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**Some communicable diseases among Iraqi displaced during the years 2014- 2017**

Abstract

An infectious disease (ID) or communicable disease can be defined as an illness due to a pathogen or its toxic product, which arises through transmission from an infected person, an infected animal, or a contaminated inanimate object to a susceptible host the organisms that because communicable diseases are called infectious agents, and their transmission to new uninfected people is what causes communicable diseases.Leishmaniasis is an infectious disfiguring vector-borne disease, which is caused by protozoan parasite of genus Leishmania, and in which humans get infected through the bite of infected sandfly of genus phlebotomus.The current study aims to spot a light on one of the most serious problems in Iraq, Concurrently the A fierce onslaught of what so called (ISIS), that is prevalence of communicable diseases among IDPs also to focus on the most prevalence disease during the last three years (2015-2017) .This study that was collected from the recorders of CDC for the most prevalence infectious diseases among Iraqi displaced individuals during 2015-2017 distributed by different provinces and different months of the year. The total number of infected individuals during 2015 were 758 with different types of infectious diseases. Eleven out of the total number which accounts to 1.45% were recorded to have AFP.The prevalence of other types of infectious diseases with corresponding percentage frequencies were, 37 (4.88%) Animale bite, 650 (85.75%) Cutaneous Leshmaniasis, 15 (1.97%) Food poisoning, 3 (0.39%) for both Hepatitis B and meningitis, 22 (2.90%) S.Typhoid Fever, 13 (1.71%) Visceral Leshmaniasis, and 1 (0.13%) were the percentage frequencies for each of Cholera Confirmed case, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis C and Whooping cough.These results suggest that Leshmaniasis were the most prevalence communicable disease among displaced individuals followed by Food poisoning. the highest prevalence frequencies of Cutaneous Leshmaniasis infection were 300 out of the total number of infected individuals with percentage of (46.15%) recorded in Kirkuk, followed by Diyala 227 which contribute to (34.92%), Sulaymaniyah 114 (17.53%), while only 9 out of the total number which accounts to (1.38%) were recorded in Diwaniya. In comparison Visceral Leshmaniasis were recorded in 13 displaced individuals with the highest prevalence frequencies recorded in Diyala, as 11 out of the total number were infected which contribute to (84.61%), while the other 2 cases (15.38%) were recorded in Diwaniyia. No positive cases were recorded in both Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah.Distribution according to months for the year 2015 found the highest prevalence of cutaneous Leshmaniasis was in January 214 infections (33%) which is followed by March 213 infections (33%). While only 3 infections were recorded in July (0.5%) while visceral lesmaniasis recorded only one infection in April.Distribution according to province for the year 2016 found the highest prevalence of infections in ninawa 885 (72.6%) followed by kirkuk which showed 141 infections (11.5%) and karkh of baghdad 84 infections, (6.8%) and anbar 65 infections (5.3%) while Babylon showed no infection and so are many states of sothern Iraq which showed little to no infections. As for visceral leshmaniasis there was a single infection in Anbar.Distribution by month for the year 2016 shows highest prevalence of infections in January 619 infections (50.78%) followed by February 256 infections (21%) and December had 179 infections (14.68%). While august showed only 6 infections (0.492%). As for visceral leshmaniasis the infection was in july.Distribution according to province for the year 2017 found the highest prevalence of infections in Kirkuk showed 367 infections (63%) followed by Ninawa 153 infections (26%) while Babylon , Karbala and Dahuk showed no infections. As for visceral leshmaniasis there was a single infection in Kirkuk and a single infection in Rusafa.Distribution by month for the year 2017 shows highest prevalence of infections in February. 234 infections (40%) followed by January 205 infections ( 35%) and march 72 infections ( 12.39%) and april 29 infections (4.99%)

While October November and December had no infections and July showed only 4 infections, as for visceral leshmanisis had a single infection in February and another one in May.