

Assessment of Quality of Life for Post Stroke Patients in Hawler Teaching Hospitals

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Nursing

Date of the discussion: 17/12/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor. Nahida. M. Ahmad

Abstract

A descriptive correlational study conducted in two teaching hospitals in Hawler Governorate from November 2007 to August 2008, the study aimed to identify the quality of life domains of (physical, psychological, level of independence, social relationship and spiritual domain) and its relation to some demographic and clinical characteristic which is related to those patients. Nonprobability (purposive sample) of (100) patients with stroke for more than one month were selected. Questionnaire was developed into two parts, the first part was developed by the researcher this included sociodemographic data form and the second part included the clinical information form. Standardized questionnaire adapted from (WHO 1998) for quality of life which included (physical domain, psychological domain, level of independence domain, social relationship domain and spiritual domain). Reliability was obtained through a computation of correlation coefficient which was conducted for patients with stroke. The content validity of the questionnaire was determined through a panel of (20) experts.

Descriptive statistical analysis procedures (frequency, percentage and mean of score) and inferential statistical analysis (Chi-square) were used for data analysis. The study findings had revealed that the mean age was (63.16 years), majority of the samples were female and from urban, majority were illiterate and most of them were married. The findings also indicate that stroke had affect on all domains of quality of life (physical, psychological, level of independence, social relationship and spiritual). The finding concludes that there is a significant relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and clinical information for the samples (age, gender, educational status, marital status, duration of stroke and type of stroke) with quality of life domains but there were no relation between residential area and quality of life domains. The study recommended that to prepare an education program to be developed and implement for the patient, further study on a larger sample to determine their problem and reducing the factor which affect stroke and patients quality of life.

Effect of Structured Nursing Care during First Stage of Labor on Delivery Outcomes at Maternity Teaching Hospital/Erbil City

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the discussion: 9/12/2010

Supervisor: Prof. . Badia Mohammad Najib

Abstract

Structured nursing care is consisted of a formalized approach of assessment and intervention of mother and fetus during labor, and it is main components are: normalize the environment; encourage maternal position; assess labor contractions; demonstrate cognitive, behavioral, and sensory intervention to manage labor pain; assess maternal emotional status; use interventions to reduce emotional distress; and physical care.

A quasi-experimental study was carried out to determine the effect of structured nursing care during first stage of labor on well-being of the mother and newborn after delivery. The study was conducted in the labor ward of Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City, during the period 1st of Oct./2009 to 1st of Oct./2010. The sample of the study included 100 parturient women who were in the first stage of labor, 50 of them were regarded as study group and other 50 as control group. Data were collected by using a questionnaire interview form and two checklists. The study group received care from investigator according to structured nursing care, while the control group received usual nursing care from the staff of the delivery room, but they were assessed and observed during first, second, third and fourth stages of labor to find out the outcomes by the investigator. Results of the present study indicates there were significant differences between the two groups regarding mothers satisfaction during labor, newborn's health status after birth; and the percentage of labor complications in study group was less than control group. The study concluded that nursing care according to structured nursing care during labor is more effective in improving delivery outcomes for both mother and newborn.

Quality of Life of Caregivers` of Children with Congenital Heart Diseases in Surgical Specialty Hospital - Cardiac Center Kurdistan Region/Iraq

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Pediatric

Date of the discussion: 16/12/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor .Kareema Ahmed Hussein

Abstract

Congenital Heart Diseases it is the most common group of structural malformations in children. A descriptive correlation study conducted in Surgical Specialty Hospital/ Cardiac Center in Kurdistan Region/Iraq from first of July 2009 to the end of September 2010, the study aimed to assess the quality of life (physical, psychological, social and spiritual) domains and its association with some socio-demographic characteristics. A purposive sample of (200) caregivers of children with congenital heart disease were selected. The questionnaire consists of three parts, (socio-demographic characteristic of caregivers and their children, medical data of caregivers and their children and standardized questionnaire from WHO, 1998. Reliability was obtained through a computation of correlation coefficient was conducted for (10) caregivers (0.912). The content validity of questionnaire was determined through a panel of (21) experts. Descriptive statistical analysis approach and inferential statistical analysis approach (Chi-square) were used for data analysis. The study findings had revealed that the mean age was (35.12 years), the majority of the caregivers were mothers and from urban, majority has ≤ 3 years of education. The findings also indicate that caregivers had been affected in all domains of quality of life .The finding concludes that there is a significant association between socio-demographic characteristics (main caregivers, age, marital status, occupation, residential area, socio-economy and severity of disease of the child) and the quality of life domains, but there were no association between years of education and quality of life domains. The study recommends establishing an education program and implement to the all caregivers attending the cardiac center, further study is necessary to be conducted with a larger sample improve their quality of life and to help them in managing their children.

Assessment of postpartum Depression among Mothers Attending Primary Health Care Centers in Hawler City

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Psychiatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 13/12/2010

Supervisor: Lecturer Twana Abdulrahman Rahim

Abstract

A descriptive Cross sectional study was carried out from 15th of November 2009 to 15th of October 2010 at 14 primary health care centers in Hawler city in Kurdistan Region. The study aimed to assess the overall prevalence of postpartum depression and its relation to demographic, obstetric, psychiatric, and psychosocial stresses variables for participants in the study during the first 5 months postpartum. A convenient sample of 98 mothers at 6 weeks postpartum was selected. Then after, those who were not diagnosed at this period were re-interviewed at 5 months again. The questionnaire was structured in three parts including sociodemographic data, clinical information data including (obstetrical, psychiatric, and psychosocial stress factors), and standardized screening scale, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, which is ten item screening tool, used for screening mothers at both postpartum periods. Data were analyzed through using two statistical analysis approaches; including descriptive statistical analysis that included frequency, percentage, mean of scores; and inferential statistical analysis that included Chi square test and T test. The study recorded that the overall prevalence of postpartum depression was 39.8% at the first 5 months postpartum.

The finding concluded that there are significant associations between number of pregnancy, wanted/unwanted last pregnancy, previous history of postpartum depression, and previous history of non postpartum depression (depression that occurs out of postpartum period) with postpartum depression with p values of less than 0.05.

The study recommended that an educational program should be provided for women during perinatal period in order to be more familiar about postpartum depression and further researches on this topic are recommended due to its notable percentage among mothers in their postpartum period and because its lifelong health problem for mothers and their families if passed neglected.

Effectiveness of an Education Health Programme on Mothers' Knowledge and Practices of Thalassaemic Children Who Receiving Desferal Therapy in Hawler Thalassaemia Center/ Erbil City

Name: Kaify Jamil Qadir

Degree: Master

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 15/2/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor. Kareema Ahmad Hussein

Abstract

Thalassaemia is the most common genetic disorders worldwide. It is a hereditary hemolytic anemia resulting from defects in hemoglobin chain production. A quasi-experimental study was carried out at Hawler Thalassaemia Center in Erbil City on the 1st of March 2010, to assess effectiveness of an educational health programme on mothers' knowledge and practices of Thalassaemic children who receiving Desferal Therapy. Assessment of needs was done to identify the needs of mothers. The results of assessment revealed deficit in mothers' knowledge and practices toward Desferal Therapy. One hundred mothers were selected and divided into two groups, 50 mothers selecting group one exposed to the educational programme (study group) and another group of (50) mothers were not exposed to the educational programme considered as (control group). Data were collected through the use of mothers' knowledge and practices questionnaire format, which were developed for the purpose of the study. A socio-demographic sheet was also constructed to determine characteristics of the subjects. Reliability of the instrument was determined through the use of the internal consistency (Pearson's correlation coefficient) approach, which was ($r = 0.878$) for mothers knowledge, ($r = 0.891$) for mothers practices. Instrument validity was determined through content validity by panel of experts. A pre-test was done for both groups. Application of the educational programme was done for the study group from 28th of March to 8th of April 2010, and the post-test was done after one month for both groups. Data analysis was performed through the application descriptive statistics (Frequencies, Percentage and Mean of score) and inferential statistics (Chi-Square and t-test) for both groups, the results revealed the mothers of the study group had benefit from implementation of educational programme, their knowledge and practices were improved. The investigator recommended that the programme should be implemented to all mothers are attending thalassaemia center to improve their knowledge and practices for better caring of their Thalassaemic children.

Quality of Life of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in General Teaching Hospitals/Erbil City

Name: Dler Hamad Ismail

Degree: Master

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the discussion: 21/12/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is now widely recognized as a major global public health problem. It's a highly prevalent, irreversible, and disabling disease which will stay with the patient for life affecting whole quality of life domains. This study aimed to assess quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and its association with some variables. A descriptive correlation study was conducted in both Hawler and Rizgary Teaching Hospitals in Erbil city Kurdistan region from October 2009 to October 2010. Non probability (purposive sample) was selected among 200 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients according criteria of the study. Quality of life was measured by standardized questionnaire of world health organization with some modification. The findings of study indicated that most patients were male, illiterate, mean age 64.4, ex smoker and in moderate stage of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The domains of quality of life affected by disease were physical, social and spiritual while psychological and level of independence domains were not affected. Moreover, there were highly statistical differences between psychological domain and gender, number hospitalization and hypertension, physical domain with gender and level of independence domain with body mass index. The study concluded that more than half of the study sample had moderate level of quality of life while one-fourth of them had low level. The evidence from this study reveals that chronic obstructive pulmonary disease affects the quality of life. Therefore, nurses and health care professionals should integrate quality of life into the care plan and enhance to provide holistic care (physical, psychological, social relationship and spiritual) in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients in order to improve quality of life in the long term.

Effectiveness of Foot Care Education of Patients with Diabetes in Layla Qaseem Diabetic Center - Erbil City

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the discussion: 22/12/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

Diabetic foot is an umbrella term for foot problems in patients with diabetes mellitus. Ten to fifteen percent of diabetic patients develop foot ulcers which are responsible for up to 50% of diabetes related hospital admissions. A quasi-experimental study was carried out from 1st February 2010 to 6th June 2010 at Layla Qaseem Diabetic Center in Erbil city Kurdistan Region. The aim of the study was to evaluate effectiveness of foot care education of patients with DM. Non-probability sample of 80 patients was selected and 40 of them receive an individual foot care education. The questionnaire was prepared to evaluate patients' knowledge and practices. Reliability and validity of the questionnaire were determined by the performance of a pilot study. The findings of the study indicated that the majority of the patients were female, 51-61 years old and illiterate. The majority of the sample had type II diabetes and the duration of the disease was <5 years with family history. There were statistically significant differences between the pre and post-test result in the study group for foot hygiene, footwear, daily exercise and self-examination in contrast; there were no statistical significant differences between the pre and post-test result in the control group for above items. No association has been found between patients' knowledge and age, gender, level of education, duration of disease and family history. There was highly significant association between age, level of education and duration of disease in the post-test result in the study group. Moreover, there were highly significant statistical differences between knowledge and practices in the post-test in the study and the control group. The study recommends enhancing patients' knowledge and practices; by improving patient, healthcare practitioners and public education at the local and national levels. Further research should be conducted using for a larger sample involving all governorates in the Kurdistan region.

Mothers' Knowledge, attitudes and Practices Ragarding Children Immunization in Kirkuk City

Name: Hemn Muhammad Sa'ed

Degree: Master

Specialty: Community health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 2/12/2010

Supervisor: Professor Tariq Salman Al-Hadithi

Abstract

Vaccination has proved to be one of the most cost-effective parts of health promotion. The WHO estimates that current immunization programs save more than 3.2 million lives each year and the full utilization of existing vaccines could save an additional 1.7 million lives per year. This present study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of mothers regarding child immunization, as well as to identify the association with their demographic characteristics (mother's age, occupation, education, marital status, socioeconomic status, family size and child's age), was carried out from 20th October 2009 to the 10th October 2010. This descriptive cross-sectional study involved 624 mothers who have children less than 5 years selected by non-probability convince sampling technique attending primary health care centers during the period 2nd January to 31th May 2010, from 24 primary health care centers in Kirkuk city.

A questionnaire was constructed for the purpose of study, and data were collected by direct interview. BCG vaccine reported by one third of women as the first vaccine given at birth. More than 9% of women reported measles vaccine that one given at 9th month of age. Less than one fourth of women indicated that during polio vaccine campaigns they receiving information about vaccines. The highest level of knowledge are in the age group 25-34 years, the best attitude was reported in high socioeconomic status, the women with high educational level have better practice. The study recommended developing an educational program concerning the promotion of immunization should include the benefits, causes, transmission/spread, side effects and contraindications to immunization in health facilities and in campaigns.

Impact of Oral Educational Program on Secondary School Female Students' Knowledge and Practices Regarding Dental Caries in Erbil City

Name: Hanaa Othman Saadi

Degree: Master

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 18/12/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor Kareema Ahamad Hussein

Abstract

Dental caries (tooth decay) is largely preventable, it remains the most common chronic disease of children aged 6 to 11 years (25%) and adolescents aged 12 to 19 years (59%). Once established, the disease requires treatment. A cavity only grows larger and more expensive to repair the longer it remains untreated. Quasi-experimental study was carried out at Akhxtar and Shoxan female secondary school in Erbil city to identify the impact of educational program on female secondary school students in order to improve their knowledge and practice toward dental caries. Assessment of needs was done on (600) female secondary school for education program through the pre-test. Revealed that the female secondary students did not have enough knowledge and practices toward dental caries. and (300) of students were selected to participate in education program. Data were collected through the uses of questionnaire format which were developed for purpose of the study. A demographic sheet was also developed for determination of the characteristic of the subjects. Reliability of the instrument was determinate through the uses of cronbachs alpha approach, which was (0.72) for students knowledge and practices. A validity was determined through content validity by panel of experts. Application of educational program was done from first of April 2010 to 20th of May 2010. After two weeks post-test was done. Analysis of data was performed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistics .The results revealed that the students benefit from the implementation of education program, their knowledge and practices were adequately improved and developed. The study concluded that the educational program could be considered as a need for all secondary schools students. Depending on the results it's recommended that the program should be implemented to all students to improve their knowledge and practices toward dental caries.

Impact of Diabetic Mellitus Type 1 on Adolescents and Their Caregiver in Layla Qassim Diabetic Center/ Erbil City

Name: Shevan Younis Othman AL-Zebary

Degree: Master

Specialty: pediatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 24/12/2010

Supervisor: Assistant Professor. Mouroge Hashim Alani

Abstract

The type 1 of diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition that may have an impact on adolescents and caregivers psychosocial adjustment which may result in poorer metabolic control independently of the other risk factors. A descriptive correlation study was carried out from, 10th January, 2010 to 13th May, 2010 at Layla Qassem Diabetic center/Erbil city, Kurdistan Region. This study aimed to assess impact of diabetic type1 on adolescent and their caregivers, and its relation to some demographic and clinical characteristic which was related to those patients and caregivers. The disruptive sample consisted of (100) patients and their caregivers and a questionnaire with its two main parts. Part 1 consisted the caregiver information and backgrounds (age, experience years of formal education, marital status, socio-economic status, residential area, number of rooms in the house, number of the family members). part 2 consisted the adolescent information (age, gender, and marital status, level of education, years of experience, body mass index and family history for diabetic disease) , adolescent domains (physical, school achievement, psychological, exercise, diet and treatment). The entire consistency of the questionnaire was assessed by calculating Cranach's Coefficient alpha (0.82). The data analysis shows that there is a significant statistical adolescent domain (physical, school achievement, psychological, exercise, diet and treatment), and there is a significant statistical caregivers domain but there is a no significant statistical relation between some demographic and clinical characteristics which was related to those patients and caregivers items. The study recommends that the nurses and team of diabetes treatment should build a strong relation with patients and their families to provide trust and confidentiality for health support and prevention of some problems that may occur.

Factors Affecting Seeking Emergency Care Among Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction in Hawler Teaching Hospital / Erbil City

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the discussion: 23/12/2010

Supervisor: Dr. Abdulkareem A. AL-Othman

Abstract

Prehospital delay remains one of the main causes of reduced benefit of reperfusion therapy for patients with acute myocardial infarction. The purpose of this study was to assess the factors associated with the extent of care-seeking delay in Kurdistan/Iraq for patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction. The data collections were carried out in Hawler Teaching Hospital in Erbil city Center for the period from the 1st of March 2010 to the 30th of May 2010. The study included 173 patients (110 men, 63 women) who were presented with first attack of acute myocardial infarction, their ages ranged from 24 to 90 years, mean age 55.94 ± 15.13 . Patients were categorized into two groups: Group I. Those who reached the Coronary Care Unit ≤ 120 minutes from the onset of symptoms of acute myocardial infarction, (83 patients). And Group II. Those who reached the Coronary Care Unit > 120 minutes from the onset of symptoms of acute myocardial infarction (90 patients). Total pre-hospital delay time, the decision time and the transportation time in all the patients was 636.68 ± 1478.924 minutes, 595.61 ± 1472.829 and 118.19 ± 387.155 (Mean \pm SD) respectively. Median was (130 minutes), (75 minutes) and (20 minutes) respectively. Eighty three Patients (48.0%) had pre-hospital delay of equal or more than 120 minutes. Patients with mild chest pain, live in rural areas, time onset of pain during night, living alone, car mode of transportation, and $<$ secondary educational level were among the main factors beyond reaching the Coronary Care Unit within >120 minutes (Group II). Patients with mild chest pain, live in rural areas, time onset of chest pain during night, living alone, car mode of transportation, and low educational level influenced the delay in seeking emergency care in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

Effect of Puberty Health Education on 12-15 years old Female Students' Knowledge and Practices in Soma Intermediate School/Erbil City

Name: Kazhan Ibrahim Mahmood

Degree: Master

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the discussion: 8/12/2010

Supervisor: Prof. Badia. M. Najib

Prof. Sabria M. Said Al-Salihi

Abstract

Unfamiliarity of adolescents with puberty and menstruation can lead to physical and emotional problems. Girls still remaining ignorant of the scientific facts and hygienic health practices, which sometimes result into adverse health outcomes. Education about menstrual hygiene is a vital aspect of health education for adolescent girls. The aim of the present study was to find out the effect of health education on female students' knowledge about puberty and menstruation and practices regarding personal hygiene during menstruation and management of menstrual discomforts. Quasi-experimental study was carried out, convenient sample of 240 female students aged between 12 and 15 years were selected. Their knowledge and practices concerning puberty and menstruation were measured by use of a questionnaire and pre test was applied; then two weeks after health education, post test was carried out. Analysis of data was done using descriptive and inferential statistics (t-test, chi square, and McNemar test). There were a significant rise in the students' knowledge regarding puberty after intervention, and there were highly significant increase in students' knowledge regarding menstruation at post test. Students' practices concerning personal hygiene were significantly improved after education. Regarding measures to manage menstrual discomforts, there was highly significant increase in post test. Students' practices concerning food restriction during menstruation were decreased after education. There were no significant statistical association between students' age and their knowledge concerning puberty, menstruation and their practices in pre and post tests. It was concluded that an appropriate health education during puberty improves female adolescents' knowledge and practices regarding puberty and menstruation.

Assessment of Clients' Satisfaction Regarding Health Care Delivered at Primary Health Care Centers in Erbil City

Name: Kareem Jamal Hamad

Degree: Master

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 1/12/2010

Supervisor: Professor Tariq Salman Al-Hadithi

Abstract

This work stemmed from the fact that a well-designed client satisfaction assessment is vital for ensuring that organizations deliver cost-effective, high-quality services that meet the needs of service users. So the aim was to assess clients' satisfaction regarding health care delivered at primary health care centers, as well as to identify the association between clients' satisfaction and their socio-demographic characteristics (age, marital status, occupation, education, and socio-economic status). A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out from 20th Oct. 2009 through 5th Oct 2010, involving 1600 clients selected by non-probability convenience sampling technique in 14 PHCCs which provide a full package of PHC in Erbil city. Data were collected from 12th Dec, 2009 through 23th May, 2010. A specially designed questionnaire was used for data collection. Reliability and validity of the questionnaire were determined by the performance of a pilot study. Descriptive statistical analysis (frequencies and percentages), and inferential statistical analysis (Chi-square) and multiple regression were used for data analysis. The study revealed that majority of clients were in the 3rd decade of life, females from urban; majority of them were illiterate and most of them were married. The highest rate of satisfaction was for health center and work condition domain (98.2%), and the lowest rate of satisfaction (32.6%) was for access and facilities domain. Clients were more complaining regarding availability of parking facility, contact facility (telephone) in HCCs, quality of drugs and inadequate information provided at health care centers. The rate of satisfaction was significantly decreasing with advancing education level of clients, education level of their father and mother and increasing socio-economic level of the family. General satisfaction score significantly correlated with age, marital status, education, occupation and socio-economic status. In conclusion, the study revealed that physical setting of PHCCs, education level of clients, occupation and SES have the most important effects on satisfaction.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Women toward Family Planning in Erbil

Name: Zhian Abdulah Ismail

Degree: Master

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 14/12/2010

Supervisor: Asst Prof. Namir Ghanim Al-Tawil

Abstract

Family planning allows individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their births. The aims of the study were assessing knowledge, attitudes & practices regarding family planning in women in the reproductive period, as well as measuring the prevalence of utilization of Family planning measures in two areas of Erbil governorate, and studying the impact of socio economic status of women on prevalence of utilization of Family planning measures. In order to reach these aims, a cross-sectional study was carried out in Erbil during the period that starts on Nov 1, 2009 and ends in Aug 31, 2010. A convenient method of sampling was used to collect 700 married women in their reproductive age group (15-49 years old). Two groups of married women representing two distinct social classes were surveyed, group one representing urban women of middle social class, and group two representing women from rural. An interview was done by the investigator on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of these women regarding family planning. Results showed that the prevalence of utilization of Family planning methods was 89.4% in group1 and 86.9% in group2. More than half (63.1%) of women in both groups were not aware of the term family planning but the majority (90%) of the sample were aware of the available F.P. methods, and almost all of them were aware of two modern methods. Most of the women had a positive attitude toward Family planning and knew at least one benefit of F.P. to mothers and/or children. The study revealed limited effect of health education channels on the knowledge of women about Family planning. The Intrauterine device and the withdrawal methods were the most popular Family planning methods used among the study sample. In conclusion, study revealed high rates of utilization of F.P. methods. Around half of women are still using the traditional methods. The levels of knowledge are relatively high among the studied women.

Postpartum Health of Mothers Attending Birth and Death Registration Office/ Erbil City

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Degree: Master

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the discussion: 7/12/2010

Supervisor: Prof. Badia Mohammad Najib

Abstract

Postpartum maternal health is a neglected aspect of women's health. This neglect is evident in received little attention to postpartum maternal health compared to the antenatal period and during labor. A descriptive study was conducted to assess maternal postpartum health among 200 women during 6 weeks of postpartum period in Birth and Death Registration Office in Erbil city from Nov. 2009 to Oct. 2010. Data were collected by questionnaire interview form and a checklist to document findings of body systems assessment. Results indicated that the main health problems which were reported by the women included: Fatigue (76%), breast congestion (64.5%), urinary frequency (56%), headache (61%), dizziness (56.5%), backache(56.5%), easily crying (49.5%), mood swing (49.5%), nipple soreness and cracked (49.5%), dysuria (45.5%), urinary urgency (41.5%), pelvic pain (37.5%), constipation (27%), hemorrhoids (17%), dyspnea (13.5%). All (100%) of mothers did not exercise, most of them consumed fruits (91%), vegetables (64%) and adequate fluid (67%) during postpartum period. There was a highly significant statistical relationship between the mothers' age with breast and perineal incision problems and a highly significant statistical association between mothers' educational level with neurological, gastrointestinal, urinary, breast and perineal incision problems, while there was no significant relationship between mothers' age, educational level and parity with signs and symptoms of postpartum blues. It is concluded that woman experienced numerous physical and emotional problems during postnatal period. Therefore it is recommended that implementing properly the education program which is planned through Ministry of Health by Primary Health Care Centers and encourages and train health workers to assess the health problems during postnatal period.

Effect of an Individual Educational Program on Diabetic Pregnant Women s Knowledge and Blood Sugar Control in Maternity Teaching Hospital / Erbil City

Name: Mhabad Muhammad Hussein

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the discussion: 20/12/2010

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Shahla K. AL-Alaf

Abstract

Diabetes in pregnancy has long been recognized, as a serious problem for both the mother and fetus. A clinical experimental study conducted to assess the patient's knowledge and controlling blood sugar of diabetic pregnant women before and after health educational program.

A quasi-experimental study conducted in Diabetic clinic for pregnant women in Maternity teaching hospital (MTH), Erbil city, Kurdistan region North of Iraq. From 1st of March 2010 to the 30th of May 2010.

The sample size consist of 63 pregnant diabetic patient in their 1st visit to the diabetic clinic for pregnant women in Maternity teaching hospital .an individual health educational program was conducted for them data were collected in a specially designed questioner before and after intervention. Higher percentages of patients were in age group ≥ 30 years, (71.4%) were in urban origin, (71.43%) were in low educational level. (74.6%) of cases were housewives, (57.1%) were multiparous ladies, (76.2%) overweight and obese, (11, 2%) of patients had history of recurrent miscarriage.

Two third of the cases diagnosed to be gestational diabetes. (71.4%) of cases presented to the clinic for the first time in their 2nd trimester. Fatigue and lethargy was the most common complain for the patients. The most common risk factor for diabetes mellitus in the patients was having 1st degree relative with Diabetes mellitus.

Health educational program in pregnant diabetic women resulted in a highly significant difference in women knowledge before & after intervention and results in a good blood sugar control.

Lifestyle of Hypertensive Patients in General Teaching Hospitals in Erbil City

Name: Shahab Ahmed Siddeq

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the discussion: 26/4/2011

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Saadia Ahmed Khider

Abstract

Hypertension is the third leading cause of death in the world. Lifestyle modifications which are the first step for lowering blood pressure are indicated for all patients with hypertension, regardless of drug therapy. A descriptive study was aimed to assess the lifestyle of hypertensive patients in both Hawler and Rizgatri Teaching Hospital in Erbil city, Kurdistan region of Iraq from October 2009 to October 2010. Non-probability (purposive sample) was selected among 150 hypertensive patients admitted to the medical wards in both hospitals. Sociodemographic, medical, and lifestyle data were collected by questionnaire interview technique and physical measurements including height, weight (body mass index) and blood pressure were taken. Reliability and validity of questionnaire were determined by performance of a pilot study, ten sample was selected, $r = 0.99$. Data were analyzed through using SPSS version 15 that included frequency, percentage and mean score and inferential statistical analysis that include (correlation coefficient and chi-square), t-test. The main findings of this study indicated that nearly two-thirds of the sample were illiterate and smokers, one-third were obese. Majority of the study sample had knowledge deficit regarding lifestyle modifications. When compared the lifestyle before and after diagnosis of hypertension, results indicate that the patients decreasing unhealthy diet (e.g. fatty and salty diet), increasing exercise, decrease or stop smoking and had good sleep). Furthermore, a high significant association was found between family history of hypertension with dietary habits, and with smoking, Gender with the dietary habits, gender with smoking, Years of formal education with the dietary habits and with stress, Age with the dietary habits. The evidence from this study reveals that hypertension affects by dietary habits, smoking and stress. A further study should be conducted using larger sample and involving all the governorates in the Kurdistan region and in the rest of Iraq.

Impact of type1 Diabetes on Quality of Life of Children and Adolescents in Erbil city

Name: Rozhan Tofeek Kheder

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 9/5/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Kareema Ahmed Hussein

Abstract

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic condition that may have an impact on children and adolescents health status. It's a highly prevalent, irreversible and disabling disease which will stay with the patients for life and affecting whole quality of life domains. This study aimed to assess the impact of Type 1 Diabetes on quality of life of children and adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes and its association with some variables. A descriptive correlation study was conducted in Leila Qasim Center for Diabetes Care in Erbil City of Kurdistan region in Iraq from 5th Feb. 2012 to 5th Feb. 2013. Non probability (purposive) sample was selected among 120 children and adolescents having Type 1 Diabetes according to criteria of the study. A questionnaire format was constricted, and it consisted of three main parts (sociodemographic characteristics, medical findings of Type 1 Diabetes and assessing quality of life of children and adolescents having Type 1 Diabetes. Correlation coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the instrument 0.80. Validity of tool was applied through panel 14 experts. Data were collected by interview technique of children and adolescents, and analyses through using of SPSS, version 19. The finding of study indicated that most children and adolescents were female, mean age 11.80, most of them were students and from low socio economic status. The domains of quality of life affected by disease such as physical, treatment, and snap finger. While worry and communication domains less affected. Study recommended that health education should be a part of diabetes management in all diabetic clinics and hospitals rather than a set of instructions given once at the beginning of the follow-up.

Risk factors among pregnant women attending primary health care centers in Erbil city

Name: Rukhosh Ishaq Mikha

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 29/5/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Nazar Ali Sheren AL-Doski

Abstract

A pregnancy is considered to be at risk when a problem is more likely than usual to occur. Proper screening techniques should be used for all pregnant women attending primary health care centers to identify the factors that qualify the pregnant women for a risky pregnancy. Such a problem could be caused by a health condition of the mother had before she was pregnant, could be these risk factors included certain past and current medical, and obstetrical risk factor. Descriptive, study was used to identify the most common risk factors among pregnant women attending primary health care centers in Erbil city during the period of 5th Feb. 2012 to 5th Feb. 2013; The study was conducted in (15) PHC centers which include antenatal care health service unit, Convenient sample of (350) pregnant woman were selected to involved in the study. The questionnaire consists of four parts, concerned about socio demographic, lifestyle, current medical and obstetrical history, past obstetrical, and medical history, and an interview techniques was used as method of data collection. The results of study revealed that current medical and obstetrical risk factors of pregnant women was the highest risk factors from other risks which represents (53.9%), the second risk factor was past obstetrical history which represents (43.3%), and the lowest risk factors was related to past medical history which represents(2.8%) of study sample.

There was significant association between age and some current medical obstetrical risk factors such as hypertension and gravidity ≥ 5 , and some past obstetrical history such as , abortion ≥ 2 , and there were association between educational level and some of risk factors such as gravidity ≥ 5 , parity ≥ 5 . The study concluded that the majority of risk factors in pregnant women were appears in current medical and obstetrical risk factors and there are some associations between age and educational level with some risk factors related to current medical, obstetrical risk factors and past obstetrical history.

Health Risk Behaviors among Male Students in Secondary Schools in Erbil City

Name: Jawdat Mamand Al-Hagbaker

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 29/7/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Nazar Ali Sheren Al-Doski

Abstract

Health behaviors and risk behaviors are often related to the community in a more complex pattern of behaviors associated with lifestyles. Risk behaviors include drinking alcohol, physical fighting, smoking, sexual intercourse and drug abuse. These behaviors often begin during adolescence and contribute to the mortality and morbidity. Individuals should be empowered and encouraged to make positive, life enhancing health decisions for themselves on these behaviors. The study aims to assess the rates of some health risk behaviors among males, students of secondary schools in Erbil city and to find out associated factors with those risk behaviors. Quantitative design, cross-sectional, descriptive study were used to identify the most common risk behaviors of male students in Erbil city in terms of alcohol use, drug abuse, sexual intercourse, physical fighting, and cigarette smoking. The study was conducted from 17 Dec 2012 to 17 Jul 2013 in 12 male secondary schools. 500 students were chosen randomly out of 11343 males' secondary school students. Questionnaire consists of two parts socio demographical data and risk behaviors. The result of the study revealed that smoking was the highest risk behaviors from other risks which represents 24.8%, then physical fighting 20%, sexual intercourse 9.2%, alcohol drinking 4%, and the lowest risk behaviors comes from drug abuse which represent 1.6% of study sample. There was statistically significant association between levels of school grades with cigarette smoking and between ages of study sample with drug abuse. The study concluded that the highest health risk behaviors, among students were cigarette smoking, and in relation to the associated factor for health risk behaviors, the result shows that the most associated factors for smoking was because of friends, for physical fighting was problem with classmate, for sexual intercourse was girl friends, smoking for drinking alcohol, and peer pressure for drug abuse.

Knowledge and attitudes of patients about prevention of recurrent myocardial infarction in erbil city

Name: Srud Manaf Ahmed

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the discussion: 16/5/2013

Supervisor: Professor. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

Myocardial infarction is the death of myocardial tissue as a result of prolonged lack of blood and oxygen. A quantitative descriptive study design was carried out from 2nd February 2012 to 2nd February 2013 at Hawler and Rizgary Teaching Hospitals in Erbil City-Kurdistan Region. The study aim was to assess knowledge and attitudes of patients about prevention of recurrent myocardial infarction. Non-probability purposive sample of (110) patients admitted in coronary care unit at both Hawler and Rizgary teaching hospitals was selected. Special questionnaire was prepared by extensive literature review and opinion of experts. The questionnaire consists of five parts having 59 items. Reliability of the questionnaire was determined by the performance of a pilot study. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS version 19 (statistical package of social science) which include (frequency, percentage and chi-square test). The findings of the study showed that the highest percentage of overall knowledge scores were very good which constitute 47.3% and highest percentage of overall attitudes score were agree which constitute 53.6%. The results showed that there was very highly significant association between smoking and knowledge. High significant association was found between gender and knowledge. Significant association was found between knowledge and attitudes with age and educational levels. The study recommends further study should be done for a larger sample involving all governorates in Kurdistan region in the future to improve their knowledge and attitudes to change their life style habits through educational programs.

Quality of life among caregivers of schizophrenic individuals attending psychiatric outpatient of Hawler teaching hospital

Name: Rasoul Sabri Piro

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Psychiatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 30/4/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Twana A. Rahim

Abstract

Background: Schizophrenia is a chronic illness which brings detrimental effects in the caregivers' health. This study was aimed at highlighting factors influencing the quality of life among caregivers of patients suffering from schizophrenia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed to assess patient and caregivers' factors associated with the quality of life among 100 individuals involved with caregiving for schizophrenic patients who attended psychiatric outpatient clinic in Hawler teaching Hospital during the period of 15th of July 2012 to 15th October 2012. The study used World Health Organization Quality Of Life-BREF to assess caregivers' Quality of Life domains (Physical, Psychological, Social and Environmental).

Results: The mean scores of World Health Organization Quality Of Life-BREF in physical, psychological, social and environmental domains were 53.03, 52.91, 59.25, and 47.40 consecutively. Younger and employed caregivers associated with better physical quality of life. Male and single predicted better psychological quality of life. Second degree relative caregivers as well as patients having shorter duration of illness associated with better social quality of life. These are beside having high financial income predicting better quality of life among all domains.

Conclusions: Understanding quality of life matters for caregivers and is crucial to improve the quality of care for schizophrenic patients. Some factors such as the relation to the patients, financial status, caregivers' age, education and employment might play significant role in determining quality of life among caregivers. Supporting the caregivers in some of these modifiable factors is important to achieve higher level of quality of life.

Employee's knowledge about occupational hazards and using of safety measures In 77 construction Company in Erbil governorate

Name: Mooayad Ali Rasheed

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 19/8/2013

Supervisor: Lecture. Dr. Salih Ahmed Abdulla

Abstract

A healthy workplace is a place where everyone works together to achieve an agreed vision for the health and well-being of workers and the surrounding community. A hazard is a condition, practice, or behavior that has the potential to cause injury, illness, or property damage. Occupational hazards are divided into two broad categories: (1) safety hazards, and (2) health hazards. Generally, health hazards lead to occupational illnesses, such as noise induced hearing loss. Safety hazards cause physical harm, such as cuts or broken bones.

Aims of the study were to find out the knowledge of employees in construction workplace about occupational hazards and to identify the using of safety measures by the construction workplace employees.

A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out to assess employee's knowledge about occupational hazards and using of safety measures in (77) Construction Company in Erbil Governorate during the period from 15 December 2012 to 15 July, 2013 through a convenience sampling of (100) employees. The questionnaire consists of three parts, concerned about socio demographic data, structured questions about employee's knowledge regarding occupational hazards in construction workplace from occupational safety and health administration and observation the using of safety measures during daily work.

The study findings had revealed that majority of the subjects (43%) were in the age group of (25-34) years. With respect of educational level (30%) of them were read and write. More than half (57%) of employees had good knowledge about occupational hazards. (89%) of employees had low and moderate grade of using of safety measure. There are no significant associations between employee's socio demographical characteristics with employee's knowledge scores about occupational hazards and between employee's knowledge scores and using of safety measures mean scores.

The study concluded that the employee's knowledge about occupational hazards not depend on educational level and type of work but depend on work experience in construction workplace, the using of safety measure by the employees during work depends on availability of personnel protective equipment and monitoring through their employers and supervisors .

Functional status of residents in geriatric home in Erbil city

Name: Magroom Esmail Senior

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the discussion: 2/5/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Nazar Ali Sheren AL-Doski

Abstract

One of the best ways to evaluate the health status of older adults is through functional assessment which provides objective data that may indicate future decline or improvement in health status. Normal aging changes and health problems frequently show declines in the functional status of older adults.

A descriptive study was performed to assess the functional status of residents in geriatric home in Erbil city during the period of 25th June, 2012 to 29th August,

2012. The study used Katz index to assess functional status of residents in geriatric home. The Index ranks adequacy of performance in the six functions of bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, continence, and feeding. The sample of study involving 63 residents of Hawler geriatric home in Erbil city. An interview technique was used as method of data collection.

The results of study revealed that the percentage of independency of activity of daily living was as follow: bathing 73%, dressing 82.5%, toileting 92.1%, transferring 95.2%, continence 85.7%, feeding 98.4%. In respect to level of functional status 73% of residents were full function, 19.1% had moderate impairment and just 7.9% had severe impairment. And there was significant association between exercise and level of functional ability (p-value 0.001).

The study concluded that the majority of elderly were independent in activity of daily living, and there was significant association between exercise and level of functional ability. The social issues were moderate in factors related to family support, daily recreation activity, and participation in recreation program, while social issues were low in factors related to participation in volunteer activity.

Quality of Life of Parents with Autistic Children in Erbil City

Name: Mosleh S. Kareem

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Psychiatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 24/4/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Sirwan K. Ali

Abstract

Autistic disorder is a complex neurobiological and developmental disability that typically appears during a child's first 3 years of life, characterized by qualitative deficits in reciprocal social interaction, communication skills, and restricted patterns of behavior. This study aimed to assess quality of life of parents with autistic children and its association with some related variables. A descriptive correlation study was conducted in Hawler Teaching Hospital and Autism Society of Kurdistan in Erbil city in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, from February 2012 to February 2013. Non probability purposive sample of 115 parents selected according to criteria of the study: The data were collected by direct interview. Quality of life was measured by a standardized questionnaire of the World Health organization (WHOQOL-BREF) instrument. And an appropriate statistical method was used for data analysis. The findings of the study indicated that the fathers mean age 41.08, majority of them were with college or institute graduation, unskilled workers and low socio-economical status. While mothers; mean age 36.43, and most of them were with primary school graduation, housewives, low socio-economic status. About child; mean age was 9.37, majority of them were male and mean age at diagnosis were 6.97 years, and they were living in urban area. There were significant association between age of fathers and physical domains, level of educations and environmental domain and item 2 (general health), occupational status and environmental domain.

Self - care practices among mothers during postpartum period who attend the birth and death registration office in Erbil city

Name: Warda Hassan Abdullah

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the discussion:2013

Supervisor: Prof. Badia Mohammad Najib

Abstract

Self - care are activities related to mother's practices during postpartum period, which in turn contribute to healthy practices and general health maintenance. A descriptive study was conducted to assess self – care practices of mothers during postpartum period. The sample of the study included 400 postpartum mothers. The study was conducted in Birth and Death Registration Office in Erbil City from Feb. 2012 to Mar. 2013. Data were collected by interview with the mothers, results indicated that the highest percentage of the study sample had hand washing after changing their perineal pads (100%), bathing at 7 days (58%), consumed fried dried dates immediately after delivery (69.5%), milk products intake (67.8%), breastfeeding first day (51.11%), use ointment for management of cracked nipples (70.2%) , and used pads to protect body from vaginal discharge (60.5%). There was significant relationship between the mothers age and hand washing before breastfeeding, bathing, and breast care and there was highly significant relationship between the mother's education level with hand washing before changing baby's diaper, bathing and perineal care. Most of the study participants had the following safe and proper self- care practices: hand washing after changing their perineal pads, after changing baby's diaper, adequate milk products intake, started breastfeeding first day after childbirth, adequate breast care, and perineal care, early ambulation, and plan to use contraception. While most of the study sample had the following unsafe and improper self - care practices: hand washing before changing perineal pads and baby's diaper, bathing after childbirth, exercise and use of self - medication for management of cracked nipples and fever. It is recommended that the safe and proper self- care practices during postpartum period should be encouraged and reinforced while the improper practices has to be corrected and improved.

Prevalence of Depression among Infertile Couples Undergoing In vitro Fertilization Centers in Erbil City

Name: Shireen Jawhar Mohammed

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Psychiatric Nursing

Date of the discussion: 12/12/2013

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Sirwan K. Ali

Abstract

Depression is a mental illness in which the person experiences deep, unshakable sadness and diminished interests in nearly all activities. Infertility touches all aspects of a person's life and may lead to physical, emotional, and financial burden. In vitro Fertilization (IVF): is one of the most significant advances in the field of reproductive medicine. It can be offered as a method for treatment of infertility hence reduces the related problems.

Across sectional study was carried out to determine the prevalence of depression among infertile couples undergoing In vitro fertilization processes in Erbil city, which was conducted in the private centers during the period between 20th November/2009- 20th October /2010. The study included (90) infertile couples who visited the centers for treatment. Data were collected by using questionnaire interview form International Diagnostic Check List (IDCL-10), and re-evaluates the couples 3 months later after In vitro fertilization treatment.

Results of the study revealed that a high percentage of depression was observed in pre- In vitro fertilization process, and the depression decreased somewhat in post In vitro fertilization process in wives (70%, 54.4%) respectively and among husbands was (37.7%, 43.3%) respectively. High significant relationship also observed between depression level among wives and husbands.

The study concluded that Infertility had negative effects on client's mood, high percentage of depression were observed among infertile couples in pre- In vitro fertilization process and depression decreased in post In vitro fertilization according to (IVF Process results), it means that In vitro fertilization treatment has an important role in management of infertility and leads to betterment of mental health among infertile couples, specially women.

Disability Assessment of diabetic Patients in Erbil City

Name: Dara Abdulla Qadir

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the discussion: 25/4/2013

Supervisor: Prof. Saadea Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

The disabling effects of diabetes mellitus are multi-factorial, which can result in high prevalence of long term complications. This study aims to assess disability levels of diabetic patients and its association with sociodemographic and clinical characteristic. Quantative design descriptive study was conducted in Leila Qasim center for dibetes care in Erbil city in the Kurdistan region of Iraq from Feb 2012 to Feb 2013. Nonprobability purposive sample of 400 diabetic patients for more than 5 years was selected. Questionnaire characteristics of diabetic patients, the second part contain the clinical data, and the third part was composed of the standardized questionnaire which developed by world health organization for disability assessment with some modification, that include cognitive, mobility, self-care, getting alonge with people, life activities, and participation domains. The questionnaire contains 36 items using 5 Likert scale. Correlation coefficient and t-test was conducted for obtaining the reliability of the study and the content validity was determined through 15 experts. The study results show that the mean age was 52.4 years, majority of the samples were female, illiterate, married, working at home and from urban area. All domains were affected by diabetes with effect ranging from mild to moderate. The study concluded that there was a significant relationship between levels of disability and sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of age, gender, education, materials status, occupation, duration of diabetes, retinopathy, neuropathy and cardiovascular diseases. Residential area, nephropathy and diabetic foot disorders were no significant relationship with levels of disability. Moreover more than half of the samples were in a moderate level of disability while one-fourth of them were in mild level of disability. The evidence from this study recommends preparation of educational programs to be implemented for diabetic patients about diabetes complications and their prevention.

Quality of Nursing Care Provided At Coronary Units for Acute Myocardial Infarction Patients/ Erbil City Hospitals

Name: Dlzar Omer Qadir

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 7-2-2013

Supervisor: Lecturer. Yousif Mohammed Younis:

Abstract

Acute myocardial infarction is the death of myocardial tissue as a result of prolonged lack of blood and oxygen. A quantitative descriptive study was carried out from 17th December 2012 to 30th September 2013, to assess the quality of nursing care provided at coronary units for acute myocardial infarction patients in Erbil City Hospitals. A non probability purposive sample of 70 nurses was selected from coronary care units of four hospitals (Hawler Teaching, Rizgari Teaching, Cardiac Centre and Emergency- Rojhalat) in Erbil City. For the purpose of data collection, an instrument was designed that contained two parts. Part I of the questionnaire included demographic characteristics and part II contained three observational checklists: immediate nursing care for patients with acute myocardial infarction, nursing care for patients during coronary care units period and teaching the patient and family before discharge. The number items of the assessment sheet were 80. Correlation coefficient and t-test were conducted for obtaining the reliability of the study and the content validity was determined by 23 experts. The study results show that the mean age was 30 years, the majority of the sample were male, graduated from an institute of nursing, having 1-8 years of nursing experience, 1-5 years experience in coronary care units and have not participated in previous training. With regard to the levels of quality of care 75.7% of nurses evaluated it as score fair. The study concluded that there was a significant relationship between the quality of care and age, gender, levels of education of nurses, duration of experience in nursing and in coronary care units, and with participation and duration of training. The results of the study showed that the nursing care were inadequate did not reach the standard level due to the lack of training. The study recommends continuing education of nurses for example (booklets, pamphlets, posters and guidelines

Functional Independence in Persons with Spinal Cord Injury in Erbil City

Name: Sideeq Sadir Ali

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 10-12-2013

Supervisor: Prof. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

Traumatic spinal cord injury is one of the devastating causes that lead to the sudden loss of motor and sensory of the person and affects his/her daily activities. The objective of the study is to assess the functional independence of persons with complete paraplegia. The design of the study is retrospective cohort study.

Out of total 183 cases of spinal cord injury, 52 complete paraplegic persons were selected from Emergency Management Centre in Hawler from 2007 to 2012. The data was collected from 13th February 2013 to 10th May 2013 through interview by using a questionnaire, which consisted of three parts: part 1: Socio-demographic characteristics, part 2: clinical characteristics and part 3: Functional Independence Measure. Reliability of the questionnaire was 0.839. The validity has been approved by a panel of 21 experts. The data were analyzed through usage of statistical procedures. The result of the study shows that the majority of persons with paraplegia were young, male, married, unemployed, insufficient income with an educational background that not exceeded primary school that live in the urban areas. Most of them had thoracic injury from 9-12, the highest cause of injury was fall from high and the majority of readmission was for bedsores. The paraplegic persons were at the level of independence in all Functional Independence Measure domains except mobility domain which was at the level of modified dependence. There was a very high significant relationship was revealed between dressing and hygiene domains with occupational status and preventing pressure sore domain with residential area.

The study concluded that there is an associated between functional Independence Measure domains and some variables like gender, occupational status, marital status and residential area. And show that the most of the paraplegic persons need re- rehabilitation for bladder training, bowel training and mobility. So, the researcher recommends establishing other training centers for people with paraplegia, as well as training course for the nursing staff.

Intravenous Medications Administration Errors by Nurses in Riparian Pediatric Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Name: Gulala Kareem Azeez

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the debate: 26-4-2014

Supervisor: Dr. Norhan Zaki. Shaker

Abstract

Intravenous medication administration errors are the most common errors among hospitalized children. An exploratory study conducted at Riparian pediatric teaching hospital in Erbil City of Iraqi Kurdistan region from December 17th 2012 to December 17th 2013. The study aimed to assess intravenous antibiotic medication administration errors by nurses. A purposive sample consists of 35 nurses working in three shifts of work, each nurse was observed during five procedures of intravenous antibiotic medication administration to hospitalized children. A constructed questionnaire format used for socio-demographic data collection from the nurses and children with an observational check list concerning intravenous antibiotics medication administration procedure used for observing the nurses. Pearson product moment correlation was used to determine the reliability of the instrument (0.82) and validity of instrument was determined through content validity by a panel of experts. The (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) were used for analyze of data. The study findings had revealed that the highest percentages of nurses errors were in the intravenous medication administration phase and most of nurses have errors of; inappropriate medication calculation, not washing hand, not monitoring patient before and after medication administration. There was significant relationship between nurse's characteristics, professional background and intravenous antibiotic medication administration errors. Researcher recommends establishment of a training course about medication administration for nursing staffs.

Assessing Caregivers' Knowledge and Practices of Neonates with Jaundice at Riparian Pediatric Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Name: Sherzad Khudeida Suleman

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the debate: 8-1-2014

Supervisor: Prof. Abbas Abdulqadir Al-Rabaty

Abstract

Neonatal jaundice is refer to yellowish coloration of the skin and the sclera of neonate and is caused by a raised level of bilirubin in blood. It is the most common disease in neonates particularly in preterm babies. A descriptive study was conducted in neonate intensive care unit and other settings in Raparin Pediatric Teaching Hospital/ Kurdistan Region/Iraq from December 2012 to December 2013. On caregivers the study aimed to assess the level of knowledge and practices of caregivers toward neonates with jaundice and to find out the association between caregiver's knowledge and practices with their demographic characteristics such as (who is caregivers, age, and level of education, and occupation, residential area, family income). A purposive sample of (130) caregivers of neonates with jaundice were selected. The questionnaire consists of three parts, namely (demographic characteristic of caregivers and their neonates, medical data of caregivers and their neonates, knowledge and practices of caregivers). Reliability of the questionnaire was determined by performing spilt half of interval scale for caregiver's knowledge was (0.84) and (0.79) for caregiver's practices, for (10) caregivers. The content validity of the questionnaire was determined through a panel of (20) experts. Descriptive statistical analysis approach and inferential statistical analysis approach (Chisquare) were used for data analysis. The study findings revealed that more than half of caregivers were fair knowledge and practices and 40% of them were good knowledge and practices, the mean age of caregivers was (29.34years); the majority of the caregivers were mothers and from urban area, and the majority had >6 years of education. Also it is indicated that caregivers had fair knowledge and fair practices. The finding concluded that there was a significant association between caregivers' knowledge and practices and their demographic characteristics (age, occupation, education level, residential area and family income) there was no association between knowledge and practices of caregivers with who is caregivers.

Assessment of Knowledge and Practices of Caregivers Regarding Febrile Convulsion in Children in Riparian Pediatric Teaching Hospital in Erbil city

Name: Delshad Abdullah Mohamed

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the debate: 23-1-2014

Supervisor: Professor. Abbas Abdulqadir Alrabaty

Abstract

Febrile convulsions (FCs) are convulsions that occur in infants and children as a result of rapid rise of temperature above (39°C) due to respiratory tract infection and gastrointestinal infection. This study aims to identify caregiver's knowledge and practices toward their children suffered from febrile convulsions.

A descriptive study was conducted in Raparin Pediatric Teaching Hospital in Erbil City/ Kurdistan Region/ Iraq, started form 10th Feb. up to end of April 2013. A purposive sample of (120) caregiver's who admitted with their febrile convulsions children. The data were collected by the investigator who interviewed caregivers and fill-out constructed questionnaire formats. The findings of the study showed that there was a highly significant association between caregiver's knowledge and practices and their demographic variables such as (caregiver's occupation, level of education, socioeconomic status, residential area, family history, and source of information, child's age and the age of the child in first attack of febrile convulsion episode). Few numbers of caregiver had good knowledge and practices regarding protective procedures toward their FCs children. The study reveals that a highly significant association between knowledge and practices and their socio-demographic characteristics and few of them were knowledgeable, and practicable regarding their febrile convulsive children care. More than half of caregivers were townspeople and had histories of FCs, whereas near to the half of them got their information from medical staff (Doctors and Nurses). More than half of children were males and that was the first time they admitted to the hospital due to FCs attacks

Drug Use in Primary Health Care Centers Suburbs in Erbil City

Name: Choman Abdulqahar Khzer

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Community Health Nursing

Date of the debate: 29-4-2014

Supervisor: Professor. Badiaa Mohammad Najib

Abstract

Drugs are used in primary health care centers according to recommendation of Alma-Ata conference 1978. This study aims to evaluate current patterns of drug use in relation to patient care and facility indicators in primary health care centers. Quantitative design, descriptive study was conducted in 7 primary health care centers in suburb Erbil /city in the Kurdistan region of Iraq from December 2012 to February 2014. Non-probability purposive sampling of 31 health care providers and 552 clients were selected. Data were collected through the use of interview questionnaire forms and checklists. Results showed that majority of the health care providers were within the age group 40-49 years old, male, medical assistant, most of them had ≥ 20 years of experience, and did not have training courses about use of drugs. The study showed that most of the clients were adults within age group 20-29 years old and the majority of them were females, illiterates, married, and housewives. Majority of clients did not have information about (name of drug, dose, route of administration, time of drug take, duration of treatment and side effect of drug). There was statistically significant association between level of education and client's knowledge about drug use. Majority of primary health care centers had a copy of essential drug list, essential drugs for two weeks were available in those centers and proper places for storing drugs were available. Therefore provide qualified health care providers it is necessary to primary health care centers including physician. In addition conducting training courses about drug use for all health care providers in the primary health care centers and preparation of educational programs to be implemented for developed knowledge of patients about drug uses.

Quality of Post Cardiac Catheterization Nursing Care In Surgical Specialty Hospital - Cardiac Centre in Erbil City

Name: Yousif Bakr Omar

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 28-4-2014

Supervisor: Professor. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

The quality of post cardiac catheterization nursing care is very important to decrease the complications. A major role of nurses is to provide care to these patients. The aim of the study is to assess the quality of nursing care for patients undergoing percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. Quantitative design descriptive study was conducted in Surgical Specialty Hospital - Cardiac Centre in Erbil City in Kurdistan Region of Iraq from 17th December 2012 to 17th December 2013. All subjects (male and female nurses) who worked in this centre were contributed in this study. Questionnaire and observation checklist was designed for data collection and divided into two parts; the first part of the questionnaire include sociodemographic characteristic of the nurses, and the second part contains the quality of the nursing care. The checklist contain 71 activities using two options yes (1) score and no (2) score. Correlation coefficient and t-test was done for obtaining the reliability of the study and the content validity was determined through 12 experts. Data were analyzes through the application of descriptive statistical data analysis approach (frequency, percentage, mean of score, and standard deviation), and inferential data analysis approach (Kendall tau). The study results revealed that the mean age was 25 years, all the nurses did not attended to any program to improve their skills, and all the nurses graduated from Hawler Medical Technical Institute, Overall quality of nursing care for these patients were 63.6% at the poor level, and 36.4% were in the good level. The mean score of overall quality of nursing care was 1.7 which indicated poor level in patient care. There was only a significant relationship between the quality of nursing care and duration of work in this unit, not significant relationship was found between the quality of nursing care and age, gender, marital status, and length of experience in nursing.

Nurse/Midwives' Practices during Labor and Delivery in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Name: Lana Abdul Hamed Muhammad Nuriy

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the debate: 2-6-2014

Supervisor: Lecturer. Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed

Abstract

Labor is a life changing event and is a high risk time for both the fetus and the mother which affect them physically and emotionally, so proper care during labor and delivery have been emphasized.

A descriptive study was carried out to observe nurse/midwives' practices during stages of labor and delivery. The study was conducted in delivery room of Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City, during the period 6th of January/2013 to 17st of February/2014. Non probability sample included 15 nurse/midwives who gave care to mothers during labor. Data were collected through using a questionnaire interview format and observation checklists.

Results of the present study revealed that the majority of the nurse/midwives did not perform following practice during labor and delivery: preparing the mother (84%), checking vital signs (93.3%), using aseptic technique for fixing cannula (96.6%), providing privacy for mother (84%), and using sterile technique for vaginal examination, catheterization and episiotomy (91.6%) (91.7%) (92.5%) respectively, monitoring uterine contraction (98.3%), checking progressing of labor (93.4%) and select suitable position for delivery (93%). There were statistically significant association between level of education of nurse/midwives and their practices during labor and delivery.

It is concluded that nurse/midwives did not render proper care during labor and delivery, improvement in their practices through proper training courses and changing policy is recommended.

Injury Characteristic of Road Traffic Accidents Victims Who Attended Emergency Hospitals in Erbil City

Name: Dler Tahir Mahmood

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 27-4-2014

Supervisor: Lecturer. Vian Affan Naqshbandi

Abstract

Road traffic accidents (RTAs) are significant, but preventable, cause of death, disability and economic loss in developing countries among persons of the economically active age group. A descriptive study was conducted at east Erbil emergency hospitals and west Erbil emergency hospitals in Erbil city from 1st April to 20th July 2013 in order to determine the injury characteristics among (270) RTAs victims who attended both emergency hospitals, during collection period. Data was collected by interview through using a questionnaire. Which consist of four parts; the first part includes sociodemographic characteristics of road traffic accident victims, the second part contains the medical status before accident, and the third part was composed of information regarding the accident which includes (human factors, vehicle factors and environmental factors). And fourth part comprises injury characteristics data. Results of the study show that most of the children participants were their age between 1-6 years old and adults their age mostly were between 19-29 years old, males are more involved in road accidents than females; majority of them was primary school graduated, married, unemployed, from urban residency and passengers. The majority of injury characteristics were soft tissue injuries as a type of injuries, (spine and extremities) as a site of the injuries. The study concluded that there were significant relationship between injury characteristics with speed limit (human factors), time (environmental factors), and model of vehicles (vehicle factors) while non-significant relationship between injury characteristics and road condition, accident location and vehicles types.

Risk Factors for Burn among Children below 12 Years of Age in Erbil City

Name: Salih Mustafa Salih

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the debate: 1-3-2015

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dlair Chalabi

Abstract

Burn injuries constitute a major public health problem and are the leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality worldwide. Moreover, burns are also among the most expensive traumatic injuries, because of long hospitalization and rehabilitation, and costly wound and scar treatment. A case –control study was carried out at Western Emergency Hospital in Erbil City from 17th December 2012 to 17th December 2013 this study aims to find out risk factors associated with burn. The study involved a total of 150 cases and 150 controls, Cases were recruited prospectively from children attending hospital for a new burn injury and controls recruited from children have other conditions attending outpatient department. Pilot study with correlation coefficient was used to determine the reliability ($r = 0.818$). And validity of data was determined through content validity by panel expert. Data analysis was performed through the application descriptive statistics (Frequencies, Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation) and inferential statistics (Chi- Square, fisher exact test and T-Test) the study showed that burn injury is a major problem for children of (3 -5) years accounting for (33.3 %) of all burn. Overall, highest percentages of burns occurred at home with the kitchen being the commonest room for home burns (48.7 %). The result revealed the socioeconomic status is 1.81 (OR = 1.81,95 % CI: 1.12 -2.94) time more than those with middle and high socioeconomic status and that the risk of burn in those with unemployed father was 2.36 (OR = 2.36, 95 % CI: 1.19- 4.75) time more than those who were employed. Researcher recommended providing good health education program about risk factor of burn through collaboration of government represented by ministry

Post Miscarriage Management and Nursing Care In Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Name: Paywand Safeen Naqshbandi

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the debate: 15-1 -2015

Supervisor: Assistant Prof. Shahla K. ALalaf

Abstract

Post miscarriage care has both curative and preventative aims to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity from miscarriage and result in appearance of complications and also improving women's sexual and reproductive health and life. A cross sectional, descriptive study was conducted at Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city from 17th November 2013 to 15th January 2015 to assess post miscarriage nursing care and management of miscarriage among 200 women. Data was collected by face to face interview used two forms of questionnaires; the first part included socio-demographic characteristics, obstetrics history, types and mode of management of miscarriage while the second part composed of questions regarding nursing care for post miscarriage women. Most of the miscarriage women's age groups was (18-25) years (41%), most of them were unskilled worker from inside Erbil city and of low economic status. Among those women, Complete miscarriage was the most common type of miscarriage (36 %). There was statistically high significant relationship between types of spontaneous miscarriage and gestational age. This significant relationship is the same for mode of medical management of spontaneous miscarriage and gestational age classification as well. Regarding types of miscarriage with post miscarriage nursing care, there was a statistical significant relationship, while, the mode of management of spontaneous miscarriage have no relationship to be statistically significant with post miscarriage nursing care. Most of miscarriage women in Maternity Teaching Hospital were not receiving sufficient nursing care after miscarriage.

Risk Factors Associated With Coronary Artery Disease among Patients Attending Surgical Specialty Hospital-Cardiac Center in Erbil City a Case-Control Study

Name: Haroon Muhammad Khalil

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 25-2-2015

Supervisor: Dr.Vian Afan Naqshbandi

Abstract

Coronary artery disease is a major public health concern, as it continues to be the main cause of death over the world, the major risk factors can cause elevated cholesterol level, hypertension, smoking, a sedentary life style, body mass index, waist to hip ratio and diabetes mellitus.

This study aimed to identify the main factors that associated with coronary artery disease among a sample of patients with coronary artery disease. A case - control study was carried out from 5thFebruary2014 to10thFebruary 2015. The participants of this study were100 patients with coronary artery disease who were attending to Surgical specialty Hospital-cardiac center and comparing100 patients free from coronary artery disease in medical ward in Hawler Teaching Hospital. The matched criteria points for both groups were (age and gender). The questionnaire was designed which consisted of four parts, part one was about Socio-demographic characteristics such as; age, gender, marital state, religion, occupation, residencies, educational level. Part two included anthropometry such as, body mass index and waist to hip ratio. Part three included history of main risk factors such as, blood pressure, diabetic mellitus, family history, smoking, physical activity, alcohol consumption and diet habit. Part four included laboratory diagnostic tests like, cholesterol, high density lipoprotein, low density lipoprotein, triglyceride and fasting blood sugar, correlation coefficient was conducted to obtaining the reliability of the study through pilot study and content validity was determined through thirteen experts.

The results of the study showed that the age of the majority of participants was more than 60 years. It also indicated that there was no significant association between socio-demographic characteristics and coronary artery disease of case and control groups.

The study concluded that Multiple logistic regression of risk factors for coronary artery disease which reveals risk associated with higher odds of Coronary Artery Disease are waist to hip ratio for (male O.R=10.3, for female O.R= O.R=2.0), positive family history for cardiovascular diseases (father O.R=4.4 or mother O.R=3.2), hypertension (O.R=3.4), cholesterol level (O.R=2.66), drinking alcoholic beverages(O.R=2.3), smoking cigarettes (O.R=2.25), while risk associated with lower odds of Coronary Artery Disease are history of Diabetes mellitus (O.R=0.8), The results showed that only 4% of patients with CAD doing regular exercise (p=0.234).

Impact of Asthma on the Patients' Daily Living Activities in Erbil City

Name: Nasir Khadir Khalf

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 17-2-2015

Supervisor: Assit prof.Yousif Mohammed Younis

Abstract

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways in which many cells and cellular elements play a role and lead to recurrent episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing. Aim of the study was to assessing some activities of daily living in patients with asthma and association between overall activities of living with some variables. A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted in Hawler and Rizgary Teaching Hospitals and Central Emergency Hospital in Erbil City in Kurdistan Region from January 2014 to February 2015. None probability (purposive sample) was selected among 235 asthmatic patients according to the criteria of the study. The activities of daily living were measured by questionnaire with some modifications. The finding of this study indicated that most patients were females with age group of 59-78 years old, married, illiterate , living from rural area, unemployed, non-smokers, has no family history of the disease. bathing domain of activity of daily living was not affected by disease while exercising, walking, grooming ,eating, working, sleeping domains were affected by asthmatic disease. There were a significant relationship between overall daily living activities and age group, level of education, residency area and cigarette smoking. The evidences of this study reveal that asthmatic patients affect daily living activities. Therefore, nurses and health care professionals should integrate the daily living activities into care plan and enhance providence of holistic care in asthmatic patients in order to improve daily living activities in the long term.

Maternal Risk Factors Associated with LoBirth Weight at Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City (Case Control Study)

Name: Madiha Abbas Mohammed

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the debate: 17-1-2015

Supervisor: Assist Professor. Ghada Sadula Al Sakkal

Abstract

Weight of the newborn is not only the most important parameter reflecting the status of maternal health and nutrition but also a universal predictor of neonatal morbidity and mortality. Half of all low birth weight babies are born in south Central Asia. This study aimed to explore the main risk factors behind the incidence of low birth weight babies in Erbil city. A descriptive case control study was conducted in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Hawler city during the period of 1st December 2013 to 7th June 2014. A Purposive sample consisted of 200 sample women, hundred had low birth weight and 100 normal birth weight and admitted in hospital were participated in this study their knowledge and practices concerning low birth weight were measured by using of questionnaire format and interview technique. Analysis of data was done using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage mean and standard deviation) and Inferential statistical analysis (Chi-square test, Fishers test Correlation coefficient), and all the statistical procedures were tested at $P \leq 0.05$. Result that the majority of the samples were within (20-24) years old, housewife and illiterate, Most of them from urban. The highest percentage of mothers with maternal risk factors on low birth weight (L.B.W.) had hypertension, anemia, hypoglycemia, irregular attending prenatal care. It is recommended to educate pregnant women comprehensively to increase their information about causes and sign and symptoms, complication and risk factors of low birth weight , clarifying the importance of role of nurses in caring of hospitalized women with low birth weight in Maternity Hospitals Additional studies are needed using a wider geographic scope with a larger sample size.

Self-Care Knowledge and Practices For Poorly Controlled Type 2 Diabetic Patients in Erbil City

Name: Chnar Salahaddin Qadir

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Adult Nursing

Date of the debate: 10-1-2015

Supervisor: Professor. Saadia Ahmed Khuder

Abstract

At first thanks for Allah the most merciful, the most compassionate and thanks a lot to my **prophet Muhammad** (peace and blessing be upon him), who showed us the right way.

I deeply express my profound recognition and appreciation to **Dr.**

Vian A. Naqushbandi the dean of the College of Nursing of Hawler Medical University, for her kind assistance and cooperation

I would like to express my heartfelt and deepest appreciation to **Dr. Saadia A. Khuder** who has been my teacher and supervisor in the scientific work. I am grateful to her for the excellent guidance, support, constructive advice and everlasting encouragement throughout the year of the study.

I would like to thank of the **experts** for their comments and valuable suggestions for validity of questionnaire.

Special thanks to **Directorate of Health, Ministry of Health** in Kurdistan region and Leila Qasim Health Center for Diabetes Care for the approval for conduction of my study.

Also special thanks to all **patients**, asking Allah for all of them to have better and healthy life.

Self-Care Practices among Pregnant Women with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in Diabetic Center in Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Name: Nazera Salam Mena

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Maternity Nursing

Date of the debate: 8-2-2015

Supervisor: Lecturer. Hamdia Mirkhan Ahmed

Abstract

Gestational diabetes mellitus has well recognised adverse health implications for the mother and her newborn that are both short and long term. A descriptive study was conducted to assess self-care practices among pregnant women with gestational diabetes. The sample of the study included 62 pregnant women with gestational diabetes. The study was conducted in diabetic center for pregnant women in Maternity Teaching Hospital, Erbil City/ Kurdistan Region, from Jan. to Nov. 2014. Data were collected by interview with the pregnant women. Results indicated that the highest percentage of the study sample had hand washing after eating (100%), and hand washing after checking blood sugar (95.5%), bathing every day (61.3%), changing under wear every day (80.6%), eating three meals at regularly scheduled time (87.1%), meals plan for gestational diabetes mellitus (93.5%), had daily activity (79.0%), no smoking (53.2%), checking blood sugar (100%), using medications for control blood sugar (100%) and follow up appointment (100%). There was no statistically significant relationship between the mother's age, level of education, parity, previous history of gestational diabetes mellitus with mother's self care practices. Researcher concluded that the most of the study participants had safe and proper self-care practices regarding gestational diabetes.

So it is recommended to encourage and reinforce mothers to continue safe and proper self-care practices regarding gestational diabetes mellitus and more improve the knowledge and practices of nurses who work in the diabetic center of Maternity Teaching Hospitals.

Quality of Immediate Nursing Care Provided To Newborn at Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil City

Name: Kurdistan Mirza Jamsheer

Degree: M.Sc.

Specialty: Pediatric Nursing

Date of the debate: 1-2-2015

Supervisor: Lec. Norhan Zeki shaker

Abstract

Quality of nursing care and competent health care providers, particularly skilled birth attendants, are essential requirements for providing care for both mother and baby. The current study aims to assess quality of nursing care provided immediately after birth to newborn by nurse/midwives at maternity teaching hospital in Erbil city. An Observational study conducted in a period from November 2013 to November 2014. A sample of 25 nurse/midwives were purposively selected from nurses working at delivery unit for data collection. Data were collected through the use of questionnaire format and observation checklist structured by researcher. The questionnaire was used for interviewing nurse/midwives about (socio-demographic, professional background and nurses/midwives workload), while the checklist which consisted of eight domains was used for observing nurse/midwives during newborn care. The validity of the instrument was checked by a panel of experts when reliability was measured through computation of Pearson product moment correlation. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistical tests. The results revealed that the majority of the nurse/midwives graduated from preparatory midwifery school, had experience of 1-10 years working in delivery room and most of them were interested in working at delivery room. Almost three quarters of the nurse/midwives haven't attended training course about immediate neonatal care. Quality of immediate nursing care of the most of nurse/midwives for newborn was poor. Furthermore there were no correlation significant associations between overall quality of immediate nursing care and nurse/midwife's qualification, experience years and training course.

Name:
Degree:
Specialty:
Date of the debate:
Supervisor:

Abstract