



UNIVERSITY OF AL-KITAB
University of Al_kitab
College of Pharmacy
5th stage



Factors affecting medication adherence and compliance among hypertensive patients

By students
Assad Hussein Ali

Supervisor
Dr. Sinan Mohammed



Chapter One

Abstract:

Background: Antihypertensive medication adherence is critical for avoiding problems.

Objective: The aim of study and discuss the factors that effect and alter patient s adherence to antihypertensive medication.

Method: a cross sectional study design was undertaken among 475 hypertensive in 2022, to collect the data, patients who met the inclusion criteria were selected and questionnaires were filled through interviewing. The questionnaire including demographic information and compliance to treatment, data analysis though descriptive and inferential statistical tests.

Result:

Of the 500 questionnaires that were distributed, 480 were returned, for a response rate of 95%. Five of the returned questionnaires were incomplete and therefore this analysis is based on 475 completed questionnaires.

Conclusion:

Despite these limitations, this is the first study (to the best of our knowledge) that has assessed the predictors of medication adherence among hypertensive patients in Iraq We have found that having non-formal education absence of co-morbidities and a poor physician-patient relationship are significant predictors of non-adherence among this group of patients.



Al Kitab university collage

Department of pharmacy

(Serum calcium changes in Covid-19 patients.)

A graduation research

Submitted to the department of pharmacy as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of bachelor of science by :

Saya Amin Siddiq

Serene Rzgar Abdulkarim

Supervised by

Dr. Omeed





**Practice of risk factors for breast cancer among students, health practitioners ,
and the public in Kirkuk & Erbil**

"GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE"

Pharmacy college

Al-Kitab University

Name of student

Baraah Omar Ayoub

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that is one of the most common diseases among women and is the second leading cause of cancer-related death around the world. In Iraq, it is the first major cause of death. A few studies on breast cancer have been conducted in Iraq to raise awareness among people. It assesses the level of awareness and knowledge of the people in general and Iraqi women in particular as well as students and medical staff in Kirkuk province and Erbil..

A questionnaire consisting of 24 questions containing general information of people and another part consisting of 24 questions related to practices was designed. Each of these numbers was divided into two parts, 75 collected face-to-face and 75 via the Internet. Approvals were obtained from hospitals. The data collected was analyzed using Minitab Version 19.

The results showed that knowledge and awareness among people varied greatly depending on age and social status. Most participants said they had conducted a self-examination of the breast.

Insufficient information on breast cancer has been found among some women, so it is recommended that awareness campaigns and education programs be provided to all women.

Keywords : Breast cancer, Kirkuk, awareness, knowledge,

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of higher
Education & Scientific Research
University College of Pharmacy



**Possible pharmacist intervention to improve the appropriate
use of antihypertensive drugs for elderly in Kirkuk city**

**SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCEL OF COLLEGE OF PHARMACY IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR**

Submitted By

Mahdi Adnan Karim - Hashim Jamal Abbas

Supervised By

Ph.D. Clinical Pharmacy

Niazy Burhan al-din



Abstract

Background

Hypertension is a major risk factor in the development of cardiovascular disease and an important public health problem worldwide. It is estimated that over three million Portuguese adults (about 30% of the iraqi popula- tion) suffer from hypertension. In a recently published survey only 11.2% hypertensives had their blood pressure (BP) controlled. This figure is even lower in the kirkuk , where only 9.7% of the total number of hypertensives have their BP controlled . Although the treatment of hypertension has been shown to prevent cardiovascular disease and to extend and enhance life, hypertension remains inadequately managed throughout the world, with lack of adherence to BP-low- ering medication being a major factor. Hypertensive patients may fail to take their medication because of the symptomless nature of the condition, the long duration of therapy, side effects of medication, complicated drug reg- imens, lack of understanding about hypertension manage- ment and risks, and costs of medication . Antihypertensive medication adherence rates have differed widely depending on the population studied and it is esti- mated to range between 50 and 70% .



Al Kitab university collage

Department of pharmacy

**(evaluation of covid 19 vaccination among dentists in kirkuk city
hospital.)**

A graduation research

Submitted to the department of pharmacy as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of bachelor of science by :

Zina ali jasim

Noor fikrat abeed

Supervised by

Dr. Omeed Omer Darweesh





**ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARDS ANTIBIOTICS USE AND
RESISTANCE IN KIRKUK, IRAQ**

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Shams Ayad Muhi

**SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi
C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi**

2021-2022



Abstract

Dispensing of antibiotics without prescription is one of the factors contributing to irrational use of antibiotics and increasing the rate of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).¹,² Antimicrobial resistance has become a concern of public health.² In low and middle income countries, AMR associated with poor practices of healthcare professionals and patients' behavior towards using antimicrobials in addition to the supply and sale of antimicrobials.³ It is estimated that over 50% of the antimicrobials worldwide are obtained without a prescription from community pharmacies.⁴ The non-prescription sale of antibiotics leads to inappropriate choices of antibiotics, and increases the rate of non-adherence to the prescribed course of antibiotics.⁵ Iraqi people tend to use antibiotics for all respiratory infections even those caused by viral infection, such as flu. Although, antibiotics are prescription only medicines, people can easily obtain them without a prescription. Many community pharmacists ignore the general legal guidelines for dispensing antibiotics by making them available without a prescription.⁶,⁷ In Iraq, antibiotics are dispensing in government sector includes primary healthcare centers, public hospitals and outpatient clinics. In private sector, antibiotics are only dispensing in community pharmacies because private hospitals do not have own pharmacies. Private hospitals are referring their patients to obtain prescription medicines from community pharmacies. While, there are no community pharmacy chains in Iraq. Community pharmacies are private independent pharmacies which are usually managed by licensed pharmacists to dispense prescribed medicines.⁷,⁸ Antibiotics are only prescription medicines in Iraq, but dispensing them without a prescription is very common practice in community pharmacies.

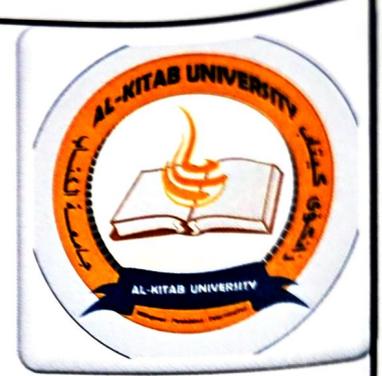
In other words, the dispensing of antibiotics in community pharmacies is not regulated well. While the prescribing and dispensing of antibiotics in governmental sector is better controlled due to the official rules, the regular reviews of antibiotics' stocks and records by



Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Al-Kitab University

College of Pharmacy



Quality of Life Among Patients with Osteoarthritis

A research project submitted to college of pharmacy university of Al-kitab as a partial fulfillment of requirement of BSC degree in pharmacy.

Supervised by:



Dr. Sinan Mohammed Abdullah Al-Mahmood

Prepared by:

Rana Nawar Mahmood

Abstract

- ***Introduction***

Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common joint disease worldwide. Among patients with OA, 80% have some degree of limitation of movement, and 25 % cannot perform the major daily activities of life (WHO 2003). As the disease advances, patients' functional limitations tend to worsen. Therefore, due to limited joint range and pain, daily living activities of these individuals are more compromised, which generates harm in work, leisure and social relationships, resulting in an important decrease in their quality of life.

- ***Objective***

Objective was to determine the perceived quality of life related to health in patients with osteoarthritis, and to correlate it with their functional capacity.

- ***Methods***

A cross-sectional analytical study involving 166 patients with OA were randomly chosen from the outpatient rheumatology and orthopedic clinic in Mosul, Iraq during the period of the study. From MAR 2022 TO MAY 2022. Quality of life (QOL) in those patients was assessed using the questionnaire (APPENDIX 1) , which includes 24 items in four domains.

- ***REUSLT***

In total, 166 individuals (145 females) participated in the study. Table 1 presents data on sample characteristics. most patients (45%) were within the >60 age range, followed by (44%) between 31 and 59 years, and 11% were within the <30 age range. In terms of gender, there was a prevalence of females with 145 patients (87%).(25.9%) of the total number of patients with OA had more than 5 years duration of the disease followed by 66 patients with between 1 and 5 years, and 57 patients were diagnosed with OA within less than one year.

- ***CONCLOSIN***

Individuals with OA have a low perception of their quality of life in the domains functional capacity, functional limitations and pain. We found that women between 55-65 years of age were the largest group of our sample, 87% of Individuals in this study were females. There is a strong association between BMI and quality of life. Overweight individuals have functional disability and the higher the level of disability the poorer the perceived QOL. as a result, obese patients have low QOL compared to normal patients.



Al Kitab university collage

Department of pharmacy

(Serum calcium changes in Covid-19 patients.)

A graduation research

Submitted to the department of pharmacy as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of bachelor of science by :

Saya Amin Siddiq

Serene Rzgar Abdulkarim

Supervised by

Dr. Omeed





REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
RESEARCH MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION & SCIENTIFIC
ALKITAB UNIVERSITY
COLLAGE OF PHARMACY

جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الكتاب
كلية الصيدلة

COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN ERBIL CITY

RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY UNIVERSITY OF ALKITAB
AS PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF BSC DEGREE IN PHARMACY

DONE BY

HIND AMMAR

SARA NAJAT

SUPERVISED BY

DR. OMEED OMAR



Abstract

Objectives:

The purpose of our study was to assess COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among health care workers (HCWs) in the (ERBIL) and identify: vaccine acceptance barriers; demographic differences; and the most trusted COVID-19 sources of information

Introduction:

Vaccines remain one of the most effective methods to control infectious diseases; however, COVID-19 vaccines are challenging and novel. Vaccine support is still substantial in general, although vaccination needs has increased dramatically in recent decades. This study aimed to determine the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccination and the factors associated with among health key worker in Erbil city in the Iraqi Kurdistan region.

Results:

A total of 179 participants responded to the questionnaire about their receiving of the COVID-19 vaccine. The majority of participants had decided to receive the vaccine (86.03%) while the others (13.97) which showed the believing and necessary of vaccination(rejection). Although of side effects of the 1st dose of COVID-19 vaccine was reported by the majority (68.92%) they decide to have 2nd dose COVID-19 vaccine (80.45%). On the other hand, a high proportion, 55.87% and 20.67%, were had COVID-19 vaccine dose of AstraZeneca and Pfizer, respectively; however, only about 23.46% had Sino pharm.

Conclusions:

The COVID-19 vaccination was widespread in the Iraqi Kurdistan region. In this way the vaccination was related to significant variables. More than half of the study participants accepted the COVID-19 vaccine, but there are some of participants still refuse or hesitant so that Governments and health authorities should improve communication and increase trust. To reduce the fear of vaccines and increase acceptance between health key workers, authorities and the Ministry of Health should initiate awareness campaign.



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COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN ERBIL CITY

RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY UNIVERSITY OF ALKITAB
AS PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF BSC DEGREE IN PHARMACY

DONE BY

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Al Kitab university collage

Department of pharmacy

Does covid 19 infection have impact on serum calcium level

A graduation research

Submitted to the department of pharmacy as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of bachelor of science by :

Soma mohammad

Rozh sabah

Supervised by

Dr. Omeed

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





**Al-Kitab University
College of Pharmacy
2021-2022**



**Estimation of the prevalence of bacterial strains and
antimicrobial sensitivity for patients with Urinary
tract infection in Erbil city**

**Prepared by
Shuroq Tareq Mohammed**

**Supervised by
Dr. Fadwa Ghassan**



Abstract :

Introduction:

UTI is one of the major global health problems affecting almost 150 million people every year and responsible for about 8.1 million visits to health care providers each year. The diagnosis of UTI must be based on positive urine culture.

Aim:

This study aimed to assess the prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility for Urinary tract infections.

Results:

Different ages were used during this study, from less than 10 years old to more than 50 years old. The highest percentage of 25.81% was more than 50 years old and 21.51% was between 21-30 years old. While the number of females was more than males. Most of the bacteria were gram-negative, most of them were E.coli. And Staphylococcus were the most common type of gram-positive bacteria.

Discussion:

The prevalence of UTI varies according to gender, age, geographical and regional locations, previous use of antibiotics, hospitalization, and catheterization.

Conclusion:

We need larger sample size with longer duration and follow up. Patient awareness about antibiotics resistance.



Al Kitab university collage

Department of pharmacy

**(evaluation of covid 19 vaccination among dentists in kirkuk city
hospital.)**

A graduation research

Submitted to the department of pharmacy as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of bachelor of science by :

Zina ali jasim

Noor fikrat abeed

Supervised by

Dr. Omeed Omer Darweesh





Pharmacy college Al-Kitab University



Evaluation of thyroidectomy in Iraqi patients with other chronic diseases in Mosul province

Prepare by :-

Othman Wadullah najm

Rashad mahmood hameed

SUPERVISOR:-

Dr.Fadwa Ghassan

PhD. Clinical pharmacy

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:

Thyroid disease is a medical condition that affects the function of the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland is located at the front of the neck and produces thyroid hormones that normally act in the body to regulate energy use, infant development, and childhood development.

AIM:

To evaluate the effect of thyroidectomy in patients with other chronic diseases.

RESULTS:-

P value show air thyroid gland +pressure is 10 % and about inflammation toxic thyroid is 2.5% shows the chronic diseases and variation among female and male, male have pressure was highest than female about 12%, while between patients have pressure and diabetic the female was highest 57.1%,inflammation toxic thyroid was only in female 3%,male Left side thyroid gland disorder was highest about 12% while the right side the highest was in female Its around 3%,toxic gland was the highest in female its around 28%,toxic gland and pressure was the highest in male 12% from table 2 there was significant relationship between the gender and the chronic diseases.Regarding The age in the table 1 shows that the age of patient's in roled in this study was about 30% from 41 years to above 50, and (31_40)years shows 32.5%.

DISCUSSION:-

The incidence of Thyroid disease in the world wide is enormous. The prevalence of thyroid disease found to be increase with age and most common with women.(7)

The main finding of the study was that thyroid hormone withdrawal induced an increase in BP levels, particularly diastolic. The elevation in blood pressure levels was reversible with thyroid hormone replacement therapy. These findings taken as a whole indicate that thyroid hormone contributes to systemic arterial blood pressure homeostasis in physiological conditions

CONCLUSION:-

Total thyroidectomy is the treatment of choice for multinodular goiter and thyroiditis, when there is bilateral gland involvement posterior to middle thyroid veins, and for Graves disease because it decreases the likelihood of future repeat operations for recurrent disease and thus the associated risks.



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كلية الصيدلة

IMMUNE RESPONSE FOR COVID-19 AFTER VACCINATION IN IRAQ

A RESEARCH PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB
UNIVERSITY AS A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF PHARMACY

By :-

Aya Sabeeh Yaseen

Israa Adnan Sarhan

SUPERVISOR: Dr. Naseer

2021-2022



Abstract

The Covid19 or Corona virus is considered to be a new infectious disease that has appeared only two years ago. That's why the researches and information discussing it are limited. And most of the information are located on the internet websites. Although this pandemic was a huge part in every human beings life during the past time. Since the beginning of the pandemic the number of confirmed cases of people infected reached 2,131,500 and the number of deaths reached 24,267 while the recovery cases were 2,071,838 till Jan.2022.

Vaccines based on SARS-COV-2 mRNA are 90% effective in preventing COVID-19. The dynamics of plasma-secreting antibodies and germinal center cells induced by vaccines in humans is still unclear. In our research, we examined the response of IgG, IgM, SARS-COV-2 in 1002 individuals, where each of them had taken different forms of three vaccines related to COVID-19 because these tests have a very important effect on the protective immune response. Which indicates through our study that vaccination based on SARS-COV-2 mRNA to human beings significantly stimulates the IgM, IgG response, which enables the generation of strong humoral immunity.

Keywords : COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, serological testing, immune response to the COVID-19 vaccines, IgG to SARS-CoV-2 After Vaccination, antibodies to SARS-CoV-2.



PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE

AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY

(IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

Screening of Migraine among Hypertensive patients in Kirkuk province

Name of student : Alaa Dheyaa aldeen Taha

Supervised by : Dr. Fadwa Ghasaan

2021-2022



Title : Screening of Migraine among hypertension patients in kirkuk province

Abstract

Background: Migraine is one of the most common, prevalent, and socioeconomically impactful disabling primary headache disorder. Is a complex neurological disease, affecting nearly 12% of the global population, and is the second leading cause of years lived with disability. In a clinic-based study, hypertension was more common in the headache group than in the general population; after adjusting for age and sex.

Aim: The aim of this study is screening of Migraine in hypertensive patients in kirkuk province

Method: An adequate statistical technique is required for psychometric analyses of instruments used in the screening of migraine among hypertensive patients, such as the migraine screen questionnaire (MS-Q). Using chi-square tests approaches, we evaluated the psychometric qualities of the migraine screen questionnaire (MS-Q).

Result: Data on migraine status, our study showed that are factors age, gender, and headache duration, experiencing headache-onset nausea, physical activity, pulsating pain, and light or noise. It is significant so these factors have an effect that is given positive because $p > 0.0001$. While type of effect unilateral bilateral, Have frequent or intense headache, Family past history of migraine and Previous diagnosis of migraine has no significant effect $p < 0.0001$.

Conclusion: The MS-psychometric Q's validity in the study population is supported by categorical approaches.

Keyword: hypertension, migraine, headache ,factor analysis



The Effect Of The Keto Diet On People That Have Diabetes Type 2 On Lipid Profile

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-
KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Name of students

ATEKA MOHAMMED

ZAINAB KAZIM

SUPERVISOR: Dr. FADWA GHASSAN

2021-2022



Abstract

Introduction:In the developed world, type 2 diabetes is one of the leading causes of illness and mortality. It is a severe public health issue with rising prevalence, with more than 380 million patients expected to be infected by 2025.

Aim:To evaluate the effect of ketogenic diets on glycemic control in patients with type II DM in Kirkuk and Mosul provinces.

Result:This studies shows that the distributions of patents according to age and gender there was about 43.3% female and 56.7% male and the age variations, female with age above 56 years old was 30% while male 60.7%, female percentage according to durations of keto was 90% in 5-8 days, while male distribution according to durations classes was highest in 5-8days(23.3)% and female only (20)%,the same percentage was shown when the dura/on above 8 for male very sustain percentage for female.

Discussion The purpose of this manuscript is to report the efficacy of a short-term low-carbohydrate (LC) dietary intervention to improve glycemic control in a group of recently diagnosed subjects with type 2 diabetes. Most importantly, we found that a low-carbohydrate ketogenic diet, wherein carbohydrates constituted roughly 5% of calories, elicited a remarkable reduction in HbA1c from a diabetic level (8.9%) to the standard (5.6%) in only 90 days. based on the previous research, that a ketogenic diet leads to an improvement in the lipid profile and decreases cardiovascular risk

Conclusion:Diabetic and ketogenic diet there is a good clear relationship regarding the hba1c and lipid profile. Further studies are required for larger numbers of patients and longer duration follow up.



Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research University of Al Kitab
College of Pharmacy

Study of hormonal profile in women with PCO within Kirkuk and Erbil city

Graduation Project Submitted to The College of Pharmacy, Al- Kitab
University, As the Requirement to Award the Degree of Pharmacy.

By

Muhammed Nabeel M.Zaki

Haider Abdulhassan

Hamdi Kamal

Supervised by

Dr. Fadwa Ghasaan



➤ **Abstract**

Introduction: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine and metabolic disorder in reproductive-aged women that can lead to infertility and other health issues. Women with PCOS often have hormonal imbalances, including elevated levels of LH, FSH, prolactin, and testosterone, and may also experience different types of infertility, such as primary or secondary infertility.

Results: The highest amount of infertility was found in females aged between 30-35, and the least amount was found in patients aged 41-44. In addition, when comparing the blood groups of the patients the following results were found: A+ groups had the most irregular menstrual cycle while AB- had the least irregular menstrual cycle, furthermore A+ blood group had the most amount of infertility while AB- and A- both shared the least amount of infertility.

Aims of the study

- 1- Demographic data for the infertility among patients in both Kirkuk and Erbil
- 2- What is the main laboratory test that's related to the type of infertility
- 3- If possible, detect the main cause for the infertility types (primary or secondary)

Conclusion: In conclusion, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a complex endocrine disorder with diverse manifestations and significant implications for reproductive health and long-term well-being. Understanding its multifaceted nature and implementing comprehensive management strategies are crucial for improving outcomes and enhancing the quality of life for individuals with PCOS

Recommendations: further studies needed to manage PCOS and find the causes.



**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**



**Estimation Of The Common Complications In Type II Diabetic Patients
Post COVID-19 In kirkuk City**

Prepared by:

Aseel Shalal Habeeb

Naz Mohammed Mohammed Ameen

Supervised by:

Dr.Fadwa Ghasan

PhD. Clinical pharmacy

2021-2022



Abstract:

Introduction:

SARS-CoV2 causes COVID-19. It is an enveloped virus and has ssRNA, which generally infects the upper respiratory tract in humans.[1]

COVID-19 is highly contagious and is transmitted via respiratory droplets from infected persons. It enters the human body via upper respiratory mucous membrane and thereafter affects the lungs.[2]

Aim:

To evaluate the common complications that occur in type II diabetic patients post COVID-19 in Kirkuk city.

Result:

The percentage of females was 45% while males was 55%. The percentage of patients who were non-obese was 75% while 25% of patients were obese. The percentage of patients who had a family history of DM was 55% while those who didn't have a family history of DM was 45%.

Discussion:

In our research we found that the majority of diabetic patients had been infected with corona virus was male by percent 55% and 75% of patients were non-obese. 55% have a family history of DM and 73% had been taken oral anti-hyperglycemic agent. 82% of patients were non-smokers. 75% of them had been first infected with corona virus and 57% hadn't been hospitalized. 59% hadn't been vaccinated and 33% had been taken second dose of vaccination. The most common complications were imbalance of sugar and increase cumulative sugar about 31%, loss of taste and smell about 14%, renal failure about 12% and loss of appetite and tiredness about 12%.

Conclusion:

Further studies are required for larger scale of patients and longer duration follow up.



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Breast cancer

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

BY

Raghad Ghassan Adnan



SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

Abstract

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women. The development of breast cancer is a multi-step process involving multiple cell types, and its prevention remains challenging in the world. Early diagnosis of breast cancer is one of the best approaches to prevent this disease. In some developed countries, the 5-year relative survival rate of breast cancer patients is above 80% due to early prevention. In the recent decade, great progress has been made in the understanding of breast cancer as well as in the development of preventative methods. The pathogenesis and tumor drug-resistant mechanisms are revealed by discovering breast cancer stem cells, and many genes are found related to breast cancer. Currently, people have more drug options for the chemoprevention of breast cancer, while biological prevention has been recently developed to improve patients' quality of life. In this review, we will summarize key studies of pathogenesis, related genes, risk factors and preventative methods on breast cancer over the past years. These findings represent a small step in the long fight against breast cancer.



**Practice of risk factors for breast cancer among students, health practitioners ,
and the public in Kirkuk & Erbil**

"GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE"

Pharmacy college

Al-Kitab University

Name of student

Baraah Omar Ayoub

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that is one of the most common diseases among women and is the second leading cause of cancer-related death around the world. In Iraq, it is the first major cause of death. A few studies on breast cancer have been conducted in Iraq to raise awareness among people. It assesses the level of awareness and knowledge of the people in general and Iraqi women in particular as well as students and medical staff in Kirkuk province and Erbil..

A questionnaire consisting of 24 questions containing general information of people and another part consisting of 24 questions related to practices was designed. Each of these numbers was divided into two parts, 75 collected face-to-face and 75 via the Internet. Approvals were obtained from hospitals. The data collected was analyzed using Minitab Version 19.

The results showed that knowledge and awareness among people varied greatly depending on age and social status. Most participants said they had conducted a self-examination of the breast.

Insufficient information on breast cancer has been found among some women, so it is recommended that awareness campaigns and education programs be provided to all women.

Keywords : Breast cancer, Kirkuk, awareness, knowledge,

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Al-Kitab University
College of Pharmacy



Roxithromycin

An Update of its Antimicrobial Activity, Pharmacokinetic Properties and Therapeutic Use

GRADUATION PROJECT SUBMITTED TO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

Prepared by:

Ali Isam Adil

Yousif Abdulsamea Abdurahem

Ayham Mohammed Younis

Supervised by:

Dr. Fadwa Ghassan



Abstract

This research paper provides an update on Roxithromycin, focusing on its antimicrobial activity, pharmacokinetic properties, and therapeutic use. The paper examines the mechanism of action of Roxithromycin, comparing it with other antibiotics to highlight its unique characteristics. Additionally, it delves into the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination (ADME) of the drug, shedding light on its bioavailability, bioequivalence, plasma protein binding, metabolism, and excretion. The paper discusses the indications for Roxithromycin, emphasizing its efficacy in treating various infections such as respiratory tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections, and genitourinary tract infections. It highlights relevant clinical studies and their outcomes, supporting the effectiveness of Roxithromycin in these specific conditions. Furthermore, the paper explores the dosage and administration of Roxithromycin, providing guidance on the appropriate use of the drug. It also addresses the safety profile and side effects associated with Roxithromycin, including gastrointestinal effects, hepatotoxicity, allergic reactions, and QT prolongation. The importance of monitoring and managing these side effects is emphasized. The paper discusses drug interactions involving Roxithromycin, particularly its interactions with CYP3A4 inhibitors, digoxin, warfarin, and theophylline. The significance of considering these interactions in clinical practice is underscored to ensure optimal treatment outcomes. While the paper provides a comprehensive overview of Roxithromycin's antimicrobial activity, pharmacokinetic properties, therapeutic use, safety profile, side effects, and drug interactions, it is essential to consult up-to-date and credible sources for the latest information. Healthcare professionals should consider individual patient characteristics, local guidelines, and current research when making clinical decisions regarding the use of Roxithromycin.



Al Kitab university collage

Department of pharmacy

Does covid 19 infection have impact on serum calcium level

A graduation research

Submitted to the department of pharmacy as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of bachelor of science by :

Soma mohammad

Rozh sabah

Supervised by

Dr. Omeed

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





Alkitab University
College of Pharmacy
Fifth Stage

Graduation Project
Preparation of Lidocain 2% gel

Supervisor

Dr.Ahmed Hussein

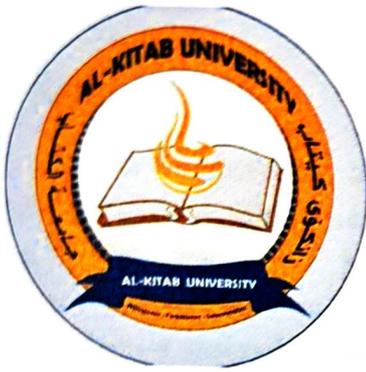
Prepared by:

1-Rawand Irfan

2-Mohammed Halkawt

3-Saman Asad





Al-Kitab University
College of pharmacy



Quality of life among polypharmacy

Prepared by

Anfal refaai salih

Supervisor by

Dr.Sinan Mohammed Abdullah

2022

2021



Abstract

Polypharmacy, a common condition among the community, is associated with adverse outcomes, including increased healthcare costs, due to higher mortality, falls and hospitalizations rates, adverse drug reactions, drug–drug reactions and medication nonadherence. This study aims to evaluate the **Quality of life among polypharmacy** and factors related to polypharmacy in patient.

Methods:

120 participants were selected by the researcher the patient had at least one chronic medical condition. The study adopted self-administered) questionnaires were used for data collection. **Ethical Considerations:**

This study has been approved by Scientific Research Ethics Committee (SREC) of pharmacy college in Al-Kitab University (No. R010-2021).

Conclusion:

Despite the reported advances in health care systems, patients with polypharmacy are still at elevated risk for DDIs with significant clinical impact, it seems polypharmacy affect on our quality of life with regard to physical health, family life, physical activity

KEY WORDS : Polypharmacy, *Quality of life,*

Introduction

In aging populations, the increased incidence and severity of multiple (chronic) conditions (two or more) leads to deterioration in health-related quality of life [1]. Patients with

multiple conditions usually have several drug prescriptions (five or more), which increases the risk of over use, underuse, and misuse of medications [2]. Potential consequences, such as falls, cognitive decline, loss of autonomy, and hospital admissions, are often severe



**Alkitab University
College of Pharmacy
Fifth Stage**

**Graduation Project
Preparation of Lidocain 2% gel**

Supervisor

Dr.Ahmed Hussein

Prepared by:

1-Rawand Irfan

2-Mohammed Halkawt

3-Saman Asad





University of Al_kitab
College of Pharmacy

5th stage

2021_2022



Graduation project

"Prevalence of antimicrobial resistance in Mosul"

Supervisor : Dr. Sinan Mohammed

By students :-

Mohammed Jacob Ail

Mahmood Qias Nadham



Abstract

1. Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites change over time and no longer respond to medicines making infections harder to treat and increasing the risk of disease spread.
2. *Escherichia coli* is a Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacterium that typically resides in the lower intestinal tract of humans.
3. The aim of the study is to evaluate antibacterial resistance by *E. coli* in the left side of Mosul, Iraq.
4. The study design and specimen total summations from clinical laboratory in Mosul city, Iraq.
5. Of the 836 clinical samples, the majority of the *E. coli* isolates were obtained from urine samples.
6. *Escherichia coli* is one of the most common causative agents of bacterial infections.

Keyword

Antibiotic, antibacterial Resistance, Iraq, sensitivity.

Introduction

The discovery of antibiotics more than 70 years ago initiated a period of drug innovation and implementation in human and animal health and agriculture. These discoveries were tempered in all cases by the emergence of resistant microbes. This history has been interpreted to mean that antibiotic resistance in pathogenic bacteria is a modern phenomenon; this view is reinforced by the fact that collections of microbes that predate the antibiotic era are highly susceptible to antibiotics³ Here we report targeted metagenomic analyses of rigorously authenticated ancient DNA from 30,000-year-old Beringian permafrost sediments and the identification of a highly diverse collection of genes encoding resistance to β -lactam, tetracycline and glycopeptide antibiotics. Structure and function studies on the complete vancomycin resistance element VanA confirmed its similarity to modern variants. These results show conclusively that



**ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING AMONG PEDIATRIC INPATIENTS WITH
POTENTIAL INFECTIONS IN KERKUK PEDIATRICS HOSPITAL**

Research by:

Sumaya Abbas Ibrahim

Narin Wrya Hamakarim

University of Al Kitab

Department of pharmacy





Knowledge & attitude of pharmacists toward probiotics

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY
COLLEGE AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Done By:

Tabarak Abdullateef Ezat

Supervisor:

Assistant Lecturer

Rabei Abdullah Salih

Master Degree in Pharmacology

2021-2022



Abstract

Background:

Probiotic comes from the Latin preposition "pro" (for) and the Greek adjective "bios" (life). Probiotics are "live microorganisms that provide a health benefit on the host when administered in suitable concentrations," according to the World Health Organization. The link between probiotics and happiness has a long history. Tissier discovered that the gut microbiota of healthy breast-fed children was dominated by rods with a bifid-shaped bacteria (bifidobacteria), which were absent in formula-fed infants suffering from diarrhoea, establishing the hypothesis that they played a role in maintaining health.

Objectives:

The current study aimed to evaluate knowledge and attitudes of pharmacists toward probiotics.

Method:

The online poll was accessible for two months between March and April 2022, and was delivered via email and social media platforms. Government and private pharmacies were among the health-care settings. Only graduate pharmacists were interviewed for this interview.

Results:

Half of pharmacists(51.5%) had fair knowledge about probiotics, Around Fifty-nine percent of Pharmacists had positive attitudes toward probiotics. However, less than half of Pharmacists(41.0%) had ever recommended or prescribed probiotics to patients.



Republic of Iraq
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College Of Pharmacy

جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الكتاب
كلية الصيدلة

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE
AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

Prepared By:

HALAH ALI TAQI
TANSO IHSAN ABDULKAREM

SUPERVISOR:

Dr. SINAN MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-MAHMOOD

2021-2022

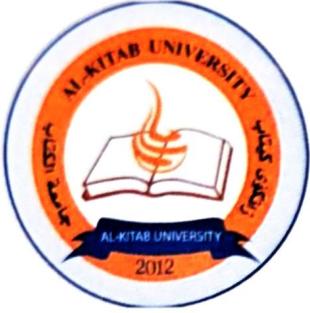


ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a malignancy originating from breast tissue. Disease confined to a localized breast lesion is referred to as early, primary, localized, or curable. Disease detected clinically or radiologically in sites distant from the breast is referred to as advanced or metastatic breast cancer (MBC), which is usually incurable.

Breast cancer is the commonest type of malignancy in Iraq. The aim of this study is giving awareness to examine the perception and barriers of breast cancer screenings of Iraqis young women using a structured questionnaire. Of 200 that 190 female answered that means it's 95% of benign breast problems as risk factors respectively. However, over 40.52% were scared of getting cancer including age, early age at menstruation, married or not, childlessness and oral contraceptive use. About 43.15 % regarded breast cancer as a serious illness and is unavailable, and 52.10% acknowledged that both mammography and breast self-examination (BSE) could help early detection of the disease.

Nevertheless about 22.63 were discomfort of doing mammography, and the most important perceived barriers were not knowing how the test was done (28.42%) and the cost (46.84%). Only 24.21 % did not practice BSE because they do not know how is done, although 47.89% disagreed is embarrassed to do.



Al-kitab University
College of pharmacy
5th class

GRADUATION PROJECT

Research Name:

**Prevalence of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia at
maternal health care clinic**

Prepared by:

-Ahmed Fathi

-Mohammed Yousif

Supervised by:

-Dr.Sinan Mohammed AL-Mahmood

2021-2022



ABSTRACT:

Background:

Eclamptic disorder during pregnancy is one of the common problems in underdeveloped countries and forms one of the deadly triads along with hemorrhage and infection which complicates fetomaternal outcomes of pregnancy. So, the purpose of this research is to study the Prevalence of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia at maternal health care clinic in north of Iraq, Kirkuk Azadi Hospital, 2022.

Methods:

A descriptive retrospective cross-sectional study was employed on a review of 74 cases of women with Eclampsia and Preeclampsia who were delivered at Azadi Hospital from 1st of January 2022 to -last of May 2022.

Results:

The prevalence of Preeclampsia among pregnant women in Azadi hospital was 85%. The prevalence of Eclampsia in pregnant woman was 14%. That we find preeclampsia with developed after 20 weeks of gestation 90% of sample size. We observed that in information about family history of hypertension disorder, diabetes mellitus in patient cases have high percent related to Eclampsia and Preeclampsia about 58.1% of patient that had diabetes mellitus and 50% percent patients who had family history of hypertension disorder. In all percent 85.1% of patient are require antihypertensive medication.



Al-kitab university

College of pharmacy

**The Impacts of Candesartan vs valsartan on the Prognosis of
COVID-19 in hypertensive patients**

Researchers name: Abdullah jasim mohammed taib

Mohammed Najeeb sami

Supervised by: Dr.Fadwa Ghassan



Abstract

Background : Hypertension is the leading cause of cardiovascular disease and premature death worldwide. The prevalence of hypertension has increased, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

Objectives: The aim to evaluate The Impacts of Candesartan vs Valsartan on the Prognosis of COVID-19 in hypertensive patients.

Materials and Method: This is a across sectional study conducted in Ibn Sena Teaching hospital and private clinic on a group of hypertensive patients taking Candesartan or Valsartan and being diagnosed with COVID-19. Study was done on a limited number of patients (29 patients)

Results : In the current study , patients on candesartan tends to have more sever disease in comparison with valsartan. While the loss of taste and smell were more prevalent among patients on valsartan in comparison with candesartan.

We found that the socio-demography characteristic was not significant with P value of 0.998.

And according to medication and sex it wasn't significant with P value of 0.384.

And according to to medication and severity of disease it wasn't significant with P value of 0.195.

And according to medication and Loss of Taste it wasn't significant with P value of 0.997.

And according to medication and Loss of smell it wasn't significant with P value of 0.997.



Al-kitab university



College of pharmacy

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Knowledge, attitude, and practice assessment of lung cancer risk factors among public and health practitioners in Kirkuk, Iraq

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Shaheen Nozad Yousif

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi
C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022





Knowledge, attitude, and practice assessment of lung cancer risk factors among public and health practitioners in Kirkuk, Iraq

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2021-2022





Prevalence of antibiotic resistance in Kirkuk

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB
UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
PHARMACY

Pharmacy college Al-Kitab University

Name of student

Ahmed Kanaan Fatih & Ahmed Salim Ali

SUPERVISOR: Dr. SINAN MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-MAHMOOD

2021-2022



Abstract

Purpose: To evaluate the bacterial resistance of antibiotics of patients in Kirkuk city and found the most 10 bacteria that have resistance from the existing antibiotics.

Methods: About 400 isolated cultures were used in this study from total of 577 test was done in the last 3 months from different males and female from the age of 9 to 65 years old . data was collected from the azadie hospital and al naser hospital (iraq -kirkuk) .The study adopted a range of antibiotics that may and certainly have antibiotics resistance due to the misuse of the pharmacological ignorance the methods that use in collect the data is urine culture test . only patients with suspected bacterial infection documented in their records were included.

Results: The majority of the test include in the study was full of different antibiotics resistance from every group the old generation and the new . Overall, 50 % of the participants reported that Cultures that was done present positive result for some kind of bacteria and the resistance was highly sensitive from many type of antibiotics and resistance from more the majority of bacteria infection was found are E.coli with 25.5 % of total culture used and Streptococcus aureus with 21.9 % and Staphylococcus Epidermis with 10.8%.

The age and gander has no effect in result even the youngest female that was tested had resistance of many antibiotics

The frequent isolation of some The tested bacteria and the detected considerable acquired resistance among ED patients raise concern. The revealed data identified problematic pathogens and will guide us to set up the optimal empiric antibiotic protocol for clinicians.



Republic of Iraq

جمهورية العراق

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Al Kitab University

جامعة الكتاب

College of Pharmacy

كلية الصيدلة

Low Molecular Weight Heparin in COVID-19 Patients

A research project submitted to the College of Pharmacy / University of Alkitab as a partial fulfillment of requirement of BSC degree in pharmacy

By:-

Hajer Fadhil Abbas

Obaida Amer Hassan

Supervised By:-

Dr. Ahmed Hussain



Abstract:

- Introduction: Coronaviruses are a type of virus. There are many different kinds, and some cause disease. A coronavirus identified in 2019, SARS-CoV-2, has caused a pandemic of respiratory illness, called COVID-19. Due to the risk of venous thromboembolic disease (VTE) so Low molecular weight heparin had been used as prophylactic treatment.

- Method: The study applied on 50 person and the database was taken from the AlShifa'a 14 Hospital And had been analyzed. Different age group was involved with special criteria that will be discussed later.

- Result: LMWH had been succesuffly decreased the risk of VTE In more than 85% of the patients.

- Discussion: The study found that LMWH uses in COVID-19 patients were very beneficial in prevention that risks and complications of VTE.

- Conclusion: Doctors were used LMWH in mostly every case with high D-Dimer unless there were contraindications to decrease the risk of VTE and death ratio.



Evaluating Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, and Practice Related to Lung Cancer Screening in Erbil

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Ibrahim Ahmed Moyasser

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

lung cancer (LC) is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the leading cause of cancer-related deaths. According to the most recent statistics on GLOBOCAN 2020, Iraq's LC incidence is 2584 (7.5% of all cancer cases), and the mortality count is 2326 (11.8%). The major risk factor for almost all types of lung cancer is smoking. The mortality of LC is higher in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) compared to Developed - high-income countries (HIC) due to screening and early detection. Lung cancer screening (LCS) with low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) is effective at reducing lung cancer mortality in high-risk current and former smokers and is recommended by the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). This study sought to assess primary care providers' (PCPs') knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and practice related to LCS and the recent USPSTF guidelines in Erbil city in Iraq. We surveyed 150 PCPs through a hand-delivered self-filling questionnaire and online by using google form. The survey included questions about providers' clinical practice, knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs related to LCS and the USPSTF guidelines. Information about PCPs' training background and practice type was also collected. Most respondents reported that they did not have established guidelines for LCS in their practice, and expressed that "vague" screening criteria influenced their referral processes for LCS. Barriers to LCS with LDCT included no national LCS program, poor knowledge about LCS and the use of LDCT scan for early diagnosis and reducing mortality among people with high risk, also lack of knowledge about established LCS guidelines among PCP or even oncologists in Erbil in Iraq.

Al-Kitab University
College of Pharmacy



**Assessing the Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines among Physicians in
Kirkuk City Hospitals**

Done by

Waleed Khalid AbdulWahid and Mohamed Ali Mahmoud

5th. Stage Students

Supervised by

Dr.Omeed Omar Darweesh

Al-Kitab University

College of Pharmacy

2021-2022



Abstract

Vaccines are effective interventions that can reduce the high burden of diseases globally, as COVID-19 has dramatically changed peoples' daily life. Although safe and effective vaccine holds the greatest promise for resolving the COVID-19 pandemic, hesitancy to accept vaccines remain common, which will have a great impact on achieving herd immunity. The race to produce a safe and effective vaccine for the SARS-CoV-2 virus has yielded remarkable progress. According to WHO protocols, three different vaccine products were authorized to be administered to the population in our country, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm and Pfizer. We conducted our survey during the period 27th. of October 2021 and till the 15th. of January 2022, which included physicians of Kirkuk city hospitals. The survey focuses on different vaccine products regarding their effectiveness, safety and acceptance among physicians of various professional degrees and even some of the participants were undergraduate medical college students. The data comprised age, gender, number of vaccine doses for each product , side effects experienced following each dose which were collected from a total of (n=218) participants of which (193) that constitutes (88.53%) are postgraduate physicians and (25) of them constituting (11.47%) are undergraduate. Relating to acceptance, (216) participants decided to get the vaccine and only two participants were not convinced with the vaccine and didn't get it.

Keywords COVID-19 , Vaccine safety , Vaccine efficacy and acceptance

Introduction

Corona virus disease is an infection caused by a novel virus that can infect both humans and animals and is identified by researchers as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)[3]. It is responsible for the current outbreak of which the first case was diagnosed in Wuhan, China in December 2019[1,2]. This virus has structural relation with the virus responsible for causing severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) that emerged in 2002 and 2003 , and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) which emerged in 2012 and till now[1]. Coronaviruses belong to the family Coronaviridae, are enveloped , positive, single-stranded large RNA viruses. SARS-CoV-2 consists of four main structural proteins: spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N).

Morphologically, they are spherical virions with a core shell having surface projections resembling a solar corona. They are so called coronaviruses (from Latin : corona means crown). Coronavirus exists as four subfamilies ; alpha- , beta- , gamma- , and delta- corona-viruses. The alpha- and beta- seems to be originated from mammals, specifically from bats, gamma- and delta-viruses originate from pigs and birds[3,4]. The most dangerous and deadly subtype of coronaviruses is the beta-subtype, whereas mildly symptomatic or asymptomatic infections are caused by the alpha-subtype. Transmission of the virus happens by person-to-person, mainly occurring through aerosol droplets when sneezing or coughing, close contact, and possibly by fecal-oral transmission. The infected people are responsible for transmitting the virus because they produce large amounts of virus in the upper respiratory tract during the pre-symptomatic period. There is a quick and undetectable spread of the infection



Evaluating Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, and Practice Related to Lung Cancer Screening in Erbil

**PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB
UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
PHARMACY)**

**Pharmacy college Al-
Kitab University**

Ibrahim Ahmed Moyasser

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022





Knowledge Assessment of Antibiotics use and Resistance Among Public and Health Practitioners in KIRKUK

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

Pharmacy college Al-Kitab University

Student name: Noor Srou Anwer

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou-Assi

2021-2022

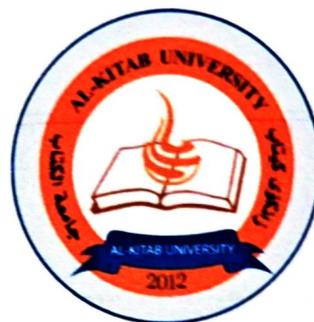


ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess knowledge of antibiotic resistance, to provide a reference for future interventions and reduce antimicrobial abuse, assess physicians' antimicrobial prescription habits and to raise their awareness of the dangers of underestimating the issue of bacterial resistance.

The present study was performed from January to May of 2022 After providing verbal consent to the participants, a self-administered structured questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 325 Iraqi and non-Iraqi adults. The inclusion criteria were adult patients above 18 years of age with no gender predilection and able to provide responses in the questionnaire form. Questionnaires were hand delivered to the respondents using convenience sampling in the outpatient department of Al- kitab university, azadi Hospital and Children's Hospital of Kirkuk. Participation was voluntary and anonymous, and the questionnaire was designed based on previously published questionnaire.

In conclusion Only 85% of participants understood that antibiotics resistance (ABs) were used for bacterial infection, indicating that they were perplexed regarding the usage of ABs for either bacteria or virus. ABs, according to the majority of responders, might be used to treat any microbiological infection. This could be due to a breakdown in communication; while counseling patients, clinicians refer to ABs as "germs" rather than expressly addressing bacteria. Furthermore, because people do not know the distinction between bacteria and viruses, they feel that ABs are effective against all diseases



**Knowledge Assessment of Antibiotics use and Resistance Among
Public and Health Practitioners in KIRKUK**

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

Pharmacy college Al-Kitab University

Student name: Noor Srouf Anwer

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022



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Knowledge of the risk factors of Breast Cancer among both public and health practitioners in Kirkuk and Erbil .

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

**Pharmacy college
AL Kitab Universiy**

Duha Arshad Shaker

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess knowledge of breast cancer (BC) risk factors, warning signs and symptoms among both public and health practitioners in Kirkuk and Erbil. A cross-sectional sample of people both genders aged 18–50 years was collected from March to May 2022 from two provinces Kirkuk and Erbil . A questionnaire that included the Breast Cancer Awareness Scale and demographic characteristics was administered. Data were analysed using Demographic percentage, Normality test and Items analysis and total statistics. A total of 450 person were included in the study. The majority of participants had good overall knowledge about BC while a small number of participants had excellent overall knowledge. Only the elderly group has defect in informations about BC risk factors. This study revealed unsatisfactory overall knowledge of BC risk factors, symptoms, screening methods and practice among public and health practitioners in Kirkuk and Erbil. These findings constitute a encourgment to healthcare providers to continue developing awareness of BC and providing health information to the public.



Knowledge of the risk factors of Breast Cancer among both public and health practitioners in Kirkuk and Erbil .

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

**Pharmacy college
AL Kitab Universiy**

Duha Arshad Shaker

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022



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Evaluating Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, and Practice Related to Lung Cancer Screening in Erbil

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB
UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
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**Pharmacy college Al-
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SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022





Republic of Iraq
Ministry Of Higher Education And Scientific Research
Alkitab University
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جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي
جامعة الكتاب
كلية الصيدلة

IMMUNE RESPONSE FOR COVID-19 AFTER VACCINATION IN IRAQ

A RESEARCH PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB
UNIVERSITY AS A PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF PHARMACY

By :-

Aya Sabeeh Yaseen

Israa Adnan Sarhan

SUPERVISOR: Dr. Naseer

2021-2022



Abstract

The Covid19 or Corona virus is considered to be a new infectious disease that has appeared only two years ago. That's why the researches and information discussing it are limited. And most of the information are located on the internet websites. Although this pandemic was a huge part in every human beings life during the past time. Since the beginning of the pandemic the number of confirmed cases of people infected reached 2,131,500 and the number of deaths reached 24,267 while the recovery cases were 2,071,838 till Jan.2022.

Vaccines based on SARS-COV-2 mRNA are 90% effective in preventing COVID-19. The dynamics of plasma-secreting antibodies and germinal center cells induced by vaccines in humans is still unclear. In our research, we examined the response of IgG, IgM, SARS-COV-2 in 1002 individuals, where each of them had taken different forms of three vaccines related to COVID-19 because these tests have a very important effect on the protective immune response. Which indicates through our study that vaccination based on SARS-COV-2 mRNA to human beings significantly stimulates the IgM, IgG response, which enables the generation of strong humoral immunity.

Keywords : COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, serological testing, immune response to the COVID-19 vaccines, IgG to SARS-CoV-2 After Vaccination, antibodies to SARS-CoV-2.



Republic of Iraq
Ministry Of Higher Education And Scientific Research
Alkitab University
College Of Pharmacy



جمهورية العراق
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Keywords : COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, serological testing, immune response to the COVID-19 vaccines, IgG to SARS-CoV-2 After Vaccination, antibodies to SARS-CoV-2.

Al-Kitab University
College of Pharmacy



**Assessing the Safety of COVID-19 Vaccines among Physicians in
Kirkuk City Hospitals**

Done by

Waleed Khalid AbdulWahid and Mohamed Ali Mahmoud

5th. Stage Students

Supervised by

Dr.Omeed Omar Darweesh

Al-Kitab University

College of Pharmacy

2021-2022



Abstract

Vaccines are effective interventions that can reduce the high burden of diseases globally, as COVID-19 has dramatically changed peoples' daily life. Although safe and effective vaccine holds the greatest promise for resolving the COVID-19 pandemic, hesitancy to accept vaccines remain common, which will have a great impact on achieving herd immunity. The race to produce a safe and effective vaccine for the SARS-CoV-2 virus has yielded remarkable progress. According to WHO protocols, three different vaccine products were authorized to be administered to the population in our country, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm and Pfizer. We conducted our survey during the period 27th. of October 2021 and till the 15th. of January 2022, which included physicians of Kirkuk city hospitals. The survey focuses on different vaccine products regarding their effectiveness, safety and acceptance among physicians of various professional degrees and even some of the participants were undergraduate medical college students. The data comprised age, gender, number of vaccine doses for each product , side effects experienced following each dose which were collected from a total of (n=218) participants of which (193) that constitutes (88.53%) are postgraduate physicians and (25) of them constituting (11.47%) are undergraduate. Relating to acceptance, (216) participants decided to get the vaccine and only two participants were not convinced with the vaccine and didn't get it.

Keywords COVID-19 , Vaccine safety , Vaccine efficacy and acceptance

Introduction

Corona virus disease is an infection caused by a novel virus that can infect both humans and animals and is identified by researchers as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)[3]. It is responsible for the current outbreak of which the first case was diagnosed in Wuhan, China in December 2019[1,2]. This virus has structural relation with the virus responsible for causing severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) that emerged in 2002 and 2003 , and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) which emerged in 2012 and till now[1]. Coronaviruses belong to the family Coronaviridae, are enveloped , positive, single-stranded large RNA viruses. SARS-CoV-2 consists of four main structural proteins: spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N).

Morphologically, they are spherical virions with a core shell having surface projections resembling a solar corona. They are so called coronaviruses (from Latin : corona means crown). Coronavirus exists as four subfamilies ; alpha- , beta- , gamma- , and delta- corona-viruses. The alpha- and beta- seems to be originated from mammals, specifically from bats, gamma- and delta-viruses originate from pigs and birds[3,4]. The most dangerous and deadly subtype of coronaviruses is the beta-subtype, whereas mildly symptomatic or asymptomatic infections are caused by the alpha-subtype. Transmission of the virus happens by person-to-person, mainly occurring through aerosol droplets when sneezing or coughing, close contact, and possibly by fecal-oral transmission. The infected people are responsible for transmitting the virus because they produce large amounts of virus in the upper respiratory tract during the pre-symptomatic period. There is a quick and undetectable spread of the infection



Republic of IRAQ
Ministry of education
Graduation project



***Students knowledge and awareness about hepatitis B in medical
faculties of Alkitab University***

***ALKITB University
College of pharmacy***

By:

Abdullah Fathi Ahmed

SUPERVISOR:

Dr. SINAN MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-MAHMOOD

2021-2022



Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to measure students' knowledge and awareness of hepatitis B and its associated factors at ALKITB UNIVERSITY in Kirkuk, Iraq.

Method : Data was collected using a self-structured close-ended questionnaire in a cross-sectional study design. The independent t-test, One Way ANOVA, and a correlation analysis were used to evaluate if there were any significant differences between the groups with a p 0.05 significance value.

Results: According to the results, there was a significant ($p < 0.001$) association between the type of Faculty with knowledge and awareness about hepatitis B. In addition, the results showed an association between year of study with the knowledge and awareness of hepatitis B ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, there was an association between duration of clinical experience with knowledge and awareness of hepatitis B ($p < 0.001$).

The findings revealed that there was no link between gender and hepatitis B knowledge and awareness ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** There was a considerable association between levels of knowledge and levels of awareness, implying that students with high knowledge also had high awareness.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Awareness, Hepatitis B, Associated Factors, Medical Faculties



Republic of Iraq
Ministry of higher education and scientific research
Al-kitab University
College of pharmacy



Preparation and development of fast dissolving oral film of ketoprofen

A research submitted to the college of pharmacy as a required for the B.Sc. degree
in pharmacy

Submitted by:

Suzan Nuradeen Mohammedlaw

Aya Imad Fakhradeen



Supervised by:

Dr.Ahmed Hussein



Knowledge, attitude, and practice assessment of lung cancer risk factors among public and health practitioners in Kirkuk, Iraq

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Shaheen Nozad Yousif

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi
C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022





Al-kitab university



College of pharmacy

The prevalence of migraine and quality of life.

Researchers name: Mohammed salah salim

Supervised by: Dr.sinan mohammed



Abstract

Introduction: Migraine is a neurological condition which found in large numbers of populations. Migraine is 3rd most prevalent and 7th leading cause of disability worldwide. It adversely impacts on the patient's quality of life.

Objective: Main objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of migraine condition on the quality of life of migraine patient.

Method: After taking ethical approval and inform consent from the patient, patient's demographic details and prescribing details were recorded. Migraine specific quality of life questionnaire version 2.1 was examined for neurology outpatient alkitab university of college of the pharmacy

Result: 70 patient were reported for this condition during our study period. Out of them Female patients Marital status Married 15(21.42%) were high in numbers as compared to male 6(8.57%) patients were suffering migraine from more than one year, polytherapy.

Conclusion: Migraine condition is the impact on the patients' mental, physical, social and cost factor. Patients feel mental burden for the same

Introduction

Migraine is a genetically influenced complex disorder characterized by episodes of moderate-to-severe headache, most often unilateral and generally associated with nausea and increased sensitivity to light and sound. The word migraine is derived from the Greek word "hemikrania," which later was converted into Latin as "hemigranea." The French translation of such a term is "migraine."^[1] Migraine is a common cause of disability and loss of work. Migraine attacks are a complex brain event that unfolds over hours to days, in a recurrent matter. The most common type of migraine is without aura (75% of cases).

Migraine can be classified into subtypes, according to the headache classification committee of the International Headache Society:^[2]



**ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES TOWARDS ANTIBIOTICS USE AND
RESISTANCE IN KIRKUK, IRAQ**

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Shams Ayad Muhi

**SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi
C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi**

2021-2022



Abstract

Dispensing of antibiotics without prescription is one of the factors contributing to irrational use of antibiotics and increasing the rate of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).¹,² Antimicrobial resistance has become a concern of public health.² In low and middle income countries, AMR associated with poor practices of healthcare professionals and patients' behavior towards using antimicrobials in addition to the supply and sale of antimicrobials.³ It is estimated that over 50% of the antimicrobials worldwide are obtained without a prescription from community pharmacies.⁴ The non-prescription sale of antibiotics leads to inappropriate choices of antibiotics, and increases the rate of non-adherence to the prescribed course of antibiotics.⁵ Iraqi people tend to use antibiotics for all respiratory infections even those caused by viral infection, such as flu. Although, antibiotics are prescription only medicines, people can easily obtain them without a prescription. Many community pharmacists ignore the general legal guidelines for dispensing antibiotics by making them available without a prescription.⁶,⁷ In Iraq, antibiotics are dispensing in government sector includes primary healthcare centers, public hospitals and outpatient clinics. In private sector, antibiotics are only dispensing in community pharmacies because private hospitals do not have own pharmacies. Private hospitals are referring their patients to obtain prescription medicines from community pharmacies. While, there are no community pharmacy chains in Iraq. Community pharmacies are private independent pharmacies which are usually managed by licensed pharmacists to dispense prescribed medicines.⁷,⁸ Antibiotics are only prescription medicines in Iraq, but dispensing them without a prescription is very common practice in community pharmacies.

In other words, the dispensing of antibiotics in community pharmacies is not regulated well. While the prescribing and dispensing of antibiotics in governmental sector is better controlled due to the official rules, the regular reviews of antibiotics' stocks and records by



Al-kitab University
College of pharmacy
5th class

GRADUATION PROJECT

Research Name:

**Prevalence of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia at
maternal health care clinic**

Prepared by:

-Ahmed Fathi

-Mohammed Yousif

Supervised by:

-Dr.Sinan Mohammed AL-Mahmood

2021-2022



ABSTRACT:

Background:

Eclamptic disorder during pregnancy is one of the common problems in underdeveloped countries and forms one of the deadly triads along with hemorrhage and infection which complicates feto-maternal outcomes of pregnancy. So, the purpose of this research is to study the Prevalence of Preeclampsia and Eclampsia at maternal health care clinic in north of Iraq, Kirkuk Azadi Hospital ,2022.

Methods:

A descriptive retrospective cross-sectional study was employed on a review of 74 cases of women with Eclampsia and Preeclampsia who were delivered at Azadi Hospital from 1st of January 2022 to -last of May 2022.

Results:

The prevalence of Preeclampsia among pregnant women in Azadi hospital was 85% . The prevalence of Eclampsia in pregnant woman was 14%. That we find preeclampsia with developed after 20 weeks of gestation 90% of sample size . We observed that in information about family history of hypertension disorder, diabetes mellitus in patient cases have high percent related to Eclampsia and Preeclampsia about 58.1% of patient that had diabetes mellitus and 50% percent patients who had family history of hypertension disorder . In all percent 85.1% of patient are require antihypertensive medication.



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By :-

Aya Sabeeh Yaseen

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SUPERVISOR: Dr. Naseer

2021-2022



Abstract

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Keywords : COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, serological testing, immune response to the COVID-19 vaccines, IgG to SARS-CoV-2 After Vaccination, antibodies to SARS-CoV-2.

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University of AL-Kitab

College of Pharmacy



Search title

Prevalence of Chronic iron Deficiency in Mosul Province

Student preparation

Zeena Rayan Mohamed

Supervised by

Dr. Fadwa Ghassan





Factors influencing the severity of pain in patient with peripheral diabetic neuropathy

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAR
UNIVERSITY

(IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY

PREPARED BY:

HIBA KARIM HUSSEIN

RAGHAD FARIS

SUPERVISOR:

Dr. SINAN MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-MAHMOOD

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

objective : *The principal aim of this study was to identify factors influencing the severity of peripheral diabetic neuropathy pain (PDNP), a symptom of the common neurological complication of diabetes mellitus, and peripheral diabetic neuropathy.*

Methods : *Cross-sectional study performed using self-administered questionnaires among subjects from outpatient clinics at pharmacy and health centers. The Neuropathic pain -4 tool was used to evaluate the presence of (PDNP), and the short-Form McGill pain Questionnaire (MPQ) was used to characterize and determine the severity of PDNP. Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected from the patients.*

RESULTS : *The MPQ indicated that most patients reported experiencing mild pain for all sensory pain descriptors other than throbbing and sharp (mostly reported to be moderate) and splitting (mostly reported to be no pain). The severity of pain was found to be significantly related to the length of time for which the patients had suffered from diabetes in those patients who had been diagnosed over 10 years. Significant relationship was found between pain severity and any of the following factors: Type of diabetes (I or II), gender, smoking status, obesity, medication taken, or presence of other disease.*

CONCLUSION : *In this study, most patients with PDNP reported the severity of the pain to be "mild". The pain severity may be influenced by a patient's age and the length of time for which they have suffered from diabetes.*

Keywords : *Factors, severity of pain, peripheral diabetic neuropathy.*



**Alkitab university
College of pharmacy
Fifth Stage**

Graduation Project

Preparation of ethanol gel 70%

Supervisor

Dr.Ahmed Hussein

Prepared by

Yaseen Faidhallah Ali

Mustafa Salim Ali





**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**



Estimation of prevalence for Gestational hypertension

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB
UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF PHARMACY)

Prepared by:

Ali Ahmed Suleiman

Delan Essam Kareem

SUPERVISOR:

Dr. Fadwa Ghassan

PhD. Clinical pharmacy

2021-2022



ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Hypertension, defined as a systolic blood (SBP) ≥ 140 mm Hg and /or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) ≥ 90 mmHg is the commonest medical disorder encountered in pregnancy.

Hypertension occurring in the second half of pregnancy in a previously normotensive woman, without significant proteinuria or other features of pre-eclampsia, is termed gestational or pregnancy induced hypertension.

Aim:

To estimate the prevalence of Gestational Hypertension among pregnant women in Erbil Province.

Results:

This study that the age in this study from (18) to more than (36) the main number was (37.6) mean in people aged over (36), and (32) mean in people aged (27 to 35) and (23) mean in people aged between (18-26).

Discussion:

Chronic and pregnancy-induced hypertension is associated with advanced maternal age. The risk of gestational hypertension has previously been found to be 1.22 times higher in mothers who were 35.0–39.9 years old and 1.63 times higher in mothers who were 40.0–44.9 years old than in mothers who were 25.0–29.9 years old. Other analyses suggest that the risk of pre-eclampsia increases by 4% for every year more than 32 years of age.

Conclusion:

The etiology and pathogenesis of gestational hypertension and remain unknown. Despite all the recent research efforts, there are no reliable tests to predict the development and there are no effective therapeutic methods to prevent. As a result, gestational hypertension remain a major obstetric problem, accounting for a large percentage of maternal and perinatal morbidities.



**Alkitab university
College of pharmacy
Fifth Stage**

Graduation Project

Preparation of ethanol gel 70%

Supervisor

Dr.Ahmed Hussein

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Republic of Iraq
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ALKitab Universiy

Pharmacy College

Breast cancer

PROPOSAL OF PROJECT GRADUATION IN PHARMACY COLLEGE AL-KITAB UNIVERSITY (IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHARMACY)

BY

Raghad Ghassan Adnan



SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

Abstract

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women. The development of breast cancer is a multi-step process involving multiple cell types, and its prevention remains challenging in the world. Early diagnosis of breast cancer is one of the best approaches to prevent this disease. In some developed countries, the 5-year relative survival rate of breast cancer patients is above 80% due to early prevention. In the recent decade, great progress has been made in the understanding of breast cancer as well as in the development of preventative methods. The pathogenesis and tumor drug-resistant mechanisms are revealed by discovering breast cancer stem cells, and many genes are found related to breast cancer. Currently, people have more drug options for the chemoprevention of breast cancer, while biological prevention has been recently developed to improve patients' quality of life. In this review, we will summarize key studies of pathogenesis, related genes, risk factors and preventative methods on breast cancer over the past years. These findings represent a small step in the long fight against breast cancer.



**ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING AMONG PEDIATRIC INPATIENTS WITH
POTENTIAL INFECTIONS IN KERKUK PEDIATRICS HOSPITAL**

Research by:

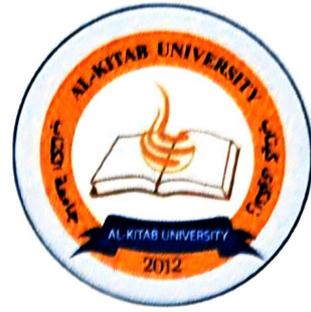
Sumaya Abbas Ibrahim

Narin Wrya Hamakarim

University of Al Kitab

Department of pharmacy





Evaluating Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, and Practice Related to Lung Cancer Screening in Erbil

GRADUATION PROJECT FOR THE BACHELOR OF PHARMACY DEGREE

**Pharmacy college
Al-Kitab University**

Ibrahim Ahmed Moyasser

SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Ibrahim M. Abdulbaqi

C-SUPERVISOR: Lecturer Assistant Reem Abou Assi

2021-2022

