

PROFESSIONAL DETAILS



Fullname Ibrahim Muhammed Abdullah

E-mail ibrahim.muhammed@dpu.edu.krd

Phone 07504841368

Gender male

Birth Date 1981-09-02

Address Iraq - Shekhan

Nationality Iraqi

-
- [College of Health and Medical Technology](#)
 - [Medical Laboratory Technology](#)

LANGUAGE

- **Kurdish** (Native)
- **Arabic** (Native)
- **English** (Intermediate)

SPECIALTIES

Lecturer of Microbiology Department of medical laboratory technology Shekhan Technical College of Health Duhok polytechnic university and attached for the same period as a microbiology

specialist to the Department of PCR at the central public health laboratories.

EDUCATION

May, 2015

MSc.

Microbiology

University of Duhok

SKILLS

*Polymerase chain
reaction:*

I have skill in molecular virology especially conventional and real-time PCR.

INTEREST

Microbiology:

I have been interested in microbiology especially molecular virology.

MEMBERSHIP

Nov, 2006 - Current

Biology

Syndicate of Biology

Duhok

PUBLICATION JOURNAL

Dec, 2022

[SARS-CoV-2 and RT-PCR Testing in Travelers: Results of a Cross-sectional Study of Travelers at Iraq's International Border](#)

Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness

Background: In late 2019, a novel coronavirus was detected in Wuhan, China, that caused a pandemic by September 2021, resulting in 224,180,411 cases and more than 4,600,000 deaths worldwide. In response to the pandemic, the Autonomous Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq (KRG) imposed strict infection control measures at its borders for all travelers from neighboring countries, wherein each traveler was subjected to a mandatory reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test on arrival to detect severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infected travelers. The aim of this study is to determine the rate of infection with SARS-CoV-2 among the travelers entering Kurdistan region through Ibrahim Al-Khalil crossing point with Turkey as a predictor for the upcoming infection waves. Methods: The data of RT-PCR tests to detect SARS-CoV-2 in all travelers arriving at the Ibrahim Al-Khalil Border Crossing between Iraq and the Republic of Turkey were reviewed from August 21, 2020 to August 21, 2021. Results: It was found that there were 9873 cases of SARS-CoV-2 infections among 1,082,074 travelers during the study period. Conclusions: This study shows the importance of mass testing of travelers at border crossings to control the spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Jan, 2019

[MULTIPLE DRUGS RESISTANCE AMONG URINARY TRACT INFECTION PATIENTS IN DUHOK CITY -KURDISTAN REGION -IRAQ](#)

Background: Anti-microbial resistance could be a major public-health problem worldwide and universal endeavors are required to counteract its rise and the moment most common reason for observational antibiotic treatment. Optimal treatment seems diminish mortality and morbidity in surgical patients and play a crucial part in combating the continuous emergencies of expanding antibiotic resistance. The aim of this study is to study the pathogens and their antibiotic susceptibility in urinary cultures to Central laboratory in Duhok City and to study the rationality of antibiotic treatment urinary tract infection. Patients and Methods: One hundred fifty-one UTI urine samples (culture positive) were collected from patient of central laboratory. Identified and isolated bacteria were determined by biochemical tests like Gram staining, Indole, oxidase, catalase, methyl red, Voges Proskauer, citrate utilization, hemolysis, motility; and urea; fermentation and utilization tests of glucose, lactose and sucrose. Sensitivity pattern of isolates was determined against some traditional and conventional antibiotics. Results: Staphylococcus aureus was the most common bacteria (40.4 %) followed by E.coli (31.8%). The overall levels of resistance to commonly used antibiotics were moderate in all pathogens. Amikacin and Nitrofurantoin were generally the antibiotics with lowest rates of resistance. Aminoglycosides and Fluoroquinolones were the most often used antibiotics. In first-line treatment, only 55 % of cases were given at least one antibiotic to which the bacteria were sensitive. A statistically significant higher resistant to both Amoxicillin and Erythromycin were found in cultures from UTI patients ($P = 0.02$ and $P = 0.002$). Conclusions: Commonly encountered bacteria in this study which are Staphylococcus, Escherichia coli and Klebsiella were found to be highly sensitive to Nitrofurantoin, Amikacin and, to lesser extent, to ciprofloxacin, while low sensitivity pattern was recorded against Amoxicillin and Gentamicin, pointing to that antibacterial misuse is the leading cause for their resistance. The most commonly prescribed antibacterial Trimethoprim.

Aug, 2016

[Prevalence of HBV, HCV and HIV Infections Among Syrian Refugees in Kurdistan Region, Iraq](#)

International Journal of Infection

Background: Hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are public health problems worldwide. Population mobility such as that occurs in war may play a role in changing the prevalence of infectious diseases. Objectives: This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of HBV, HCV and HIV among Syrian refugees in Iraq and compare it to native Iraqis. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 880 Syrian refugees and 2975 native Iraqi volunteers were recruited. Subjects were tested for evidence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), HCV antibody (Ab) and HIV Ag and Ab. Results: From a total of 880 refugees, 34 cases (3.86%) were positive for HBsAg. None of the recruited samples was positive for HCV. For the indigenous people, 2975 subjects agreed to contribute in the project. Among them, 30 (1.09%) were positive for HBsAg and only one was positive for HCV. All the examined

samples were negative for HIV in both populations. Conclusions: While the prevalence rates of HCV and HIV are low and almost the same, the prevalence of HBV among the refugees is nearly fourfold higher than that found in indigenous population. This may put extra burden on health institutions in the host country

Jun, 2016

[Detection of Hepatitis -B virus Genotypes among Chronic Carriers in Duhok - Iraq](#)

Fac Med Baghdad (Volume: Vol.58, No.2, 2016)

: Background: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is one of the major etiological agents causing acute and chronic liver disease worldwide with significant morbidity and mortality. The high genetic variability of HBV is reflected by eight genotypes (A to H), each with a particular geographical prevalence. Objectives: The study was conducted to find out HBV genotypes in chronic hepatitis B- (CHB) carriers in association with serological markers of HBV. Methods: This work was carried on from March to, December 2012 in Duhok/Iraq and enrolled 134 HBsAg positive carrier cases. recruited to Central Public Health Lab. Specific primers PCR technique was used to detect HBV genotypes. The carrier cases were screened for markers of HBV infection by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). Automated machine for quantitative determination of ALT was used. Results: The carrier cases were 91 males (67.9 %), 43 females (32.1 %), and their age range was 10-87 year old (mean=31.4 SD± 13.3). Among the studied patients 133(99.2%) were found to have genotypes D including 91(67.9%) males and 42(31.3%) females and only one female patient carried genotype B (0.8%). Anti-HBc(total), IgM anti-HBc, HBeAg and Anti HBeAb were detected in rates of 100%,0%,50%and 46.9 % respectively. The patient with genotype B had positive HBe Ag, negative HBeAb and normal ALT level. Conclusion: This study revealed that hepatitis B virus genotype D is the main genotype in Duhok/ Iraq followed by genotype B. High percentage of CHB patients with genotype D are HBeAg positive. Most of CHB patients with high ALT level had positive HBeAg rather than negative HBeAg. Key words: HBV genotype; HBeAg; Nested PCR; ALT; ELISA;

WORKSHOP

Oct, 2022 - Oct, 2022

[Second Scientific International Conference for biology and Pure Sciences](#)

Mosul University /Iraq As Guest

The Second Scientific International Conference for Biology and Pure Sciences.

Nov, 2021 - Nov, 2021

[PCR essentials, principles and applications](#)

Technical College of Health/ Shekhan As Presenter

in this workshop describe essential , and application of PCR for three days

SEMINAR

Apr, 2022

[attribute disk](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Mar, 2022

[hypertension disease during pregnancy](#)

Department of Public Health, Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Mar, 2022

[polycythemia](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Mar, 2022

[filariasis](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Mar, 2022

[women and diabetic mellites](#)

Department of Public Health, Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Feb, 2022

[preterm labor](#)

Department of Public Health, Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Feb, 2022

[metabolic map](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Jan, 2022

[HLA and disease](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Jan, 2022

[low carbohydrate diet](#)

Department of Public Health, Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Jan, 2022

[HIV](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As
Presenter

Oct, 2021

[Influenza virus](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As
Presenter

Oct, 2021

[Hydatid cyst](#)

Medical Lab. Technology Dep., Shekhan Technical College of Health As Attend

Generated by DPU Staff Portal | ©Copyright 2019 DPU Staff Portal. All right reserved.