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| Thesis Title | Study Of The Spread Of Anemia Resulting From Malnutrition Among The Residents Of Baghdad And Baoquba Cities | | |
| Year | 2001 | | |
| | <p>Anemia is one of the most important malnutrition problems in the world particularly in the developing countries . It is highly connected to the general health , immune deficiency , diseases and mental disability or disorders . The exceptional condition created by the economic embargo on Iraq led to a sudden increase in the rates of mal nutrition and anemia among Iraq people .</p> <p>This study aims at determining the incidence of anemia during 1999-2000 and to evaluate the nutrition status as well as some other parameter .</p> <p>The samples of this study included 200 males and 200 females , living permanently in Baghdad and Baqubatowns . They were out patients of the central lab who had checking measures of the hospitals seeking blood group concerning marriage . during the period from October 1999 to April 2000 . Out patient ages ranged from 18- 35 years , they belong to different social and economic classes . Anthropometric measurement for each individual (high & weight) was taken directly during the visit .</p> <p>Blood analysis was requested to include haemoglobin concentration (Hb) , packed cell volume (PCV), red blood cell concentration , mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MHCH) .</p> <p>General information concerning food quantity consumed & its daily constituents for each person was also reported using a questionnair form . The form also included some basic information about each person such as chronic diseases and some nutritional habits .</p> <p>The study showed the following results :</p> <p>1- The overall incidence of anemia was 32% among study sample ,the percentage of females was higher than males (46% and 18% respectively).</p> | | |

- 2-The higher incidence of anemia was among the age class (18- 23) years 52.7%,and the lowest among those between 30 -35 years 14%.
- 3- The study reported that the incidence of anemia is inversely proportional with the educational status .
- 4- The incidence of anemia is inversely proportional with the living standards .
- 5- Anemia is more dominant among large – member families and such finding is more obvious if living standard of the family is lower since a percentage of 50.4% of large – member families (9 persons) was found in the contrame of few- member families .
- 6- The incidence of anemia was higher in urban society (55.8%) than in rural (44.2%).
- 7- The blood value for females are generally lower than males and both were lower than the internationally accepted values .