

College: Nursing
Degree: M.Sc

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Assessment of the effects of pregnancy-induced hypertension upon pregnant women and their pregnancy outcome in Erbil

Name: Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed
Nature of the research: Academic
Degree: M.Sc
Specialty: Nursing Science
Date the discussion: 17/5/2005
Supervisor: Dr. Ikbal Majeed Abbas

Abstract

A descriptive analytical study was conducted on pregnant women who have pregnancy - induced hypertension (PIH) and were delivered in Maternity Hospital at Erbil City, in order to identify the effects of PIH upon pregnant women and their neonatal outcome. Data were collected during the period 27 Feb. to 10th April 2005, A purposive sample of one hundred pregnant women who had PIH, as study group and one hundred normal pregnant women, as control group was selected from the emergency, obstetric wards and delivery room of Maternity Hospital in Erbil City. The data were collected by using a questionnaire format. Validity of the questionnaire was determined through introducing it to panel of 20 experts. Reliability of the questionnaire was determined through a pilot study. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures were used to analyze the data. The result indicates that the effects of PIH upon pregnancy outcome were include: (20.2 %) Fetal distress, (9,6 %) Respiratory distress syndrome, (13.4 %) Prematurity, (6.7 %) Neonatal death, (8,7 %) Oligohydramnios, (6.7 %) IUGR and (6.7%) Stillbirth. Also the results indicate that the effects of PIH upon mother were include; (65 %) Visual disturbance, (16 %) Failure induction, (6 %) Postpartum hemorrhage, (4 %) Convulsion, (2 %) Dyspnea and (8 %) Abruption placenta. The results also confirmed that there was a significant relationship between the effects of PTH upon pregnant women and their pregnancy outcome and some variables (age, residency, number of stillbirth, mode of current delivery, number of visit for ANC, weight and gestational age of baby at birth). So it is recommended for education of parents concerning the importance of prenatal care through mass media and provide published materials to increase awareness of PIH disorder for mothers with high risk pregnancy, and improve health personal knowledge especial nurses to take leader role in implementing health education regarding high risk pregnancy (PIH).

Assessment of infection control process at hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis units in kurdistan region

Name: Rounak Nihatolla H.
Nature of the research: Academic
Degree: M.Sc
Specialty: Nursing Science
Date the discussion: 1/9/2005
Supervisor: Dr. Khalida A.M. Al-Gersha

Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted at hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis units in Hawler and Duhok governorate, from 15th of January to the end of May 2005, in order to assess the infection control process in hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. Non-probability Sampling was performed, a purposive sample of (40) Nurses who worked in hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis units, a purposive sample of (63) patients who were attending to the dialysis unit at time of the data collection, dialysis environmental precautions concerning infection Control, also swabs samples gathered from access site and peritoneal catheter site. A checklist was constructed by investigator in regard to the purpose of the present study which included the different tools were used through the data collection, checklist for Sociodemographic characteristic and observational questionnaire for nursing practice, checklist for environmental precaution concerning infection control was prepared for the study also checklist for social and clinical demographic of (ESRD) patient and patient practice concerning infection control, and Swab specimens were also gathered from access site and peritoneal catheter site. Content validity of the checklist was responses through panel of (16) experts. Reliability of checklist was determined through the test retest for patient practice and use of inter-observer questionnaire: for nursing practice. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive data analysis (Frequency, percentage and mean of score) and inferential data analysis. The results of the study revealed that the number of beds in HVB, HCV (+) ve room was (3) beds at Hawler dialysis unit and (5) beds of HVB, HCV(-) ve room, and Duhok dialysis unit consist of (3) beds only the number of occupied beds in HVB, HCV-(ve) room was (100%). This result also revealed that the standard precaution that was applied in dialysis unit concerning infection control was adequate application of standard precaution of ventilation with grand mean of Score (2.00), sterilization of the dialysis machine, and walls and floor cleaning with grand mean of score (1.85). The data analysis indicated that the majority of nurses were male, with age group (21-30) years. And more than half of them graduated from institute. The result also indicated (82.5%) of nurses had (1-3) years of experience in hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis and (95%) had no training session after graduation. Concerning nurse's practice, the data revealed inadequate practices related to cleaning patient's bed and linens management, fistula care and instrument preparation, isolation room, sharp management, drug administration management and instruction. Significant differences were found between nurse's practice, and place of work [Hawler dialysis unit (HU-PD) and Duhok dialysis (only HD) unit], and no significant differences were found between nurse's practice concerning infection control and certain variables such as sex, age, marital status, level of education and years of experience in hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. The result shows that the half of patients of dialysis were male, their age ranged between (51-60) years and had (1-5) years history of renal failure. Regarding patient practice, the patient had high mean of score for doing laboratory tests. The study returned in ending that the periodic evaluation for the environmental nurse's practices concerning infection control at dialysis unit and continuous training and education should be conducted for all the nursing staff.

Assessment of mothers' home management towards a child with diarrhea under (5) years in Erbil Governorate

Name: Rawa Samy Istifu Ramu

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing Science

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Eqbal G. Mua'lla
Asst. Prof. Abas A. Rabaty

Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted in sixteen primary health care centers in Erbil Governorate from beginning of April up to the end of May 2005 in Erbil, in order to identify mothers' home management toward children under (5) years with diarrhea. Non probability purposive sample of (400) mothers whom a companioned their children with diarrhea, visiting primary health centers for management were selected. The data collected by the investigator who interviewed mothers & fill - out the constructed questionnaire formats which designed for the purpose of the study. The results of the study revealed there are high number of mothers (35.75%) were aged between (21-25%), high number of mothers (54.75%) was unable to read & write, high number of mothers (68.2%) were house wife, & high number of mothers (63.8%) were from rural area, (53.8%) of child were (< 1 years), (53.4%) of children were mixed feeding during the first six months, (51.5%) of children were using pacifier, there is significant association between mother's age & mothers' home management items, there is significant association between mother's educational level & mothers' home management items, & there is highly significant association between crowding index & mothers' home management items. The investigator recommended the following: The Ministry of Health has to activate an educational program unite in each primary health care centers to provide information to mothers about diarrhea, how to limit the predisposing factors that causes this disease, nurses staff should preparing & implemented educational program for those mothers who visiting primary health centers with their children to provide them with information about the diarrhea disease.

Assessment of pregnant women's knowledge regarding phesus incompatibility and its impact upon pregnancy outcome

Name: Tiran Jamil Piro
Nature of the research: Academic
Degree: M.Sc
Specialty: Nursing Science
Date the discussion: 12/10/2005
Supervisor: Dr. Fatih Abdul Amer

Abstract

Rhesus incompatibility is one of the obstetric and gynecologic disorders that remains a leading cause of fetal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. A descriptive study was conducted on Rh-negative mothers to identify their knowledge concerning Rh-incompatibility and its impact upon pregnancy outcome. A purposive sample of one hundred Rh-negative pregnant women who were admitted in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City from (25th Fe. To 25th April 2005). Data were collected through the use of the constructed questionnaire format, interview technique, reliability, and validity of the questionnaire was determined through test & retest, and panel of experts. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis (percent, frequencies, mean, mean of score and standard deviation) and inferential statistical analysis (Chi-square test, Pearson' correlation, and quartiles). All the statistical procedures were tested at $P < 0.05$.

The results of the study indicated that:

- Over one-third of the study sample (37%) are aged (21-25) years, (37%) of them can not read and write and the majority of them (84%) are house wives. Most of the mothers (77%) live in low social status.
- Nearly half of the study sample (47%) had family history of Rh-incompatibility, more than half of them (58%) injected anti D (Rhogam) after delivery of their previous Rh-positive neonate or abortion within 72 hours after birth and over half of them had regular attending of prenatal care.
- Nearly half of the mothers (44%) had no knowledge about Rh-incompatibility & its impact upon pregnancy outcome and one quarter of the sample (25%) their source of the knowledge was the physician while only (9%) stated that the nurse was the source of their knowledge.
- Most of the mothers had known the type of their blood factor at the time of marriage or during the previous pregnancy. (26%) of women had history of Rh-incompatibility in mild level.
- There is a highly significant relationship between mother's knowledge and their level of education, employment, social status, type of present delivery, injection of anti D (Rhogam), attending of prenatal care, time of mother's knowing of her blood Rh factor, and source of information about Rh incompatibility.
- There is a highly significant relationship between the incidence of complication during present pregnancy and mother's employment, history of still birth, neonatal death, and gestational age at present deliver.
- There is no significant relationship between mothers knowledge and incidence of complications during present pregnancy.

According to the study findings, it is recommended that an emphasis on health education for mother should be initiated and the nurse must take the role as educator for Rh-incompatibility and improvement of the service presented to mothers during pregnancy.

Assessment of psychological risk factors which contributed to occurrence of peptic ulcer in the patients in two teaching Hospital (Hawler and Rizgary) in Erbil Governorate

Name: Shereen Aziz Bakr

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing

Date the discussion: 12/10/2005

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Shirooq Moner Jacoub

Asst. Prof. Dr. Adnan Abulwahab

Abstract

A descriptive analytic study was carried out at two teaching Hospitals in Erbil governorate (Rezgari & hawler) from 6\2\2005 to 25\5\2005. The study objectives are, assess psychological factors that may contribute to the occurrence of peptic Ulcer disease as risk factors, and to find out the relationship between the demographic characteristics of the studied groups. also to compare between studied and control groups with the impact of psychological risk factors. To reach the objectives of the study, a random sample of 100 persons who were referred to the Endoscopy departments at the two teaching hospitals and were diagnosed as peptic ulcer patients were selected, and 100 controls were selected from community, and they were free of any gastrointestinal disorders. They were matched with the patients by age, sex, education, occupation, and marital status. A questionnaire was designed, it contained (32) Items, which include sociodemographic characteristics and psychological factors (anxiety, depression, somatoform symptoms). A test and re-test was applied to check the reliability of the questionnaire. ($r = 0.97$) The questionnaire was established through a panel of ' ' experts to content the validity. The data collected through the use of interview technique and review of the patients records, the data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis that include; "Frequency and Percentage, and inferential statistical analysis that include; "Chi square, t-test, Z-test". The result of the study revealed that the majority of the studied group was 51 years old and above, the males were more presented than females. The patients were predominantly married and with low educational level, unemployed, with insufficient monthly income and most of them were exposed to stressful life events, also the study presented that there was a significant relationship between psychological risk factors and the occurrence of Peptic Ulcer Disease, according to these findings the investigator recommended that: The psychiatric nurses should be provided with the assessment tools which used in the present study to be included in the patients record and conduct an educational program to the patients with gastrointestinal tract to increase their knowledge toward the disease and reduce the risk of Peptic Ulcer Disease. Also the researcher recommends to establish a specialized center for patients with gastrointestinal disorders in Erbil provided with services to direct patients about psychological risk factors and how to cope with it.

Assessment of psychological aspect of infertile women in Erbil Kurdistan Region- Iraq

Name: Abdulkadir Hussein Ahmed

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing Science

Date the discussion: 20/10/2005

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Saja H. Mohammed

Asst. Prof. Dr. Adnan Abdulwahab

Abstract

A descriptive study which was utilizing an assessment approach, was carried out from December 20th 2004 to July 15th 2005. In order to assess the psycho-social aspect of infertile women in Erbil, Kurdistan region. A purposive (non probability) sample of (200) infertile women was selected from the center of infertility in Erbil Governorate. A questionnaire was adopted and developed according to the Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS) and Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (RSES), and social aspect scale was constructed. The questionnaire consisted of two parts, demographic characteristics of infertile women and four domains of psychosocial aspect. Reliability and validity of the questionnaire were determined through the pilot study. This was carried out for the period of December 25th 2004 to January 30th 2005. Data were collected through the use of the questionnaire, the application of the interview technique, and review of the infertile women records. Data collection was initiated from February 2nd to April 6th 2005. Data were analyzed through descriptive data analysis approach (Frequency and Percentage) and the inferential data analysis approach (Reliability Coefficient, Mean of Score, Standard Deviation, Chi-square Test(x²)). The findings of the study presented that the demographic characteristics of the infertile women, such as wife education, family income, had a high significant relationship with psychosocial aspect of the infertile women, other Socio-demographic characteristics, such as infertile duration, housing, family type, residential area, had a significant relationship with psychosocial aspect of infertile women. The finding also indicated that the majority of infertile women had abnormal anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem. Some of the infertile women had abnormal social problem. The finding also indicated that there is a high significant relationship between social aspect and psychological aspects. The infertile women socioeconomic status and their social support and good family income had a major impact upon their psychosocial aspect. - The study recommended that an intervention and education-oriented program could be designed, constructed, and implemented to the infertile women and their husbands through which health and life related issues could be present. Well developed and highly-specialized infertility center can be established and provided by a competent counselor or nurse to provide infertility treatment and assist the infertile women during attending the center and follow them by home visits to have problem solving. Educate the couples about the psychological effect on infertility and its effect on hormonal disturbances. The study recommended that the similar studies could be carried out about the different subjects related to psychosocial aspect for infertile women.

Quality Assessment of Prenatal Care in Erbil City

Name: Vian Haji Rasul

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty:

Date of the discussion: 22/1/2009

Supervisor: Assistant Professor Badiaa Mohammad Najib

Abstract

A good and appropriate prenatal care is essential for the delivery of a healthy baby by a healthy mother and inappropriate prenatal care increases the rate of premature birth, low birth weight deliveries and maternal and neonatal mortality. A descriptive study was carried out to assess quality of prenatal care rendered to pregnant women during their first antenatal visit to primary health care centers/ maternity units according to guidelines of ministry of health Kurdistan region. The study was conducted in 13 primary health care centers/ maternity units in Erbil city, during period 1st December /2007 to 1st November /2008, a number of 255 pregnant women and 62 health care providers were included in the study. Data were collected through the use of interview questionnaire forms and observational checklists. Majority of mothers who attended primary health care centers/ maternity units were within age group of 20 – 24 years, graduates of primary schools, housewives, multipara and started their first prenatal care visit during the second trimester of pregnancy. Generally, physical infrastructure of the selected primary health care centers, which rendered maternity care to pregnant women were of adequate quality. Basic tools and equipments which were needed for antenatal care were available and working in most primary health care centers/ maternity units, additionally, all mothers were provided with supplements of iron, folic acid and vaccination. Results of the study indicated that prenatal care was provided fairly in 8 centers and poorly in 5 centers. Therefore it is recommended to conduct in service education courses for all health care providers in primary health care centers/ maternity units concerning proper implementation of antenatal care to pregnant women and according to ministry of health guidelines.

Risk factors for breast cancer among patient attending Erbil hospitals

Name: Pakistan Mohammad Amin

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing Science

Date of the discussion: 21/12/2008

Supervisor: Assistant Prof. Dr. Saadia A. Khuder

Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among the females worldwide. Main aims of this study are to identify the risk factors of female breast cancer and to find out the association between reproductive factors and lifestyle among women with breast cancer. This is a hospital based case –control the study of 108 cases and 108 controls were interviewed. Cases represent women with confirmed histopathological diagnosis of breast cancer .They were both newly diagnosed cases and old cases. They were directly interviewed. Selection of controls was made on the basis of not having breast cancer and not having the other types of cancer. Women were interviewed as controls group and matched for ages with the subjects in the "cases "group. This study has shown that the mean age of cases at time of diagnosis of breast cancer was 45.15 years with SD of 11.40. Statistically the significant association was detected with the following factors: residency, age at menarche, number of pregnancy, number of children, menopause status, and the number of cigarettes smoke /daily. No significant association was detected with the following factors: age group, marital status, educational level, age at first full term pregnancy, abortion, using oral & injection contraceptive, duration breast feeding, smoke cigarettes, alcohol drinking and consumption of fatty diet daily .The result revealed that females who were at the highest risk for having breast cancer are women employed, age of menopause, family history, previous breast trauma& number of lactation. Therefore the researcher recommends the following: Establishment of a regional tumor registration center to collect all breast cancer related data. Health education programs, further studies on larger sample to involve whole Kurdistan Region.

Assessment of Infection Control Practices in Delivery Rooms in Maternity Hospitals in Kurdistan Region

Name: Aveen Fattah Haji Mam

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing Science

Date of the discussion: 18/12/2008

Supervisor: Assistant Prof. Dr. Dr.Badiaa M .Najib

Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted in three delivery rooms, which were located in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Hawler, Suleimania, and Maternity Department /Azadi Teaching Hospital in Duhok during the period 1st of December / 2007 to 1st of November / 2008. The aim of the study was to assess the infection control practices in the selected delivery rooms. A convenience sample of 103 Health Care Providers was included in the study. Data were collected by using questionnaire interview forms and observational checklists. Main results were: Facilities for conducting deliveries regarding infection control practices in the delivery rooms of the three cities were not adequate. The majority of health care providers who were included in the study were female, physicians, within an age group of 26-30 years, and had less than one year experience in the delivery rooms. Most of Health Care Providers were not enrolled in any inservice education about infection control. The following Health Care Providers practices in Duhok Azadi Hospital Maternity Unit were better than those of other two cities: hand washing, clothing, preparation of mother for delivery, and infection control practices immediately after delivery. In general there is inconsistency in Health Care Providers practices regarding infection control in the selected delivery rooms. There are highly significant differences between the following: Assessment of infection control practices immediately after delivery and health Care Providers ages. Assessment of clothing practices, preparations of the mother for delivery and health Care Providers occupation and enrollment in an inservice education course. Main recommendations are: Conducting training courses and educational material regarding infection control for all health care providers in maternity hospitals. Infection control committees in the maternity hospital to have more active role in implementing infection control precautions.

Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge and Practice toward Pressure Ulcers Prevention in Erbil's Hospitals

Name: Adnan Rasheed Aziz

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing Science

Date of the discussion: 20/12/2008

Supervisor: Assistant Prof. Dr. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

A descriptive study was carried out from, 28th November 2007 to 15th October 2008 at Hawler Teaching Hospital, Rizgary Teaching Hospital and Emergency Management Center, in Erbil city, Kurdistan Region. The study aims to assess nurses' knowledge and practice towards pressure ulcer prevention. Nonprobability sampling (purposive sample) of (316) nurses participated in the study mainly. Two instruments were constructed, questionnaire interview technique, to determine nurses' knowledge, and observation technique (check list) to determine nurses' practice. The questionnaire consist of six parts having (85) items. Reliability and validity of the questionnaire were determined by the performance of a pilot study. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS version 15. The finding of the study indicated that the male nurses were more than the female nurses. Regarding age, the high percentages (57.6%) of nurses' were between 26 to 30 years. According to the levels of education, the nurses were mainly graduated from the institute. The majority (96.5%) of nurses had not any training. The results show that there are high significant differences between nurses' knowledge and practice with their hospitals, training, and gender. Where there were no significant differences between nurses' knowledge and practice with age, years of experience, level of education, and marital status. Moreover, the study found out that nurses in these hospitals have knowledge score (61.07%) while skills score adequate (30.70%). The study shows that nurses in emergency management center were more knowledgeable and had adequate skills than nurses' in Hawler and Rizgary Teaching Hospitals. However, most common barriers from nurses' point view are: shortage of staff, lack of time, devices, and motivation. The study recommends that educational program should be conducted for nurses, a committee to be established in the hospitals to evaluate nurses' performance; assessment tools (scale) should be applied; physician and nurses have to document pressure ulcers on patient chart; taking nurse-patient ratio into consideration; provide each hospital with different devices for preventing pressure ulcers. A further study should be conducted for a lager sample involving all governorates in Kurdistan region.

Assessment of Quality of Life for Adult Patients with End-Stage Renal Failure Undergoing Hemodialysis in Hawler and Duhok Teaching Hospitals

Name: Karwan Muhammad Al-hadad

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: nursing science

Date the discussion: 9/10/2008

Supervisor: Assit.Prof. Dr. Nahida. M. Ahmad

Abstract

A descriptive correlational study was done in Hawler and Duhok Teaching Hospitals in Kurdistan region from November 2007 to August 2008. This study aimed assess and to identify the significant differences between Hawler&Duhok Adult ESRF patients who were treated by hemodialysis regarding their QOL domains and its relation to some variables in the study, covenant sample of 70 Adult patients with ESRF who treated with hemodialysis in renal unit of both teaching hospitals according to their regular schedules for hemodialysis. Auestionnaire was prepared by the researcher. It was composed of 2 parts: the first part was included with sociodemographic data about the sample, and the second part was a standardized tool which was adapted from WHO regarding QOL of chronic patients, Few changes have been done by the researcher to be more applicable for the study. The questionnaire has been exposed to 18 experts and some modifications have been done according to the experts' suggestion. A pilot study was done on 10 patients in both Teaching Hospitals in Dialysis unite. The result of the study indicates that the mean ages of samples are (45.6). It also shows that the majority of the samples were married and illiterate. And it also indicates that there is a significant relationship between some variables and clinical manifestation of the sample like age, gender and economical status with QOL domain except the social domain there was no significant relationship.The study also reveals that there were no significant differences between both teaching hospitals regarding the QOL domain of adult ESRF patients undergoing hemodialysis in both teaching hospitals. The study recommends that health education for these patients it is very important to reduce the complications and to have better QOL. The study also recommends that mass media pay attention to health education through the TV, Radio &community organizations to make people more aware about renal problems&how to prevent them.

Assessment of knowledge and practices of nurses working in neonatal intensive care units toward neonatal jaundice in Kirkuk and Hawler cities

Name: Suhayla Muhammad Ali
Nature of the research: Academic
Degree: M.Sc
Specialty: Nursing Science
Date the discussion: 11/12/2008
Supervisor:

Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted from 1st of December/ 2007 to the end of October / 2008 on pediatric nurses to " assess the knowledge and practices of nurses working in neonatal intensive care units regarding neonatal jaundice" and to find out the relationship between nurses' knowledge and practices and their demographic data (age, gender, level of education) in addition to their experiences and training courses .A non probability (purposive) sample of (76) pediatric nurses who were working in the neonatal intensive care units in Kurkuk and Hawler Hospitals ,a questionnaire was constructed for the purpose of the study .It was consisted of (3) parts which include (134) items . Reliability and validity of questionnaire were determined by performance of a pilot study. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentage and mean of scores) and Inferential statistical analysis (correlation coefficient and chisquare test). The study conclude that the majority of the sample are male in age between (24-28) years old .Most of the participant nurses graduated from nursing institution and around (34%) of them have (4-7) years of experience as a nurse .On the basis of the results the researcher concludes that there were knowledge gap and lack of practices performance related to some statements exist among nurses in the locality concerning neonatal jaundice and its management. The study indicates that there is a highly significant association between nurses knowledge and practices and their gender, level of education, their experiences as a nurse. Their experiences in pediatric units, their experiences in neonatal intensive care units and their training courses. The study recommends that regular training workshops should be conducted to bridge the knowledge gaps among the nurses working in neonatal intensive care units .Nurses should take their opportunity for continuing education to maintain knowledge and practices as well as updating neonatal jaundice nursing.

Assessment of knowledge, Attitude and Practices of mothers Attending Primary Health Care Centers in Kirkuk toward Oral Rehydration Therapy

Name: Fakher Abubaker Ahmed

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc

Specialty: Nursing

Date the discussion: 25/1/2009

Supervisor: Asst. Prof Dr. Kareema Ahmed Hussein

Abstract

A descriptive study carried out from 1st December 2007 to the 30th October 2008. To assess Knowledge, attitude and practices of mothers toward the oral rehydration therapy, as well as to identify the association between mothers's Knowledge, attitudes and practices and their demographic characteristic (age, occupation, education, and socioeconomic status). Nonprobability convenience sample that is consisted of (600) mothers who have children less than 5 years and attending Primary Health Care centers in Kirkuk city during the period 2nd May to 30th July 2008, from (19) centers in Kirkuk city. A questionnaire was constructed for the purpose of study. It was consisted of four major parts which included (63) items. Content validity of the questionnaire was determined through panel of (15) experts. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistic (Frequencies, Percentage, and Mean of score), and Inferential statistic (Chisquare procedure). The study concluded that majority of the sample were between age (24-28) years old (30 %), housewife (87 %), graduated from primary school (41.1 %), low socioeconomic status (74.2 %). Knowledge, attitudes and practices of mothers were presented differently with respect to their age, occupation, education, socioeconomic status. The study recommended to develop an educational program concerning the diarrheal disease concentrate on dangers of dehydration and the effects of oral rehydration therapy and explain these effects in pamphlets by simple language and reach to all mothers especially who have children under 5 years, using mass media communication to disseminate knowledge, teach skills, change negative attitude about oral rehydration therapy.