

**College of Medicine
Higher Diploma**

No	Name	Title	Degree	Year
1	Chinar Mustaffa Hassan	Indications for cesarean section in Erbil maternity & Paediatric hospital	High Diploma	2005
2	Safiya Abdul Kareem Wahd	Oral versus vaginal misoprostol for termination of second and third trimester fetal demise	High Diploma	2006
3	Syamand Hasan Mohaydin	Significance of right side egg in ischemic heart disease	High diploma	2006
4	Sana Kamal Khidr	Partial hellp syndrome: Maternal and perinatal outcome	High Diploma	2006
5	Shler Ghafoor Raheem	Bacteria involved in diabetic foot infection in patients admitted to Rizgari & Hawler teaching hospitals in Erbil city center	High Diploma	2006
6	Shilan Nasraddin Qader	Management of acute otitis externa	High Diploma	2007
7	Ala Abdulrahman Sulaiman	The pattern of acne in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil	High Diploma	2007
8	Basheer Taha Qasim	Allergic rhinitis and associated problems	High Diploma	2007
9	Dilshad Salih Nadir	Chest trauma in Hawler Governorate	High Diploma	2007
10	Shilan Nasraddin Qader	Management of acute otitis externa	High Diploma	2007
11	Maghded Hassan Rasul	A comparative study between plain X-ray (Occipitomenal view) and CT-scan in evaluation of chronic sinusitis	High Diploma	2007
12	Izet Y. Mohammed	Value of Local Corticosteroid Injection in Comparison to NSAIDs in Conservative Treatment of Tennis Elbow (Lateral epicondylitis)	High Diploma	2007
13	Rafaat Ruknadeen Jarulla	A clinical study on patients underwent bone marrow examination in Hawler hospitals (Indications- outcome-complications)	High diploma	2007
14	Mahammed Abdulla Ahmad	Rationale and cost of antibiotics used among in-patients in medical wards of Hawler teaching hospitals	High Diploma	2007

15	Ihsan Mohammed Ali	Clinical and bacteriological evaluation of chronic suppurative otitis media	High Diploma	2007
16	Heevy mohammedameen Taha	The effect of maternal heigh-birth weight on the mode of delivery and fetal outcome	High Diploma	2007
17	Sheelan O. Jaffer	Diabetes mellitus with pregnancy and fetal outcome	High Diploma	2007
18	Fouad Braimook Basa	Epidemiology of breast cancer among females in Erbil	High Diploma	2007
19	Bayan Yusif Al zahawy	Causes of death in coronary care units in Erbil city hospitals	High Diploma	2007
20	Star Saleem Hussein	Accuracy of Modified Alvarado Score in Diagnosis of Acute Appendicitis	High Diploma	2008
21	Dlshad Abdulrahman Salih	Outcome and complications of temporary hemodialysis catheters: Aprospective Study from dialysis center in Erbil teaching hospital	High Diploma	2008
22	Huda Ahmad Muhammad	Prevalence of β -Thalassemia Carriers Among a Cohort of University Students in Hawler Province of Iraqi Kurdistan	High Diploma	2008
23	Rasul Hamed Awlla	Uses of Z- plasty in scar revision in a sample of patients in Erbil city hospitals	High Diploma	2008
24	Aveen Jawher Rizgo	Clinical findings of the Breast masses versus pathological findings In Erbil Governorate	High Diploma	2008
25	Alya Abdul-Rahman Shareef	Active management of third stage of labour using rectal misoprostol versus oxytocin	High Diploma	2008
26	Ban Antwan Behnan	Patterm of Alopecia Areata in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology in Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil	High Diploma	2008
27	Saeed Dakheel Saeed	The effect of placing 0.5% bupivacaine-soaked gelfoam in the gallbladder bed on pain after laparoscopic cholecystectomy	High diploma	2008
28	Rivan Hermiz Isaac	Study of P53 expression in endometrial Hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma	High Diploma	2008
29	Rihab Jamal Fatah	The role of intraumbilical Misoprostol for management of third stage of labor	High Diploma	2008
30	Soufia Akbar Esmail	Early complications of laparoscopic	High Diploma	2008

		cholecystectomy at Rizgary Teaching Hospital		
31	Salahaddin H. Abdulqadir	Immobilization of open tibial diaphyseal fracture by POP splint and External Fixation device	High Diploma	2008
32	Suzan Jawher Mohammed Sheref	Intra umbilical oxytocin in the management of third stage of labour in maternity teaching hospital /Erbil	High Diploma	2008
33	Chinar Ali Mustafa	Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) versus open biopsy in breast masses in Erbil Government	High Diploma	2008
34	Thair G. Mati	Echocardiographic patterns of valvular heart disease in patients attending Erbil teaching hospital	High Diploma	2008
35	Nawar sabah Al-Bustany	Clinical patterns of psoriasis and its relation to serum zinc level in psoriatic patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at rzgary teaching hospital in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
36	Sami Ismail Abdulla	In Rizgari and Erbil Teaching Hospitals in Erbil City	High Diploma	2008
37	Bahjat Tawfeek Smael	A Clinico-Pathological Study of the Inferior Turbinate Hypertrophy	High Diploma	2008
38	Sargon Youkhan Zaia	Predisposing factors for acute otitis media in a sample of children attending the department of Otolaryngology at Rizgary teaching hospital	High Diploma	2008
39	shwan Ibrahim Omer	Evaluation of pulmonary mass(s) by computed tomography (CT) scan	High Diploma	2008
40	Nask mahmood majeed	Value of computed tomography in acute civilian head trauma	High Diploma	2008
41	Ismail Jawher Faris	Uses of amniotic membrane as a biological dressing for management of partial-thickness burn wounds	High Diploma	2008
42	Tara Wisam Shakir	Evaluation of patients with vertigo by cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	High Diploma	2008
43	Firas Abdul Sattar Kareem Khan	The relation of otitis externa with pregnancy	High Diploma	2008

44	Azad Ahmad Bakr	Clinical assessment of herpes zoster in patients attending the department of Dermatology & Venerology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
45	Bahzad Tahsin Hussein	The relation of septal deviation with adult chronic rhinosinusitis from the patients attending the department of otalaryncology at Rizgary teaching hospital	High Diploma	2008
46	Lana Abdul Razzaq Shahab	Incidence of Otitis Media with Effusion in Children with Adenoid Hypertrophy	High Diploma	2008
47	Jwan Nadhmi Adham	The effect of maternal age on pregnancy outcome	High Diploma	2008
48	Raad Sami Jabbar	Etiology of Dry eye above 40 years among a group of patients attended ophthalmic department of Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil	High Diploma	2008
49	Ali Jamal Jardes	Value of clinical tests and ultrasound examination in diagnosis of developmental dysplasia of hip in infants	High Diploma	2008
50	Trifa Ahmed Hamda	The Avoidance of routine use of episiotomy in primigavida	High Diploma	2008
51	Veane Gaze Muhammed	Evaluation of Magnetic Resonance Image findings in degenerative disc disease in patients with low back pain.	High Diploma	2008
52	Salar Mansoor Ghafur	Analysis of anorectal conditions in Erbil teaching hospitals in one year	High diploma	2008
53	Ronny Dinha Zarro	Clinical assessment of pityriasis rosea in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
54	Rasool Ahmad Khider	Determination of sensorineural hearing loss in chronic suppurative otitis media	High Diploma	2008
55	Ali Wahbi Abdulla	A Comparative Study of Microflora between Recurrent Tonsillitis and Asymptomatic Control Group at Rizgary Teaching Hospital	High Diploma	2008
56	Saz Salih Kadir	Planned early birth versus expectant management of pre labor rupture of membranes at term	High Diploma	2008

57	Raad Najmaldeen Anwar	Prevalence of tonsillar hypertrophy and associated symptoms in primary school children in Erbil city	High diploma	2008
58	Hassan Hamza Hamadameen	The role of amoxicillin in preventing post-tonsillectomy complication	High Diploma	2008
59	Adeeb M. Rushdi Aubeid	Prevalence of Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome in Erbil Population A hospital Based Study	High Diploma	2008
60	Robert Odish Butros	Clinical assessment of melasma in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
61	Azad Hasan Khidr	Prevalence of epilepsy in Hawler city; A household survey	High Diploma	2008
62	Jwan O.Jaffar	Incidence of congenital hydrocephalus and associated maternal risk factors in Maternity hospital in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
63	Sazan Kamal Namiq	Pattern of Eye Complications among Patients with Graves' Disease In Erbil Governorate	High Diploma	2008
64	Trifa Salih Hassan	Evaluation of patients with vertigo by cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)	High Diploma	2008
65	Sherwan J. Shareef	Evaluation of causes of acute hip pain in children at Erbil teaching hospital	High Diploma	2008
66	Gaylan Qadir Ali	A study of P53 expression in gastric dysplasia and carcinoma in Erbil	High Diploma	2008
67	Araz omer fattah	Comparative study in the management of inguinal hernia in childhood and elderly patients	High Diploma	2008
68	Masoom Mustafa Hassan	Prevalence of diabetic retinopathy among diabetic patients in Hawler city	High Diploma	2008
69	Ali Jassim Mohammed	Pattern of acute accidental poisoning among under 5 years children attending Rapareen teaching hospital in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
70	Ibrahim Tahir Marouf	Quality of life and morbidity pattern of a sample of geriatric population in Erbil city	High Diploma	2008
71	sherwan Ahmed Mahmud	The frequency of ABH secretor status in Association with different types of malignancies	High Diploma	2008

72	Sahar Muhammed Zeki Abdullah	The effect of serum and semen antisperm antibodies on the post coital test and semen fluid parameters among infertile couples in Erbil governorate	High Diploma	2009
73	Shler Ghafoor Raheem	Bacteria involved in diabetic foot infection in patients admitted to Rizgari & Hawler teaching hospitals in Erbil city center	High Diploma	2009

Indications for cesarean section in Erbil maternity & Paediatric hospital

Name: Chinar Mustaffa Hassan

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Serwa Rassul AL- Dabagh

Abstract

A prospective study was conducted in Erbil maternity and paediatric hospital from the 1st of August till 31st of October (2003). All cases of cesarean deliveries were operated upon through this period were reviewed. This study aimed to identify the rate and indications for cesarean section in Erbil maternity and Paediatric hospital. The total births in this period were (4571), from this (3713) were delivered vaginally and (858) delivered by cesarean section.

The patients have been divided into two groups:

Group 1: Including cases were referred to the hospital for elective cesarean sections (417).

Group 2: Emergency cesarean section had been conducted from the labour ward (441).

The most common causes for the cesarean sections were the history of previous cesarean section (20.4%), non progress of labor (20.4%), malposition & malpresentation (15.4%), fetal distress (10.1%), medical conditions (pre-eclampsia/diabetes mellitus (9.9%), antepartum hemorrhage (9.1%), caphalo-pelvic disproportions (6.8%) and miscellaneous(7.9%) .

Oral versus vaginal misoprostol for termination of second and third trimester fetal demise

Name: Safiya Abdul Kareem Wahd

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. Shahla K. Al-Allaf

Abstract

This study was conducted to compare the effectiveness and side effects of oral and vaginal misoprostol for the termination of second and third trimester pregnancy with intrauterine fetal death in Erbil Maternity Hospital, Iraqi Kurdistan Region, extended during a period of (14 months) from the first of June 2004 to first of August 2005, 100 pregnant women at 14-42 weeks gestation with fetal demise were randomized into two groups. The 1st group including 50 patient received 100 microgms misoprostol orally and 2nd group were 50 patient receiving 100 microgms of misoprostol vaginally. There were non significant difference between both groups in regarding the age, residence, parity and gestational ages. The mean induction-to-delivery time in the oral group (12.64 hours), was significantly shorter than the time in the vaginal group (15.41 hours). The number of deliveries within 24 hours after the initial drug administration in the oral group (94%) was significantly higher than the number in the vaginal group (72%). There were no significant differences in the induction-to-delivery time over 26 weeks of gestational age groups using either oral or vaginal misoprostol, the mean induction-to-delivery time in the 14-26 weeks differ significantly. Regarding the side effects of misoprostol, the incidence of nausea and vomiting, abdominal cramps were not significant but the incidence of diarrhea was more significant in the oral group. However this study does not show any significant difference between oral and vaginal group regarding the incidence of fever, tachysystole and completion with oxytocin. Oral misoprostol (100 microgms given every 3 hrs) was more effective than vaginal misoprostol (100 microgms given every 6 hrs) for the termination of 2nd and 3rd trimester fetal demise.

Significance of right side ECG in ischemic heart disease

Name: Syamand Hasan Mohaydin

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Internal Medicine

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. Hamanajm Faraj Jaff

Abstract

To find normal values of right sided chest leads ECG 50 subjects were selected after normal clinical examination and normal exercise ECG. Their right sided chest lead ECG were studied on Q wave , R , g significant ST segment elevation (more than 1 mm) , positive – negative or flat T, secondary R (R') and QRS complex pattern in leads V3R , V4R , V5R and V6R . From V3R to V6R a decreasing prevalence of R, S, T positive and RS pattern were found . By the same way we found an increasing prevalence of Q wave , T negative , R' and RSR' – QR – QS pattern. None of the cases had significant ST segment elevation. In next step 107 ECG of patients admitted at CCU were compared with the normal group . There are significant differences between them in Q wave and T wave. On the other hand there is no significant difference in R' and QRS complex pattern. At third step we divided patients to two groups; having abnormalities in inferior standard leads and having abnormalities in non inferior standard leads .We compared each one with normal group in Q and T. In T wave most differences are in lead V3R, V4R in having inferior problem and in V5R, V6R having non inferior lead problem. Regarding Q wave most differences were in having inferior problem.

Partial hellp syndrome: Maternal and perinatal outcome

Name: Sana Kamal Khidr

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Gynaecology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. Ariana Khalis Al-Barazanji

Abstract

Objective: To determine the rate of Partial HELLP syndrome (PHS), and to evaluate the maternal and perinatal outcomes among women with severe hypertension who develop (PHS) and to compare these women with those whose severe hypertension did not show alterations for HELLP (haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count) syndrome.

Design and Setting: A cross sectional study performed in Erbil Maternity and Paediatric hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq.

Materials and Methods: This study was done on 148 pregnant women with severe hypertension whose gestational age was greater than 24 weeks, over a period of one year, from October-2004 till September-2005.

Results: From the 148 women, 20 (13.5%) of them had partial HELLP syndrome (PHS) and 128 (86.5) had severe hypertension with normal laboratory test results for HELLP syndrome. PHS was significantly more common among multiparous women as 60% of them were multiparous compared to 35.15% in the group of women with severe hypertension (HT) without laboratory changes for HELLP syndrome, whereas only 20% of the PHS group were primigravida in comparison to 49.21% of the HT group. The commonest laboratory change was thrombocytopenia (platelet count $< 150000/\text{mm}^3$) which complicated 8.7% of the women in the PHS group. Eclampsia complicated 25% of women in the PHS group, compared with 7.03% of women in the HT group with statistically significant difference (P value 0.04). There was no statistically significant difference in the occurrence of abruptio placenta and imminent eclampsia between the two groups (P values 0.83 and 0.94) respectively. The rate of perinatal mortality, intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR), and prematurity in the neonates of the PHS group did not differ significantly from that of neonates in the HT group.

Conclusion and Recommendation: Maternal and perinatal outcome of women with PHS did not differ significantly from that of women with severe hypertension with out laboratory changes for HELLP syndrome (Except for eclampsia). So women with PHS have some complications, and they must be recognized as a distinct entity and management must be different from that of women with HELLP syndrome which is associated with serious maternal and perinatal outcomes.

Bacteria involved in diabetic foot infection in patients admitted to Rizgari & Hawler teaching hospitals in Erbil city center

Name: Shler Ghafoor Raheem

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.sc

Specialty: Medical Microbiology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Prof Dr. Dr. Rassool A. Dabbagh

Senior lecturer Dr. Husham Y. Mansoor

Abstract

The present prospective study was carried out between October 2004 and October 2005, in surgical, orthopedic and medicine units at Rizgari and Hawler teaching hospitals in Erbil city center, which included 100 patients who suffered from diabetic foot lesion. Lesions were graded according to Wagner classification system. Twenty (20) patients had grade I, 41 with grade II, 27 with grade III, 8 with grade IV and 4 with grade V. Data was collected by recording a detailed history. The study included 59 males and 41 females. Their age ranged from 33 years to 85 years old, with an average age of 60.18 years. Out of 100 cases, 97 (97%) were type 2 diabetes and 3 (3%) were type 1 diabetes. The patients included in our study had variable length of their diabetes, ranging from new diagnosis up to 20 years of the disease. Most of our patients had the disease for (10-19) years. Bacteriological analysis was done to determine the causative agent in DFI. Ninety seven of patients (97%) showed positive culture while only three patients (3%) showed negative culture. The positive cultures were either monomicrobial 21 (21%), or polymicrobial 76 (76%). Among the (97%) of the positive cultures, 20 (21.7%) of them yielded pure aerobes, 36 (37.11%) yielded mixed cultures of aerobic bacteria and 40(41.2%) yielded mixed aerobes and anaerobes. Two hundred thirty four bacteria were isolated from clinical specimens obtained from the patients. These isolates were distributed between aerobic, facultative anaerobic and anaerobic bacteria. The total number of aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacteria was 187 (80%). Gram positive bacteria comprised (45.4%) of the isolates, while Gram negative bacteria comprised (34.6%). The total number of anaerobic bacteria was 47 (20%) of the isolates. Gram positive cocci constituted the majority of the isolates and *S. aureus* was the predominant pathogens causing diabetic foot infection, which comprised 42 (22.5%), followed by Coagulase negative staphylococcus 27 (14.4%), *Proteus* spp. 18 (9.7%), *Enterococcus* spp. 17 (9.1%), *Streptococcus pyogenes* 13 (6.9%), *Klebsiella* spp. 12 (6.4%), *Enterobacter* spp. 11 (5.9%), *Pseudomonas* spp. 9 (4.8%), *Aeromonas hydrophila* 9 (4.8%), *Viridans Streptococci* 7 (3.7%), *E. coli* 7 (3.7%), *Citrobacter frundi* 5 (2.7%), *Morganella morgani* 5 (2.7%), *Acinetobacter baumani* 4 (2.1%) and finally the only single isolate *Chryseomonas luteola* 1 (0.6%). The total number of anaerobic bacteria was 47 isolates which comprised (20%) of the isolates, included: *Bacteroids fragilis* 26 (55.3%), *Peptostreptococcus* spp. 12 (25.5%), *Prevotella melaninogenicus* 7 (14.9%), and *Clostridium clostridioforme* 2 (4.3%). In vitro antibiotic susceptibility tests showed that Ciprofloxacin was the most effective drug against Gram negative bacterial isolate, while the most effective drug against Gram positive bacterial isolates was vancomycin. And 100 % of all *Staphylococcus* spp. isolates were resistant to penicillins. The present prospective study was carried out between October 2004 and October 2005, in surgical, orthopedic and medicine units at Rizgari and Hawler teaching hospitals in Erbil city center, which included 100 patients who suffered from diabetic foot lesion. Lesions were graded according to Wagner classification system. Twenty (20) patients had grade I, 41 with grade II, 27 with grade III, 8 with grade IV and 4 with grade V. Data was collected by recording a detailed history. The study included 59 males and 41 females. Their age ranged from 33 years to 85 years old, with an average age of 60.18 years. Out of 100 cases, 97 (97%) were type 2 diabetes and 3 (3%) were type 1 diabetes. The patients included in our study had variable length of their diabetes, ranging from new diagnosis up to 20 years of the disease. Most of our patients had the disease for (10-19) years. Bacteriological analysis was done to determine the causative agent in DFI. Ninety seven of patients (97%) showed positive culture while only three patients (3%) showed negative culture. The positive cultures were either monomicrobial 21 (21%), or polymicrobial 76 (76%). Among the (97%) of the positive cultures, 20 (21.7%) of them yielded pure aerobes, 36 (37.11%) yielded mixed cultures of aerobic bacteria and 40(41.2%) yielded mixed aerobes and anaerobes. Two hundred thirty

four bacteria were isolated from clinical specimens obtained from the patients. These isolates were distributed between aerobic, facultative anaerobic and anaerobic bacteria. The total number of aerobic and facultative anaerobic bacteria was 187 (80%). Gram positive bacteria comprised (45.4%) of the isolates, while Gram negative bacteria comprised (34.6%). The total number of anaerobic bacteria was 47 (20%) of the isolates. Gram positive cocci constituted the majority of the isolates and *S. aureus* was the predominant pathogens causing diabetic foot infection, which comprised 42 (22.5%), followed by Coagulase negative staphylococcus 27 (14.4%), *Proteus* spp. 18 (9.7%), *Enterococcus* spp. 17 (9.1%), *Streptococcus pyogenes* 13 (6.9%), *Klebsiella* spp. 12 (6.4%), *Enterobacter* spp. 11 (5.9%), *Pseudomonas* spp. 9 (4.8%), *Aeromonas hydrophila* 9 (4.8%), Viridans Streptococci 7 (3.7%), *E. coli* 7 (3.7%), *Citrobacter frundi* 5 (2.7%), *Morganella morgani* 5 (2.7%), *Acinetobacter baumani* 4 (2.1%) and finally the only single isolate *Chryseomanas luteola* 1 (0.6%). The total number of anaerobic bacteria was 47 isolates which comprised (20%) of the isolates, included: *Bacteroids fragilis* 26 (55.3%), *Peptostreptococcus* spp. 12 (25.5%), *Prevotella melaninogenicus* 7 (14.9%), and *Clostridium clostridioforme* 2 (4.3%). In vitro antibiotic susceptibility tests showed that Ciprofloxacin was the most effective drug against Gram negative bacterial isolate, while the most effective drug against Gram positive bacterial isolates was vancomycin. And 100 % of all *Staphylococcus* spp. isolates were resistant to penicillins.

Management of acute otitis externa

Name: Shilan Nasraddin Qader

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Lect Dr. Moyaser A. Yaseen

Abstract

This is a prospective analysis of 100 patients complained of acute otitis externa performed in the department of otolaryngology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Hawler from the period of August, 2005 to January, 2006. The age ranged was from (11) to (70) years (the mean age is 40.5 years). The peak age incidence was in the third decade (21-30). Male patients were 45%, and the rest 55% were females. Regarding the occupational distribution, 35% of patients were students, 25% house wives, 20% workers, while 10% teachers and only 10% were retired. The right ear was involved in 40% of patients, the left ear in 34% of patients where as in 26% of patients both ear were involved, this means that unilateral otitis externa (74%) was more common than bilateral one (26%). The most common predisposing factors were water entrance to the affected ear during bathing and swimming in 51% of patients. Self induced trauma (by cotton bud, match stick, hair clips...ect.) in 30% of patients, where as in 15% of patients there were history of chronic suppurative otitis media. In addition uncontrolled Diabetes mellitus was found in 2% of patients and the remaining 2% of patients there was history of middle ear surgery (mastoidectomy) with persistent ear discharge. Severe Otalgia was the commonest symptoms present in all our patients (100%); however there was an additional symptoms includes: deafness (conductive) in 75%, ear irritation in 75% of patients. In 50% of patients there was purulent ear discharge. Among 100 total patients, 47% of patients had history of recurrent infection (usually 2-3 times). Most of these patients (43 patients) having bad habit of self cleaning of the ear beside frequent bathing and swimming, in addition of recurrent attacks in those with uncontrolled Diabetes mellitus (2 patients) and mastoid ear surgery (2 patients). On clinical examination, diffuse otitis externa was the commonest type found in 63% of patients, local otitis externa (localized swelling) in 20% of patients (4 of them were big boil) and fungal debris in 15% of patients, where as in only 2% malignant otitis externa were found. The cultures yielded Bacteria in 64% of patients, fungi in 11% of patients, mixed fungal and bacterial in 12% of patients, where as in 13% of patients the cultures were negative. Among 64% of patients of isolated bacterial cultures, the commonest bacteria were pseudomonas aeruginos in 24 (37.5%) patients, staphylococcus aureus in 14(21.8%) patients, and staphylococcus albus in 14(21.8%) patients. Where as 11% of patients of fungal cultures, aspergillous species was the commonest fungal organisms found in 7 patients (63.6%), where as in 3 patients (27.27%) Candida albicans and in 1 patient (9.09 %) candida+aspergillous were found. In the remaining 12% of mixed growth 33,3% were Aspergillous and Pseudomonas, in 25% Aspergillous and Staphylococcus albus found, in 25% Candida and Pseudomonas found, while in 8,3% Candida and Proteus cultured and in 8,3% Candida, Staphylococcus albus and Klabsilla were found. In 50 patients of the total 100 patients aural wick with ointment (betnosam N) used for treatment in those with suspected bacterial infection and (clotrimazole 1%) ointment used in those with suspected fungal infection and all of them showed good response, while in the remaining fifty patients were aural drops (betamethasone N) in suspected bacterial infection and clotrimazole drops in suspected fungal infection used, 30 patients responded well to the treatment where as 20 patients showed no response, so the treatment changed to aural wick of which there has been a good respon.

The pattern of acne in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil

Name: Ala Abdulrahman Sulaiman

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Dermatology & Venereology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. Intiha Mohammed Almously

Abstract

Background: Acne is a common skin disease of adolescence. It is caused by inflammation of the pilosebaceous units, characterized by comedones, papules, pustules, inflamed nodules and it may result in scarring. Acne occurs most frequently on the face, back, and chest.

Objective: This study was performed to define the pattern of acne in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology in Rizgary Teaching Hospital.

Patients and methods: This study is a cross-sectional study, conducted on 200 patients with acne attending the department of dermatology and venereology in Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil.

Data were collected from May 2006 to September 2006. All ages and both sexes were included in the study. A questionnaire was prepared and a detailed history and a thorough examination were done for each patient.

results: It was found that the number of female patients with acne was significantly higher than male patients. Their ages ranged from 12 to 35 years. The face was the commonest site to be involved. Multiple exacerbating factors were found. Psychological impact was present in 86.5% and family history was positive in 63.5% of patients. Acne of moderate severity was the commonest type found (57%) and 64% of the patients had mixed types of lesions. Seborrhea was present in 84% of patients. Hirsutism was present in 44% of female patients and pre-menstrual flare-up was found in 73% of females. Other features of hyperandrogenism were present in the minority of female patients. Postinflammatory hyperpigmentation was present in 77% of females and 47% of male patients while scarring was present in 29% of males and 13.8% of female patients. A significant relation was found between gender and degree of severity of acne. Also a significant relation was found between seborrhea and the acne severity. No significant relation was found between hirsutism and both the type of acne and the degree of severity.

Conclusion: Acne is a common cause for dermatologic consultation. Multiple exacerbating factors were found and the association with different factors was found.

Allergic rhinitis and associated problems

Name: Basheer Taha Qasim

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Assistant professor Dr. Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

A prospective study done at Rizgary teaching hospital in Hawler city from August, (2005) to August (2006) to review the allergic rhinitis and associated diseases. The participants includes (130) patients from (5-50) years old age groups and of both genders, complaining of allergic rhinitis. Out of (130) patients (72) of them were female (55.38%) & (58) were male (44.62%).

Sixty six patients have perennial allergic rhinitis (50.77%) & (64) patients (49.23%) have seasonal allergic rhinitis. The prevalence of allergic rhinitis seems to be high among students (29, 23%) than the rest of population. The commonest provocation factor is dusty environment found in (48) of the patients (36.92%). The common starting age groups of allergic rhinitis between (11-20) years old age (66) patients (50.77%). Positive family history of allergic rhinitis found in (33) patients (25.38%), while positive family history of asthma found in (22) of the patients (16.92%). Main symptoms of presentation including (nasal obstruction, nasal discharge & sneezing) found in (73) patients (56.15%), while (57) patients (43.85%) have two of them. Most common associated atopic disease is allergic conjunctivitis found in (89) of the patients (68.46%), while chronic non specific pharyngitis were the most common non atopic disease found in (64) patients (49.23%). The relation with other atopic diseases were found to be (78.46%). OME is the commonest associated ears complication of allergic rhinitis found in (34) ears (13.08%) followed by chronic suppurative otitis media in (4) ears (1.54%). X-ray examinations (OMV) reveal pathological changes (mucosal thickening, diffuse opacity, cystic swelling and air fluid level) in maxillary sinus in (55.77%) of patients. Peripheral blood eosinophilia showed significant increase in number (more than 10%/total white blood cell count) only in (3) patients (2.30%).

Chest trauma in Hawler Governorate

Name: Dilshad Salih Nadir

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: General Surgery

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Assistant Professor Dr. Nooraddin Ismail Alla-Qolli

Abstract

This study is a prospective study, in which we tried to find percentage of chest trauma cases that could be treated conservatively without thoracotomy. A total number of 162 cases of chest trauma studied in Hawler casualty hospital, referred from all areas around Hawler city from January to December 2006. Studied cases included chest trauma due to road traffic accidents (RTA), fall from a height (FFH), stab wounds, bullet injury, and others. For each case a data information sheet filled, it included: name, age, sex, date, type of accident, time of injury, time of arrival, state of the patient (stable or shocked), CXR findings, associated injuries, type of chest wounds, and methods of treatment. Among these cases; 153 cases (94.4%) were treated conservatively, 95 cases (58.6%) did not need chest tube, 58 cases (35.8%) needed chest tube. Only 6 cases (3.7%) treated surgically (by thoracotomy) and other 3 cases (1.8%) died during first few hours of arrival. We concluded that most of chest trauma cases could be treated conservatively (without thoracotomy). Our recommendations are: The casualty hospital should be provided with a good number of best quality Ambulances, good facilities needed for the operative theatre and specialized personality as doctors and staff should be available in the casualty hospital.

A comparative study between plain X-ray (Occipitomenal view) and CT-scan in evaluation of chronic sinusitis

Name: Maghded Hassan Rasul

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion: 27/1/2009

Supervisor: Asst. Prof Dr. Farhad Jalil Khayat

Abstract

This comparative study between plain X-ray (Occipitomenal view) and CT-scan finding in (60) patients diagnosed as a case of chronic sinusitis in outpatient department of otolaryngology in Rizgary teaching hospital –Erbil. The study shows that chronic sinusitis was a disease of young age with mean age of (28 years) and was slightly more common in male (55%) than female (45%). The incidence of inflammatory process of paranasal sinuses by plain X-ray (Occipitomenal view) were as follows; maxillary sinusitis (69.2%), frontal sinusitis (33.3%), sphenoid sinusitis (10%), maxillary polyp or retention cyst (5.8%) and deviated nasal septum (40%) , while by CT-scan were as follows ; maxillary sinusitis (74%), frontal sinusitis (45%), ethmoid sinusitis (45%), sphenoid sinusitis (30%), antral polyp (16%) , osteomeatal complex block in (45%), concha bullosa (28%) and septal deviation in (58%). When the incidence of inflammatory process of paranasal sinuses by plain X-ray (Occipitomenal view) was compared with CT-scan finding we noted that CT-scan is considered superior and more accurate in diagnosis of inflammatory condition of the nose and paranasal sinuses because of its optimal delineation of both bony wall and soft tissue, also because of well demonstration of ethmoid and sphenoid sinuses. Nevertheless, for initial evaluation plain X-ray as a first step for demonstration of pathology in maxillary sinuses and to a lesser extends frontal sinuses may be sufficient, especially in areas where CT-scan not available.

Value of Local Corticosteroid Injection in Comparison to NSAIDs in Conservative Treatment of Tennis Elbow (Lateral epicondylitis)

Name: Izet Y. Mohammed

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Orthopedic surgery

Date the discussion: 21/4/2007

Supervisor: Dr. Omer Ameen Saeed

Abstract

This is a prospective study carried out to show the effectiveness of the local corticosteroid injection treatment for tennis elbow (lateral epicondylitis) in comparison to the NSAIDs. The study was conducted at Hawler teaching hospital, from January 2006 to January 2007. Ninety four patients with tennis elbow were included in this study & divided randomly and equally into two treatment groups:

- 1- Local corticosteroid injection group (Injection group).
- 2- Oral NSAIDs group (NSAIDs group).

Out of the ninety-four patients who were treated in this study 55% were females and 45% were males, 79% dominant side affected. Their age ranged from 20-70 years and most of the patients were between 30-50 years (65%). Their occupations were varying but mainly manual worker or housewives. The diagnosis was clinical depending on history and examination.

The result criteria were:

- 1- excellent – no pain, full movement, full activity;
- 2- good – occasional discomfort, full movement, full activity;
- 3- acceptable – some discomfort after prolonged activities; and
- 4- poor – pain, limiting activity.

The result at 4 weeks after initiation of treatment was excellent in 70%, good in 26% and acceptable in 4% of the patients in the Injection group. While was excellent in 26%, good in 51%, acceptable in 21% and poor in 2% of the patients in the NSAIDs group. The result at 6 months after initiation of treatment was excellent in 64%, good in 30%, acceptable in 4% and poor in 2% of the patients in the Injection group. While was excellent in 59%, good in 30%, acceptable in 9% and poor in 2% of the patients in the NSAIDs group. So there is significant difference in the result at 4 weeks (p value = 0.0015) with rapid improvement in the Injection group of patients in comparison to NSAIDs group of patients. While there is no significant difference in the result at 6 months (p value = 0.864) between the two groups with approximately complete recovery in both groups.

A clinical study on patients underwent bone marrow examination in Hawler hospitals (Indications- outcome-complications)

Name: Rafaat Ruknadeen Jarulla

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Internal Medicine

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. A.Aziz yousif mansoor

Abstract

This study was conducted on 100 male and female patient , with haematological problems admitted to medical ward , in Rizgary , Hawler and Nanakally hospitals for the period from December 2005 – June 2006. All these patients underwent bone marrow examination , after complete blood picture was reviewed , detailed medical history was taken and full physical examination was performed on patients recruited in this study. The most common clinical and haematological findings in these patients. Were as follow: Palpable spleen 47%, hepatomegaly 27% bleeding 9% lymphadenopathy 15 % , pancytopenia 12 % leukocytosis 44% leukopenia 7 % thrombocytopenia 36%, anaemia 93%, high ESR 58 %.

The results of this study were as follow :

Acute leukaemia 37%

Chronic leukaemia 16%

Multiple myeloma 6%

Hairy cell leukaemia 2%

Megaloblastic anaemia 11%

Aplastic anaemia 4%

Iron deficiency anaemia 2%

Active bone marrow 22%

Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy are safe procedure without complications and they have a major role in solving many diagnostic problems , therefore less restriction to be applied on bone marrow aspiration in the medical wards .

Rationale and cost of antibiotics used among in-patients in medical wards of Hawler teaching hospitals

Name: Mahammed Abdulla Ahmad

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Internal Medicine

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. Omer Qader

Abstract

This prospective study was done on 600 patients, who received antibiotic and admitted to medical wards in Rizgary and Hawler teaching hospitals during the period from November 2005 to May 2006. Medical history and physical examination, available laboratory investigations, and imaging evaluation were performed for the patients. But culture and sensitivity was not done at all. The patients categorized into 3 groups; weak evidence of infection 249 [42%], reasonable evidence of infection 187 [31%], and no evidence of infection 164 [27%]. The costs of antibiotic in patients with weak evidence of infection was 18033.5\$ [67%], in patients without evidence of infection was 6635.75\$ [25%], and in patients with reasonable evidence of infection 2249.5\$ [8 %]. The number of patients whom used one antibiotic was 502 [84%], two antibiotics were 87 [14%], and three antibiotics were 11 [2%]. The final diagnosis was either one (499) or combined (101) diagnosis. The commonest one final diagnosis was respiratory tract infection 192 [32%], Enteric infection 84[14%], Genito-urinary tract infection 66[11%], Nervous system infection 58[9%], cardiovascular infection 55[9%], Others 44[7%], and commonest combined final diagnosis was respiratory tract infection with enteric infection 36 [6%], enteric infection with genito-urinary infection 13 [2%], respiratory tract infection with genito-urinary tract infection 9 [1%], and other combined final diagnosis. The commonest cause of admission to the hospital was respiratory tract infection. Common antibiotics which were used are Amoxicillin [4169], Ampicillin [3064], Ampiclox [1576], Cefotaxime [1398], but the least used was Ceftriaxone [12].

Clinical and bacteriological evaluation of chronic suppurative otitis media

Name: Ihsan Mohammed Ali

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryncology

Date the discussion: 3/6/2007

Supervisor: Asst. Prof . Dr. Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

This prospective study of (50) patients (52 ears) with unsafe chronic suppurative otitis media done to clinically evaluate & identify the most frequently isolated micro-organisms & their susceptibility to antimicrobial agents, in Rizgary Teaching Hospital – Erbil from August 2005 through March 2006. The male affected more than female in the range of (1.38:1). The peak age distribution was between (16-25) years in (48%). Thirty (60%) of patients were from urban society & 26 patients (52%) were living in poor social state. The otorrhoea was the main symptom found in (100%) of affected ears, which was scanty in (90.38%) & offensive in (96.15%) of ears accompanied by deafness in (100%) of the subjects. Attic perforation found in (57.7%) & posterior marginal perforation in (42.3%) of affected ears. The rate of G.T was (36.53%), Cholesteatoma (30.76%), & polyp (5.76%). All affected ears were found to have various degree of conductive deafness ranging from (10-60 dB), the mean air conduction deafness was (32 dB), 11.53% of ears show mixed hearing loss with mean hearing impairment of (60dB). On lateral oblique radiography (80.76%) mastoids were sclerotic & (19.24%) mastoids were poorly pneumatized with haziness & thickness of trabiculae. 32 (61.53%) of sclerotic mastoids show lytic lesion (translucent areas) surrounded by sclerotic changes. On bacteriological study, 43 (82.7%) of specimens were positive & there were no growth in 9 (17.3%) of cultures. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was isolated in (27.66 %) of positive culture swabs, *Proteus* species in (23.5%), *Staphylococcus aureus* in (12.76%). No anaerobes were isolated inspite of using of anaerobic cultures. Pure cultures were found in (90.7%) of positive cultures & mixed pathogen were found in (9.3%) of cultures.(77.78%) of isolated bacterias were gram-negative & (22.22%) were gram positive. *Proteus* species were predominant in ears with Cholesteatoma & granulation tissue (81.81%), followed by *P.aeruginosa* (69.23%). Ciprofloxacin has highest sensitivity rate of (79 %) for the common isolated micro-organisms followed by Gentamycin (66.88 %); while most of micro-organisms were resistant against the common antimicrobial agents (Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, & Cephalothin). Out of (52) ears, only 9(17.3%) ears in some form responded to the topical ciprofloxacin for 2 weeks, while the remainder 43(82.7%) ears did not respond to the treatment.

The effect of maternal height-birth weight on the mode of delivery and fetal outcome

Name: Heevy mohammedameen taha

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Obstetrics and gynecology

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Dr. Shahla K. Al-Allaf

Abstract

Objective A cross sectional comparative study was conducted in Erbil Maternity Teaching Hospital to determine the rate of term uncomplicated singleton primigravid women with maternal height ≤ 150 cm, to evaluate the mode of delivery and perinatal outcome among these women compared with those of height > 150 cm and to evaluate the relationship between neonatal birth weight and the mode of delivery, extended over a period of 6 months from the first of June 2006 to the first of December 2006.

Patients and Methods A total of 162 term uncomplicated singleton primigravid women were enrolled on admission to labour room. The women were divided into two groups, the first group included 77 women with height of ≤ 150 cm (study group) and the second group included 85 women with height of > 150 cm (control group).

Results There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in respect to the maternal age, mean age in the study group was 24.077 ± 4.035 versus 24.058 ± 3.241 in the control group, p value > 0.05 . The most common height category in the study group was 146-150 cm (66.2%) and the least one was ≤ 135 cm (2.6%). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups regarding the development of the meconium-stained amniotic fluid (13% in the study group versus 10.6% in the control group, p value > 0.05). No statistically significant difference was observed in the rate of caesarean delivery due to dystocia between the two groups (39% in the study group versus 25.9% in the control group, p value > 0.05). However, there was statistically significant difference in C/S rate among different maternal height categories in the study group ($p < 0.05$) and the rate of Caesarean delivery due to CPD was highest among those with height ≤ 140 cm (60%). All women who were ≤ 135 cm in height delivered by emergency C/S due to failure to progress of labour. There was statistically significant difference between the two groups in relation to the birth weight of the neonates ($P < 0.05$), mean birth weight was significantly lower in the study group than in the control group (3192.2 ± 309.29 versus 3534.2 ± 396.32 respectively, $P < 0.05$). Statistically significant difference in emergency C/S rate due to failure to progress of labour was observed between both groups in relation to the neonatal birth weight categories ($p < 0.05$). Mean birth weight in both groups was significantly lower in neonates of mothers who delivered vaginally than those who delivered by emergency C/S due to failure to progress of labour (3121.27 ± 292.8 versus 3403.33 ± 306.2 respectively in the study group and 3181.7 ± 404.14 versus 3884.54 ± 337 respectively in the control group, P value < 0.05). No statistically significant differences were observed between the two groups regarding Apgar scores at 5 minutes and admission to N.I.C.U (p value > 0.05). The rate of perinatal mortality among the neonates of the study group did not differ significantly from that of neonates in the control group (5.2% versus 3.6% respectively, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusion There was non significant correlation between short maternal height (≤ 150 cm) and risk for emergency C/S due to dystocia among term singleton primigravid women. There was statistically significant positive correlation between maternal height and neonatal birth weight. There was statistically significant positive correlation between neonatal birth weight and risk of emergency C/S due to dystocia in both study and control group. Term singleton primigravid women with maternal height ≤ 150 cm were not found to be associated with higher rates of adverse perinatal outcome nor increased perinatal mortality.

Diabetes mellitus with pregnancy and fetal outcome

Name: Sheelan O. Jaffer

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Obstetric and gynecology

Date the discussion: 17/7/2007

Supervisor: Dr. Ariana K. Al- Barazanji

Abstract

This study done to determine the rate of DM during labour (pre-existing diabetes and GDM), to evaluate the maternal and perinatal outcomes among women with diabetes and to compare these results with those of control group, it is a case control study performed in Erbil Maternity and Pediatric hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq. This study done on 140 pregnant women attending labour room half of them diabetic and the other half without diabetes whose gestational age greater than 24 weeks over a period of 4 months from 1st June 2006 till 30th September 2006. Among the 70 pregnant diabetic women who included in this study equal to 1.2% of the patients admitted to labour room, 21(30%) with primary diabetes and 49(70%) with secondary (GDM). Diabetes higher in women aged 33-39 years and statistically significant difference compared to control group (P value = 0.05), regarding risk factors which include family history of diabetes and previous macrosomic baby there were significant difference while other risk factors as previous unexplained stillbirth , previous congenital anomaly, and history of missed abortion showed statistically non significant difference. There was statistically significant difference between both group regarding the presence of preeclampsia, polyhydramnios, increase in operative delivery (c/s) rate and type of caesarean section (p value 0.002, 0.001, 0.001 and 0.03) respectively. Weight of neonate and weight of placenta revealed statistically significant difference between both group the same also for development of neonatal jaundice during 1st wk of life and perinatal mortality rate while obvious congenital anomaly of the neonate show statistically non significant difference between both group. We conclude that maternal and perinatal outcome of women with diabetes differ significantly from control group. So women with diabetes should have care during pregnancy by an experienced team and increased awareness of potential problems in diabetic pregnancy by all health care professionals and good intrapartum care and care of the neonate especially in the 1st week.

Epidemiology of breast cancer among females in Erbil

Name: Fouad Braimook Basa

Nature of the search: Academic

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Community Medicine

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Assistant professor Dr. Dilyara Barzani

Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among females worldwide. Although effective treatment for early stages of disease is available it continued to be one of the leading causes of cancer deaths. Main aims of this study are to understand the socio-demographic characteristic of patients with breast cancer. Studying the risk factor and identify the high risk groups in our locality. Determining the stages at which the patient seeks medical advice and factors associated with delay in seeking medical advice. This is a hospital based case-control study. 75 Cases and 150 controls were interviewed. Cases represent women with confirmed histopathological diagnosis of breast cancer. Controls selection was on basis of not having breast cancer and matching for age (within 5 years range) with cases. This study has shown that the mean age of cases at time of diagnosis of breast cancer was 43.29 years with SD of 9.27 and range from 18-58 years. Statistically significant association was detected with the following risk factors: Occupation, gravidity, parity, number of abortions (But when stratified according to parity this association with number of abortion does not exist), breast feeding, age at first full term pregnancy, socioeconomic status and history of injectable contraceptive drug use. No significant association was detected with the following factors: Residence, marital status, BMI, age at menarche, age at menopause, use of oral contraceptive pills, use of hormonal replacement therapy, smoking, family history of breast cancer and past history of benign breast disease. Lump was the main presenting symptom and lesions were more on left side than on right (56% and 44% respectively). Infiltrative ductal carcinoma was the most common pathological type. Females from rural area were found to have more delay in seeking medical advice than females from urban area. This study has shown that in Erbil, breast cancer affects females at younger age than females from western and industrialized countries. Females who were employed, of low socioeconomic status, nulliparous, had not breast fed their children, had used injectable contraceptive drugs, and had their first full term pregnancy at age older than 18 years are at highest risk for having breast cancer. Depending on the results of this study, health education programs for females at high risk of breast cancer, establishment of a tumor registration center to collect data about all kinds of cancer in Erbil, including breast cancer and more detailed studies in this field are recommended.

Causes of death in coronary care units in Erbil city hospitals

Name: Bayan Yusif Al zahawy

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Internal Medicine

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Professor Dr. Hama nejm Faraj Jaff

Abstract

This retrospective study was done in Erbil - city CCU (Erbil - teaching hospital and Rezgary teaching hospital) in which number of cases admitted to both CCU (Erbil –teaching and Rezgary teaching) were 1043 & 403 cases respectively , number of death in both CCU was 150 cases , the duration of study was from first of December 2005 – first of May 2006 , male to female ratio 1.2:1 , age range from 10 – 90 years , male mean age was 62.4 years and female mean age was 63.6 years. The collected data were analyzed and the causes of death was divided in to cardiac and non cardiac causes , cardiac causes include cardiogenic shock , VF , CHB , CHF , asystole while non cardiac causes include stroke , renal failure , malignancy , respiratory failure , pulmonary embolism , and meningioencephalitis. Number of dead cases in Rezgary teaching hospital CCU were 55(36.6%) cases , cardiac causes of death were 31(56.3%) cases and non cardiac causes of death were 24(43.6%) cases ,number of cases died in Erbil-teaching hospital 95(63.3%)cases , the cardiac causes of death were 71(74.7%) cases while non cardiac causes of death were 24(25.2%) cases , so cardiac causes of death in both CCU were 102(68%) cases while non cardiac causes of death were 48(32%) cases. In general (cardiac & non cardiac) causes of death when N = 150 the causes of death in both CCUs were cardiogenic shock 35(23.3%) , VF 24(16%) , CHB 18(12%) , CHF 16(10.6%) , asystole 9(6%) , Stroke 25(16.6%) , Malignancy 9(6%) , Renal failure 5(3.3%) , Respiratory failure 5(3.3%) , Pulmonary embolism 2(1.3%) and Meningoencephalitis 2(1.3%) Those who died from cardiac causes in both CCU their ECG pattern on admission shows ST elevation MI with reciprocal change 28(27.4%), LBBB 24(23.5%) while ST elevation MI with out reciprocal change 16(15.6%), ST depression &T inversion 22(21.5%) and AF 12(11.7%), so death rate was higher in patient with ST elevation MI with reciprocal change & LBBB than those patient with ST elevation MI with out reciprocal change, T inversion & AF. In death due to stroke the main ECG pattern on their admission were AF 32% and CT scan finding shows 88% were ischemic infarction while 12% were hemorrhagic infraction , the peak age of patients died from Stroke 70 – 80 years , history of previous IHD ,Hypertension, DM, found in majority of cases and most of them have more than one diseases.

Accuracy of Modified Alvarado Score in Diagnosis of Acute Appendicitis

Name: Star Saleem Hussein

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Nephrology

Date of the discussion: 30 / 3 /2009

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Dr. Tayeb Sabir Kareem

Abstract

Background: Appendicitis is a common surgical emergency that have to consider when the patients present with right iliac fossa pain. Early diagnosis and intervention is mandatory for prevention of complications. The patients with equivocal signs can present a diagnostic challenge. In some studies the modified Alvarado Scoring System (MASS) was helpful in minimizing unnecessary appendicectomies.

Objectives: To evaluate the accuracy of modified Alvarado scoring system in early diagnosis of acute appendicitis.

Patients and methods: During a period of 6 months from 1st February to 31st July 2008, 250 patients with right iliac fossa pain were admitted and observed in the surgical department of Emergency Hospital at Hawler city. The age of the patients was ranged between 13-70 years (mean 32 years). The male to female ratio was 3:2. They were prospectively evaluated on admission using modified Alvarado scoring system to determine whether or not they had acute appendicitis. The results were correlated with the operative and histopathological findings.

Results: After first scoring; 179 (72%) patients were admitted and 71 (28%) patients were discharged. Rescoring by modified Alvarado scoring system was done after 6 hours from admission, only 162 (91%) patients were operated on, and the rest 17 (9%) patients were discharged and told to attend on the next day for rescoring. During operation we found that 142 cases (87.5%) had really acute appendicitis. Overall the modified Alvarado scoring system showed sensitivity of (93%) for [8-9] scores and (39%) for [1-7] scores.

Conclusions: The modified Alvarado score system is accurate in early diagnosis of acute appendicitis.

Outcome and complications of temporary hemodialysis catheters: A prospective Study from dialysis center in Erbil teaching hospital

Name: Dlshad Abdulrahman Salih

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Nephrology

Date of the discussion: 18/5/2009

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Dr. Hussein Yusuf Salih

Abstract

Background: The use of temporary hemodialysis catheters has facilitated the delivery of hemodialysis to patients lacking functional vascular access. However, the use of these catheters is often associated with infections or mechanical complications.

Objective: To report usage of temporary hemodialysis catheters in Erbil dialysis center, to identify complications and outcomes, and to highlight important factors reducing their efficacy and survival.

Design: A prospective study.

Setting: Erbil dialysis center (tertiary care center); from 1st August 2007 to 1st August 2008.

Patient and method: Data were collected from 47 hemodialysis patients using 57 temporary hemodialysis catheters as urgent vascular access by chart review regarding patients' demographics, etiology of renal failure, comorbid disease, and predialysis investigations done including serum creatinine, plasma urea, and full virological screen. And temporary hemodialysis catheters data concerning their indications, route of insertions, complications and outcomes were reported. The study parameters were correlated with different variables using the t- test and chi square for statistical analysis.

Results: A total of 57 temporary hemodialysis catheters were inserted in 47 renal failure patients as an immediate vascular access, most of them about (91%) had end stage renal disease; while the minority (9%) had acute renal failure patients.

The site of insertion was right subclavian vein in 38 patients, right internal jugular vein in 12 patients, and femoral vein in 7 patients. Catheter related sepsis occurred in 12.3%, exit site infection in 31.6%, catheter thrombosis in 14%, catheter kinking in 8.8%, leaking from catheter in 1.8%, procedure related complication (pneumothorax) in 5.3%. The reason for removal of temporary hemodialysis catheters in end stage renal disease patients were elective in 49.2%, catheter related sepsis in 10.5 %, exit site infection in 21.1%, catheter thrombosis in 12.3%, catheter kinking in 7%. The results of culture of tip of catheters and swab from exit site of catheter was 76% Gram-positive micro-organisms; predominantly Staphylococcus aureus or Staphylococcus epidermidis; in 12% Gram-negative micro-organisms, and the remaining cultures revealed multiple micro-organisms.

Conclusion: The non-cuffed non-tunneled double lumen temporary hemodialysis catheters are still important as an acute vascular access in our center for both acute renal failure and end stage renal disease in which there is no other vascular access, but obstruction (thrombosis and kinking) and infections may reduce its survival especially in end stage renal disease. An energetic act is required to decrease these complications and to improve catheter survival.

Prevalence of β -Thalassemia Carriers Among a Cohort of University Students in Hawler Province of Iraqi Kurdistan

Name: Huda Ahmad Muhammad

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Laboratory Hematology

Date of the discussion: 22/12/2008

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Dr. Abdul-Qadir Alnakshabandi

Abstract

Thalassemia is a public health problem in Kurdistan of Iraq with around 1500 patients registered and managed in the three main provinces of Hawler, Sulaimaniya and Duhok. The prevalence of thalassemia carriers in Kurdistan seems to have reached frightening figures in par with nations known to have the highest incidence of thalassemia minor in the world. Knowing the prevalence of this problem is of paramount importance in preventing birth of thalassemia major children. Although the incidence in Southern Italians and Greek population could reach 10% of the population, through proper identification of these carriers, no thalassemia major patients have been born over the last ten years. It is our goal to evaluate the magnitude of this problem in Kurdistan to embark on an ambitious program of family screening and premarital advice regarding avoidance of marriage when the couple are both thalassemia minors. Such an effort was lately approved by the Iraqi Kurdish Parliament as decision number (30) on 2007, this decision concentrate on obligatory premarital tests, complete blood count should be done to every couple, Hb electrophoresis should be offered for the suspected cases, whenever both of them are found to be carrier for β -thalassemia minor they should be properly informed about susceptibility of having 25% of their off spring with β -thalassemia major.

Subjects and methods: A representative sample of a thousand volunteer university students was screened for evidence of thalassemia minor. Complete blood counts using automated blood cell analysers and blood smears were examined. Patients having anemia, abnormal red cell indices or morphological features of thalassemia minor like hypochromia, microcytosis, target cells erythrocytosis and family history of thalassemia were then investigated for determination of HbA₂ & HbF levels. Estimation of hemoglobin A₂ was performed by micro-column chromatography while HbF was done using alkali denaturation.

Results: One hundred forty three out of the thousand samples tested for HbA₂ level, seventy seven were positive for thalassemia minor. They all showed a hemoglobin A₂ of more than 3.6 percent and higher, associated in most of the cases with mild anemia, erythrocytosis and hypochromic microcytic red cells.

Conclusion: We reached to the conclusion that the prevalence of thalassemia minor in our community, represented at college students at fertile age, to be 7.7%.

Recommendation: We hope that similar figures could be made available in the future for the rest of Kurdistan and the bigger Iraq so that a national figure could be presented to the world literatures.

Uses of Z- plasty in scar revision in a sample of patients in Erbil city hospitals

Name: Rasul Hamed Awlla

Nature of the research: CI

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Plastic Surgery

Date of the discussion: 30/10/2008

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Dr. Diar Salim Najim

Abstract

Various methods were used for the management of scar, with different properties, among them Z-plasty which is the most common technique for scar revision with good result.

Study Design: A prospective study to evaluate the effect of Z-plasty in scar revision in a sample of patient in Emergency Management Center and Erbil Teaching Hospital, Hawler, Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Objectives of the Study: To evaluate the effect of Z-plasty in scar revision in respect to cosmetic effect ranging from (excellent, moderate and poor), patient satisfaction (satisfied, accepted and not accepted), and functional improvement (good, moderate and poor functional repair).

Patients and Methods: three types of Z-plasty (standard, multiple, double opposing Z-plasty) were used scar revision of 32 patient, mean age was 17.91years.

Results: A significant improvement in the aesthetic and function were seen in managing patients with good patient's satisfaction and comparism was done between this study and other researches, there were significant similarity in some of them.

Conclusions: Z-plasty releases tension line at joint points but it can also used for contracture on flat surfaces for example angle of mouth, provide length, and change the direction of the scar to be parallel with the relaxed skin tension line. It is a simple technique, also has low cost and short period of stay in hospital.

Clinical findings of the Breast masses versus pathological findings In Erbil Governorate

Name: Aveen Jawher Rizgo

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: General Surgery

Date of the discussion: 1/12/2008

Supervisor: Assistant Professor Dr. Saieb Algailani

Abstract

Background: Breast mass is one of the common problem among females, clinical examination .reveal complete view about the nature of the mass together with there pathological result to create a perfect method of proper diagnosis and management.

Objectives: To evaluate a correlation between the clinical finding of a breast mass versus pathological finding including fine needle aspiration cytology and histopathology.

Design: Descriptive study.

Place & duration of the study: Rizgary Teaching Hospital, Erbil, Iraq during the period of. August 2007 to August 2008.

Patients & method: All female patients with breast mass were included in this study. They underwent local clinical examination of the breast in addition to FNAC and histopathology evaluation.

Results: A total of 110 cases were included in the study and their results were reviewed. The cytological diagnosis was benign in 69 cases, malignant in 22 cases and suspicious in 19 cases. Histopathological diagnosis of these 110 patients showed 47 cases with benign disease and 48 cases with malignant disease.

Conclusion: Local Clinical examination of the breast had a major role in early detection of breast cancer together with screening program by mammography, breast self examination, as whole will give a complete picture about the nature of breast mass, also the histopathological study will reach the final diagnosis and create the main steps of treatment. Reviewing the clinical data of the patient presented with a palpable breast mass ,and comparing it to the pathological finding , we find an important tool clearing the edge of knowledge in terms of linking the data for a full brown understanding of breast masses and how they can guide to early detection of serious disease .

Active management of third stage of labour using rectal misoprostol versus oxytocin

Name: Alya Abdul-Rahman Shareef

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Gynecology

Date of the discussion: 11/10/2008

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Dr. Serwa R. AL- Dabagh

Abstract

Alteration in the expression of p53 tumor-suppressor protein is an event that occurs frequently in human cancer, but the practical implications of this phenomenon are yet to be fully exploited. The objective of this study was to determine the value of p53 expression as a marker of tumor aggressiveness and the relationship between p53 over expression and clinico-pathologic variables in gastric adenocarcinoma. The expression of p53 was studied immunohistochemically in 10 cases with gastric dysplasia and 85 cases with gastric adenocarcinomas using paraffin-embedded blocks. DO7, a monoclonal antibody to p53 protein, was used for the immunohistochemical analysis. The correlation between p53 expression in gastric dysplasia, gastric adenocarcinoma and clinicopathologic variables were analyzed. P53 positivity was found in 48.2% of gastric carcinoma cases, and 40% of gastric dysplasia. There was a significant correlation between the rate of p53 overexpression with tumor grade ($p = 0.015$), and also carcinoma with lymph node involvement ($p = 0.034$). The results showed no significant association between p53 protein expression and histological type ($p = 0.171$). The association between p53 protein expression and the depth of tumour invasion found to be statistically not significant. These results suggest that P53 protein expression is a useful biomarker for gastric adenocarcinoma aggressiveness, and the preoperative assessment of p53 expression in gastric carcinomas can be helpful to identify patients at high risk of higher grades and more advanced tumors. P53 immunoreactivity can predict lymph node status in patients with gastric carcinoma.

Background: Third stage of labour is defined as the time from delivery of the baby to complete delivery of placenta and membranes. Most common complications of the third stage of labour is postpartum hemorrhage (PPH), one of the top five causes of maternal death worldwide. Active management of third stage of labour prevents PPH. Misoprostol is an inexpensive, easily administered prostaglandin E1 analogue has been suggested as an alternative of the routine prophylactic oxytocic agents in the management of third stage of labour. Rectal route had been chosen because it avoid gastrointestinal side effects, that it can be used in nauseated women also avoid washout by vaginal bleeding when given vaginally.

Objectives: To assess effectiveness of (400 mcg) rectally administered misoprostol tablet in the active management of third stage of labour in comparison with standard oxytocin regimen.

Patients and methods: In prospective case control study, 100 women were randomized, 50 patients received either 400mcg misoprostol tablets rectally (study medication) the other 50 received 10 IU oxytocin in 500 ml Ringer lactate solution IV. As a method of active management of third stage of labour. Patient with risk factor for PPH had been excluded. A comparison between the two groups in their amount of blood loss, drop in hematocrit level from admission to 24 hr. after delivery, duration of third stage of labour and any side effects appear.

Results: Maximum amount of blood loss in both groups of the study was 440 ml, so we had no case of PPH. Mean blood loss in misoprostol group was 141.5 ± 88.98 ml versus 131.6 ± 50.92 ml in oxytocin group which was not significant difference (p value 0.138). Mean difference in Hb level (gm/dl) on admission and 24 hours after delivery was [0.816 ± 0.74 in misoprostol group, 0.65 ± 0.61 in oxytocin group p value 0.227] was statistically not significant between the two group. Mean difference in PCV (%) on admission and 24 hours after delivery was [$2.34 \pm SE 0.285$ in study group versus 1.78 ± 0.251 p value= 0.144] which was statistically not significant. No significant difference in duration of third stage of labour found between study groups [6.26 ± 3.82 min. in misoprostol group, 5.14 ± 1.73 min. in oxytocin group p value=0.082]. More shivering occur in misoprostol group but the difference was not significant difference (p value=0.744).

Conclusions:

Misoprostol in a dose of 400 mcg rectally shows promising results when compared with oxytocin, it seems safe and effective drug that can be used in the management of third stage of labour.

Pattern of Alopecia Areata in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology in Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil

Name: Ban Antwan Behnan

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Dermatology and Venereology

Date of the discussion: 15/5/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Inteha Mohamed Almously

Abstract

Background: Alopecia areata, is hypothesized to be an organ-specific autoimmune disease with genetic predisposition and an environmental trigger. It is characterized by discrete, well - demarcated area of non scarring terminal hair loss and its clinical presentation is most often multifocal. Alopecia areata affects both males and females. It tends to occur most often in children and young adults but older individuals can also be affected.

Objective: This study was performed to assess the pattern of alopecia areata in patients attending the Department of Dermatology and Venereology in Rizgary Teaching Hospital, to review clinical characteristics of Alopecia areata patients and to provide abaseline information for further studies in the future.

Patients and Methods: This study is a descriptive, review of cases, conducted on 100 patients with alopecia areata attending the department of dermatology and venereology in Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil City. Data were collected from October 2006 to April 2007, all ages and both sexes were included in the study, a questionnaire form was prepared and a detailed history and a thorough examination were carried out for each patient.

Results: Out of 100 patients with Alopecia areata attending our department during the period of study, 70% of them were male, 30% were female. Their age were ranged from 18 months to as old as 50 years old, 42% of them had a single patchy alopecia areata, 52% had multiple patchy alopecia, one case had Alopecia Totalis and 5% had Alopecia Universalis. The scalp was the commonest site (82%) of involvement while mustache area was the less common site (7%). Itching and burning sensation was positive in 8% of cases, exclamation mark was positive in 23% of cases, where as nail was involved in 22% cases. Ophiasis found in 13% of cases, while history of atopy was positive in 11% of cases. 29% of cases had emotional stress. Family history of the same problem was found in 20% of cases and the past personal history was positive in 31% of cases. The age of first attack in most of cases lie in the first 3 decade of life, the percentage of other bad prognostic sign was higher in the early age of onset group of patients.

Conclusion: The proportion of Alopecia areata among other dermatological problem in our department was close to other similar reported studies. Male made the majority of patients, scalp was the commonest site, multiple patchy type was the commonest type, nail changes found in 22% of cases, family history was positive in 20% of cases. Significant relationship found between the age at first attack and other bad prognostic signs.

The effect of placing 0.5% bupivacaine-soaked gelfoam in the gallbladder bed on pain after laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Name: Saeed Dakheel Saeed
Nature of the search: Clinical
Degree: High diploma
Specialty: General Surgery
Date the discussion: 15/10/2008
Supervisor: Dr. Ali A. Al-Dabbagh

Abstract

Background: Patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy experiences post operative pain. It is important to characterized the pain in to different component after LC, and to analyse the effects of analgesic intervention on the different components to reduce the overall pain.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the character of pain after laparoscopic cholecystectomy and its relief with 0.5% bupivacaine-soaked gelfoam placed in the gallbladder bed.

Patients & Methods: A prospective randomized, double blinded placebo-controlled study was conducted on 200 patients with chronic cholecystitis, which were divided into four groups of 50 patients each: group A (0.5% bupivacaine-soaked gelfoam kept in gallbladder bed), group B (0.5% bupivacaine infiltrated at trocar sites), group C (half of the required dose of 0.5% bupivacaine infiltrated into the gallbladder bed and at trocar sites, and group D (normal saline in the gallbladder bed and at trocar sites). Postoperatively, the character of pain was noted, and its relief was assessed with verbal rating scale (VRS) scoring.

Results: The findings showed that 77.50% of the patients had visceral pain, 60.50% experienced parietal, and 23.50% reported shoulder pain after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The visceral pain was significantly less in group A patients than in the control patients ($p < 0.01$), The mean VRS score at 4, 8, 12 and 24 h in the group A patients also was less than in control group D. Trocar-site infiltration alone was not effective in relieving the parietal pain.

Conclusion: Visceral pain is prominent after laparoscopic cholecystectomy and can be effectively controlled by 0.5% bupivacaine-soaked gelfoam in the gallbladder bed alone.

Aims of this study are to determine:

- 1- The character of pain after laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- 2- The effect of 0.5% bupivacaine – soaked gelfoam on post operative pain when it placed in the gallbladder bed after laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

Study of P53 expression in endometrial Hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma

Name: Rivan Hermiz Isaac

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pathology

Date of the discussion: 4/12/2008

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Nadia Yassoub Ahmed

Abstract

Mutations of the p53 tumor suppressor gene often occur in a variety of human malignant tumors, including endometrial carcinoma, and they are frequently associated with over expression of p53 protein. This study was designed to evaluate p53 protein expression in normal, hyperplastic and malignant endometrium by immunohistochemical study and to correlate p53 expression in endometrial carcinoma with other clinico-pathological prognostic parameters. The studied sample included 100 formalin fixed, paraffin embedded endometrial tissue specimens; they consisted of the following diagnostic categories: proliferative endometium (n=10), secretory endometrium (n=10), simple hyperplasia (n=10), complex hyperplasia without atypia (n=20), atypical complex hyperplasia (n=10), and endometrial carcinoma (n=40). Nuclear p53 protein expression was detected in tissue sample by Dako cytometry EnVision+ Dual link system-HRP staining protocol using monoclonal mouse anti human p53 protein DO-7. None of the normal endometrium, simple hyperplasia, and complex hyperplasia without atypia showed p53 immunostaining, while 20% of atypical complex hyperplasia and 32.5% of endometrial carcinoma showed immunopositivity for p53. In endometrial carcinoma, significant correlation was observed between p53 expression and age at diagnosis (p=0.009), histological grade (p<0.001), International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage (p=0.003), myometrial invasion (p<0.001), and cervical invasion (p=0.001), but no such significant correlation was observed with histological type of endometrial carcinoma (P=0.974). In conclusion, results of the present study indicated the validity and simplicity of application of immunohistochemistry in determining the status of p53 protein. The results suggest that p53 over expression is strongly associated with endometrial carcinoma aggressiveness and high malignant potential.

The role of intraumbilical Misoprostol for management of third stage of labor

Name: Rihab Jamal Fatah

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Gynaecology

Date of the discussion: 4/10/2008

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer. Dr. Serwa Rasool Al-Dabbagh

Abstract

Objective: A prospective study was conducted in Erbil Maternity Teaching Hospital to determine the effect of intra umbilical misoprostol injection on the delivery of placenta, duration and estimated blood loss in third and fourth stage of labor from 1st of January to 30th of July 2008 .

Design of Study: A prospective study on the active management of third stage of labor in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region , Iraq .

Patients and Methods: This study was performed on 70 women delivered vaginally in labor room in Maternity Teaching Hospital who divided into two groups , the first group included 50 women receiving intra umbilical misoprostol (study group). The 2nd group included 20 women who managed physiologically.

Results: The most common age groups in both study and control groups was (26-30) years , as 24 (48%) in study group versus 7 (35%) in controls .The mean age in study group was 28.54 versus 27.30 in the control group ,which is found to be statistically of no significance . (p value> 0.05) . The mean time for the delivery of placenta in intra-umbilical group was (2.84 minutes) versus (13.28 minutes) in control group. This difference was statistically significant (p value < 0.05) .The maximum blood loss per vagina after placental delivery was 400 ml in study group and 450-500 ml in controls. The mean blood loss in study group was (216.14ml) while in control group was (396.50ml) which makes a statistical significant difference between the two groups (p value < 0.05) .Hb is measured on admission and after 48 hours after delivery in both groups. The mean Hb loss (the difference between Hb. Level on admission and after 48 hours of delivery) in study group was (0.388 gm /dl) versus (0.839gm/dl) in control group. There was no significant difference by statistical analysis between the groups (p value >0.05) . The PCV is measured in both groups on admission and 48 hours after delivery, and the difference between the two (PCV loss) is estimated. The mean PCV loss in the study group was (1.32%) and in control group was (4.15%). Statistically there was no significant difference between the two groups (p value >0.05).

Early complications of laparoscopic cholecystectomy at Rizgary Teaching Hospital

Name: Soufia Akbar Esmail

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: General Surgery

Date of the discussion: 20/5/2008

Supervisor: Asst Prof Dr. Tayeb. S . Kareem

Abstract

Background: Laparoscopic surgery is becoming increasingly popular and performed with increasing frequency. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy gained wide acceptance as treatment of choice for GB disease and cholecystitis. With this new technique, the spectrum of complications of cholecystectomy have changed.

Objective: This study was performed to highlight the incidence, causes, and risk factors of peroperative and early postoperative complications of Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy at Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil.

Design of study: Prospective comparative study

Place & duration of the study: This study was done at Rizgary Teaching Hospital, in Erbil, Kurdistan, Iraq, during the period of ten months, from 1st Jan 2007 to 1st Nov 2007.

Patients and Methods: This study include 174 patients who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Information about demographical features, Chief complaint and duration, past medical and past surgical history, physical examination and investigations were recorded. In all the patients we depended on ultrasonic examination for diagnosis of GS and for the conditions of the gall bladder wall. Details of the operative findings and procedures including the number of the used clips were recorded. The complications that found per-operatively, in the first 24 hours and in first 10 days were recorded. The data were analyzed statistically by Statistical Package for social science 15(SPSS- 15).

Results: The number of the patients was 174. One hundred and thirty six (78.2%) of them were females and 38 of them (21.8%) were males. The male to female ratio was 1:3.5. The age of patients was between 20 to 83 years (mean 43 years, SD 12.97). The most common age group was in the fourth decade that was between 41 to 50 years (45.26%). The duration of symptoms was less than one year in 55 patients (31.6%) and it was more than one year in 119 patients (68.4%). Thirty one patients (17.8%) were symptomatic at the time of operation. Twelve patients (6.9%) had increased WBC (> 11000 cells/mm³). By preoperative U/S examination, 45 patients (25.9%) had single stone, 129 patients (74.1%) had multiple stones. Thirty eight patients (22.4%) had thickened GB wall. There was GB distension (GBD) in 34 patients (20.8%). Fourteen patients (8%) had previous upper abdominal surgery. Intra-abdominal adhesion was found in 6 (3.4%) of them. Cystic duct dissection was difficult in 28 patients (16.1%). Cystic artery dissection was difficult in 9 patients (5.17%). GB dissection was difficult in 38 patients (21.8%). The rate of conversion to open cholecystectomy was 6.9 %. The time of operation was less than 1 hour in 117 patients (67.2%). GB perforation occurred in 47 cases (27.6%) during dissection of the GB while it occurred in 16 cases (9.2%) during extraction of the GB -Liver injury occurred in 3 patients (1.7%) during dissection of GB. CBD injury happened in 6 cases (3.4%). In the first 24 hour, the most common problem was moderate pain (abdominal and shoulder) (72.4%). Wound infection occurred in 33 patients (18.9%). Chest infection happened in 16 patients (9.2%). Cholangitis and jaundice occurred in 2 patients that responded to broad spectrum antibiotics the hospital stay was 1 day in 128 patients (73.6%). Mortality rate was (1.7%).

Conclusions: In the first 24 hour, the most common problem was moderate pain (abdominal and shoulder) (72.4%). In the first 10 day, the most common problem was mild and moderate pain (27.59%). The rate of Severe wound infection was (6.32%). This study showed that : per-operativend post operative complications after Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy has a strong relation with preoperative patients' preparation.

Immobilization of open tibial diaphyseal fracture by POP splint and External Fixation device

Name: Salahaddin H. Abdulqadir

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Orthopaedic Surgery

Date of the discussion: 11/10/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Omar Ameen Saeed

Abstract

We evaluated the outcome of a structured management protocol carried out on 50 patients with 50 open tibial diaphyseal fractures (with or without fibular fracture) (mean age group 27.46 yrs) due to gunshot injuries. The fractures were categorized as type I – IIIB based on Gustillo Anderson Classification. There were 8 patients (16%) are type I, 34 patients (68%) are type II, 2 patients (4%) are IIIA, 6 patients (12.5%) are III β . Type IIIC excluded from the study. The treatment outcome in each group was evaluated on the bases of primary wound healing, and fracture union in line with the method of treatment chosen in the protocol. (External fixation and POP). Debridement done for 44 patients within mean time 6.28 hrs. (Time since injury), the rest need no debridement, (There was small inlet & small outlet). Only one debridement done in 34 patients, (2GI, 29GII, & 3GIII), two debridements in 8 patients (4GII & 4GIII) and three debridements done in two patients (1GII & 1GIII). Overall, delayed primary closure was done in 24 patients (2GI & 22GII). Split skin graft in 14 patients (8GII & 6GIII), and in six patients (4GII & 2GIII) delayed primary closure with split skin graft done. Plaster of Paris was successfully used in 25 (50%) patients with predominantly type I & II fractures, and External fixation was carried out in 25 (50%) cases (predominantly type II & III). There were these complications: Soft tissue infection 14% GII (8% external fixation & 6% pop), and 4% in GIII (Deep infection). Shortening (0.5-3cm) in 14% GII (8% external & 6% pop), and 8% GIII. Angulations (6-10°) in 10% of patients {8% of GII (2% external fixations & 6% pop), and 2% in GIII}. At the time of removing external fixation & pop, those patients with external fixation, they needed more support. The difference between POP & External fixation. There was delay in healing of the fractures immobilized by external fixation, in compare with those immobilized by pop ($P=0.001$ $p<0.05$).

Intra umbilical oxytocin in the management of third stage of labour in maternity teaching hospital /Erbil

Name: Suzan Jawher Mohammed Sheref

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Obstetrics and Gynecology

Date of the discussion: 20/9/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Shahla K. Al-Allaf

Abstract

A case-control study to determine the effect of intra umbilical oxytocin injection on the delivery of placenta, duration and estimated blood loss in third stage of labour, was conducted in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq, from the 1st of September, 2007 to the 31st of January, 2008. This study was performed on 100 women delivered vaginally in labour room in Maternity Teaching Hospital who were divided into two groups, the first group included 50 women received intra umbilical oxytocin (case group), and second group included 50 women received intra umbilical normal saline (control group). There was no statistically significant difference between both groups in respect to maternal age, mean age in the study group was 26.5 ± 0.74 years versus 28.94 ± 0.74 years in the control group, (p value > 0.05). Three (6%) cases in the first group and two (4%) cases in the second group, placenta failed to delivered (retained placenta) in this method. A statistically significant difference between both groups in relation to duration of third stage of labour. The mean time needed for delivery of placenta by intra umbilical oxytocin group was less (2.47 ± 0.24 mins) versus (3.58 ± 0.35 mins) by intra umbilical N/S group (P value < 0.05). Mean blood loss in first group was (85.31 ± 10.05 ml) versus (98.40 ± 9.0404 ml) in second group, this difference was statistically significant, (p value < 0.05). There was a statistically non significant difference between the two groups regarding Hb and PCV loss. The mean Hb loss in first group was 0.37 ± 0.04 gm/dl versus 0.44 ± 0.07 gm/dl in intra umbilical N/S group, (p value >0.05). The mean PCV loss in first group was 1.25 ± 0.16 % and in second group was 1.36 ± 0.20 %. (p value >0.05). Intra umbilical oxytocin injection was effective in enhancing the delivery of placenta within shorter time, minimizing blood loss in third stage of labour and shortening the duration of third stage of labour.

Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) versus open biopsy in breast masses in Erbil Government

Name: Chinar Ali Mustafa
Nature of the research: Clinical
Degree: High Diploma
Specialty: General Surgery
Date of the discussion: 22/4/2008
Supervisor: Asst prof Dr. Nooraddin Ismaeel

Abstract

Back ground: Breast mass is one of the common problem among females, FNAC as a part of triple assessment has its important role in evaluation of breast masses to role out the likelihood of breast cancer.

Objectives: To compare the results of FNAC and open biopsy in patients presented with palpable breast lump, and to determine the sensitivity and specificity of the FNAC of the breast lump.

Design: Comparative study.

Place & duration of the study: Rizgary teaching hospital, Erbil, Iraq during the period of. July 2006 to July 2007

Patients & method: All were female patients, irrespective of their ages, who presented with breast lump included in the study. They underwent FNAC. They were then subjected to excisional biopsy. Sensitivity and specificity of the FNAC was determined.

Results: A total of 110 cases were included both cytological and histopathology results were available for comparison. The cytological diagnosis was malignant in 5 cases (4.54%), suspicious in 20 cases (18.1%), benign in 85 cases (77.2%). Histological diagnosis of these 110 patients showed 87 cases (79%) with benign disease and 23 cases (21%) having malignant disease. The false negative values of FNAC were in 3 cases and the false positive values were in 1 case. Sensitivity of the FNAC was 57.1% with 98.7% specificity, 80% positive predictive value and 96.4% negative predictive value, and the accuracy was 95.5%.

Conclusion:

- FNAC has low sensitivity (57.1%) and high specificity (98.7%). It is simple, cost effective and less traumatic method for diagnosis of the breast lump. It should be used as a routine method for determining the nature of the breast lumps, but it has a limited role in the management of breast cancer without the other elements of the triple test.
- Core needle biopsy & immunocytochemistry are recommended to be done in suspicious cases to reach the diagnosis & to increase sensitivity of FNAC, but when they are not conclusive or not available open biopsy should be done.

Echocardiographic patterns of valvular heart disease in patients attending Erbil teaching hospital

Name: Thair G. Mati

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Internal Medicine

Date of the discussion: 27/10/2008

Supervisor: Asst prof Dr Omer K. Surchi

Abstract

Background: The cardiac valves permit unobstructed forward blood flow through the heart when they are open while preventing backward flow when they are closed. Most valvular heart diseases (VHDs) cause either valvular stenosis or valvular regurgitation and some time a combination of both, while could affect one valve or multivalvular at same time. Echocardiography provides a non invasive method for diagnosis and evaluation of VHDs.

Objectives: To estimate the frequency of each VHD, to assess and estimate the severity of each VHD, to determine the relation of gender to VHD, the age distribution for VHDs and to show the patterns of combined VHDs.

Patients and Methods: A cross sectional study of a convenience sample of 4165 patients attending Erbil Teaching Hospital for echocardiographic examination, from Mar2005 to Mar2008. We include all patients with VHDs (1686) in the study, 831(49.3%) male and 855(50.7%) female, their ages range from 1-92 years, mean age 50 years and s.d.=50±14.8, echocardiographic assessment has been done to them using M-mode, 2D and Doppler echocardiography by expert doctors in the field.

Results: Mitral regurgitation (MR) more frequent 812(48.2%) followed by aortic regurgitation (AR) 328(19.5%) of total cases, mild MR represent 558 (68.7%), severe mitral stenosis (MS) 7 (53.8%), mild AR 285 (86.9%), mild aortic stenosis(AS) 51(78.5%), mild tricuspid regurgitation(TR) 207(65.9%), mild pulmonary regurgitation (PR) 113(100%), mild pulmonary stenosis(PS)12(63.1%) of total cases of corresponding regurgitant or stenotic valve disease. Female gender represent 421(51.8%) in MR, MS11(84.6%), AS 36(55.39%) and AR 164(50%).The patients in the 5th ,6th,7th decades of life appear to be more commonly affected by VHDs except for PS appear more early in life. The most common combination of VHDs are MR+AR 154(41%), MR +TR 105(29%) and AR + TR 123(33%).

Conclusions: Mitral valve disease was the commonest VHDs, regurgitation more frequent, milder form predominate, with female predilection in MR, MS and AS. Middle and elderly patients more frequently affected. Combined VHDs more in regurgitant and between MR, AR, and TR.

Clinical patterns of psoriasis and its relation to serum zinc level in psoriatic patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at rzgary teaching hospital in Erbil city

Name: Nawar sabah Al-Bustany

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Dermatology and Venereology

Date of the discussion: 14/10/2008

Supervisor: Asst prof Dr Saba Ali Rashed

Abstract

Background: Psoriasis is a common, chronic, relapsing, inflammatory skin disorder with a strong genetic basis. The plaque type is the most common; typically is characterized by circular-to-oval red plaques distributed over extensor body surfaces and the scalp, plaques usually exhibit scaling as a result of epidermal hyperproliferation and dermal inflammation. The extent and duration of the disease is highly variable from patient to patient. Zinc is one of the trace elements and it is essential for immune system, the significance of zinc in the pathogenesis of different dermatological conditions namely psoriasis is controversial.

Objective: The aim is to assess clinical and morphological varieties, aggravating factors, family history and associated diseases. Also to assess if there is statistically significant difference in serum zinc level between the studied cases in comparison to normal non psoriatic control.

Patients and methods: This case control study done to assess the serum zinc level in the psoriatic patients and their relation to different forms of psoriasis, duration, family history, age, and sex. Also clinical assessment of psoriatic cases was done to show the sex ratios, morphological varieties, clinical types, seasonal flares, family history, associated illnesses, and triggering factors. Data were collected from October 2007 through the May 2008. All ages and both sexes were included in both studies, and serum zinc level estimation was done, and the results were compared with 46 normal healthy controls.

Results: From 100 patient, 51(51%) were females and 49(49%) were males giving female: male ratio 1.04:1. The mean of age was 26.99 years with SD (± 17.23). Out of 100 cases, 70(70%) were complaining from itching. Seasonal flare up was noticed in 44 patients (44%), 15 of them their flares were in summer while remaining 29 were in winter. Twenty two (22%) patients were children (≤ 12 years, the median age was 9 years of children in this study. The plaque psoriasis was the commonest morphological types, while the scalp, followed by extensors was the commonest site in both adult and childhood psoriasis. Nail changes were observed in 20% of cases. Family history of psoriasis was observed in 20 patients (20%, Family history and association of Diabetes mellitus were observed in 42% of cases. Smoking was observed in 20%. Psoriasis became worse during pregnancy in 50% while improved in 37% of cases. Out of 92 patients included in case control study 20 of them (21.7%) showed low S.Zn level, mostly observed in age group 30-49 years, also low level observed in patients with disease duration more than 8 years. The difference in the serum zinc level was statistically not significant as compared to controls. Serum zinc were low level in patients with more than 20% body surface involvement and patients with a positive family history of psoriasis.

Conclusion: Our study was comparable to other studies done about psoriasis over the world. The difference in the serum zinc level was statistically not significant in psoriatic patients as compared to controls.

In Rizgari and Erbil Teaching Hospitals in Erbil City

Name: Sami Ismail Abdulla

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Internal Medicine

Date of the discussion: 27/10/2008

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer Dr. Dashty A. AL-Bustany

Abstract

Dyspepsia is extremely prevalent, affecting up to 80% of the population at some time, and very often no any abnormality is detected during investigations, especially in young patients (K.R.Palmer *et al*, 2006). The dilemma of dyspepsia is that it is a common problem with multiple manifestations caused by a variety of things or by nothing at all (S.M.Al-najar, A.A.Dabagh 2005).

Definition: Dyspepsia is defined as persistent or recurrent pain or discomfort centered in the upper abdomen; however, the definition does not exclude those who also have symptoms else where (Nicholas J.Talley, Gerald Holman 2003), (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid 2004). Patients with alarm symptoms, those over 55 years old with new dyspepsia and younger patients unresponsive to empirical treatment require prompt investigations to exclude serious gastrointestinal disease (K.R.Palmer *et al*, 2006). Alarm features in dyspepsia include :weight loss, anemia, vomiting, haematemesis, melena, dysphagia and palpable abdominal mass. (K.R.Palmer *et al*, 2006).

Etiology:

1. Food or drug intolerance: acute, self limited indigestion may be caused by;
 - a. Over eating.
 - b. Eating too quickly.
 - c. Eating high-fatty foods.
 - d. Eating during stressful situations.
 - e. Drinking too much alcohol or coffee.
 - f. Many medications cause dyspepsia, including aspirin, non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs, antibiotics (metronidazole, clarithromycin, macrolides), corticosteroids, digoxin, theophylline, iron, and narcotics (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid, 2004).
2. Luminal gastrointestinal tract dysfunction: This includes peptic ulcer disease, gastro esophageal reflux disease and gastric carcinoma. Other causes include gastro paresis (especially in Diabetes mellitus), lactose intolerance or mal absorptive conditions, and parasitic infection (*Giardia lamblia*, *strongyloides*) (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid, 2004).
3. *Helicobacter pylori* infection:
Chronic gastric infection with H-Pylori as a cause of dyspepsia remains controversial. The prevalence of H-Pylori-associated chronic gastritis in patients with dyspepsia with out peptic ulcer disease is 20-50%, the same as in the general population. H-Pylori eradication seldom helps (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid, 2004).
4. Pancreatic disease:
 - a. Chronic pancreatitis.
 - b. Pancreatic carcinoma.
5. Biliary tract disease: The abrupt onset of epigastric or right upper quadrant pain due to cholelithiasis or choledocholithiasis should be readily distinguished from dyspepsia (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid, 2004).
6. Other conditions: Diabetes, Thyroid disease, renal insufficiency, myocardial ischemia, intra abdominal malignancy, gastric volvulus or para esophageal hernia and pregnancies are some times accompanied by dyspepsia (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid, 2004).
7. Functional or non ulcer dyspepsia: This is the most common cause of chronic dyspepsia; up to two-thirds of patients have no obvious organic cause for their symptoms after evaluation. Symptoms may arise from a complex interaction of increased visceral afferent sensitivity, gastric delayed emptying or impaired accommodation to food, or psychosocial stress and depression. While benign, these symptoms may be chronic and difficult to treat (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid 2004).

Diagnosis: The diagnosis depends on careful history taking, clinical features, examination of the patient and investigations such as radiology; endoscopy which has greater sensitivity/specificity and biopsy specimens can be obtained or endoscopic therapy can be delivered if required (S.M.Alnajjar, A.A.Dabagh, 2005). Endoscopy has many diagnostic indications as in dyspepsia, peptic ulcer disease and malignancy. Therapeutic indications include treatment of esophageal varices by band and laser therapy, dilatation of esophageal stricture and stent implantation. (Pankaj Jay Pasricha, 2007) All endoscopic procedures carry some risk of bleeding and gastrointestinal perforation; these risks are quite low with diagnostic upper endoscopies (Mark Topazian, 2008). Other complications include aspiration pneumonia, cardio respiratory depression due to sedation. In experienced hands, endoscopy can be safely performed. But it is relatively contraindicated in severe shock, recent myocardial infarction, unstable angina; severe respiratory disease and possible visceral perforation (K.R.Palmer *et al*, 2006).

Management: Patients with dyspepsia should be managed according to the cause or endoscopic findings. Treatment options include dietary regime, use of pharmacological agents as H₂ receptor antagonists and proton pump inhibitors. Anti H-pylori treatment is of benefit in other patients. Psychotherapy and hypnotherapy may be of benefit especially in functional dyspepsia (Kenneth R.Mc Quaid, 2004) (Roy C.Orlando, 2007).

A Clinico-Pathological Study of the Inferior Turbinate Hypertrophy

Name: Bahjat Tawfeek Smael

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date of the discussion: 30/3/2008

Supervisor: Assistant Professor. Dr.Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

One of the commonest conditions leading to nasal obstruction is the enlarged inferior turbinate which called inferior turbinate hypertrophy , it can be classified as either mucosal or bony. Etiology for mucosal turbinate hypertrophy include is chronic hypertrophic rhinitis both allergic and non allergic rhinitis in which there is swelling of the submucosa due to dilatation of the submucosal venous sinusoid(Cumming *et al*,2005). The venous sinusoids are under adrenergic control and collapse on sympathetic stimulation ,but some time there is submucosal fibrosis and venous sinusoid become atonic (varicose) that not respond to the endogenous or exogenous adrenergic stimulation leading persistence turbinate hypertrophy and nasal obstruction (Richardson,1985). Bony inferior turbinate hypertrophy found in septal deviation in which there is a wide nasal cavity in contralateral side of deviation that lead to excess air flow causing compensatory over growth of the bone of inferior turbinate towards medially(Fairbanks and Kaliner,1998). Management of the inferior turbinate hypertrophy depends on etiological types whether its mucosal or bony, treatment either medical or surgical with following goals:mucosal preservation ,controlled reduction ,submucous scarring to reduce the erectile nature of the mucosa and bony reduction when necessary and minimal complication(Baily and Johnson,2006).

Predisposing factors for acute otitis media in a sample of children attending the department of Otolaryngology at Rizgary teaching hospital

Name: Sargon Youkhan Zaia
Nature of the research: Clinical
Degree: High Diploma
Specialty: Otolaryngology
Date the discussion: 16/12/2008
Supervisor: Dr. Said M. Said

Abstract

Background: Acute otitis media (AOM) is one of the most common infectious diseases seen in children, having its peak incidence in the first 2 year of life.

Aim of study: to put a light on the predisposing factors for AOM.

Patients and methods: This descriptive study done at department of otolaryngology, Rizgary Teaching Hospital, in Erbil government from February to June 2008, 136 patients aged between 6 month and 12 years olds with signs and symptoms of AOM were enrolled in this study.

Results: the common predisposing factors for AOM were children below 2 years old (43.3%), the male were more commonly affected by AOM than female (1.52: 1), AOM were most commonly seen in February(27.9%) and in March(29.4%). Socioeconomic status appears to had no relation to AOM. The most common predisposing factor to develop AOM was the URI which was seen in (90%) of the patients, also feeding in supine position was a predisposing factor. Earache was the most common presentation of AOM (75%), fever (72.1%), cough (66.1%), and ear discharge (27.9%).The age of patients with discharge, (47.4%) were below two years. Tympanometry finding in AOM reveal type B tympanogram (flat audiogram) especially in those patients with bilateral AOM (78.8%).

Conclusion : the predisposing factors for developing AOM were multifactorial, the most common were children age two years old, male gender, February and March , upper respiratory tract infections and feeding in supine position.

Evaluation of pulmonary mass(s) by computed tomography (CT) scan

Name: Shwan Ibrahim Omer

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Clinical Radiology

Date the discussion: 24/12/2008

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Mohammed Hassa Al-Eshaiker

Abstract

Objective of the study: To assess the diagnostic accuracy of spiral computed tomography in evaluation of pulmonary masses.

Patients and methods: The study population consisted of 80 patients who had pulmonary mass(es) or nodule(s) on CT scan examination. The examinations were done in Rizgary teaching hospital. The study was started in July 2007 and ended in August 2008. The mean ages of the patients were 58.7 years, ranging from 18-82 years, 54 of them were males and 26 were females.

The CT scanner used in the study was single-slice spiral CT. The contrast medium was administered intravenously and manually. The results were confirmed cytologically and/or histopathologically. Results From total of 80 cases, 70 cases (87.5 %) were malignant (64 cases were bronchogenic carcinoma) and 10 cases (12.5 %) were benign. Using a contrast enhancement of 20 HU as the threshold for a positive test, the accuracy, sensitivity, specificity of CT scan for malignancy were 93.75%, 97.1%, 70% respectively.

Conclusion: Contrast enhanced spiral CT scan of the chest is a highly accurate and non-invasive method for the diagnosis of bronchogenic carcinoma

Value of computed tomography in acute civilian head trauma

Name: Nask Mahmood Majeed

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Clinical Radiology

Date the discussion: 5/5/2008

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Mohammed Hassa Al-Eshaiker

Abstract

Background: Cranial trauma is a common problem in accident and emergency departments. Because of the high costs and significant disability associated with head trauma these injuries constitute a serious health problems. The main cause of civilian head injuries are road traffic accident, falls and assaults,

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of computed tomography (CT) in the management of acute head trauma in Erbil city and to evaluate correlation between severity of head trauma and abnormal CT scan findings.

Method: This prospective study was done on hundred consecutive cases of civilian head trauma who were admitted to the neurosurgical department in Erbil teaching hospital during seven months period, from February 2007 through August 2007, for whom head CT scan examination were done as part of their evaluation. Different age groups were included, The patients with varying degrees of severity of head trauma were included. All patients had full physical and neurological examination, all patients had Glasgow coma scale (GCS) on admission to emergency hospital. The CT scans were obtained without contrast in acute stages from One hour to four days, using single slice Siemens Somatom Emotion CT scanner. The CT findings were interpreted under supervision of at least one consultant radio legist.

Results: The total number were 100 patients, 65 males and 35 females. The mean age group was 16 years; the most common indication for CT scan was disturbance of consciousness (73) cases. The CT scan findings were normal in 28 cases, while it was abnormal in 72 cases. The mechanism of head injury was almost equally distributed between Road traffic accident and fall from height if all age groups are considered together. Skull fracture was the commonest abnormal CT finding. (53 cases), followed by cephalhematoma (49 cases), while the least common was diffuse brain oedema, seen in 5 cases. Among the 81 cases for whom both skull x-ray and CT scan examinations were done, skull x-ray missed fracture in eighteen cases, however; they were clearly identified on the subsequent CT scan examination.

Conclusion: Computed tomography remains the primary method for evaluating patients with acute head trauma. There is a direct relationship between the severity of the head trauma and the incidence of abnormal CT findings,

Key Words: Computed Tomography, Epidural hematomas, Subdural hematoma, Glasgow Coma Score, Road Traffic Accident, Fall from height.

Uses of amniotic membrane as a biological dressing for management of partial-thickness burn wounds

Name: Ismail Jawher Faris
Nature of the search: Clinical
Degree: High Diploma
Specialty: Plastic surgery
Date the discussion: 29/102008
Supervisor: Dr. Diar Salim Najim

Abstract

Various materials were studied as a skin substitutes for the management of burn wound, with different properties, among them amniotic membrane is a good skin substitute for dressing of the burn wound.

Study design: A prospective study compare the effects of amniotic membrane and ointment dressing on the patients with partial-thickness burn wounds in EMC, Hawler, Kurdistan region/ Iraq.

Objectives: of the study: To evaluate the role of amniotic membrane in patients with partial-thickness burn wounds, and comparing it with ointment dressing method regarding; pain, infection, dressing changes, healing time, and cost.

Patients and methods: Fresh amniotic membranes collected from the placenta of screened donors were prepared and used in 32 patients, mean age was 20 years, and TBSA was less than 50%. The burn wounds were divided to ointment and membrane areas in each patient.

Results: The rate of infection was a significantly low in membrane area (46.8% in membrane area, and 90.6% in ointment area), pain, frequency of dressing changes, healing time and cost were significantly low in membrane area than that of ointment area (p-value = 0.00).

Conclusions: The main outcomes from this study were healing time, rate of infection, pain, dressing changes, hospitalization, and cost all were low in membrane treated area. Scar hypertrophy was a specific finding that not found • the membrane treated area. Amniotic membrane is superior to the ointment Acssxng, when the risk of transmitted diseases is eliminated (H3V and hepatitis).

Keywords: Burn wound management, skin substitutes, amoiotic membrane.

Evaluation of patients with vertigo by cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Name: Tara Wisam Shakir

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Radiology

Date the discussion: 18/11/2008

Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Saeed Nadhim Younis

Abstract

Background: This case-control study aimed to investigate possible risk factors for age related macular degeneration.

Methods: Study participants (100 cases and 100 controls), who were all Kurdish, residents of Arbil city or its surrounding countryside, aged 40 + years, were recruited from ophthalmology department in Rezgary teaching hospital. AMD patients were matched with controls for sex and age. Sociodemographic factors, systemic and ocular histories were screened. Each participant underwent comprehensive examination that included ophthalmic examination. The presence of AMD was determined by stereoscopic fundus examination using slit lamp combined with +90 D lens (Volk's lens). Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to determine risk factors for AMD; P-value < 0.05 was highly significant.

Results: Males were found to have higher prevalence of AMD (52%) than females (48%). AMD was significantly associated with diet deficient in green vegetables (OR 3.4; 95% CI, 2.9-4, P- value 0.001), eggs (OR 2.2; 95% CI, 1.2-3.9, P- value 0.01), fish (OR 2.6; 95% CI, 2.1-3.6, P- value.

The relation of otitis externa with pregnancy

Name: Firas Abdul Sattar Kareem Khan
Nature of the research: Clinical
Degree: High Diploma
Specialty: Otolaryngology
Date the discussion: 1/5/2007
Supervisor: Asst. Prof. Dr. Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

It is a prospective study of 50 pregnant patients presented with feature of otitis externa presented at the departments of otolaryngology at Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Hawler City for the period from January-2007 to July- 2007. Our pregnant patients ranged between 15-45 years with the peak age being in the third decade of life. The right ear involved in 50% of patients, left, ear was involved in 44% of patients, while both ears involved in 6% of patients. Concerning the symptoms, the commonest presented otalgia in 100%. discharge in 64% of patients, deafness in 54% and itching in 44%. The duration of symptoms ranged between 2-8 days from onset till complete recovery. Regarding the causative and predisposing factors, the commonest one is induced trauma by self cleaning 52%, upper respiratory tract infection in 16%, history of middle ear disease 14%, the uses of local drugs 12%, skin disease 4%, and lastly diabetes mellitus in 2%, while no cases has been found to be attributed to swimming. Biting and moving the auricle are the aggravating factors in most of the cases, while no relieving factor recorded. The type of infection are bacterial in 86%, fungal 8% and no growth in 6%. The bacteria infection are found to be Pseudomonas 48%, Staphylococcus aureus 20%, Staphylococcus albus 6%, Klebsiella 6%, Streptococcus viridans 4%, Escherichia coli 4% and Proteus 2%. From the 64% of the patient who got discharge 62% are odorless, 2% foul, yellow in 62%, green in 2% and 8% of the yellowish discharge a mixed with black. Concerning the clinical finding, congestion of the canal in 90%, edema in 60% and scaling in 2%. The level of these hormones in pregnant patients with otitis externa were as follows: The progesterone level in the first 3-months of pregnancy (1st trimester) ranged from 72-110 ng/ml. While it is level in the 4-9 months (2nd & 3rd trimester) were ranged from 106-200 ng/ml. The prolactin level ranged from 170-241 ng/ml in the 1st trimester, while ranged from 145-180 ng/ml in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters. The hCG in the (1st trimester) ranged from 3600-4200 iu/ml while in 2nd & 3rd trimesters were 3050-3300 iu/ml. Twenty case of pregnant ladies with out otitis externa has been taken as a control the level of hormones has been estimated were as follows: Progesterone level ranged between 73-90 ng/ml in the 1st trimester, while ranged from 74-160 ng/ml in the 2nd & 3rd trimesters of pregnancy. Prolactin level ranged between 190-208 ng/ml in the 1st trimester and from 155-175 ng/ml in the 2nd & 3rd trimester. hCG level in the first 3-months (1st trimester) ranged between 2800-3500 iu/ml while in late pregnancy (2nd & 3rd trimester) ranged between 2400-2800 iu/ml.

Conclusion: We found that the incidence of otitis externa in the pregnant patients is less common in the first trimester of pregnancy than the second and third because the high level of the human chorionic gonadotrophin, in the 1st trimester can enhance innate immunity by stimulating macrophage function which is the major players in the innate.

And the incidence of otitis externa increased in the 2nd and 3rd trimester as progesterone level increased in these trimesters of pregnancy and directly suppress the maternal immunity by suppressing T-cell differentiation into Th1 and enhance differentiation into IL -10 producing Th2 cells and as we know that decreased Th1 cytokines. responses make The individual more susceptible to intracellular bacterial, parasitic and infection.

Key words: Otitis Externa .Pregnancy Immunity.

Clinical assessment of herpes zoster in patients attending the department of Dermatology & Venerology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city

Name: Azad Ahmad Bakr

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Dermatology & Venerology

Date the discussion: 6/10/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Intiha Mohammed Almously

Abstract

Background: Herpes zoster (HZ), or shingles, is a neurocutaneous disease caused by the reactivation of latent varicella-zoster virus (VZV) dormant in cranial nerve or dorsal root ganglia. Herpes zoster arises years or decades following primary infection with VZV, which usually results in clinical varicella (chicken pox). Herpes zoster cases usually present with a characteristic unilateral, localized, vesicular eruption generally associated with pain in the affected dermatome. Herpes zoster is a cause of considerable morbidity, especially in elderly patients, and can be fatal in immunosuppressed or critically ill patients. The pain associated with herpes zoster can be debilitating, with a serious impact on quality of life.

Objective: I undertook this study to define the clinical and morphological characteristics of herpes zoster in patients attending the outpatient department of Dermatology and Venereology at Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil.

Patients and methods: This study is a descriptive one, conducted on eighty eight patients with herpes zoster attending the OPD of Dermatology and Venereology at Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil. Data were collected from November 2007 through May 2008. All ages and both sexes were included in the study. A questionnaire was prepared, a detailed history was taken, and a thorough examination was done for each patient.

Result: Eighty eight patients with herpes zoster have been enrolled in this study. The number of male patients was higher than females. Their ages from 3 to 80 years with a mean of 42.03 years. Young, adults and middle-aged people were commonly involved. Most of the patients (84.1%) suffered symptoms before the appearance of the rash and pain was the commonest (29.6%). Also pain, in the vast majority of patient (93.2%), was the predominant complaint at presentation. The pain was severe in 39% and was of the constant burning type in 45.1% of pain sufferers. Those who suffered severe pain were mostly males (62.5%) fell in the older age groups. The classical vesicular zoster was the commonest morphological type. The thoracic dermatomes were the most frequently involved (46.6%) while sacral dermatomes were the least (6.8%), the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve was involved in 9.1% of cases with elderly males found to be more at risk. Most of the cases (89.8%) were having underdermatomal involvement, and only 10.2% of them manifested multidermatomal (multiple adjacent dermatomes) involvement. Disseminated and bilateral involvements were not seen. Diabetes mellitus was the commonest coexisting disease noted (9.1%). There was no relation between diabetes mellitus as a coexisting disease and pain free cases of herpes zoster. Secondary bacterial infection was seen in 13.6% of cases. Eye complications were common (62.5%) among those having herpes zoster ophthalmicus.

Conclusion: Herpes zoster commonly occurs in young adults and the middle aged. The unilateral dermatomal rash and the associated pain are characteristic.

The relation of septal deviation with adult chronic rhinosinusitis from the patients attending the department of otolaryncology at Rizgary teaching hospital

Name: Bahzad Tahsin Hussein

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryncology

Date the discussion: 30/12/2008

Supervisor: Asst.Prof Dr. Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

The relationship between sinonasal disease and septal deviation is well known. Many authors propose the hypothesis that nasal septal deviation maybe obstructive factors, predisposing to sinusitis. Current!}', computed tomography is the method of choice for assessment of paranasal sinuses, nasal fossae and their anatomical variants. This retrospective study aims to evaluate the relationship between nasal septal deviation and chronic rhino sinusitis. A total of 220 patients who underwent paranasal sinus CT imaging for evaluation of rhinologic complaints were divided into 2 groups (the criteria of this separation was the presence or absence of NSD); 102 patients with NSD were enrolled in the study group and 57 patients without NSD were enrolled in the control group. The study group subdivided to 3 groups according to the severity of the angle of septa! deviation to mild (5-10°), moderate (11-20°) and sever (>21°). Statistical analysis was carried out using the standard tests, cross tabulations & Chi-square test. There was statistically significant difference between the moderate and sever nasal septal deviation and control group. The study concluded that the moderate and sever nasal septal deviation are predisposing factors for the chronic rhinosinusitis.

Incidence of Otitis Media with Effusion in Children with Adenoid Hypertrophy

Name: Lana Abdul Razzaq Shahab

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion: 21/4/2007

Supervisor: AssT. Prof.Dr. Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

Back ground: The adenoid is a part of Waldeyer's ring, the basic function of which is antibody formation; they react against a great variety of antigens. Otitis media with effusion is an inflammation of the middle ear in which a collection of fluid is present in the ME space while the tympanic membrane is intact. Otitis media with effusion usually coexist with the adenoid hypertrophy.

Objectives: To identify the incidence of otitis media with effusion in children with adenoid hypertrophy.

Design: Prospective descriptive study

Place & duration of the study: Rizgari Teaching Hospital/ Erbil from January 2008 to July 2008.

Patients & method: A total of 120 patients selected age of 3-12 years. All patients subjected for history, local physical examination, Information's recorded on a specially designed Questionnaire and proper investigations done including lateral X ray of post nasal space, and audiological examination.

Results: Out of 120 patients aged (3-12) years, included in the study, all of them had adenoid hypertrophy, the incidence of otitis media with effusion was 44 (36.7%), average age group was 6.5 years, most common age group was (5-6) (47%), 24 (55%) were male and 20 (45%) were female.

Conclusion:

- ❖ Adenoid Hypertrophy plays a role in the etiology of otitis media with effusion.
- ❖ Otitis media with effusion in children with adenoid hypertrophy is slightly more common in male.
- ❖ Half of the cases of otitis media with effusion were diagnosed incidentally by clinical ad audiological findings; the parents were unaware of the hearing impairment.

The effect of maternal age on pregnancy outcome

Name: Jwan Nadhmi Adham

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: obstetric and Gynecology

Date the discussion: 21/4/2007

Supervisor: Dr. Ghada S. Al - Sakkal

Abstract

Background: Advanced maternal age is considered more hazardous from both the maternal and fetal perspectives. The optimal childbearing age is 20-25 years. Increasingly, however, women are delaying pregnancy until the fourth or fifth decades of life, the reason for this delay are multiple. Pregnancies in women aged >35 years are considered to be of high risk.

Objective: To assess the effects of maternal age on pregnancy complications, mode of delivery and fetal outcome.

Design of study: A prospective study was done by taking two groups of pregnant ladies in delivery ward in Erbil teaching maternity hospital, in Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq. Patients and methods: This study was performed on 220 pregnant women during labor in labor ward in Erbil teaching maternity hospital. 110 women were more than 35 years old and the other 110 women ages were between 20-35 years. The duration of the study was 5 months from 1st of January 2008 -31st of May 2008.

Results : Older women found to have higher rates of medical complications like hypertension and diabetes mellitus although the results were statistically insignificant (p-value 0.097, 0.247 respectively). Only the difference in diastolic pressure in hypertensive patients was statistically significant (p-value 0.002). Difference in antepartum hemorrhage (p-value 1.00), twin delivery (p-value 0.446) were statistically insignificant between the two groups. There were no increase in operative deliveries in older age group as shown by this study (p-value 0.404). The difference in the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage (p-value 0.5), stillbirth (p-value 1.00), gestational age at time of delivery (p-value 0.06) between the two groups were not statistically significant. The difference in mean body weight between babies in both groups was not statistically significant (p-value 0.31). There was more admission of neonates of the older age group to neonatal care unit (p-value 0.049) and low values of apgar score at 1 minute (p-value 0.03). Overall outcome was satisfactory.

Conclusion: It was concluded that every woman should be managed in a hospital with obstetrical facilities, with close supervision at time of delivery specially for older women, to achieve good pregnancy outcomes.

Etiology of Dry eye above 40 years among a group of patients attended ophthalmic department of Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil

Name: Raad Sami Jabbar

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Ophthalmology

Date the discussion: 21/4/2007

Supervisor: Dr. Abdul-Majeed Abdulqadir

Abstract

A prospective study done on out patient base in Rizgary Teaching Hospital(ophthalmology department) from 1st of January 2008 to 1st august 2008 . study included randomly sampled 473 patients aged above 40 years from both sexes examined clinically for dry eye symptoms. The condition was confirmed by tear film examination with slit lamp biomicroscopy for its regularity, concavity, debris, and measuring tear meniscus, tear film break up time (BUT) and Schirmer test, diagnosis was established with one or both eyes yielding abnormal one or more of the tests (BUT or Schirmer test) in addition to dry eye symptoms. Several risk factors were then evaluated in order to delineate those related to occurrence of dry eye syndrome. Prevalence of dry eye found to be 17.8%. The mean age of dry eye cases was 57.2 ± 8.8 years SD and most of diagnosed dry eye cases were in the sixth decade. The study showed that Dry eye syndrome is more common in females 63% than in males 37%., and this is due to hormonal changes were most of the women in the study found to be postmenopausal 64%. Main ocular causes were: eye lid diseases, abnormal ocular surface, old trachoma previous ocular surgery, and trauma, the main systemic diseases in our study were found to be: rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, thyroid disease, sjÖgren disease and pemphigus and drugs that cause dry eye found to be mainly: antihypertensive, antiglaucoma, antihistamine and anticholinergic. Person aged 40 years and above are at higher risk of dry eye disease especially women in postmenopausal and those with risk factors like: eye lid diseases, abnormal ocular surface, glaucoma, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, thyroid disease, hypertensive and ocular surgery, this should consider when routinely examining patients in ophthalmic out patients' clinics.

Value of clinical tests and ultrasound examination in diagnosis of developmental dysplasia of hip in infants

Name: Ali Jamal Jardes

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

Date the discussion: 23/10/2008

Supervisor: Assistant professor Dr.Abdulwahab Al-Mukhtar

Abstract

This is prospective study done in Raparen Pediatric Hospital (neonatal care unit and out patients) and Hawler Teaching Hospital (Orthopedic and Radiology department) from 1st January 2008 to 1st august 2008. Study includes 560 infants were taken randomly, aged below 3 months and examined clinically for DDH by following tests:

1. Asymmetry of skin folds.
2. Ortolani test.
3. Barlow test.
4. Examination of abduction.
5. Ludloff's dislocation sign.

Among 560 infants were examined clinically for DDH, 46(8.2%) of them found to be with unstable hips. The result of U/S which is done for those with clinically unstable hips was positive (76%), which means that those infants had truly unstable hips and they needs treatment by Pavlik harness splint ,so there was no significant deference between clinical tests and U/S examination in diagnosis of DDH in infants (P value = 0.239). In this study Females were more common than males in both clinically unstable cases (female 74%, male 26%) and in U/S positive cases (female 77%, male 23%). In this study unilateral hip involvement in DDH was more common than bilateral in both clinically unstable cases (unilateral 69.5%, bilateral 30.5%) and in U/S positive cases (unilateral 74.3%, bilateral 25.7%). Left side DDH found to be common than right side in clinically unstable cases(left side 71.8%, right side 28.2%) and in U/S positive cases(left side 77%, right side 23%). In this study regarding risk factors first born baby was found more commonly affected than non first born baby in clinically unstable cases first born baby was (63%) and in U/S positive cases first born baby was (71%), breech presentation was (39%) among clinical unstable cases and (43%) among U/S positive cases, positive family history was (15%) among clinical unstable cases and (14%) among U/S positive case. In this study there was no strong association between DDH and congenital anomalies like club foot (4%) ,tort Collis (2%) and generalized ligament use laxity (2%). Clinical examinations is very important in early diagnosis of DDH, and every neonate need to be clinically screened for DDH by Ortolani and Barlow tests and special concern should be given to those with high risk for DDH as: female baby, first born baby, breech presentation, positive family history, and those associated with other congenital anomalies. U/S should be used to confirming the diagnosis of DDH especially in suspected cases and those with high risk for DDH.

The Avoidance of routine use of episiotomy in primigravida

Name: Trifa Ahmed Hamda

Nature of the search: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Obstetrics and gynecology

Date the discussion: 9/10/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Ghada S. Alsakkal

Abstract

Background: The justification of the routine use of the episiotomy arose at the beginning of 20th century. It was based on personal beliefs without scientific basis and this led to the incorporation of episiotomy in daily practice being a routine procedure, especially in nulliparous women. High-quality methodological studies gave strong evidence that the episiotomy should not be done routinely in view of the fact that it does not give benefits neither for the women nor for the newborns. Its use should be restricted to certain clinical situations.

Study design: A prospective interventional study.

Objectives: The purpose was to find out the rate and degrees of perineal tear in women underwent versus those not had episiotomy and to evaluate the severity of pain and complications including wound infection, wound dehiscence and dyspareunia.

Material and methods: This study included 200 primigravida with term, singleton, vertex presentation who attended the labor room at Maternity Teaching Hospital from January 2008 till July 2008. Episiotomy was done for 100 women and avoided in another group. It was sutured by absorbable suture materials, then follow up was done to evaluate complications. **Results:** Perineal tears were significantly more in patients with episiotomy as episiotomy itself is regarded as second degree perineal tear. There was significant difference in the severity of pain, wound infection and dyspareunia among both groups (p-value 0.00) but there was no significant difference in the Apgar score of the newborn in both group, (p-value more than 0.05).

Conclusions: This study does not support maternal benefits of routine episiotomy as outcomes with episiotomy can be considered worse since some proportion of women had lesser complications instead of this surgical incision.

Evaluation of Magnetic Resonance Image findings in degenerative disc disease in patients with low back pain.

Name: Veana Gaze Muhammed

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Radiology

Date the discussion: 17/5/2008

Supervisor: Assistant Professor.Saeed Nadhim Younis

Abstract

Low back pain is a problem that affects two thirds of adults at some time in their lives. This is a cross-sectional prospective study of patients with low back pain for more than six weeks to investigate prevalence of degenerative lumbar disc disease, M.R.I. findings; and its association with facet joint osteoarthritis and ligamentum flavum hypertrophy. The study was done on 150 patients at Rizgary Teaching Hospital. Radiology department /M.R.I. Unit from March 2006-December 2007. All patients with known primary malignancy, trauma, lumbosacral spinal surgery, known infective spondylitis, congenital spinal anomaly and systemic diseases involving the spine were excluded. Lumbar spine M.R.I. was obtained in 150 patients, 10 patients had normal M.R.I. and were excluded. The age range (20-76) years. Most abnormal M.R.I. findings were found at the age level (40-49) years (43.2%) and most common at L4-L5 disc level. Degenerative discs were seen in (93%) of patients. Disc bulge, disc protrusion, ligamentum flavum hypertrophy, facet joint osteoarthritis were found in (43.6%, 42.1%, 50.7%, 48.6%) patients respectively while disc extrusion, central spinal canal stenosis were seen in (17.8%, 20.7%) patients respectively. There was no disc sequestration. Not all degenerated discs show change of disc bulge, disc protrusion or disc extrusion. There was a statistical significance relationship between disc bulge, disc protrusion, disc extrusion and ligamentum flavum hypertrophy and also between disc bulges, disc protrusion, and disc extrusion with facet joint osteoarthritis.

Analysis of anorectal conditions in Erbil teaching hospitals in one year

Name: Salar Mansoor Ghafur

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: General surgery

Date the discussion:

Supervisor: Asst. Prof Dr. Abdulqadir M. Zangana

Abstract

This study is a prospective study; we tried to find the incidence of anorectal diseases in patients who had been operated upon and also to find the incidence of their different characteristics among general population in Erbil governorate. A total number of 200 cases of anorectal conditions underwent surgical management and studied in Erbil Teaching Hospital, Erbil Casualty Hospital and Raperin Teaching Hospital (for pediatric surgery) at a period from June 2006 to June 2007. Among these cases; 137(68.5%) cases were males and 63(31.5%) females. The most common diseases were Haemorrhoids (58 cases\ 29%) and the second most common were Anorectal abscesses (52 cases \ 26%). These conditions may occur at any age, but most commonly :tween 16 -55 years old. Pains, bleeding per rectum and pruritis ani were the most common presenting symptoms and family history only found in 11% of all conditions. Most common postoperative complications were bleeding (16 cases) and retention of urine (9 cases). We concluded that anorectal symptoms and complaints are common and may be caused by a wide spectrum of conditions. Although most of die conditions are benign and may be successfully treated, a high index sof suspicion for colorectal cancer should be maintained, and all patients should be appropriately examed and investigated when it is indicated.

Clinical assessment of pityriasis rosea in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city

Name: Ronny Dinha Zarro

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Dermatology and venereology

Date the discussion: 24/9/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Intiha Mohammed Ridha

Abstract

Pityriasis rosea (PR) is an acute, self-limited eruption commonly observed in otherwise healthy children and young adults. In typical cases the initial lesion is a primary plaque "herald patch" that is followed after 1 or 2 weeks by a generalized secondary rash with a typical distribution following lines of cleavage and last for about 6 to 8 weeks. Variability exists in clinical presentation. The aetiology is unknown, though it is thought to represent aviral exanthem. The aim of this study was to outline the various clinical presentations of pityriasis rosea and age and sex distribution on patients attending dermatology outpatient department in Rizgary hospital in Erbil city. During this descriptive study 88 cases presented with PR were included. Diagnosis was made clinically, laboratory tests and biopsy done for selective cases. Data were collected from October 2007 through June 2008. Statistical Package for Social Science (version 16.0) and Microsoft excel had been used to analyse the data. In this study, PR was representing 0.63% of dermatological visits. The mean (\pm SD) age was 21.7 (\pm 12.7) years. Sixty four (72.7%) patients were seen in the age group 10-39. Forty eight (54.5%) patients were females and (45.5%) were males giving male: female ratio 0.8:1. Classical pityriasis rosea was the commonest morphological type and found in 54 (61.5%) patients. Atypical pityriasis rosea was found in (38.5%) patients. Pruritus was the commonest symptom and found in 68 (77.3%) patients. The peak incidence of cases was in February, however, the length of study was shorter than 1 year and results represent a rough idea about epidemiology. This study concluded that PR commonly seen in children and young adults and is slightly more common in females. Classical PR was the most common type and pruritus was the commonest symptom.

Determination of sensorineural hearing loss in chronic suppurative otitis media

Name: Rasool Ahmad Khider

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion: 20/12/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Arsalan A. Mustafa Shem

Abstract

Back ground: Chronic suppurative otitis media is defined as a persistent or intermittent infected discharge through a non-intact tympanic membrane (i.e., perforation or tympanostomy tube). Sensorineural hearing loss in chronic suppurative otitis media is could be due to cochlear damage by diffusion of toxic products of inflammation through the round window membrane or as a result of it's treatment.

Objectives: To determine whether chronic suppurative otitis media causes sensorineural hearing loss or not. To detect the effect of age and duration of the disease on the suspected decrease sensorineural hearing loss. To compare between bone conduction losses of safe and unsafe ears.

Design: Prospective, comparative study.

Place & duration of the study: The study has been performed at Rizgary teaching hospital, Erbil city, Kurdistan, Iraq, from January 2008 to July 2008. **Patients & method:** a total of 80 patients having unilateral chronic suppurative otitis media with normal contralateral (control) ears, aged (15-50 yrs) were selected and submitted for clinical examination and hearing assessment by Rinne, Weber and Absolute Bone Conduction tests with Pure Tone Audiogram. The data had been recorded on a specially designed Questionnaire. Then the mean bone conduction threshold difference between the two ears was statistically analyzed.

Results: From 80 cases, the mean bone conduction threshold differences between normal and diseased ears, across the frequencies (500, 1000, 2000 & 4000) Hz, were (5, 5.9, 9.5 & 9.7) dB respectively which were statistically highly significant, 41cases (51.3%) were male and 39 (48.8%) were female, 61 cases (76.2%) were safe (tubo-tympanic type) and 19 (23.7%) were unsafe (attico-antral type). The mean age was 27.3 yrs and most common age group was (15-20) yrs (28%).

The duration of the ear disease ranged from (1-50) yrs and the most common group was (1-10) yrs (43%). Bone conduction threshold difference has increased with the increased duration of the disease and age and it was more in higher frequencies, but nearly the same for both safe and unsafe ears.

Conclusion: Chronic suppurative otitis media is accompanied by sensorineural hearing loss and it is more in higher frequencies. The age of the patient and duration of the disease have a role in increasing hearing loss. There is no significant bone conduction threshold difference between safe and unsafe ears.

A Comparative Study of Microflora between Recurrent Tonsillitis and Asymptomatic Control Group at Rizgary Teaching Hospital

Name: Ali Wahbi Abdulla

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion: 17/1/2009

Supervisor: Assist Prof. Dr. Farhad J. Khayat

Abstract

Back ground: Diagnosis and treatment of acute tonsillitis are one of the common problems seen at otolaryngology clinic in both adult and pediatric population. Many organisms can induce inflammation of tonsil; these include bacteria, virus, yeast, and parasite. Throat swab for culture is a simple and useful test for detection microorganisms but must be skillfully performed by swabbing tonsillar area.

Objectives:

1. Identifies common organisms affecting the tonsils in recurrent tonsillitis and present asymptomatic control group.
2. Common bacteria isolated in recurrent tonsillitis according to age groups.

Patients & Methods: This was a prospective study of 200 patients conducted at Rizgary Teaching Hospital, department of Otolaryngology in Erbil city from January 2008 to July 2008. It included both sex and the ages of the patients were from (3-30 years), and they were divided into two groups, Study group: - consisted of 100 patients with recurrent tonsillitis, and Control group: - consisted of 100 patients who had no tonsillar infection (asymptomatic control group).

Results: Many types of bacteria were isolated from 200 patients with recurrent tonsillitis and those with asymptomatic control group. Among patients with recurrent tonsillitis, males were more affected than females by (66%:34%), with maximum age distribution between (1-10 years) in 81% of cases. The common isolated bacteria were *Streptococcus viridans* (24.69%), followed by *Staphylococcus epidemidis* (23.49%), the third most common was *Streptococcus pyogenes* (22.89%), followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* (9.03%), and *Haemophilus influenzae* (5.42%). Among patients with asymptomatic control group common bacteria isolated was again *Streptococcus viridans* (33.62%), followed by *Staphylococcus epidemidis* (28.82%), then *Niasseria spp.* (17.9%), while *Streptococcus pyogenes* (1.31%), and *Staphylococcus aureus* (0.87%) less common isolated, no *H influenzae* isolated in control group.

Conclusion: The study is able to put forward the facts that most common organism affecting the tonsils in recurrent tonsillitis as well as asymptomatic control group is *Streptococcus viridian*. The most virulent organisms affecting tonsils are *S pyogenes* and *S aureus* followed by *H influenzae* in those with recurrent tonsillitis, highly distributed between (6-10) years.

Planned early birth versus expectant management of pre labor rupture of membranes at term

Name: Saz Salih Kadir

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Obsteric and Gynecology

Date the discussion: 14/10/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Zainab Muhsin Zwayen

Abstract

Background: Pre labour rupture of membranes (PROM) is defined as rupture of the fetal membranes with a latent period before the onset of spontaneous uterine activity. The length of this latent period varies in different definitions regarding its duration from not being specified to up to 8 hours. PROM occurs in 6% to 10% of all pregnancies, and approximately 20% of these cases occur before 36 weeks of gestation.

Objective: This study was performed to highlight on the planned early birth versus expectant management of PROM at term, to reduce medical intervention within 48 hours after PROM, if uncomplicated and after discussion with the mother, to reduce the risk of chorioamnionitis, neonatal infection and determine the mode of delivery in both groups.

Design of study: An interventional study on the planned early birth versus expectant management of PROM at term, at Maternity Teaching hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq.

Patients and method: This study was performed on 100 women and were randomly assigned in two groups, each group contain 50 women, in the first group labor was induced immediately with oxytocin and the other 50 women waited for 48 hours in order labor to begin spontaneously unless there was evidence of fetal or maternal compromise or until 48 hours had elapsed, in which case labor was induced with oxytocin in the expectant management group, over a period of 6 months from the 1st of January to the 30th June 2008.

Results: The rate of Caesarean section was 10% in both groups and the rate of C/S in primigravid women in induction group was 13.3% vs. 8.3% in the expectant group while the rate of C/S in multigravid women was 5% vs. 11.5% in induction and expectant groups respectively.

The primary reason for induction of labor in expectant group was the request by the physician which was 10%. Time from admission to active labor in induction and expectant groups was 5.18 vs. 18.72 hrs. Respectively, the rate of postpartum fever was 4% vs. 8% for induction and expectant groups respectively. The frequency of neonatal infection did not differ significantly between the induction and expectant groups 2% vs. 4% and only 2% of neonates in both groups stay in neonatal intensive care unite (NICU) more than 24 hours, the primary reason for neonatal admission to NICU was increasing in number in digital vaginal examination more than 8 times till delivery which was 7 cases only.

Conclusions: Women with PROM, induction of labor and expectant management resulted in similar rates of caesarean delivery and neonatal infection. The risk of neonatal infection increased with increase number of vaginal examinations.

Key words: Pre labour, active management, expectant management.

Prevalence of tonsillar hypertrophy and associated symptoms in primary school children in Erbil city

Name: Raad Najmaldeen Anwar

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion: 17/1/2009

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Farhad J.Khayat

Abstract

Back ground: Tonsillar hypertrophy and its associated symptoms in children represents one of the most frequent indications for medical consultation of their parents and are associated with significant morbidity ranging from obstructive sleep apnea to recurrent sore throat ,recurrent otitis media, halitosis, dental problems and sinusitis.

Objectives: To investigate the prevalence of tonsillar hypertrophy (obstructive and non obstructive) in primary school children , making a comparisons between them and the related symptoms (sore throat , fever, snoring , abdominal pain, dysphagia, change of voice, halitosis) .

Design: Prospective Randomized Control study.

Place and duration of the study:

Seven primary schools in Erbil city - Iraq during the period of January 2008 to July 2008.

Patients andmethod: Tonsils size for 1000 primary school children were evaluated and scored on a five-point scale. The mothers or primary caregivers of children were asked to fill a questionnaire that included questions concerning the associated symptoms of tonsillar hypertrophy. The interrelations between tonsillar hypertrophy and other studied items were examined by χ^2 tests

Results: The study population consisted of 1000 (486 boys, 514 girls) primary school children between (6–13) years old (mean 8.87 years). The Prevalence of tonsillar hypertrophy was found as (749) 74.9 %, while that of Obstructive tonsillar hypertrophy was found as (201) 20.1 % in the school children, with peak incidence around age (6-9) years old. There were a statistically significant association between tonsillar hypertrophy and history of frequently having sore throat, fever, snoring, abdominal pain, halitosis, change of voice and difficulty in eating.

Conclusions:

1. A tonsil size curve was developed in (6 - 13) year old school children. Those between (6-9) years old with associated symptoms should undergo consultation with otorhinolaryngology for the evaluation of adenotonsillar tissue.
2. The prevalence of palatine tonsillar hypertrophy decrease rapidly after the age of 10 years.
3. Gender found to have no role in the tonsilar hypertrophy as it's nearly equally affected.
4. History of prior repeated sore throat attack with fever increasing the likelihood of infected tonsilar hypertrophy and need further care and management including tonsillectomy.

The role of amoxicillin in preventing post-tonsillectomy complication

Name: Hassan Hamza Hamadameen

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Otolaryngology

Date the discussion: 16/7/2008

Supervisor: Lecturer Dr. Moysar A. Yaseen

Abstract

This single blind prospective study of (200) patients who were prepared for tonsillectomy (some with adenoidectomy) done in Rizgary Teaching Hospital-Arbil- Iraqi Kurdistan Region-Iraq from February 2006 through June 2006. This study deals with preoperative preparation of patients for tonsillectomy, including clinical history, physical examination and laboratory finding. The main aim of this study is to demonstrate the role of post-tonsillectomy antibiotics in prevention of secondary hemorrhage and infection. This study showed that females were slightly more operated (53%) and the most common age group which has been operated is between 6-10 years of age (27%). The study also showed that the most common indication of tonsillectomy was recurrent acute tonsillitis (49%), followed by acute tonsillitis with snoring (28%), and only (1%) has history of peritonsillar abscess. The procedure of the operation in this study performed by cold knife dissection method and carried out by different otolaryngology surgeons including specialists as well as residents. The patients were divided into two equal groups i.e. 100 for each. The first group has been instructed to receive amoxicillin for seven days, from which nobody developed postoperative infection neither secondary hemorrhage. The second group received only paracetamol for seven days, after reexamination only 2 patients (2%) developed secondary hemorrhage and both were treated conservatively. The percentage of postoperative infection of tonsillar fossae was (4%), all of them were treated by systemic antibiotics. The above results showed that chi square was not applicable, so there is no significant effect of post-tonsillectomy antibiotics.

Prevalence of Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome in Erbil Population A hospital Based Study

Name: Adeeb M. Rushdi Aubeid

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Ophthalmology

Date the discussion: 3/4/2008

Supervisor:

Abstract

Objective: To determine the prevalence of Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome in patients aged 50 years & above attending the ophthalmology outpatient unit in Rzagy Teaching Hospital in Erbil governorate.

Design: Hospital based case study carried out at the department of ophthalmology Rizgary teaching hospital, Erbil from March 2007-Sep 2007. A total 620 patients of 50 years and above were examined for evidence of PEX and those with the disease were subjected to further thorough examination including visual acuity, Goldmann applanation tonometry, gonioscopy, slit lamp examination before and after dilatation of pupil and fundus examination.

Results: Out of 620 patients 100(16.1 %) were found to be having PEX Syndrome. The disease was unilateral in 42(42%) and bilateral in 58(58%) subjects. There were 57 males and 43 females with male to female ratio 1.3:1. 23% of subjects with PEX had high IOP.

Conclusion: to the best of our knowledge, this is the first study conducted in Kurdistan region to determine the prevalence of PEX syndrome. PEX syndrome is a common disease in our population and more frequently encountered in males than females. A high percentage of patients had high IOP. The prevalence of PEX syndrome increased with advancing age.

Clinical assessment of melasma in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city

Name: Robert Odish Butros

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Dermatology and Venereology

Date the discussion: 24/9/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Intiha Mohammed Almosuly

Abstract

Melasma is an acquired and symmetric hyperpigmentation of the face. The aim of this study was to assess clinical varieties, aggravating factors of melasma, distribution among different age and sex groups and observed diseases. This descriptive study (review of cases) was conducted on 210 patients with melasma attending the department of Dermatology and Venereology at Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil city. Data were collected from November 2007 to the end of June 2008. All patients and both sexes were included in the study except for patients who received treatment during last two months of presentation. A questionnaire was prepared and full history and a thorough examination was done for each patient. The study showed that 83.33% of the patients were females and 16.66% were males. The age range of patients was 16-42 years with a mean of 23.71 years. Family history among close relatives was positive in 38.09%. Main factors found to induce or exacerbate melasma were: sunlight (71.9%), emotional stress (65.7%) and premenstrual exacerbations (52.57%). The most common morphological types were centrofacial (70.95%) and malar (29.04%). No mandibular involvement was noticed. Wood's light examination showed epidermal type in 66.66%, dermal in 16.19% and mixed in 17.14% of patients. Disorders found to be observed with melasma singly or in combinations were acne vulgaris (48.57%), diffuse hair loss (25.23%) and hirsutism (16.57%). The study concludes that melasma is a disease of reproductive period. It is common among females. Sunlight, emotional stress, premenstrual exacerbations are the most common aggravating factor. The most common morphological type of melasma seen was centrofacial and malar. Epidermal type of pigment predominates in most patients with melasma.

Prevalence of epilepsy in Hawler city; A household survey

Name: Azad Hasan Khidr

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Neurology

Date the discussion: 24/12/2008

Supervisor: Lecturer Aso Sabir Sheikhbzeni

Abstract

Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder and in spite of that, its prevalence was not studied in Hawler city before. Out of 4623 persons have been studied in a door to door survey in Hawler city to study the prevalence of epilepsy, only forty-five patients (23 female, 22 male) were found to be epileptic, with a life time prevalence of 9.7 per 1000 population. The commonest age group affected was childhood age (first and second decade), which coincide with the studies carried out in most of surrounding developing countries. The prevalence was high among patients from Low socioeconomic status (10.2/1000) as compared to 8.7/1000 of High socioeconomic status. Regarding state of treatment, 57.8% of patients were not properly treated by Antiepileptic drugs (71.9% from Low socioeconomic status and 23.1% from the High socioeconomic status), which is a high percentage as compared to the developed countries; from those taking Antiepileptic drugs 73.7% were taking regularly. Carbamazepine is the most common type of Antiepileptic drugs which were used by 57.8% of patients. This study also showed that partial epilepsy was more common than generalized epilepsy (generalized epilepsy was more common in patients at early childhood age and with increasing age the partial epilepsy become more prominent). There is no marked difference between genders in the disease pattern (51.1% were female, 48.9% were male). Out of 45 patients only 20 patients had history of possible etiological factors; commonest possible causative factors were with birth trauma 5 patients (25%), head injury 5 patients (25%), cerebral palsy 3 patients (15%) and hydrocephalus 2 patients (10%).

Incidence of congenital hydrocephalus and associated maternal risk factors in Maternity hospital in Erbil city

Name: Jwan O.Jaffar

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Obstetric and Gynecology

Date the discussion: 29/4/2008

Supervisor: Dr. Serwa Rasool

Abstract

Background and design of study: This study was performed to highlight the incidence of congenital hydrocephalus among hospital deliveries and associated maternal risk factors, to determine the optimal route of deliveries and neonatal outcome. A prospective study carried out on 60 pregnant women during labour on the products of vaginal and abdominal deliveries both alive and stillborn in Maternity teaching hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq.

Patients and Methods: This study was performed on 60 pregnant women attending labour room in Maternity teaching hospital who were carrying hydrocephalic babies among a total number of 20548 deliveries (both vaginal deliveries and cesarean section) over a period of 12 months from 1st of January to 31st of December 2007.

Results: The incidence of congenital hydrocephalus was 2.9/1000 births with the higher rate of occurrence in women's age between 26-35 yrs, with an average of 31.13(SD =7.42). Most of the women were multiparous (75%), and 54% consanguineous parents. About 8.3% of them had family history of hydrocephalus and 13.3% with previous history of baby with hydrocephalus. Only 3.3% of them were receiving preconception folic acid and 30% during first trimester. Regarding gestational age at diagnosis, 33.3% were diagnosed before and during the 30th wk of gestation, 58.3% after 30th wk and 8.3% of them diagnosed post delivery, male to female ratio was 1.1:1 Regarding mode of deliveries, there were statistically significant differences in mode of deliveries in relation to BPD with (P-value of 0.02). Regarding cephalocentesis performance, there were statistically significant differences in mode of delivery in relation to cephalocentesis performance with (P-value 0.03). Polyhydramnions were present in 64.4% of them and 45% of them have associated NTDs. and 46.3% were breech presentations during labour. There were significant difference in neonatal outcome in relation to the type of hydrocephalus with (P-value 0.03), result of ELISA test was 21% of them had positive IgM test for congenital infections. Only (21.6%) delivered prematurely and (16.6%) of them underwent shunt operations.

Conclusions: The incidence of hydrocephalus is high in our city and most of the risk factors are existing, there is no pre pregnancy counseling about Rubella status, toxoplasmosis screening and folic acid supplement. Most of them delivered by C.S and type of hydrocephalus significantly affect neonatal outcomes.

Pattern of Eye Complications among Patients with Graves' Disease In Erbil Governorate

Name: Sazan Kamal Namiq
Nature of the research: Clinical
Degree: High Diploma
Specialty: Ophthalmology
Date the discussion: 18/9/2008
Supervisor: Dr. Eman H. Alwan

Abstract

A descriptive study was done at Rizgary and Hawler teaching hospitals in Erbil on Graves' disease patients attending ophthalmic, medical, surgical, laboratory and pharmacy departments from October 2007 to June 2008. A sample of 60 patients (9 male and 51 female) were collected, including all age groups who were diagnosed as Graves' disease irrespective to the duration of their disease and irrespective to the types of treatment. It was found that the peak incidence of Graves' disease was in the fourth decade of life; mean age was 37.88 with Standard Deviation 11.46, ranging between 15 to 62 years old. Female to male ratio was 5:1, but there was no significant difference among them for eye signs. Eye lid retraction was the commonest eye sign observed in over study affecting more than half of the cases 55%; proptosis was diagnosed in 33 %. Significant relation were found between smoking, abnormal Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH<0.05), duration of the disease and eye complications. CT-scan and MRI were done for selected cases with proptosis, significant result was found in one patient that revealed enlargement of extraocular muscles. Fortunately we did not report any case with sight threatening vision like corneal ulceration or optic neuropathy.

Evaluation of patients with vertigo by cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Name: Trifa Salih Hassan

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Radiology

Date the discussion: 18/11/2008

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Saeed Nadhim Younis

Abstract

Vertigo is a common symptom that neurologists and otologists are confronted with. Cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is more reliable than computerized tomography for imaging central vestibular structures. The purpose of this study is to 1- determine the diagnostic yield of MRI in patients with vertigo and uncertainty of its central or peripheral origin after neurological and otological examinations. 2- Identify the most common cause of vertigo detected by MRI in this setting.

110 vertigo complaining patients attending MRI unit of Rizgary teaching hospital examined by 0.2 Tesla MRI were collected randomly between June 2007 and September 2008, the result of examination were interpreted under the supervision of specialist radiologists. Collected variables divided into G1 (those with normal MRI) and G2 (those with abnormal MRI) comparison between two groups performed by SPSS software using chi square (χ^2) where applicable. The main findings were: Mean age (44.5 ± 17.2), male: female = (1.07:1), G1- (51%) and G2=(49%), peak number of patients with abnormal MRI was between (50-59) which was (23%), abnormal MRI findings in male patients was (59.6%) while in female (37.7%), the commonest MRI abnormal findings were brain atrophy (12.9%) followed by cerebellopontine angle (CPA) space occupying lesions (SOL) (9.2%), cerebellar SOL (7.4%), 4th ventricle SOL (7.4%) and deep white matter ischemia in (7.4%), most of patients with vascular problems were aging more than 50 years. The main associated symptom with vertigo which revealed higher incidence of abnormal MRI was headache which was present in (43.6%) of cases and (53.7%) of which were with abnormal MRI findings, (35.4%) of patients vertigo was less than one month duration of them (50%) were having abnormal MRI findings, out of seven patients with normal MRI 5 patients showed vascular lesion on magnetic resonance angiography (MRA). The main conclusions were MRI remains an important diagnostic tool for evaluation of vertigo and MRA is necessary when vascular origin is suspected.

Evaluation of causes of acute hip pain in children at Erbil teaching hospital

Name: Sherwan J. Shareef

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High diploma

Specialty: Orthopedic Surgery

Date of the discussion: 29/7/2008

Supervisor: Lecture Dr. Zohair M. AL-Saffar

Abstract

This is a review of cases study carried out on 62 patients who had presented and /or admitted at Erbil teaching hospital from December 2006 to October 2007.

Objectives: To show the most common causes of hip pain in children and to evaluate the procedures which are performing at our hospital with a view to establishing which parameters are most relevant in clinical decision-making.

Materials and Methods: for each patient we recorded the duration of signs and symptoms, limping or inability to walk, hip pain, temperature, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), White cell count and hemoglobin concentration and radiographs. Ultrasound, other laboratory tests and operation were done for some patients. According to these parameters diagnosis made.

Results: the differential diagnosis was transient synovitis 54.8%, Legg-Calves-Perthes disease 24.2%, septic arthritis 8.1%, traumatic synovitis 4.8%, avulsion fractures 3.2 %, brucellosis 1.6%, tuberculosis 1.6%, and non specific synovitis 1.6%. We found that three or more criteria,(the clinical and laboratory parameters), were present in all cases of septic arthritis (100% sensitivity), but also were present in 10% of non septic conditions (90% specificity). Radiographs showed abnormalities in 50% of the cases. Ultrasound showed joint effusion in 43 patients with 100% of sensitivity.

Conclusions: the most common cause of painful hip in children in our locality was transient synovitis. There was high incidence of Legg-Calve-Perthes disease. Hip ultrasound, temperature, ESR, and CRP were the most relevant parameters for diagnosing and differentiating possible septic and non-septic effusions of the hip. Application of our scheme might result in a reduction of the number of patients who need hospital admission and also reduction of invasive procedures and containment of the cost.

A study of P53 expression in gastric dysplasia and carcinoma in Erbil

Name: Gaylan Qadir Ali

Nature of the research: Academic

Degree: M.sc

Specialty: Pathology

Date the discussion: 25/1/2009

Supervisor: Dr. Bayan A. R. Al-Badri

Abstract

Alteration in the expression of p53 tumor-suppressor protein is an event that occurs frequently in human cancer, but the practical implications of this phenomenon are yet to be fully exploited. The objective of this study was to determine the value of p53 expression as a marker of tumor aggressiveness and the relationship between p53 overexpression and clinico-pathologic variables in gastric adenocarcinoma. The expression of p53 was studied immunohistochemically in 10 cases with gastric dysplasia and 85 cases with gastric adenocarcinomas using paraffin-embedded blocks. DO7, a monoclonal antibody to p53 protein, was used for the immunohistochemical analysis. The correlation between p53 expression in gastric dysplasia, gastric adenocarcinoma and clinicopathologic variables were analyzed. P53 positivity was found in 48.2% of gastric carcinoma cases, and 40% of gastric dysplasia. There was a significant correlation between the rate of p53 overexpression with tumor grade ($p = 0.015$), and also carcinoma with lymph node involvement ($p = 0.034$). The results showed no significant association between p53 protein expression and histological type ($p = 0.171$). The association between p53 protein expression and the depth of tumour invasion found to be statistically not significant. These results suggest that P53 protein expression is a useful biomarker for gastric adenocarcinoma aggressiveness, and the preoperative assessment of p53 expression in gastric carcinomas can be helpful to identify patients at high risk of higher grades and more advanced tumors. P53 immunoreactivity can predict lymph node status in patients with gastric carcinoma.

Comparative study in the management of inguinal hernia in childhood and elderly patients

Name: Araz omer fattah

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: general surgery

Date the discussion: 8/3/2009

Supervisor: Prof Dr. Abdulqadir Magdid

Abstract

Back ground: Inguinal hernia repair in men is one of the most common operations in general surgery. Techniques of surgical repair include open suture, open mesh and laparoscopic techniques. Successful hernia surgery is a series of minimums, specifically minimum risk of surgery and anesthesia, minimum tissue trauma, confinement, complications, cost, disability and recurrence. The most effective surgical treatment is unknown.

Inguinal hernias are associated with high morbidity, especially those under 1 year and in elderly patients in whom the hernia is prone to incarceration and significant postoperative complications that are more common after emergency repair. High recurrence rates using fascia for the hernia repair or the use of sutures under tension prompted the development of polypropylene mesh to reinforce the posterior wall of the inguinal canal.

Patients and method: A prospective comparative study of 173 operations performed on inguinal hernias in children and elderly patients between March 2007 to June 2008. We classified the patients in to two major groups:-

1. Group A (their age groups ranged between two month to 12 years) included 136 patients.
2. Group B (their ages ranged between 50 years to 84) included 37 patients .We evaluated two methods of open repair of inguinal hernia:
 - 1-Lichtenstein mesh technique.
 - 2-Traditional non-mesh technique (modified Bassini) operation.

Results: Total of 14 children (10.2%) presented in the emergency department with irreducible hernia. There were 8 (5.8 %) minor complications in the elective group of operations and 5 (3.6 %) in the emergency group. The Elective repair of 37 patients (mean 67 years) resulted in postoperative complications in 6 cases (16.2 %) , which was less than following emergency herniorhaphy, there were no postoperative deaths in this group. In group the study showed that Lichtenstein mesh technique is an effective operation for repair of inguinal hernia with low complication rate and less pain in comparison to the repair by traditional non-mesh technique. Also the results show that, mesh repair group returned to work earlier than non-mesh repair group.

Conclusion: A planned elective surgery on adequately prepared patients in both group A and B have a much better prognosis than emergency procedures, this is of particular importance in the group B (elderly) who may not tolerate an operation. Mesh repair of primary inguinal hernia repair is superior to non-mesh repair in term of early postoperative pain , return to the work and recurrence.

Aim of the Study: The aim of this study is to compare an elective surgery on adequately prepared patients in group A and B patients, with an emergency procedure in both these age groups and to evaluate two methods of open repair of inguinal hernia in group B patients.

Prevalence of diabetic retinopathy among diabetic patients in Hawler city

Name: Masoom Mustafa Hassan

Nature of the research: Clinical

Degree: High Diploma

Specialty: Ophthalmology

Date the discussion: 7/4/2009

Supervisor: Senior Lecturer . Dr. Ahmed K. Hassan

Abstract

This hospital based survey study aimed to determine the prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in diabetic patients in Hawler city and to estimate the risk factors responsible for development and progression of diabetic retinopathy. Study participants (300 cases), who were all from Hawler city known to have diabetes mellitus and older than eighteen years, were recruited from ophthalmology department in Rizgary and Hawler teaching hospitals in the interval between March and August 2008. Sociodemographic factors, systemic and ocular histories were screened. Each participant underwent comprehensive examination that included ophthalmic examination. The presence of diabetic retinopathy was determined by stereoscopic fundus examination using slit lamp combined with plus ninety diopter lens (Volk's lens) and indirect ophthalmoscope. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to determine risk factors for diabetic retinopathy; P-value ≤ 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant. The overall prevalence of diabetic retinopathy was 20%. From diabetic retinopathy patients: 4% had mild non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, 5.67% had moderate non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, 4.33% had severe non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, 2% had very severe non proliferative diabetic retinopathy, 4% had proliferative diabetic retinopathy, 6% had maculopathy (of any type) and 2% had clinically significant macular edema. Also 10.33% had sight threatening retinopathy. The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy was significantly associated with the age of the patient (p-value 0.01), male gender (p-value 0.005), duration of diabetes (p-value 0.001), type of diabetes (p-value 0.03), type of treatment (p-value 0.04), compliance to treatment (p-value 0.02) and fasting blood glucose level (p-value 0.001). This study confirms the importance of diabetic retinopathy and some of the risk factors previously identified and may contribute to the determination of methods for prevention of diabetic retinopathy.

Pattern of acute accidental poisoning among under 5 years children attending Rapareen teaching hospital in Erbil city

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ABSTRACT

Background: Poisoning represents one of the most common medical emergencies in childhood and continues to challenge the diagnostic and treatment skills of the pediatricians

Setting: This study was done in Rapareen teaching hospital for children, in period from the 1st of Feb 2008 to the 31st of May 2008. In Erbil city /Iraq Kurdistan.

Objectives: The main objective was to determine the pattern of acute accidental poisoning, causes and risk factor in children under 5 years of age admitted to emergency department in Rapareen teaching hospital for children in Erbil city.

Patients and methods: The study was prospective included 157 patients in the period of 1st of Feb 2008 to the 31st of May 2008, taking full history and physical examination. A close-ended questionnaire was administered in each case to obtain data, which included age, gender and preliminary diagnosis. Further information was obtained on the type of poison, source of poison, time of ingestion, time of seeking medical attention, clinical symptoms, duration of hospital admission and immediate outcome in those children known to be suffering from accidental poisoning.

Results: A total of 157 cases of childhood acute poisoning were admitted. Out of them 101(64.3%) were boys and 129(82.1%) were in the age group of 1-3 years, 121(77.1%) from urban area and 96(61.1%) come from families of more than 3 children. Most of the patients presented in afternoon 98(62.4%) and 141(89.8%) of mother were housewives with 134(85.4%) have no formal education. Non medical substances were the most common cause of poisoning 140(89.1%), of those hydrocarbon accounts for 113(72%) and corrosive agent 14(8.9%).Acetaminophen was the most common medical poisoning 4(2.5%) and iron preparations was the next 2(1.3%). Soft drink bottle 76(48.4%) and barrel 20(12.7%) were the most important sources of Nonmedical product and garage 58(36.9%) and kitchen 30(19.1%) were the most common places of it. Vomiting was the most common risk factor for occurrence of pneumonitis in hydrocarbon poisoning 61(82.4%).

Most of the patients were brought to the hospital within 1hr of poisoning for supportive therapy and 117(74.5%) kept in hospital for observation for one day or less. No death was reported.

Conclusion: Hydrocarbon was the most common cause of poisoning especially kerosene due to its easy availability and the male children 1-3 years of age which is the most vulnerable group to be affected. Low education level of parents, crowded family, accessible house hold substances kept in an inappropriate container and suboptimal parent's supervision found to be the most important risk factors. Vomiting in hydrocarbon poisoning is important risk factor for occurrence of pneumonitis.