

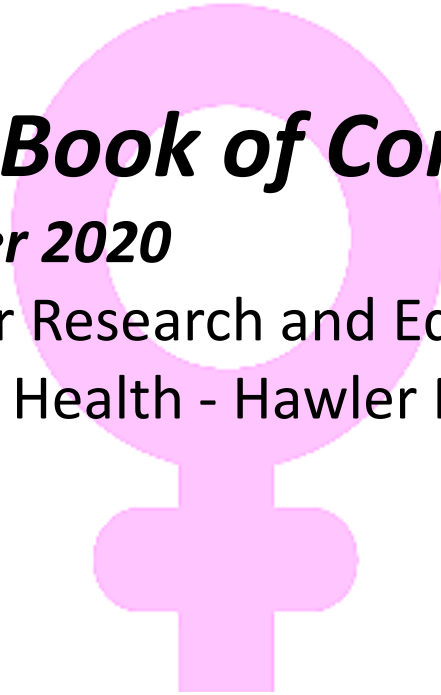


The Second Scientific Conference on Women's Health 2020 - Online

Abstract Book of Conference

2-3 September 2020

The Center for Research and Education
on Women's' Health - Hawler Medical University



PREFACE



It is a pleasure to welcome you to the Second Scientific Conference on Women's Health, organized by the Center for Research and Education in Women's Health (CREWH) of Hawler Medical University. We are delighted to see this unique gathering bringing together key experts and professionals from within and outside the Kurdistan region and Iraq to discuss important issues related to women's health and wellbeing.

Hawler Medical University and its colleges have been enormously successful in expanding the undergraduate and postgraduate study programs, revising the study programs, and introducing new and modern learning methods. The university also continuously work to serve the community in different fields. The Center for Research and Education in Women's Health plays a vital role in this direction by producing research on important issues related to women's health and providing education and awareness services to the women community.

At Hawler Medical University, we continuously encourage the faculty staff and researchers to conduct research and publish their findings in indexed international journals. Thus, our research productivity and quality have greatly improved over the last few years. It is a pleasure to see a significant growth of research production and publication in the field of women's health by the university staff.

We are delighted to see such a scientifically rich and profound program of the conference and see many participants, presenters and audiences, from different disciplines and areas. I want to thank all the speakers and presenters for their valuable contribution to the conference and this important field of women's health.

We thank the conference organizing committee for the exceptional efforts in carrying out all the organization and preparation work outstandingly and within a short time.

Throughout this conference, we ask the conference participants to engage actively, interact creatively, and help us shape the future of the women's health in the Kurdistan region in terms of research and education.

**Assistant Professor
Dr. Kamaran Younis M. Amin
President
Hawler Medical University**

PREFACE



The Center for Research and Education in Women's Health (CREWH) belong to Hawler Medical University, as first academic institution in Kurdistan region and Iraq, from establishment (2016) until now attempt to attract the academic and clinical expertise' attention to different aspects of women's health. These attempts were done through workshops, seminars, conferences and projects. These scientific activities had significant role in clarifying those aspects of women's health which need research related to Kurdistan culture and environment. One of unique CREWH attribute is collecting different specialties in health and making the whole picture of woman's health.

The 1st Scientific Conference on Women's Health was a successful step in this point, as the research papers and key-notes submitted to the 2nd conference have tripled. Also holding the conference online makes a new opportunity that several experts and international speakers could participate in the conference.

Transforming and translating the discovered knowledge through research in to the community is another apostolate of CREWH. It is done through community education and intervention.

Through this letter I would like to thanks and appreciates the international speakers, active and passive participants of the 2nd CREWH conference. Hope learns and enjoy together!

Prof. Dr. Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed

Director of the CREWH

Hawler Medical University

HIGH COMMITTEE



Dr. Nazar Pauls Shabila
Assistant Professor of Community medicine -Head



Dr. Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed
Professor of Maternity Nursing
Director o CREWCH - Member



Dr. Shahla Karim Al-Alaf
Professor of Obstetrics and
Gynecology– Member



Dr. Abubakir Majeed Saleh
Assistant Professor of
Community Medicine - Member



Dr. Jwan Muhammad Zangana
Assistant Professor of Family Medicine
Specialist Obs & Gyn –Member

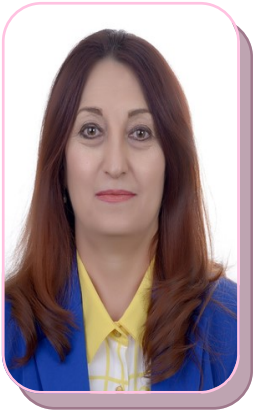


Dr. Izzat Bihnam Muttosh
Lecturer , Consultant General Sur-
geon - Member

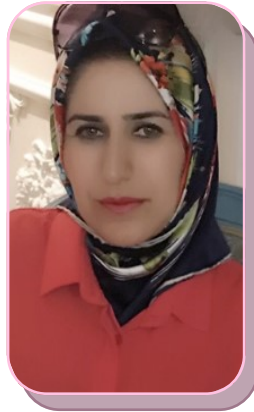
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE



Dr. Kameran Hassan Ismail
Assistant Professor of Community Medicine –
Head



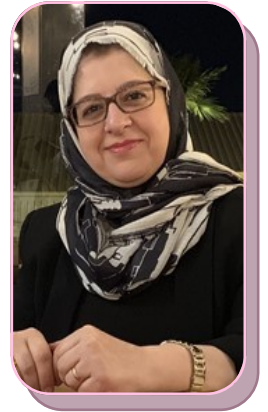
Dr. Kamelia Boya Shabo
Consultant Obstetrician &
Gynecologist-Member



Dr. Banaz Adnan Saeed
Assistant Professor, Consultant
Psychiatrist-Member



Dr. Aryan Rzgar Ganjo
Assistant Professor of medical
Microbiology-Member



Dr. Shawnam Nasih Dawood
Assistant Professor
Consultant Radiologist –Member



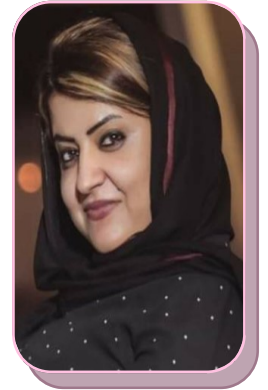
Dr. Ronak Tahir Ali Assistant
Professor of Medical physics
Member



Dr. Chenar Anwar Mohammad
Assistant Professor of Periodon-
tolog –Member



Dr. Shwan Kader Media
Consultant Rheumatologist and
Medical Rehabilitation-Member

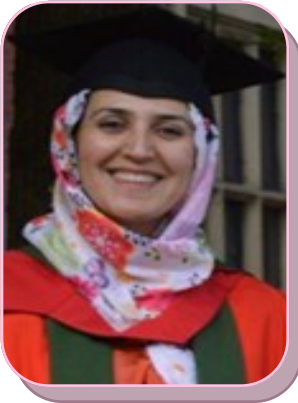


Dr. Aveen Fattah Hajimam
PHD in Nursing and Midwifery
Member

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



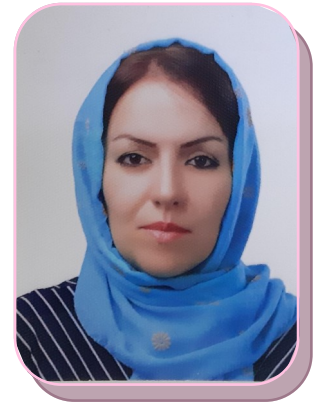
**Dr. Sahar Muhammed Zaki, Lecturer of
Medical Microbiology –Head**



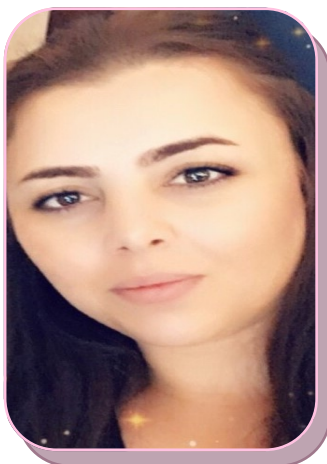
**Dr Kazhan Ibrahim Mahmood
PHD in Midwifery
Member**



**Mrs. Hero Izzaddin Jabbar
Master of Public Administration
Member**



**Mrs. Hanaa Othman Saadi
Master of Pediatric Nursing
Member**



**Mrs. Hoba Hameed Bakr
Master of Computer System Engineering
Member**



**Mr. Ali Muaid Sami
Accountant -Member**

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Bellow you will find a full listed timetable for the 2 days, Please join each of the session 10 minutes before.

First Day 2 Sep 2020		
8:45– 9:00	Joining and Registration	
9:00 – 10:30	Opening ceremony	
10:30 – 11:00 am	Break	
First session 11:00- 1:00	Obstetrics and Gynecology	Speakers/ Presenters
Moderators: Assist. Prof. Dr. Jwan Muhammad Zangana , , Dr. Kamelia Boya Shabo Azamat		
11:00 – 11:20	Genitourinary syndrome of menopause (keynote)	Prof. Dr Shahla Kareem M Alalaf
11:20 – 11:40	Sex and gender in cardiovascular medicine/ presentation and outcomes of acute coronary syndrome (keynote)	Assist. Prof. Dr Mariwan Haweel Saka
11:40 – 12:00	Respiratory diseases in pregnant woman, management and outcome of asthma during pregnancy, review of the literatures (keynote)	Dr kamaran karadakhly
12:00 – 12:20	Cardiovascular Diseases during Pregnancy (Management of) ESC Guidelines 2018 (keynote)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mariwan H. Saka
12:20 – 12:30	Reasons for Elective Cesarean Section among Pregnant Women in Ranya District/ Kurdistan Region/ Iraq (Research) Khalat karwan fares, Renas Mohamad Khdur, Sanna Hassan Abdulsahib	Mrs. Khalat Karwan Fares
12:30 – 12:40	Doppler ultrasound evaluation in preeclampsia: A case control study (Research) Salwa Ahmed Al-Najjar, Diyar Othman Hassan	Assist. Prof. Dr. Salwa A Al-Najjar

CONFERENCE AGENDA

12:40 – 01:00	Questions & Discussion	
01:00 – 02:15 pm		Break
Second session 2:15- 3:50 pm Oral Health, Health Awareness		
Moderators: Assist. Prof. Dr. Abubakir Majeed Saleh, Assist. Prof. Dr. Chenar Anwar Mohammad		
2:15 – 2:35	Fitness and useful exercises for pregnant women (keynote)	Dr. Shwan Kader Media
2:35 – 2:55	Some facts about temporomandibular disorders in women (keynote)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Khurshid Khrwatany
2:55 – 3: 05	Effectiveness of an education program on knowledge and self-care practices of adolescent students with premenstrual syndrome in Erbil city (Research) Sazan Bahram Ahmed, Awaz Aziz Saeed	Dr. Safiya Sabri Piro
3:05 – 3:15	Assessment of the effect of some sociodemo- graphic factors on cervical examination result in women attending Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City (Research) Sahar Muhammad Zaki, Feedan Tahseen Mohammed, Ka- zhan Ibrahim Mahmood, Aryan Rzgar Ganjo, Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed	Dr. Kazhan Ibrahim Mahmood
3:15 – 3:25	Effectiveness of an education program on knowledge and self-care practices of adolescent students with premenstrual syndrome in Erbil city (Research) Sazan Bahram Ahmed, Awaz Aziz Saeed	Mrs. Sazan Bahram Ahmed
3:25 – 3:35	Women’s satisfaction regarding establishment of BCAP (Breast Cancer Awareness Program) in prima- ry health care centers in Erbil/Iraq (Research) Kareem Fattah Aziz	Assist. Prof. Dr. Kareem Fattah Aziz

CONFERENCE AGENDA

3:35 – 3: 50	Questions & Discussion	
3:50 – 5:00 pm		Break
1st Day, 3rd Session, 5 – 6 pm		Poster presentation (5 minutes videos)
Moderators: Prof. Dr. Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed, Dr. Aveen Fattah Hajimam		
5:00 – 5:05	The Role of Histopathological Examination of the Products of Conception Following First Trimester Miscarriage in Erbil Maternity Hospital Payman Anwar Rashid	Assist. Prof. Dr. Payman Anwar Rashid
5:05 - 5:10	Analysis of uropathogens and antibiotic Suesbility Patterns in Erbil Teaching Hospital, Erbil city: A Retrospective Niyam Inaam M. Yousif, Nasik Shawkat Dogramachi, Mahmod Kamal Nuri	Ms. Niyam Inaam Muhammed Yousif
5:10—5:15	Molecular effect of Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles against Uropathogenic Extended Spectrum Beta- Lactamase producing E. coli isolated from women	Assist. Prof. Dr. Payman Akram Hamasaeed
5:15 - 5:20	Relationship between some viruses and pregnancy (Research) Dunya Fareed Salloom, Raghad Harbi Mahdi	Assist. Prof. Dr. Dunya Fareed Salloom
5:20 - 5:25	Study of Hematological Profile in Healthy Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women in Erbil City (Research) Feedan Tahseen Muhammed , Ahang Ali Ahmad, Runak Ali Ismaiel Samir Mahmood Othman	Dr. Sahar Mohammad Zaki

CONFERENCE AGENDA

5:25 – 5:30	The association between serum uric acid and blood pressure in different gender in Erbil City (Research) Dr. Rundk Ahmed Hwaiz, Dr. Mohammed Yousef Merza	Dr. Rundk Ahmed Hwaiz
5:30 – 5:35	Ischemic Heart Disease and Type A Behavior among women in Kurdistan	Dr. Siyamand Hasan Mohied-din
5:35-6:00 pm	Questions & Discussion	
6:00 – 9:00 pm Break		
1st Day, 4th Session, 9:00 – 10:30 pm International Guest Speakers (part I)		
Moderators: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazar Pauls Shabila, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ronak Taher Ali		
9:00 – 9:20	Vitamin D and Our Health	Dr. Hiro Khoshnaw U.K
9:20 – 9:40	Global health policy and politics: A case study on COVID-19	Prof. Dr. Kamiar Alaei U.S.A
9:40 – 10:00	Women's health and mental health	Assist. Prof. Dr. Kamal Artin U.S.A
10:00 – 10:30	Questions & Discussion	
End of 1st Day (Iraqi time)		

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Second Day, 3 Sep 2020

2nd Day, 5th Session, 8:30-10:30 am Dermatology, Basic Medical Sciences, Pharmacology

Moderators: Assist. Prof. Dr. Kameran Hassan Ismail, Assist. Prof. Dr. Aryan Rezgar Ganjo

8:30 – 8:50	Pelvic Musculoskeletal disorders during pregnancy (keynote)	Dr. Avin M Arif Maroof
8:50 – 9:10	Pap smear is important tool in the diagnoses of inflammatory, preneoplastic and neoplastic disorders (keynote)	Prof. Dr. Alaa Hani raziq
9:10 – 9:20	Hepcidin as a diagnostic biomarker of iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy (Research) Burhan Abdullah Zaman, Suzan Omer Rasool, Saja Mohammed Jasim, Deldar Morad Abdulah	Mr. Burhan Abdullah Zaman
9:20 – 9:30	Non-complaining female patients with tinea pedis: A clinicomycological study (Research) Dindar Sharif Qurtas, Sargul Maghdid Asaad, Niyan Sabah Saeed	Assist. Prof. Dr. Dindar Sharif Qurtas
9:30 – 9:40	Antimicrobial potential of some plant extracts against Candida species Isolated from infants oral thrush (Research) Vian Badraddin Nehmatullah, Hero M. Ismael Dr. Dulair Chalabi, Shireen Abdulkareem Amin	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hero M Ismael
9:40 – 9:50	Etiological role of rubella virus infection in systemic lupus erythematosus among Iraqi female patients (Research) Ali Hussein Ad'hiah, Alice Krikor Melconian	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Hafedh Abbas
9:50 – 10:00	Screening for Helicobacter Pylori IgG Among Undergraduate Student of Hawler Medical University / College of Health Sciences (Research) Amer Ali Khaleel, sahar Mohammed Zaki, <i>Abdulrazzaq Bahaulddin Mohammed, Sewgil Saaduldeen Anwer</i>	Mr. Abdulrazzaq Bahaulddin Mohammed

CONFERENCE AGENDA

10:00 – 10:10	Extended-spectrum Beta-lactamase mediated resistance in Uropathogenic Escherichia coli isolated from patients in Erbil (<i>Research</i>) Honer O. Ismail, Payman A. Hamasaeed, Payman A. Kareem , Aryan R. Ganjo	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aryan Rezgar Ganjo
10:10-10:20	Risk factors for multidrug-resistant gram negative bacteria in hospitalized cancer patients (<i>Research</i>) Fattma A. Ali, Jihad Abdulrazzaq sleman, Mhamad Omer Abdullah	Mr. Jihad Abdulrazzaq sleman
10:20 – 10:30	Questions & Discussion	
10:30 – 11:00 Break		
2nd Day, 6th session, 11:00 am – 1:00 pm		Social and Mental Health
Moderators: Assist. Prof. Dr. Banaz Adnan Saeed, Dr. Kazhan Ibrahim Mahmood		
11:00 – 11:20	Screening for diabetes in pregnancy: Does it worth it? (<i>keynote</i>)	Prof. Dr Shahla Kareem M Alalaf
11:20 – 11:30	Phenotype of mental health women presented with wide spread pain (<i>Research</i>) Talar Ahmad Merza Mohammad, Marwan Salih Mohammad Al-Nimer	Dr. Talar Ahmad Merza Mohammad
11:30 – 11:40	Female aesthetic surgeries from Islamic perspective(<i>Research</i>) الجراحة التجميلية للنساء من منظور إسلامي Adil Abdullah Hamed	Assist. Prof. Dr. Adil Abdullah Hamed
11:40 – 11:50	Mental Health of Indonesian Domestic Female Workers (DFW) in Kurdistan Region/Iraq (<i>Research</i>) <i>Evie Farida Sulaeman</i>	Ms. Evie Farida Sulaeman

CONFERENCE AGENDA

11:50 – 12:00	Paying attention to the moral needs of women in religious texts and its impact on their mental health (<i>Research</i>) الاهتمام بالحاجات المعنوية للمرأة في النصوص الدينية وأثره على صحتها النفسية <i>Fathi Jawhar Farmazi</i>	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fathi Jawhar Farmazi
12:00 – 12:10	Female health education in Islam (<i>Research</i>) التربية الصحية للأنثى في الإسلام <i>Deldar Ghafur Hamadameen</i>	Prof. Dr. Deldar Ghafur Hamadameen
12:10 – 12:20	Risk factors for poor nutritional status during pregnancy (<i>Research</i>) <i>Hussein Alibraheemi</i>	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hussein Alibraheemi
12:20 – 12:30	Nonuse of Prenatal Care: Implications for Social Work Involvement; Qualitative study (<i>Research</i>) <i>Dr. Aveen Fattah Hajimam, Dr. Warda Hassan Abdulla, Ms. Sahar Ismal Abdullah</i>	Dr. Aveen Fatah Hajimam
12:30 – 1:00	Questions & Discussion	
1:00 – 2:30 pm Break		
2nd Day, 7th Session, 2:30 – 4:00 pm Breast Cancer and Surgery		
Moderators: Assist. Prof. Dr. Shawnam Nasih Dawood, Dr. Izzat Bihnam Muttosh		
2:30 – 2:50	Oncoplastic breast surgery versus classical mastectomy for patients with breast cancer (keynote)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Jalal H. Fattah
2:50 – 3:00	Post diagnosis experience of women with breast cancer (<i>Research</i>) Tiran Jamil Piro	Dr. Tiran Jamil Piro
3:00 – 3:10	Breast Cancer in Iraq: an outline on the recent arts and studies (<i>Research</i>) Milad Ashqi Abdullah, Bushra Shnawa	Mr. Milad Abdullah
3:10 – 3:20	The Relationship between the Hormone Receptors (ER, PR, HER2) status with Different Levels of BIF-1 Gene Expression in Breast Cancer Patients (<i>Research</i>) <i>Kazhaleh Mohammadi, Mahdiyeh Salimi, Abdolhamid Angaji, Arthur Saniotis, Foroozandeh Mahjoobi</i>	Ms. Kazhaleh Mohammadi

CONFERENCE AGENDA

3:20 – 3:30	The Impact of Breast Reduction on Kurdish Woman Health (<i>Research</i>) <i>Sabir Osman Mustafa</i>	Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabir Osman Mustafa
3:30 – 3:40	Microarray data analysis for finding differentially expressed genes in breast cancer using R Bioconductor (<i>Research</i>) <i>Mohammed Isam Jameel, Ali A. Ibrahim, Zhyan Muhammad, Noor Mhamad</i>	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Isam Jameel
3:40 – 3:50	The Role of Natural Antisense Transcription in Breast Cancer (<i>Research</i>) <i>Bakhtyiar Shwan Azeez, Ayshan Rafat Yassin</i>	Mr. Bakhtyiar Shwan Azeez
3:50 – 4:20	Questions & Discussion	
4:20 – 9:00 pm Break		
2nd Day, 8th Session, 9:00 – 10:30 pm International Guest Speakers (Part II)		
Moderators: Prof. Dr Shahla Kareem M Alalaf Dr. Shwan Kader Media,		
9:00 – 9:20	Breast cancer screening and prevention in the context of low resource settings: Unique challenges (<i>keynote</i>)	Prof. Dr. Anees Chagpar U.S.A
9:20 – 9:40	Simulation based learning of women's health in undergraduate (UG) education (<i>keynote</i>)	Prof. Dr. Susie Chen U.S.A
9:40 – 10:00	Strategies to increase access to care for women in maternity care deserts in the United States: The March of Dimes model for evaluation (<i>keynote</i>)	Dr. Kathryn Mishkin U.S.A
10:00 – 10:30	Questions & Discussion	
10:30 – 11:00	Closing Remarks End of Conference	

International Speakers' BIOs

INTERNATIONAL SPEAKERS' BIOS



Dr. Hiro Khoshnaw

Dr Khoshnaw is a Consultant Physician and Geriatrician at the Department of Ageing and Health, at Royal Surrey NHS Foundation Trust in the United Kingdom. She trained as an undergraduate at Tehran University of Medical Sciences in Iran. After completing her internship in Tehran, she came to the UK and started her postgraduate training. She completed her Higher Specialty Training in General (internal) and Geriatric Medicine and was appointed as a Consultant in April 2001.

Dr Khoshnaw has a special interest in Medical Education. She obtained a Masters (MA) in Clinical Education with the University of Brighton in 2011. She has held a number of educational roles including Training Programme Director (TPD) for Core Medical Training at Kent, Surrey and Sussex Deanery. Dr Khoshnaw is also an examiner for The MRCP (UK) Part 2 Clinical Examination. She is also a member of the Academy of Medical Educators (AoME).



Prof. Dr. Kamiar Alaei

Kamiar Alaei, MD, DrPH is the chair and professor of Department of health science. He was a visiting professor at University of Oxford and a distinguished global health scholar at Drexel University. He is a global health policy expert who has been working with his brother Arash Alaei, MD in conservative social settings for two decades. They co-founded the first 'Triangular Clinic' for three target groups in Iran (drug users, HIV patients, and STD cases), documented by the World Health Organization as a 'Best Practice Model'. In recognition of their work, Drs. Alaei were awarded: Jonathan Mann award for Global Health and Human Rights by the

Global Health Council; World Health Organization/PAHO Award for Health and Human Rights; Inaugural Elizabeth Taylor Award sponsored by the International AIDS Society and amfAR, the Foundation for AIDS Research in recognition of efforts to advocate for human rights in the field of HIV; and the Heinz R. Pagels Award for human rights by the New York Academy of Sciences. He has authored and co-authored numerous peer-reviewed journal articles in prestigious publications including the *Lancet Global Health* and the *British Medical Journal*. He has been featured and interviewed by major academic journals such as *Nature*, *Science* and the *Lancet*. He recently authored "How Iran Completely and Utterly Botched Its Response to the Coronavirus" in the *New York Times*.

INTERNATIONAL SPEAKERS' BIOS



Assist. Prof. Dr. Kamal Artin

High school in Kermashan, Medical School at University of Zurich Switzerland, Psychiatry residency at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, US; former Assistant professor at University of Southern California and voluntary faculty at University of California Riverside; Private Practice since 2003 in Orange County California. Diplomate of American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and American Board of addiction Medicine.



Prof. Dr. Anees Chagpar

Anees is Professor in the Department of Surgery, Yale School of Medicine. She completed her BSc in Honors Biochemistry and MD with Honors in Research at the University of Alberta, and her general surgery residency training and MSc at the University of Saskatchewan. She went on to complete the Susan G. Komen Interdisciplinary Breast Fellowship at the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, an MPH at Harvard School of Public Health, an MA in Bioethics and Medical Humanities at the University of Louisville, and an MBA for Executives with a focus on Leadership in Healthcare from Yale's School of Management. She is a busy breast surgeon who participates in clinical trials, as well as translational and clinical research, is the Breast Surgery Section editor for *UpToDate*, and co-leads the Yale Global Surgery Faculty Network. She has published over 170 papers, including in the prestigious *New England Journal of Medicine*. She has given hundreds of talks and workshops all over the world, teaches a course called "An Introduction to Breast Cancer" on Coursera with over 31,000 learners worldwide, and has most recently launched "ChagparMD", a YouTube channel geared towards evidence-based health and wellness.

INTERNATIONAL SPEAKERS' BIOS



Prof. Dr. Susie Chen

Dr. Susie Chen, Dean of College of Nursing at American University of Kurdistan, came from Los Angeles, California. She is a Doctoral Prepared Registered Nurse in the State of California and a National Certified Nurse Practitioner in the U.S. She received her Doctor of Nursing Practice degree and Family Nurse Practitioner education at Western University of Health Sciences in California. Before that, she also received her Master's in Nursing degree from UCLA, and a Master of Arts in Teaching degree from Oklahoma City University. She is an experienced nursing educator and a tenured nursing professor in the college of nursing. She has been teaching various

levels of nursing education for more than 30 years. Besides that, she also has more than 9 years of experience as a Nursing Director in academia professional nursing programs. She is specialized in nursing program administration, curricula development, program evaluation plan, and policies and procedure.



Dr. Kathryn Mishkin

Kathryn Mishkin is a seasoned professional with over a decade of public health and women's empowerment experience. A Fulbright alumna, she has cultivated her passion for maternal, infant, and child health and women's rights through research, policy, project management, and evaluation work in 13 countries. Dr. Mishkin currently serves as the Associate Director of Evaluation for March of Dimes. She holds several leadership roles in the American Public Health Association including as a Chair of the Global Maternal and Child Health Network, Chair of Policy in the Women's Caucus, and Maternal and Child Health Section Councilor. She holds a Doctorate in Public Health in Health Policy, Management, and Behavior from the University at Albany, a Masters in Public Health (Global Health) from Emory University, and a Masters in Sustainable International Development at Brandeis University. She completed her undergraduate degree at Smith College.

National Speakers' BIOs

NATIONAL SPEAKERS' BIOS



Professor Dr. Shahla K. Alalaf

Hawler Medical University, College of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Erbil city, Kurdistan region. Clinical MD in OBGY. Is Professor in Obstetrics and Gynecology at College of Medicine, Erbil city, Kurdistan region, Iraq. She serves as a trainer and supervisor for under graduate and post graduate students (Higher diploma and PHD) in department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and the head of Iraqi Board for Medical specialization, Erbil center and Kurdistan Board for Medical specialty in Erbil center. Dr. Shahla's primary area of research has focused on the prevention of venous thrombosis in women being pregnant or in gynecology. She is the head of scientific committee in Kurdistan Iraqi society of obstetrician and gynecologists and through this position she managed to prepare many guidelines to the national Maternity Teaching Hospital to improve woman's health.



Dr. Kamaran Karadakhy

MD.FRCP.FCCP. Consultant Pulmonologist & Consultant Internist; Board in Internal Medicine -Norway; Board in Respiratory Medicine-Norway; Board in Respiratory Medicine and allergology-Sweden; Program Director of the Respiratory Medicine in Kurdistan-Kurdistan Board of Medical Subspecialties. University of Sulaymaniyah- college of medicine



Assist. Prof. Dr Mariwan Haweel Saka

Qualified Online Diploma in Transthoracic Echocardiography Endorsed by Austrian Society of Cardiology at 2014; Qualified High Diploma in interventional Cardiology at (2011-2012) HMU ; Qualified Iraqi Board Commission in Internal Medicine (F.I.C.M.S.) at(2007-2008) ; Qualified MRCP UK part 1 at 2006; Training 6 months in internal medicine in UK at 2005; M.B.Ch.B., College of Medicine , University of Salahaddin(1987-1993); Languages: Fluent in *English* , *Arabic* , *Assyrian* and *Kurdish*; Current post: Associated Professor in internal medicine (Cardiology) / college of medicine / Hawler Medical University ; Head of Carthlab & Interventional Cardiologist in Tertiary Erbil Cardiac Center

NATIONAL SPEAKERS' BIOS



Dr. Shwan Kader Media

Lecturer in Medical College/Hewler Medical University. Consultant Rheumatologist in Rizgary Teaching Hospital/ Hewler. Head of Kurdistan doctors syndicate Erbil Branch. Program director for postgraduate study in rheumatology (Kurdish board for Medical Specialties). Vice president of Kurdistan Doctors syndicate.



Assist. Prof. Dr. Khurshid Khrwatany

BDS College of dentistry Salahaddin University Erbil in 2004, Doctor of MaxilloFacial Surgery/ Russia in 2009, Ex.director of Khanzad Teaching Center for oral and dental health, Ex.Lecturer in Halwer Medical University. Director of Erbil Training Center in KBMS, Consultant and operative surgeon in Rizgary Teaching Hospital



Dr. Avin M. Arif Maroof

Dr. Avin is a senior specialist in Rheumatology and Medical Rehabilitation, works in the Department of Rheumatology and medical rehabilitation at Rizgary teaching hospital in Arbil, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Dr. Avin graduated from Salahaddin University college of medicine in 1999, get High diploma degree from Hawler Medical University in 2011. She was head of Rheumatology Department in Rizgary teaching hospital from 2014-2016. Currently she is vice president of Association of Rheumatology and Medical rehabilitation in KRG. Dr. Avin is an ACR International Fellow and member in EULAR school of Rheumatology. She has several studies in Rheumatology field and was speaker in multiple medical events inside and outside the country.

NATIONAL SPEAKERS' BIOS



Prof. Dr. Alaa Hani raziq

Professor Dr. Alaa Hani Raziq, M.B.Ch.B 1988, M.Sc. Pathology 1993, Board Degree of pathology 2007, Consultant pathologist, Professor in pathology, College of Medicine- Department of pathology in University of Duhok, Program Director of pathology in KBMS. Birth date: 23-6-1962, Nationality: Iraqi, Marital status: Married with two children.



Assist. Prof. Dr. Jalal H. Fattah

Assistant professor in Plastic surgery and head of plastic surgery unit at the college of medicine/HMU in Erbil-KRG-Iraq. Graduated from college of medicine Salahaddin university in 1994 in Erbil. Got High Diploma in General surgery in 2002. Got Iraqi Board in plastic and reconstructive surgery in 2008 . Got European Board in Plastic , reconstructive , and aesthetic surgery in 2010 in Switzerland. Works as a plastic surgeon at Rizgary teaching hospital and CMC Private hospital in Erbil. Member of IS-RAS, ASPS, and ISAPS, and KSPS. Director of Erbil center of KBMS of plastic surgery. He has Ten published articles in the field of plastic surgery.

Presenters' BIOs

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Mrs Khalat Karwan Fares

Khalat Karwan Fares an Academic staff of Koye technical Institute/ Erbil poly-technic University, Community Health Department. In 2012 Awarded Master Degree in Community Health Nursing. In 2007 Awarded B.S.c In Nursing, Collage of Nursing/ Hawler Medical University. Currently PhD Student of Maternity Nursing in Collage of Nursing/ Raparin University.



Dr Safiya Sabri Piro

Safiya S. Piro finished her high school studies in 1995 and earned her B.Sc. degree in nursing sciences in 2000 in Iran. She was employed in 2001 at Azadi General Teaching Hospital in Duhok city and worked in Pediatric ward. From 2002-2007, she was appointed as head nurses in Azadi General Teaching Hospital in Duhok. From 2008 has worked in College of Nursing / Duhok as a clinical instructor. She has completed her Master degree in maternity nursing in 2011 and her PhD in maternity nursing in 2020 in the College of Nursing /Hawler Medical University. Since 2011, she has served as assistant lecturer in the Department of Nursing at College of Nursing /University of Duhok.



Dr Kazhan Ibrahim Mahmood

After graduating with a BSc in Nursing Science (First Class Honours) she worked in the Rizgary Teaching Hospital as a head nurse and then as a Clinical Instructor at Hawler Medical University/College of Nursing. Then, She went on to study Master in Maternity Nursing at the same University. After graduating with a MSc, she worked as an Assistant Lecturer and Researcher at the same University contributing to undergraduate teaching, as well as supervising student's projects. She is currently holding a PhD at the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and Health/ School of Nursing and Midwifery/ The University of Sheffield-United Kingdom. Her research interest spans the areas of women's health and sexual/reproductive health. Methodologically, her expertise lies in quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods researches.

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Mrs. Sazan Bahram Ahmed

My names Sazan Bahram Ahmed, 29 years old. I am married and have 2 kids. I was study intermediate and secondary at Sham's school from 2003 to 2009. In 2009, I started to study in college of Nursing/ Hawler medical university and was one of the great student and study hard definitely. Finally I graduated in 2013. I worked nice in many hospitals as a rotational Nurse for 1 year. In 2015, I came back to college as an instructor. I have BSc degree in college of nursing from Hawler Medical University. I am an instructor at Hawler Medical University, Erbil, Iraq. I teach different courses including maternity, community midwifery and fundamental department. I had an experience in delivery room like labor process and did more than 50 baby deliveries and teach student in labor room very well. I participated in HBB learning course (Helping Babies Breath) in college of Nursing at Sulaymani as a member of course learning for 2 days in 2016. I had one published research under the title "knowledge and self-care practices of adolescent students with premenstrual syndrome in Erbil city".



Assist. Prof. Dr. Kareem Fattah Aziz

He has received his MSc degree from Mosul University in 2002 and a Ph.D. degree in Community Health Nursing from Hawler Medical University /College of Nursing in 2009. He has 35 years of teaching experience in the field of community health nursing and worked in different administrative posts in the Ministry of Health in Kurdistan Region, in addition, he has different scientific participation in conferences. He is a member of the MSHEKO organization for health education and disease prevention, he has many scientific activities to confront COVID-19, such as seminars and interviews on the radio and television to raise health education for population and to apply self-protection and public prevention from COVID-19 pandemic. He has numerous published articles in national and international academic journals. Now he is one of the teaching staff at Hawler Medical University. He has been serving as an editorial board member as well as a reviewer of the Nursing and midwifery Erbil journal. He has interesting in teaching health education, community health, health promotion. He has received many acknowledgments from the College of Nursing Hawler Medical University and Ministry of health. He has interesting in conducting research in public health, health education, and environmental health. Email: drkareem2009@gmail.com; Phone number: 07504549298

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Assist. Prof. Dr. Dindar Sharif Qurtas

MBChB, 2002 HMU Erbil; Master in Dermatology 2008 Russian Federation; PhD in Dermatology 2011 Russian Federation; Head of Dermatology Unit in College of Medicine; Director of Erbil Dermatology Teaching Center; Supervisor of Training in both Kurdistan Board for medical specialties and Arab board for health specialties in Erbil .



Assist. Prof. Dr. Hero M Ismael

I graduated from Biology Department -Microbiology / Science College/ Salahaddin University (Ranked 2nd in Department), Since my graduation I was appointed and worked as assistant biology, after that I got my M.Sc. degree In Mycology/ Microbiology in 2002, Lecturing (Practical Mycology, Practical Cell Biology, Practical Entomology, and Practical Botany) as assistant Lecturer, I Got my Ph. D degree in /mycology in 2009, since then I'm teaching Mycology, Microbial Physiology, in addition of teaching Higher studies students, Ph.D. and Master degree, I supervised 2 Master and High Diploma student, currently I'm supervising a Ph. D. student. My academic title is Assistant Professor, My interesting field of study is Mycology including Medical fungi (Dermatophytes) and my research including dermatophytes and Candida spp,



Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Hafedh Abbas

Ass. Professor doctor Ali Hafedh Abbas, birthed at 15 June 1981 in Baghdad. I have a PhD from University of Baghdad, College of Science, Biotechnology Department at 2018, MSc from University of Baghdad, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Institute for higher studies at 2008, Higher Diploma from University of Baghdad, Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Institute for higher studies at 2005 and BSc from University of Baghdad, College of Science, Biotechnology Department at 2003. I am an academic researcher at Tropical-Biological Research Unit, College of Science, University of Baghdad. Also, I have several researches published in Iraqi and world scientific

journals in the field of Biotechnology, Immunology, Immunogenetics and Molecular Biology. I have a patent in biotechnology field

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Dr. Talar Ahmad Merza Mohammad

BSc, MSc, PhD; Originally graduated from Baghdad college of pharmacy. And she spent most of career training in clinical pharmacy, pharmaceutical care plan, and therapeutic drug monitoring Baghdad, Erbil. She has a total of 20-year experience in the field achieved the PhD of HMU. She is the member of scientific committee for college of pharmacy/ HMU. She has published numerals scientific article about the clinical pharmacy. She has contributed to many local conferences in various topics in clinical pharmacy and rheumatology. She has contributed in Annual European Congress of Rheumatology (EULAR 2019) Madrid, Spain, 12-15 June 2019, as Poster Presentations. And her major interest in pain management and therapeutic drug monitoring.



Assist. Prof. Dr. Adil Abdullah Hamed

بكالوريوس في الدراسات الإسلامية، من قسم الدراسات الإسلامية، كلية الآداب - جامعة صلاح الدين سنة ١٩٩٩ م. ماجستير في العقيدة الإسلامية، من قسم الدراسات الإسلامية، كلية الآداب - جامعة صلاح الدين سنة ٢٠٠٢ م، وكان عنوان رسالتي: {مشكلة خلق القرآن الكريم عند المتكلمين}. دكتوراه في العقيدة الإسلامية، من قسم الدراسات الإسلامية، كلية العلوم الإسلامية - جامعة صلاح الدين سنة ٢٠١١ م، وكان عنوان اطروحتي: {المسائل العقديّة المختلف فيها في عهد الخليفة علي بن أبي طالب}. تم تعييني لأول مرة في جامعة صلاح الدين بلقب (مدرس المساعد) في: ٣١/١٢/٢٠٠٢. لدي حوالي (١٩) سنة خدمة في جامعة صلاح الدين. ولدي (١٧) بحثاً منشوراً في مختلف العلوم الشرعية. حصلت على لقب (مدرس المساعد) في ٣١/١٢/٢٠٠٢، حصلت على لقب (المدرس) في ٢٦ / ٤ / ٢٠٠٧، حصلت على لقب (أستاذ المساعد) في ٢٩ / ٥ / ٢٠١٣، ناقشت (١٠) من الرسائل الماجستير والدكتوراه داخل إقليم كردستان، والعراق. أشرفت على ثلاثة رسائل الماجستير، ودكتوراه واحد في جامعة صلاح الدين/ أربيل، إيميل: adil.hamad@su.edu.krd adil.abdulah@yahoo.com . موبايل: (٠٧٥٠٤٥٤٩٧٧٣).



Ms. Evie Farida Sulaeman

Evie Farida Sulaeman currently is working at Tishk International University as a lecturer teaching in faculty of education, and holding Master Degree in Education.

PRESENTERS' BIOS

Prof. Dr. Deldar Ghafur Hamadameen



Prof. Dr. Deldar Ghafur Hamdameen Balaky- Date and place of birth: 1972, Erbil-Kurdistan. Department of Arabic Language - College of Languages-Salahaddin University - years of experience: more than (24) years. - Scientific certificates: PhD (Arabic Language / Salahaddin University - Erbil, 2004 AD. - Scientific Degrees: Professor: 10/26/2015 - Membership in the scientific debate: Discuss (40) theses (Master's and Doctorate). - He has published 18 scientific papers in scientific journals. - Supervising (13) scientific theses (11 masters + 2 PhDs). - Number of orders (thanks and appreciation) for the academic year 2016/2017(5), 2017-2018(7). - Participating in scientific research in (33) international scientific conferences in Malaysia, Dubai, Jordan, Oman and Iraq.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hussein Alibraheemi



E-mail : halabraheemi@yahoo.com , Phone: 07711498877 , Faculty of Nursing , Nursing Department , Assistant Professor , 2003, Specialization: Community Health Nursing, Health Promotion & Health Maintenance , PhD Degree : University of Baghdad , Iraq, 2003. Experience: 2014- present Associated Professor, Faculty of Nursing, university of Babylon . 2004-2014 Associated Professor, Course coordinator, Faculty of Nursing, Al-Zaytoonah Private University of Jordan. Amman, Jordan . 2003-2004 Assistant prof, Faculty of Nursing, Al-Sulemania University, Iraq . 1992-2003 Teaching Assistant, Nursing College /University of Baghdad Iraq. 1984-1992 Practical Nurse, Baghdad Private Hospital.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Salwa A Al-Najjar



Graduated from college of medicine/Mosul university -1985; High diploma in radiology /Mosul university -1995 ; Ph.D in radiology/Hawler medical university -2007 assistant professor ,consultant radiologist in department of Surgery / college of Medicine /Hawler medical university. Participate in teaching process of undergraduate &post-graduate students supervised many post graduated students of MSc, Iraqi board of radiology students. I have many published researches . head of radiology department at maternity hospital from1995-2003; I have many published researches .

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Dr. Aveen Fatah Hajimam

Aveen was born in Erbil. She finished her PhD in Midwifery and Women Health at De Montfort University in Leicester city UK. Her research interest areas are women health and empowering, Behavioral changes Models, health education programmes and health outcomes. In 2013, Aveen was the first Kurdish student, who get Queen Elizabeth grant to participate in a research training course in Cumberland lodge in Windsor Castle/ London. She collaborated actively with researchers in several other disciplines of sociology, health sciences, and Reproduction Health in particularly. She attended around 25-30 international and national conferences. Outside of professional interests, Aveen enjoys swimming, traveling, and reading books.



Dr. Tiran Jamil Piro

The presenter has PhD in maternity nursing from university of TUMS (Tehran University of Medical Science), Msc in nursing from Hawler Medical University, now she is lecturer and head of midwifery department in college of Nursing/Hawler medical University and worked there for more than 19 years, also she has some publications in the field woman health and midwifery science and participated in many scientific events like symposium and conferences regarding medical and nursing sciences



Assist. Prof. Dr. Fathi Jawhar Farmazi

فتحي جوهر فرمزي يونس مزورى , بهكالوريوس له خویندنی ئیسلامی کۆلیژی شەریعە زانکۆی دهۆک

(۱۹۹۶) . ماستەر له میژووی ئاینهکان, زانکۆی أم درمان , سودان (۲۰۰۰). دکتورا له بهراورد کردنی ئاینهکان ,

زانکۆی سهلاحدین (۲۰۱۱), مامۆستا له سهەر میلاکی وهزارهتی پهروهرده (۱۹۹۷-۲۰۰۵) , مامۆستا له سهەر میلاکی

وهزارهتی خویندنی بالئا, زانکۆی سهلاحدین , کۆلیژی زانسته ئیسلامیهکان (۲۰۱۵-ئایستا) . سهروک بهشی

بنه ماکانی ئایین , کۆلیژی زانسته ئیسلامیهکان (۲۰۱۵-ئایستا) , بهریوه بهری تۆماری کۆلیژی زانسته

ئیسلامیهکان (۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۵). سهروک بهشی پهروهرده ئایینی به وهکالهت , کۆلیژی زانسته ئیسلامیهکان (۲۰۱۷-ئایستا) . سی کتیبی

چاپکراو له گهڵ دهیهها توژیینهوهی زانستی بلاو کراوه له دهرهوهو ناوهوهی ههریم .

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Mr. Milad Abdullah

I obtained BSc from department of computer science at Zakho University in 2011. Afterwards, I studied MSc in advanced computing, machine learning and high-performance computing at University of Bristol in the UK. After graduation I have started working at the computer science department of Soran University since January 2015. I have taught computer programming courses as an assistant lecturer since my starting days. Although my primer background is related to computers, but my interest research area includes bioinformatic and biometric studies. I believe that focusing on biology studies will promise better health care and higher living standards for community. For this reason, I joined the scientific research center of the university last year in order to conduct work and research in fields of bioinformatic and computational biology.



Ms. Kazhaleh Mohammadi

I graduated from Khurazmi University (Kharazmi University) in Biology Science and Genetic specialty. I am a lecturer Assistant at the Knowledge University / Erbil, Kurdistan region. I have authored one article in local and two accepted articles in international journals.



Assist. Prof. Dr. Sabir Osman Mustafa

Dr. Sabir O. Mustafa is Assistant Professor of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at Hawler Medical University and Head of department of plastic and reconstructive surgery at Rizgary Teaching Hospital/ Erbil- Iraq. He is Board-Certified in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. He is a member of American Society of Plastic Surgeon, International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery, Iraqi Society of Plastic Surgeon and Kurdistan society of Plastic Surgeon. Dr. Sabir is working at Rizgary Teaching Hospital and at PAR Private Hospital in Erbil, Iraq, and a regular speaker in International and local Conferences. His prime interest is functional and aesthetical Rhinoplasty.

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Assist. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Isam Jameel

I am an Associate teacher of Biostatistics, Bioinformatics and microbial biotechnology in the Department of Medical microbiology science, where I joined the work at Koya University since 2013. I gained a B.Sc. degree in Biotechnology science from Al-Nahrain University Baghdad/Iraq in 2008, M.Sc. degree in Bioinformatics from Baharati vedyapeeth University, India in 2012. My research interest focus on sequencing, Microarray and data analysis



Mr. Bakhtyiar Shwan Azeez

Bakhtyiar Shwan Azeez (B.V.M&S, MSc), born in Erbil city and graduated from College of Veterinary Medicine at University of Duhok 2013. Held Master degree in Medical Microbiology at College of Medicine/Hawler Medical University 2019. He is currently working as an assistant lecturer at Veterinary Department, Shaqlawa Technical College/ Erbil Polytechnic University. His researches mainly focus on Molecular Microbiology, Immunology, and Oncology.



Mr. Abdulrazzaq Bahaulddin Mohammed

Abdulrazzaq Bahaulddin Mohammed

Master degree in medical Microbiology

Subspecialty in molecular biology



Mr. Burhan Abdullah Zaman

is an assistant lecturer of medical physiology in a field of blood physiology at College of Pharmacy, University of Duhok, Kurdistan Region, Iraq. His work focuses on the new discovered molecule named "Hepcidin" and its impact on iron homeostasis in iron overload and iron deficiency diseases. His interests are the pharmaco-physiology and hematology researches; and his new project is the hepcidin as a novel diagnostic biomarker of liver fibrosis in beta thalassemia major patients. His future work will be focus on the molecular pathways of iron regulation and/ or dysregulation by hepcidin molecule.

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Dr. Siamand Hassan Mohialdin

Siamand Hassan was born in Mahabad – Iran. He finished medical university at Isfahan Medical University – Iran. After coming to Kurdistan region at 2001 he started working in Erbil Teaching Hospital. At 2006 he got High Diploma in Medicine. At 2011 he finished his PhD in Cardiology. From 2013 he is a lecturer in Koya University till 2015 and College of Nursing – Hawler Medical University till now. He was the member of scientific committee in College of Nursing for four years. He is a member of Mezopotamia medical congress from the first congress till now.

Assist. Prof. Dr. Aryan Rezgar Ganjo



an assistant professor in Medical Microbiology at the Pharmacy College of the Pharmacognosy Department. Dr. Aryan holds several expert positions in Hawler Medical University Erbil-Kurdistan region. She has many papers published in scientific and medical journals with impact factors. Her research interests include detection of antibiotic-resistant pathogenic bacteria, the molecular finding of resistance genes. As part of her Ph.D. study in the college of Medicine HMU- Erasmus University, Rotterdam- Netherlands (2015) she focused on the mechanism of drug resistance in bacteria.e-mail: aryan.ganjo@hmu.edu.krd



Mr. Jihad Abdulrazzaq Sleman

My name is Jihad Abdulrazzaq Sleman and I am 23 years old and I live in Erbil. I graduated from Hawler Medical University/College of health science/Medical Microbiology department. I am currently assistant laboratory at Cihan university/ College of science/ Department of medical biology and also a medical representative at American care company for supplements. My dream is to be a researcher and a university lecturer in the future.

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Assist. Prof. Dr. Payman Anwar Rashid

Payman has MSc degree in pathology from Hawler Medical University and fellowship of Kurdistan Board for Medical Specialties in Histopathology. She is head of department of Basic Sciences and Assistant Professor in Pathology Unit, College of Medicine, Hawler Medical University, Erbil city, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. She serves as teacher of pathology subject for second and third stages medical students; she is director of second stage medical students and member in the curriculum development committee of College of Medicine and Specialist histopathologist in Histopathology Laboratory in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city. Payman's primary area of research interest is in breast and gynecological pathology.



Ms. Niyan Inaam Muhammed Yousif

I am Niyan Inaam Muhammed Yousif graduated from College of Veterinary Medicine, Duhok University. I have a master degree in Medical Microbiology, Hawler Medical University, College of Medicine. I am assistant lecturer in medical microbiology/ College of Medicine, and now I am a PhD student in the same college same department.



Dr. Payman Akram Hamasaeed

Dr. Payman Akram Hamasaeed . She has BSc in Biology department , Science college 1993. MSc in Biology department , Science college at Salahadding university –Erbil 1995 and she has Ph.D. in Biology department , Science college at Mosul university 2014. Her general specialization in Microbiology and Specific specialization in Medical microbiology, work as assistant professor at Biology department ,Education college ,Salahadding university –Erbil – Kurdistan Region for more than 24 years .Her research interests in medical bacteriology and hospital infection prevention and control of multi-resistant nosocomial pathogens. She supervised postgraduate student and published 30 paper in different scientific journals and conference.

PRESENTERS' BIOS



Dr. Sahar Mohammad Zaki

Sahar Muhammed Zaki is medical doctor and member of academic staff of Health sciences College/Medical Microbiology department in Hawler Medical University since 2013 and has master degree in Medical Microbiology and Immunology from medical College / Hawler Medical University. She has a service in Ministry of health for 16 years and she is general permanent in obstetrics and gynecology department and she was director of primary health centers in Kirkuk sector / directorate of health and also, she was head master of Scientific researches in Kurdistan board for medical specialist. She teaches different courses in basic, medical and diagnostic immunology and also teaches basic anatomy and

English terminology and basic and medical immunology for medical doctors in laboratory training courses and also teaches practical sessions for students in laboratory department in Kurdistan boards. She has more than 7 researches in local and international scientific journals concerning especially with women health and infertility of both female and male



Dr. Rundk Ahmed Hwaiz

Lecture, Doctor Rundk Hwaiz, a faculty member of college of Health Science, Clinical Biochemistry department. I graduated from Lund University, College of Medicine, Unit of Surgery/Sweden in 2015 for a PhD degree. I have done two years post doctorate in Malmo University and Lund University (2017-2019). I have several published research in high impact factor and reputed journals. My area of research in Biochemistry, Microbiology and cancer. Have collaboration with Lund University in Sweden



Assist. Prof. Dr. Dunya Fareed Salloom

Assistance Professor doctor Dunya Fareed Salloom, a faculty member of science college, Biology department. The specific field is microbiology/ immunology. I graduated from University of Baghdad, College of Science, Biology Department at 2011 for a PhD degree, 2001 for an MSc degree and 1998 for BSc degree. I have several researches in microbiology, immunology, biotechnology, ecological sciences and molecular biology published in several world journals, I supervised four MSc students, one of them has a patent. In addition, several Scopus indexed journal and many Iraqi journals chose me as a reviewer.

Abstracts of International Speakers

ABSTRACT

Vitamin D and Our Health

Dr Hiro Khoshnaw (UK)

Vitamin D has a major role in keeping the human body healthy. Its main job is to promote Calcium absorption, making it necessary for bone growth and remodeling. It also offers a range of other benefits. The focus of this presentation is on role of Vitamin D in the immune system and fighting infection, and current evidence in COVID-19.

Vitamin D can modulate the innate and adaptive immune responses. Deficiency in vitamin D is associated with increased autoimmunity as well as an increased susceptibility to infection. In 2017, a large analysis of prospective clinical trials showed that taking vitamin D reduces the risk of developing a respiratory infection in people with low baseline levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D. Some clinicians argue that given the role of vitamin D in the prevention of acute respiratory infections, supplementation of vitamin D may be reasonable for the prevention of severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections and reducing morbidity and mortality in COVID – 19 high-risk patients. However, evidence from published studies during COVID – 19 pandemic, has not supported this practice. It is however recognised that the risk of vitamin D deficiency may have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, because of spending more time indoors. Therefore it is suggested that everyone should consider taking the recommended daily vitamin D requirement.

Vitamin D is important for immune function. A deficiency in this nutrient may compromise immune responses and increase our risk of infection.

Women's health and mental health

Assist. Prof. Dr. Kamal Artin (USA)

A review of rates of conditions affecting woman's health in general and their mental health in particular including psychosocial factors, medical and or hormonal imbalance, and key treatment recommendations such as:

- Psychosocial intervention including individual and family session
- Educating policy maker to make necessary changes to promote gender equality
- Medication management

Breast cancer screening and prevention in the context of low resource settings: Unique challenges

Prof. Dr. Anees Chagpar (USA)

Breast cancer remains one of the most frequently diagnosed malignancies in the world, with a disproportionate number of deaths anticipated in low-to-middle income countries where it tends to be diagnosed late. The etiology of this is multifactorial. There are a number of factors at play in these settings that span the individual, sociocultural, and economic domains that make widespread population-based screening difficult. In this talk, we delve into these issues, and discuss data from a variety of global contexts that may inform best practices to down staging disease at presentation.

ABSTRACTS

Simulation based learning of women's health in undergraduate (UG) education

Prof. Dr. Susie Chen (USA)

Since the introduction of computerized Human Patient Simulators in 2000, its use by medical and nursing students has grown significantly. Simulation-based education is an educational or training method that is used to “replace or amplify real experience with guided experiences”. Simulation-based learning has matured as an educational strategy and research about this area has increased. Simulation in UG education has become one of the important areas to which leaders in both academia and services will want to pay close attention to.

Simulation is not defined by a technology but rather an educational approach grounded in learning theories. Simulation is to replicate aspects of the real world in an interactive manner that allows students to be immersed in the learning environment. Discussion includes the simulation historical background, theoretical basis for simulation, simulation effectiveness evidences, educational strategies to enhance simulation effectiveness, simulation curricular mapping and integration, and simulation feedback and debriefing.

Simulation is a safe way for students to learn; they can practice until they achieve skill competency; and they learn how to reflect upon what went wrong; how to self-correct; and how to accept feedback. In fact, simulation is an increasingly important educational tool in Obstetrics and Gynecology. The simulation-based curriculum of women's health in UG education is applied.

Strategies to increase access to care for women in maternity care deserts in the United States: The March of Dimes model for evaluation

Dr. Kathryn Mishkin (USA)

March of Dimes is a critical leader in the fight for the health of all moms and babies. In 2018, the organization reported that five million women living in the United States live in counties that have no hospitals providing obstetric services or obstetric providers, also known as “maternity care deserts.” Lack of access to maternity care contributes to higher rates of maternal morbidity and mortality, preterm birth, low birthweight, and infant morbidity and mortality. Nearly one-third of all counties in the United States are maternity deserts.

To improve access to care, the March of Dimes is coordinating several public health interventions in particularly needy areas of the United States. This presentation will highlight several projects that are designed to improve health care access including Supportive Pregnancy Care and Becoming a Mom Live, and will discuss opportunities for evaluation, hypotheses, and anticipated impacts. Moms and babies in the United States are facing an urgent health crisis. While maternity care deserts are not an easy problem to solve, the March of Dimes is leading national efforts to improve maternal and infant health through increasing access to care.

Abstracts of Keynote

ABSTRACTS

Genitourinary syndrome of menopause

Professor Dr. Shahla K. Alalaf

It is estimated that as many as 50% of postmenopausal women will experience symptoms of genitourinary syndrome of menopause (GSM). Which includes but not limited to Stress incontinence, Urge incontinence, Dryness, itching and burning in the vagina or on the vulva, Pain during sexual intercourse, Vaginal bleeding, An increase in urinary tract infections due to a change in the acidity of the vagina, Urinary symptoms of pelvic organ prolapse are urge incontinence and painful urination. Many women are too embarrassed to talk about the sensitive nature of their GSM symptoms, which can range from sexual discomfort to frequent urinary tract infections. As a woman ages and goes through the menopausal period, early detection and individually tailored treatment of GSM may be “paramount for not only improving quality of life but also for preventing exacerbation of symptoms in women with this condition”

Respiratory diseases in pregnant woman, management and outcome of asthma during pregnancy, review of the literatures.

Dr. Kamaran Karadakhy

Physiologic dyspnea and hyperventilation are common symptoms of pregnancy, but they are usually benign and not reflective of serious underlying pathology. Several serious pulmonary complications of pregnancy may occur and affect outcomes for both mother and fetus. Physicians should be aware of their occurrence and familiar with prevention and treatment strategies. Aspirated pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary edema, variation in asthma outcome, chronic pulmonary diseases, most notably asthma, sarcoid, lung fibrosis, COPD can adversely affect pregnancy if the disease is poorly controlled and conversely pregnancy can often affect the clinical course of patients with these chronic conditions. The diagnosis of asthma is made on the basis of a clinical history of typical symptoms and confirmed by the demonstration of reversible airway obstruction on spirometry Although pregnant patients with pulmonary disorders are often treated with medications commonly used in the nonpregnant patient, the effects of many of these medications on pregnancy and fetal development are unknown. Asthma is one of the most common respiratory diseases encountered during pregnancy.

Diagnosis and treatment of the respiratory diseases during pregnancy, especially asthma, will reduce the risk of serious complication with both mother and fetus. The aim of treatment is rapid relief of hypoxia and airflow limitations. In all cases with pulmonary disease both mother and fetus continuous and frequent monitoring is advised.

ABSTRACTS

Cardiovascular Diseases during Pregnancy (Management of) ESC Guidelines 2018

Assist. Prof. Dr. Mariwan Haweel Saka

Cardiovascular diseases during pregnancy is complicated by maternal disease in 1–4% of cases. New data about the prevalence and incidence of pregnancy-related heart disease are limited from most parts of the world. Sudden adult death syndrome, peripartum cardiomyopathy (PPCM), aortic dissection, and myocardial infarction (MI) were the most common causes of maternal death. Knowledge of the risks associated with CVDs during pregnancy and their management in pregnant women who suffer from serious pre-existing conditions is of pivotal importance for advising patients before pregnancy. Since all measures concern not only the mother but the fetus as well, the optimum treatment of both must be targeted. A therapy favorable for the mother can be associated with potential harm to the developing child and, in extreme cases, treatment measures that protect the survival of the mother can cause the death of the fetus. On the other hand, therapies to protect the child may lead to a suboptimal outcome for the mother. Being aware of the latest Guidelines will improve the outcome of pregnancy with heart disease.

Fitness and useful exercises for pregnant women

Dr. Shwan Kader Media

Physical activity in all stages of life maintains and improves cardiorespiratory fitness, reduces the risk of obesity and associated comorbidities, and results in greater longevity. Physical activity in pregnancy has minimal risks and has been shown to benefit most women, although some modification to exercise routines may be necessary because of normal anatomic and physiologic changes and fetal requirements.

Women with uncomplicated pregnancies should be encouraged to engage in aerobic and strength-conditioning exercises before, during, and after pregnancy. Physiotherapists, Obstetrician–gynecologists and other obstetric care providers should carefully evaluate women with medical or obstetric complications before making recommendations on physical activity participation during pregnancy.

Exercises during pregnancy reduces backaches, constipation, swelling, improves mood and posture, promotes muscle tone, strength and endurance, helps to sleep better.

ABSTRACTS

Sex and gender in cardiovascular medicine: presentation and outcomes of acute coronary syndrome

Dr. Mariwan Haweel Saka

Although health disparities in women presenting with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) have received growing attention in recent years, clinical outcomes from ACS are still worse for women than for men. Women continue to experience higher patient and system delays and receive less aggressive invasive treatment and pharmacotherapies. Gender- and sex-specific variables that contribute to ACS vulnerability remain largely unknown. Notwithstanding the sex differences in baseline coronary anatomy and function, women and men are treated the same based on guidelines that were established from experimental and clinical trial data over-representing the male population. Importantly, younger women have a particularly unfavourable prognosis and a plethora of unanswered questions remains in this younger population. The present review summarizes contemporary evidence for gender and sex differences in vascular biology, clinical presentation, and outcomes of ACS.

Some facts about temporomandibular disorders in women

Assist. Prof. .Dr. Khurshid A.Kheder Khrwatany

Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) are one of the current concerns of many health care provider specialists and organization. Their prevalence is increasing day by the day. The majority of TMD cases are women.

There is no clear understanding about the causes that makes women prone to such disorder more than men, but some possible precipitating factors exist. The psychological aspect of women personality may play the main role in arising of TMD in women and deterioration of existing conditions. The hormonal factor is another aspect of concern especially when we have the majority of women in their postmenopausal period.

Women are prone to TMD more than men. This should be put in mind when planning for women health.

Pelvic Musculoskeletal disorders during pregnancy

Dr. Avin M. Arif Maroof

Stress on the axial skeleton and pelvic rim during childbearing and childbirth may lead to acute disorders, including pain, neurologic compression, joint disruption, and hematogenous infections. Pregnancy causes biomechanical changes that may lead to a wide spectrum of pelvic musculoskeletal disorders with morphologic changes on imaging that require detailed understanding. The purpose of this presentation is to review and illustrate the main features of these disorders and to discuss the role of imaging in the diagnosis. The disorders included in this presentation are: Low Back and pelvic girdle pain; Transient Osteoporosis of Hip; Osteonecrosis of Femoral head; Osteoporosis and stress fracture; Postpartum Pubic separation; Sacrococcygeal Dislocation and Coccygodynia; Sacroiliac Inflammation; Disc Herniation and Sciatica; Lumbosacral Plexopathy; Pyogenic Sacroilitis. The combination of biomechanical, hormonal, and vascular changes in pregnancy may result in a wide variety of musculoskeletal disorders. Stress on the axial skeleton, pelvic rim, and genital tract during childbearing and childbirth may lead to acute disorders, including nonspecific pain, neurologic compression, joint disruption, and hematogenous infections. The radiologist has to be aware of these conditions to make an accurate diagnosis.

ABSTRACTS

Pap smear is important tool in the diagnoses of inflammatory, preneoplastic and neoplastic disorders

Professor Dr. Alaa Hani Raziq

Pap smear is an important technique in the diagnosis of inflammatory, pre-neoplastic and neoplastic conditions. The aims of this presentation is to clarify some important issues regarding Pap smear to increase the collaboration between laboratories and clinicians: To demonstrate important technical points; To clarify the terminology used in cytopathologic report of Pap smear; To correct some misunderstandings regarding Pap smear.

Screening for diabetes in pregnancy: Does it worth it?

Professor Dr. Shahla K. Alalaf

Gestational diabetes Mellitus (GDM) occurs in 1-14% of pregnancies, while pre-gestational diabetes prevalence is much more than this level; with an estimated prevalence in the UK of 4%. Its clinical importance can be grouped in to 3 areas :1)Adverse consequences of poorly controlled diabetes for the fetus and neonate 2)Increased risk of type 2 DM in later life for the infant 3) Adverse consequences for the mother during pregnancy and the predisposition to type 2 DM in later life in cases of GDM. Screening for a disease is generally recommended if the disease is common and clinically important and both these points is well known in diabetes in pregnancy, the purpose of screening is not to diagnose the disease but to identify those at risk to whom a diagnostic test may be offered. Diabetes in the first trimester is more likely to be type 2 DM that was present but undiagnosed before pregnancy. In these cases HbA1c is likely to be raised. Sometimes the diagnosis of GDM will identify women with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Indeed, the incidence of type 1 DM is greater in pregnancy than in the background population.

ABSTRACTS

Oncoplastic breast surgery versus classical mastectomy for patients with breast cancer

Dr. Jalal Hamasalih Fattah

Breast-conservation surgery (BCS) is established as a safe option for most women with early breast cancer. Recently, advances in oncoplastic techniques have reduced surgical trauma and thus are capable of preserving the breast form and quality of life. In spite of the most BCS defects can be managed with primary closure, the aesthetic outcome may be unpredictable. Oncoplastic reconstruction may begin at the time of BCS (immediate), weeks (delayed-immediate) or months to years afterwards (delayed). With immediate reconstruction, the surgical process is smooth, since both procedures can be associated in one operative setting. Additionally, it permits wider excision of the tumor, with a superior mean volume of the specimen and potentially reducing the incidence of margin involvement. The oncoplastic techniques are related to volume displacement or replacement procedures including local flaps, latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap and reduction mammoplasty/masthopexy. Recently, increasing attention has been focused on oncoplastic procedures since the immediate application of plastic breast surgery techniques provide a wider local excision while still achieving the goals of a better breast shape and symmetry. In fact, the modern oncoplastic breast surgery combines principles of oncologic and plastic surgery techniques to obtain oncologically sound and aesthetically pleasing results. Thus, by means of customized techniques the surgeon ensures that oncologic principles are not jeopardized while meeting the needs of the patient from an aesthetic point of view. In general, the oncoplastic techniques are related to volume displacement or replacement procedures and sometimes include contra-lateral breast surgery. Among the procedures available, local flaps, latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap and reduction mammoplasty/masthopexy techniques are the most commonly employed. Oncoplastic breast surgery is challenging for oncological and plastic surgeons, demanding understanding of the breast anatomy, ability in reconstructive techniques and a sense of volume, shaping techniques and symmetry. It has many advantages, and there is no doubt that this concept will become more widely available and possibly become standard practice in the near future.

Abstracts of Research

ABSTRACTS

Reasons for Elective Cesarean Section among Pregnant Women in Ranya District/ Kurdistan Region/ Iraq *Khalat Karwan Fares, Renas Mohamad Khdur, Sanna Hassan Abdulsahib*

Background: Caesarean Section rates are progressively increasing in most parts of the world. In Ranya District it is the commonest obstetric operative procedure. It is an important role can improve infant and or maternal outcomes. However, when used inappropriately the potential harm may exceed the potential benefit of caesarean section.

Objective: Appreciating the limited information in this area the current study assessed the factors associated with elective caesarean section. For this purpose, a study in Ranya District was conducted that it's aims to identify socio – demographic characteristics of the study sample, to determine reasons associated with selection of elective caesarean section and to find out the relationship between reasons of cesarean section and some socio-demographic characteristics.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted from Dec17th 2017 to April 25th 2018 in Ranya District, Kurdistan region. A quantitative design descriptive study was conducted on pregnant women Constructed questionnaire designed to reasons associated with selection of cesarean section, the data were collected through the use of interview with women. They were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis. Selective caesarean section consist of (64) women who participated in the maternal and child Hospital and from outpatient clinics In Ranya District.

Results: Data analysis revealed that there was significant difference between Family incomes with regard to the reasons for elective caesarean section. Families with higher incomes had elective caesarean sections more often than lower- and middle-class women. The study found that a majority of the women surveyed 81.2% verbalized understanding that caesarean section was dangerous and is critical medical decision and situation for a woman. Despite this the fear and pain of normal delivery and vaginal dilatation in future had more impact on their decision to have a caesarean section with 85.9% of the women surveyed.

Conclusion: Fear and pain of normal delivery is the main reason behind many women's preference for elective caesarean section in addition societal reasons such as inequality of care has changed the concept of good and normal birthing. Reduction of elective caesarean section cannot be achieved without regulating caesarean section use for primiparous in the Private Hospitals.

Keywords: Elective caesarean section, pregnant women, Private Hospital.

ABSTRACTS

The Effectiveness of Antenatal Nursing Intervention on Initiation, Exclusivity and Continuity of Breastfeeding

Safiya Sabri Piro, Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed

Background: Breast milk feeding has always been an important nutritional practice for newborns, with comprehensive proof of short and long-term health advantages for babies and mothers.

Objectives: To determine the effectiveness of an educational breastfeeding intervention on initiation, continuation, and exclusivity of breastfeeding

Methods: In this experimental study 130 pregnant women who attended a primary health care center in Erbil city/ Iraqi Kurdistan, between March 2018 and July 2018 were enrolled. They randomly allocated to either an experimental (n=65) or control (n=65) group. The participants assigned to the experimental group received two antenatal breastfeeding educational sessions. Outcome measurements (initiation, exclusivity, and continuation of breastfeeding) were assessed by a researcher, who was blind to groups' allocation.

Results: The percentage of subjects in the experimental group who began breastfeeding within one hour after delivery was significantly higher in the experimental group (75.0% vs. 39.4%, in the control groups, $P=.004$). Two months after delivery, proportion of women who practiced exclusive breastfeeding were (67.7% in experimental group compared to 40.0% in the control groups, $P=.082$), and for continuity of breastfeeding the majority of the subjects in the control (86.7%) and the experimental group (93.5%) were still breastfeeders ($P=.425$).

Conclusion: An educational nursing intervention during the third trimester of pregnancy is an effective technique for increasing breastfeeding initiation, while it is less effective for breastfeeding exclusivity and continuation.

Keywords: breastfeeding; initiation; continuation; exclusivity; antenatal; nursing intervention

ABSTRACTS

Assessment of the effect of some sociodemographic factors on cervical examination result in women attending Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Sahar Muhammad Zaki, Feedan Tahseen Mohammed, Kazhan Ibrahim Mahmood, Aryan Rzgar Ganjo, Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most common malignancy among women globally and represent 13% of female cancer in developing countries, this is largely due to the absence of a well-developed national cervical cancer screening program and health insurance cover to remove economic barriers to cervical screening.

Objective: To determine the effect of some socio-demographic factors on the result of Pap smear.

Methods: A retrospective study was carried out on the results of Pap smear conducted for women attending Maternity Teaching Hospital from the period of January 2019 till November 2019. Information such as age, marital status, parity, history of using contraceptives were collected as well as the results of Pap smear.

Results: The total number of 698 Pap smear results included in this study. The mean age (\pm Std. deviation) of the women was 38.11 (\pm 9.996) ranging between 14 to 72 years. The mean age at marriage was 19.71 (\pm 5.015), and the mean parity was 3.86 (\pm 2.197). Approximately 80% of the sample had their hormonal pattern compatible with their age and history. The analysis indicated that 34.2% of the sample had severe erosive cervicitis whereas only 6.2% of the sample had normal smear results. The analysis showed that there is a statistically significant association between age at the first delivery and Pap smear results at $P= 0.025$. However, no association was found between the Pap smear results and education, number of pregnancies and number of miscarriages.

Conclusion: High prevalence of cervicitis was documented and younger age at first delivery was associated with an increased risk of abnormal Pap smear findings.

Keywords: Pap smear, Cervical screening, Cancer, Cervicitis

ABSTRACTS

Doppler ultrasound evaluation in preeclampsia: A case control study

Salwa Ahmed Al-najjar, Diyar Othman Hassan

Background: Worldwide preeclampsia is the leading cause of maternal mortality and morbidity and affects 5-10% of pregnant women. Preeclampsia is characterized by elevated blood pressure and proteinuria.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess feto-maternal blood flow in normal and pre-eclamptic mothers by using color Doppler indices.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study a total 103 pregnant mothers were recruited (51 controls and 52 cases) from the high-risk groups of pregnant women attending the Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City. Blood velocity waveforms from uterine, umbilical, and middle cerebral arteries in pregnancies from 24 to 39 weeks of gestation were recorded by trans-abdominal examination. Color Doppler was performed for both cases and controls to measure various Doppler indices parameters. SPSS software was used for the purpose of data analysis.

Results: There was a significant statistical association between the study groups (cases and controls) in relation to different characteristics of the patients, where maternal age, multiparty were the only known preeclampsia risk factor. Both Umbilical and uterine arteries had significantly ($P= 0.001, 0.002$ and 0.003 , respectively) higher pulsatility index, resistive index and systolic-diastolic ratio in cases compared to control, However, controls without preeclampsia had significantly ($P= 0.001$ and 0.002 , respectively) higher PI, RI and systolic/diastolic ratio of the middle cerebral artery as compared to the preeclamptic cases. Around 10% of total cases had absent umbilical artery end-diastolic flow, and had positive uterine artery notch with a significantly ($P= 0.01$) higher systolic and diastolic blood pressure in comparison to cases without uterine artery notch.

Conclusion: The differences between umbilical artery and middle cerebral arteries parameters among cases and controls can be used as a powerful prognostic parameter for preeclampsia. Additionally, these parameters can be also used to follow up preeclampsia cases and helps in timely intervention.

Keywords: Doppler ultrasound, Uterine artery, Preeclampsia, Umbilical artery, Erbil

ABSTRACTS

Effectiveness of an education program on knowledge and self-care practices of adolescent students with premenstrual syndrome in Erbil city

Sazan Bahram Ahmed, Awaz Aziz Saeed

Background: Pre-menstrual syndrome is recurrent trouble some physical and emotional symptoms that develop 7–14 days before the onset of menstruation and subsides when menstruation occurs.

Objectives: The study aims to improve knowledge and practice of adolescent students regarding premenstrual syndrome.

Methods: A quasi-experimental study was conducted in intermediate and secondary schools at Kurdistan region from 1st January 2018 to 15th January 2019, to identify the effectiveness of health educational program on adolescent student's knowledge and practices regarding premenstrual syndrome. A purposive sample of 200 students aged 13-20 years were selected. A questionnaire format was constructed, and it composed of five parts (demographic characteristics, menstrual history, premenstrual symptoms, adolescent student's knowledge and practices toward premenstrual syndrome). Two hundred students were interviewed to participate in the study and divided into two groups. The first group involved (100) samples as an intervention group and the second group involved (100) samples as a comparison group a pre-test and post-test were done for both groups. Educational program was done for intervention group. Data analysis was done through the use of statistical package of social science, version 23.

Results: The majority of the samples their age ranged between (13-16 years) age group. The overall students' knowledge concerning premenstrual syndrome after implementation of educational intervention improved and the percentage increased from (24.1%) at pre-test to (56.3%) at post-test, while the percentage was not improved in comparison group. A very highly significant difference for knowledge ($P < 0.001$) and for practice ($P < 0.001$) was found between pre-posttest of the intervention group indicating significant increase in knowledge and practices after the program.

Conclusion: The results revealed the effectiveness of the program in improving the knowledge and practices of students in intervention group. The study recommends to Ministry of education have to put educational programs regarding premenstrual syndrome must be included in the curriculum of school to improve knowledge and practices of students.

Keywords: Premenstrual syndrome; Education; Adolescent; Knowledge; Self-care.

ABSTRACTS

Women's satisfaction regarding establishment of BCAP (Breast Cancer Awareness Program) in primary health care centers in Erbil/Iraq

Kareem Fattah Aziz

Background: Breast cancer is a multifactorial disease whose etiology is not completely known. Epidemiological studies have suggested that dietary and lifestyle factors such as obesity, smoking, alcohol, consumption, and a sedentary lifestyle play a significant role as risk factors for breast cancer, while breastfeeding can help protect women from this neoclassic.

Objectives: The objectives included identifying levels of satisfaction with the establishment of BCAP in primary health centers.

Methods: It is a descriptive cross-sectional design. The study conducted in main Primary Health Care (PHC) Centers in Erbil/Iraq, from 1-4-2019 to 1-8-2019. The convenient sampling technique was used to collect 294 mothers who attending to PHC centers. The questionnaire was contained two parts. Part one is related to the socio-demographic characteristics of the mothers which include (age, address, certification, type of family, marital status, and occupation). The second part consisted of 12 statements related to mother's satisfaction regarding the Breast Cancer Awareness Program (BCAP). The SPSS program version 23 was used for data analysis.

Results: The findings of the study revealed that most of them agreed with the establishment of BCAP in the main health care centers in Erbil. There was a significant association between age, certification, and BCAP program.

Conclusion: The majority of the sample study was satisfied with the BCAP program which was included 99% while only 1% of them not satisfied with BCAP. There was a significant association between age, certification, and BCAP program. While there was not a significant association between address, occupation, marital status, and past medical history.

Keywords: Brest cancer, program, satisfaction, awareness.

ABSTRACTS

Hepcidin as a diagnostic biomarker of iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy

Burhan Abdullah Zaman, Suzan Omer Rasool, Saja Mohammed Jasim, Deldar Morad Abdulah

Background: Hepcidin hormone production is suppressed in the case of iron deficiency.

Objectives: The role of hepcidin as a hormone in iron metabolism along with its diagnostic cut-off values and its sensitivity and specificity among pregnant women with iron deficiency anemia (IDA) was examined in this study.

Methods: In this case-control study, three groups of pregnant subjects were included according to the following criteria: cases/patient group: pregnant women with IDA based on, Hb < 11.5g/dl, S ferritin < 10ng/ml, TS%<15%; positive control group: pregnant women with non-IDA based on, Hb < 11.5g/dl, S ferritin > 10ng/ml, TS%>15%; and negative control group: included non-anemic apparently healthy pregnant women based on, Hb > 11.5g/dl, S ferritin > 10ng/ml, TS%>15%.

Results: The serum hepcidin was significantly lower in pregnant women with IDA (0.34ng/ml) compared to its level in pregnant women with non-IDA (23.48ng/l) and apparently healthy pregnant women (13.86ng/ml; p<.001). The study found a significant correlation between serum hepcidin and iron deficiency-related parameters with adjustment for study groups (p<.01). Moreover, the study found that serum hepcidin has good sensitivity in the range of 0.49–0.76ng/ml (80.6–83.3%) and good specificity (76.2%) over positive IDA. Similar results were found for serum hepcidin over negative control group (0.49–0.83ng/ml; sensitivity: 80.6–83.3%; specificity: 75.8–78.8%).

Conclusions: This study suggests that serum hepcidin is superior to hemoglobin, serum iron, serum ferritin, TS, and TIBC as an indicator of IDA in pregnant women.

Keywords: Hepcidin; iron deficiency anemia; pregnancy

ABSTRACTS

Non-complaining female patients with tinea pedis: A clinicomycological study

Dindar Sharif Qurtas, Sargul Maghdid Asaad, Niyan Sabah Saeed

Background: Tinea pedis is a common public problem that its prevalence is raising due to the change in the environment and reduction in immune reactivity of individuals. Fungal species apart from dermatophytes are isolated from cases of tinea pedis. In spite of the hidden cases or occult tinea pedis prevalence is growing which are acting like carrier.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of tinea pedis.

Methods: 46 females patients includes in this study, they were attending outpatient department of Erbil Dermatology Teaching Center for other dermatological problems. The anamneses taken, clinical examination done, direct microscopy and culture of specimens taken from their foot carried out.

Results: 24 (52%) patients of the study sample showed positive culture growth. The most common symptoms among culture positive patients were itching (84.6%) and bad odor from foot (63.6%). The most frequent area affected among the sample patients were 4th interdigital web of foot (69.6-76.1%) and heels (82.6%). Commonest species identified were *Trichophytone rubrum* (6, 23.1%) and *Trichophytone metogrophyte* (6, 23.1%). The next most frequent was *Trichosporon spp* (5, 19.2%). Occult tinea pedis among culture positives was 16.6%.

Conclusions: Prevalence of tinea pedis is very high among females (52%), non-complaining of these females about their conditions reflects lack of foot care awareness that needs improvement.

Keywords: Tinea pedis, occult tinea pedis, foot care

ABSTRACTS

Antimicrobial potential of some plant extracts against *Candida* species Isolated from infants oral thrush

Vian Badraddin Nehmatullah, Hero M. Ismael Dr.Dulair Chalabi, Shireen Abdulkareem Amin

Background: Because of resistance and side effects to common antifungal drugs, there have been many studies on the use of herbal antifungal extract.

Objectives: In this study, the anti-*Candida* activities of thyme, pomegranate and rosemary in comparison to antifungal drugs were assessed. The paper disc diffusion method was used to study the inhibitory effects of the essential extracts thyme, pomegranate and rosemary and amphotericin B and fluconazole on different species of *Candida* including *Candida albicans*, *C. krusei* and *C. glabrata*, which are isolated from children who suffered from oral thrush, at 25°C and 37°C.

Methods: Clinical isolates of *Candida* species, including *C. albicans*, *C. krusei* and *C. glabrata* isolated from children who suffered from oral thrush were used for sensitivity test. These species were confirmed by common distinction procedures for yeasts. Then the prepared suspensions were kept in 50% glycerin liquid at -70°C. The fungus suspension was cultured on Sabouraud dextrose agar, SDA (Merck, Germany) supplemented with chloramphenicol (SC) and incubated at 30°C for 48h. Plant extracts: The plant materials (pomegranate, rosemary and thyme) were dried under shade and ground into fine powder using electric blender. Then, 20g of the powder were extracted with 110 ml methanol (CH₃OH) by Soxhlet extraction for 8 hours. The residue was dried over night and then evaporated by using a rotary evaporator. The dried extracts were stored at 4°C before use and during the process until used. The extracts were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) (12). Drugs Amphotericin B (Sigma Co., USA) and fluconazole (Fuji Co., Japan) were used for positive controls. Amphotericin B and fluconazole were dissolved in 100% Dimethyl Sulfoxid, DMSO (Sigma Co., USA) and distilled water, respectively, to obtain stock solutions at a concentration of 128mg/ml. Small volumes of the stock solutions were stored at -70°C until used. Drugs were diluted in distilled water for final concentration, 8512mg/ml for amphotericin B and 64-2048mg/ml for fluconazole. The paper diffusion assay for sensitivity testing was performed for all plant extracts and drugs against *Candida* species using the following procedure: 200µl of the yeast suspension was placed on a surface plate (90mm in diameter). The yeasts were spread on the surface plate. Thirty micro liters of two-fold different dilutions of plant extracts and drugs were poured onto the sterile paper discs (6.4mm in diameter) and allowed to dry at room temperature. The impregnated paper discs were placed on the surface of the plates and kept in the incubator at 37°C and 25°C for 48h, separately.

Results: The results show that *C. albicans* was the most predominant isolated yeasts in the present study, followed by *Candida tropicalis*, while *C. glabrata* constituted the lowest percentage of isolation. The antifungal activity of tested plant extract was test by using agar pore diffusion by Measurement of growth inhibition Diameter of the transparent zone (*Candida* growth inhibition zone), the tested plant extract have moderate effect on the growth of *Candida* Spp., the pomegranate was the most effective plant extract especially on *C. albicans*

Conclusion: These essential herbal extracts have anti-*Candida* activity, in vitro and related to their concentration on paper disc.

Keywords: Herbal extracts, *Candida* species, antimicrobial

ABSTRACTS

Etiological role of rubella virus infection in systemic lupus erythematosus among Iraqi female patients

Ali Hussein Ad'hiah, Alice Krikor Melconian

Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is one of the autoimmune diseases in which its etiology still unknown, but the interaction between the environmental agents and genetics in predisposed individuals might play a critical role in the etiology of the disease. Therefore, immunological alternations arise and immune cells are involved, especially T and B lymphocytes that are stimulated to produce different immune components. Among the studied environmental agents is a rubella virus infection that trigger the immune cells to attack all the self-antigens that have a molecular or structural mimicry.

Objectives: To determine anti-rubella IgG and IgM antibodies in SLE females.

Methods: Accordingly, A case-control study was conducted to determine anti-rubella IgG and IgM antibodies in sixty-four SLE Iraqi female patients and thirty-two control females. SLE serodiagnosis was also done.

Results: The study demonstrated that all SLE patients were seropositive for anti-nuclear antibodies (100.0%), while none of the control sera was positive. Such findings confirm the serodiagnosis of SLE. In the case of anti-rubella virus antibodies, 15.6 and 14.1% of SLE patients were seropositive positive for anti-rubella IgG and IgM antibodies, respectively; while such antibodies were not detected in the sera of a control group. These differences were significant ($p = 0.004$), and the associated OR was 18.7 and 17.0, respectively. Such profile was almost similarly presented in arthritis SLE patients, with the exception that lower OR values were recorded (15.9 and 10.3, respectively). However, in nephritis SLE patients, higher OR values were recorded (22.6 and 26.3, respectively).

Conclusion: These findings suggest the critical role of anti-rubella virus antibodies in the etiopathogenesis of SLE.

Keywords: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, anti-rubella virus antibodies, arthritis SLE, nephritis SLE.

ABSTRACTS

Screening for Helicobacter Pylori IgG Among Undergraduate Student of Hawler Medical University / College of Health Sciences

Amer Ali Khaleel, sahar Mohammed Zaki, Abdulrazzaq Bahaulddin Mohammed, Sewgil Saaduldeen Anwer

Background: *Helicobacter pylori* is a significant pathogen of the gastrointestinal tract infection connected with gastritis, peptic ulcers, and gastric carcinoma. Its infection influences more than half of the world's inhabitants.

Objective: To reveal the prevalence rate of *H. pylori* infection and linked factors (age, gender, residency, blood group and Rhesus factors) among students in Hawler Medical University, Erbil, Iraq.

Methods: 141 students (73.75% female and 26.24% male) in Colleges of Health Sciences at Hawler Medical University were taken on. Seroepidemiologic method used for detection of *H. pylori* IgG antigens by using rapid immune chromatographic assay (Camp Medica Group, Bucharest, Romania). A questionnaire sheet was prepared and used for each study subject.

Results: Among 141 students, 33 (23.40%) were infected with *H. pylori*. The infection was more prevalent in female students (78.78%) comparing with male students (21.21%). The higher rate of infected showed in age 20 (29.78%) and high rate of infected students showed no symptoms.

Conclusions: *H. pylori* are highly prevalent among University students in our region. The great prevalence of *H. pylori* was founded in the students with O blood group, urban area, and females. There was no significant association between *H. pylori* infection and age groups and Rhesus factor.

Keywords: Prevalence, Helicobacter pylori IgG, Gastroenteritis, Immunochromatographic assay.

ABSTRACTS

Extended-spectrum Beta-lactamase mediated resistance in Uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* isolated from patients in Erbil

Honer O. Ismail, Payman A. Hamasaeed, Payman A. Kareem, Aryan R. Ganjo

Background: Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli* isolated from urinary tract infections (UTIs) are increasing and becoming a serious medical problem worldwide due to their resistance to a large number of antimicrobial agents.

Objectives: The study was carried out to investigate patterns of drug-resistant in uropathogenic *Escherichia coli* (UPEC) and particularly detection of Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase.

Methods: A total of 75 bacterial samples identified to be *E. coli* from urinary tract infections in patients suspected with UTI attending a teaching hospital of Rizgari and Par over a period of one year were processed for the isolation of bacterial pathogens and their antimicrobial susceptibility testing by VITEK II.

Results: The study revealed a high rate of ESBL- producing *E. coli* from the urinary specimen. ESBL production was detected in 53 (70.6%) out of the 75 *E. coli*. ESBL phenotypic confirmatory test and double disk synergy test were performed on all the isolates to identify ESBL producers. A high level of antimicrobial resistance was observed in the test organism against ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, cefepime, and ampicillin-sulbactam.

Conclusions: The study was established a significant increase in the occurrence of ESBL producing uropathogenic *E. coli*. Furthermore, the alarming rate of drug resistance and higher proportions of *E. coli* were resistant to beta-lactam drugs.

Keywords: Antibiotic resistance, *E. coli*, Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase, Urinary tract infection.

ABSTRACTS

Risk factors for multidrug-resistant gram negative bacteria in hospitalized cancer patients

Fattma A. Ali, Jihad Abdulrazzaq sleman, Mhamad Omer Abdullah

Background: Infection is a continuous problem in cancer patient especially in developing country. Multidrug-resistant gram negative bacteria are among the most frequent complication in Immunocompromised cancer patients and pose the greatest risk to Immunocompromised cancer patient

Objectives: Our study aimed to carry out aretrospective study on Gram negative bacteria isolated fromvarious clinical samples among cancer patient in Erbil city and analyze its epidemiology, and antibiotics susceptibility pattern test and multi-drug resistance.

Methods: A total of 588 samples were collected from eight sources (urine, stool ,blood ,abscess and wound swab, throat and tonsil swab ,CSF , sputum and ear swab) from patient attending Nanakaly Hospital and from both male and femalefrom Jun2017 to November2018.Only83 cases had been identified asGram negative bacteriaisolates whichisolated and identified by using macroscopically, microscopically, biochemical tests and Vitek 2 compact system .Also antibiotic susceptibility test were performed by Vitek 2 compact on fifteen antibiotics such Amoxicillin, Amikacin, Cefepime, Ceftriaxone, Ciprofloxacin, Doxycycline,Ertapenem, Gentamicin, Imipenem, Levofloxacin, Meropenem, Piperacillin, Tetracycline, Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid, Vancomycin.

Results: OnlyeightythreeGram negative bacteriaisolates isolated from 588 samples distribution according to their source of isolation in cancer patient, Our results showed that the highest percent of the isolates belong to *E.coli* 61 (10.4%) followed by *Klebsiella spp.* 14(2.4%), *Enterobactor spp.* 6(1%), *Acinetobactor spp.* 1(0.2%) and *Pseudomonas spp.* 1(0.2%) ,urinary tract infection isolates are the most frequent in our study which is 56 (67.5%) followed by Respiratory tract infection 8 (9.6%) ,Blood stream infection 7 (8.4%) , Gastrointestinal infection and Skin-wound infection 6 (7.2%) ,the highest percentage of *E.coli*was isolated from female samples 45(7.7%)while only 16(2.7%) from maleand when performing antibiotics susceptibility test, bacteria showed highest resistance toCeftriaxone and Amoxicillin 39(47%),followed by Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid 37(44.6%), Vancomycin 36(44.4%) and Doxycycline 34(40.96%) respectively ,in contrast the highest effective antibiotic against Gram negative bacteriawas Amikacin 81 (97.6%), Gentamicin 80(96.4%), Meropenem and Imipenem 79(95.2%), in which the highly resistance of *E.coli* in urine sample has been noticed to Ceftriaxone and Amoxicillin which are 24(54.5%) and in blood has been showed to Amoxicillin is 5(83.3%),followed by stool that has been noticed to Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid which is 3(60%) and in wound has been noticed to Ceftriaxone 4(66.7%),in contrast the highly sensitivity for *E.coli* in urine has been showed to Amikacin which is 43(97.7%) ,and in blood has been showed to Cefepime, Ertapenem, Gentamicin, Amikacin, Imipenem and Levofloxacin which are 6(100%),in stool has been noticed to Cefepime, Amoxicillin, Ertapenem, Gentamicin, Amikacin, Imipenim, Meropenem, Levofloxacin and Ciprofloxacin which are 5(100%) and for wound sample has been noticed to Gentamicin and Meropenem which are 6(100%)in general 72(86.7%) isolates of Gram negative bacteria were multidrug resistance to more than three antibiotics , in which urinary tract infection are the most frequent isolated multi-drug resistance which is 50(60.3%).

Conclusions: The study findings showed a significant distribution of MDR Gram-negative bacteria which may increase the burden of healthcare-associated infections in cancer patients. Although,Carbapenem can be considered as effective agents toward MDR strains for empirical antibiotic therapyin cancer patients in our region. Moreover, mechanisms of resistance should also be investigated for better characterization of multi-drug resistance and antibiotic-resistant of Gram-negative isolates.

Keywords: Gram negative bacteria, Cancerpatient, multidrug resistance.

ABSTRACTS

Phenotype of mental health women presented with wide spread pain

Talar Ahmad Merza Mohammad, Marwan Salih Mohammud Al-Nimer

Background: Pain is one symptom that disturbs the mental state of the patient leading to produce a wide variety of symptoms like insomnia, fatigue and emotional liability.

Objective: This study aimed to identify the phenotype of patients complaining of a wide spread pain taking in considerations the characteristic features and the associated mental symptoms.

Methods: This study was done in the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Pharmacy, Hawler Medical University during 2019. A total number of 90 women were grouped in to Group I (n=20, healthy subjects) and Group II (n=70, patients with wide spread pain). Characteristic features, anthropometric measurements, blood pressure, number of tender points (TPs), and the scores of fatigue, insomnia and depression were determined.

Results: There are non-significant differences between Group I and II in the demographic characteristics, anthropometric measurements, and the blood pressure level. The number of tender points, and the scores of the fatigue, insomnia, and depression are significantly higher in Group II compared with Group I. Significant bivariate correlations were observed between the number of TPs with waist-to-height ratio ($r = -0.240$, $p = 0.045$) and fatigue ($r = 0.275$, $p = 0.021$). Fatigue symptom correlated with body mass index (BMI) ($r = -0.380$, $p = 0.001$) and WHeR ($r = -0.305$, $p = 0.010$), while the depressive symptom correlated with age ($r = 0.232$, $p = 0.05$), body mass index ($r = -0.266$, $p = 0.026$), and Waist-to-height ratio ($r = -0.401$, $p = 0.001$).

Conclusions: Low built women with fatigue is the phenotype of women presented with wide spread pain. A triad of fatigue, insomnia, and depression are significant symptoms that associated with pain and correlated with the built of the women.

Keywords: Phenotype, pain, mental health, fatigue, depression

ABSTRACTS

Female aesthetic surgeries from Islamic perspective

Adil Abdullah Hamed

خلق الله تعالى الإنسان في أحسن تقويم، وصوره في أحسن صورة، وفطره على حب الأشياء الجميلة، وحثه على أن يظهر بمظهر لائق وشكل جميل متناسق في المحافل الدينية والأوساط الاجتماعية، وأباح له الأخذ بزينة الحياة الدنيا بلا تقصير ولا إسراف.

ولكن بعض الرجال والنساء على حد سواء يرغبون أن يظهرُوا بشكل جذاب ولافت، فيلجئُون إلى إجراء بعض الجراحات في أجزاء أجسامهم للتجميل دون اعتبار للضوابط الشرعية والأحكام الفقهية، وهذه الجراحات قد تكون ضرورية وتستدعي الحاجة إليها، وقد لا تكون كذلك. وعلى هذا الأساس فقد اختلف الفقهاء في حكم هذين النوعين من الجراحة التجميلية.

فقد ذهب طائفة من العلماء إلى أن الشريعة الإسلامية قامت أحكامها على جلب المصالح، ودرء المفاسد، والمصالح متعلقة بالضرورات التي ترجع إلى حفظ مقصود من المقاصد الخمسة، وهي: (الدين، والنفس، والعقل، والنسل، والمال)، فإذا كانت الجراحة التجميلية تختل بإحدى هذه المقاصد، أو كانت مرتبطة بأمر غير ضروري ولا تستدعي الحاجة إليها فأنها تكون محرمة ولا يجوز فعلها.

يقول الإمام الغزالي: " مقصود الشرع من الخلق خمسة، وهو أن يحفظ عليهم دينهم، ونفسهم، وعقلهم، ونسلهم، ومالهم، فكل ما يتضمن حفظ هذه الأصول الخمسة فهو مصلحة، وكل ما يفوت هذه الأصول فهو مفسدة، ودفعها مصلحة".

أما إذا كانت الجراحة التجميلية لا تختل بمقاصد الشريعة، وكانت ضرورية وتستدعي الحاجة إليها، ولا تولد عنها مضاعفات صحية ونفسية فأنها لا تدخل ضمن نطاق النصوص التي تحرمها، وذلك لأن التجميل تحسين وظهور بمظهر باهر، والإسلام لا ينهى عن ذلك بل يحبذها.

لأن الإسلام دين كامل شامل شرع الله تعالى فيه أحسن الشرائع وأيسرها، وقد ظهر فيما يخص الرجال والنساء في هذا العصر أمور مستحدثة تتعلق بالجراحة التجميلية، وقد تحتم على الفقهاء دراستها وبيان حكمها، لأنها مسائل شرعية جديدة ومستجدة لم تعرفها سلف هذه الأمة والمجتمعات الإسلامية من قبل.

ولعلَّ مما ينبغي الالتفات إليه إن هذه الظاهرة أصبحت في الآونة الأخيرة منتشرة بين الناس من كلا الجنسين، فالمجتمع الإسلامي الذي لم يعرف هذه الظاهرة بشكلها المعهود الحالي أصبحت بمرور الوقت تزداد يوماً بعد يوم، وتكثر الإقبال عليها، وتصرف لها ميزانية هائلة من دخل كل فرد يرتاد المواقع التي تقام فيها الجراحة التجميلية.

الكلمات الدالة: الجراحة التجميلية، النساء، الأحكام الفقهية.

ABSTRACTS

Mental Health of Indonesian Domestic Female Workers (DFW) in Kurdistan Region/Iraq

Evie Farida Sulaeman

Background & Objective: The main objective of this research was to find out the level of mental health of Indonesian domestic female workers in Kurdistan region/Iraq. More specifically, the study aimed to assess anxiety, depression and stress levels among this population. Furthermore, the study assessed the correlation between anxiety, depression and stress with some demographic variables.

Methods: The sample consisted of 95 Indonesian domestic female workers who are currently working in Kurdistan region/Iraq. The study used nonrandom snowballing system to choose the participants. The age of the sample ranged from 20 to 54 years ($M= 36.11$, $SD= 7.17$). Face to face as well as online interviews were conducted with each member. Malay version of Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS21) was used to collect the necessary data.

Results: The study found that the mean scores of anxiety, depression and stress among the sample were within the normal range. Way of employer treatment was significantly correlated to all three dimensions of mental health. Number of children, monthly salary and Kurdish fluency of female domestic workers were significantly correlated to stress and depression, while years of stay was correlated to depression only. The family size of the employers was significantly correlated to anxiety only.

Conclusion: Although some demographic variables are important in determining mental health of DFWs, generally they have good mental health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Female Domestic Workers, Indonesia, Anxiety, Depression, Stress

ABSTRACTS

Paying attention to the moral needs of women in religious texts and its impact on their mental health

Fathi Jawhar Farmazi

This research dealt with talking about observing the religious texts of the woman's moral needs, and the extent of its impact on the psychological health of women. The study dealt with the texts of the Torah, the Bible and the Qur'an, and tried to stand on those texts and analyze them, and deduce from them the knowledge of the interest of those texts in the moral and psychological side of women.

As long as religion comes to teach a person and organize his life according to the facts of reality, and guides him to the methods that lead to achieving happiness in the two homes, then his instructions must contain matters that direct man towards good in saying and doing, and to balance between the demands of the world and the hereafter, and take into account the needs The human being, material and moral, does not leave one aspect of a person's life, or a part of his particles, or a specific gender without the other, because it is the method of God that he pleases to create, and through them he guaranteed the causes of happiness and a decent life. The matter of religion is not right if he does not care about the human being and his material, spiritual and psychological needs, whether it is a man or a woman.

From this standpoint and certainty, this research came to shed light on the aspects related to women, especially the moral aspects, because women have been insulted, despised, fought and killed psychologically, throughout history in the name of religion, so we decided to allocate research in this important aspect, so that we may clarify and remove dust on this misconception. We have divided the search into four sections. In the first topic we talked about the interest of Judaism in the moral needs of women, and in the second topic, the research touched on the interest of Christianity in the moral needs of women, and in the third topic was devoted to talking about Islam's interest in the moral needs of women, and in the fourth topic we talked about the health and psychological effects that result from caring for women With some examples raised doubts.

ABSTRACTS

Female health education in Islam

Deldar Ghafur Hamadameen

Background: It is known that God Almighty created man, male and female, and honored him in the best way, and made the female a special place, as it is a sensual and moral (spiritual) housing and a shelter for her husband, making him forget the troubles of life in the shadows of her femininity and her emotions characterized by mercy and affection. Islam Urged us, through the Qur'an and Sunnah, to be kind with her and take care of her. It is also included in the Qur'an and Sunnah - many health teachings that serve as a basis for general health programs that benefit individuals and society, and health education includes all stages of an individual's life in all its aspects. So Islam has cared about the cleanliness and purity of the person spiritually (psychologically) and physically.

Objective: This study, tagged with (female health education in Islam) - within the female health and religion axis - deals with the health of the female in general - and not the woman only - from health directives and foundations called for by Islam, from her birth and her passage in different stages of life (a girl, sister, mother and grandmother).

Methods: Includes an introduction, preface, two sections. The preface deals with the position of (the female) and (health) in Islam, and the first section shows the mental health of the female, while the second section tackles the female's physical health.

Results:-The Islamic law, represented by the Noble Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet, meant the general health of man, male and female.

- It is not possible to separate the education of the psychological side of the female from other aspects of education, as psychological education affects negatively or positively in other aspects, so Islam took great interest in this aspect, through devotional rituals, creating an appropriate social atmosphere for it, and satisfying its psychological needs, honored in a safe environment and decent family.

Conclusion: Islam adopted the method of prevention and treatment in caring for the female's physical health, for good physical health is the mainstay of legal costs, and the health preparation for carrying out reproductive function and social functions, while avoiding everything that harms women's health, financially or morally

Keywords: Female health, education, Islamic Law

ABSTRACTS

Risk factors for poor nutritional status during pregnancy

Hussein Alibraheemi

Background: Knowing the nutritional status of a pregnant mother forms the basis for getting rid of many problems after birth.

Objective: The study intends to measure diversity in risk factors with regard to important and commonly founded.

Methods: A descriptive correlational study was conducted with the aims of determining the risk factors that lead to poor nutrition for pregnant mothers in the city of Babel, during the confinement between April and August 2019

Results: The study included (245) mothers who attended health centers for the purpose of receiving care in the mother and child care center, which she had records in this section, nutritional assessment to collect dietary information. Socio-demographic information were collected via interviews during the first trimester, data analyses the related data by using SPSS 26.0 software program. A level of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant (Polit, 1996)

More than 50% of the sample had 15 years and 35 years or older, 73% of pregnant had 45-66 kg of their weight and 90% of them with height from 140-160 cm, 54.3% with underweight BMI, 44.9% of mothers with low socioeconomic status and 46.5% of sample with underweight nutritional status.

Conclusion: the study recommended to build new strategies regarding nutritional care by using nutritional process as nursing care duty.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Nutrition, Pregnant women

ABSTRACTS

Nonuse of Prenatal Care: Implications for Social Work Involvement; Qualitative study

Dr. Aveen Fattah HajiMam, Dr.Warda Hassan Abdulla , Ms.Sahar Ismal Abdullah

Background & Objective: the main aim of this study is to identify the main reasons for nonuse of prenatal care in Erbil city through personal interviews with 20 women.

Methods: A qualitative study was conducted.

Results: Findings will show many reasons for nonuse of prenatal, the most common expected reasons will be women's level of education, teenage pregnancy, multiple para women, single women, poor women, women believe on prenatal care, unwanted pregnancy, poor qualities of health care services. These reasons clearly indicate a need for social services intervention. A body of literature illustrated that adequacy of prenatal care has a direct relationship to pregnancy outcome (American Public Health Association, 2015). Adequate prenatal care begins in the first trimester and continues on a regular schedule until delivery. Lack of adequate prenatal care is associated with poor pregnancy outcomes, including high rates of infant and neonatal death, premature birth, birth defects, maternal death, and birth complications (Brann, 2011).

Conclusion: Most of these descriptors indicate that multiple problems, in addition to nonuse of prenatal care, may affect pregnancy outcome and postnatal care of the baby.

Keywords: Prenatal Care, Social Work Involvement, Qualitative study

ABSTRACTS

Post diagnosis experience of women with breast cancer

Tiran Jamil Piro

Background & Objectives: The researcher in the present study aimed to investigate the patients' experiences who suffered from breast cancer. Since few studies have been conducted in Kurdistan in Iraq, and the experiences of patients have not been studied, by gaining insight into and awareness of these hurtful people, the world can be seen from their point of view.

Methods: This qualitative study was carried out using a phenomenological approach. In this regard, a purposive sampling method was used in to select 12 women who suffered from breast cancer, a semi-structured interview was used to data gathering.

Results: The experiences of patients with breast cancer and understanding those involved in the disease are reflected in four main meanings or themes such as "looking for hope but promising", "Grief over Inability", "to do tasks", "fear of rejection", and "wounded but not scarred".

Conclusion: It can be said that breast cancer affects all aspects of the spiritual and social health of women and leads to a sense of frustration and disappointment. Therefore, they make an attempt to find hope which reduces the length of treatment. Therefore, this study can increase the caregivers' knowledge about the impact of the disease on the lives of the patients and whoever involved with the treatment system.

Keywords: Breast cancer; Experience; Phenomenology

ABSTRACTS

Breast Cancer in Iraq: an outline on the recent arts and studies

Milad Ashqi Abdullah, Bushra Shnawa

Introduction: Statistical approaches are the answers for various sciences in the modern methods of teaching. Mathematicians and computer scientists must team up with other fields of science to find the best scope of data to the world.

Objective: To conduct a review to answer some question about cancer in Iraq: who, what, when, where and with whom.

Methods: In the review, at the first step we provide simple information about the data, including year distribution, international and national contributions, citation rates and etc. later we dig deeper in the data, to look for relations between keywords and geographical or demographical evidence. Occasionally, keywords indicate the types of cancer and/or locations of victims, their age and gender.

Results: A detailed list of 486 researchers from 1955 to 2019 have been the main source of this review. In this approach we have answered some question about cancer in Iraq: who, what, when, where and with whom. “Who” stands for authors, “where” indicates locations, “when” refers to the years, “what” reveals the keywords, and “whom” shows the contributions among researchers. We have used various methods of statistic, such as Lotka’s law and Bradford equation for showing a bigger picture of our data. Later, we applied the network and graph theories on the data and show the results in a non-linear approach.

Conclusion: In this work we introduce a statistical approach on studies related to cancer and particularly breast cancer in Iraq; weather, Iraq has been the site, location of research or a case study. The result show the amount of collaboration among the universities of Iraq, the rate of activities related to their geographical and demographical attributes.

Keywords: Cancer, Breast cancer, Review

ABSTRACTS

The Relationship between the Hormone Receptors (ER, PR, HER2) status with Different Levels of BIF-1 Gene Expression in Breast Cancer Patients

Kazhaleh Mohammadi, Mahdiyeh Salimi , Abdolhamid Angaji, Arthur Saniotis, Foroozandeh Mahjoobi

Background: Breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease and patients with a disease course and treatment that has different clinical outcomes. BIF-1 is a member of the endophilin B family that produces the pro-apoptotic BAX protein in response to apoptotic signals. Lack of BIF-1 inhibits the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis and aggravates tumor genesis.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between hormone receptors (ER, PR, HER2) status and different levels of BIF-1 gene expression in breast cancer patients

Methods: BIF-1 gene expression was evaluated in 50 breast cancer tumors and 50 normal breast mammary tissues using SYBR Green Real Time RT-PCR technique. Multivariate and univariate analyses were used to evaluate the relationship between the prognostic significance of the BIF-1 gene using SPSS software

Results: The results of this study showed that the relative expression of BIF-1 gene in tissues of patients with hormone receptor in breast cancer compared to those without hormone receptor were not statistically significant

Conclusion: Since no similar study has been conducted in this research area, the present analysis could prompt further examination into the relationship between gene expression and breast cancer

Keywords: Breast cancer, BIF-1, Gene expression, Real-Time PCR, Biomarker

ABSTRACTS

The Impact of Breast Reduction on Kurdish Woman Health

Sabir Osman Mustafa

Background: Breast hypertrophy can cause a wide range of symptoms and affect the lifestyle and quality of life. The most common physical complaints include neck and upper back pain, shoulder pain, headache, painful shoulder grooves, low back pain, intertrigo of the inframammary crease, mastalgia, poor posture and difficulty in exercising. The cosmetic and psychological impacts of macromastia include being unable to find fitting clothes and low self-esteem. Breast reduction is the most effective treatment to improve these complaints.

Objectives: To identify the impact of Breast Reduction on Kurdish Woman Health

Methods: This prospective study performed on 108 patients whom had breast hypertrophy associated with a variety of physical sign and symptoms that affecting the quality of life and the psychological state of the patients. Reduction mammoplasty done for these patients using different kind of techniques. Demographic data, specific symptoms questionnaire, data from the surgical procedure, and complications were recorded and collected before the operation and at 3 month and 1 year after.

Results: A hundred and eight patients with breast hypertrophy were treated surgically by reduction mammoplasty using different types of inverted T techniques, from October 2008- September 2019. The mean age of patients was 38.6 (13-59 year).

All patients are satisfied and described significant improvements in the symptoms and self-body image. Postoperative complications include asymmetry (1 patients), infection (2 patients), and poor scarring (6 patients).

Conclusion: Breast reduction is highly efficient in resolving symptoms and in improving health related quality of life. It leads to a high level of satisfaction and improvement of physical and psychosocial well-being of the patient.

Keywords: breast reduction, Breast hypertrophy, patient satisfaction, reduction mammoplasty, quality of life.

ABSTRACTS

Microarray data analysis for finding differentially expressed genes in breast cancer using R Bioconductor

Mohammed Isam Jameel, Ali A. Ibrahim, Zhyan Muhammad, Noor mhamad

Background: Breast cancer is a disease of women, although it does occur in men at an incidence of about 1% that seen in women. Breast cancer is the most common incident cancer in women worldwide. Incidence rate have increased, even in developing countries, but continues to be about five times higher in North America, Europe and other western industrial countries, than among women in rural Asia. Invasive breast cancer is the most common non-skin cancer in women in the United States will be diagnosed in about 180,000 women in 2010 and will result in approximately 40,000 death. The major use of microarray technology has been to study gene expression by detecting mRNA levels in cells and tissues.

Objectives: The major goal of the study is to find out the differentially expressed genes in the Breast Cancer and their involvement in biological processes and assigning functions. This information can be further used to identify drug targets for differentially expressed genes and in the development of the novel drugs.

Methods: The data for Breast Cancer in human has been taken from EMBL's ArrayExpress database and analyzed by using R Bioconductor.

Results & conclusion: A set of significantly varying genes found using the LIMMA package in R. There are 1053 genes in the list (550 as up-regulated & 503 as down-regulated), identified by p-value smaller than 0.05.

Keywords: Microarray, R Bioconductor, gene expression, Breast Cancer

ABSTRACTS

The Role of Natural Antisense Transcription in Breast Cancer

Bakhtyiar Shwan Azeez, Ayshan Rafat Yassin

Background: Breast cancer considered one of the common cancers. In spite of developing treatment methods, breast cancer cannot be treated effectively. Therefore, the identification of novel biomarkers that will be important in the treatment and diagnosis of breast cancer was of great interest. Cancer was a leading cause of death throughout the world, from a total of 58 million death worldwide in 2005, cancer accounts for 7.6 million or 13% of all death.

Cancer defined as a genetic term which encompasses more than 100 diseases that affected any part of the body. The world cancer only applied to malignant tumours, therefore by definition, all cancer were malignant tumours. Tumours may be either benign or malignant and believed to emerge only when immune surveillance fails. The two important difference between benign and malignant tumours invasion and spread. Breast cancer was a major health problem in all countries and predominantly affects women population. In the United States, breast cancer was estimated that 300-400 new cases related to death occurred. Also, according to 2014 cancer statistics in Turkey, breast cancer (24.9%) was the most common cancer of women in all age groups.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate important roles of lncNATs TSIX, HAGLR, LMCT1AS and NAV2AS5 genes in several tumorigenic processes in breast cancer.

Materials and Methods: In this study, we use ATCC normal cell lines (CRL4010, CRL8798) and cancer cell lines (MCF7, MDA-MB231, CRL2329) that subjected. To examine through RNA isolation, cDNA conversion, semiquantitative (by agarose gel and ImageJ program) and quantitative RT-PCR for gene expression analyses.

Results: Our results have been shown that TSIX, HAGLR, LMCT1AS and NAV2AS5 genes have differential expression pattern in both normal and breast cancer cell lines.

Conclusion: from the data of our results we concluded that these genes have an important role in biological processes of breast cancer in addition to their importance in the treatment and therapeutic purposes.

Keywords: Cancer, lncRNA, TSIX, HAGLR, LMCT1AS and NAV2AS5, Non-coding-RNA. Breast cancer.

ABSTRACTS

Ischemic Heart Disease and Type A Behavior Pattern in Women in Kurdistan

Siamand Hassan Mohialdin , Azad Ali Ismail , Balen Muhammad Muhammad

Objective: This study aimed to find out the prevalence of type A behavior pattern among female IHD in Iraqi Kurdistan region. This study also aimed to find out how certain demographic variables might be related to type A behavior pattern among this sample.

Method: The sample consisted of 58 female heart patients recruited from hospitals in Hawler Teaching Hospital and Hawler heart center. The age of the non-random sample ranged from 22 to 90 years (M=57.36, SD=14.26). Face to face interviews were conducted with each member. Type A personality scale, developed by Ismail (2008), was used for data collection. The scale was developed originally in Kurdish.

Findings: The study found that the mean score of the sample was 171.99, with the standard deviation of 27.69. Except for high blood pressure, other demographic and health variables were not significantly related to type A behavior pattern among the sample.

Conclusion: The level of type A behavior pattern among women heart IHD in Kurdistan is higher compared to healthy groups. Larger samples should be studied to further confirm this finding.

Keywords: Type A behavior pattern, IHD, Kurdistan

ABSTRACTS

The Role of Histopathological Examination of the Products of Conception Following First Trimester Miscarriage in Erbil Maternity Hospital

Payman Anwar Rashid

Background: Miscarriage represents a common problem occur in the first trimester of pregnancy. There is no general agreement on the value of submitting tissues from uterine evacuation in cases of miscarriage for histopathological examination.

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the role of histopathological examination in cases of first trimester miscarriage.

Methods: This is a descriptive study carried out over a period of fourteen months, from January 2015 to March 2016 at Erbil Maternity Hospital. A total of 375 biopsies from patients admitted to maternity hospital with the diagnosis of first trimester miscarriage and cases of spontaneous miscarriage were included in this study. The clinical data including age, parity, gestational age, clinical diagnosis, method of evacuation, and other relevant information were collected and submitted for histopathological examination.

Results: Incomplete miscarriage was the commonest type of miscarriage and constitute (65.3%) among the studied group and surgical evacuation was the most common method of termination. The histopathology reports confirmed the pregnancy in all patients and revealed retained product of normal pregnancy in 315 (86.6%) cases, partial mole in 15 patients (4%), one case (0.2%) of complete hydatidiform mole, 21 (5.6%) cases showed decidual reaction and 13 (3.4%) cases showed no product of conception.

Conclusion: Histopathological examination of the products of conception is an important method in detecting undiagnosed molar pregnancy that needs special follow-up and further management.

Keywords: Miscarriage, histopathological examination, molar pregnancy.

ABSTRACTS

Analysis of uropathogens and antibiotic Suscesbility Patterns in Erbil Teaching Hospital, Erbil city: A Retrospective

Niyan Inaam M. Yousif, Nasik Shawkat Dogramachi, Mahmud Kamal Nuri

Background: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are one of the most common diseases in humans both in the community and hospital setting. The antibiotic susceptibility profile of urinary tract pathogens have been frequently changing due to the persistent development of new resistance mechanisms.

Objective: In this study we analyzed the antimicrobial susceptibility profile from patients of urinary tract infection whom attended Erbil teaching hospital.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of the 541 urine isolates over one year (January 2015 to December 2015) was performed at the Department of Microbiology, Erbil Teaching Hospital. Suitable bacterial isolates were identified using commercial identification methods and their MICs (minimum inhibitory concentration) were determined by automated susceptibility testing with use of Conventional identification (ID)/(AST) antibiotic susceptibility test combination Microscan (Dade Behring), according to the manufacturers' instructions. MIC breakpoints and quality-control protocols were based on the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute recommended by Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute guidelines (CLSI).

Results: A total of 541 urine culture sensitivity reports were analyzed, 158 samples (29.2%) yielded significant bacteriuria; 330 samples (61%) showed no growth and 53 samples (9.8%) showed mixed growth. Out of 158 positive samples (68.4%) were Gram negative, (31.6%) were Gram positive isolates. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) 69 (44.2%) was the commonest pathogen isolated from samples followed by *Klebsiella pneumonia* (*K. pneumoniae*) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) respectively, 21(13.5%), 18(11.5%). The highest sensitivity rates for *E. coli* and *K. pneumonia* were for imipenem (87%, 85.7%), amikacin (79.7%, 81%) colistin (82.6%, 76.2%) respectively, while linezolid, daptomycin, synergid were the most effective antibiotic against *S.aureus*.

Conclusion: *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae*, *S.aureus* were the commonly isolated bacteria from urin samples in our regional teaching hospital. A majority of isolated bacterial microbes were resistant to antibiotics commonly used in clinical practices like (Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Fluoroquinolones and Trimethoprim-Sulphamethoksat). Imipenem and amikacin were found to be most effective antibiotics against *E.coli*, and *K. pneumoniae* while, daptomisin, linezolid, synergid were most effective antibiotic against *S.aureus*.

Keywords: UTI, Uropathogens, Retrospective study

ABSTRACTS

Molecular effect of Titanium Dioxide Nanoparticles against Uropathogenic Extended Spectrum Beta- Lactamase producing *E. coli* isolated from women

Payman Akram Hamasaeed, Shayma Jabbar Haydar

Background: Urinary tract infections typically occur when bacteria enter urinary tract and begin to multiply. Women are at greater risk of developing a UTI than men , more than half of women have at least one UTI at some point in life.

Objective: The study was designed to determine ESBL producing *E. coli* from UTI in women.

Methods: Identification of ESBL *E.coli* by Vitek ESBL test and *AmpC* and *bla_{CTX-M}* genes by PCR

Results: Out of 166 isolates, (65%) were non ESBL producing and (35%) ESBL producers .From ESBL producers (44. 8%) was from age group 15–49 years. 34 (58.6%) isolates were recorded in inpatient who have history of healthcare contact. The MIC of titanium dioxide nanoparticles Tio2NPs size 10 , 50 nm against non ESBL producer - ESBL producer was (9.76 – 625) , (78.125 - 5000) µg/ml respectively, while ESBL producer isolates were resistance to Tio2NPs size 100 nm . Sequence alignments and analyses were performed online using the BLAST program that compare results of traces of nitrogen bases of the gene within (NCBI). Mutation was observed in sequenced gene when incubated in Tio2NPs size 50nm.

Conclusion: We concluded that prevalence of ESBL producer *E. coli* is considered as alarming because there is a limited treatment options remained for UTI in women.

Keywords: UTI, Nanoparticle, Women, ESBL producers

ABSTRACTS

Relationship between some viruses and pregnancy

Dunya Fareed Salloom, Raghad Harbi Mahdi

Background: Viral infections in pregnancy are major causes of maternal-fetal morbidity. Infection can develop in the neonate transplacentally, perinatally from vaginal secretion or blood. Herpes simplex virus can be spread to the infant causing neonatal herpes that may be fatal to the fetus. In addition, rubella virus infection in pregnancy causes severe damage when the mother is infected early in pregnancy.

Objective: To identify the relationship between some viruses and pregnancy

Methods: The present study included forty pregnant females with age range 20 – 38 years old from Erbil hospital compared forty healthy females' volunteers as a control group. Anti-HSV-1 IgG and anti-rubella IgG antibodies seroprevalence were assessed in the sera of the studied groups to determine the risk role of these viruses among the pregnant females by a rapid screen test.

Results: The present results showed that the seropositive percentage of HSV-1 IgG was 25% and 5% at anti-rubella IgG antibody in the pregnant female's group compared to 100% seronegative at control group.

Conclusion: These results lead to suggest that these viruses might have a role in fetal morbidity and pregnant risk in pregnant women.

Keywords: Viral infection, HSV-1, rubella virus, pregnancy, triggering factors

ABSTRACTS

Study of Hematological Profile in Healthy Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women in Erbil City

Sahar Mohammed Zaki Abdullah, Feedan Tahseen Muhammed , Ahang Ali Ahmad, Runak Ali Ismaiel, Samir Mahmood Othman

Background: Pregnancy is characterized by profound changes in almost every organ system to accommodate the demands of the fetoplacental unit. Hematologic system is one of these systems and should adapt in a number of ways.

Objective: This study, attempted to assess the effect of pregnancy on the hematological indices and compare these indices at different stages of pregnancy with non- pregnant women.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in different medical health centers in Erbil, Iraq from 1st April 2016 to 31st January 2017. (139) apparently healthy pregnant women aged from (16-46) years, were recruited into the study as a case group, and (104) healthy non pregnant aged from (19-46) years as a control group. Venous blood was collected from each subject. Complete blood count was estimated by automated hematological analyzer.

Results: Study group showed statistical difference in RBC count, hematocrit, MCH, WBC count, monocyte %, granulocyte % and platelet count at ($p < 0.05$) between pregnant and non- pregnant women. Significant differences were observed in some of the hematological parameters among the three trimesters.

Conclusion: Normal pregnancy can alter hematological indices and also affected by different pregnancy stages.

Keywords: Pregnancy, physiological changes, hematological parameters, trimesters.

ABSTRACTS

The association between serum uric acid and blood pressure in different gender in Erbil City

Dr. Rundk Ahmed Hwaiz, Dr. Mohammed Yousef Merza

Background: Serum uric acid (UA) has been known to have a positive association with blood pressure (BP). However, the relationship between serum UA and BP in different gender is unclear. **Objectives:** In this study I aimed to investigate the relation of hypertension with hyperuricemia in gender specific groups.

Methods: A total of 350 individual that underwent serum uric acid and blood pressure examinations at cardiac center in Erbil city were participated in a cross-sectional study and the result were analyzed for determining the relationship between serum UA and BP.

Results: Serum UA and BP showed a significant relation in the overall population, when we evaluated it according to different gender. Higher hypertension and hyperuricemia prevalence was found in female than in men.

Conclusion: I observed significantly higher overall prevalence of hyperuricemia and hypertension in women than in men.

Keywords: Hypertension, hyperuricemia, gender specific and cardiac risk factor.

