

بحوث تخرج طلبة كلية التمريض /

جامعة تكريت للعام الدراسي

2019-2018

# تقييم معارف واتجاهات الامهات تجاه مخاطر ما بعد العملية القيصرية في مستشفيات محافظة صلاح الدين

مشروع بحث تخرج

مقدم من قبل

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## Abstract:

A descriptive design was employed through the present study from December 18<sup>th</sup> 2018 to March 10<sup>th</sup> 2019 in order to assess mothers' knowledge and attitude toward post-cesarean section complications in Hospitals of Salah Alden Governorate.

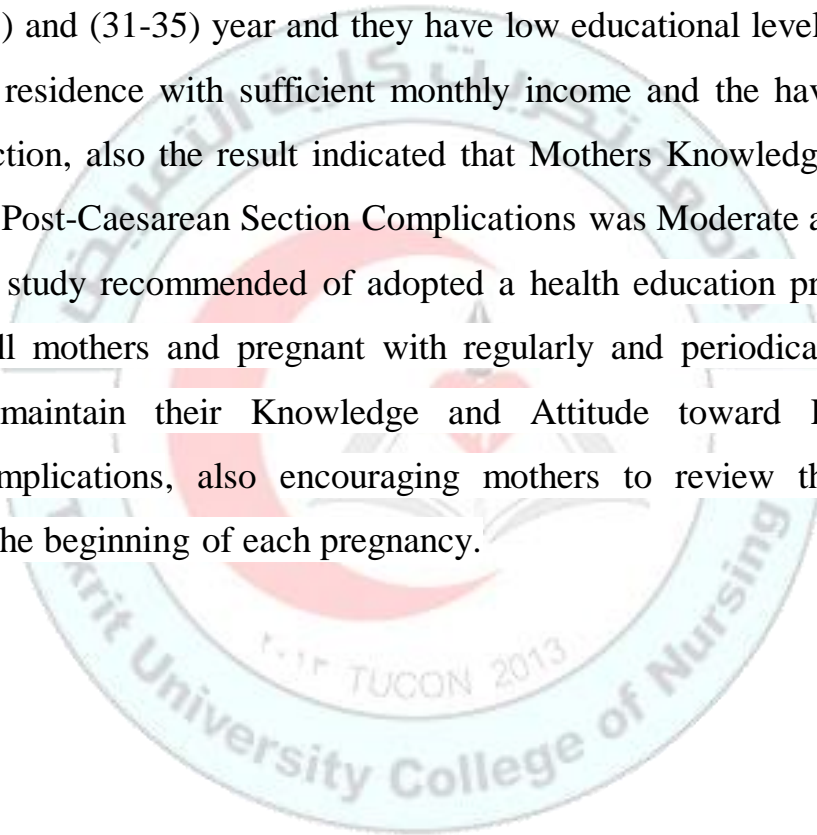
A non-probability sample (purposive samples ) is selected for the study which includes (107) mothers have at least previous cesarean section.

Data were gathered through the mothers` interviewed. Assessment questioner consist of three parts contains of mothers` socio-demographical characteristic, the other two parts concerning of the mothers' knowledge and attitude toward post-cesarean section complications.

Content validity of the instrument was done through eliciting the opinions of a panel of (6) experts. Reliability of this tool is determined through application of a pilot study by using internal consistency through the computation of the Cronbach alpha correlation coefficient of the scale on data gathered from mothers. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical frequencies.

The whole results revealed that most mothers were house wives with age groups (21-25) and (31-35) year and they have low educational level, most of them lived in rural residence with sufficient monthly income and the have at least two Caesarean section, also the result indicated that Mothers Knowledge and attitudes level towards Post-Caesarean Section Complications was Moderate and poor one.

The study recommended of adopted a health education programs should provide for all mothers and pregnant with regularly and periodically in order to inform and maintain their Knowledge and Attitude toward Post-Caesarean Sectional Complications, also encouraging mothers to review the health care centers from the beginning of each pregnancy.



***Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity among Primary School  
Children and Related Factors in Tikrit City***

انتشار زيادة الوزن والسمنة لدى أطفال المدارس الابتدائية والعوامل المتعلقة بها

في مدينة تكريت

مشروع بحث تقدم به  
أصلان ايوب شكر  
عمر عبدالمنعم رشيد  
عاصم يوسف غايب  
مصطفى كريم محمود

بإشراف  
المدرس المساعد  
احمد محمود يونس

**Abstract**

Obesity has a profound effect on a child's life. children who suffer from the obesity, also suffer from it after the adulthood. The present study aimed to determine the prevalence of overweight/obesity among primary school children and related factors.

A cross-sectional study has been designed for a sample of subjects consists of (550), aged between (6-12) years from the private and governmental primary schools.

The study has been conducted in Tikrit city from the 1st of November 2018 to the 1st of April 2019.

Data were collected through the interview of the children which included the anthropometric measurements (height and weight) which done in the classroom and then the questionnaire is distributed for them to be answered by the one of child's parents.

The data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis that included (Frequency, Percentage, Chi square).

The findings reveals that the prevalence of overweight and obesity was 51.1% and 63.7% among males respectively, while it was 48.9% and 36.3% among females respectively. The high percentage of overweight and obesity was at the ages (12, 11) among both age.

The study indicated that the type of school(governmental and privet), socioeconomic status, type of feeding, type of transportation, watching TV, eating during TV watching, the length of daily playing outside home, sweetened beverages, and sweets have significant effect on children Body Mass Index (BMI). While vegetables, fruits, breakfast have no significant effect on children BMI.

This study demonstrated baseline prevalence rates of overweight and obesity among children.

The study recommended that the families should have full awareness about healthy eating habit, physical activities, and about obesity and its consequences. School based programs should be introduced for the early prevention of the development of obesity. These programs should not only focus on eating habit, physical activities, but also on the knowledge about obesity and related factors to it.

# **Assessment of pregnant women's awareness of the use of folic acid during pregnant in Salah al-Din Governorate**

تقييم وعي النساء الحوامل نحو استعمال عقار حامض الفوليك اثناء الحمل في محافظة  
صلاح الدين

**Presented BY :**

**Anhar Talal  
Noor Yahya A.  
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Roa'a Qasem  
Roqya Huseen**

**Supervised By :**

**Prof. Dr. Husamaldeen Salim Alnajjar**

## **Abstract**

Folic acid, sometime called folate, is a B vitamin (B9); it is associated with better pregnancy outcomes.

This study designed to assess pregnant women's awareness about folic acid during pregnancy.

It was selected random sample of (275 pregnant women ) from maternity consultation in primary health care centers of Salah Al-deen general health



directorate in Tikrit and Balad primary health care center in Balad district of Salah Al-deen governorate .

### **A cross-sectional survey.**

A confidential, anonymous questionnaire was completed by selected subjects assessing folic acid awareness. Questionnaires were answered by women who were seeking routine antenatal care at health centers , special clinics and women consultation at primary health care centers. Data were collected during the period from (2 Jan. to 6 march 2019) using the search tool and interview technique. Data analyzed by using descriptive statistic approach.

Results showed that the highest proportion of women regarding awareness about folic acid was better in pregnant women living in city rather than pregnant women living in countryside .

Women awareness about folic acid was less prevalent among Salah Al-deen pregnant women in countryside than in cities. The study finding suggested possible avenue for intervention to increase awareness and use of folic acid and its importance before and during pregnancy to achieve healthy newborn through TV program and internet messages.

# **Assessment the Knowledge Of Medical Groups Students / Tikrit University Regarding Breast Feeding**

A Project Submitted

by

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Hiba Hameed Ali

Khaleda Omer Hasan

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Supervised by

Assistant Lecturer

Ahmed. M. Younes

## **Abstract**

Breastfeeding as defined when the child received breast milk from the breast mother. The descriptive study was to assess knowledge medical students in Tikrit university from the 1st of the February to the April/2019.

Across-sectional study has been designed for a sample of subject of (100) students. The study focused on demographical data and scientific knowledge regarding breastfeeding.



Data was collected by questionnaire and analyzed within the descriptive statistical analysis that included (frequency, percentage).

Based on the study result ,the study showed that percentage of students knowledge regarding breastfeeding equal to (26%). So there were poor medical group student's knowledge regarding breastfeeding.

Study recommended health education for student and increasing seminars in the tikrit university to increase medical group student's knowledge about breastfeeding.



# **The effects of urinary Tract infection on sleeping in adolescents in Salah al-Din City**

اثر التهابات المجاري البولية على النوم لدى المراهقين في محافظة صلاح الدين

A project submitted by

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**Supervised By**

**Assist. Prof. Yaser Ahmed Mowffaq**

## **Abstract**

The effect of urinary tract infection on sleeping in adolescents is important matter to point out the effect of UTI in sleeping disorder for teenagers .The objective of the study is to evaluate the effect of UTI on sleeping disorder for teenagers The study apply in Salah Al-din province that including (Al-Dhulia secondary and high school for both gender male and female ,Salah al-din general hospital, Nursing high of girls .The sample include both gender for age group between (13-18)and done the collect of sample through the A questionnaire and use teenagers interview technique .Done of the data analysis through a descriptive analysis that include(Repetitive distribution percentage)The study shows that frequency females is more affected of UTI the rate (56.5%)while the male (41.8%).With rate abnormal of sleeping hours were was (30.5%)is more than the number of normal hours sleeping (11.9%).The result show's (30.3%)from teenagers there was suffer from lack of drinking water less than who not suffer

from lack of drinking water (69.6%) is the largest. The result of study she found that teenagers who taking other treatment was (34.0%) while they don't take treatments was (56.9%). And also the number of teenagers who suffer from pain on both sides of abdomen was (32.2%) and they don't have pain 967.7%). According to the result of research the recommendation was stay away from family violence, take enough hour sleeping, reduce from take more treatments, drinking a lot of water and avoid gazes drinking, taking antibiotic and analgesic regularly.



# **Assessment of The knowledge of Tikrit Nursing College Students about kidney Transplantation.**

تقييم معارف طلاب كلية التمريض جامعة تكريت حول عملية نقل الكلى

**A project submitted**

**by**

**Hawraa Abdul Husain**

**Atheba Lukman Mutar**

**Noor Abdul Razaq Yass**

**Duaa Saif Aldeen Hadi**

**Supervised by**

**Assistant Lecturer**

**Ahmed. M. Younes**

## **Abstract**

A kidney transplant is a surgical procedure in which a healthy kidney from either a living or deceased donor is placed in the lower abdomen. It is not a cure, but a treatment for chronic kidney failure. It is the treatment of choice for those who are considered suitable candidates for a transplant.

The descriptive study was aimed to assess students' knowledge regarding kidney transplantation in nursing college of Tikrit university from 7th of March to 20th of April/2019.

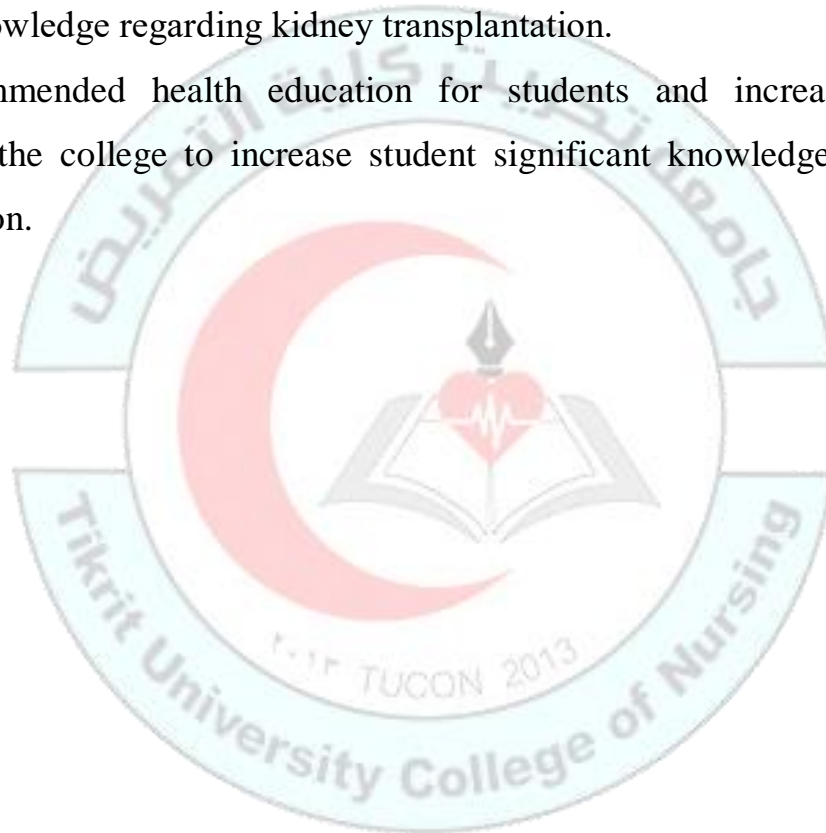
A cross-sectional study has been designed for a sample of subjects consisting of (100) students.

The study focused mainly on frequent, general knowledge and scientific knowledge regarding kidney transplantation.

Data was collected by questionnaire that included demographical data of students and 22 item assess the knowledge of students and analyzed within the descriptive statistical analysis that included (frequency, percentage).

Based on the study results, the study showed that percentage of student's knowledge regarding kidney transplantation equal to (30%). So there were poor student's knowledge regarding kidney transplantation.

Study recommended health education for students and increasing scientific seminars in the college to increase student significant knowledge about kidney transplantation.



# Assessment of osteoporosis and related to thyroid gland of the women in Tikrit City

تقييم هشاشة العظام وعلاقته باضطرابات الغدة الدرقية لدى النساء في مدينة  
تكريت

a Project Submitted by

Khatam Hamza Faris  
Takwa Omer Fakhry

Muna Taha Alyass  
Zainab Abass Alwan

Supervised by

Dr. Prof. Ashour Refat Sarhat

Assistant Lecture: Naryman. M. Ahmad

## الخلاصة

يعتبر هشاشة العظام اهم المشاكل الصحية الأساسية في العالم. يعتبر هذا المرض اكثر انواع الامراض شيوعا عند البالغين. والنساء الكبار في السن هم الاكثر عرضة لهذا المرض ومن الأدلة والدراسات المتوفرة. يسمى هذا المرض ايضا اللص الصامت وذلك لأنه يحدث بدون اعراض. تم تصميم دراسة وصفية عشوائية لعينة من النساء التي تضمنت (50) امرأة تتراوح اعمارهن من (25-70) سنة. وتم اخذ العينات عن طريق استبيان تطبيقه من (3 شباط 2019 الى 19 آذار 2019) حيث تم في استمارة الاستبيان التركيز على توزيع الدراسة حسب الخصائص الديموغرافية (العمر من 25-70، السكن، الحالة الزوجية، الوظيفة، مستوى التعليم، مدة المرض) واحداث عامة (اضطرابات الغدة الدرقية، العمليات السابقة، الكسور) أسأله اخرى حول اخذ الكالسيوم و ادويه للهشاشة العظام. ظهرت الدراسة ان اكثر النساء المصابات بهشاشة العظام تتراوح اعمارهن بين 44 الى 60 سنة. وكانت اكثر العينات غير قادرات على القراءة والكتابة وايضا ربات بيوت. وأظهرت ان اغلبية العينة كان



لديهم تاريخ عائلي بالمرض وايضا الانخفاض بمستوى الثيروكسين .بينما لم تسجل الدراسة اي تأثير للتاريخ العمليات السابقة (استئصال الرحم وازالة المبايض عمل ناضور للأمعاء ) وايضا لم تأثير لكسر الحوض والعمود الفقري على هشاشة العظام.

اظهرت الدراسة ان هناك تأثير للتاريخ العائلي وقصور الغدة الدرقية على هشاشة العظام عند

النساء

توصي الدراسة بإقامة برامج توعية للمصابين بقصور الغدة الدرقية بعمل فحص دوري للكشف المبكر عن الاصابة بهشاشة العظام.



# Assessment of the Nurse's Knowledge toward First Aid for Patients with Epilepsy in Salah AL-Den Hospitals

تقييم معارف الممرضين حول الإسعافات الأولية للمرضى الصرع

في مستشفيات صلاح الدين

Prepared by

**Doaa Zaidan Khalaf**

**Nuha Younis Roodan**

**Zainab A. Obaied**

**Estabraq Ali Abdullah**

Supervisor

Asst. Lect. **Sameer Allawi Khalaf**

## Abstract

A descriptive analytic study was carried from (31 December 2018 to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019) to assess the nurse knowledge toward Epilepsy and first aid for patient with epilepsy.

A non-probability accidental sample of the 100 nurses who were working at emergency unit in Salah Al-dein hospitals (Salah al-DIN general hospital, Tikrit

Educational Hospital, Samarra General Hospital, Al-Dour typical Hospital, Al Alam General Hospital and Shurqat General Hospital) were selected.

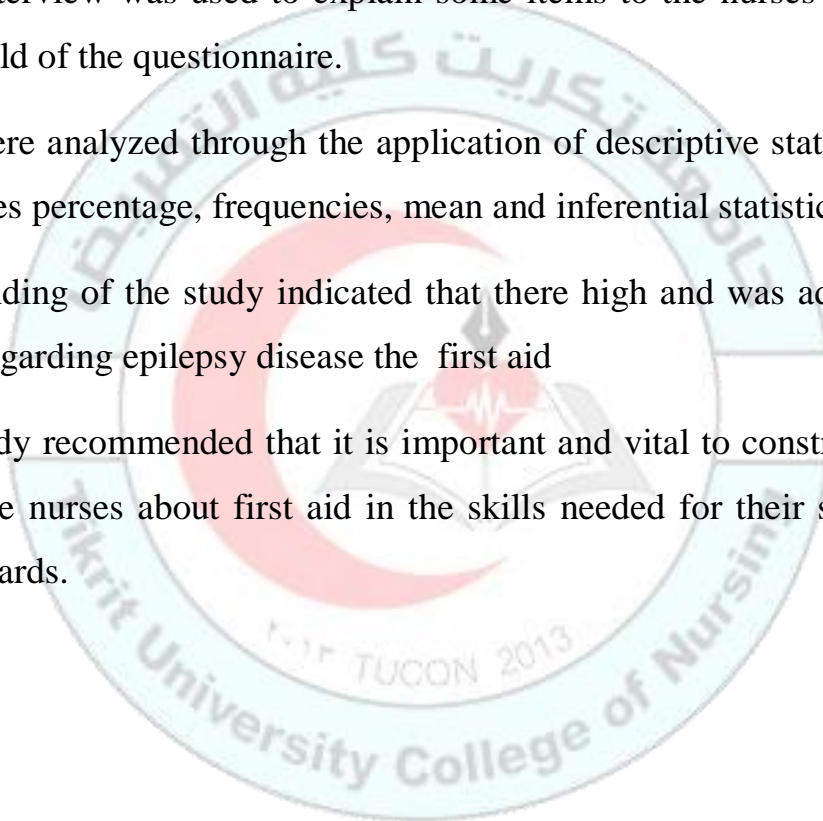
A questionnaire was constructed to achieve to objectives of this study which consists of two parts (24) items reliability and validity of to questionnaire had been determined through the pilot study and the experts.

Data were collected through the use of constructed questionnaire and the process of interview was used to explain some items to the nurses by themselves and to full field of the questionnaire.

Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis which includes percentage, frequencies, mean and inferential statistical analysis.

The finding of the study indicated that there high and was adequate nurse's knowledge regarding epilepsy disease the first aid

The study recommended that it is important and vital to construct a program in training the nurses about first aid in the skills needed for their specific role at emergency wards.



# **Evaluation of the self-cleanliness and feeding system of secondary school female students in the ( Salah al\_din, Kirkuk, Diyala ) governorates**

معارف واتجاهات طالبات الثانوية تجاه السلوك الغذائي والنظافة الشخصية في محافظات صلاح الدين، كركوك وديالى

**Raneen Amjad Zain-Aldeen  
Malak Mussa Sadeq  
Hajer Maher Salih**

**Supervision  
Dr. Ranna Jalal Shaker**

## **Abstract**

Non descriptive design which depended In this studying to evaluate the secondary school student the trend of food behaviour and hygiene in the following provincial schools ( salahal-din, Kirkuk and Dyala) a vertical So samples of 210 high school students was Selected in Salah al-Din governorate, which included (DE Aker Secondary school for girls ) , Kirkuk provience ( Alshahbaor girls) and (AL Amal Secondary bor girls) in Dyala provience. the evaluation form consisted of two parts : That included demographic characteristics and the second part related to secondary School students. Knowlege of food behaviour • and hygiene the validity of the postermonte was verfied through the validity of the Content by taking the opinions of 65 experts. The samples

were collected through the students interviewed in the schools the data were analyzed by applying descriptive statistics (percentage) the results of the study showed that most of the high school students had a great knowledge of the content of personal hygiene. The result of dietary behavior showed that most students didn't have much knowledge of Food behavior. The study adapted a continuous education program for all secondary school students in regular and regular manner to support and maintain their knowledge about hygiene and food behavior.



# **Evaluation of Blood Glucose Level and Lipid Profile in Hypothyroidism Patient under Levo Thyroxin Therapy**

تقييم مستوى السكر في الدم وصورة الدهون لدى مرضى قصور الغدة الدرقية (الذين يستخدمون علاج الثايروكسين)

**Prepared By:**

**Omina A. Abdulkader Shaimaa Sh. Yaqoob  
Raihan Sh. Flaeh Nidaa Kh. Jasim**

**Supervised by:**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Yassir A. Muwafaq**

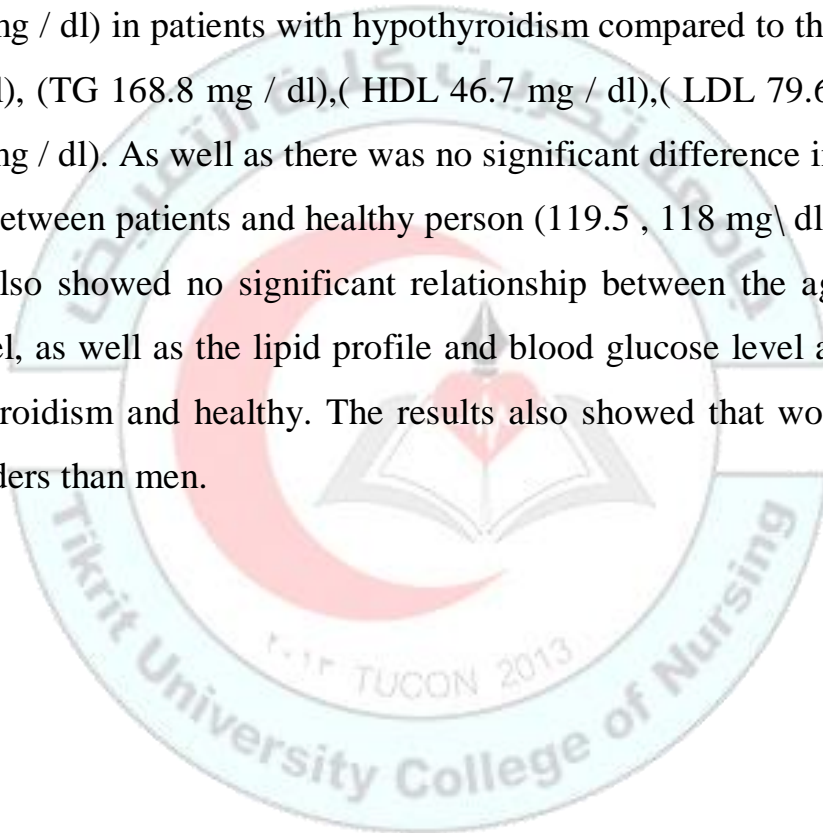
## ***Abstract***

Hypothyroidism is one of the common diseases in Iraq, so this study was designed to measure lipid profile in addition to glucose level in sixty people (47 women and 13 men) with hypothyroidism patients distributed the patients in to three areas in Salah al-Din (Alalam district - Shirqat district - Tikrit) with different genetic diseases in addition to twenty healthy people (13 women and 7 men). Based on hypothyroidism with clinical symptoms, patients were analyzed to measure the level of lipids and glucose the blood .

The results showed that the level of thyroid hormone Thyroxin T4 , Triiodothyronine T3 was lower and the high rate of pituitary hormone Thyroid



Stimulation Hormone TSH, where the level of thyroid hormone T4 80.3 ng / ml compared to healthy 86.5 ng / ml and the level of thyroid hormone T3 1.47 ng / ml compared with healthy 1.72 ng / ml while the level of TSH of patients was 10.08 ng / ml compared to healthy 1.5 ng / ml. The results also showed a lower level of body lipid profile except Triglyceride . Cholesterol (Cho. 185.3 mg / dl), Triglyceride (TG. 183.9 mg / dl), High Density Lipoprotein ( HDL 43.7 mg / dl), Low Density Lipoprotein ( LDL 82.0 mg / dl) and Very Low Density Lipoprotein ( VLDL 34.0 mg / dl) in patients with hypothyroidism compared to the healthy( Cho 195.8 mg / dl), (TG 168.8 mg / dl),( HDL 46.7 mg / dl),( LDL 79.6 mg / dl) and( VLDL 31.0 mg / dl). As well as there was no significant difference in glucose level comparison between patients and healthy person (119.5 , 118 mg\ dl ) respectively. The results also showed no significant relationship between the age and thyroid hormone level, as well as the lipid profile and blood glucose level among patients with hypothyroidism and healthy. The results also showed that women had more thyroid disorders than men.



# **Assessment of Teachers' Knowledge about Mumps Disease at Primary School in Balad City.**

تقييم معارف المعلمين حول مرض النكاف في المدارس الابتدائية في مدينة بلد

**A Research Submitted by**

**1. Karrar Abdullah lafta**

**2. Sajad rashed jafar**

**3. Doaa emad Khalid**

**4. Ahlam kamal khadban**

**Supervised by**

**Dr: Ashor Rfat Sarhat**

## **Abstract**

A descriptive design, cross-sectional study that aims to identify the Teachers' Knowledge about Mump disease at Primary School and to Find Out the Relationship between teachers' knowledge and social demographic data, has been employed in the present study for the period of (6 December 2018 to 3 April 2019) in order to assess primary schools' teachers' knowledge about mumps disease in Balad City.

A purposive (non-probability) sample was selected for this study. The researcher used the purposive sample in order to be representative sample that composed of (60) teachers (30 males and 30 females) who are working in different schools in Balad City. The researcher was selected the sample according to criteria.

A questionnaire designed depending on review text books and related lectures and researches, it consisted of two parts: the first one socio-demographic information such as (Age, gender, level of education, and years of experience) and second part include knowledge of teachers about mumps disease.

A pilot study is carried out for the determination of the questionnaire validity and reliability. Content validity is obtained through the use of panel of (12) experts and internal consistency reliability through the split-half technique ( $r=0.74$ ). Data are collected through the use of questionnaire and by mean of interview teaching and direct observation the teacher knowledge toward mumps disease in primary school in balad city. Data are analyzed through the application of the descriptive statistical data analysis approach of frequency, percent and mean of scores and inferential statistical data analysis approach of Cronbach alpha correlation coefficient, df.

Results of the study depict that most teachers have experienced good knowledge about mumps (define, signs and symptom, and control of disease and others).

The study concludes that most of the primary schools' teachers have presented good level of knowledge about mumps (define, signs and symptom, and control of disease and others).

The study recommends to increase the knowledge and development of sample study toward mumps disease by entering them to workshops, educational lectures and forums that structured educational program on mumps can be designed and implemented for teachers in primary; Primary school's teachers can be presented with more opportunities to participate in training courses about vaccine and methods of control mumps diseases.

# ***Assessment of nurse's knowledge of blood transfusion at Saladin General Hospital***

**A project submitted By**

**Mohammed Ibrahim Hammadi**

**Younis Mahmoud Ismail**

**Sahar sayar muhsen**

**Israa Khalil Ibrahim**

**Wroud Kazem Ismail**

**Supervised by:**

**Assistant Lecturer Sameer Allawi Khalaf**

## **Abstract**

Blood transfusion has positive effect on patient life, so nurse play integral role to maintain patient safety to blood transfusion. Blood is precious and unique product, derived from human being, it is essential in saving lives and improve human health.

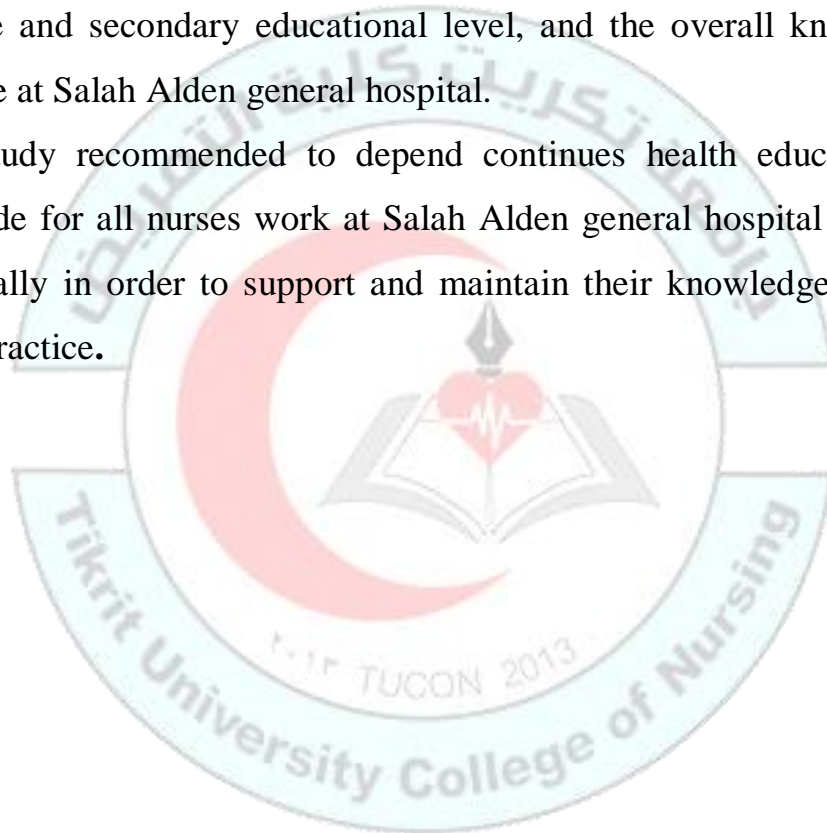
A descriptive analytical study was carried out at Salah Alden General Hospital. from 1st of February to 1st of April 2019. to assess the nurse's knowledge towards blood transfusion

Assessment was done to assess the nurse's knowledge towards blood transfusion at Salah Alden General Hospital.by using a special format which included two parts, the first part related to their demographic characteristic and the second part contain multiple questions related to nurses knowledge.

A purposive sample is selected for the study which includes (50) nurses at Salah Alden General Hospital. Assessment questioner consists of two parts that includes socio-demographic characteristic, and the second part concern of nurse's knowledge toward blood transfusion practice. Data were gathered through the nurses interviewed in workplace. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical (frequencies, percentages, mean of score and SD ).

The overall result showed that most nurses were young and single female with institute and secondary educational level, and the overall knowledge score was moderate at Salah Alden general hospital.

The study recommended to depend continues health education program should provide for all nurses work at Salah Alden general hospital with regularly and periodically in order to support and maintain their knowledge toward blood transfusion practice.



# **Evaluation of the knowledge of students in College of Nursing\ Tikrit University about skin leishmania topical (Baghdad boil)**

تقييم معرفة طلاب كلية التمريض/ جامعة تكريت حول مرض اللشمانيا الجلدية  
(حبة بغداد)

**Submitted by**  
**Saad Sarhid Alassy**  
**Youssef Hamid Aboud**  
**Supervised by**  
**Lecturer: Sura Saad Abdul-Aziz**

## **Abstract**

Cutaneous Leishmaniasis which is known locally as the Baghdad boil, a long-term contagious disease in Iraq, is caused by primary parasites of the leishmania species, and the parasite has two phases, one of which is the promastigote, Invertebrate and the second stage is amastigote and is located inside the cells of the network endothelial host.

A descriptive design was adopted throughout the present study from 15<sup>st</sup> November 2018 to March 1<sup>th</sup> 2019 in order to Evaluation of the knowledge of student of the faculty of nursing \ Tikrit University on skin leishmaniasis (grain of Baghdad).

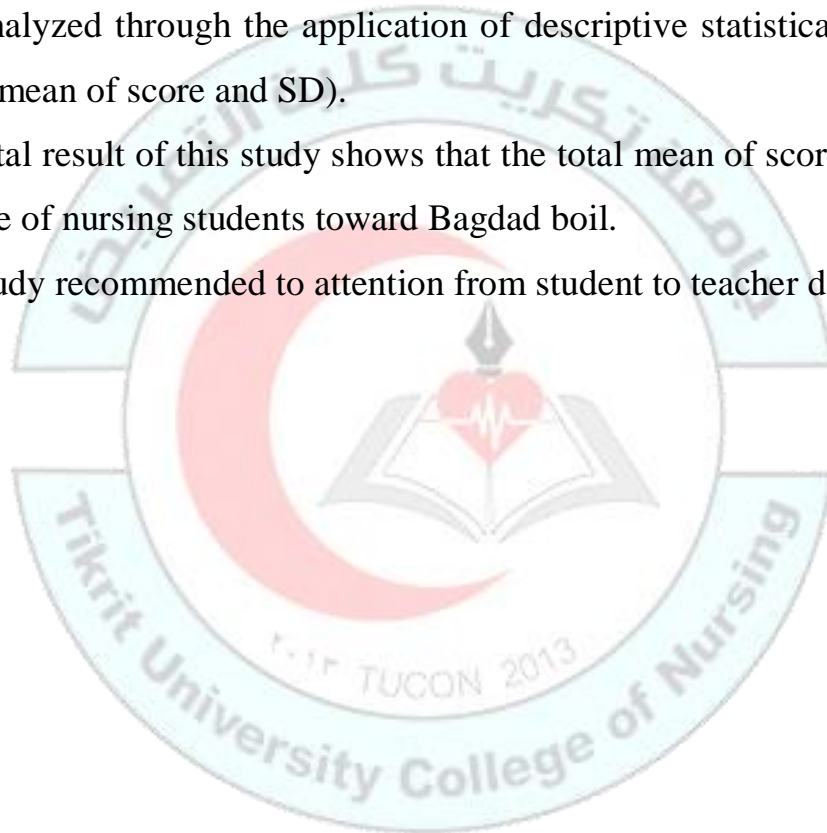


Assessment was done to assess the nursing students knowledge towards skin leishmania in collage of nursing in Tikrit University by using a special format which included two parts, the first part related to their demographic characteristic and the second part contain multiple questions related to nursing students knowledge.

A purposive sample is selected for the study which includes (60) students. Data were gathered through the nursing students interviewed in collage of nursing. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical (frequencies, percentages, mean of score and SD).

The total result of this study shows that the total mean of score are moderate on knowledge of nursing students toward Bagdad boil.

The study recommended to attention from student to teacher during lectures.



# **Assessment of adult knowledge and awareness about arterial blood pressure in hospital tikrit**

تقييم معرفة وادراك البالغين حول ضغط الدم الشرياني في مستشفى تكريت

**Submitted by**

**Saif Arief Afat  
Jabar Hachem Mohammed**

**Supervised by**

**Lecturer. Sura Saad Abdulaziz**

## ***Abstract***

This study was conducted to develop knowledge and awareness about blood pressure among adults in hospital and health care center. Blood pressure knowledge was based on signs and symptoms know, how to setting position when measure it, did you take smoking or exercise any diet and sports. Adults have knowledge about how control of blood pressure [disorders like hypertension or hypotension]and effect of stress and fear on blood pressure ,and use of questionnaire to assessment the knowledge and use of statistical analysis by xlsx to getting results that limit adults knowledge about blood pressure.

This study also evidenced about diseases that leading to hypertension like diabetes mellitus ,high cholesterol and hypertension that leading to many diseases like renal failure ,intracranial hemorrhage, heart failure and more problems in your life and restricted to some of foods that have high amounts of fat and salts .

Keywords; blood pressure, hypertension, hypotension.

# ***Assessment of Adolescents Attitude Toward Smoking Phenomena in Salah Alden Governorate***

تقييم تأثير ظاهرة التدخين على المراهقين في محافظة صلاح الدين

***Submitted by:***

*Shahad Abd Almalik*

*Ban Mohammed*

*Yousra Mageed*

*Maryam Mahmmod*

***Supervised***

***Dr. Yaser Ahmed Mowffaq***

## **Abstract**

Adolescence is a stage of significant growth and potential but it is also considered to be a time of great risk . also adolescents undergo physical ,psychological ,sociocultural and cognitive development .A lot of adolescents are facing pressures to use alcohol , cigarettes or drugs .

Tobacco is also considered as the single most wide spread due to low prices .strong marketing lack of education about it is negative effects and poor public policies against it is use .tobacco contains many chemicals which causes many serious diseases as lung cancer and (COPD) ,bronchitis ,pneumonia , peptic ulcers , heartburn .according to reports by Jorden in cooperation with the world health organization 2009, smoking does not only harm the smokers ,but also his family , work colleagues ,and others who inhale the smoke of his cigar .this is

called negative smoking. There is no doubt that smoking is a phenomenon that is not strange in any society of the world .

It is not limited to a certain age group but the most hated in this phenomenon is the smoking of children and adolescents .during distribution 500 sample on age group from [13-25] years old obtained 258 smokers and 242 non smokers individuals the socio-demographic information of the research is obtained through a special paper of questioner prepared of this purpose and presented to a group of lectures and experts .

include 20 question which assessed to focus on some factors affecting the subject . the paper of questioner distribution on the primary school and preparatory school and also university students .

our result found that the percentage of preparatory school was [45%] and primary school [13%] and university students [39%] this due to of absence of family supervision of children and adolescents is one of most important reason leading to smoking and addiction .the result also showed that [66%] of smokers are smoked because of the presence of friends in their lives , which confirms that friends have a big role in influencing each other and because of the indifference to the consequences of smoking harmful to the health

The study showed that[ 53% ] of smokers suffered from a health complication that negatively affected the respiratory system and found [66%] of smokers felt that there health improved when they smoke cigarettes in fact all of that is just in illusion as the brain has a condition of nicotine addiction when smoking the brain sends a signals to the body that suggest comfort the delusion that smokers believe are the truth according (WHO).

# **Assessment of Nurses Knowledge Toward Wound Suturing Technique at Emergency Department at Tikrit Hospitals**

تقييم معارف الكادر التمريضي في وحدة الطوارئ حول تقنيات خياطة الجروح في مستشفيات مدينة تكريت

A project submitted  
by

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## **Abstract**

Suture role in wound repair process is to provide homeostasis and support for healing tissue. Different tissues have differing requirements for suture support because they heal at different rates. some tissue need support for only a few days (e.g. muscle, subcutaneous tissue, skin), whereas other require weeks (fascia) or even months (tendon) to heal. patient variations further affect suture choice. infection, obesity, malnutrition, neoplastic, steroids and disorder of collagen my delay wound healing. The descriptive study was aimed to assess nurse's knowledge

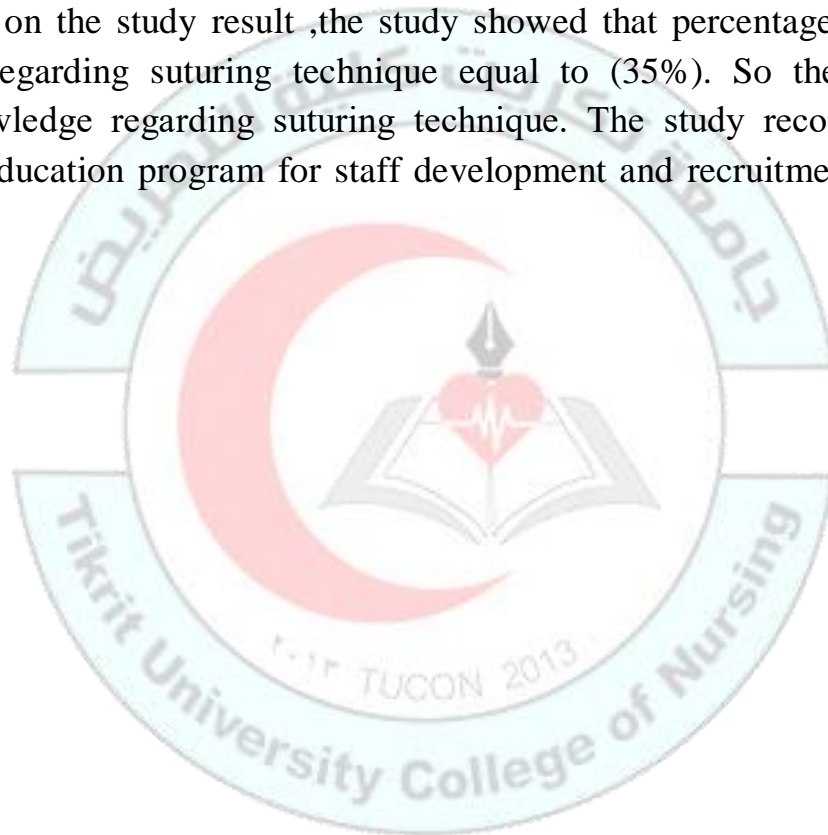
regarding suturing technique emergency care unit at Tikrit general teaching hospitals from 1<sup>st</sup> February to last March 2019 who doing in the emergency care unit.

A cross-sectional study has been designed for a sample of subjects consists of (46) nurses.

The study focused mainly to assess the nursing staff knowledge regarding suturing technique.

Data was collected by questionnaire and analyzed within the descriptive statistical analysis that included (Frequency, Percentage).

Based on the study result ,the study showed that percentage of the nurses knowledge regarding suturing technique equal to (35%). So there were poor nurse's knowledge regarding suturing technique. The study recommended that continuous education program for staff development and recruitment of qualified nurse.





# **Assessment of Mother's Knowledge and Practices About Infants Nutrition Under Two Years in Salah – Aldeen Governorate**

**تقييم معارف و ممارسات الامهات حول تغذية الرضع اقل من سنتين في**

**محافظة صلاح الدين**

**Submitted by**

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## **Abstract**

A descriptive study of mothers in Salah al-Din governorate (after gaining their approval ), to evaluate the knowledge and practices of mothers about feeding infant under two years for the period from the ( fifteenth of the December 2018 until the first of May 2019) .

The study sample (135) (mother) was selected randomly by (7) public hospitals and health care sector in the governorate .

The information was collected through a questionnaire form consisting of two sections: the first section, the demographic information for the mother and the child, and the second section consists of (27) paragraphs for the mother, which are distributed on mother knowledge and practices about infant nutrition.

The credibility of the tool was determined by its presentation to a group of experts, and it was confirmed that it was stable by testing it.

The results of the study indicate that the rates was very high in the most mothers were using bottle feeding in the feeding of the infant and without clear reasons to prevent breastfeeding, while the study showed that the practices of mothers on feeding the infant was negative, although the rates of knowledge of the mother and information about breastfeeding And the benefits and disadvantages positive and very high in all axis, that is, there is an inverse fitting between the knowledge of mothers and their practices for the feeding methods adopted for the infant, and the results indicated that there is a lack of information in some axis and lack of knowledge and appeared at a high rate .

The researcher recommends the establishment of training courses to encourage mothers to do the right nutrition and health, and to establish educational programs and awareness of mothers about the positive results of the correct practices in nutrition and its positive impact on the development and health of the child through television programs, social media or educational posters, Research on the practices of mothers to feed their children and its relationship with malnutrition in children.

# Assessment of Antibiotic Abuse and its Negative Effect on Patients in Tikrit City

تقييم شيع استعمال المضادات الحيوية وتأثيراتها السلبية على المرضى في مدينة  
تكريت

*A project submitted by*

Nuha Khalil Ibraheem  
Elaf Mohammed younis

Farah Foud Raheem  
Sara Mohammed AbdulMajeed

Supervised by  
**Dr. Rana J Shaker**

## Abstract

The study was cross sectional study in Tikrit city in a sample of 100 person the female was 48 and the male were 52 ,the median age was from 15- 25 years old . The response was 100%. The study shows many people use the antibiotics for common cold, many people don't know about antibiotics resistance. The most antibiotics abuse were penicillin ( Amoxil ). There was many people take the medicine from the nearby pharmacy without medical consultation. Many antibiotics cause gastrointestinal upset. There was large percent of people save the remainder drugs and use it for another use. The goal ((Evaluation of the use of antibiotics as a form of self-medication)).

# **Assessment of Nurse Knowledge toward Urinary Catheter care in Salah Alden Hospitals**

تقييم معارف الممرضين تجاه العناية بالقسطرة البولية في مستشفيات

صلاح الدين

**A project submitted**

**By**

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Sara M. Manhal

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**Supervised by Assistant Lecturer**

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## **Abstract**

A descriptive (non-experimental) design was carried out through this in order to assess the Nurses Knowledge toward Urinary Catheter Care at Hospitals of Salah Alden Governorate.

A purposive (non-probability) sample is selected for the study which includes (100) Nurses in Salah Alden Governorate Hospitals which includes; Tikrit, Salah Alden (Emergency), Samarra, Al-Alam and Balad Hospital. Assessment questionnaire consist of two parts that include socio-demographic

characteristics; and the second part concern of Nurses Knowledge towards Urinary Catheter Care.

Content validity of the instrument was done through eliciting the opinion of a panel of (6) experts and reliability through a pilot study by using internal consistency.

Data were gathered through the Nurses interviewed in workplace. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical (frequencies and percentages) and inferential statistical (mean of score with  $SD\pm$ ).

The overall results showed that most Nurses were young and adult married female with institute and secondary education level, and all they have highly significant knowledge toward Urinary Catheter Care.

The study recommended to the nurses in the urology unit are considered efficient and recommends that they provide induction courses for new nurses on urinary catheter care. A Study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and practice regarding catheter care among staff nurses. A study can be conducted on effectiveness of evidenced based interventions on catheter related infections . A Study can be conducted on prevalence of catheter related infections among pts admitted in hospital.

# تأثير داء السكري النوع الثاني على مرتسم الدهون لدى المرضى في مدينة تكريت

هديل سعد خلف  
ريثا عبدالفتاح عبداللطيف

نور سعد نجم  
سحر قيصر مهنا

بإشراف :

م. سري سعد عبدالعزيز

## Abstract

The current study was designed to investigate the effect of type 2 diabetes on some biochemical variables including (glucose, cholesterol, triglycerides, high density lipoproteins, VLDL and VLDL) in patients who were referred to Tikrit teaching hospital from both females and males (100) patients , and ranging in age between (25 to 55) years.

The studied samples were compared with (25) blood samples taken from healthy patients as control group , their age ranged from (25 to 55) years too. The study was conducted for the period from October 2018 to January 2019.

The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference between the group of patients with type 2 DM compared to the control group. The results were obtained as follows: High glucose level in the group of patients ( $189.4 \pm 79.6$  mg/dl) compared with control group ( $84.6 \pm 26.8$  mg/dl), high cholesterol level in the group of patients ( $188.1 \pm 42.8$  mg /dl) compared to control group ( $150.2 \pm 40.0$  mg/dl), high triglyceride level in the group of patients ( $183.1183.1 \pm 96.9$  and mg/dl) With the control group ( $84.0 \pm 38.7$  mg/dl), elevated HDL cholesterol level in the group of patients ( $35.2 \pm 14.4$  mg/dl) With the control group ( $56.4 \pm 39.7$  mg/dl), high LDL cholesterol level in the group of patients ( $136 \pm 14.2$  mg/dl) compared with the control group ( $84.2 \pm 55.4$  mg/dl) and high VLDL ( $37.5 \pm 20.5$  mg/dl) compared with the control group ( $16.63 \pm 7.6$  mg/dl).



# ضبط سلوك الطفل

