ملخص بحث تخرج للطالب: عبير امجد حميد

**Measure the Anxiety and Depression Among Students in Different Collage of University of Baghdad**

The present study is one of the epidemiological studies about depression and anxiety among Baghdad University students and indicates that undergraduate students in the University of Baghdad experience anxiety and depression which are associated with various sociodemographic and educational factors. This research study sought to better understand the association among anxiety and depression, as well as examined the possibility of social support as a moderator in relation to these variables. The research gathered data through a survey method, collecting information on the students’ anxiety and depression symptoms. The results of this study support the gender-based measurement. Anxiety and depression can be taken as a reliable indicator for assessment of mental illness in the community.

Analyzing this data, it was found that the sample mean on both anxiety and depression was between the normal and board line.

As shown in tables above, when males and females are compared for anxiety, It is therefore, inferred from this that males and females differ on the measure of anxiety. Females have higher scores for anxiety than males and for dentistry (12:5) more than Ibn Rushed (8:7) and the last one more than pharmacy (5:2). It means that females report more anxiety symptoms than males. Dysfunctional anxiety is one of the most common psychological issues in college-aged populations and adolescents worldwide.These inconsistent findings could have been arisen because of hosts of factors. Increasing threat and insecurity about of fear of failure could have been responsible for these inconsistent findings. Besides, methodological issues (including sample size, methods of student recruitment, and response rate issues could also be the reason of inconsistent findings.

As shown in tables above, when males and females are compared for depression. It is, therefore, inferred from this that males and females differ on the measure of depression. Females have higher scores on depression than males for the three different collages, also the dentistry (6:3) more than Ibn rushd (7:2) and the last one more than pharmacy (5:2). It means that the females report more depressive symptomology than males. The gender difference in depression is one of the most robust findings in psychiatric epidemiology. Kessler et al. (1994) reported that women in the United States are about two thirds more likely than men to be depressed, and a national psychiatric morbidity survey in Britain showed a similar greater risk of depression for women. Poor and negative self-concept also could directly contribute along with more negative life events experienced by women to the differential rate of depression in men and women.

Higher age and year of study is strongly associated with depression and anxiety among this representative sample of students in Baghdad University. These results are similar with other studies findings.

The cumulative percent found in our study to show the prevalence of anxiety and depression were 14%, 30%, and 34% for anxiety for the college of Pharmacy, Ibn Rushd and Dentistry respectively. Whereas it was 14%, 18%, 18% for depression for the college of Pharmacy, Ibn Rushd and Dentistry respectively.