

**Ministry of Higher
Education and
Scientific Research**



**University of Al Kitab
College of Nursing**

Health Staff knowledge toward early Detection of Diabetic Type 2 at Primary Health Care Centers

A project submitted

By

**Falah Ali Khalaf
Omar Shleh Hassan
Tariq Nathem Ali**

To

The College of Nursing/
University of Al-Kitab

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Bachelor's degree of Nursing Sciences

Supervised by

Dr. Marghoob Hussein Yaas

2021 A.D

1442 A.H

Abstract

Background: Type 2 diabetes is a chronic illness that requires continuing medical care, education, and diligent patient self-management to prevent acute complications and to reduce the risk of long-term complications.

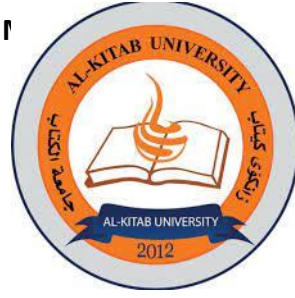
Goals: this study aim to assess the Health Staff Knowledge toward Early Detection of Diabetic Type 2 at Primary Health Care Centers and to identify their knowledge according to the demographical characteristic of them.

Methodology: A descriptive design was adapted throughout the present study from December 15th 2020 to June 15th 2021. A non-probability (purposive) sample is selected for the study which includes (45) health staff at Primary Health Care Centers. Assessment questioner consists of two parts that includes demographical characteristic and the other part includes Knowledge of Health Staff toward Early Detection of Diabetic Type 2 that divide to five domains of 39 items. Data were gathered through the interviewed of health staff in workplace. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical (frequencies and percentages).

Conclusions: The overall results showed that majority health staff was adults female with institute education level. A greatest sample was Medical assistant and most of them participated in training course, also they spent less than 5 years in service. The results conclude that the study sample have A highly knowledge level of toward Early Detection of Diabetic Type 2 at Primary Health Care Centers.

Recommendations: The study recommended to adopt a health educational program should provide for all Health staff with regularly and periodically in order to maintain their Knowledge toward early detection of diabetic type 2. Also to directing a health policy toward opened a specialist center in every Primary Health Care Sectors.

University of
Education and
nursing
Scientific Research



Alkitab
College of

Project Title

Assessment of Nursing Student's Satisfaction with Their Clinical Learning Environment at AL-kitab university

**Study submitted to college of Nursing / Al-kitab University. As
partial fulfilment requirements for the Degree of Bachelor in
Sciences of Nursing.**

Prepared by

Shaalan Mahmood ali
Abdulazeem abdullah

Supervised by

Mr. Adnan R. Aziz

2021 ميلادية

1442 هجرية

Background: The clinical learning environment is an essential part of the nursing education program. To be satisfied, nursing students need quality clinical learning environment to exhibit good practice, demonstrate knowledge, skills and professional attitudes when interacting with clinical setting's staff, patients, and supervisors with the support of the ward manager where clinical placement takes place. This study aimed to assess the level of nursing student's satisfaction in clinical learning area.

Methods : quantitative descriptive study was conducted from December 2020 to April 2021 the sample size was 100 students in the college depending on convenient sampling techniques. Data were collected via online application in the college through different communication online by using the questionnaire the questionnaire consisted of two main parts. part one was related to the socio-demographic characteristic and Second part consisted of (16) items related to student's satisfaction about clinical area. depending on Likert scale for scoring system. The permission was taken from the ethical committee in the college of nursing. The data was analyzed through the application of SPSS program version 23.

Results: The main finding in this study Indicated moderate nursing Student's satisfaction in clinical learning environment, however some participation expressed dissatisfaction with nursing role in (Nursing documentation, Answer questions from nurses, standard procedure application by nurses, behavior nurses with patient, discharge plane explained by nurses). There was no significant association between items and all demographic variables

Conclusions: Assessment of nursing student's level of satisfaction necessary to assess the learning environment from different perceptions. Collaboration between the nursing educational institutions and health care agencies is essential to ensure the availability of effective clinical learning environment, which meet the needs of undergraduate nursing students. However understanding of students' satisfaction of their clinical learning environments are essential for securing the required teaching and learning process.

Key word: nursing education, clinical environment, satisfaction, nurse teacher,

**Ministry of Higher
Education and
Scientific Research**



**University of Al Kitab
College of Nursing**

**Assessment of prevalence and risk factors
of congenital abnormality in infants among
women who delivered at Mosul Hospital in
Iraq**

A project submitted

By

**Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed
Yasser Ali Obeid**

To

The College of Nursing/
University of Al-Kitab

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Bachelor's degree of Nursing Sciences

Supervised by

Dr. Aveen F. HajiMam

2021A.D

1442 A.H

Abstract

Congenital anomalies (CA) are common causes of infant's and childhood deaths and disability. Objectives: The aim of the study is to determine the prevalence, describe the types and risk factors of congenital anomalies among new-borns admitted to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) of Mosul Hospital. Study design: It is a prospective observational study was performed and screening of the new-born admitted at NICU of a Children's Hospital during the period of 6 months from 1 to 12-2020 to the end of 5-2021. The sample was 346 new-born, 173 cases and 173 controls. We collected data using a record checklist and an interviewing questionnaire. Results: There were a significant difference between cases and control concerning gestational age, single or multiple babies, residence, consanguineous marriage and family history of unfavorable outcome. We also found that the most common type of congenital anomalies was gastrointestinal anomalies 63 cases (36.4%) with trachea esophageal fistula 17 cases (27%) being the most common GIT anomalies. Conclusion: The prevalence of congenital anomalies was 22.97%. The most common anomalies were gastrointestinal anomalies (GIT), musculoskeletal anomalies, multiple anomalies and circulatory system anomalies. pregnancies.

Keywords: Congenital anomalies; Risk factors; Prevalence; Types