within 4 months (from 1st of December 2012 to 1st of April 2013).

Gestational age assessment was depended on one or more of the **followings:** calculation from last menstrual period, abdominal ultrasound, and gestational age assessment by neonatal examination. Any baby delivered before a gestational age of 37 complete weeks was concluded in the study as a preterm baby.

Registration of the preterm babies with filling of a self-administrated questionnaire by a well trained. Statistic analysis was done manually by using electronic calculator.

Results: Fifty one preterm babies were involved in the study; this means about 12- 13 baby per month, 92 % of them had respiratory distress, 98% of enrolled preterm babies had birth weight below 2.5 kg, jaundice developed in 17 (34%) of them, while anemia was present in only 2 (4%).

Six (12%) of the included babies had congenital anomalies distributed evenly among congenital heart disease, ambiguous genitalia, omphalocele, hydrocele with meningomeylocele & limb deformity, cleft lip & palate, & club foot with microphthalmia, for each one 2%. One of the involved babies died that who had



congenital heart disease, so mortality rate of the admitted preterm babies at NCU during the study period was 2%.

Conclusion: In spite of the limited time of the study, it was clear that preterm babies admission to NCU was quit common & associated with a life- threatening complications. Establishing a fully-occupied nursery care unit specialized for preterm babies is one of the most important strategies to improve the health outcome in the province, because of the mortality & morbidity associated with preterm delivery on acute & chronic base creating a burden for both the family & society.

Key words: preterm, NCU, Diyala.





Prevalence of Anemia below 5 Years.

By: Zayneb Noaman

Anemia refers to a reduction in the number of red blood cells in the body. Red blood cells are responsible for carrying oxygen to the brain and to all the other organs and tissues in the body. New blood cells are produced in the bone marrow (the soft, spongy tissue inside bones) and then migrate to the bloodstream where they survive for about 120 days.(1)

This study was conducted at(albatool teaching hospital)
It show that:

- ☐ 37% of cases of anemia was with age of 5 years
- ☐ 69% of cases was with normal reticulocyte count
- ☐ 67.1% of cases was with iron defiecnecy



Significance of TV viewing in overweight & obesity in children at Diyala province

By: Muthana Salim

Background: Numerous studies have shown that time spent on television (TV) viewing is positively associated with obesity. The aim of this study was to examine the potential association between excessive TV viewing and overweight/ obesity among children in Diyala province.

Patient & Method: Children aged 2 to 13 years were recruited for the study. Anthropometric measures were conducted by trained personnel. A self-report questionnaire was designed to gather information on TV time, physical activity, diet habits, and on general demographics, including age and gender, and socio-economic status from 1st of December 2012 to 1st of April 2013.

Results: 90 children were divided between 50 (55%) male & 40 (45%) female. The total pool of answers was divided into two general categories; low TV viewing, consisting of participants who spent less than 1.5 hour per day viewing TV, and high TV viewing, consisting of those who spent 1.5 hour or more viewing TV per day. Most of the concluded children watch TV 1.5 hour or more per day. Microsoft excel was used to calculate t- test to find if any association between the duration of T V viewing & BMI of the involved children, after analysis, it was found TV watching positively associated with overweight & obesity (P value 0.04).

Conclusion & recommendations: Based on our results, we suggest that children's TV viewing time should be reduced to less than 1.5 h/day; this may help us to avoid overweight & obesity & their complications in the community. This is not only a matter of improving a child's immediate health condition, but also may ensure



excellent health in the long term, thereby reducing the future burden of subsequent adult chronic diseases.

Restricting the time children spend on viewing TV is not an easy task, and success will likely depend upon concerted efforts of families, schools, media, and the whole society.

Key words: TV watching, obesity, Diyala.





The Incidence & Risk Factors of Diarrhea Admitted to Al-Batool Hospital in Baquba/Diyala Provinc

By: Ghussion Abdel-Satar

Background: Diarrhea is a major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality worldwide. Deaths from diarrhea are rare in developed countries, but are common elsewhere.

Objectives: to determine incidence and risk factors of diarrhea in children admitted to al-Batool hospital in Baaquba\Diyala province.

Subjects and methods: This study was conducted in al-Batool hospital in Baaquba \Diyala province over a period of 4 months (October 2013 to January 2014). Two hundred and five children of variable ages were chosen randomly and each child was subjected to measurement of body weight, height and some of them also subjected to measurement of hemoglobin level.

Results: The majority of cases of diarrhea occurring in first year of life 71% .The rate of diarrhea among males was 60% and among females was 40% . Most cases of diarrhea lasting (3-7) days 57% and also there were 93% of cases had no bloody diarrhea and only 7% of cases had bloody diarrhea. Furthermore, increasing rate of diarrhea among children with artificial milk feeding, as well as among children with unemployed mothers whose ages (20-25) years and who are read & write and primarily educated were found. There were more cases of diarrhea among children of families with low socioeconomic states and in those children with pipe water supply and living in urban areas.

Conclusion: It was conducted that diarrhea is highly prevalent in the studied area & possibly in Iraq (most cases were acute non bloody diarrhea) , and the main causes are contaminated water supplies, the preparation of bottle feeds under unhygienic conditions and low maternal education.





Weight, Gender & Physical Activity Significance of Severity of Asthma

By: Umer Qasem

Background: Asthma is the most common pediatric chronic disease, with more than 300,000 Canadian children affected . Higher rates appear to be associated with poor socioeconomic status, obesity and low physical activity levels. Asthma is associated with greater bronchial hyper-reactivity to viral infections, cigarette smoke, inhaled allergens, emotional stress, environmental factors and exercise. Obesity is an important public health problem. An increasing body of data supports the hypothesis that obesity is a risk factor for asthma.

Objectives: The objective of the study is to look whether there is significant influence of patient weight, gender and physical activity of the patients on the severity of asthma .

Metod&Materials: This study is a a prospective study done in albatool maternity hospital and some other medical polyclinics in diyala province in 2012. This study is looking for children who are complaining from chronic hyper responsiveness air way diseases ,repeated chest problem and repeated admission to the hospital and their age is below 15, to assess the significance of weight ,gender and BMI on their diseases





Blast Injury

By: Tamara Ihsan

Background: War has plagued humanity since the dawn of time. Bullets have been, until recently, the most common cause of penetrating injury to the human body, but in recent conflicts, this has been replaced by fragmenting weapons such as bombs, shells and landmines. Explosions produce specific injury patterns and the potential to cause life-threatening multisystem or multidimensional injuries, these patterns are a result of the composition and type of bomb, the delivery method, the distance between the victim and the blast, whether the blast occurred in a closed or open space, and any surrounding environmental barriers or hazards.

Objective: Quantify the number of the affected victims and determine the most affected sex, age group, mechanism of injury, site of injured body part, residential areas, occupations of the victims and the admission to Ba'qubah teaching hospital or referral to other specialized hospitals.

Patients and method: This is a retrospective study of warfare penetrating trauma for all patients that had been admitted to the emergency department of Ba'qubah teaching hospital for the year 2008, this research depend on the emergency records from the emergency census.

Key words: Blast, bullet, residential area, occupation, head & neck, abdomen, chest, back, upper limbs, lower limbs, admission and referral.



Incidence of Cancer in Multinodular Goitre in Ba'quba Teaching Hospital

By: Duaa Falah Kadhum

Introduction: A retrospective study included 70 patients with multinodular goitre due to different thyroid diseases. This study was done in Baquba teaching hospital from January 2012 to March 2013

Patient and method: The study includes 70 patients with multinodular goitre, 10 of them were males and the other 60 were females .

Ultrasound for the thyroid and fine needle aspiration cytology were done for all patients in the ultrasound department in Baquba teaching hospital by the same sonographer. Cytological examination of the aspirated material was done in the same laboratory by 2 histopathologists.

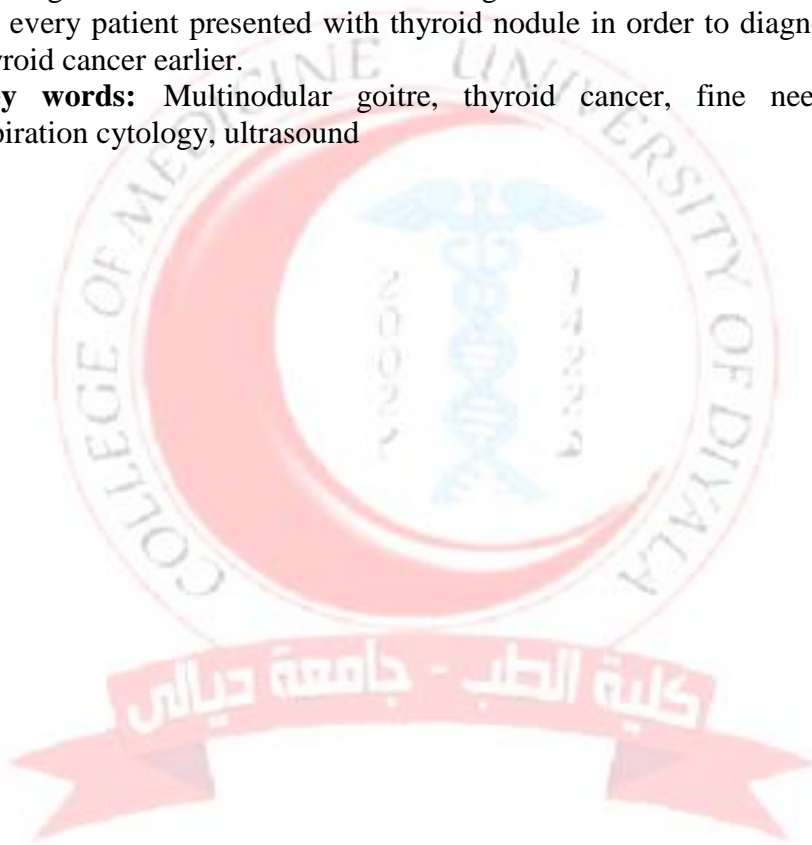
Results: Results of fine needle aspiration cytology and thyroid ultrasound examination have shown that among 70 patients with multinodular goitre with a mean age of 38.6 years, 5.7% of them were malignant and this incidence is matching the incidence mentioned in the literature and other researches. Both ultrasound and fine needle aspiration cytology had high patient compliance, were easy and quick to perform and readily repeated.

Discussion: FNAC is the initial and frequently the only tool for assessing the risk of malignancy in thyroid nodules and selecting patients for thyroid surgery. Thyroid nodules are four times more common in women than in men. In our patients:10 were males (14.2%) and 60 were females (85.7%) and the mean age of patients with thyroid cancer was 33 years compared with 38.6 years in those without cancer. Only 4 patients (5.7%) out of 70 had thyroid carcinoma.



Conclusion and suggestion: We concluded that ultrasound and fine needle aspiration cytology are the primary initial tools for assessing the risk of malignancy in thyroid nodules and we suggest that these investigations are the minimum investigations that should be done for every patient presented with thyroid nodule in order to diagnose thyroid cancer earlier.

Key words: Multinodular goitre, thyroid cancer, fine needle aspiration cytology, ultrasound





Incidence of Malignancy in Breast Masses in Baquba

By: Samaa A. Yousif

Background: The breast carcinoma's incidence has been established as one in nine women will develop it during their life time. Examining such rates may provide us with insights into future aetiological research possibilities as well as screening and prevention.^(13,15,16)

Introduction: Breast cancer is the commonest cause of cancer death in women worldwide. Rates vary about five-fold around the world, but they are increasing in regions that until recently had low rates of the disease. Any age may be affected, but it is rare below the age of 30. One in 10 breast lumps referred to a breast clinic will prove to be malignant.⁽¹⁹⁾

Patient & method: The incidence rates reflected only the first breast primary cancer. The population denominator used in calculating incidence rates was adjusted to reflect only those women without previously diagnosed breast cancers.^(13,17) Risk is increased by early menarche, late menopause, and obesity in postmenopausal women. Both oral contraceptives and hormonal therapy for menopause cause a small increase in breast-cancer risk.⁽¹⁸⁾

Results: Our results about the incidence of malignancy in breast masses in our governorate was 16.7%. This value had come from 60 patients' reports of histopathology that classified as benign and malignant (with its stage).

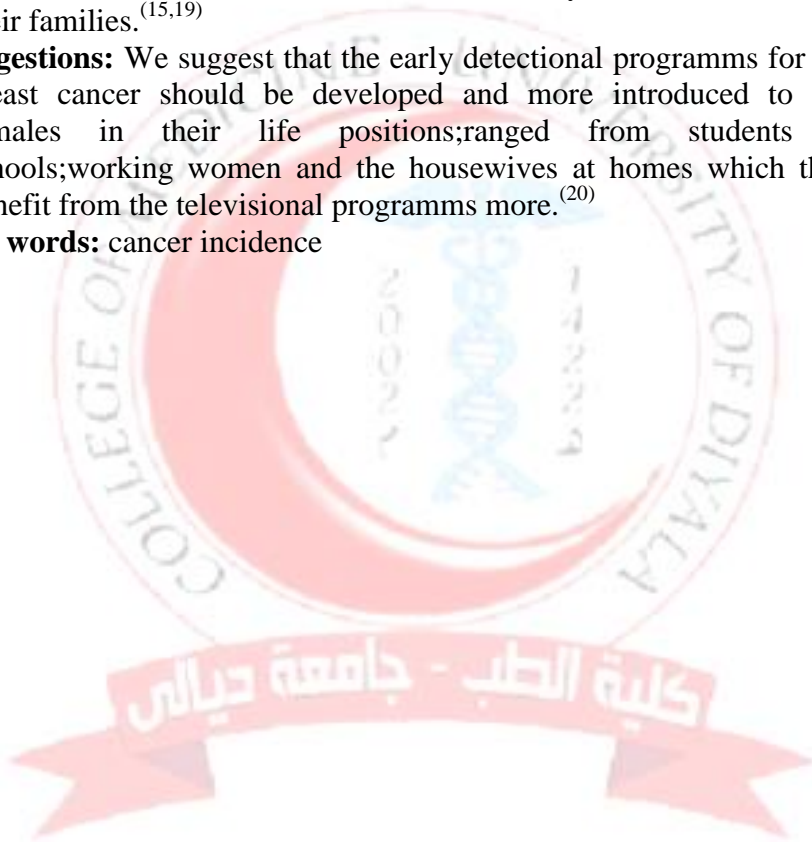
Discussion: Regarding the reports of FNAC and histopathological biopsies which considered as the initial and the golden diagnostic tools^(14,19); incidence of malignant breast mass in our governorate match the incidence had written in the books; other studies and results of medical journals.



Conclusion: Early detection of any breast mass by the usual self examination;doctor's clinical examination & instructions about doing the casual screening programmes on time and the TELE_programms all help to detect the disease in it's earlial stages and the decision about the definitive treatment which safe many lifes of females and their families.^(15,19)

Suggestions: We suggest that the early detectional programmes for the breast cancer should be developed and more introduced to our females in their life positions;ranged from students at schools;working women and the housewives at homes which they benefit from the televisional programmes more.⁽²⁰⁾

Key words: cancer incidence





Comparison between Open and Primary Closure Techniques in Surgical Treatment of Pilonidal Sinus In Baquba Teaching Hospital

By: Hadeel Fayadh Mohammed

Introduction: It is a common disease that arises in the hair follicles of the natal cleft of the sacrococcygeal area. Pilonidal sinus is an acquired disease that results from one or other of two aetiological mechanisms. It is treated mainly by primary closure or open techniques to heal by secondary intention. There is uncertainty as to whether open or closed surgical management is more effective.

Objectives: To determine the relative effects of open compared with closed surgical treatment for pilonidal sinus on the outcomes of time to healing, post operative pain, hospital staying, infection, time to return to work, recurrence rate, psychological effect on patients and cost.

Patients and Methods: This retrospective study done in the period of 2010-2012 in Baquba Teaching Hospital. Patients data collected from sheats of 40 patients with pilonidal sinus who full filled the criteria of study.

Results: Closed technique characterized by less post operative pain, with higher wound infection, recurrence rate, with shorter hospital staying, quicker wound healing, rapid return to work and lower cost as compared to the open technique.

Conclusion and Suggestion: Excision and primary closure for pilonidal sinus is superior to excision and healing by secondary intention. We believe that primary closure technique is better than open technique for management of chronic sacrococcygeal pilonidal sinus.



Key words: Pilonidal sinus, Open technique, Primary closure technique

Effect of Mobile Phone Radiation in Brain Activity EEG.

By: Sarah Sami Chaloob

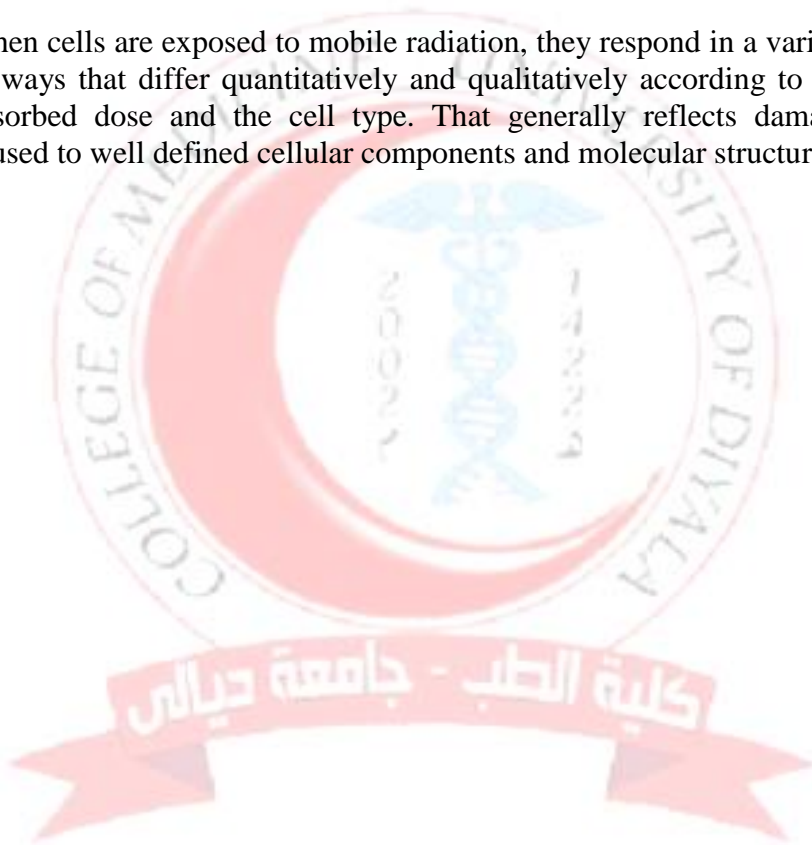
Abstract: Electromagnetic fields (EMF) produced by electronic devices have long raised public concern. Although no studies have shown brain injury due to the use of these devices, some individuals report developing headaches or localized warming during cell phone use. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of radio frequency EMF on human electroencephalography (EEG) signals. A single blind randomized test procedure was used in this study. 5 healthy subjects were exposed to EMF from a cordless phone, which emit at 900 MHz, Two 10 minuts trials for each condition were conducted on each subject.. phone did produced significant changes in the EEG of the subjects compared to the control condition. Our results imply that the everyday utilized wireless communication devices, such as wireless phones have little influence on the electrical activity of the brain in the short term.



The Effect Of Diagnostic Ionizing Radiation On Lymphocyte Introduction

By: Abdulsalam Adil Abbas

When cells are exposed to mobile radiation, they respond in a variety of ways that differ quantitatively and qualitatively according to the absorbed dose and the cell type. That generally reflects damage caused to well defined cellular components and molecular structures.





Assessment of Serum Ferritin Levels in Patients with Beta Thalassemia Major

By: Ali Ghazi

Background: In Beta Thalassemia Major repeated blood transfusions, ineffective erythropoiesis and increased gastrointestinal iron absorption lead to iron overload in the body. The management of the iron overload in these patients requires the administration of iron chelators continuously and evaluation of serum ferritin levels at regular intervals

Objective: To assess the level of serum ferritin in beta thalassemia major

Method: Serum ferritin level in 50 patients was retrospectively reviewed. This clinical trial was done on thalassemic patients in Al-Batool teaching hospital and department of Pathology in Diyala Medical Collage

Results: Mean serum ferritin was high in the majority of the patients with beta thalassemia major.

Conclusions: Our findings show that B-thalassemia major Children have a severe iron overload and that regular subcutaneous Infusion of desferrioxamine could greatly improve survival and should be started as soon as possible.





Effect of Cell Phone Usage on Male Fertility

By: Sameh T.Daag

Cell phones have become a vital part of our everyday lives. These devices have saturated our environment with radiofrequency-electromagnetic waves (RF-EMWs). This situation has created public concern over the hazardous effect of such signals on human health. Recently, various studies have suggested that mobile phones radiation may diminish male fertility by detrimental effects on human sperm parameters. The mechanisms of these effects are largely unknown, but some pathways have been proposed and discussed within this research. Nonetheless, other studies show no correlation between cell phone usage and significant decrease in normal characteristics of spermatozoa. The ambiguity of such results is attributed to the lack of a centralized assay for measuring inflicted damage caused by cell phone. However, it is advisable for men not to carry a cell phone on a belt clip or in a pocket close to the body.

Key words: *cell phones; male; fertility; sperm parameters; electromagnetic waves*

كلية الطب - جامعة دياربي



A Study of the Effects of Microwave Oven Radiation on Blood Parameters

By: Meaad K. Abbas

Objective: Investigation in vitro effects of microwave delivered from oven on the blood parameters (RBC, WBC, and HGB).

Method: Groups of blood sample were exposure to microwave radiation emitted from oven at a different distance away from oven with different exposure times.

Results and Discussion: The effect of microwave radiation exposure on hematological parameters for whole blood in vitro. The study shows decrease in blood parameters (RBC, WBC, and HGB) counts at nearest position from the source of radiation with more exposure times to radiation.

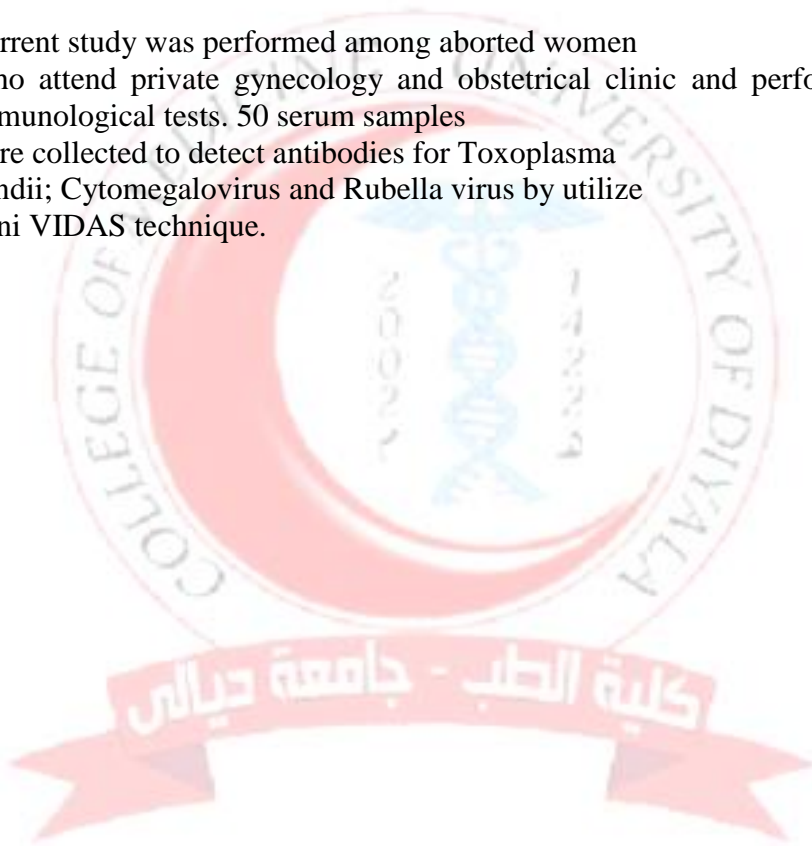
Conculsion: Exposure to radiation emitted from oven is danger at the distance less than 50cm for long times. No effects at the distance more than 50cm for short time.



Correlation between Igm of Rubella, CMV and Toxoplasmosis and Recurrent Abortion

By: Mukhallad Fadhil

Current study was performed among aborted women Who attend private gynecology and obstetrical clinic and perform immunological tests. 50 serum samples were collected to detect antibodies for Toxoplasma gondii; Cytomegalovirus and Rubella virus by utilize mini VIDAS technique.





Correlation between Obstetrics Examination and Sonographic Diagnosis during Pregnancy in Al-Batul Teaching Hospital

By: Ihsan Khalaf Hussein

Back ground : Diagnostic ultrasound is helpful in the assessment of many common gynecological conditions from early teens to the late post menopause.

Aim: To identify the most common diagnostic results of gynecological ultrasound examination, and to determine the correlation between results of gynecological examination and ultrasound diagnosis for the women in the child bearing age (CBA) 15-49 years.

Subjects and Methods : cross-sectional study , was conducted in the sonography unit in Al-Batul Teaching hospital, in Baquba City, center of Diyala Governorate, for the period from the 1st of December / 2012, to 31st /2012 of January /2013. The study sample was 100 women in the child bearing age (CBA), age 15-49 years.

Results: Regarding sonography results for non married it is found that 10%, normal, 8% had ovarian cyst, 4% , abscess collection, and 3% fibroid. For the married women the higher percentage 16% for ovarian cyst, 12% for abscess formation, and 11% Polyp. In regard to the causes of current sonography the results revealed that higher percentage among non married about 19% because of abdominal pain. The same cause for married women about 58% for abdominal pain, followed by vaginal bleeding 18%.

Conclusions & Recommendations : Although present equipment gives excellent survey information and can suggest more advance one.



Key words: Gynecology, sonography, Diyala Governorate ,
Ultrasound. Women in Child bearing age (CBA).





Correlation between Obstetrics Examination and Sonographic Diagnosis during Pregnancy in Al-Batul Teaching Hospital

By: Mohammad Ismail Samen

Back ground: The role of ultra-sonography in obstetric practice has continuously evolved since its introduction more than 40 years ago. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a modern obstetric practice without access to the information provided by real-time ultrasound.

Aim : To identify the most common diagnostic results of an obstetric ultrasound examination, and to determine the correlation between obstetric and ultrasound diagnosis during pregnancy .

Materials and method : Cross-sectional study , was conducted in the sonography unit in Al-Batul Teaching hospital, in Baquba City center of Diyala Governorate, for the period from the 1st of December / 2012, to 31st /2012 of January /2013. The study sample included 100 pregnant, chosen by simple random sample.

Results: Conclusion & Recommendation : There is a positive correlation between Obstetric examination and sonography. Sonography to be available in the Maternal child care (MCH), in the as part of antenatal care.

كلية الطب - جامعة ديالى



Incidence of Hypertension among Pregnant Females Visiting the Obstetric Clinic in Al-Batool Teaching Hospital in Baaquba

By: Ayyam Ali Husein

Background: Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) are among the main public health issues worldwide. HDP considered as major causes of morbidity and mortality both in mother and fetus. It is estimated that globally 6-8% of pregnancies are complicated by hypertension regarding population and the diagnostic criteria. Hypertensive disorders account for 10-15% of all maternal death in developing as well as some developed countries, namely 18% in United States. Furthermore they are known as the second commonest cause of perinatal mortality in industrialized countries.

Aim of the study: To investigate the incidence of hypertensive disorders among pregnant females visiting the obstetric clinic in Al-batool teaching hospital in baquba.

Patients and Methods: This is a prospective study carried over 9 months period (August 2012 -June 2013) in Obstetric clinics in Al-batool teaching hospital in baquba.

The blood pressure of 400 pregnant females was examined. Blood pressure was taken by Richter's mercury sphygmomanometer, the gold standard for measuring blood pressure with a properly sized cuff and the patient in a seated position. Hypertension disorder of pregnancy was identified in case of systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg on two occasions at least six hours apart.

Results: The prevalence of hypertension during pregnancy in our study was **5.25%**. **57.14%** of hypertensive pregnant females were in the age range of 30-39 years. **33.34%** of the pregnant females with hypertension were found to have chronic hypertension. **61.9%** of the



females were multipara and **23.8%** were having a family history of hypertension.

Conclusion: In conclusion, regardless of the significant global improvement in public health, much more attempts are required to efficiently reduce undesirable maternal and fetal outcomes. Early detection, monitoring, and supportive care might be the best ways to help both mothers and babies.





Hematological Changes in Chronic Renal Failure

By: Dunya Tahir Asfor

Back ground: kidney disease is ranked 3rd amongest life threatening disease in world, after cancer and heart disease, about 200000 people goes to end stage renal failure yearly in the world while the million people are affected annually with non fatal kidney disease; Kidney is the main source of function most important hormone like Erythropoitin

Patients & method: data taken from the 150 patients admitted to the renal unit & medical department unit of Baqubah teaching Hospital during the period between 5th September 2012 to end of February 2013 were recorded and analyzed; Comparison with data of others studies in European and American hospitals were also performed.

Objective: This study was carried out to observe the hematological changes like RBC count, HB concentration ,hematocrit, platelet count and in patients suffering from chronic renal failure

Results: In my study show there is normal hemoglobin in normal people with no renal impairment" and mild anemia in patients CRF without dialysis, "patients chronic renal failure with dialysis show severe anemia, in my study show WBC count slightly more in patients uremia with renal dialysis then in CRF without dialysis then in normal people, while platelet count decrease inpatient CRF with dialysis comparing with CRF without dialysis and normal people

Conclusions:- Anemia is common in chronic renal failure with dialysis more than chronic renal failure without dialysis and anemia in chronic renal failure more than in normal people; -Most patients with chronic renal failure with dialysis have leukocytosis or leukopenia more than chronic renal failure without dialysis and more than normal kidneys ;thrombocytopenia is more common in





المؤتمر العلمي الاول لبحوث الطلبة ٢٣-٢٤ نيسان ٢٠١٤

chronic renal failure than other no chronic renal failure, there no different of hematological changes in gender(sex).





Epidemiology Study on Prevalence of Hepatitis B Virus among Diyala Population

By: Hanan H. Alwan

Background: Hepatitis B virus have a strong preference for infecting liver cells, but small amounts of hepadnaviral DNA can be found in kidney, pancreas, and mononuclear cells. Infection with hepatitis B virus (HBV) leads to a wide spectrum of clinical presentations ranging from an asymptomatic carrier state to self-limited acute or fulminant hepatitis to chronic hepatitis with progression to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of HBV using Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

Materials and methods: Blood samples from 107 patients infected with hepatitis B virus (66 males and 41 females), age range (1-83) years, was collected from two hospitals in Diyala province, Baquba teaching hospital and Al-Makdadea'a hospital during the period from January 2013 till December 2013. Sera were collect and labeled to subsequent analysis, ELISA used for the detection of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg).

Results: This study was designed as epidemiological research. A total number of (107) serum samples were included, belonging to



patients infected with hepatitis B virus. The age of patients presents with HBV ranged from (12-83) years with mean of 53 ± 13.6 years. The highest percentage was diagnosed in the age group of 26-50 years. The percentage in male (61.68%) was more than in female (38.31%), also significant correlation was found between viral infection and blood transfusion, while no association with marital state, education levels and socio-economic levels .

Conclusion: HBV infection is considered the most serious health problems facing the world. The highest Age-specific frequency in patients with HBV was in the age group of 56-77 years, the male was found more effect than female, significant prevalence of HBV among married patient's in Iraqi general population. But no significant difference in social state, economic and educational level. Most of affected people have no information's about the disease and mode of transmission.

Further investigation is needed with large sample size to clarify this issue and study the role of other viruses play a role in hepatitis infection such as CMV, EBV and HCV.

Key word: Chronic hepatitis B, ELISA, Blood transfusion, epidemiology



Complications of Thalassemia in Al-Batol Hospital

By: Sara Hmde Wally

Objectives: To study the complications of thalassemia in pediatrics age group.

Background: Thalassemia is the name of a group of genetic blood disorders characterized by anemia due to enhanced red blood cell destruction. Hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying component of the red blood cells consists of two different proteins, an alpha and a beta. If the body doesn't produce enough of either of these two proteins, the red blood cells become defective and cannot carry sufficient oxygen. The resulting anemia is usually severe with several health problems like enlarged spleen, bone deformities, fatigue and requires regular life-long transfusion, therapy and medical supervision.

Patient and methods: This study is prospective study include 74 thalassemic patients in AL-BATOL HOSPITAL in the period between 15 of december of 2012 and 1 of may of 2013.

About 51 male and 22 female
and 16 of them have positive family hx
and 51 are low socioeconomic state

18 are medium

5 are high

They are admitted for blood transfusion most of them every 25-35 days and dialy taking iron chellating therapy (desferal) as tablets.

Results: From 74 patients who where included in our study about the complications of thalassemia which included:

Facial changes, DM, poor growth, hypothyroidism, hearing loss, peripheral neuropathy and others (like heart failure, renal failure,)

53 were major p



10 were inter.

5 were minor

In general the results were:

Facial changes =13(17.5%)

Dm=1(1.3%)

Hearing loss=0(0%)

Peripheral neuropathes=0(0%)

Poor growth=4(5.4%)

Hypothyroidism=1(1.3%)

Others=0(0%)

Conclusion: From the above survey of information it can be well known that the Thalassemia is a dangerous disorder . And thus the intensity of this disorder can be lowered by diagnosing and taking proper treatments such as-

Blood Transfusions

Iron Chelation Therapy

Folic Acid Supplements

Blood and Marrow Stem Cell Transplant

Key words: thalassemia, complication, anemia, chelation



Outcome of Circumcision Timing and Effect on Infants and Preschool age Children Morbidity

By: Mohammed Abdul-Jabbar AlZuhairy

Background: Circumcision is a common procedure, but regional and societal attitudes differ on whether there is a need for a male to be circumcised and, if so, at what age. This is an important issue for many parents, but also pediatricians, other doctors, policy makers, public health authorities, medical bodies, and males themselves. Worldwide 1 in 3 males are circumcised , totaling an estimated 1.2 billion . The largest number of circumcised males are Muslims (approx. 70% of circumcised males globally) .

Objectives: The objective of the study is to find whether there is difference in morbidity factors like infections, hospital admissions, complications, growth and circumcision complications in between preschool age children with different timing of circumcision.

Method & Materials: This study is a prospective study done in albetool maternity hospital and other places in Diyala province between October 2012 and March 2013 in 2012 .This study is looking for children who were circumcised and age of circumcision and complained from urinary tract infection before and after circumcision and other complication of circumcision.

Results: Of one hundred of our cases we found that 26 (26%) of circumcised male were delivered by caesarian section and 74 (74 %) normal delivery, 81 (81 %) without family history of recurrent UTI, 26 (26 %) with family history of UTI , 93 (93 %) without UTI &sepsis after circumcision, 7(7%) with UTI and sepsis after circumcision , 92 (92 %) without urinary catheterization, 8 (8 %) with urinary catheterization , 12 (12%) hospital circumcision and 88 (88 %) home circumcision, 59 (59 %) breast feeding, 49 (49 %) bottle feeding, 66 (66 %) infants and 44 (44 %) preschool age , 88



(88 %) without family history of hepatitis and 12 (12 %) with family history of hepatitis and 26 (26%) with UTI and sepsis before circumcision and 48 (48 %) without UTI and sepsis before circumcision.

Conclusion: The health benefits include protection against urinary tract infection and thus permanent damage to the still-growing kidney, reduced likelihood of penile inflammation, and elimination of risk of phimosis, which impedes micturition and results in difficult and painful erections in adolescence and adulthood. It also means tearing of the fragile foreskin and frenulum is avoided.





Hb of Mother during Pregnancy & its Effect on the Gestational Age of Neonates

By: Noor Muhammed Majed

Objectives: To study the maternal hemoglobin and its effect on the duration of gestation.

Patients and Methods: A total of 200 pregnant women at time of delivery they were investigated for their hemoglobin with their newborns were examined for their gestational age, in both the obstetrical ward and theater in Al-Batool Teaching Hospital during the period between 1st of January to the 1st of April 2013. The questionnaire involved questions about age, occupation, socioeconomic state, f.folic supplementation, type of delivery, vaginal bleeding during pregnancy (APH.&PPH.).

Results: From 200 pregnant women who were included in our study, 112 of them delivered by NVD and 88 delivered by C/S.

Mothers were grouped into anemic and non anemic (normal)

I. Non Anemic (Normal Hb ≥ 11 g/dl).

II. Anemic (Hb < 11g/dl)

106 women non anemic (53%), 94 women anemic (47%).

Full term baby > 37 weeks and < 42 weeks gestation

Preterm baby < 37 weeks gestation.



Abortion <24 weeks gestation.

2 baby stillbirth (1%),

4 baby abortion (2 %),

36 baby preterm (18%),

158 term baby(79%).

Conclusion

In this study the result show that the anemia of the mother during pregnancy not affect the gestational age of the baby because in this study there is 79% of the neonate are term.



Significance of Parental Education in Control of Children with IDDM among Patients Attending Diabetic Clinic in Baquba – Diyala – Iraq

By: Aws Thamer Jasim

Background: Group of diabetic children registered in diabetic clinic in Baquba city- Diyala-Iraq, were studied for complication of their disease and compare the effect of their parents education to the control of the disease .^[1]

Objectives: Is to find the relationship between parents education in children with TI DM up to 15 age old, and control of their diabetes who were attending the pediatric clinic in Baquba, during the period Jan.2013 -Mar.2013.

Patients and Methods: One hundred children in the age group of 0-15 years who attended the diabetic clinic in Baquba city- Diyala Governorate -Iraq having diabetes were included in this study. I collected data from patients by interview with patient and taking history. Some data collected from the files of patient. My data was taking from patient included about the presenting complaint, patient age and sex distribution, level of education of parents, number of admission to hospital, and complication.

Results: The total number of patients is 100, 46 male and 54 female. Percentage of TI DM in male is 46% but in female 54%. I was found 83% of TI DM located in age 5-15 years. Also I found 52% of patient with TI DM and DKA attack. Also I found 55% of patient with DKA and hypoglycemia attack. Also I found 24% of male with TI DM have UTI. 57% of female with TI DM have UTI.

Conclusions: There is clear relationship found in this study between parents education and control of their disease.

Recommendations: Parents education should be estimated as part of their management and I suggested to create club to parents whose



have patient with TI DM for transform the information between the parents.

Keywords: diabetes, control, children, Baquba.



Menhngitis in Diyala

By Ahmed Mazin

Meningitis is a disease caused by the inflammation of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord known as the meninges.(1)

These study was conducted at (al_ batool teaching hospital), Diyala_baquba.

It was found that:

- ☐ 32% of patient were at 1_2 years of ageÆ
- ☐ 40% of patient were with glucose level of 75- 100 mg\mm3.
- ☐ 35% of patient were with protein level <45mg\mm3
- ☐ 68.8% of patient were with lymphocyte predominant

Mennigitis in diyala 2013



Maternal Characters & CHD in Children at al-Batool Hospital, Descriptive Study

By: Umar Suhail

Objective: To describe maternal status within the pregnancy of a children having congenital heart disease (CHD).

Methods: A hospital-based cross- sectional exploratory study was conducted on children having CHD (diagnosed at Al- Batool Teaching Hospital by an echocardiography because echocardiography is now considered the definitive diagnostic modality) from 1st of December 2012 to 1st of April 2013. Their mothers were interviewed with self- administered questionnaires Considering their respective birth cohort, sex, gestational age, singleton or twin, type of heart disease, extra cardiac malformations, & maternal age & many other character which may be a risk factors for fetal CHD.

Statistical Analysis was done manually by using electronic calculator.

Results: 42 babies with a diagnosed CHD were enrolled. Most of them were infant (81%) & nearly equally distributed to sex, VSD was the most common CHD (55%). Maternal age group was distributed equally between 20-30 yr & more than 30 yr old. Most of their mothers were housewife (76%) & only one mother exposed to x ray radiation within pregnancy. They had good antenatal care (78.5%) & complained from mild emesis gravidarum, but they had high exposure to passive smoking at home (83 %), consanguinity marriage was present in 16 families (38%).

Conclusion & recommendation: The risk of the offspring developing CHD may be associated with gravida's exposure to many factors during pregnancy. It is time to strengthen the intervention measures to reduce the occurrence of CHD by identifying these



factors & eliminate them, so wider, detailed, & isolated studies are needed.

Key words: Congenital heart disease, mother & baby, Diyala.





Prevalence of Alopecia Areata in Baquba City

By: Zeena Ali Hussain

Back ground: alopecia areata is a recurrent non scarring type of hair loss that can affect any hair-bearing area. Clinically, alopecia areata can manifest many different patterns. Although medically benign, alopecia areata can cause tremendous emotional and psychosocial distress in affected patients and their families.

Objective: the aim of study is to evaluate the prevalence of alopecia areata in Baquba city.

Patients and methods: A retrospective study was conducted in Baquba Teaching Hospital , Department of dermatology. Ten thousand and nine hundred and sixty four patients with deferens skin diseases attended the Baquba Teaching Hospital Department of dermatology in period from 1/January/2012 to 31/December/2012,the patients with alopecia areata were evaluated and examined for different data which include age and sex.

Result: The study show that alopecia areata affect 126 (1.14%)of all skin diseases attended to out clinic in Baquba Teaching Hospital Department of dermatology in a period from 1/January/2012 to 31/December/2012, regarding to their ages , about 25%below 20 years old ,65%(20-40)years old, and 9.5% above 40 years old, 63.4% males and 36.507% females. Their age ranged from 5 to 50 years .

Conclusion: We concluded that alopecia areata was a relatively common skin disease , predominantly seen in young adult males .





Evaluation of Patients Admitted to CCU in Diyala Province at 2012

By: Rania Ayad

Back ground: Cardiovascular diseases constitute the cardinal cause of death in the industrialized world, although a decrease in their mortality has been achieved during the last few years. Cardiac emergencies pose a significant hazard for the patient's life and need to be managed in a coronary care unit (CCU), which can provide intensive monitoring and safety to perform advanced invasive and non-invasive therapeutic maneuvers, most patients admitted to C.C.U. improved and other few percent is referral to cardiac catheterizations or died

Patients &method: Epidemiological data from the patients admitted to the C.C.U. of Baqubah teaching Hospital during the year 2012 were recorded and analyzed; we record day of admitted, time, sex of patients, and cause of admission& fate of patients.

Results: In the CCU of our department (3192) patients were admitted and managed by the staff of the first department of cardiology in the year 2012. 52.2% of them had suffered from angina (stable or unstable angina), 15% were admitted due to aterial fibrillations, 13.2% because of myocardial infarction, 8.7% because heart failure, 5.8 due to other disease and 5.1 due to pulmonary emboli.

Conclusions: A CCU is one of very important unit for treatment of cardiac disease emergently; very important unit for decrease the mortality and morbidity of patients.



Early detection of Hypertension and Diabetes Program in Baquba City

By: Ali Mahdi Mahmood

Back ground: Most people exhibit no signs or symptoms of hypertension. Untreated hypertension may lead to more severe symptoms associated with heart disease e.g. congestive heart failure and stroke. Early detection and intervention of individuals with diabetes is key to preventing and/or managing the long-term complications of the disease.

Aim: Provide an overview of the early detection of Hypertension and diabetes .

Materials & Methods: Retrospective study to the records, registries of the " early detection of Hypertension & Diabetes Program (EDHDP) " , belong to the Public Health section in Diyala Directorate of Health.

Results: The study displayed the program in the Primary health Centers, this is represented by (8) PHCs from Baquba District included in (EDHDP), females constituted higher percentages than males . the higher percentage of males attending PHCs was Shifta (39.2%), and 87.8% & 74.2% of females attending Al-Tackya & Al-Tahrier -1 PHCs.

Conclusion & Recommendation: This program is very important in detection of Hypertension and diabetes, and early management. It is need to highlight and more education for this program for all population.

Key words: Hypertension; Diabetes; Screening test; Diagnostic tests; Early detection program.