الجمعية العراقية للبحوث والدراسات الطبية
Iraqi Association for Medical Research and Studies
IAMRS

IAMRS
IRAQI ASSOCIATION FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH & STUDIES

CONFERENCE GUIDE

2nd IAMRS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

committees, sessions and Abstracts

CME Accredited

22-23 March 2019

IRAQ , BASRAH INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

الدولية للدواء
Pharma International

ALSHAFAQ
scientific bureau
مكتب الشفق العلمي
لدعاية الأدوية

KERN PHARMA

Supreme Council of Scientific Societies
S.C.S.S IRAQ

Department of Research & Development
دائرة البحث والتطوير

الشركة العامة لموانئ العراق
GENERAL COMPANY FOR PORTS OF IRAQ
GCPI

نقابة أطباء العراق
IRAQI MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Iraqi Association for Medical Research and Studies (IAMRS)

The 2nd IAMRS International Medical Conference

Conference Guide

Basrah International Hotel
Basrah, March 22-23, 2019

This page is intentionally left empty

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the board of directors of IAMRS and members of the Organizing Committee I invite you to join us in Basrah for the 2nd IAMRS International Medical Conference - Basrah Health Mega Problems.

Since its foundation in 2017, IAMRS has sought to associate and affiliate into one organization all researchers and scientists who are engaged in, or interested in, the research establishment, medical learning and medical collaborations. Our vision is to provide comfortable care everywhere through education, research and knowledge together in a flexible, innovative and open Society.

As in previous years, the focus of the scientific programme will be on state of the art presentations in our field as well as new insights into basic science, clinical research and therapeutic interventions. We are creating a scientific programme in which the interaction between speakers and audience is to be continuous and the basic aim for the scientific programme.

The scientific standard at the 2nd IAMRS Conference is now recognized as one of the best in IRAQ and as a result carries a high rating with the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, who assign credit hours to all IAMRS Conferences.

The Scientific Committee is developing a program with topics covering all the fields of interest in the application of pollution, cancer, trauma and other medical and surgical subspecialties. Video presentations and workshop topics of special interest for doctors will also be included as an important part of the program.

The type of sessions will be refresher course lectures, panel discussions, luncheon sessions, special workshops including research workshops, and of course free paper and Posters.

We very much expect you to enjoy this exciting IAMRS 2019 Conference set in Basrah

Dr. Hayder Al-Tameemi
President of Conference

Nezar Abdulateef Almahfooz

Chairman of Scientific Committee

Board degree certified general surgeon from the Council of Arab Board Surgery (CABS), Senior consultant general, GIT, Bariatric and Metabolic surgeon in Faruk Medical City, Sulaymaniyah, Leader & Director MIS surgery of Almowasat private hospital, Basrah-Iraq.

Committees

Scientific Committee

1. Nazar Abdulateef, Consultant General Surgeon, Basrah
2. Jawad Ibrahim, Arab Board of Medical Specializations, Baghdad.
3. Muhammed Saeed, Dean of College of Medicine, University of Kufa
4. Noori Abdul-Nabi, Dean of College of Marine Sciences, University of Basrah
5. Yaseen Obaid, Dean of College of Medicine, University of Missan
6. Imad Ouda, Consultant Pediatric Medicine, Emirate
7. Saad Shaheen, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
8. Akram Abd Hassan, Basrah Teaching Hospital
9. Janan Ghalib, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
10. Nadhem Kadhem, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
11. Mushtak Gasib, Basrah Teaching Hospital
12. Falih Mohssen, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
13. Najah Rayish, College of Medicine, University of Kufa
14. Kadhem Al-Rubiay, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
15. Abdul-Ameer Abdul- Bare, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
16. Abul-Raheem Al-Humrani, Al-Basrah Teaching Hospital, Basrah
17. Ahmed Alansari, Basrah Teaching Hospital
18. Muhsen Jarullah, Community Medicine, Basrah
19. Hassan Hadi, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
20. Asaad Abdulameer, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
21. Dhia Shamekh, Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad
22. Salah Zuhair, College of Pharmacy, University of Basrah
23. Arafat Hussein, College of Medicine, University of Kufa
24. Hayder Saadoon, College of Medicine, University of Misan
25. Sadq Ghaleb, Al-Shiffa General Hospital, Basrah
26. Asia Selman, College of Pharmacy, University of Basrah
27. Hadi Raheem, Almowane Teaching Hospital, Basrah
28. Firas Salim, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
29. Ahmed Alsamak, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
30. Khaleel Ibrahim, Basrah Teaching Hospital

31. Rafid Abdulameer, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
32. Ali Dawood, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
33. Saad Waheed, Basrah Teaching Hospital
34. Ehab Sami, Al-Hila Teaching Hospital, Babylon
35. Waleed Yahya, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
36. Shawqi Abdulsada, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
37. Alaa Hussein, West Wyalong Medical Centre / Australia

Organizing Committee

1. Basim Abdulkareem, Childhood & Maternity Hospital, Basrah
2. Safaa Gateae, Renal Transplant Center, Basrah
3. Ahmad Qasim, Health Directorate, Basrah
4. Haitham Hussein, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
5. Waleed Jawad, Basrah Teaching Hospital
6. Ali Dawood, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
7. Ibraheem Muhajar, Basrah Teaching Hospital, Basrah
8. Ahmad Jaafer, Al-Fyhaa Teaching Hospital, Basrah
9. Amer Salman, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
10. Ussama Malullah, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
11. Sadik Hassan, College of Medicine, University of Basrah
12. Ahmad Najam, College of Pharmacy, University of Basrah
13. Durgham Arif, Deputy Governor, Basrah Governorate
14. Zuhair Abdulkareem, Respiratory Diseases Hospital, Basrah
15. Ahmed Fadhel, Al-Sader Teaching Hospital, Basrah
16. Ibraheem Abood, Al-Fyhaa Teaching Hospital, Basrah
17. Muhammed Baqer, Basrah Teaching Hospital, Basrah
18. Wissam Jabar, Basrah Children Specialty Hospital, Basrah
19. Hisham Salman, Al-Shiffa General Hospital, Basrah
20. Fahad Khaled, Almowane Teaching Hospital, Basrah
21. Nabeel Salim, Department of Public Health, Basrah
22. Muhammad Salem, Basrah Teaching Hospital, Basrah
23. Luay Hassan, Childhood & Maternity Hospital, Basrah
24. Omer Alhussona, Thi Qar Health Directorate, Thi Qar

Media Committee

1. Wael Jasim, Basrah Teaching Hospital
2. Qussay Abdullateef, Health Office, Basrah
3. Saleh Mudher, Basrah Teaching Hospital, Basrah

Financial Committee

1. Zuhair Abdulkareem, Respiratory Diseases Hospital, Basrah
2. Durgham Arif, Deputy Governor, Basrah Governorate

Conference Events Locations

Basrah International Hotel (Formerly Sheraton)

Al-Faraheedi Main Hall (Ground Floor)

Session One: Opening Ceremony March 22, 2019
Session Two: Update in Cancer March 23, 2019
Session Three: Pollution and Drug Abuse March 23, 2019
Session Eleven: Conference Recommendations (Basrah Declaration) March 23, 2019

Al-Asmak Hall (Fifth Floor)

Session Four: Advances in Surgery March 23, 2019
Session Five: Trauma, Anesthesia, & Video Presentations March 23, 2019

Al-Mirbad Hall (Ground Floor)

Session Six: Advances in Medicine March 23, 2019
Session Seven: Endocrine Diseases March 23, 2019
Session Eight: Hematological Diseases March 23, 2019

Al-Sa'afa Hall (First Floor)

Session Nine: Workshop Critical Appraisal Skills March 23, 2019
Session Ten: Scientific Research March 23, 2019

International Guests Bios

Ameen Abbas Ameen

LMSSA (London), FRCS(Neurosurgery), Consultant Neurosurgeon, London

Ammar Mehdi

Odonatologist, Sameer Dental Hospital and Research Institute, Lucknow, India

Eirebi Ajaj

Consultant Internal Medicine and Endocrinologist , Our lady of Lourdes Hospital Drogheda Ireland

Fatih Küçükdurmaz

Marmara University, Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology ,Adult Reconstructive Surgery Fellowship Program Director, Marmara, Turkey

Ghizal Fatima

Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Lucknow India.

Kamil Muslim Al-Bouri

Consultant orthopedic surgeon, Deputy Head of orthopedic Department, Program director of orthopedic training program of Saudi Board in Qatif Central Hospital

Ram B Singh

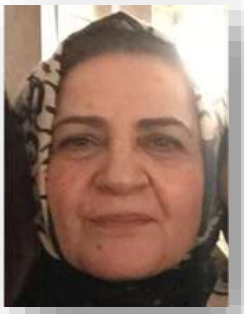
Formerly, Professor of Medicine, Subharti Medical College ,Fellowships FICN,FACN,FCCP,FICC, FACC,FICC, India

Shahad R. A. Alsadik

Nuclear Medicine. Science and Practice, King's College London, Core Medical Trainee, Health Education England, United Lincolnshire Health Trust, Boston, Lincolnshire, UK

Shirin Muhsen

International Guest ,General surgeon and Director of the Surgery Residency Program at Clemenceau Medical Center in Beirut, Lebanon.



Suhaila Kadim Yousif Alahmed

MRCP (Pediatrics) (UK & Ireland), MSc, DCH, Consultant Pediatrician , London

Thaar Yahya Albaaj

Prof. at Weill Cornell university USA, Senior consultant cardiologist and intensivist, Division chief of medicine

Wisam Nabeel Ibrahim

Assistant Professor of human Anatomy and Physiology, International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM)

Opening Ceremony

Session one
Opening Ceremony

Basrah International Hotel
Al-Faraheedi Main Hall (Ground Floor)
Friday March 22, 2019, (07.00-09.00 PM)

Scientific Sessions

Session Two
Update in Cancer

Saturday March 23, 2019 (09:00 AM-11:00 AM)
Al-Faraheedi Main Hall (Ground Floor)

Chair: Omran S Habib Janan Ghalib Hasan, Shahad Raad Alsadiq		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker(s)**
9:00 -9:08 am	Effects Of Lack Of Protective Factors In The Pathogenesis And Prevention Of Cancers .The Role Of New Technologies	Ram B Sing
9:09 -9:17 am	Evaluation Of Salivary Amylase And Total Protein In Children With Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia In Basrah Pediatric Oncology Center	Janan Ghalib Hasan
9:18 -9:26 am	Serum Ig And Cytokine Levels In Women With Breast Cancer Before And After Mastectomy	Nadham Kadhem Mahdi
9:27-9:35 am	Chromogranin A and 68Ga DOTA TATE Response Assessment in Patients with Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors Following 177Lu DOTA TATE therapy	Shahad Raad Alsadik
9:36 -9:44 am	The Association Between Natural Killer Cell Cytotoxicity And The Progression Of Cancer In Iraqi Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	Nasser Ghaly Yousif
9:45 -9:53am	Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors In Southern Iraq: Clinico-Pathologic Patterns And Risk Stratification	Rafid Adel Abood
9:54-10:02 am	Epidemiological Study Of 140 Cancer Cases Of In Patient	Hayder Saadoon Qasim
10:03 -10:11 am	Gene Expression Profiling Of Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cells Subjected To Prolonged Sub-Lethal Genotoxic Stress Reveals Novel Potential Therapeutic Targets	Mazin Ghalib Al-Asadi
10:12 -10:20 am	Neoadjuvant Systemic Therapy For Breast Cancer: The Westmead Experience	Loma Ahmed Al-Mansouri
10:21-10:29 am	Role Of Nuclear Medicine In The Management Of Thyroid Cancer	Rafid Riyadh Al-Tuma
10:30-10:38 am	Advance Cancer/Case Presentation	Hadeel Majid Al-Jassani
10:39-10:47 am	Thiopurine Methyl Transferase Enzyme Activity-Relationship To The Dose And Adverse Effects Of 6-Mercaptopurine In Children With Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Osama A.E. Ali
10:48-11:00 am	Guided Discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (8) minutes only

Session Three
Pollution and Drug Abuse

Saturday March 23, 2019 (11:30 AM-01:45 PM)
Al-Faraheedi Main Hall (Ground Floor)

Chair: Dheaa Sh Zageer, Abdulmajeed Alwan , Najah Rayish Hadi		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker(s)**
11:30-11:39 am	Health Impact Of Shatt Al-Arab Water Pollution In Basrah: Causes And Consequences	Noori Abdul-Nabi Nasir
11:40-11:49 am	Microbiological Analysis Of Selected Sample From Basra City Water	Dheaa Sh Zageer
11:50-11:59 am	Estimate The Amounts Of Dust Falling , Total Suspended Particles (T.S.P), And Lead In The Province Of Basra For The Years 2014	Ahmed Hanoon Jasim
12:00-12:09 pm	A comparison study of the effect of passive, cigarette and hookah smoking on lipid profile in healthy young Iraqi subjects.	Estabraq Al-Wasiti
12:10-12:19 pm	WBCs Activity Assays of Individuals In Industrial And Urban Areas	Amer Khazal Jaber Al-Hasan
12:20-12:29 pm	Using of Constructed Wetland Systems For Treating Wastewater	Jassim Hussein Abdullah
12:30-12:39 pm	Probiotics And The Gut Microbiome	Ram B Sing
12:40-12:49 pm	The Pattern of Psychoactive Drugs Abuse Among Selected Group In Basrah city	Raad Saad Luty
12:50-12:59 pm	The Impact Of The Educational Program on Knowledge Among Student of Secondary School Regarding Drug Addiction	Abdulameer A. Al-Mussawi
1:00-1:09 pm	Management of The Surgical Patient Taking or Abusing Glucocorticoids	Haider Ayad Alidrisi
1:10-1:19 pm	Post-War Environmental Pollution As A Risk Factor of Congenital Diseases In Iraq :A Study Review	Muna Zuhair Al-Hamdany
1:20-1:29 pm	Chemical And Physical Analysis of Representative Sample From Water Source of Basra Governorate	Dheaa Sh Zageer
1:30-1:45 pm	Guided discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (9) minutes only

Session Four
Advances in Surgery

Saturday March 23, 2019 (09:00 -11:10 AM)
Al-Asmak Hall (Fifth Floor)

Chair: , Akram A. Hassan , Mushtak Jasib , Sajad Younis Al-Helo		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker(s)**
9:00-9:10 am	Anal Sphincter Preserving Fistula Laser Closure Filac™, A Pilot Study in Iraq. ”	Nezar Abdulateef Almahfooz
9:11 -9:21 am	Personalizing Breast Cancer Treatment	Shirin Muhsen
9:22 -9:32 am	Trends In Orthopeadic Surgery	Faith kochedermaz
9:33 -9:43 am	Safety And Efficacy Of Bipolar Radiofrequency Ablation Device In Hemostasis During Thyroidectomy In Comparison With Ultrasonic Scalpel: A Comparative Study	Sadq Ghaleb Kadem
9:44 -9:54 am	Comparative Study Between Local And General Anesthesia In The Management Of Sever Blepharoptosis By Use Of Straight Needle Threading Technique As Frontalis Suspension	Amer Salman
9:55 -10:05 am	Powered Endoscopic Turbinoplasty; Clinical Study	Sajad Younis Al-Helo
10:06-10:16 am	Basrah Gamma Knife Radiosurgery Unite : A Success Story	Hassan Hadi Almohammed
10:17 -10:27 am	Evaluation The Outcome Of Percutaneous Adjustable Incisionless Otoplasty For Prominent Ear Deformity	Ihab Falih Almudhafer
10:28 -10:38 am	Advantage Of Postoperative Multivitamins For Clean Wounds	Hazim A Alhiti
10:39-10:49 am	Optimizing Rectal Cancer Treatment	Shirin Muhsen
10:50-11:10	Guided Discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (10) minutes only

Session Five
Trauma, Anesthesia, and Video Presentations

Saturday March 23, 2019 (11:30 AM-01:45 PM)
Al-Asmak Hall (Fifth Floor)

Chair: Nezar Abdulateef Almahfooz, Ali Abdulhussein Aledani , Salah Zuhair Alasadi		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker(s)**
11:30-11:39 am	The Golden Hours In The Management Of Head Injuries	Ameen Abbas Ameen
11:40-11:49 am	Effectiveness of submuscular plating for lower limbs fractures	Rafid Abdulameer Yaseen
11:50-11:59 am	Vascular Injury In Tubular Microdisectomy – Case Report	Ghazwan A. Hasan
12:00-12:09 pm	Patterns Of Pituitary Dysfunction Three Months Or More After Traumatic Brain Injury	Nassar Taha Yaseen Alibrahim
12:10-12:19 pm	Gravitational Brain Bullet Injuries (GBBI)	Wisam Abdullah Jasim
12:20-12:29 pm	Improving The Management Of Spinal Cord Injury In Basrah	Ameen Abbas Ameen
12:30-12:39 pm	Comparison Of Intrathecal Morphine With Midazolam, Added To Mixture Of Fentanyl And Bupivacaine For Cesarean Delivery Under Spinal Anesthesia	Hamed Abedalnabi Flaifel
12:40-12:49 pm	How Modest Sonographic Training Changed Outcomes Of Critical Cases	Mazin Adnan Abbas
12:50-12-59 pm	Blepharoplasty Surgery Video	Amer Salman
1:00-1:09 pm	Advances In Varicose Vein Treatment Video	Firas Salim Alnuaim
1:10-1:19 pm	Laparoscopic Pyloromyotomy To A 3 Weeks Old Neonate Video	Abbas Alhassany
1:20-1:45 pm	Guided discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (9) minutes only

Session Six
Advances in Medicine

Saturday March 23, 2019 (09:00 -11:05 AM)
Al-Mirbad Hall (Ground Floor)

Chair: Yaseen Obaid, Saad Shaheen , Abdulameer Abdulbarri		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker(s)**
9:00 -9:09 am	Peripartium Cardiomyopathy Is An Important Disease Entity	Thaar Yahya Elbaage
9:10-9:19 am	Deciphering The Role Of Inflammatory Cytokines And Their Correlation With Clinical Manifestations In Women With Fibromyalgia Syndrome	Ghizal Fatima
9:20 -9:29 am	Current Services For Children With Autism In Basra How To Improve Them, And The Ways Forward	Suhaila Kadim Yousif Alahmed
9:30 -9:39 am	Autologous Bone Marrow Derived Mononuclear Cells For The Treatment Of Drug Resistant Epilepsy	Abdulmajeed Alwan Hammadi
9:40 -9:49 am	Atorvastatin Loading Before Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Down-Regulates Tlr4 Expression And Ameliorates Myocardial Injury Markers	Najah Rayish Hadi
9:50 -9:59 am	Genotyping Study For The Promoter Of Il-4 Gene In Iraqi Patients With Tuberculosis	Awatif Hameed Issa
10:00-10:09 am	Postpartum Depression In Mothers Of Hospitalized Premature Babies In Basra Maternity And Children Hospital	Murtadha Abdulhassan Abdulbaqi
10:10 -9:19 am	Prevalence Of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Among Civilian Volunteers And Military Soldiers In War Against Isis In Basra City	Aqeel Alsabbagh
10:20 -10:29 am	Does The Blood Level Procalcitonin And C- Reactive Protein As A Significant Rule In Differentiation In Iraqi Patients Whether Bacterial Or Viral Meningeal Inflammations	Abbas Kinbar Kusar
10:30-10:39 am	Prevalence Study Of Tuberculosis Among Basrah Population Through 2011-2015 : Prospective Study	Ihsan Edan Alsaimary
10:40-10:49 am	Prevalence Of Integrons And Antibiotic Resistance Among Uropathogenic Escherichia Coli From Patients With Urinary Tract Infection In Najaf	Ali Muhsin Almohana
10:50-11:05 am	Guided Discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (9) minutes only

Session Seven
Endocrine Diseases

Saturday March 23, 2019 (11:30 AM -12:30 PM)
Al-Mirbed Hall (Ground Floor)

Chair: Emad Alsaadom, Ali Hussein Al-Hamza , Asia Selman Abdullah		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker (s)**
11:30-11:39 am	An Overview Of Prolactinoma In Basrah	Ali Hussein Al-Hamza
11:40-11:49 am	Traditional Use Of Medicinal Plants For The Treatment Of Diabetes Mellitus In Basra	Asia S Abdullah
11:50-11:59 am	Hypogonadism In Men On Exogenous Glucocorticoids. A Cross Sectional Study From Iraq	Adel Gassab Mohammed
12:00-12:09 pm	Acute Stroke In Diabetes Mellitus Evaluating The Course And Short-Term Outcome	Mahmood Thamer Altemimi
12:10-12:19 pm	Precocious Puberty: Basrah Experience	Ahmed Jaafer Hindi Al-Ali
12:20-12:30 pm	Guided discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time 9 minutes only

Session Eight
Hematological diseases

Saturday March 23, 2019 (12:30 AM -01:50 PM)
Al-Mirbed Hall (Ground Floor)

Chair: Mohammed Saleem Abbas, Mohammed Alawad, , Asaad Abdulameer		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker(s)**
12:30-12:39 pm	The management of haematological malignancy ; what do we have ? what do we miss ? what shall we do ?	Mohammed Saleem Abbas
12:40-12:49 pm	characteristics of septic arthritis among SCA patients in Saudi community	Kamil Albouri
12:50-12:59 pm	Coagulation Activation In Patients With sickle Cell Disease In Basra, Iraq	Wasan Hameed Saud
1:00-1:09 pm	Cost-Effectiveness And Applicability Of Thalassemia Prevention Program In Iraq	Mustafa Majid Hameed
1:10-1:19 pm	Impact Of Iron Overload On Renal Function In B-Thalassemia Major Patients	Zainab Muhammed Altawry
1:20-1:29 pm	Thalassemia Awareness Among Iraqi People In 2018	Hashim Talib Hashim
1:30-1:39 pm	The Awareness Of Patient's Parents With Beta Thalassemia Major And Intermedia In Baghdad And Alnasyria In 2017	Ali Saad Al-Shammari
1:40-1:50 pm	Guided discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (9) minutes only

Session Nine
Workshop: Critical Appraisal Skills

Saturday March 23, 2019 (09:00 -11:00 AM)
Al-Sa'afa Hall (First Floor)

Time	Workshop Title	Speakers	Moderators
9:00-11:00 AM	Research Methodology and Critical Appraisal Skills	Salam Jasim Mohammed Haider Najim Altimimi	Jawad Alkharasani Sadik Hassan Kadhem

Break 11:10 – 11:30 AM

Session Ten
Scientific Research

Saturday March 23, 2019 (11:30 am-1:00 pm)
Al-Safa Hall (First Floor)

Chair: Nadham K. Mahdi , Noori Hanoon Jasim		
Time	**Presentation title**	**Speaker (s)**
11:30-11:45 am	Incentives And Obstacles Of Medical Research In Basrah With Recommendations	Ameen Abbas Ameen
11:46-12:01 pm	Useful Tips For Article Publication	Majid Hameed Alabbood
12:02-12:17 pm	Commitment Of Some Of The Medical Researchers In Basra To Research Ethics: A Case Series Study	Alaa Hussein Abed
12:18-12:33 pm	How To Give A Successful Oral Presentation	Majid Hameed Alabbood
12:34-1:00 pm	Guided discussion	All

Dear Speakers, please use your allocated time (15) minutes only

Session Eleven
Conference Recommendations
(Basrah Declaration)

Saturday March 23, 2019 01:50- 02:00 PM
Al-Faraheedi Main Hall (Ground Floor)

Oral Presentations

Abbas Abdulzahra Alhasani

Head of pediatric surgery committee, department of surgery member in the College of Medicine- University of Basra. F.I.B.M.S. (Pediatric Surgery), M.R.C.S. Glasg.

1. Title	***Laparoscopic Pyloromyotomy to a 3 weeks old neonate: A video presentation***
Author(s)	Abbas Abdulzahra Alhasani

Infantile Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is the most common condition requiring surgery in the first few months of life and also the most common surgical cause of vomiting in infancy. All Pediatric surgeons agreed that Ramstad's operation (pyloric sero-myotomy) is the standard choice of surgical correction, however, the perioperative management is controversial, specially that is related to and recommended for the time of resumption of feeding postoperatively. Minimally invasive surgery was applied

to the variety of medical specialties including the field of Pediatric Surgery.

In this short video I'll present our early experience in the management of IHPS by laparoscopic approach.

A 3 weeks old neonate was presented to us as a case of Frequent projectile non- bilious vomiting the diagnosis was confirmed by Abdominal ultrasound scan.

Under GA and supine position with the use of umbilical 5 mm camera port and 2 more ports (3 mm)

Abbas Kinbar Kuser

Neurologist AlSadr teaching hospital Missan, Neuromedicine Speciality Missan medical college ,Neuromedicine F.I.C.M.S IRAQ

2. Title	***Does the blood level procalcitonin and C- reactive protein as a significant rule in differentiation in Iraqi patients whether bacterial or viral meningeal inflammations ?***
Author(s)	Abbas Kinbar Kuser

In our Iraqi patients there are difficulties to differentiate among patient which type of meningitis. Also some cultural and social phobia from CSF spinal needle, so that serum PCT & CRP play important rule for differentiations and how long patient take treatment and which type of treatment. The goal of this study work was to study the advantage and level of procalcitonin (PCT) and CRP to give us clear evidence whether the type of meningitis viral or bacterial. PCT levels were significantly higher in patients with bacterial meningitis compared to patients with viral meningitis ($P<0.001$). and also in compared with control group.

CRP levels were significantly higher in patients with bacterial meningitis compared to patients with viral meningitis ($P<0.001$). and also in compared with control group.

Conclusion: Serum PCT & CRP level in blood good and beneficial to verify whether virus or bacteria invade and cause meningitis and benefit to us to know the period that the patient need to resolution. Recommendation: We recommend that to send serum PCT & CRP in patients who are difficult in differentiation between bacterial or viral meningitis support diagnosis. We recommend to support our labs in hospitals with PCT for investigation.

Abdulameer A. AL-Mussawi

PhD., Dean of College of nursing, Basrah, Iraq

3. Title	***The Impact of the Educational Program on Knowledge among Student of Secondary School Regarding Drug Addiction***
Author(s)	Abdulameer A. AL-Mussawi, Zainab A. Hasan, Ali Hussein, Atheraa Munther, Sajjad Salim Issa

Aims of the study: 1. To know the awareness of drug addiction among school students. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programmed on drug addiction among school students.

Methodology: One hundred students from the two schools have been randomly chosen. Data collected at multiple time points using a questionnaire on drug addiction to assess students' knowledge. A questionnaire was used in the 16 numbers with the awareness and knowledge used in drug addiction knowledge to them, and aspects that focus on the shortcut sequential steps of drug addiction. Students were selected from two schools, for boys and girls of different area in Basra governorate and the work program on the influence of drugs and their assessment based on pretest and then take three lectures to educate them and post test to see the difference in their knowledge and the development of information.

Results: According to pretest the result show 94% higher percentage of male answer correct and 6% low percentage of male answer correct. And 96% high percentage of female answer correct and 2% low percentage of female answer correct. According to protest the result show 100% higher percentage of male answer correct and 0% low percentage of male answer correct. And 100% high percentage of female answer correct and 0% low percentage of female answer correct.

Conclusions: Based on our results the program gives a good indicator for a raising the level of knowledge and awareness drug addiction among school students.

Abdulmajeed alwan Hammadi

Consultant hematologist alyermouk teaching hospital Baghdad

4. Title	***Autologous bone marrow derived mononuclear cells for the treatment of drug resistant epilepsy***
Author(s)	Abdulmajeed A. Hammadi

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by two or more unprovoked seizures with abnormal brain activity, Cognitive and behavioral changes usually accompanies epilepsy, like hallucinations delusions and apathy.

Of all cases of epilepsy 30% are resistant to conventional treatment

Drug resistant epilepsy is defined as recurrent seizures refractory to a regimen of two or more antiepileptic drugs.

Stem cell therapy is a possible alternative with minimal side effects; it is currently used for treatment of variety of diseases including neurological disorders like multiple sclerosis and stroke.

In this clinical study, 20 Iraqi patients included, aged 2-39 year. 8 females and 12 male with multidrug resistant epilepsy, at least after 3 months of diagnosis and treatment.

The 20 patients were kept on drugs, more than 2 drugs 80%, 2 drugs 20%, all the patients underwent autologous bone marrow mononuclear cells infusion intravenously. Mononuclear cell counts ranges from 2-4 x10 8 per product with 97 % viability. Two sessions done in 8 weeks' time. Out of 20 patients 13 patients showed improvement (65%) in seizure activity in form of 50-100% reduction in 6 months after stem cell therapy, in addition there was improvement in appetite and sleep rhythm. Autologous bone marrow derived mononuclear cells systemic infusion is a safe clinical procedure with promising results in drug resistant epilepsy.

Adel Gassab Mohammed

Specialist Physician, Endocrinology Subspecialty, ThiQar, Iraq

5. Title	***Hypogonadism in men on exogenous glucocorticoids. A cross sectional study from Iraq***
Author(s)	Adel Gassab Mohammed

Background: Male hypogonadism is a clinical syndrome in which the diagnosis is based on signs or symptoms and unequivocally low serum total testosterone(T) levels. Glucocorticoids (GC) have documented effects on the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis (HPG), which lead to hypogonadism. This study tries to evaluate the effects of different GC formulations on the HPG axis including serum T and calculated free testosterone(FT) and subsequent hypogonadism.

Patients and methods: This is a case-control study conducted at Faiha specialized Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolism Center (FDEMC) in Basrah, Iraq, for the period between June 2017 until the end of June 2018. Total enrolled 187 participants,100 (53.5%) patients of them have used different GC types. Current glucocorticoids users were 57 patients (57%), and 43 patients (43%) were not. The control group was 87 males (46.5%), who were healthy subjects.

Results: Both T and FT4 were lower in those who use exogenous GC 318.08±209.61 ng/dL vs 430.40±166.59 ng/dL (p value <0.001) for T and 7.05±4.09 ng/dL vs 9.97±5.49 ng/dL for FT (p value <0.001). In those patients with previous GC usage, there was a marked elevation of estradiol simultaneously with the return of all another gonadal axis to normal especially T and FT. The total cumulative dose of equivalent GC was 240 mg of prednisolone produce hypogonadism.

Conclusions: Current GC exposure effect on the HPG axis goes with a clear and significant reduction of both T and free testosterone (FT) levels, which responsible for the decrease in T levels and subsequent hypogonadism.

Keyword: glucocorticoids, male hypogonadism, glucocorticoids abuse

Ahmed Hanoon Jasim

Director General of South Environment ,Decision maker of the Council for the protection and improvement of the Environment in the province of Basrah

6. Title	***Estimate the amounts of Dust falling , Total Suspended Particles (T.S.P), and Lead in the province of Basra for the years 2014***
Author(s)	Ahmed Hanoon Jasim

During 2014, it has been conducting an annual study to calculate the concentrations of dust falling through the collection (72) sample in six different locations in the province of Basra, namely, (1) Khor Al-Zubair (2) Abu Al-Khaseeb (3) Al-Ashar (4), Fao (5) Qurna (6) Hay alkhaleej. it found that the highest rate of dust falling during the study period in the hay alkhaleej site has reached (21.2896 gm / m2 / month), while the Iraqi National Standards for ambient air quality has reached (10 gm / m2 / month) which was higher than the Iraqi Standards by 2.1289 Once. the study also showed a high concentration of Total Suspended Particles (T.S.P) during the second half of the month (July _ December) of 2014. During this period the collection (24) sample at a single site in Basra's city center, where the concentration of Total Suspended Particles rate (1053.98667 Mg / m3) which exceeded the amount of Iraqi standards (350 Mg / m3) that is higher than any Iraqi standards by 3.0113 times. While it was noted that the average lead (pb) concentration in the study site in the city of Basra Center (0.0418 Mg / m3) which is less than the Iraqi National Standards for Ambient Air Quality.

Ahmed Jaafer Hindi Al-Ali

MD, Pediatric Endocrinologist, Basrah, Iraq

7. Title	***Precocious puberty: Basrah experience***
Author(s)	Ahmed Jaafer Hindi Al-Ali, Dhaighum Imad Atwan Al-mahfoodh

Aim: to analyze the causes of precocious puberty for patients referred to FDEMC.

Methods: This was a retrospective study conducted on patients attended the FDEMC between April 2011- January 2019.

Results: The total registered patients were 86 patients with age range 9 months to 12 years. 32 patients (37%) were excluded, 12 patients (14%) had incomplete data and 20 patients (23%) not fulfilling the criteria of precocious puberty. Those who were confirmed to have precocious puberty which are 54 patients (62.6%) (males 8(15%), females 46(85%)), 35 patients (64.8%) were diagnosed with peripheral precocious puberty. Most of them were presented with idiopathic premature thelarche in 15 patients (42.8%) followed by congenital adrenal hyperplasia in 10 patients (28.5%). Those who had central precocious puberty 18(33.3%), 16(88.8%) of them had central idiopathic precocious puberty, three (18.8%) male and 13 patients (81.2%) female. Two females were found to had brain tumor (astrocytoma and hypothalamic hamartoma). The remaining one case was diagnosed with mixed type of precocious puberty. All patients of central precocious puberty received long-acting gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs.

Conclusion: Precocious puberty is not rare in Basrah. Its more common in female and usually partial.

Keywords: Precocious puberty, central precocious puberty, peripheral central precocious puberty, Gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs

Aida Abdulkareem Manthar AlMayyah

Assistant Professor, College of Medicine Department of Pediatric, Consultant pediatrician, Head of the Advisory Committee on Neonatal Diseases, Basra Health Department

8. Title	***Postpartum Depression In Mothers Of Hospitalized Premature Babies In Basra Maternity And Children Hospital***
Author(s)	Aida Abdulkareem Manthar, Murtadha Abdulhasan Abdulbaqi

Background: The mother experience of having premature baby has been noticed as a psychological stress and depression The most widely used tool for screening PPD is the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). ***Aim:*** Assessment of postpartum depression among mothers of preterm babies in neonatal care units and it`s relation to selected neonatal, maternal, labor and socioeconomic factors. ***Methods:*** A cross-sectional study was carried out to assess postpartum depression in 60 mothers of previously hospitalized preterm babies in neonatal care unit while they attended neonatal out-patient clinic of Basra maternity and children hospital over a period of 6 months from July to December 2017. A special questionnaire had been designed to collect maternal, neonatal and labor data. Postpartum depression was assessed using the Arabic version of Edinburgh postpartum depression scale. ***Results:*** The percentage of postpartum depression of mothers of preterm babies was 43.3%. The study showed that mothers of younger age, primiparity and low educational level, low family income, lacking of breast feeding and having a male preterm baby were significantly associated with postpartum depression, (p-value < 0.05). It was found that no significant associations were found between postpartum depression and bad obstetric and medical history, fathers age, educational level and job, place of residency, antenatal care visits, consanguinity, type and place of delivery, complication of labor, gestational age and birth weight of infant, singleton or multiple pregnancy, immediate condition, duration of hospitalization and diagnosis, (p-value > 0.05). Logistic regression analysis revealed that significant correlation was present between postpartum depression and maternal job, parity, sex of the baby and type of feeding, (p-value < 0.05). While no statistical significance of other variables was found as maternal age and educational level, (p-value > 0.05). ***Conclusion:*** postpartum depression was shown to be higher among mothers of Preterm babies and so hospital staff should pay special attention to both the infant's development and the parental affective state in order to prevent the onset of depression or anxiety and to give a prompt Intervention. ***Key words:*** Postpartum depression, Mothers of preterm babies, Edinburgh postpartum depression scale.

Akeel I. Alsabbagh

Assistant professor & Consultant psychiatrist / Basrah medical college

9. Title	***Prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder among civilian volunteers and military soldiers in war against ISIS In Basra city***
Author(s)	Akeel I. Alsabbagh , Zainab Ali Hassan

Introduction: In areas, where the violence and aggression rates were high as in Iraq, where people subjected to many traumatic events for the past decades [Terrorism, explosions, kidnapping, systematized violence and aggression], and for the past three years (ISIS), all that makes them prone to PTSD, especially people experiencing traumas at the frontline in battles (military soldiers and civilian volunteers).

Aim: to find the prevalence of PTSD among civilian volunteers and military soldiers in war against ISIS.

Method: a cross sectional study done in two major hospitals in Basra city, with a sample of 200 subject, 100 from military soldiers and 100 from civilian volunteers. The candidates subjected first to GHQ, then to a special questionnaire for PTSD. P value < 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Results: in our study, prevalence of PTSD was found to be 21% and 47% among CV and MS respectively. With increase of prevalence among those whom subjected to physical trauma (in addition to psychological trauma), and those of age group between 17-25 years, with 42.9% and 46% association between prevalence of PTSD and substance use disorder among CV and MS respectively.

Conclusion: PTSD prevalence is higher among military soldiers than civilian volunteers group.

Alaa Hussein Abed

M.B.Ch.B, MSc, PhD/ Assistant Professor of Community Medicine, Manager of West Wyalong Medical Centre/ NSW/ Australia

10. Title	***Commitment of some of the Medical Researchers in Basra to Research Ethics; a Case Series Study***
Author(s)	Alaa Hussein Abed

Aim: The aim of this case series study was to highlight the problem of existence and type of researchers' violation against research ethics among some of medical researchers in Basra.

Method: In this case series study, violations of some researchers were documented in comparison to proposed zero-violation status in medical research.

Results: The documented violation cases were 5 among many other cases to show an example of these violations, which were considerable, against research ethics among some of medical researchers in Basra. Moreover, 10 other violations were documented based on routine work of this study author as a statistical analyst to many of researchers' work in Basra.

Conclusion: It was shown that violations against research ethics in Basra are real and necessitates more structured in-depth research.

Key words: Research Ethics, Case series, Basra

Ali Hussein Ali Alhamza

Specialized Endocrinologist at FDEMC (Faiha Specialized Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolism Center)

11. Title	***An overview of Prolactinoma in Basrah***
Author(s)	Ali Hussein Ali Alhamza

Pituitary adenoma is autonomous proliferation of specific type of pituitary tropic cells. Prolactinoma is a common type of these adenomas. It takes different manner of clinical presentations from sight threatening to mild headache and infertility. Quality of life affected include marital status and social contact. The management include medical, surgical and radiotherapy. These types of therapy are worldwide not much affected by race ethnicity but patient preference.

Material and Methods: This is a descriptive study for patients collected from Faiha Diabetes Endocrine Metabolic Center (FDEMC) in Basrah. An electronic registry data collected under behalf of FDEMC study group. It included all patients with prolactinoma from Dec-2014 to Dec-2018.

Results: Eighty-five patients collected from data base. By using SPSS 16 to analyze variables, mean ages 36 years in the range ± 13 years 41.2 % male and 58.8 female. Medical therapy used in 61.2 % and 31.8 % both medical and surgical. Transphenoidal surgery in 38.1 % of all patients and 3.5 % transcranial. Cabegoline used in 72.9%. giant prolatinoma found in 5.9%. Prolactin level range from 50 ng/mL to 18000 ng/mL.

Discussion: Treatment of prolactinoma did not differ from the usual therapy where medical therapy shows good response, few patients need surgery and only one case sever résistance.

Ali Muhsin Naahma Almohana

Ph.D. College of Science, University of Al-Alkufa, Iraq

12. Title	***Prevalence of Integrons and Antibiotic Resistance among Uropathogenic Escherichia Coli from Patients with Urinary Tract Infection in Najaf***
Author(s)	Zainab Jaber Hadi; Ali Muhsin Almohana

Background: The emergence of antibiotic resistance among pathogenic bacteria has become a serious problem worldwide. Integrons have a well-established role in the dissemination of resistance among Enterobacteriaceae and are thus a useful marker of antibiotic resistance. The aim of our study was to compare the presence of the intI1 gene and its associations with the antibiotic resistance of Escherichia coli isolated from patients with UTIs in Najaf. ***Methods***: A total of 1300 urine specimens collected from patients with suspected UTIs, in order to determine the MDR among UPEC isolates, we have tested 28 antimicrobial agents and antibiotic susceptibility was done by Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method. The isolates were subjected to polymerase chain reactions (PCR) for detection of selected mobile genetic elements, antibiotic resistance genes. ***Results:*** 111 (104) in this study, the examined UPEC isolates were distributed into three groups according to the susceptibility pattern results as following: 2 (1.8%) isolates were susceptible to all of the tested antibiotics; 5 (4.5%) isolates expressed resistant against one (one isolate) or two members (four isolates) of the tested classes of antibiotics; and 104 (93.3 %) isolates were resistant to ≥1 antibiotic factor within ≥3 antibiotic categories and were considered as MDR. 89 MDR-UPEC positive isolates with Integrons which represent 85.6% of isolates, Class I integron was detected in 82.7% of isolates, but class II integron was found only in 6.7% of them. The combination of class I and class II integron were detected in 3.8% of the isolates. From the integron 1 positive isolates, 65.1% were positive for qacEΔ1 gene, 8.1% were positive for sul1 gene, 89.5% were positive for integron I variable region in some different size products, while 57.1% were positive for integron type II variable regions. ***Conclusions:*** The study is demonstrate the existence of high levels of mobile genetic elements (integron) conferring reduced susceptibility to antibiotic classes.

Ali S. Ali Rasheed

A student at college of medicine, University of Baghdad

13. Title	***The awareness of patient's parents with beta Thalassemia Major and intermedia in Baghdad and Alnasyria in 2017***
Author(s)	Ali Al-Shammari, Mohammed Mutar, Mustafa Majid H, Ammar Jaleel Raad, Ali Aljabery and Hashmi Talib

Background: This study aims to assess the awareness of parents/care givers of children with beta thalassemia major and intermedia, as education is the first and the most important step in all prevention programs, and to compare the level of awareness among Iraqis and other people

Methods: This study is a cross sectional study that was held in three Thalassemia centers (two in Baghdad and one in Nasiriya) from 20/7/2017 to 20/9/2017.

The study involved 193 parents/care givers of thalassemia children under the age of 15 who come to the centers frequently for blood transfusion. The awareness had been assessed by self-designed questionnaire which was tested for content validity. The questionnaire includes questions regarding sociodemographic and economic profile, mode of transition, complication, prevention…… etc., the data was analyzed using SPSS v.24.

Results: The mean awareness was found to be 57 ±13.1. The highest knowledge was for foods that thalassemic patients shouldn't eat which is 94.8%. The lowest knowledge was for the chance of having an affected child in each pregnancy (which is 1/4) which is 11.9%. It seems there is no relation between the awareness level and the time since the diagnosis

Conclusion: The level of awareness was relatively acceptable and it seems there is a need to improve the continuous education among the caregivers. We should educate not only parents but also general public so that Thalassemia can be eradicated

Key words: thalassemia, awareness, parents

Ameen Abbas Ameen

International guest ,LMSSA (London), FRCS(Neurosurgery), Consultant Neurosurgeon, London

14. Title	***Incentives and obstacles of medical research in Basrah with Recommendations***
Author(s)	Ameen Abbas Ameen

This presentation of near 20 power point projections reflects my 12 years' experience (1980-1992) as a Consultant Neurosurgeon and Assistant Professor in Basrah University during which I also acted as Head of Department of surgery and Editor in Chief of Basrah Medical Journal (1985-1990). My experience was enhanced and updated by the repeated frequent visits to Basrah during the last 15 years. This presentation, mainly focus on how to motivate and improve the standard of medical research in Basrah in an attempt to match them with the current international level abroad.

15. Title	***The Golden Hours in the Management of Head injuries***

The Golden hour (s) after head injury is the immediate period during which the patient has the best chance of survival if he receives the definitive care. The best example is in extradural hematoma cases with a chance of 10% mortality and 80% good recovery when operated upon within 2 hours, compared to 75% mortality and 25% good recoveries when operated upon after 2 hours. While in acute Subdural hematoma the mortality rises from 40% to 80% when operated upon after 2 hours. Depending on the severity of the head injury and the location, this presentation discusses in 20 projections the steps to be taken when confronted with a head injury case at the scene of the accident, in the Causality department, the intensive care unit and in the hospital ward. The paper also briefly discusses how to avoid, detect the early signs and treat the complications of head injury.

16. Title	***Improving the Management of Spinal Cord Injury in Basrah***

Spinal cord injuries are among the most physically and financially devastating medical conditions a person may experience. And, to date, there are no permanent solutions for treatment.30 years ago, the notion was that nothing can be done once it happens, while recently it has been found that a great deal can be done to improve the outcome by the proper immediate management with emphasis on preventing the subsequent and inevitable ischemia of the injured spinal cord which commonly occur soon after the accident. Hence the significance of the relationship between the long-term recovery of spinal cord injury and high blood pressure during initial resuscitation & surgery should be emphasized and taught particularly to those who attend those injured patients immediately after the accident including the ambulance crew and the causality officers. The aim is to maintain adequate oxygenation & perfusion of the injured spinal cord by: volume expansion, vasopressor, dopamine, Steroids, Nimodipine, in order to improve blood flow to the injured segment of the spinal cord and enhance recovery as this was found to be the most important crucial and treatable factor. This power point presentation of 20 projections also discusses the indications for surgical decompression and stabilization, and reports briefly on the current views of nerve grafting and stem cell therapy.

Amer Khazal Jaber Al-Hasan

Lecturer Dr. Pharmacology & Toxicology Department / Basra Pharmacy College. (Former Nuclear Medicine Technologist / Kuwait University) CBRN College Member

17. Title	***WBCs Activity Assays of Individuals in Industrial and Urban Areas***
Author(s)	Amer Khazal Jaber Al-Hasan, Zainab Najim Abd-Elnabi

Aim: Industrial areas are at sites which have waste emissions and pollutants. This study was designed to evaluate and asses white blood cells (WBCs) activity as a hematological parameter, along with hepatic aminotransferase enzyme function tests and some clinical investigations concerning health status of people working in urban and industrial areas.

Methods: 35 workers were investigated in both urban and industrial areas. Hematological study on white blood cells was done using automated hematology analyzer. Liver function tests for aminotransferase activity (ALT and AST enzymes) were assayed and health parameters like blood pressure, pulse, body temperature, oxygen saturation and history of chronic illnesses, smoking, and diabetes were recorded.

Results: Study showed higher incidence of chronic diseases like hypertension and diabetes between urban workers than in industrial workers, while more industrial worker undertaken surgical operations (14%) and had dentistry tooth fittings (29%), and are less in smoking. Blood pressure and body temperature increased significantly in industrial workers ($P<0.01$). Other parameters like pulse rate, and oxygen saturation (SPO2) decreased but with no significance. ($P>0.05$). A highly significant decrease ($P= 0.005$) is present in industrial monocytes number than urban workers. A general trend of decrease which is present in all other WBCs parameters of industrial workers but with no significance ($P> 0.05$). Liver function tests showed abnormality in 42% of industrial workers (ALT> 36 U/L), while 92.8% were suggestive for chronic hepatitis or steatosis due to ratio less than one of AST: ALT levels.

Conclusion: Decreased WBCs (leukopenia) and moderate problems concerning health parameters, along with markers of liver dysfunction is a potential health defect in industrial workers of the fertilizer industry, along with exposure to ammonia gases, toxic agents and hazards. The findings of this clinical surveillance are significant; however, a further investigation of the aetiological factors and subsequent pathogenicity is necessary.

Key words: WBCs, Urban, Industrial, Liver Function

Amer salman Almansouri

Assistant prof. college of medicine Basrah university, Consultant plastic surgeon

18. Title	***Comparative study between local and general anesthesia in the management of sever blepharoptosis by use of straight needle threading technique as frontalis suspension***
Author(s)	Amer salman Almansouri

Aim: is to compare between the outcome and complications in the use of local and general anesthesia in the management of sever blepharoptosis by use of straight needle threading technique and silk suture as a frontalis suspension. ***Settings and Design:*** it's a prospective comparative study using two group one under local anesthesia and the other under general anesthesia with standardization of the cases as all has sever ptosis and poor levator functions, technique as the straight needle threading technique was used, material of thread was silk in 92% of cases, and sex distribution was of no statistical significance. Methods and materials: The parameters used for comparison were the following: -Satisfaction, Correction, Symmetry, Lid crease height (visible pretarsal height), Infection, stich abscess, stich granuloma, Eye opening during sleeping, Lagophthalmus, Entropion, Exposure keratitis. A 120 eye was operated on 95 patients; 25 patients (50 eyes) bilateral, 70 patients (70 eyes) unilateral, 36 eyes (30%) were operated on under local anesthesia, and 84 eyes (70%) were done under GA. The minimal age was 2years, maximum age 75 years, median 12 years, mean 19.8 years. The patients above the age of 16 years old were asked to choose between local or GA while below that age the correction was done under GA only. ***Results:*** There was no statistical significant difference in the all the nine parameters except the eye opening during sleeping were higher in the general anesthesia group. ***Conclusion:*** The use of local anesthesia is easier, of less risk, and lower cost with same aesthetic results of general anesthesia. ***Keywords:*** Ptosis, Blepharoptosis, frontalis sling, frontalis suspension, straight needle threading technique, silk suture.

19. Title	***video presentation for blepharoplasty surgery***

Asia Selman Abdullah

Assistant professor, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Pharmacy, University of Basrah.

20. Title	***Traditional use of medicinal plants for the treatment of diabetes mellitus in Basra***
Author(s)	Abdullah S. Asia , Kadhim N. Sheima, Ahmed S. Sabah

This study aimed to document traditional use of medicinal plants for the treatment of diabetes mellitus in Basra city, south-eastern of Iraq and to compare this information with current knowledge of plant medicine in Iraq and other Mediterranean countries, to preserve valuable information about the traditional plants used for treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus and also to discover new treatment for diabetes. This study was conducted during the period from February to April, 2015. 199 diabetic patients aged between 20 and 80 years were included in this study, 117 patients were females and 82 were males. In addition, the relative importance of each medicinal plant species reported as use value (UV). This study reported the medicinal uses of 16 plants, species belonging to 16 families. The most commonly used plant species are Boswellia Carterii, Commiphora myrrha, Citrullus Colocynthis, Olea europaea and Trigonella foenumgraecum. Some plants are used for medicinal purposes both in Basra and in other parts of Mediterranean countries, either for the same or for different purposes. This paper helps to preserve valuable information about the traditional plants used for treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus and also to discover new treatment for diabetes.

Awatif Hameed Issa

Academic state professor / Immunology, Postal address University of Basrah, College of science, Department of pathological analyses, Member of British Society for Immunology, Member of Iraqi Academic Society

21. Title	***Genotyping study for the promoter of IL-4 Gene in Iraqi patients with Tuberculosis***
Author(s)	Awatif H.Issa , Mazin S.Salman

Tuberculosis still represents a disaster that puts heavy shadow over all human societies. In spite of the availability of effective chemotherapy and vaccine, tuberculosis is a global health concern for both developing and developed countries. A defect in the genes of the immune response is the most acceptable explanation for susceptibility of some individuals and resistance of others to TB. Cytokines play critical role in interactions and integration between the cells of immune system, which leads to effective defense against TB, among cytokines IL-4, which have regulatory role in immune response in Iraqi patients with TB. Seventy-four blood specimens were collected from 74 patients in the Institute of the Tuberculosis and Chest Disease–Basra city, blood specimens also collected from 74 healthy individuals as control. Extracted DNA was amplified using two sets of specific primers for promoter regions of IL-4. purified amplicons were sequenced and were analyzed using specific software. The genotyping analysis of promoter of IL-4 gene was indicated two alleles C and T, of them C allele is predominant (73%), while T allele is recessive (24%). Although those heterozygous genotype (CT) were present in patient and healthy control (HC), but the frequency of CT in patients was significantly higher than those of controls. IL-4 promoters carry more than one type of mutations pushing toward increasing susceptibility of some individuals to TB.

Keywords: Interleukin-4, Tuberculosis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Dheaa SH Zageer

PhD Nuclear Analytical Chemistry, Assistant professor and director of the Forensic DNA Center for research & training/ Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq

22. Title	***Microbiological analysis of selected sample from Basra City water***
Author(s)	Dheaa SH Zageer, Majeed Arsheed Sabbah, Mohammed Tareq, Ali Mohamed and others

Basra was exposed to a health problem through the appearance of symptoms of poisoning of a large number of citizens during the summer of 2018. This problem coincided with the scarcity of water and increases the percentage of salinity in the rivers. The purpose of this work is to study the bacterial content of sixty-five samples taken from clay, raw water, drinking water and ozone treated water. The specimens were planted on an implant and then examined by Vitek for identification. The results showed that the bacteria diagnosed were (Pseudomonas alcaligenes, Klebsiella oxytoca, Rhizobium radiobacter, Burkholderia cepacia, Staphylococcus sciuri, Proteus and Bacillus) often non-pathogenic (unless there is a decrease in immunity) and that the water is their natural environment. We conclude from this work that the cause of the health problem may not be biological.

23. Title	***Chemical and physical analysis of representative sample from Water source of Basra governorate***
Author(s)	Team of Al-Nahrain University

The appearance of symptoms of poisoning of a large number of Basra citizens during the summer of 2018 coincided with the scarcity of water and increases the percentage of salinity in the rivers with unknown causes. This study tries to know the causes of this problem. More than fifty representative samples were collected from different water resources of Basra city. Many chemical and physical analysis was done and the results were analyzed. The analyzed result showed the region near and south of Um-alresasa land was very polluted with heavy metal, organic and salinity compare with the other regions. The heavy metal Cadmium concentration in the polluted region was very high and more the fifty-five-time than allowed. These results may interpret the poisoning of the Basra citizens especially that the symptoms of cadmium poisoning are similar to the cases

Estabraq AR- Al-Wasiti

Ph.D. In Clinical Biochemistry. Professor at Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, College of Medicine, Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad.

24. Title

A comparison study of the effect of passive, cigarette and hookah smoking on lipid profile in healthy young Iraqi subjects.

Author(s) Ahmed Muthanna Adbulhameed BSc, MSc, Estabraq AR. Alwasiti

Aim: This study was aimed to compare the effect of cigarette and hookah smoking on lipid profile and to evaluate the durational significance and to clarify the influence of daily smoking on the components of lipid profile in Iraqi healthy young males.

Methods: Fifty-seven male subjects were recruited in the present study. They have been chosen according to a strict inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria included; healthy males from Iraqi population aged between 20 -23 year-old, who have no diabetes, hypertension, hepatic impairment, renal disease nor obesity. In addition, they do not receive medications like B-blockers, statins nor alcohol abusers. The subjects were divided into three groups; 19 non-smokers subjects as control group, 20 active cigarette smokers of period of 3.25 ± (1.3) years as cigarette smokers group and 18 active hookah smokers of period of 2.7 ± (0.87) years as hookah group. Plasma was separated from the whole blood of each sample to perform the biochemistry analyses by means of spectrophotometry.

Results: The results revealed that the average total cholesterol level for control group, cigarette smokers group and Hookah smokers group were 149.32 ± (23.9) mg/dL, for 163.5 ± (24.4) mg/dL and 163.9 ± (10.97) mg/dL respectively. Whilst the average HDL levels were 49.5 ± (8.6) mg/dL, 43.6 ± (10.7) mg/dL and 43.1 ± (5.6) mg/dL respectively. Whereas the average LDL were 75.3 ± (24.3) mg/dL, 86.8 ± (28.9) mg/dL and 87.9 ± (10.4) mg/dL respectively. The average VLDL levels were 24.3 ± (7.6) mg/dL, 33 ± (9.7) mg/dL and 32.9 ± (5.1) mg/dL respectively.

Conclusion: Even in healthy youth, smoking can cursedly alter the concentration of the lipoproteins in the blood. Moderate and heavy cigarette smokers have higher cholesterol, LDL, VLDL and lower HDL levels than control group. On the other hand, lipid profile alteration in the subjects who smoke one hookah per day was

almost as similar as those alterations in lipid profile of cigarette heavy smoker subjects. According to the revealed results, smoking only one hookah per day can be considered as heavy smoking.

Key words: cigarette, hookah, smoking, lipid profile

1. Poster	***Lead Exposure Effects on Batteries Manufacturing Factory Workers in Baghdad***
Author(s)	Samir M Jasim, Estabraq ARK AL-Wasiti, Zainab J Subber

Aim to evaluate the occupational lead level and its impact on workers in Batteries Manufacturing Factory / Baghdad.

Methods: Blood, hair and urine samples were taken from 45 occupational lead exposed workers in Batteries Manufacturing Factory in Baghdad with age ranged (25-63) years during the period from October 2010 to the end of January 2011. Flame and flameless Atomic Absorption spectrophotometer were used in the measurements of blood lead and hair lead concentrations, HPLC was used in the measurement of vitamin E concentration, and ELISA was used for the determination of 8-Hydroxydeoxyguansin concentration.

Results: The results in this study showed a high concentration of lead in blood and hair for exposed workers in comparison with the normal corresponding values for the control. The results also showed that there was a significant decrease in δ – Aminolevulinic acid dehydratase activity, a low level of vitamin E in the serum and an increase in the level of 8-Hydroxydeoxyguansin in urine of exposed workers.

Conclusion: The correlation between oxidative stress parameters and clinical indices implies that there is a disrupted antioxidant balance which might contribute to lead induced toxicity in erythrocytes.

Key words: Lead exposure, δ–Aminolevulinic acid dehydratase, 8-Hydroxydeoxyguansin, Antioxidants, Lead battery

Fatih Küçükdurmaz

International Guest, Marmara University, Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology ,Adult Reconstructive Surgery Fellowship Program Director, Marmara, Turkey

25. Title	***Trends in Orthopedic Surgery***
Author(s)	Fatih Küçükdurmaz

A number of new technologies and new surgical techniques are used in the present treatment of orthopedics. These newer techniques will improve the patient experience by increasing the durability of joint implants and fastening the recovery time from less invasive surgeries. It is well documented in all the projections that the demand for orthopedic surgeons and their services will increase with the desire for individuals to stay functional at all ages. These increased demands will bring greater challenges related to the financing of this increased utilization as well as the technological advances. On the other hand, the demand and the health care that is provided to the patients is changing dramatically from region to region. Therefore the trends that we should follow be more realistic and match with the local/regional demands.

Firas Salim AL Nuaim

Senior Doctor in cardiothoracic & vascular surgery

26. Title	***Advances in Varicose Vein treatment : Video presentation***
Author(s)	Firas Salim AL Nuaim

Chronic venous disease refers to the peripheral veins' inability of adequate blood regulation. CVD of the lower extremities can present with various clinical signs, the most common being symptomatic. The etiology, anatomic location, and pathology of the incompetence have led to the development of a classification system known as CEAP. Classification of patients with CVD is essential in decision making regarding treatment management. Duplex color scan is the basis for the assessment of CVD, with incompetence of the greater and small saphenous veins (GSV – SSV) being the commonest finding. A number of therapeutic modalities have been introduced for treatment of CVD.

Non-operative methods include compression therapy and pharmacological products while ligation and striping of incompetent saphenous veins along with varicosities excision, has been the gold standard surgical approach until the 21st century. In the last 15 years, improvements in knowledge of venous pathology and circulation have led to the introduction \ minimal invasive therapeutic options, demonstrating excellent technical success rates, and less complications and discomfort for the patient compared to open surgery. Such modalities include endovascular laser treatment (EVLT), radio-frequency ablation (RFA), cyanoacrylate closure and liquid/foam sclerotherapy.

This video presentation aims to shows some of these minimal invasive procedures.

Ghazwan Abdulla Hasan

Orthopedic Spine Surgeon, CABOS

Al-Kindi Teaching Hospital -Baghdad, Spine fellowship

27. Title	***Vascular injury in Tubular Microdisectomy – Case report***
Author(s)	Ghazwan A. Hasan ,Hayder Raheem, Akeel Yuser, Luay Al-Naser ,Reda Sheta

Vascular injury in lumbar disc disease is not uncommon complication many literatures reviewed this complication, in our study we are reviewing a rare complication of vascular injury that occur during lumbar microscopic tubular discectomy. The patient 46-year-old, male, diabetic, hypertensive and smoker presented with history of backache and right sided radiculopathy to S1 dermatome for 6 weeks during, failure of conservative measures and planning of right microscopic tubular discectomy was done at the level of L5-S1, immediate postoperative time patient developed acute sharp burning in nature left leg pain, partially relieved on hip flexion with diminished distal pulsation of dorsalis pedis and popliteal and femoral. Urgent vascular surgeon consultation was done, confirmation of vascular injury of left iliac artery and vein by CT angiography near the bifurcation, planning of urgent retroperitoneal exploration of left iliac vessels, primary repair with synthetic graft was done with distal embolectomy, regain of distal pulsation postoperatively and further follow up was done which revealed successful repair.

Keywords: Vascular injury, lumbar microdiscectomy, case report.

2. Poster	***The effect of intradiscal vancomycin powder in the prevention of postoperative discitis. RCT Study***

Background: Post discectomy discitis, although relatively uncommon (4%), is regarded as the most disabling cause of failed back surgery.

Materials and Methods: This is a prospective, randomized, comparative, multicentric study of 407 patients in which microscopic or open discectomy was planned, either due to the failure of conservative treatment, or due to the presence of a neurological deficit at the time of presentation. The patients were divided randomly, by simple randomization, into two groups. Group (A) included 205 cases, while group (B) included 202 cases. In the first group, a local vancomycin powder was inserted into the disc space after finishing discectomy, and in the second group, nothing was inserted. The follow up was done by a third team, which did not know the patients' grouping, so double blindness was applied. The follow up was done clinically after the first week, with additional follow ups the second week, the sixth week and at three-month visit. In the case of any clinical findings suspicious of discitis during follow up, a laboratory and MRI study were requested.

Outcome measures: To assess the effectiveness of intradiscal vancomycin in discectomy operation, with attention to postoperative complications (discitis) by measuring CRP, ESR, and temperature in the preoperative and postoperative period. Social habits (smoking & drinking alcohol) and past medical history (Diabetes Mellitus) have been taken into consideration.

Result: There were 10 cases (4.95%) of postoperative discitis, all in the second group. The cases were four men and six women, ranging in age between 24 and 53. Three were diabetics. Seven cases were in L4-5-disc space, and three cases in L5-S1. While in the first group (the Vancomycin group), there were three cases (1.46%), one male and two females, all at the level of L4-5.

Conclusion: We concluded that the intra-operative prophylaxis, with vancomycin intradiscally, is effective in decreasing the incidence of postoperative discitis.

Level of Evidence: Level II.

Keywords: discectomy, postoperative discitis, intradiscal vancomycin, prevention.

Ghizal Fatima

International guest assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Lucknow India.

28. Title	***Deciphering the Role of Inflammatory Cytokines and their Correlation with Clinical Manifestations in Women with Fibromyalgia Syndrome***
Author(s)	Ghizal Fatima, R.B.Singh, P.K.Sarwan

Background: FMS is a common chronic pain syndrome with an unknown etiology. There are several clinical conditions integrated with increased inflammatory cytokines, but novel data suggest a relationship between inflammatory cytokines and pain perception. Therefore, in the present study we examined the inflammatory cytokines in women with Fibromyalgia Syndrome (FMS) and also evaluated its correlation with the severity of its symptoms. ***Method:*** Inflammatory cytokines were determined by measuring the levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), interleukin 8 (IL-8), IL-2, IL-4, IL-6and IL-18 in serum in 100 female patients satisfying American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria for FMS and 100 healthy females without FMS. Clinical parameters were evaluated by Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire Revised (FIQR). ***Results:*** Concentrations of TNF-α ($p<0.001$), and IL-6 ($p<0.001$) were significantly very higher in patients with FMS, and levels of IL-8, IL-2, IL-4, and IL-18 were significantly higher in patients group. A significant positive correlation was also found between TNF-α and IL-6 and clinical symptoms of FMS among patients group. **Conclusion:** The higher levels of inflammatory cytokines found in FMS patients suggest the presence of an inflammatory response system. Therefore, the hypothesis that cytokines may play a role in the clinical features of FMS is hence proved. The positive correlation between the levels of cytokines and symptoms of FMS strengthens the hypothesis of the involvement of inflammatory mechanisms in the worsening of symptoms of FMS. The present results indicate that this escalated inflammatory cytokines in FMS may play a role in the etiopathogenesis of the disease. ***Key words:*** Inflammatory cytokines, fibromyalgia syndrome, clinical manifestations

Hadeel Majid Ali

MB.Ch.B/ DM.RT,Clinical Oncologist, Basra Radiotherapy Center/ Hematology-Oncology Center/ Al-Sadr Teaching Hospital

29. Title	***Advance Cancer / Case Presentation***
Author(s)	Hadeel Majid Al-Jassani

Aim: Embarrassed community education and increase people awareness of the importance of early detection of cancer.

Methods: one female patient, Basra Haematology and Oncology center/ Al-Sadr teaching hospital, December 2018

Results: Poor outcome in all aspect comes with delay diagnosis of cancer.

Conclusion: Embarrassed community education and increase people awareness of the importance of early detection of cancer, will eventually result in early detection and treatment of cancer, increase progression free survival and overall survival.

Key words: auto-mastectomy, ignorance.

Haider Ayad Alidrisi

Specialized Endocrinologist at FDEMC and FDEMC study group. Lecturer of Endocrinology at College of Medicine, University of Basrah. Fellow of Iraqi and Arab Board of Medical Specializations.

30. Title	***The management of the surgical patient taking or abusing glucocorticoids***
Author(s)	Haider Ayad Alidrisi

Chronic glucocorticoid therapy can suppress the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and, during times of stress such as surgery, the adrenal glands may not respond appropriately. Protocols for "stress dose" steroids followed reports in the 1950s of possible surgery-associated adrenal insufficiency due to sudden preoperative withdrawal of glucocorticoids. However, some studies have questioned the need for supplemental perioperative glucocorticoids beyond the maintenance dose.

Hamed Abedalnabi Flaifel

M.Sc. [anesthesia and intensive care], Board certificate in anesthesia, Consultant in anesthesia and pain management

31. Title	***Comparison of intrathecal morphine with midazolam, added to mixture of fentanyl and bupivacaine for Cesarean delivery under spinal anesthesia***
Author(s)	Hamed Abedalnabi Flaifel, Oroba Mzher Hassan

Aim of the study: To compare the analgesic and side effects of intrathecal (IT) morphine with those of midazolam, when either is added to mixture of fentanyl and bupivacaine in spinal anesthesia for Cesarean delivery. ***Patients and Methods:*** This a prospective and randomized controlled study was done at Basrah. Iraq between January and May 2011. Seventy-five ASA I-II full term pregnant women were scheduled for elective Caesarean section under spinal anesthesia. Participants were randomly allocated in to three equal groups; The first group (morphine group) was given IT mixture of (fentanyl 25µg, hyperbaric bupivacaine 10 mg and morphine 200 µg), The second group (midazolam group) was given IT mixture of (fentanyl 25µg and hyperbaric bupivacaine 10 mg and midazolam 2mg), and the third group (control group) was given IT mixture of (fentanyl 25 µg and hyperbaric bupivacaine 10mg) ,total volume of IT injection was 3mls . The recorded data within 24 hours postoperatively included; numerical pain score (NPS) from 0-10 at rest, where NPS>3 considered failure of analgesia. Other data like blood pressure, pulse rate, respiratory rate, SPO2 and drug side effects like nausea, vomiting, over sedation and pruritus were also observed. Analgesic drugs were given on request in form of intramuscular (IM) injection of diclofenac 75 mg if NPS was 4-5, if no response or NPS was ≥ 6, patients were given tramadol 100 mg IM. ***Results:*** The mean of NPS was < 3 in 96% of patients in morphine group, which continued for 24 hours. The mean of NPS reached 4 in midazolam group at the 4th postoperative hour and then became equal to the control group. The total postoperative analgesic consumption was highest in the control group, lowest in morphine group. The major postoperative side effects were nausea and vomiting which occurred in 48% of patients in morphine group, 32% of the control group and 24% of midazolam group. Pruritus occurred in 92% of morphine group, 48% of the control group, and 20% of midazolam group. No case of cardiopulmonary depression or over sedation occurred in all the groups within 24 hours of observation. ***Conclusion:*** Intrathecal morphine 0.2 mg provides 24 hours effective postoperative analgesia on the expense of pruritus and vomiting, while intrathecal midazolam 2 mg provides 4 hours of postoperative analgesia with less pruritus and vomiting.

Hashim Talib Hashim

Third stage Medical student in the College of Medicine / University of Baghdad.

32. Title	***Thalassemia awareness among Iraqi people in 2018***
Author(s)	Hashim Talib Hashim

Aim: Thalassemia is an autosomal recessive disease which is common in Iraq with a prevalence of 35.7 per 100000. It is the most common type of hereditary anemia registered in Iraq in 16 thalassemia centers in 2015. This study aimed to assess the awareness of Iraqi people about thalassemia regarding disease transmission and prevention, as developing good awareness is the first and the most advantageous road to establish a successful prevention program.

Methods: This study involved 418 participants who were from medical and non-medical field, those in medical field were considered as control group for comparison. It was conducted for one-month duration as an online survey using a self-structured questionnaire which was tested for validity, unidimensionality and reliability in a pilot study of 40 participants. Each participant who had heard about the disease was given a score (0-5) based on their knowledge.

Results: 60% of the sample were students, with mean age of 21 years. 69.1% had heard about thalassemia previously, those had a mean score of 3.47 out of 5. 87.6 % knew that consanguineous marriage increases the risk of the disease and 89.4% claimed that it is a non- communicable disease. Only 46.2% confirmed that the disease can be prevented.

Conclusion: People awareness about thalassemia was relatively good, the highest awareness was for the contiguity of the disease and the lowest awareness was for the preventability. A Control strategy should be directed to elevate the awareness level about Thalassemia in the community.

Key words: Thalassemia, Awareness, prevention

Hassen Hadi Jasim Almohammed

consultant neurosurgeon, Supervisor and trainer, committee of Arabic board of neurosurgery, Sader teaching hospital, Basrah

33. Title	***Basrah Gamma Knife Radiosurgery unite: A success story***
Author(s)	Hassen Hadi Jasim Almohammed

Gamma knife radiosurgery (LKG) is a noninvasive technique that precisely delivers a high dose of ionizing radiation to a targeted area of the brain through an intact skull in a single fraction .The desired biological effect is the destruction of the targeted area while avoiding nearby normal and critical structures .The high energy accelerators involved with LKG improve the physical effect of radiation by allowing the energy to travel more precisely in straight line and penetrate deeper before dissipating. Gamma knife radiosurgery used to treat certain brain and neck lesions. Gamma knife radiosurgery uses a specialized, sophisticated and completely computerized equipment to focus a about 200 tiny beams of radiation on a target with a submillimeter accuracy. The source of radiation is small billet of Co60. Gamma knife radiosurgery as a stereotactic, noninvasive, neurosurgical method of treatment is not a rival or a substitute to open neurosurgery, but it can be used as an alternative treatment modality for certain patients or as an adjuvant treatment with other treatment methods. Gamma knife invented by Professor Lars Laksell in Stockholm, Sweden. The first LKG introduced in Europe in 1968 and the first case treated in 1970 was AVM. Over years there have been modifications of the LKG by ELECTA several times (model A, B, C) and the current model is Perfexion and Perfexion plus& ICON. Gamma knife, perfection model, was installed at our unit at 2018, and during the past year more than 300 procedures have been performed in our unite. We tried our best to apply a more or less optimal employment of this modality of treatment to treat brain lesions. For benign lesions, radiosurgery plays apart in 20-50% of cases treatment, in metastasis and AVM around 50% and for trigeminal neuralgia about 80%. So it appears that Gamma knife radiosurgery is not an exclusive method of treatment limited to only few patient and so a knowledge of the indication for, treatment results of, radiosurgery is useful not only for those physicians working in the field of neurology and oncology but also for every physician and general practitioner because they may meet a patient who could benefit from this treatment modality at any time. In this talk I tried to make some Highlight on the Gamma knife radiosurgery unite at our center and I tried to describe the indications, technical performance, steps and

patient pathway during treatment by radiosurgery. Physics and biological principles also shortly discussed.in addition, I tried to summarize our experience at Basrah Gamma knife radiosurgery unite.

3. Poster	***Transsphenoid pituitary surgery in Basrah: personal experience***
Author(s)	Hassen H. Almohammed, Ahmed M. Alabassi , Duraid A. Altimimy

Objective: Sellar and parasellar lesions makes up to 10 – 15% of all intracranial tumors. The most common tumor in the area is the pituitary adenomas. Surgical excision is the treatment option of choice for most of these lesions. Endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach is the most advance and has been the standard access to sellar and some of the parasellar lesions. The aim of this study is to present our experience in performing Transsphenoidal surgery in Basrah and to evaluate the results and complications encountered. ***Method:*** We treated 75 patients with pituitary adenomas and craniopharangiomas by pure endoscopic endonasal Transsphenoidal operation in the period from December 2016 to January 2019 at the department of neurosurgery, Sader teaching hospital. All cases operated in the standard way between the nasal septum bilaterally, then enlarging the sphenoid ostia, drilling the sphenoid septum and opening the sellar floor using the high speed drill, and then removing the tumor step by step. All patients referred postoperatively to the endocrine Center at Alfaihaa hospital for hormonal assessment and follow up. ***Results:*** The most common presenting symptom is the visual impairment which seen in 80% of cases followed by headache (70%). Ninety % (67 patients) of case were females and 10% (8 patients) were males. Eighty % (60 cases) were below the age of 40 years. And pituitary macroadenomas seen in 85% of cases, of which pralactinomas is the most prevalent among the hormonally active tumors (75% of cases) followed by acromegaly (10%). Craniopharangiomas seen in (4%), Cushing (1 case), Rathke"s cyst (1 case) and the rest are nonfunctioning adenomas. Total excision achieved in 80% of cases while decompression seen in the rest of tumors. Post-operative symptoms improvement (especially visual symptoms) seen in 60% of patient and no patient shows symptoms worsening. Post-operative complication seen in 2 cases (2.5%), CSF leak in one case treated by re exploration and reconstruction and death in one patient due to postoperative meningitis. ***Conclusion:*** endoscopic endonasal Transsphenoidal surgery for sellar and parasellar lesions is a valuable minimally invasive technique and is safe and effective yet require team work, good experience and gentle manipulation.

Hayder S. Qasim

CIBM, DMO, assistant professor at Missan medical college and Diploma in medical oncology IM ESCO, ASCO & IRAQI ONCOLOGY ASSOCIAICON member. al Shafa oncology center in Missan

34. Title	***Epidemiological Study of 140 Cancer Cases of in Patient***
Author(s)	Khalid Obaid Muhsin

Background: In this cohort retrospective study. The epidemiology of cancer has been described in Missan province since 2003 to 2010 as the study focused on distribution by site, age, sex, economic status, etc. and of those factors which determine its prevalence. and all sites of malignancy was approximately identical for both males and females. ***Aim of the study:*** Epidemiological study of 140 cancer cases admitted in Al-Sadder teaching hospital for 8 years. ***Methods:*** One hundred forty patients with cancer admitted to Al-Sadder teaching hospital from 2003 to 2010. All case eventually proved by histopathology. The epidemiological data collected were studied with univariate and multivariate. The study excludes pediatric cancers because the number of cases registries at time of study where few & can't give us accepted statistical figures to reflect true situations of cancer in pediatrics. ***Results:*** Cancers are more common in male about double, the number of cases in female of (140) cases was (95) cases (67.6) %in male and only (44) cases (32.4) % in female. most of cancer cases in female under age of 65 y (98.8) % and only (1.2) % in age over (65) y, while in male 57 cases (60) % in age under (65) y and (33) cases (40) % in age over (65) year. in comparison with distribution of cancer in other provinces in Iraq local regions and Arab countries no too much statistical differences in Lung and breast cancer, on contrary carcinoma of urinary bladder, chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and ovarian cancer are statically significant more common in Missan. ***Conclusions:*** There is tendency to increase cancer in male. Urinary bladder carcinoma is the second most common cancer. Ca cervix is the second most common cancer in female with median age (39) y 17.7 %of all cancers in female. Leukemia especially chronic myelogenous leukemia, became common leukemia, third common cancers in female (9) % of total cancers in female with median age (40) year & it is the fourth of commonest ten cancers in this study, 7.1 % of all cancers cases. The factors related to this new model of incidence is multi factorials, most probably related to environmental factors, could exposure to radiation mostly in tank destroyed at the 2nd Gulf war. ***Key words:*** cancer ,Epidemiology .Missan province /Iraq

Hazim Abdul-Rahman Alhiti

General surgeon Specialist (M.D), Fellow of Iraqi Council of Surgeons, Chief of Breast Clinic, Hīt District General Hospital

35. Title	***Advantage of Postoperative Multivitamins for clean wounds***
Author(s)	Hazim Abdul-Rahman Alhiti

Background: Multivitamins have many postoperative advantages.

Objective: to confirm the advantages of postoperative Multivitamins.

Methods: this prospective report included randomly elected different kinds of clean wounds, for 120 patients operated by me in (Hit General Hospital & my clinic), from 4th July 2017 to 31 December 2018. sixty patients received Multivitamins effervescent tablets from day zero (group A). The others not (group B). I prescribed Multivitamins effervescent tablets (hansal ®) twice daily, after meals. Similar Antibiotics ordered postoperatively for both groups.

Results: highly significant P value < 0.001 for (group A). In (group A) Inflammatory signs resolved quicker, wounds healed earlier, infection rate less & organs functions returned easier & timelier.

Conclusions: Multivitamins enhance patient recovery, wound healing & organs functions & decrease infection rate after surgery.

Keywords: Multivitamins, advantage, postoperative, hit.

Ihab Falih Almudhafer

F.I.B.M.S. , FACS, Member of European academy of facial plastic surgery EAFPS, Plastic surgeon at Alsader teaching hospital, Basrah

36. Title	***evaluation the outcome of percutaneous adjustable incisionless otoplasty for prominent ear deformity***
Author(s)	Ihab F. Almudhafer , Yasir N. Qassim

Aim: To evaluate the outcome of percutaneous adjustable incisionless otoplasty for prominent ear deformity and compare the results with other techniques.

Background: Prominent ear is a congenital deformity that may leave psychosocial impact on the child throughout his life. Otoplasty is indicated in these patients who are suffering from prominent ear and it is a rewarding procedure for the surgeon, patient and family

Methods: A prospective study was involved 11 patients (21 ears), were surgically treated by percutaneous adjustable otoplasty Between November 2015 to march 2017. The patients age was ranging between 5-25years (mean 14.2), 9 of them were male. We exclude those patients with thick cartilage, and those who had conchal hypertrophy, also excluding those patients who had previously failed operation (i.e. recurrent prominence after otoplasty). 3-0 white braided polyester suture was used to anchor the scapha to mastoid through percutaneous technique.

Results: Ten patients out of 11 were satisfied with results and no major postoperative complication were reported.

Conclusion: Percutaneous incisionless otoplasty is simple and safe technique that can be performed for those patients with thin and soft cartilage with no hypertrophied concha.

Key words: incisionless otoplasty, prominent ear deformity

Ihsan Edan Alsaimary

Professor of medical and molecular bacteriology and immunology.
M.Sc. med. microbiology, university of Baghdad.

37. Title	***Prevalence study of tuberculosis among Basrah population through 2011-2015 : prospective study***
Author(s)	Ihsan Edan Alsaimary

Summary: The study records were taken from infectious diseases unite in Albasrah general hospital. The data collected from the files of recorded cases through 2011 to 2015. TB patients that attended to this unite which were, including pulmonary and extra pulmonary TB diseases. Their ages were between (few months-70 year). through 2011 the total patients reached to 58 males and 27 females. the highly risk group was aged 30-39yrs for males and 60-69 yrs. for females. in 2012 the total patients reached to 52 males and 25 females. the highly risk group was aged 30-39yrs for males and females .in 2013 the total patients reached to 21 males and 24 females. the highly risk group was aged 30-39yrs for males and50-59 yrs. for females. in 2014 the total patients reached to 19 males and 42 females. the highly risk group was aged 60-69 yrs. for males and 20-29 yrs. for females. And in 2015 the total patients reached to 31 males and 22 females. the highly risk group was aged 30-39 yrs. for males and 30-39 and 50-59 yrs. for females. There are statistical differences between all studied age groups through various years $P<0.05$. ***Key words:*** tuberculosis, Basrah

4. Poster	***The expression of Interlukin 2(IL- 2), Interlukin 8(IL-8) and Interlukin 6(IL-6) in patients with oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma in Basrah city (A case control study)***
Author(s)	Maha M. Al-mahfoud , Ihsan E. AlSaimary and Ali. A. Al shawi

The first part of the digestive tract is the oral mucosa, which exposed to different exogenous toxins, long period of exposure could lead to malignant changes /tumors. One of the prevalent cancers of the body is Oral squamous cell carcinoma, oral cancer sometimes may be resembling benign lesions in the mouth therefor, the diagnosis may be not easy clinically. There appears the importance of serum cytokines in distinguishing different pathologies. ***Aims:*** The aim of this study was to identify the role of serum Interlukins (IL2, IL6, IL8) in the early detection and

pathogenesis of oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma. ***Patients and Methods:*** This study included 20 patients with oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma were clinically diagnosed and then confirmed by histopathological examination and 26 healthy control. Age, gender, as well as the level of interlukins in the serum of patients and healthy control were measured, in addition clinical signs and the site of lesions were recorded for patients group. ***Results:*** There were 20 new cases of oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma in Basrah from September 2015 to December 2016, 12 in men and 8 in women. 26 healthy control individuals 17 men and 9 females were included in this study. Cancer at all oral sites affected men more than women. The Tongue is the most frequent site. The level of serum Interlukins (IL2, IL6, IL8) in patients group were much more than those in healthy control group.

5. Poster	***Pathogenicity of Streptococcus pyogense associated among tonsillitis patients and Tonsillectomy***
Author(s)	Jassim M. Najim,Ihsan E. Alsaimary, and Assam M. Alshareida

Abstract: Two hundred patients with tonsillectomy (TS) in Basrah, 102(51%) males and 98(49%) Females, with male: females' ratio (1.04:1) and 50 individual without tonsillitis problems as control group were included in this study, which was done during the period of April,2015 to Jun, 2017. This Include collection of throat swab samples, culturing of samples, identification of causative agents species and antibiotic sensitivity. Gram's positive bacteria were the commonest microorganisms. the comments' causative agents were Streptococcus pyogense 30 isolates (15%) followed by Staph.aureus was 28 isolates (14%) isolated from (200) chronic tonsillitis patients before and after tonsillectomy, while the most normal flora was Streptococcus. (α-heamolytic) 45 isolates (90%), followed by Staphylococcus epidermidis 40(80%) from (50) health persons. Most isolated of Streptococcus pyogense were high sensitive to antibiotic such as Clindamycin, Rifampin, and Azithromycin. while moderate sensitive to Penicillin-G Cefotaxime, Cefetriaxone, trimethoprim, and resistant to Augmentine, ampicillin, Cloxacillin, in this study most commo Streptococcus pyogense isolated associated with pyrogenic toxin SPeB (76%), flowed by SPeC (60%)and SPeA (26%).

Janan Gh. Hasan

Pediatrician, Consultant Oncologist, Member of Royal College, Faculty Member of Washington University, Head of Basra Pediatric Oncology Center , Basra Children Speciality Hospital, Basra University Medical College

38. Title	***Evaluation of Salivary Amylase and Total Protein in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Basrah Pediatric Oncology Center***
Author(s)	Janan G.Hasan, Zainab A. Jaleel, Lamia M. Al Naamaa

Background: Saliva has found to be use as a diagnostic aid in an increasing number of clinical situations and in systemic disease that can affect salivary gland function and composition. ***Objective:*** To assess salivary amylase and total protein content in un- stimulated whole saliva in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) at time of diagnosis and during induction phase of chemotherapy. ***Patients and Methods:*** Thirty newly diagnosed children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia aged (1–14) years were recruited. Sixty healthy children matched for age and sex were regarded as control. Amylase and total protein were estimated in un-stimulated saliva from all subjects under study. ***Results:*** In children with ALL, the mean value of salivary amylase (817.05 ± 328.10 U/L) and total protein (10.20 ± 2.03 g/dl) were significantly higher before induction of chemotherapy than the controls (188.04 ± 124.7 U/L and 7.30 ± 0.82 g/dl, respectively) (P <0.0001). While during induction phase of chemotherapy only salivary amylase decreased significantly (P <0.0001). The mean value of the salivary amylase and total protein were significantly elevated at the time of diagnosis in patients of both sexes with ALL than in controls (p < 0.0001). However, within the ALL group, there were no significant differences in mean value of the salivary amylase and total protein between males and females at the time of diagnosis and during induction phase of the chemotherapy (p > 0.05). ***Conclusion:*** Salivary amylase level significantly increases at time of diagnosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and decreases during the induction phase of treatment with chemotherapy. So it can be regarded as diagnostic and prognostic indicator for acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Keywords: Salivary Amylase ,Total Protein , acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

6. Poster	***Human Astrovirus Among Children With Cancer In Basra***
Author(s)	Janan Ghalib.Hasan , Morroge Abdulaali Jassim , Hassan J Hasony

Background: The impairment of the T- lymphocyte system leads to reduced viral clearance, resulting in intensified disease and, possibly, prolonged infection2. Poor function of B lymphocytes makes the host susceptible to bacterial infections and viral infection especially in malignant disease. ***Objective:*** To determine the frequency of Human Astrovirus infections among patients with malignancies Basra children specialty hospital/ oncology center. ***Patients and Methods:*** A cross sectional study was carried out on a group of children with cancers from the 1st of October 2015 till the end of January 2016.Forty five children with cancers were admitted to oncology center,(24 females and 21 males), their ages were ranged from less than one year up to 15 years and according to specially designed questionnaire, the data were obtained from , either symptomatic or asymptomatic for human Astrovirus Infections, included 3 cases newly diagnosed before chemotherapy and 38 cases were during chemotherapy while the remaining 4 cases were after chemotherapy. Ninety stool samples were collected at day 0 and day 4 of admission were tested using Astrovirus antigen Enzyme-Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA) kits (EIA-4456). ***Results:*** The rate of Astrovirus infections was (15.6%) in hospitalized children with cancers in both days with no statically significant differences between hematological malignancies and solid tumors (P-value was 0.857), among hematological malignancies, patients of Acute myeloblastic leukemia were significantly detected (P-value was 0.001), while patients among solid tumors were significantly expressing Rhabdomyosarcoma (P-value was 0.001). Astrovirus infections mostly detected in females (85.8%) than in males (P-value 0.001) and among cancers children with age group of >1-5 years (57%) and most of infected patients (85.8%) were from rural areas (P-value was 0.012), Most of symptomatically infected cases (71.4%) were with acute diarrhea (P-value was 0.05) and during chemotherapy. ***Conclusion:*** Astrovirus infections significantly occur in Acute myeloblastic leukemia among hematological malignancies, and in patients with Rhabdomyosarcoma within solid tumors, so Astrovirus screening should be done for all children with cancers and especially among patients with Acute myeloblastic leukemia or Rhabdomyosarcoma.

Jassim Hussein Abdullah Al-Maliky

PhD. Of Environmental Pollution, Chief Agriculture Engineers at marshlands development Dep, Basrah agricultural directorate

39. Title	***Using Of Constructed Wetland Systems For Treating Wastewater***
Author(s)	Jassim Hussein Abdullah Al-Maliky, Abdul-Hussain Al-Adhub, Najah Abood Hussain

Aim of the study: using of environmental friendly project for treating wastewater with low consumption of energy and high removal efficiency of variety of pollutants to reach about 90%, so that can be reduce the impact of wastewater on people health.

Methods: We've established a pilot project of constructed wetland station at the university of Basra/ Garmmat Ali campus. It was operated as a hybrid system includes three types of constructed wetland systems namely: Vertical sub-surface flow system, Horizontal sub-surface flow system and surface flow system.

Results: To assess the quality of treated water, some physical, chemical and biological parameters were measured. The results indicated that the system was highly effective at removing the target pollutants, and this was further enhanced when the system operated as a hybrid system. The results of the movement operation method demonstrated 69.20% removal of NH4-N, 96.20% removal of PO4, 86.99% removal of TP, 98.32% removal of BOD, 62.90% removal of COD, 75.64% removal of turbidity, 77.36% removal of TSS, 71.59% removal of TN and 92.36% removal of Faecal coliform.

Conclusion: The overall outcome of this research is that constructed wetland systems could offer a vital solution for wastewater treatment in Iraq, especially within rural areas and small communities. In addition to that, implementation of this project on a broader scale could result in new water resources being used for irrigation and other usages.

Key words: Constructed wetland systems, vertical flow, horizontal flow, wastewater, surface flow

Kamil Muslim Al-Bouri

Consultant orthopedic surgeon, Deputy Head of orthopedic Department, Program director of orthopedic training program of Saudi Board in Qatif Central Hospital

40. Title	***characteristics of septic arthritis among SCA patients in in Saudi community.***
Author(s)	Kamil Muslim Al-Bouri

Background: Sickle cell anemia (SCA) is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by a point mutation in the beta globin gene that results in production of sickle hemoglobin. The Affected patients present with a variety of clinical complications that result from vascular occlusion and ischemia. Musculoskeletal complications are very common, approximately 80% of SCA patients suffer during their lifetime. Although septic arthritis is uncommon in these patients, but it is one of the critical complications. The delay in the management of such a disease may lead to irreversible joint damage. The aim of the study was to determine the most common isolated organisms and the characteristics of septic arthritis among SCA patients in our community.

Methods: A retrospective review was conducted of the medical records of all SCA patients (Hb SS genotype) who diagnosed with septic arthritis between January -2013 to December –2017 at Qatif Central Hospital in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. The hospital is the reference center for haemoglobinopathies in the Qatif city with approximately one million habitants. In this study, only patients satisfying the Newman Grade A for the diagnosis of septic arthritis were included, which are those in whom bacteria can be cultured from infected synovial fluid Patients who did joint replacement surgery or recent surgery (less than one year) to the same infected joint were excluded. In my presentation I will go through the incident of SCD worldwide and in Saudia Arabia. musculoskeletal complications of sickle cell disease. worldwide review of papers with most common organisms in septic arthritis among SCD .the most common organisms in septic arthritis in my Hospital since my area one of the highest number of SCD in Saudi Arabia

Loma Al-Mansouri

M.B.Ch.B, FIBMS, Medical Oncologist/ Internist at Al-Sader Teaching Hospital and a Lecturer at Basra Medical College, with a subspecialty Ph.D. from Macquarie University/ Australia

41. Title	***Neoadjuvant systemic therapy for breast cancer: the Westmead experience***
Author(s)	Loma Al-Mansouri

Background: Neoadjuvant systemic therapy (NAST) can be used to treat breast cancer. Pathologic complete response (pCR) is a surrogate marker for improved survival. This study examined response in the breast and axilla to NAST and identified features associated with pCR.

Methods: Patients undergoing NAST and surgery between January 2012 and June 2016 by surgeons at Westmead Breast Cancer Institute were identified. Patients with inflammatory or metastatic disease were excluded. Data were analysed to identify factors predictive of pCR.

Results: Ninety-one patients were identified. Mean age was 49 years. Forty-one patients had axillary metastases identified prior to NAST. Eighty-three patients received chemotherapy alone, six endocrine therapy alone and two had both. Thirty-seven patients had mastectomy and 54 had breast-conserving surgery. The overall breast pCR rate was 29% higher in patients with triple-negative (50%) or HER2-positive (39%) disease and lower in luminal disease (11.6%, P = 0.001). Forty percent of node-positive patients became node negative. The only variable associated with pCR was tumour biology. Patients with HER2 positive breast cancer were more likely to have axillary pCR than those with luminal cancer (odds ratio: 28, P = 0.00005).

Conclusion: pCR in either the breast or axilla was most likely to be achieved in patients

with HER2-positive or triple-negative breast cancers. In patients with luminal cancers, the goal of NAST is best considered to facilitate surgical options rather than obtaining a pCR.

Mahmood Thamer Altemimi

Adult endocrinologist, F. I. C. M. S. M. R. C. P., Member of Thi-Qar Internist Association., Member of FDEMC.

42. Title	***Acute Stroke in Diabetes Mellitus Evaluating the Course and Short-term Outcome***
Author(s)	Mahmood Thamer Altemimi

Aim: to evaluate the association between stroke and diabetes mellitus in regarding the course and short-term outcome.

Methods: **-** A two hundred ten (105 diabetes and 105 non-diabetes) acute stroke patients were admitted to the Neurology Unit of Al-Basra General Hospital from May 2014 to September 2015 and were evaluated according to the course [type, recurrence, degree of neurological disability depending upon (NIHSS)] and short term outcome (four weeks mortality) of acute stroke among diabetes and non-diabetes.

Results: **-** A one hundred five diabetes with a mean age (64.62 ± 11.69) years were including acute stroke male 124(59%). Diabetes mellitus was associated with increased incidence of first time ischemic type of stroke and recurrent attacks of stroke as compare with non-diabetes (p-value =0.003, <0.0001 respectively). There was a high rate of loss antiplatelet activity of aspirin in diabetes (p-value <0.001) and a significant poor outcome was found among diabetes mellitus by depending on degree of neurological deficit and four weeks mortality in stroke individuals.

Conclusion: Diabetes Mellitus have been associated with a more burden on the course and poor outcome of acute stroke.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, stroke, aspirin resistance

Majid Hameed Jasim Al-Abbood

Almawane Specialized Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolism Centre, Basra, Iraq, Doctor of Advanced Medicine in Endocrinology (DAdvMed (Endocrinology)

43. Title

Useful tips for article publication

Author(s) Majid Hameed Jasim Al-Abbood

Medical research and studies should be transferred to papers ready for publication. To ensure the most impact of a paper on literature, the most suitable journal for that paper should be chosen carefully. The process of preparation of a paper and later on, its submission for publication requires certain skills to avoid early rejection or delay in publication. There are several tips that may help novice researchers and junior authors to improve their experience in medical publication. Among these are choosing the right journal via resources like SJR or Citscore, writing a robust cover letter to convince the editor in chief to consider the paper for publication, following the instructions for authors settled by the journal and responding in a proper way to the reviewers` comments. The aim of this presentation is to discuss the most important tips and tricks that will increase the chance of a paper to be published in a reputable journal. ***Key words:*** publication, article, tips.

44. Title

How To Give A Successful Oral Presentation

Oral presentation of papers and studies is an important part of medical research. After a study has been completed and published in a journal, it needs to be presented in a proper way in a meeting or conference so that the academic impact of the paper is improved. There are several tips and tricks to enhance the power of an oral presentation. Each presentation should consist of an introduction, main theme and conclusion. Attention grabbers are pivotal tools to ensure not losing the audience and remain on the track. In addition, the presenter should try his best to persuade the audience about the importance and significance of his research results. The 4 important Ps of each presentation are planning, preparation, presentation and persuasion. Furthermore, facial expression, physical appearance and eye contact are key elements in a robust oral presentation. This presentation aims to shed the light on the tips and skills of a successful oral presentation. ***Key words:*** Oral presentation, successful, tips.

Mazin Adnan Abbas

Consultant Anesthesiologist, Supervisor in Arabic and Iraqi board of Anesthesiology, Critical care unit director/ AlSadr Teaching hospital

45. Title	***How Modest Sonographic Training Changed Outcomes of Critical Cases***
Author(s)	Mazin Adnan Abbas

In recent years there has been an increasing interest in the use of sonography as a point of care tool by non-radiologists. Aiming to assess and guide the management ultrasonically is nowadays emerging and promising but is unfortunately not spread enough amongst clinical specialties. Delays, risks of transfer and ionizing radiation are well recognized risks of more sensitive tools like CT scan. Sonography is quick, bedside tool, with repeatability and can complement clinical examination with highly acceptable sensitivity and specificity. This presentation explores its utility where junior doctors in our training center made real differences in outcomes of critically ill patients with emphasis on diagnosis and guiding interventional procedures after brief training. This includes: 1. Pneumothorax: not uncommonly missed clinically before X Ray can be done. 2. Pleural effusion: easily picked ultrasonically while X Ray misses even large amount in supine or sitting position. 3. DVT and pulmonary embolism 4. Shock: inferior vena cava collapsibility and cardiac visualization. These might replace in many circumstances CVP monitoring. 5. Hypoxia: it excludes air bronchogram (consolidation), exaggerated B lines (pulmonary edema or ARDS), diaphragmatic mobility (paralysis or high level in collapse) 6. Central venous catheter is largely replaced by peripheral insertion of central catheters, while if only need to secure an IV line, it is used even by nurses to guide peripheral cannulation with huge advance in safety and patient satisfaction. 7. FAST exam while radiologist cannot be available in appropriate time. 8. Other uses: exclusion of esophageal intubation, exclusion of a full stomach and visualization of vocal cord dysfunction in case of stridor or upper airway obstruction. We don't have to be expert in ultrasound machines trying to make differences in patients' lives. Let's encourage their use.

Mazin Gh. Al-Asadi

Ph.D. degree in Haematology, Nottingham UK. Lecturer of haematopathology at the department of pathology in Basra College of Medicine.

46. Title	***Gene expression profiling of Acute Myeloid Leukemia cells subjected to prolonged sub-lethal genotoxic stress reveals novel potential therapeutic targets***
Author(s)	Mazin Gh. Al-Asadi, Marcos Castellanos, Sean T. May, Ken I. Mills, Nigel H. Russell, Claire H. Seedhouse & Monica Pallis

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is characterized by a high relapse rate despite initial remission. AML cell survivals have been identified in the bone marrow (BM) endosteal region which is characterized by a low perfusion status. Thus, cells in the endosteal compartment are likely exposed to lower drug concentrations than the bulk of leukemia cells circulating or residing in a niche characterized by high perfusion. Nevertheless, little is known regarding the molecular changes in those AML cells surviving genotoxic stress, and such knowledge could be extremely useful in planning treatments strategies for post-induction therapy.

To understand some of the changes in cells incurred by prolonged exposure to chemotherapy drugs we exposed the AML cell line TF-1a to the IC20 concentration of the double strand break-inducing drug etoposide for six days. Using gene expression profiling with false discovery rate $P < 0.05$, we identified 20 upregulated genes. Genes involved in the immune response predominated, such as IFIT2, IFIT3 and IFI6. Four genes upregulated in the model – ITGB3, LTBP1, SLNFN5 and C15orf26, are also upregulated when cells become dormant. Using publicly available TCGA data, we found that ITGB3 and SLNFN5 are both associated with poor outcome in AML. These two genes associated with poor prognosis are therefore novel potential targets for post-induction drug development.

Mohammed Saleem Abbas

Consultant specialist hematologist in clinical hematology in Medical City Complex , Baghdad, Iraq

47. Title	***The management of haematological malignancy; what do we have? What do we miss? What shall we do?***
Author(s)	Mohammed Saleem Abbas

2016 national cancer registry: -the incidence of Hematological malignancy (HM). Is 11.47per 100 000(second after breast cancer), So we have more than 4000 newly diagnosed cases per year. Sizable national issue with HM, needs a complex and highly organized system to have good progress. Any attempt to have a quality assurance programme should depend on the evaluation of the current state, so this work was designed for this purpose.

Information has been collected from all the centers in IRAQ that deal with adult hematological malignancy through a questionnaire sent to the key person in each center. The data was collected via e-mail, and analysis was done in the view of NICE guideline. This screening programme covered the basic logistic facilities, laboratory, supportive and staff, with the content of the work.

All of the centers treat all HM.No regulations of referral between centers .The available beds lack the recommended requirements for the haematology care. In view of staff per patients; it is obvious that we are lagging behind .Essential facilities are not available in more than 60% of the centers, and suboptimum in the rest. The supportive care facilities and written guidelines with SOPs are available in 70% of the centers. The findings of this survey should trigger urgent steps on all levels in the patient journey to have a consistent haematological care in our country.

Muna Zuhair Al-Hamdany

Lecturer, MSc. Ph.D., Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Mosul, Mosul, Iraq

48. Title	***Post-war environmental pollution as a risk factor of congenital disorders in Iraq: A study review***
Author(s)	Muna Z. Al-Hamdany

Several years of civil war with the recent war on terrorism cumulatively affects Iraq's land, air, water, and health infrastructure and a significant increase in the prevalence of birth defects was reported in the period following 1991 Gulf War which was largely attributed to exposure to depleted uranium used in the war. In this study we reviewed some published literature that specifically concerned with environmental pollution after war in Iraq as possible risk factor for developmental disorders. In addition, this review includes a direct descriptive data of congenital anomalies which was obtained from Al-Khansaa, Al-Salaam, Al-Batool Teaching Hospitals of Obstetrics and Gynecology and General Mosul Hospital in Mosul city over a period of 12 months starting from October 2017 to October 2018. The results of all the researches related to this topic were discussed and most of them have conclude that a higher incidence of congenital disorders was detected among people exposed directly or indirectly to post war environmental pollution by depleted uranium and other chemical constituents., From the analysis of the scientific publications we observed that Basrah, Baghdad, Faluja, Mosul and Al-Anbar are predominantly affected by war contamination which require much attention and huge effort to reduce the related health problem in order to provide an evidence base for public health and clinical practice and to prevent congenital anomalies we must reduce the exposure to potential teratogens before pregnancy through prenatal counselling and public widespread education about the consequences of congenital malformations and the risk of environmental pollution.

Key Words: Pollution, Congenital, Post-war, Environmental, Review.

Mustafa Majid Hameed

Medical student at Baghdad University college of medicine.

49. Title	***Cost-effectiveness and applicability of Thalassemia prevention program in Iraq***
Author(s)	Mustafa Majid Hameed, Muhammed Tareq Mutar

Aim: The aim of this study is to assess the cost-effectiveness of applying a prevention program and the difference in expenditure between case prevention and management per year and to see the extent of applicability of the prevention program.

Methods: The cost of single case management calculation involved routine investigation, treatments and care provided for a life expectancy of 50 years.

The cost of single case prevention calculations relied on screening for carrier, premarital investigation and prenatal testing with therapeutic abortion, each of which values were retrieved from studies held abroad. This was dependent on the incidence of thalassemia according to a study held in 2016.

Writings of religious heads in Iraq and other Islamic countries were revised regarding the applicability of the prevention program.

Results: The government spends about 349,151,880$ each year for all patients in Iraq, meanwhile the prevention of these cases cost only 21,326,100$. So the government could save 327,825,780$.
The Therapeutic abortion was allowed up to 20 weeks of gestation.

Conclusion: Thalassemia case prevention program is applicable in Iraq, and is much more cost effective than cases management.

Key words: Thalassemia, Prevention, Cost, applicability

Nadham K. Mahdi Al-Adday

Professor Lecturer in the field of Medical Parasitology, College of Medicine, University of Basrah. M.Sc., Ph.D. (Molteno Institute), University of Cambridge, United Kingdom.

50. Title	***Serum Ig And Cytokine Levels In Women With Breast Cancer Before And After Mastectomy.***
Author(s)	Nadham K. Mahdi, Hiba Q. Ali, Mohammad H. Al-Jawher.

Objective: To evaluate serum Ig, complements IL-6, and TNF-α in breast cancer patients and to evaluate their role in disease process.

Patients & Methods: Blood samples were collected from 30 women with primary breast cancer before operation and another blood samples were collected from 23 of them after three cycles of chemotherapy. In addition to this, 20 samples were collected from apparently healthy women as a control group. Radial immune diffusion test was performed for the detection of serum IgG, IgA, IgM, C3, and C4, while ELISA test was used for the detection of serum IL-6 and TNF-α.

Results: Serum IgG and IgA levels for patients (preoperative) were 1926.84 + 612.60 mg/dl and 484.750 + 201.98 mg/dl, respectively. These values were higher than the respective values for the control group (1536.61 +441.29 mg/dl and 318.57 +124.54 mg/dl) ($P < 0.05$). These values for IgG and IgA increased with the advancement in the disease stages. The level of the serum complement component C3 for the patients (211.50 + 79.39 mg/dl) was significantly higher than that for the control group (150.71+ 39.93 mg/dl) ($P<0.05$). C3 and C4 levels were positively correlated with the disease stages. IL-6 and TNF-α levels for breast cancer patients were 222.5 + 68.86 pg/ml and 246.72 +197.74 pg/ml, respectively. These values were significantly higher than the respective values of the control group (171.3 + 64.85 pg/ml and 131.52 + 108.92 pg/ml) ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: The elevation of serum IgG, IgA, C3, C4, IL-6, and TNF-α levels can be considered as an indication for disease status before and after treatment as well as relapses.

Najah Raiesh Hadi

Professor and Chair, Dept. of clinical pharmacology and Therapeutics, Kufa College of Medicine. Also, Consultant physician in Al- Najaf Teaching Hospital

51. Title	**Atorvastatin loading before percutaneous coronary intervention down-regulates TLR4 expression and ameliorates myocardial injury markers**
Author(s)	Sahar A Majeed, Najah R Hadi, Khalid I Amber

Objectives: This study was done to assess the effect of pre PCI atorvastatin reload on the acute inflammatory responses and in toll-like receptor 4 expressions with its downstream signaling. ***Patients and methods:*** A double-blind randomized prospective trial l in which 60 patients with stable angina, who are scheduled for an elective PCI at Al-Najaf Center for Cardiac Surgery and Trans Catheter were enrolled and were assigned randomly into two groups. After an ethical committee of University of Kufa /faculty of medicine approval. Control group: 30 patients who received low dose atorvastatin 40mg daily without reload (control group). atorvastatin reload group: (30) patients who were already on the usual dose of atorvastatin with further 80mg &40 mg at 12 and 2hrs before PCI respectively. We measured TLR4 expression in peripheral monocyte by flow cytometry and cardiac troponin I, CK-MB, HsCRP and HMG-BOX Protein by ELISA technique immediately before and at 4hrs, 12 hrs. After PCI. Baseline blood pressure, HBA1c, renal and liver function test was obtained. All PCI procedures were done according to protocols of the hospital. ***Results:*** Stent implantation was associated with an elevation in TLR 4 expression in peripheral monocyte in both study groups after stenting but significantly higher expression level was found in the control group than atorvastatin reload group. ($p<0.05$) at 4hrand 12hr post PCI. Another inflammatory cytokine and chemokine (HsCRP, HMGbox1protein) was significantly lower in atorvastatin reload group than control group ($p<0.05$) also myocardial injury markers (CKMB, troponin I) significantly higher in control group than atorvastatin reload group ($p<0.05$). ***Conclusion:*** We conclude that PCI procedure associated with increased peripheral blood monocyte TLR4 expression and serum level of cytokines and cardiac injury markers. Atorvastatin reload (80mg and further 40mg 12 and 2hr respectively) before coronary artery interventions attenuate toll-like receptor 4 expressions on peripheral monocyte subsequently its downstream effects HsCRP and HMGBOX1-protein. furthermore, there is a reduction in cardiac injury markers (CK_MB) and cardiac troponin I.

Nassar Taha Yaseen Alibrahim

Specialized Endocrinologist at FDEMC (Faiha Specialized Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolism Center), Basrah

52. Title	***Patterns of Pituitary Dysfunction Three Months or more after Traumatic Brain Injury***
Author(s)	Nassar Taha Yaseen Alibrahim

Aim: To estimate the frequency of pituitary dysfunction three months or more after head trauma and the patterns of hormonal deficiencies.

Methods: A cross-sectional study conducted between January 2016 and August 2017. Participants were patients having a history of moderate to severe TBI at least three months prior to enrolment. Pituitary function test was done for all patients to determine the frequency of pituitary dysfunction, the number of axes deficiencies and which hormone is mostly affected.

Results: Out of the 28 patients involved in this study, 17 (61%) had pituitary dysfunction, while 11(39%) had not. Single hormonal defect was the most prevalent abnormality in 12(43%), and the most affected hormone was the growth hormone (GH) in 14 patients (50%), followed by gonadal axis, thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and lastly Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), six (21%), three (11%) and one (4%) respectively.

Conclusion: TBI pituitary dysfunction is more prevalent than was predicted in the population studied, single hormonal defect was found to be the most prevalent abnormality, being the GH is the most affected axis, and the ACTH seems to be the least.

Key words: Head trauma, traumatic brain injury, hypopituitarism, growth hormone deficiency.

Nasser Ghaly Yousif

Prof. Faculty member/ Dep. of Medicine, Al-Muthanna Medical college. PhD Medical oncology/hematology, University of Colorado. MRCP Physician, UK. M.D. Basrah University/Iraq

53. Title	***The Association between Natural Killer Cell Cytotoxicity and The Progression of Cancer in Iraqi patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer***
Author(s)	Nasser Ghaly Yousif, Samar Muayad Mohammed, Kareem Ghaly Mohammed, Najah R. Hadi, Ahmed Altimimi

Background: Lung cancer is a major public health problem, which is the most common cause of death in men and the second most common in women as it is responsible for 1.3 million deaths in the world every year. Most cases of lung cancer, about 85%, have been associated with long-standing tobacco smoking. The Lung cancer in non-smokers accounts for about 15% of cases. Besides, a combination of genetic and environmental factors can increase the chance of lung cancer. There are two types of lung cancer non-small cell lung carcinomas (NSCLC) which represent 85% of all lung cancers and about 15%, small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC). NSCLC is divided into three types squamous, adenocarcinoma and large cell cancer. Tumorgenesis is a complex and dynamic process consisting of three stages of initiation, progression, and metastases. All these processes depend on tumor microenvironments which are consisting of several types of cells fibroblast, adipose, neuroendocrine, inflammatory, immune cells, and many other components. Immune cells as one of tumor microenvironments components consist of natural and acquired immune cells like natural killer (NK) cells, dendritic (DC) cells, macrophages and T&B lymphocytes that protect the body from oncogenic cells by fighting and killing the transformed cells via several steps that include elimination, equilibrium and escape phase. NK cells are the main immune cells in the tumor microenvironment; they can play an important role in initiating and promoting cancer. They are effective in the first line of defense to eradicate the tumor and clean the body from any transformed or oncogenic cells through the secretion of INF-γ; high amount of INF-γ secretion is mediated by CD56brightCD16- subset, which is found in the lymph node as a predominant site and elevated in peripheral blood reflect the danger of cancer or infection.

Purpose of Study: The present study aims to assess the role of NK-cell in the prognosis of NSCLC.

Patients and Methods: A total of sixty newly diagnosed patients with NSCLC were included in this study. Fifteen of them were female and (45) male and then patients were followed up for six months. The diagnosis is revised by the supervisor Oncologist. ELISA technique was used to investigate the two immunological variables (NK & INF-γ).

Results: The results show, the mean of NK cell significantly increased from as small as (0.566 and 8.016) for IL-37 and NK respectively among NSCLC cases with an early stage to as high as (0.801for IL-37 and 14.293for NK) among cases with advanced stages (P =0.001), while in INF-γ test, the quantity of INF-γ was decreased gradually in a mean of (0.13) among metastatic stages of pulmonary cancer compared with an early stage where mean about (0.229); P=0.001. Furthermore, the linear correlation coefficients show there is a strong positive correlation between NK cell very strong positive relationship between the level of NK cell (NKG2A/CD94) and staging (r= 0.608). Meanwhile, strong negative linear correlation coefficients that mean the level of INF-γ decrease with a bad prognosis of NSCLC patients (r= - 0.486). In addition, the study also shows; the relationship between the level of INF-γ and NK concentration examines and shows there was a negative correlation coefficient between INF-γ and NK concentrations (r= - 0.69), that means the decrease is correlated with the increase of the inhibitory receptor (NKG2A/CD94) NK cell. The two immunological markers decreased significantly with time after three and six months of follow up post treatments. Moreover, by using Kaplan-Mier test the mortality rate of NSCLC patients increased (45% & 59%) with high levels of NK cells concentration respectively during a maximum of six months follow up periods. Meanwhile, the cumulative proportion of deaths in NSCLC patients at six months increased with the lowest tercile of INF-γ (60%).

Conclusion: A high expression of NKG2A/CD94 of CD56bright CD16- in peripheral blood of NSCLC patients correlates with bad prognosis which may be used as the prognostic marker while high level of INF-γ refers to the good prognosis. Low cytotoxicity of NK correlated with low level of INF-γ and both decreased in concentration after three and six months of follow up post- treatments.

Nezar Abdulateef Almahfooz

Board degree certified general surgeon from the Council of Arab Board Surgery (CABS), Senior consultant general, GIT, Bariatric and Metabolic surgeon in Faruk Medical City, Sulaymaniyah, Leader & Director MIS surgery of Almowasat private hospital, Basrah-Iraq.

54. Title	***Anal sphincter preserving Fistula laser Closure FiLaC™, a pilot study in Iraq***
Author(s)	Nezar A. Almahfooz

Background: Perianal fistulas, and specifically high perianal fistulas, remain a surgical treatment challenge. Many techniques have, and still are, being developed to improve outcome after surgery. The ideal surgical treatment for anal fistula should eradicate sepsis and promote healing of the tract, whilst preserving the sphincters and the mechanism of continence. This novel sphincter-saving technique uses an emitting laser probe [Fistula laser closure (FiLaC™), Biolitec, Germany], which destroys the fistula epithelium and simultaneously obliterates the remaining fistula tract. Since the main reason for surgical failure is a persistent fistula tract or remnants of fistula epithelium which were not excised, it was postulated that the benefit of this newly designed radial-emitting laser probe was to eliminate fistula epithelium or any granulation tissue in a circular manner and then, to obliterate the fistula tract by a shrinkage effect. This is the first pilot Iraqi study which present the outcome of FiLaC™ in the management of high and recurrent anal fistulae.

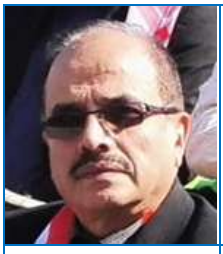
Material & Methods: The study conducted in a single hospital, by a single trained general and GIT surgeon (NA). All patients were preoperatively assessed for history of presentation, clinical examination, ano-proctoscopy, and MRI of the perineum to assess the dimensions and relations of the fistulous tract to the anal sphincter complex and Levator ani muscle. All patient subjected to 2 staged operations: First stage is drainage, staining and probing under GA or epidural anesthesia, and insertion of 2-mm latex vessel loop (Ethiloop®, Ethicon Products, Germany). Second stage started after 6 weeks when the tract length is little bit shorter and diameter of the fistula tract is 5mm and less, with no abscesses. The internal opening is closed with 2/0 vicryl©. The laser probe was inserted through the perineal fistula opening using a “Leonardo

DUAL 45©”) diode laser (Biolitec AG, Germany). Patients discharged same day with follow up schedule for 1 year.

Results: All 9 patients were male, median age 44 years; range 34-56 years. Follow-up period 3-7 months. FiLaC™ started for the first time in May 2018, and the patients are still under follow up. Eight patients (88.8%) were previously subjected to anal surgery, either abscess drainage, fistulectomy, or fistulotomy, no one has been subjected to Laser, Flap, Plug or LIFT surgery. One patient came with first stage abscess drainage and seton placement. Six patients (66.6 %) were classified Park II classification, 2 patients' class III (22.2%), and one patient class IV (11%). Primary healing observed after the first application of FiLaC™ In 7 patients (77.7%), but still 1 year is needed to certify these patients as primary healer.

Conclusion: Even we have a short experience with the FiLaC™ procedure, we found it to combines the ability to treat complicated and simple fistulae with promising success rate, no compromise to the anal sphincter continence. As a pilot study, the above conclusion looks acceptable but, a longer follow up and a larger cohort study needed in future.

Key words: Anal fistula, inter-sphincteric, high type, recurrent, laser.



Noori Abdul-Nabi Nasir

Professor of Ecological and Biological Sciences, Basrah university, Iraq.

55. Title	***Health impact of Shatt Al-arab water pollution in Basrah: Causes and consequences.***
Author(s)	Noori Abdul-nabi Nasir

Water pollution has become a potential health hazard and a severe problem in Basrah province with adverse impact on the sustainability of water resources. It also influenced the plants and living organisms, the health of the residents, the economy and political improvement of society. Furthermore, the high levels of salinity in the water of Shatt al-Arab River, a decline in water levels and an increase in chemical and biological contaminants from sewage and industrial waste have affected the people health. In fact, Human rights advocates and health officials estimate in 2018 that 17,000 to 18,000 residents of Basrah province have been poisoned by heavily polluted and salty drinking water. As a result, this paper reviews the environmental policy and other studies linked to water pollution and its health impacts on people, economic, social and humanitarian in order to stimulate the attention of government agencies to do their duties and to find suitable solution for this series matter. Therefore, this study was designed to evaluate the condition of Shatt Al-Arab river water quality and the sources of the water pollution in Basrah. The previous and current studies indicated that Shatt Al-Arab river being polluted by the human activities which have a sequence health implication for aquatic lives in the river and humans living in Basrah. It was also found that the changes in water quality of the river were mostly related to inorganic nutrients and heavy metals due to intensive load of urban, agricultural, petroleum derivatives, sewage and industrial wastewater into the river. The heavy metals found was Iron (Fe), Zinc (Zn), Copper (Cu), Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd) and Nickle (Ni). The sediment was also polluted with Cd and Ni which under changing environmental circumstances they may be discharge into water column by different processes of remobilization. This study recommended advanced technology to be used in the treatment of water pollution and having long-term program of research and a monitoring system to evaluate regularly the pollution status in the water. Moreover, Iraq should reach agreement with Turkey and Iran to increase water supplies to ease Iraqi shortages and consider the construction of a dam with gates on the Shatt al – Arab river.

Osama Abdulelah Ali Albayati

Master in pharmacology & Manager of Drug information center at Alshifaa hospital Basrah

56. Title	***Thiopurine methyl transferase enzyme activity-relationship to the dose and adverse effects of 6- mercaptopurine in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia***
Author(s)	Osama A.E. Ali, Nabeel A.J.Ali , Janan Gh. Hassan

Background: There are genetic variations in the activity of the enzyme thiopurine methyl transferase (TPMT) which lead to differences in the rate of metabolism of the thiopurine drugs, especially Mercaptopurine (6-MP) which may predispose patients to the toxic effects of these drugs or therapeutic failure might occur in the children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. ***Patients and Methods:*** Children with ALL (80) were included in the study, of them (15) patients were newly diagnosed and (65) patients on maintenance treatment, patients aged from (0.5-15) years old was admitted to Basra children Specialty Hospital for chemotherapy. Children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia also studied apparently normal (78) children. Serum samples were collected from each patient and healthy children for the estimation of TPMT activity by ELISA (Enzyme –linked immune sorbent assay) and measurement various blood parameters. ***Results***: Normal children group, TPMT concentration was distributed as 28.3% had low, 17.9% had intermediate and 53.8% had normal or high activity. In the newly diagnosed group have TPMT concentration distributed as 66.7% low, 13.3% intermediate and 20% had normal or high activity. They have a reduction in all blood parameters, for Hb level (9.92± 2.06 g/dL), WBC count (4184 ± 1068.6 /mm³), Neutrophil (1537.3 ± 2142.7/mm³) and platelets (157533 ± 99609/mm³). The maintenance group have TPMT concentration distributed as 67.7% low, 21.5% intermediate and 10.8% had normal or high activity, they had a reduction in all blood parameters, for Hb level (10.49 ±1.73g/dL), WBC count (3657 ± 1036.8/mm³), Neutrophil (1434.7 ± 1180.7/mm³) and for platelets (219292 ± 133981/mm³). There was a significant ($p < 0.100$) correlation between TPMT concentration level and parameter (HB, WBC, neutrophil and platelet) in the maintenance group of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. ***Conclusion*** :Despite the variation in the level of Thiopurine methyl transferase in patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, it is useful as guide for the dose of 6-mp determination initially in the newly diagnosed and for the dose adjustment in the maintenance group.

Raad Saad Luty

MSc. In Pharmacology, College of medicine, University of Basrah, Assistant lecturer at Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery, College of Dentistry, University of Basrah, Basrah, Iraq

57. Title	***The Pattern of Psychoactive Drugs Abuse Among Selected Group in Basra***
Author(s)	Akeel I. Alsabbagh, Raad Saad Luty

Background: Abuse of psychoactive drugs is common worldwide. The WHO has plans to halt the problems. To be effective, such plans need information on the pattern of abuse, which is scanty in Iraq.

Objectives: To study pattern of drug abuse in Basrah by types of drugs and characteristics of abusers, to elucidate the risk factors and its relation to psychiatric illnesses and to evaluate immunoassay cards for drug detection in urine.

Method: This is an observational study on patients attending psychiatric clinic and hospital workers. Interview, questionnaire form, and urine samples for screening for drugs of abuse by immunoassay cards were used.

Results: Tow hundreds and six subjects (59 patients, 96 health workers, and 51 volunteers for validation studies) were included. Forty-four percent of patients were manual workers, 20% were unemployed, and eighty-eight percent of them were smokers. Half of the patients have pure drug abuse, while the others have co-occurring psychiatric disorders. Personality disorders was the most commonly associated disease. Abuse of more than one drug reported by 66% of patients. Benzodiazepines abuse reported by 78% of patients followed by opioids in 56% and centrally acting anticholinergics in 48% of patients. Fourteen percent of patients denied abuse. Sixty-four percent of patients had moderate to substantial abuse severity score. Of the 96 health workers 12(12.5%) subjects were found positive mainly for benzodiazepines followed by tramadol.

Conclusions: The problem of drug abuse affects young age group and psychiatric patients and involved mainly pharmaceuticals and lead sometimes to psychiatric consultation.

Rafid A. Abood

M.B.Ch.B. FIBMS. ESMO certificate. MRCP (Medical Oncology)

Department of Medicine, College of Medicine-University of Basra.

58. Title	***Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors in Southern Iraq: Clinico-pathologic Patterns and Risk Stratification***
Author(s)	Rafid A Abood, , Osama Gh. Alasady, Asaad A Khalaf,

Background: There was no local or nation-wide data on the patterns of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs) in Iraq. This study was undertaken to determine the clinical and pathologic characteristics and risk stratification of GISTs in Iraqi patients over a nine years' period.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study. Medical notes and histopathological reports of patients with confirmed diagnosis of GIST between January 2007 and August 2015 were reviewed for age, gender, tumor location, CD117 status, tumor stage, and National Institutes of Health (NIH) risk classification.

Results: Forty-seven patients were included in the study. Mean age at time of diagnosis was 57 years (range 29 to 85 years), and male to female ratio was 1:1. Most common sites of involvement of GISTs were stomach (21/47), and jejunum/ ileum (16/47). Immunohistochemistry for CD117 was positive in 33 cases. Out of the 47 cases, 4 were locally advanced and 15 were metastasized. The most common site for metastasis was liver (53%) followed by pulmonary (40%) and retroperitoneum (7%). Risk stratification was done for only 41 cases; 61% were stratified as high risks group, 12% belonged to intermediate risk category, while the rest 27% were stratified as very low and low risk groups.

Conclusions: While the epidemiological patterns of GIST from Iraq resembles those from elsewhere, the disease was more advanced in Iraqi patients when compared to Western countries. At the time of diagnosis, majority of our cases were stratified under high-risk category.

Key Words: Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors, CD117, Risk stratification, Epidemiology, Clinico-pathological features

7. Poster	***Breast Cancer in Basra Oncology Center: A Clinico-epidemiological Analysis***
Author(s)	Rafid A. Abood

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer affecting women, and the leading cause of cancer-related deaths.
Objective: This study was performed to evaluate clinico-epidemiological features of breast cancer from Iraq during a five-year period.
Methodology: This is a retrospective descriptive study. Medical notes and histopathological reports of patients with confirmed diagnosis of breast cancer between January 2011 and December 2015 were reviewed for age, gender, site, laterality, histopathological type, grade of differentiation and TNM stage at diagnosis.
Results: A total of 1000 patients were included in the study. Mean age at diagnosis was 50 years (range 22-85 years), and females constituted 99.2% of cases. Most cases (98.7%) were unilateral and most common (85.5%) histological subtype was invasive ductal carcinoma. Majority of the cases (58%) were moderately differentiated (grade II), wherein 45% belonged to stage II in TNM system, and nearly half (49%) of patients had locally advanced or metastatic cancer.
Conclusion: Breast cancer presents at least a decade earlier and at a more advanced stage in Iraqi women when compared to the Western World. Steps for early detection are essential for initiation of prompt therapy and reduction of mortality.
Keywords: Breast cancer, TNM staging, NGS histological grading, Epidemiology, Iraq

8. Poster	***Epidemiology of Cancers incidence in Basra (Iraq) in 2017***
Author(s)	Rafid A. Abood, Seenaa S. Mazyed, Kareem abdulsada

Introduction: Cancer establishes a tremendous burden on society in all countries alike. The escalation in cancer incidence could be attributed to an increased prevalence of various risk factors such as smoking, consuming alcohol and tobacco, being overweight and physical inactivity. There are some controversies about implications of war, violence as well as oil wells wastes on the reality of cancer incidence in Basra. Adequate information about cancer incidence is used to estimate the size of problem which is crucial for managing and preventing cancer, as well as effective governmental planning to face this problem.

Objective: The present study was undertaken to report the incidence of various types of cancers and their distribution across demographics in Basra, Iraq in the year 2017. The aim of the study was to define the size of cancer problem and pattern of occurrence in Basra during 2017. This study would provide data on cancer for epidemiological and clinical studies, as well as for use by health planners and

providers in order to plan for cancer prevention, control and management in cost effective manner.

Methods: Cancer cases recorded during 2017 at the Cancer Control Centre and Department of Pathology and Forensic Medicine (College of Medicine and University of Basra) were included in the study along with the cases registered at Basra Oncology and Haematology Centre, Children Basra Hospital and other private laboratories. The patients' records including age, gender, region of residence and type of cancer were collected from hospitals, registries, laboratories, specialized oncology centers and early cancer detection centers. The data for all the cases was catalogued in an excel program and then categorized on the basis of geography, age groups and gender. Distribution of incidence across age groups was also reported as percentages. The mean age with standard deviations were reported for patients of different genders and age groups. Incident rate per 100,000 populations was calculated for different types of cancer.

Results: A total of 2163 cancer cases were identified, out of which 93% were found in adults and 7% in children. Females constituted around 58% of total cases diagnosed in adults. Mean age at diagnosis was 51.4±19.6 years for adults and 6.4±4.23 years for children. Cancer incidence rate per 100,000 population increased with age. Breast cancer was the most frequent cancer type reported with an incidence rate of 32 per 100,000 populations. The most common types of cancer found in men were bladder, lung and bronchus, whereas leukaemia was commonest in children.

Conclusion: The findings from this study can be used for predicting cancer epidemiology in Basra, Iraq. The analysis could further be used to identify the subset of population which is at high risk of cancer incidence. This will help healthcare providers to adequately respond towards the demands of diagnosis, treatment and palliative care for such patients.

Keywords: Cancer, Incidence rate, Basra, Iraq, Epidemiology, Demographics

Rafid Abdulameer Al Adhab

Senior specialist in Orthopaedic & Spine Surgery, Orthopaedic division, department of Surgery, Al Sader teaching hospital

59. Title	***Effectiveness of submuscular plating for lower limbs fractures***
Author(s)	Rafid Abdulameer Al Adhab

Aim: To evaluate the clinical and radiological outcome of MIPO technique for tibial and femoral fractures. ***Background:*** Minimally invasive plate insertion is gaining popularity on the last decades. Reducing the need for large open approaches, interfragmentary fixation, and bone grafting. Preserving fracture hematoma and periosteal vascularity, resulting in small and cosmetic scars. ***Principles:*** Manipulation at a distance to fracture site, preserving soft tissues (Indirect reduction techniques). Locked plating is very popular with increasing indications. Plate osteosynthesis is particularly advantageous in certain situations where an intramedullary nail may be contraindicated or technically not feasible. ***Patients & Method:*** A Total of 32 patients with lower limbs traumatic fractures. Twenty-seven males and 5 females, with age of 7-60 years (average =26.8) had been treated with MIPO technique, via small incision and submuscular plates inserted on the fractured bone. Then the fractures were manipulated and anatomically aligned with image intensifier. The patients were monthly followed up for clinical and radiological union. Full weight bearing started 12-14 weeks post operatively.

Results: Union rate in our series was (100%) except one case of delayed union. Shortening of 1-2 cm (3 cases), 100 external rotation (2 cases), limited knee flexion (1 case) and sepsis (1 case). No other Major or minor complication(s) to be added. ***Conclusion:*** MIPO technique is an effective method of stabilization for closed tibial or femoral shaft fractures, yielding good bone alignment and protecting soft tissues, leading to higher union rates with good functional outcome.

Keywords: MIPO (Minimally Invasive Plate Osteosynthesis), tibia, femur.

Rafid Riyadh Al-Tuma

Nuclear Medicine Physician , Nuclear Medicine Board, Nuclear Cardiology of Cardiovascular Imaging , PET-CT Training

60. Title	***Role of Nuclear Medicine in the Management of Thyroid Cancer***
Author(s)	Rafid Riyadh Al-Tuma

Thyroid cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in the endocrine system. It is classified into differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC), medullary, and anaplastic types.

Molecular imaging plays an important role in diagnosing and treating thyroid cancer, because it allows visual representation, characterization, and quantification of the biological characteristics of cells and tissues in the patients and also helps ensure that patients get the optimal medical therapy for their disease or personalized treatment.

Of all the molecular imaging methods, molecular nuclear medicine has made advances rapidly in both diagnosis and treatment of thyroid cancer. Molecular nuclear imaging especially can semi quantitatively or quantitatively demonstrate the alterations in specific molecules of thyroid cancer on cellular and molecular level. Moreover, multimodal nuclear imaging is essential to design the lesion-based multimodal treatment strategy for patients with multiple heterogeneous metastatic lesions.

9. Poster	***Role of Nuclear Medicine in the Management of Prostate Cancer***

Nuclear medicine, a type of medicine that uses radioactive materials, is a useful tool to detect and also treat prostate cancer. It is a form of diagnostic imaging that helps radiologists determine the stage of cancer. Its second role, if necessary, is as a therapy to improve survival, decrease pain and increase overall quality of life.

Nuclear medicine, as a diagnostic tool, had two modalities for imaging, the SPECT-CT and PET-CT, both of them can be used as diagnostic tools in the management of prostate cancer using different types of radiotracers (99mTc-MDP, 18F-FDG, 68Ga-PSMA, 11C-Choline …).

Nuclear medicine, as a therapeutic tool, had various types of radiotracers that can be used as specific tumor seeking agents or bone seeking agents and using their particulates high energy (Beta or Alpha) to destroy tumor cells and improving survival, decreasing pain and increase overall quality of life.

10. Poster

Role of Nuclear Medicine in the Management of Orthopaedic prostheses complications

Hip and knee replacements are two of the most frequent orthopedic procedures, despite technical and prosthetic design advances, complications after placement of a hip prosthesis are relatively common. The incidence of total joint replacement failures is relatively low. Failure is established when revision or removal of the prosthesis is necessary because of the patient's symptoms, especially pain. After hip or knee replacement, between 10% and 25% of patient's experience discomfort within 5 years. This can be due to one of the complications that may follow placement of the prosthesis: loosening, infection, stem fatigue fracture, cement fracture, trochanteric osteotomy displacement, and heterotopic bone formation. The most common complication is loosening, with or without infection.

Nuclear Medicine had incrementally unreplaceable role in the differentiation between prosthetic join loosening and infection. And this can be achieved by using different radiotracers and imaging modalities like SPECT-CT and PET-CT.

Ram B Singh

International guest formerly, Professor of Medicine, Subharti Medical College ,Fellowships FICN,FACN,FCCP,FICC, FACC,FICC, India

61. Title	***Effects of Lack of Protective Factors in The Pathogenesis and Prevention of Cancers. The Role Of New Technologies***
Author(s)	Ram B Singh, NH Hadi, Bassim M

The environmental risk factors; western diet, tobacco, alcoholism, radiation, pollution, occupational stress, exposure to chemicals including hormones, immunosuppression, family history and sun light are well known for their association with cancers. However, it is less known that lack of protective factors and behaviors can also be associated with cancers. If this hypothesis is proven, then new technologies can be developed to change these behaviors resulting in to prevention of cancers. Most cancer risk (and protective) factors are initially identified in epidemiology studies, which compare observed groups of people with those who develop cancer. These studies indicate that the people who develop cancer are more or less likely to behave in certain ways or to be exposed to certain substances than those who do not develop cancer. Epidemiological studies indicate that lack of Mediterranean style foods in the diet, physical inactivity, failure in the cessation of tobacco intake and alcoholism, lack of sleep (<6 hrs), lack of sleep in the night, lack of leanness, lack of pollution free environment, lack of yoga and prayer and lack of mental stress are common protective factors which have been associated with cancers. Experimental animal studies and in-vitro experiments have demonstrated that several of these factors can improve oxidative stress and inhibit carcinogenesis. Further studies indicate that behavioral changes (increased intake of refined carbohydrates, Omega-6 fats and trans fats in the setting of lower intake of functional foods, low intake of Omega -3 fats and flavonoids, physical inactivity, excess of tobacco use and alcoholism may be common among night shift workers as well as among patients with psychosocial stress. Epidemiological studies indicate that sleep disruption may be associated with obesity and other chronic diseases, including cancers. Since electric light at night has adverse effects among night shift workers compared to day shift workers, it has been proposed that a portion of the high and rising risk of breast and prostate cancer worldwide may be because of night shift work in the setting of lower intake of functional foods. Suppression of nocturnal melatonin by exposure to light at night in the setting of shorter sleep, results in lack of protection by melatonin on cancer cell receptor sites which allows the uptake of linoleic acid (LA), which in turn enhances the growth of cancer cells. Rotating night shift at least three nights per month for 15 or more years, in in the setting of lack of total sleep, may increase the risk of colorectal cancer and other

cancers. Melatonin is a protective, oncostatic hormone and potential antioxidant having evolved in all plants and animals over the millennia. Cohort studies indicate that Mediterranean style foods, yoga therapy and prayer and optimal sleep can prevent majority of the cancers. New technologies can be developed to enhance these protective factors in the prevention of cancers.

62. Title	***Probiotics And The Gut Microbiome***
Author(s)	Ram B Singh, Toru Takahashi

Humans and all other animals coexist in intimate, dependent relationships with other organisms present in the body systems. The ecological processes and environmental factors can explain overall composition, structure and function of host associated communities of the microbes and their role in the development of diseases. It is possible that the gut microbiota metabolism may be responsible for various biomarkers that interact with nutrients in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs). Recent studies show that a human gut microbial gene catalogue also exists in the body, which appears to be established by metagenomics sequencing. The gut microbiome develops a plastic endocrine organ that integrates input cues from the diet and interfaces with host to play a role in the pathogenesis of CVD and metabolic disorders through various mechanisms. There is evidence that diverse components within our diet such as macronutrients, micronutrients, symbionts, pathogens, etc. can participate in meta-organismal (microbe to host) signaling pathways to promote risk of CVD or prevent CVDs.

Microbiomes and symbionts in the human gut.

1.Bacterial microbiome; Bacteroidetes, Firmicutis, Protebacteria, Actenobacteria,
2.Verrucomicrobia Human Virome,
3.Fungal microbiome (micobiome)
4.Bacteriofagome

Further studies indicate that microbial communities resident in the human gastrointestinal tract play major roles in harvesting energy from our food and serve as a key endocrine organ secreting metabolites that act as hormone-like factors that are sensed by dedicated receptor systems in the human host. Gut microbes can also signal to the host to regulate innate immunity through metabolism-independent pathways, where constituents of the microbial cell wall are sensed by host cells, through pattern recognition receptors (PRR) to further impact CVD progression.

Sadq Ghaleb Kadem

Consultant general and laparoscopic surgeon, Al-Shiffa General Hospital, Basrah, Iraq.

63. Title	***Safety and Efficacy of Bipolar Radiofrequency Ablation Device in Hemostasis During Thyroidectomy in Comparison with Ultrasonic Scalpel: A Comparative Study.***
Author(s)	Sadq Ghaleb Kadem, Majid Hameed Alabbood

Aim: Ultrasonic scalpel is one of the recent advances in surgical technology. The main limitation of their use is the cost. On the other hand, radiofrequency ablation device is a refined type of electrosurgical cautery that can be used with conventional reusable bipolar cautery forceps. This study aims to compare the efficacy of bipolar radiofrequency ablation device that can be used with conventional reusable bipolar cautery forceps for hemostasis and dissection during thyroidectomy with that of ultrasonic scalpel.

Methods: Sixty patients underwent total thyroidectomy were recruited at Alshiffa General Hospital, Basrah, Iraq from March 2016 to June 2017. The participants were divided into two equal groups: in the first group thyroid dissection were done with ultrasonic scalpel; while in the second group thyroid dissection were done with bipolar radiofrequency ablation device. Outcome and complications of both procedures were analyzed statistically and compared.

Results: The bipolar radiofrequency ablation device, significantly reduced the mean operative time by (- 15.35 minutes) in comparison to Ultrasonic scalpel. The BRFA group reported a mean operative time of 50.13 ± 14.16 compared to 65.49 ± 7.78 in the US group with, P value = 0.001. There was no statistically significant difference in the other outcome parameters and the rate of complications reported between the two devices during this study.

Conclusion: The bipolar radiofrequency ablation device that can be used with conventional reusable bipolar cautery forceps is a simple, safe and time-saving adjunct for thyroid surgeries and equally effective as compared to costly instruments like ultrasonic scalpel.

Key words: Sutureless thyroidectomy, new energy devices, ultrasonic scalpel, bipolar radiofrequency ablation device, comparative study.

11. Poster	***Transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy vestibular approach. A series of the first ten cases in Iraq***
Author(s)	Sadq Ghaleb Kadem, Sarmad Manea Habash, Ali Hussein Jasim

Aim: Transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy was first described as an experimental sublingual approach, but it had a high incidence of hypoglossal nerve injury. Authors modified this approach to a vestibular approach to avoid this complication. In this series, we describe the results of the first ten cases of transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy vestibular approach performed in Iraq.

Patients and methods: This study was conducted in Al shiffa General Hospital / Basrah / Iraq between August 2017 and December 2017. The inclusion criteria included: (1) thin, young, healthy female patients with strong motivation for scar free surgery; (2) patients with a benign solitary thyroid nodule with the greatest dimension from 2 cm to 4 cm; (3) patients with a benign multinodular goiter with each thyroid lobe not exceeding 4 cm in the greatest dimension, and (4) preferably, patients with right-sided pathology. All operations were done using 3 laparoscopic ports inserted at the oral vestibule.

Results: Ten cases of transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy vestibular approach were performed during the period of this study. One out of ten patients undergo near total thyroidectomy, the remaining cases undergoes a thyroid lobectomy. Average operative time (113.5 minutes), average duration of hospital stays (41.9 hours). One case of mild cervical emphysema and one case of temporary mental nerve palsy were reported, both of them treated conservatively without permanent sequels. Conclusion: Transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy vestibular approach is a safe, feasible procedure with a perfect cosmetic outcome, when the patients selected carefully.

Keywords: Conventional open thyroidectomy; Endoscopic thyroidectomy; Transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy; Transoral endoscopic thyroidectomy vestibular approach; TOETVA; Robotic thyroidectomy.

12. Poster	***Resistant Hyperthyroidism, Responses Dramatically to Adjunctive Oral Cholestyramine – Case Report***
Author(s)	Sadq Ghaleb Kadem

Aim: A few patients with hyperthyroidism are resistant to the conventional antithyroid medications. In several trials, cholestyramine has been used to sequester thyroid hormones in the intestine and when added as an adjuvant treatment to the conventional antithyroid drugs, leading to a more rapid decline in thyroid hormone levels. In this case we evaluate the responses of resistant hyperthyroidism to adjunctive oral cholestyramine.

Methods: A 27-year-old female patient with Graves' disease who complained of thyrotoxic symptoms for 18 months that not responded even to a high dose of a combination therapy of Neomercazol, Propranolol and Prednisolone. On presentation, her T4 was19.3 (4.9 – 11.0µg/mL). We administer an oral cholestyramine (5g twice daily) as adjunctive therapy.

Results: After 1 week, the patient shows dramatic response, her T4 level became 10.6 (4.9 – 11.0µg/mL). Total thyroidectomy has been done after another one week of same treatment combination. The postoperative course was passed smoothly without complications.

Conclusion: Cholestyramine is a safe, simple adjunctive therapy for rapid normalization of thyroid hormones in patient with resistant hyperthyroidism before surgery.

Keywords: Resistant hyperthyroidism, Antithyroid medication, Cholestyramine

Sajad Al-Helo

Senior consultant of otolaryngology, head and neck surgery. Chief of Arabic board , Najaf centre. DLO-FICMS -MD,CABS(ORL-HNS)

64. Title	***Powered Endoscopic Turbinoplasty; Clinical study***
Author(s)	Sajad Al-Helo

Background: Nasal obstruction is a common complaint in ENT clinics and significantly affect the patient`s quality of life. Inferior turbinate hypertrophy is one of the common causes of nasal obstruction, surgical reduction of inferior turbinate is indicated in refractory cases not responding to conservative measures & the optimal surgical technique is controversial.

Aim of study: to evaluate the clinical outcomes of powered endoscopic inferior turbinoplasty in the management of inferior turbinate hypertrophy.

Method: an interventional study (single group clinical trial) was conducted and powered endoscopic inferior turbinoplasty was performed on 30 patients complaining of chronic nasal obstruction due to inferior turbinate hypertrophy & other causes of nasal obstruction were excluded.

Results: assessed preoperatively & 1st week, 1st month & 3rd month postoperatively depending on subjective visual analogue scale scores for nasal obstruction, endoscopic grading system & complications. There was significant improvement in nasal obstruction and significant reduction in inferior turbinate size and mild complications that completely absent at the third month following the surgery. Conclusion: microdebrider-assisted inferior turbinoplasty as a safe, effective & reliable alternative method for inferior turbinate reduction.

Keywords: Inferior turbinate hypertrophy, microdebrider, endoscopic, turbinoplasty, nasal obstruction.

Shahad R. A. Alsadik

International Guest, Nuclear Medicine. Science and Practice, King's College London, Core Medical Trainee, Health Education England, United Lincolnshire Health Trust, Boston, Lincolnshire, UK

65. Title	***Chromogranin A and 68Ga DOTA TATE Response Assessment in Patients with Gastroenteropancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumors Following 177Lu DOTA TATE therapy***
Author(s)	Shahad R. A. Alsadik

Context: The incidence of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) is growing considerably in the last few decades. The complex and diverse nature of this large family of tumors renders its management more challenging. The new WHO 2010 classification criteria in Gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP NETs), mainly consider Ki-67, seems to have encouraging outcome especially in assessing potential tumor response to therapies including Lutetium-177 (177Lu) DOTA TATE**.**

Objective: The study was performed to assess the impact of WHO 2010 grading system, mainly the value of Ki-67, and GEP NETs primary type on both functional imaging response using Gallium-68 (68Ga) DOTA TATE PET/CT and biochemical response represented by Chromogranin A (CGA) in patient with inoperable and metastatic GEP NETs who had full 177Lu DOTA TATE induction course of four cycles and the reflection of that response on overall survival. The secondary aim is to assess the correlation between the two type of tumor response (i.e. functional imaging and biochemical response).

Methods: Descriptive retrospective study was done for a total of 30 patients who fulfilled inclusion criteria at Imperial Health Trust between 2008 and February 2017. Functional imaging response was assessed by calculating the percentage of changes in both the maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) and the SUV tumor to Spleen ratio (SUVT/S ratio) in pre- and post- therapy studies with cut-off of 30%. Biochemical response was assessed by percentage of change in plasma Chromogranin A baseline level with cut-off of 25%.

Statistical analyses: Categorical variables were presented as numbers and percentages; continuous variables were presented as mean and standard deviation. To show the association between categorical variables, Fisher's exact test was used.

ANOVA-test was used to determine the mean differences between groups of variables. P value of ≤ 0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Factors predicting overall survival were assessed using the log-rank test and plotted using Karplan-Mier survival analysis method.

Results: On the one hand, p value of the relation between tumor grade (Ki-67) and biochemical response was found to be 0.016 while it was 0.636 and 0.327 for SUVmax and SUVT/S ratio respectively. On the other hand, p value of the relation between GEP NET primary type and biochemical response was 0.662 while it was 0.029 and 0.032 for SUVmax and SUVT/S ratio response respectively. P value for the relation between CGA response and SUVmax and SUVT/S was 0.688 and 0.675 respectively. Finally, Overall survival was 36.5 months (95% CI, 28.42– 48.12). ***Conclusion:*** Firstly, chromogranin A (CGA) tumor response was significantly influenced by tumor grade (Ki-67). However, that was not the case in 68Ga DOTA TATE imaging response as the relation between tumor grading with both SUVmax and SUVT/S ratio was statistically insignificant. Secondly, GEP NETs primary types seemed to be significantly related to affecting imaging response. Thirdly, we conclude that there was no significant concordance between biochemical and functional imaging response. Finally, SUVT/S ratio seems to be more reliable than SUVmax in assessing tumor response.

Shirin Muhsen

International Guest ,General surgeon and Director of the Surgery Residency Program at Clemenceau Medical Center in Beirut, Lebanon.

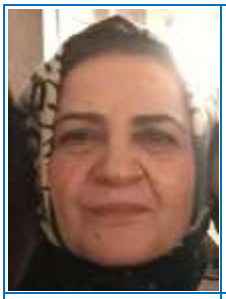
66. Title	***Individualizing Axillary Surgery in Breast Cancer***
Author(s)	Shirin Muhsen

There have been overall advancements in personalizing breast cancer surgery and specifically axillary surgery. Overtime, there has been a shift from axillary dissection to sentinel lymph node biopsy in the adjuvant setting. Today with findings from several randomized clinical trials, observation alone, without axillary dissection, is now a viable option for women with only 1 or 2 cancer positive sentinel lymph nodes undergoing breast conservation therapy. Axillary node radiotherapy is an alternative to axillary dissection in women undergoing mastectomy.

This talk will also address the additional personalization of axillary management in the setting of neoadjuvant therapy.

67. Title	***Role of Total Neoadjuvant Therapy for Rectal Cancer***
Author(s)	Shirin Muhsen

Surgery remains the cornerstone of curative therapy for medically operable patients with nonmetastatic, locally advanced rectal cancer. With the incorporation of chemoradiation and adoption of total mesorectal excision (TME) surgical technique, there has been marked reduction in the rates of local recurrence in the modern literature. However, upfront systemic therapy is a growing area of active research and when optimized, the “total neoadjuvant therapy” approach can improve tumor responses and potentially increase the likelihood of sphincter-preservation.



Suhaila Kadim Yousif Alahmed

International guest, MRCP (Pediatrics) (UK & Ireland), MSc, DCH

Consultant Pediatrician , London

68. Title	**Current services for children with Autism in Basra /How to improve them, and the ways forward**
Author(s)	Suhaila Kadim Yousif Alahmed

Autism is now recognized to occur in 1:100 children worldwide.

In Basra with a population of near 3 million and 50% below 16 years of age (children). These figures make the problem significantly worse (near 15,000)

My talk will discuss:

- The clinical presentation of Autism in preschool and school aged children.
- Standard management including diagnosis and discussions of approved teaching methods.
- Summary of professionals involved in the process including both doctors and non -medical personnel.
- The services available in Basra.

The aim of this presentation is to outline ways to build a comprehensive service for these children. This may be a huge task which needs the involvement of local health, education authorities and other governmental bodies.

Thaar Yahya Albaaj

International guest, prof. at Weill Cornell university USA, Senior consultant cardiologist and intensivist, Division chief of medicine

69. Title	**Peripartium cardiomyopathy**
Author(s)	Thaar Yahya Albaaj

Peripartium cardiomyopathy is an important disease entity

This article will review the definition, etiology, treatment and prognosis

It will also discuss the various prevalence of this disease in different ethnic groups

Recent trail of treatment with prolactin is discussed

Wasan Hameed Saud

Pediatric hemato-oncologist. (Basra Hereditary Blood Disease Centers/Basra Speciality Children Hospital)

70. Title	**Coagulation Activation in Patients withSickle Cell Disease in Basra, Iraq**
Author(s)	Wasan H. Saud, Meaad K. Hassan, Sadiq K. Al-Salait

Aim: The study was designed to evaluate changes in hemostatic tests, coagulation inhibitors, fibrinolysis, and phosphatidylserine exposure on red blood cells (RBCs) among patients with SCD during both a vaso-occlusive crisis (VOC) and a steady state. ***Methods:*** This observational study comprised 61 patients with SCD, 2 to 16 years old, and 65 healthy patients. Thrombophilia evaluation included prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT), protein C and S, d-dimer and Annexin V expression. The independent t test and one-way analysis of variance test were used for comparison of the mean of different samples. ***Results:*** During steady state, patients with SCD had longer PT (14.36 ± 0.98 and 13.32 ± 0.79 s), longer aPTT (31.48 ± 2.52 and 30.11 ± 2.04 s), lower protein C (90.95 ± 20.11 and 98.18 ± 18.42 U/L),lower protein S (60.18 ± 12.96 and 80.8 ± 12.67 U/L), and higher d-dimer (1.19 ± 1.25 and 0.27 ± 0.23 µg/mL) levels than the control group, respectively, $P < 0.05$.Furthermore, a longer PT (15.02 ± 2.11 s), lower protein C (69.21 ± 16.32 U/L), lower protein S (46.56 ± 9.47 U/L), and higher d-dimer levels (3.44 ± 2.62 µg/mL) were reported during VOC compared to steady state. The mean percentage of RBCs expressing Annexin V was assessed in only 10 patients with SCD and eight in the control group. The mean percentage during a VOC (7.66 ± 3.63) was higher than that during steady state (1.57 ± 0.94) and in the control group (0.41 ± 0.15), $P = 0.000$. Pearson correlation revealed that d-dimer is significantly associated with hemoglobin, indirect bilirubin, and lactate dehydrogenase, $P < 0.05$. ***Conclusion:*** Patients with SCD, particularly during VOC, undergo significant hematologic alterations that increase their risk of developing coagulation activation-related complications. ***Key words***: Basra, coagulation activation, Iraq, sickle cell disease

Wisam Abdullah Jasim

Neurosurgeon specialist FIBMS and member of ICNS al sadr teaching hospital, Basra, Iraq

71. Title	***Gravitational brain bullet injuries (GBBI)***
Author(s)	wisam Abdullah

Celebration sky firing by different hand guns is a bad habit that different world communities suffering from and that is both in developed and developing countries.

Bullet once leaving the gun will travel up in the sky using shooting force until loses this force to be subjected for another on, which is Gravity

Gravity will accelerate the bullet speed to return back to the earth as a reshooted missile , this fact is not well appreciated for by general population even in developed countries , hence this could result in sever and even fatal injures especially in children I am presenting this article as this habit is very prevalent all over Iraq .

Zainab Mohammed Jawad Al Tawry

Final year of graduation of clinical haematology at Medical city/Baghdad teaching hospital.

72. Title	***Impact of Iron Overload on Renal Function in β-Thalassemia Major Patients***
Author(s)	Zainab Jaber Hadi, Wassem F Altammemi

Background: Beta-Thalassemias (β-Thalassemias) are a group of autosomal recessive hereditary hemoglobinopathies, characterized by quantitative deficiency of beta-globin chains, ineffective erythropoiesis, and anemia. All patients eventually would be kept on regular blood transfusion program, with target pretransfusion hemoglobin level between (9.5- 10.5g/dl) and subsequent iron overload evolved. large variations in hemoglobin levels are associated with an increased risk of decline in GFR. Iron overload and anemia are likely to be the main factors responsible for renal abnormalities, hence the need for an accurate method to aid in earlier detection of glomerular affection in spite of apparent normal renal functions.

Aim of study: to evaluate renal function in β-Thalassemia major patients in relation to iron overload.

Patients and method: the study included 75 patients with β-Thalassemia Major (39 females and 36 male), who had normal renal function. They were met during their regular visit to Al Basrah Hemoglobinopathy Center for follow up, receiving chelation therapy and regular blood transfusions. The data collections were lasted from September 2017 to January 2018. Verbal consents had been taken from all patients to be included in the study. All patients were transfusion dependent, and on chelation therapy, they were grouped according to sex, ferritin level, type of chelation therapy, and hepatitis virology status. The following laboratory parameters had been measured for the eligible patients: Cystatin C, GFR, ferritin, blood urea, serum creatinine, hemoglobin. eGFR was calculated by using CKD-EPI Cystatin and Creatinine 2012 equation adjusted for age, sex, and race.

$$eGFR = 177.6 \times SCr^{-0.65} \times CysC^{-0.57} \times age^{-0.20}$$
$$\times 0.80 \text{ (if female)}$$
$$\times 1.11 \text{ (if African American)}$$

Results: Fifty patients (66.6%) had abnormal Cystatin C level, thirty-two patients (42.6%) had impaired renal function as they had eGFR <90 ml/min/1.73m2. No significant correlations were found between Cystatin C, blood urea, serum creatinine (p=0.34, 0.43 respectively). There was Significant inverse relationship between Cystatin C, and GFR (p=0.000), while positive relationship between CystatinC and ferritin(p=0.000). Cystatin C was significantly higher in patients who received desferal as compared to those received exjade (p=0.007) as shown in figure below, in accordance with GFR which is significantly higher in patients receiving exjade chelation therapy (p=0.009). Significant relations were found between Cystatin C, age, and with patients who had HCV infection (p=0.01, 0.04 respectively).

Conclusion: From the present study, it becomes clear that glomerular dysfunction is not an uncommon complication in β- Thalassemia Major patients, thus, it must be closely monitored and earlier prevented, by using Cystatin C as screening test. It is found in the study that hepatitis infection is one of the deleterious factors on both iron load and renal function in β-Thalassemia patients. Iron overload is additional risk factors for development of renal dysfunction, just likes anemia. Deferoxamine chelation therapy has an adverse impact on renal function, in accordance with Cystatin C level which is significantly higher in those who receive the former chelating agent. Lastly, we conclude that Cystatin C is an accurate, sensitive endogenous marker which is useful for earlier detection of glomerular dysfunction, and can be utilized for follow up.

Poster Presentations

Ahmed Hamid Dawood Alatbee

M.S.c , Medical microbiology, Kazan federal university, Russia,
Assistant teacher in Southern Technical University

13. Poster	***High prevalence of helicobacterpylori in Basra city Southern of Iraq***
Author(s)	Ahmed Hamid Dawood Alatbee

Aim: The study aims evaluate the prevalence of H. pylori in Population Basra city southern of Iraq including all age. ***Methods***: During February to the December 2018 a study was carried out on 400 patients (male and female) they suffer from pain in the stomach and Abdominal and discomfort. The status of H. pylori infection was determined based on two different tests (serum anti H. pylori-antibody & H. pylori Ag rapid test –cassette (fecal specimen –CTK Company)). ***Results:*** The serum test and rapid Ag test (stool sample) showed a significantly higher positive rate than expected, Of the 400 samples, randomized samples suffering from stomach and abdominal pain 290 were found positive, with a higher male incidence rate than females. The results showed 170 males with infected by bacteria H. pylori with an average age of 31 years. While 120 females were infected with an average age of 28 years. ***Conclusion:*** prevalence of H. Pylori infection is high (72.5%) In people who suffer from pain in the stomach and Abdominal and discomfort. Infection is more common in adults than in older people. The main causes of the increase in the: infection by H pylori.in the city of Basra is due to pollution of the city water and agricultural crop. ***Key words***: H. Pylori: helicobacterpylori. EDTA Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.

Alaa Fadhel Hassan

Pharmacist , Residency, Baghdad, Iraq

14. Poster

The Effect of Pretreatment with Toll-Like Receptor 4 Antagonist Resatorvid on Methotrexate-Induced Liver Injury in Rats: Histopathological Study

Author(s) Bassim I. Mohammad, Bassim S. Ahmed, Alaa F. Hassan, Samer F. Hassan.

Aim: This research aims to evaluate the histopathological changes after pretreatment with resatorvid against methotrexate induced-liver injury.

Methods: 28 male albino-wistar rats divided into random 4 groups (7 rats in each). Control group: Rats left untreated. Vehicle pre-treated group: Rats were administered dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) followed by methotrexate (MTX). Methotrexate treated group: Rats left untreated then administered MTX. Resatorvid pre-treated group: Rats were administered resatorvid followed by MTX. 24 h after the end of treatment, the animals were sacrificed. Liver tissue samples dissected out immediately and fixed in 10% formalin. The traditional procedures (paraffin-embedded method) was used to prepare liver tissue for microscopic evaluation by none alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) Activity Score Components

Results: Liver tissue sections of MTX-treated group show moderate-to-severe steatosis of hepatic cells and micro- and macro- hepatocellular fatty degeneration and giant fatty cysts with chronic inflammatory cells infiltration. While liver tissue sections of the resatorvid pre-treated group show moderate hepatic cellular fatty degeneration, with a decreased number of fatty cysts chains and the inflammation disappeared.

Conclusion: Resatorvid hepatoprotective effect against MTX-induced injury was promising throughout resolving the accompanying inflammation and partial restoring histopathological fatty alterations.

Key words: Liver steatosis, Methotrexate sodium, Resatorvid, TLR4 receptor.

Ali Abdulmortafea Ebraheem

Student, Baghdad University ; College of Medicine

15. Poster

Unmet medical health care needs among cancer patients in Baghdad in 2018

Author(s) Mustafa Majid Hameed, Sara Shihab Ahmed

Backgrounds: Identifying the unmet health care needs of cancer patients represents the first step in making health care provided to these patients better. Being able to accurately estimate the extent of these unmet needs give helpful information to healthcare providers in order solve these problems

Aim: This study aims to identify the unmet health care needs and find out whether there is a possible association between these needs and some demographic factors such as age and gender

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 200 cancer patients in The National Center for cancer diseases in Baghdad selected by convenient sampling. The data was collected by interviewing patients with a preformed questionnaire (SUNS questionnaire, Health Access and Continuity Domain). Data was analyzed by using SPSS v20.

Results: The highest prevalence of unmet needs was related to family doctor items, while the lowest was related to having access to the patients‟ medical information when planning services for them. 30.34% of a sample of patients were fully satisfied with the National Center for cancer diseases and said that there are no changes needed to be done while 17.39% complained about the shortage of supply of the therapy at the center.

Conclusion: This Study reveals that there is a low level of unmet needs among cancer patients indicating a good quality of provided care in the center with highest unmet needs for the family doctor and lowest for accessibility of health team to medical files and information.

Key words: Cancer, Unmet Needs, Health Care

Ali Dawood Al Hilfi

MD, FACS, Consultant GIT, HPB, Laparo-Endoscopic & Bariatric Surgeon, Sader Teaching Hospital

16. Poster

Survival of Serious and Lethal Complication Of Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage: Case Report

Author(s) Ali Dawood Al Hilfi

Background: Primary aortoduodenal fistula (PADF) is a rare, serious complication of abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). Frequently diagnosis missed due to rarity of disease

Case description

A 76-year-old Male referred to GIT center suffering from severe upper gastrointestinal bleeding and melana. All investigation appears normal with 3 sessions of upper GIT endoscopy with no evidence of cause of bleeding, CT scan done on suspicion of PADF and emergency laparotomy done after stabilizing of patient condition

Introduction

Primary aortoduodenal fistula (PADF) is a rare, serious complication of abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). it is an abnormal connection between the infrarenal aorta and duodenum, in contrast to secondary aortoduodenal fistula which usually results from a previously implanted endovascular stent-graft procedure (1). PADF cause an estimated 3% of massive gastrointestinal (GI) hemorrhages but comprise 6% of all deaths (2). The diagnosis of a primary ADF can be more difficult due to its infrequency as well as its occasionally insidious presentation. Since their first discovery about 100 years ago, more than 200 PADFs have been reported (3).

The present case report describes a PADF between the infrarenal AAA and duodenojejunal flexure (infected aneurysm), which was successfully managed at Al Sadr Teaching Hospital in Basrah, Iraq and raise the fallibility of diagnostic investigations, and the importance of having a clinical suspicion.

Ali S. Ali Rasheed

A student at college of medicine, University of Baghdad

17. Poster

Summer training Mentoring program among undergraduate in Iraq, is it effective?

Author(s) Ali S. Ali Rasheed

Background: Mentoring research programs showed the importance of summer undergraduate programs for improving the medical student's mentality, performance, and scientific research.

Aim: This study aimed to show the effectiveness of workshops about Emergency Medicine, Cardiology and surgery and to assess the level of satisfaction of the mentored students.

Methods: The program was held during summer 2018. Each branch provided more than 20 to 30 hours of theoretical and clinical practice. 300 students applied for this program by an online form, 36 of them were selected randomly. The selection for the undergraduate mentored students was done based upon their desire for the specialty as a future career. The satisfaction for the students was tested by a questionnaire developed by Wisconsin University. The effectiveness of the emergency workshops the students were tested theoretically before and after the program by 25 multiple choice questions, the quality of these questions was statistically validated by item response theory.

Results: 65% were Females, 67.4% were in their clinical years study, 52% of the whole applicants said they have a desire in the general surgery as a future career. Students showed significantly higher scores in the post test, the increase in scores was about 49.51%, $p = .001$. 81.8% described the program as a good learning experience and 93.9% would like to recommend the program to others in the future. Less than 50% of the content covered has been known by 72.7% of the participants. 75% of the participants found the level of experience about right for their extent of knowledge.

Conclusion: This study showed a very effective mentoring program as well as a good level of satisfaction among the mentored students so more efforts should be focused in this issue.

Ammar Mehdi

International guest, odonatologist, Sameer Dental Hospital and Research Institute, Lucknow, India

18. Poster

Severity of early childhood caries with bottle feeding during the day and night time in children of 3 to 5 years of age

Author(s) Ammar Mehdi, Ghizal Fatima

Aim: Early childhood caries constitute one of the most prevalent chronic diseases among children which have been found to be related to feeding practices of children in age group of 3 to 5 years old during day and night time. Therefore, we determined the association of early childhood caries with bottle-feeding practices during the day and night time.

Methods: Information about oral health, feeding and other child and family characteristics were obtained through structured interviewer administered questionnaire from mothers of children. Intra-oral examination of the children was done and dental caries status was recorded according to the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0. Statistical analyses of association of early childhood caries with various categorical variables were performed using chi-square. A logistic regression analysis was also performed with factors that were significant. P-value ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: Of the 200 children studies those were given bottle during the day time and night time. 50% were bottle-fed at day time and night time while 50% were bottle-fed during the daytime only. Statistical analysis showed that ECC significantly increased with night time bottle feeding, whereas it was significantly lower in children who were bottle fed during the day time only.

Conclusion: This study has shown that bottle feeding during the day time only is associated with low incidence of dental caries while bottle-feeding during night time are associated with high incidence of childhood dental caries.

Keywords: Early Childhood, Dental caries, Bottle-feeding, Day, Night

19. Poster

Prevalence of dental fluorosis among primary government school children in Lucknow, India

Aim: Fluorosis is one of the common but major emerging areas of research in the tropics. It is considered endemic in 17 states of India. Since dental fluorosis has been described as a biomarker of exposure to fluoride, we assessed the prevalence and severity of dental fluorosis and its relationship with fluoride levels in drinking water among primary government school children in Lucknow.

Methods: Children studying in 4 primary government schools of Lucknow were surveyed. Every child was clinically examined at the school by calibrated examiners with Dean's fluorosis index recommended by WHO (1997). The fluoride concentration in drinking water was estimated by the Ion Selective Electrode Method.

Results: 400 school children in the age group of 5 to 12 years (200 boys and 200 girls) were surveyed. The fluoride levels in drinking water of selected school were in the range of 0.22-3.41ppm. A stepwise increase in the prevalence of dental fluorosis with corresponding increase in water fluoride content, 13.2% at 0.22ppm F to 100% at 3.41 ppm F, was found. There was a significant positive linear correlation (r=0.99) between CFI and water fluoride level. Dental fluorosis increased with age $P < 0.001$, whereas gender difference was not statistically significant. Correlation between water fluoride content and CFI values in school was noted to be positively significant.

Conclusion: These findings appear to be due to fluoride exposure from fluoridated dentifrices, fluoridated drinking water at school. Therefore, Dental fluorosis is a major dental public health problem among children in government school and is related to drinking water with 0.74ppm fluoride or above.

Key words: Dental fluorosis, children, government school

Asaad Kahdim

M.B.Ch.B., Diploma in Anesthesiology, Post Graduated Diploma of Interventional Pain Medicine

20. Poster

The Advent of Regional Anesthesia in Breast Cancer Surgery in Basra : The Challenge and The Current Experience

Author(s) Asaad Kahdim, Noori Hanoon

Background: Regional anesthesia in breast surgery include transthoracic nerve block (TPVB block), Pec I block and Pec II block. It is well known that the regional anesthesia beneficial in reducing acute and chronic post mastectomy pain and decrease opiate dosage used postoperatively. However, little is known about usage of this type of anesthesia as a sole procedure for Modified radical mastectomy and axillary dissection.

Aim: Hence, it is of interest to report our current work in which regional anesthesia was used as an alternative for general anesthesia in breast cancer surgery.

Materials and Methods: In this study: 2 patients with breast cancer underwent MRM and axillary dissection under only regional anesthesia. One of them male patient. Both of them elderly (73 years and 81 years). Both diagnosed clinically and by using ultrasonography and FNAC. Both of them have comorbidity such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking and alcohol consumption in one of them. They carried high risk for general anesthesia.

Results: Intraoperatively, the patients did not feel pain and the operation was performed completely and smoothly without any problem under only regional anesthesia. Postoperatively, there was no need for opiate in operative day. Both of them discharged home in next morning. Both received further treatment and they are still alive one of them more than one year postoperatively and the other more than 4 months.

Conclusion: regional anesthesia could be used an alternative for general anesthesia in breast cancer surgery.

Doaa Qasim Sabeeh

Pharmacist in college of pharmacy _university of Basrah

21. Poster

Magnitude of prescribed antibiotic in pediatric Emergency department In Basrah Hospital for Maternity and Children

Author(s) Noor Mohammed Abdul-Rahman, Zaid Abdul-Ridha Abass

Background: Antimicrobial agents are common employ in pediatric patients. Emergency department make good place for known prescribing pattern of antibiotics with frequent use for disease that interfere in treatment between private pharmacy & hospital. The irrational and overuse of antibiotic result not only in causing emergence of resistant bacterial strains but also economic burden on health system &need to develop newer antimicrobial agent with expensive quality. ***Objective:*** To find the magnitude of antibiotics prescribing in children internal emergency department at Basrah hospital for Maternity and Children & showing relationship with misuse of it. ***Method:*** The study was performed on 560 pediatrics patients aged (1 month -13 years) that seen in the (Basrah Hospital for Maternity and Children) emergency department during 4 months from December 2017 to March 2018. Then these prescriptions were dividing according to containment antibiotic or not and several parameters recorded such as patient demographics, diagnosis and number of antibiotics prescribed. ***Result:*** (560) pediatrics patients collected in the emergency department during the study period. 61% (n=342) patient was male. The average number of antibiotics per patient was 1.45 Prescription not contain antibiotics about 28.57% (n=160) Prescription contain antibiotics about 71.42% (n =400) of all patient and whom contain one antibiotic about 57.5% (n=230)) from total prescribed. Penicillin group more frequent antibiotic uses, most cases diagnosis for prescribing antibiotics for (24%) Gastroenteritis (16.25%) bronchiolitis (11.25%) asthma (11.75%) pneumonia (10.25%) undiagnosed case the goal of this step to evaluate on rational prescribing & showing relationship with misuse of it. ***Conclusion:*** The pediatric emergency department at has higher rates of antibiotic use, and the results also suggest that antibiotics are often inappropriately prescribed for non-infectious diagnoses, like asthma and viral infections. Even when used for infectious conditions, broad spectrum antibiotics were often used as first line therapy, which highlights the need for judicious use. Regardless if still in hospital or not because the type of medicine prescribed may be change.

Eirebi Ajaj

Consultant Internal Medicine and Endocrinologist , Our lady of Lourdes Hospital Drogheda Ireland

22. Poster

Gestational Diabetes in East Ireland

Author(s) Eirebi Ajaj

This study has been performed to determine the epidemiology of patients with gestational diabetes seen in Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital during the year 2013 to 2014.
Pregnant women are screened using the questionnaire provided to them, which require them to answer if they have any of the risk factors as shown above. If answered yes to any of the risk factors, they then have to undergo an oral glucose tolerance test.
If one or more of the following blood glucose results are positive, the patient is considered to have gestational diabetes:

1. Fasting Blood glucose $\geq$ 5.1
2. 1hr Blood glucose $\geq$ 10
3. 2hr Blood glucose $\geq$ 8.5

There were a total of 3632 pregnant women seen in 2013. 181 were found to have gestational diabetes.
Gestational diabetes mellitus is a prevalent and potentially serious condition that can lead to adverse effects to both the mother and fetus. It is associated with pre-eclampsia, increased caesarean sections and macrosomia. Early detection and adequate treatment of this condition reduces the risks to the mother and foetus.

This study shows the importance of control of gestational diabetes in antenatal women and the multiple risk factors associated with it. Tight glycaemic control is needed to prevent adverse events occurring throughout the pregnancy i.e. macrosomia/ pre-eclampsia/ fetal morbidity. This is done by early screening of all pregnant women and aggressive treatment to ensure tight glycaemic control.

Hasan Ali Jasim Alazzam

M.B.Ch.B., M.Sc., Ph.D. Physiology, University of Kufa, Faculty of Medicine

23. Poster

Assessment of Intravesical Electrical Stimulation in Urinary Incontinent Patients with and without Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Non-Controlled Clinical Study

Author(s) Hasan Ali Jasim Alazzam

The aim is to assess the effectiveness, the impact on quality of life and adverse effects of Intravesical electrical stimulation for two groups of patients; urinary incontinent patients with and without type 2 diabetes mellitus. A total of sixty patients; 33 (55%) females and 27 (45%) males, aged (19-64) years with mean 46.07 ±1.48 SE were recruited to this clinical study. A clinical assessment, a questionnaire, a laboratory exam, abdominal ultrasound, filling cystometry were done to confirm, classify the urinary incontinence and exclude other cases outside the aim of the study. Bladder diary and quality of life questionnaires before the intravesical stimulation and seven days after stimulation were done

Intravesical electrical stimulation was given according to the type of urinary incontinence and guide protocols adopted by the manufacturer. ***The results*** have demonstrated that intravesical electrical stimulation showed many important statistically significant differences in both examining groups of urinary incontinent patients.

The results demonstrated also that intravesical electrical stimulation has positive effect on quality of life of patients in both groups, by analyzing nine variables of quality of life questionnaire before and one week after electrical stimulation; the questionnaires were analyzed by nonparametric Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Most of them have highly significant difference of $P < 0.001$.

conclusions:

1- Intravesical electrical stimulation causes significant changes in urinary incontinence (frequency and amount) and other lower urinary tract storage symptoms in both groups.

2- Urinary incontinence and lower urinary tract symptoms have negative impact on quality of life of urinary incontinent patients, and intravesical electrical stimulation has positive impact on quality of life after stimulation of patients in both groups.

3- There are no local adverse effects of statistically important difference of intravesical electrical stimulation during and after stimulation and no effect on the general health of the patients.

Karamallah Al-Yousuf

Lecturer at Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Pharmacy, University of Basra, Iraq

24. Poster

Investigating the Anti-Melanoma Activity of Combinatorial Paclitaxel and MEK Inhibitor

Author(s) Karamallah Al-Yousuf

Melanoma has increased considerably over the past forty years. Traditional and newly-developed anti-melanoma drugs do not produce a satisfactory therapeutic response for the treatment of late stage melanoma. Nanomedicine is a potent tool for clinicians to circumvent many of the existing shortcomings in cancer therapy. Combination of more than one drug may maximize the therapeutic response and minimize undesirable effects of the chemotherapeutic agents in cancer patients. I developed a novel combinatorial approach that can be loaded into targeted anti-melanoma nanocarriers. Our group have been working on the development of a theranostic superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticle (SPION), designed to accommodate the simultaneous encapsulation of two anti-melanoma compounds, with the addition of a melanoma cell-specific targeting moiety (α-MSH) attached to the surface of the nanoparticle (NP). The selection of PTX and SEL for being loaded on α-MSH-SPION takes into consideration the anti-melanoma potency, mechanism(s) of action, physicochemical properties of each drug and their ability for embedding in the hydrophobic pocket of the NP. The synergistic ratio of PTX-SEL combination exerted limited cytotoxic effect towards normal skin cells, but was potent in melanoma cells. Also, we have analyzed the drug combination in vivo, where the combinatorial therapy had a statistically significant effect in blocking tumour growth. In a dose- and time-dependent manner, PTX-SEL co-treatment increased oxidative stress in melanoma cells. The pro-oxidant effect of PTX-SEL is specific to melanoma rather than normal cells. These effects accompanied by mitochondrial dysfunction and increased mitochondrial ROS production indicating that mitochondria are the key source of PTX-SEL-induced-ROS production. In addition, our findings show that antioxidants antagonize the drug combination-induced melanoma cell death. Overall, our findings establish the PTX-SEL drug combination is potent and selective anti-melanoma approach with mechanistic rationale offering therapeutic benefit when loaded to α-MSH-SPIONs that can wide the horizons of clinical pharmacology field.

Maha khalaf Almishry

lecturer doctor, PhD in medical microbiology & immunity, college of science, University of Basra

25. Poster

Estimation of C-Reactive Protein, Immunoglobulin's and Complements in SCD Patients

Author(s) Maha Khalaf AL-Mishry., Nadhim K. Mahdi and Sadeq K. Ali AlSalait

Sickle cell disease (SCD) comprises an inherited blood disorder that is life long and affects many people globally. Despite progress in therapy, SCA is a considerable cause of mortality and morbidity. This study was designed to measure the immunological and inflammatory parameters of patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) and to found if there is any role of it in the pathogenicity of the disease. This study included A total of 32 patients, their ages ranged from 16 to 55 years' patients with Sickle cell disease who have been evaluated during vaso occlusive crisis and had been followed up till they attained steady state, and there are 32 normal control subjects matched with patients in age and sex. In general, there was elevation in all parameters the study was included in patients than control and particularly in crisis, despite the IgM value which was insignificantly decrease, but the statically significant elevation reported only in CRP, IgG, IgA.

Keywords: c - reactive protein, Immunoglobulin's, Sickle cell disease,

Manal Abdulkhaliq Ibrahim

PhD in pharmacology and Toxicology, College of pharmacy, University of Basra

26. Poster

Effects of Vitamin E and Coenzyme Q10 Supplementation Against Doxorubicin-Induced Neurotoxicity in Rats: Role of Apoptosis

Author(s) Manal Abdulkhaliq Ibrahim, Nada Naji Al-Shawi

Aim: This work was designed to investigate the effect of Vitamin E and the coenzyme Q10(CoQ10) supplementation on neurotoxicity induced by doxorubicin (Dox) in rats. ***Methods:*** Forty-nine adult Albino rats of both sexes were utilized in this study; animals were randomly enrolled into seven groups of seven animals each. Group I: Control (rats administered corn oil); Group II: Vitamin E at a dose of 100 mg/kg/day for 3 weeks; Group III: CoQ10 at a dose of 50 mg/kg/day for 3 weeks; Group IV: DOX (2.5 mg/kg) intraperitoneally (IP) injected every other day for 2 weeks; Group V: Vitamin E (100 mg/kg/day) orally administered for 3 weeks prior to a DOX 2.5 mg/kg IP injected every other day for 2 weeks; Group VI: Co Q10 (50mg/kg/day) for 3 weeks orally-administered prior to a IP dose of Dox 2.5 mg/kg every other day for 2 weeks. Group VII: Co Q10 (50mg/kg/day), Vitamin E (100mg/kg) for 3 weeks orally-administered prior to a IP dose of Dox 2.5 mg/kg every other day for 2 weeks. Twenty-four hour after the end of the treatment duration, brain of each animal was excised and part of it to be utilized to prepare homogenate for the estimation of caspase-3 (CASP-3), and the remaining part is used for immunohistochemistry examination and to estimate the percent of apoptotic index by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated deoxyuridine triphosphate nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay. ***Results:*** Vitamin E and CoQ10 significantly ($p<0.05$) reduced CASP-3, reduced the percent apoptotic index of TUNEL-assay, and there was an improvement in the immunohistochemistry of rats' brain in Groups V, Group VI, and group VII by reducing number of apoptotic cells compared to Group IV. ***Conclusion:*** Both Vitamin E and CoQ10 may have a protective effect against Dox-induced neurotoxicity in rats.

Key words: Vitamin E, Coenzyme Q10, Doxorubicin, Neurotoxicity, TUNEL-assay, Caspase-3

Mays Basil Jalil Al-Simary

Lecturer at Medical microbiology/ virology

Al-Kunooze University College/ Pathological Analyses techniques department

27. Poster

Use Siphoviridae bacteriophage as a treatment for mice infected with MDR Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Histopathology study

Author(s) Mays B. Jalil

Aim: Using a specific bacteriophage as a treatment for murine mice models infected with MDRs P. aeruginosa and Histopathology study.

Methods: Determination of Bacterial Density and Colony Forming Units Mouse model and animal experiment, Histopathological study, Modified gram stain

Results: Four groups of animals were tested for purpose of using lytic phages of Siphoviridae family as a treatment for MDRs P. aeruginosa as the pathogen. In acute infections, the results were very encouraging as it was found in response to treatment strongly in the intraperitoneal (i.p) injection group in different doses compared with treatment by local swap group in which one animal died on the first day after the injection Also, all animals in the negative group were intact and active. In chronic infections, the positive group was retested due to the death of all animals.

Conclusion: The results showed that all animals were cured after a week of treatment with no side effects were recorded, indicating the safety of phage as a treatment, indicates its ability to kill the bacteria directly.

Key words: Siphoviridae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, bacteriophages, Histopathology study

Mohammad S. Goyani

College of medicine university of Baghdad, medical student.

28. Poster

Pattern of presentation for patients with breast cancer in Baghdad in 2018.

Author(s) Mohammad S. Goyani / Mohammad T. Mutar / Ali M. Hadi.

Aim: This study aims to describe the pattern of presentations for Iraqi female patients with breast cancer by assessing the grades and stages at time of presentation and identifying the main chief complaint and to find if any difference exists between Iraqi patients and other countries.

Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study was held in the National Centre of Cancer in 2018 on female patients with breast cancer who came to the center for treatment and follow up. A sample of 171 patients was drawn conveniently. Self-structured forms were used in interviews with the patients to acquire personal and sociodemographic information. Clinical and histological features of tumors were obtained from patients' records. Ethical approval was obtained.

Results: 45% of patients were younger than 50 years and 25% below 45 years. 42.9% of patients were diagnosed at stage 3 and 25% at stage 4. 53.4% of the tumor were found in the right breast and 3.9% were bilateral. Luminal A and luminal B molecular subtypes were 21.6% and 36.7%, respectively. Invasive ductal carcinoma was the most common type with 81.4% followed by invasive lobular carcinoma with 6.9%. The most common chief complaints were breast lump and pain with 71.3% and 18.9%, respectively.

Conclusion: Most of the patients are diagnosed at late stage when treatment is less effective. Hence, there is a need to enhance the annual screening program of Iraqi women.

Key words: Breast cancer, chief complaints, grades, stages.

Muayyad Safar Tahir

Pharmacist/PhD in Medicinal chemistry Head of the drug control center in Basrah,

29. Poster

Synthesis of vancomycin using solid phase synthesis methods

Author(s) Muayyad Tahir, and Mark Searcey.

Vancomycin is a glycopeptidic antibiotic used mainly for treatment of infections caused by gram positive bacteria via inhibiting cell wall synthesis.1 Vancomycin is considered as the last defense line for the treatment of infections caused by methicillin resistant S. aureus (MRSA) 2. The appearance in 1987 of vancomycin resistant enterococci has aroused much interest because the genes involved can be transferred to S. aureus, and thus result in a vancomycin resistant strain.3

The main objective of using solid phase peptide synthesis method for synthesis of vancomycin is this method allows for more flexible modification of its structure. Thus, an extended library of vancomycin analogues will be generated and evaluated for their biological activity.

Our strategy starts firstly with the synthesis of each of the seven amino acids of vancomycin, composed of 7 amino acids, via solution phase chemistry. With all seven building blocks in hand, we will evaluate different approaches to obtain and cyclise vancomycin's structure through solid phase peptide synthesis method. Furthermore, modifications will be introduced to produce novel analogues to be biologically assessed. The assessment of the biological activity of compounds will be carried out against both resistant and non-resistant bacterial strains.

Muhammed Tareq Mutar

College of medicine university of Baghdad, medical student.

30. Poster

Developing a validated Iraqi food frequency Questionnaire in 2018

Author(s) Muhammed Tareq Mutar, Mustafa Majid Hameed, Ali Abdulmortafea Ibrahem, Ali Saad Ali, Mohammed Saleh, Maryam Akram

Aim: development and validating a food frequency questionnaire and assessment of dietary pattern intake among Iraqi people.

Methods: 65 participants from college of medicine in Baghdad University were enrolled in this study using stratified random sampling. Participants were asked to fill a 4 days food record and based upon these dietary records, the questionnaire was developed. The participants then were asked to fill the questionnaire based on their food intake in the last year. The data was entered and organized using a food application which was developed by a programmer and the source of the data for the food nutritional values was obtained from food composition tables of US, Bahrain and some researches done in the region to assess Arabic food. The serving size was assessed based on the Canadian nutritional society guidelines. The validation of the questionnaire was assessed by comparing food intake assessed by the records and the questionnaire, simultaneously. The aim of the study was described for the participants and ethical approval was obtained. ***Results:*** The mean energy intakes for questionnaires and records was 2702.23 Kcal and 2807.27 Kcal, respectively and the mean difference was 135.06. The questionnaire assessment of the daily intake of carbohydrate, fat and protein was 327.80, 83.11 and 104.73 grams, respectively. There was insignificant difference between energy, protein, fat and carbohydrate intake between the questionnaire and the record. ***Conclusion:*** This is the first valid food frequency questionnaire, which was shown to provide nutritional assessment of dietary intake in Iraq. It requires more efforts to be considered as a national screening tool for dietary assessment.

Keywords: Food frequency questionnaire, diet, food record.

Muqdad Athab Muosa Alhijjaj

Pharmacist/PhD, lecturer and head of Department of Pharmaceutics in the College of Pharmacy University of Basrah

31. Poster

An investigation into the use of polymer blends to improve the printability of and regulate drug release from pharmaceutical solid dispersions prepared via fused deposition modeling (FDM) 3D printing

Author(s) Muqdad Alhijjaj, Peter Belton, and Sheng Qi

Purpose: The application of FDM 3D printing for the manufacture of pharmaceutical solids has been significantly limited by the poor processability of most commercially used, pharmaceutical grade, oral, polymeric excipients. This study used polymer blends to improve processability and has demonstrated the feasibility of using FDM 3D printing to manufacture solid dispersion based formulations to enhance the delivery of poorly soluble drugs. This will enable the application of 3D printing in fabrication more individualized oral medicine with high dose flexibility. ***Methods:*** Felodipine was used as the model drug. A blend of polymers including Eudragit EPO, PEG 4000, PEO and Tween 80 (ratios of 5.5:1.7:1.7:1.1) were used as the delivery matrix. Filaments with 10% drug loading were prepared by hot melt extrusion. The filaments were fed into a FDM 3D printer (MakerBot Replicator II, MakerBot, USA) and printed into 12mm in diameter disks (0.6 mm thickness) with an extrusion temperature of 150°C. The in vitro drug release behavior of the 3D printed solid dispersion disks were evaluated and thorough physical characterization was carried out using MTDSC, PXRD, SEM, X-ray micro-CT and ATR-FTIR spectroscopy. ***Results:*** The polymer blend exhibited appropriate thermoplasticity which was suitable for being processed using a commercially available FDM 3D printer. The material showed good thermal stability through both HME and 3D printing processes. All characterization results indicated that the model drug was molecularly dispersed into the blend matrix. The 3D printed dispersions rapidly disintegrated and released felodipine (Figure 1). This may be attributed to the phase separation of the polymer blend matrix which is still under investigation. The in vitro results also indicate that the uses of polymer blend can exhibit similar effects of traditional disintegrate and allow the rapid break down of the intact oral disks and lead to the rapid drug release of poorly soluble drugs from the 3D printed dispersions. **Conclusions:** The results of this study have demonstrate the importance of the appropriate use of polymer blends in adopting FDM 3 printing for pharmaceutical solid dispersion preparation for enhance the delivery of poorly soluble drugs.

Noor Mohammed Abdulrahman

Assistant lecturer, Msc.in clinical pharmacy, College of pharmacy, University of Basra

32. Poster

Data Analysis for Anti-Diabetic Treatment Regimen in DM Center in Basra, Iraq

Author(s) Noor Mohammed Abdulrahman

Objective: Diabetes mellitus is one of the chronic diseases that carry a lot of complications on patients. This disease is not at a curable condition, but by medications can minimize or retard the occurrence of such complication. Diabetes patients need to be followed continuously to control any disease development. This follow up is done through monitoring blood glucose level, glycated hemoglobin, lipid profile, macro-vascular complications (cardiovascular complications), microvascular complications (neuropathy, nephropathy, and retinopathy) and schedule a physical examination to control any development.

Methods: In this study, 106 patients were involved. About 61 females and 45 male participated in the study. Mean age was 35.1 ± 16.65 for diabetes mellitus type 1 and 53.37 ± 11.4 for diabetes mellitus type 2. Their body mass index was 23.9 ± 5.84 for diabetes type 1 and 31.17 ± 6.54 for type 2. Estimation of lifestyle (healthy diet and exercise) and type of medications, study their effect on complications (neuropathy, blurred vision, decrease body weight) and the incidences are studied.

Results: In this study, as the good lifestyle was maintained it was observed that there was a decrease in the incidence of diabetic complications; glycated hemoglobin shows decrease in its value if the patient follows good lifestyle. Also, a combination of medications (metformin+glibenclamide) gives better result on complication incidence than metformin alone and on the level of glycated hemoglobin.

Conclusion: Good lifestyle, choosing good medication (especially combination medications) and continuous follow up to give a good prognosis and maintain a good level of health for diabetic patients.

Oday Sajjad Alsawad

Ph.D pharmaceutics Lecturer College of Pharmacy/Basra university.,

33. Poster

Exploring Electronic Communication Modes Between Iraqi Faculty and Students of Pharmacy Schools Using the Technology Acceptance Model.

Author(s) Oday Sajjad Alsawad

Objective: To explore for the first time, the extent to which Iraqi pharmacy students and faculty use Facebook and university email for academic communications, and to examine factors influencing utilization within the framework of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).

Methods: An electronic survey was administered to convenience samples of students and faculty of six Iraqi public schools and colleges of pharmacy in 2015.

Results: Responses included 489 students and 128 faculty usable surveys. Both students and faculty use Facebook more than university email for academic communications. Less than a third of the faculty used university email. Students used Facebook for academic purposes twice as much as faculty.

Conclusion: Absence of university email in Iraqi schools and colleges of pharmacy makes facebook essential for faculty-student communications. The majority (71.1% to 82%) of respondents perceived that Facebook was easy to use. Three TAM variables (intention to use, attitude toward use and perceived usefulness) had significant positive associations with actual use of both Facebook messaging and university email.

Qassim Hussain Salih

Founder and Head of Iraqi Psychological association - Salahaldeein University

34. Poster

Iraqi Youth and Suicide

Author(s) Qassim Hussain Salih

The paper reviews medical reports, official and documented statistics and other press releases on youth suicides in Iraq and arises these questions:

Has the youth suicide rate in Iraq increased after 2003 compared to before 2003?

Is the rate touch the rate level of their counterparts in the Arab and European countries?

Are the causes of youth suicide in Iraq the same as compared to the Arab and foreign countries, or they exceed in severity and quality?

Are mental health institutions able to contain youth suicides or suffer a lack of specialized staff and other requirements?

What should the Basra Conference (March 2019) do to deal with suicides among young people including recommendations of this paper?

Sadik Hassan Kadhem

Pediatric surgeon in Basrah Children Hospital, Assist Prof in Basrah Medical College.

35. Poster

Neonatal Intestinal Obstruction due to Intussusception: A Case Report and Review of Literature

Author(s) Sadik Hassan, Omer Salman

Introduction: Neonatal intestinal obstruction regarded as a major cause of neonatal surgical emergencies among causes of neonatal intestinal obstruction, intussusception is a rare cause particularly in the preterms. ***Case report:*** A 2kg, preterm male neonate at day 6 of life the neonate developed bile stained vomiting and abdominal distention, Physical examination revealed a moderate abdominal distention with visible peristalsis and exaggerated bowel sound on auscultation. Rectal stimulation by thermometer reveal normal color stool, abdominal radiograph demonstrated small bowel dilatation with multiple air-fluid levels. Explorative laparotomy was done. The cause of the bowel obstruction was ileoileal intussusception; resection of the affected bowel with end to end anastomosis has been done. The lead point off the intussusception was Meckles diverticulum. At the 5th postoperative day; enteral feeding started and the neonate was discharged well at the9thpostoperative day. Discussion: Neonatal intussusception is commonly misdiagnosed as necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) especially in preterm neonates. Only few cases of the reported neonatal intussusceptions are diagnosed before laparotomy. In most cases of intussusception in preterm infant, no anatomical lead points are found during surgery. But in present case the patient was preterm and pathological lead point is a Meckles diverticulum. Ultrasound examination can be used to diagnose neonatal intussusception. ***Conclusion***

•High degree of suspicion is required for diagnosis of intussusception especially in preterm neonates who proposed to have necrotizing entercolitis.

- Early diagnosis is required for the optimal management

Salah Faaez Abdulnabi

MSc in anesthesia technology ,Tehran university of medical sciences

36. Poster

Comparing the effect of Propofol and Sevoflurane on hemodynamics and coagulation status during liver transplant anesthesia and hepatic and renal function of the patients after liver transplant.

Author(s) Salah Faaez Abdulnabi

Purpose of the study: This study was designed with the aim of comparing the effects of Propofol (injection) and Sevoflurane (inhalation) as two important anesthetics used in liver transplantation on the intraoperative hemodynamic and coagulation status and post-operative hepatic and renal function of the patients. ***Methods:*** This study is randomized clinical trial. The present study was conducted on the patients with liver cirrhosis during liver transplant surgery in Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The criterion for entering this study was liver cirrhotic disease and be a candidate for liver transplantation. Patients that did not consent to be entered into the study or those with gallbladder disease were removed from the study. In this study 78 people were divided into two groups of 39 patients. All patients in group 1 were anesthetized with inhalation Sevoflurane and patients in group 2 were anesthetized with the IV injection of Propofol. Percent of Sevoflurane in inhaled gases and IV infusion dose of Propofol was determined by a BIS guide to keep BIS between 40 and 45. All patients were monitored by NIBP-ECG, CO – Oxymetry and BIS before and during induction of anesthesia. After induction of anesthesia an arterial line from radial artery and Swan –Ganz – Catheter from right internal jugular vein were inserted for all patients. ***Study results:*** In this study, number of females was 14 (35.9%) patients, and number of males was 25 (64.1%) patients in Propofol group. Number of females was 11 (28.2%), and number of males was 28 (71.8) in Sevoflurane group. Our patients were divided into five groups according to the age: (less than 30), (30 – 40), (40 – 50), (50 – 60) and (more than 60) years of age in both groups. Mean of PCO2, PO2 and HCO3 were different between 2 groups (p=<0.05). They were higher in Propofol group. Also, mean of Na and K were different in both groups. They were higher being Sevoflurane groups. Otherwise, there was no significant difference between 2 groups. ***Conclusion:*** The results showed that the effect of Propofol and Sevoflurane on hemodynamics and coagulation status during liver transplant anesthesia and hepatic and renal function of the patients after liver transplant is same.

Keywords: Liver transplantation, Propofol, Sevoflurane, hemodynamics, coagulation status.

Talib Abdulmaged Alboslemy

PhD Biomedical sciences / cell and molecular Biology , lecturer Dr. at Biology Department, college of science, University of Basrah

37. Poster

Staphylococcus aureus biofilm impairs macrophage-mediated anti-biofilm immune response by upregulating KLF2 expression

Author(s) Talib Alboslemy

Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus) infections associated with the formation of biofilm to medical implants or host tissue play a critical role in the persistence of chronic infections. One critical mechanism of biofilm infection that leads to persistent infection lies in the capacity of biofilms to evade macrophage-mediated innate immune response. It is now increasingly apparent that microorganisms exploit the negative regulatory mechanisms of pattern recognition receptor (PRR)-mediated inflammatory response to subvert host cell functions by using various virulence factors. However, the detailed molecular mechanism, along with the identity of a target molecule, underlying the evasion of macrophage-mediated innate immune response against S. aureus infection associated with biofilm formation still remains to be elucidated. Here, using an in vitro culture model of murine macrophage-like RAW 264.7 cells, we demonstrated that S. aureus biofilm environment significantly attenuated the capacity of macrophage bactericidal and proinflammatory responses. Importantly, the responses were associated with attenuated activation of NF-κB and increased expression of Kruppel-like factor 2 (KLF2) in RAW 264.7 cells. The siRNA mediated silencing of KLF2 in RAW 264.7 cells could restore the activation of NF-κB towards the bactericidal activity and generation of pro-inflammatory cytokines in the presence of S. aureus biofilm. Collectively, our results suggest that secreted factors from S. aureus biofilm might exploit the KLF2-dependent negative regulatory mechanism to subvert macrophage-mediated innate immune defense against S. aureus biofilm.

Tamadir Hamid Wadi Aledani

PhD Genetic Engineering, as lecturer at College of Pharmacy, University of Basrah.

38. Poster

MicroRNAs: New non-invasive diagnostic and therapeutic methods for cancer

Author(s) Tamadir Hamid Wadi Aledani, Kassim Fawzi Abdulkareem

Cancer is a global health problem and a main cause of mortality. The most cancer-associated cases of mortality are a consequence of lacking of effective treatments and biomarkers for early diagnosis. New hopes for the improvement of early diagnosis and treatment of cancer synchronize with emerging of microRNAs (miRNAs). MiRNAs are small noncoding single stranded RNAs whose length approximately 18-25 nucleotides and bind to 3' untranslated region (3'UTR) of target messenger RNAs (mRNAs), leading to mRNA degradation or translational inhibition, thus they regulate gene expressions transcriptionally or post-transcriptionally. It is noteworthy miRNAs participate in multiple cancer-related biological processes, including proliferation, apoptosis, angiogenesis, drug resistance, invasion and metastasis. Interestingly, the identified cancer-associated miRNAs including over-expressed oncogenic miRNAs (oncomiRs) or under-expressed tumor-suppressive miRNAs are diverse and specific for different tissues and cancer types, that serve to use miRNAs as promising and potential biomarkers for diagnosis and therapeutic targets. The microRNA expression changes in peripheral blood can be assayed using non-invasive, low-cost, precise, and rapid tools. This genetic testing of microRNAs opens up the exciting possibility of early diagnosis and early surgical treatment before the onset of metastasis.

Keywords: MicroRNAs, cancer diagnosis, anticancer therapy

Wisam Nabeel Ibrahim

Assistant Professor of human Anatomy and Physiology

International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM)

39. Poster

Glu298asp Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Gene Polymorphism & Coronary Artery Disease: A Malaysian Case-Control Study with Meta-Analytic Evidence

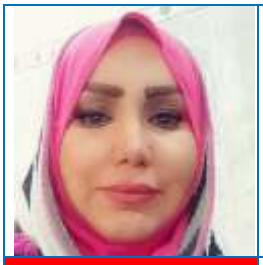
Author(s) Wisam N.I.a, Azali M.S.a, NurulAshikin M.M.b, Nik Nur Fatnoonc, Nor Zamzila A.d, &Norlelawati A.T.d.

Background: Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) protects against atherosclerosis formation through the production of nitric oxide (NO). A Glu298Asp variation within NOS gene results in an eNOS enzyme with less activity and a reduced bioavailability of NO. Even though there were more than 15 studies in Asia that investigated the gene role in CAD, the representative data from Malaysia is still lacking. The aim of our study is to assess the association of Glu298Asp variation with coronary artery disease (CAD) in our selected population of patients and to infer the finding to a larger cohort of Asian populations through meta-analysis approach.

Methods: 185 patients with CAD and 188 control participants were recruited. The Glu298Asp variation was determined by PCR-RFLP with further validation by direct nucleotide sequencing. Subsequently, the data is inferred to cohorts of 23 studies done in other Asian populations.

Results: There was a significant association between Glu298Asp genotype variants and CAD patients ($p < 0.001$). Asp allele was a significant predictor for CAD ([p=0.001, OR=2.186 (1.53-3.125; CI= 95 %)]. Combined cohort data showed significant Glu298Asp risk to CAD [p<0.0001, OR=2.41 (1.61-3.59); Heterogeneity test (I2=10%, p=0.33)].

Conclusion: The current study and combined cohort data support that homozygous Asp genotype of Glu298Asp polymorphism is an important marker for CAD susceptibility.



Zainab Hussain Taher

Fellow of Iraqi Board of Family Medicine and working now in Alzubair Hospital

40. Poster

The Prevalence Rate Of Hepatitis C Virus In Basrah City And The Common Causative Risk Factors

Author(s) Zainab Hussain Taher

Aim of the study: 1-to detect the prevalence rate of hepatitis C virus and the burden of disease in Basra city. 2-to determine the most possible risk factor leading to infection and apply measure of prevention and control. ***Methodology:*** This is prospective cross sectional study to calculate the prevalence rate of hepatitis c virus in Basra city and the most common risk factors during the period from august 2017 to august 2018. The study including the statistical information from a communicable disease in public health sector and direct questionnaire to infected person about the risk factors. All information under secret cover for the name of patient. This study has the acceptance of general health directorate. ***Conclusion and recommendation:*** The prevalence of hepatitis C virus in BASRAH about (2%) which is very low in comparison with Egypt (20%) or Africa (10%), and this rate equal to that in developed country like America (3%). The most common risky group how are exposed to hepatitis C virus are those patient undergo repeated hemodialysis because of renal failure. The higher risk factor that may be the leading cause to infection with hepatitis C according to direct question to those infected patient under study is dentinal interference and the riskiest age group between (15-45 yr.) those group more exposed to surgical and dentinal interference. Also that go with the result of study that most common infection in rural area where the dentist may not follow the hygienic measurement of sterilization to his instruments because of load and shortage in material. ***Recommendation:*** It is important to apply screening program of hepatitis C to all population to have more quorate prevalence rate. population health education about the risk factor of infection with hepatitis C and how to prevent it. A strict follow up of all dentinal clinic by the health directorate and insure the use of sterilized instrument for every patient. Use of disposable instrument in dentinal clinic if possible. Early screening for renal disease to prevent the development of renal failure and its complication.

List of Participants

1)	Abbas Abdulzahra Alhasani
2)	Abbas Kinbar Kuser
3)	Abdulameer A. Al-Mussawi
4)	Abdulmajeed Alwan Hammadi
5)	Adel Gassab Mohammed
6)	Ahmed Hamid Dawood Alatbee
7)	Ahmed Hanoon Jasim
8)	Ahmed Jaafer Hindi Al-Ali
9)	Aida Abdulkareem Manthar Almayy
10)	Akeel I. Alsabbagh
11)	Alaa Fadhel Hassan
12)	Alaa Hussein Abed
13)	Ali Abdulmortafea Ebraheem
14)	Ali Dawood Al Hilfi
15)	Ali Hussein Ali Alhamza
16)	Ali Muhsin Naahma Almohana
17)	Ali S. Ali Rasheed
18)	Ameen Abbas Ameen
19)	Amer Khazal Jaber Al-Hasan
20)	Amer Salman Almansouri
21)	Ammar Mehdi
22)	Asaad Kahdim
23)	Asia Selman Abdullah
24)	Awatif Hameed Issa
25)	Dheaa Sh Zageer
26)	Doaa Qasim Sabeeh
27)	Eirebi Ajaj
28)	Estabraq Ar- Al-Wasiti
29)	Firas Salim Al Nuaim
30)	Ghazwan Abdulla Hasan
31)	Ghizal Fatima
32)	Hadeel Majid Ali
33)	Haider Ayad Alidrisi
34)	Hamed Abedalnabi Flaifel
35)	Hasan Ali Jasim Alazzam
36)	Hashim Talib Hashim
37)	Hassen Hadi Jasim Almohammed
38)	Hayder S. Qasim
39)	Hazim Abdul-Rahman Alhiti
40)	Ihab Falih Almudhafer
41)	Ihsan Edan Alsaimary
42)	Janan G. Hasan
43)	Jassim Hussein Abdullah Al-Maliky
44)	Kamil Muslim Al-Bouri
45)	Karamallah Al-Yousuf
46)	Loma Al-Mansouri
47)	Maha Khalaf Almishry
48)	Mahmood Thamer Altemimi
49)	Majid Hameed Jasim Al-Abbood
50)	Manal Abdulkhaliq Ibrahim
51)	Mays Basil Jalil Al-Simary
52)	Mazin Adnan Abbas
53)	Mazin Gh. Al-Asadi
54)	Mohammad S. Goyani
55)	Mohammed Saleem Abbas
56)	Muayyad Safar Tahir
57)	Muhammed Tareq Mutar
58)	Muna Zuhair Al-Hamdany
59)	Muqdad Athab Muosa Alhijjaj
60)	Mustafa Majid Hameed
61)	Nadham Kadham Mahdi Al-Aday
62)	Najah Raiesh Hadi
63)	Nassar Taha Yaseen Alibrahim
64)	Nasser Ghaly Yousif
65)	Nezar Abdulateef Almahfooz
66)	Noor Mohammed Abdulrahman
67)	Noori Abdul-Nabi Nasir
68)	Oday Sajjad Alsawad
69)	Osama Abdulelah Ali Albayati
70)	Qassim Hussain Salih
71)	Raad S. Luty
72)	Rafid A. Abood
73)	Rafid Abdulameer Al Adhab
74)	Rafid Riyadh Al-Tuma
75)	Ram B Singh
76)	Sadik Hassan Kadhem
77)	Sadq Ghaleb Kadem
78)	Sajad Al-Helo
79)	Salah Faaez Abdulnabi
80)	Shahad R. A. Alsadik
81)	Shirin Muhsen
82)	Suhaila Kadim Yousif Alahmed
83)	Talib Abdulmaged Alboslemy
84)	Tamadir Hamid Wadi Aledani
85)	Thaar Yahya Albaaj
86)	Wasan Hameed Saud
87)	Wisam Abdullah
88)	Wisam Nabeel Ibrahim
89)	Zainab Hussain Taher
90)	Zainab Mohammed Jawad Al Tawry