

PROFESSIONAL DETAILS



Fullname Masood Abdulkareem Abdulrahman

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Phone 07504563366

Gender male

Birth Date 1965-06-26

Address Iraq - Duhok

Nationality Iraqi

-
- [Dean](#)
 - [of Shekhan technical college of Health](#)

LANGUAGE

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

SPECIALTIES

Medicine General Surgery Community Medicine

SOCIAL LINKS

[Doctor of medicine](#) [Community Medicine specialist](#) [Dean at Duhok Polytechnic University](#)
[googlescholar](#) [Research gate](#) [Staff portal](#) [Lonkedin](#)

EDUCATION

Nov, 2014

FKBMS-Fellow of Kurdistan Board of Medical Specializations (equal To PhD)

Community Medicine

Kurdistan Council of Medical Specializations -Erbil, Iraq

May, 2008

Master of Science -MSc

College of Medicine-Community Medicine

Duhok University

Jun, 1989

Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery , MBChB

College of Medicine

Salahaddin University

TITLE

Jun, 2019

Assistant Professor

Jun, 2015

Lecturer

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Sep, 2019 - Dec, 2020

Head of Medical specialties Committee

Duhok Polytechnic University

Duhok

This committee responsible for reviewing all scientific affairs related to health departments in Technical College of Health and Technical institutes belong to Duhok Polytechnic University

Dec, 2017 - Apr, 2022

Dean

College of Health and Medical Technology and Shekhan Technical Institute /
Duhok Polytechnic University

Shekhan City

Dean

Jul, 2016 - Dec, 2020

Head of postgraduate studies division

Shekhan Technical College of Health / Duhok Polytechnic University

Shekhan City

The postgraduate studies division was established at the beginning as the postgraduate studies committee at July 1 2016 and later on the committee replaced to a division which responsible on postgraduate studies planning , academic teaching , examinations , evaluation and follow up.

Apr, 2015 - Apr, 2020

Head of Public Health Department

Shekhan Technical College of Health / Duhok Polytechnic University

Shekhan City

Head of department

PUBLICATION JOURNAL

Feb, 2022

[Total and free vitamin D status among apparently healthy adults living in Duhok Governorate](#)

Scientific Reports (Issue: 1) (Volume: 12)

Serum total 25-OHD is a main marker of vitamin D which represents the intake and sunlight exposure. Free form of 25-OHD, the small fraction not bound to a transporter protein has been incorporated as a new marker. This cross-sectional study aimed to evaluate the impact of several factors on total and free vitamin D levels in healthy subjects and to find out if the free form of vitamin D could be a better representative of the body's vitamin D status. Total and free 25-OHD were analyzed by ELISA method in a blood sample collected from 391 apparently healthy volunteers (219 female and 172 Male) from Duhok Governorate/Iraq population. Total and free 25-OHD levels were increased proportionally to BMI with lower values seen in the underweight group, also a significant gender differences in total D3 level with higher values in males (23.90 ± 16.41) ng/ml than females (21.24 ± 15.65) ng/ml was observed. Total and Free 25-OHD levels were significantly associated with ages, their deficiency most frequent occurs in the younger ages between (16-25) years old. Smokers had higher level of Total 25-OHD (26.95 ± 19.01) ng/ml and Free 25-OHD (9.47 ± 4.94) pg/ml than nonsmokers (22.14 ± 14.59) ng/ml and (7.87 ± 4.32) pg/ml respectively. A significant increase in Free 25-OHD level in the veiled women (9.12 ± 4.64) ng/ml than unveiled (6.16 ± 3.73) ng/ml with a significant positive correlation between Free 25-OHD level and dress style was also seen. 30% and 33% of the

participants whom their daily exposure to sunlight for 30 min and > 1 h respectively were severe deficient in total 25-OHD. 95% of the participants who had Abnormally low level of free D were exposed for ? 30 min to sunlight. Daily exposure to sunlight was negatively associated with Free 25-OHD level.

Sep, 2021

[Evaluation of Health and Environmental Safety in Food and Water Production Factories in Duhok Governorate](#)

Journal of Life and Bio-sciences Research (Issue: 2) (Volume: 2)

Lack of adequate occupational safety and health strategies is a reason that workplace accidents in food and water production industries remain high, making this sector one of the riskiest operations worldwide. The research was carried out to examine the degree of implementing the health, occupational and environmental safety measures in the selected factories to assess health and safety level and to measurement the noise levels in these industries. A cross-sectional survey was conducted by utilizing structured pre-tested questionnaire and noise level measured at four places: selling, administrative, machine and passage industry places. The study revealed the absence of health and safety policy, and the absence of safety and training departments. The suitable measures in place to combat harmful dust generated by motor traffic were present in 23.3%, and the system with deal with the spillage was current in 43.3% of factories. Wastes segregation was found in 3.3%. Exhaust dilution ventilation system was seen in 83.3% of these factories. Personal protection equipment was not provided to all workers exposed to dust, fumes, or gases. Only 3.3% of factory staffs were aware of fire prevention and safety measures. The sound level at the machine place was above average (above 85 decibels) in all factories.

Aug, 2020

[Evaluation of child health booklet usage in primary healthcare centres in Duhok Province, Iraq](#)

Public Health (Issue: 2020) (Volume: 185)

Objectives: A child health booklet (CHB) is a record of a child's health, growth and development that is kept by the child's parent or guardian, with contributions from various health professionals. Documentation of a child's growth and development started in the 20th century. This study was carried out to evaluate the usage of CHBs in primary healthcare centres (PHCCs) in Duhok Province, through studying the attitude and practices of parents and healthcare providers (HCPs). Study design: A cross-sectional design was adopted to achieve the objectives of the study, using a stratified sampling procedure. Methods: An interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from 403 parents and 62 HCPs. Participants came from 20 PHCCs that were widely distributed within seven administrative districts of Duhok Province. Data collection started on 18th of April 2016 and ended on 25th of July 2016. Results: The study revealed that 362 (89.8%) parents received a copy of the CHB and 98.9% retained it. Most CHB retainers regularly brought it with them whenever they

attend the PHCCs. For those who retained and brought the CHB, vaccination records were documented in 100% of booklets, followed by the documentation of anthropometric measurements (22.1%), child developmental checking (17.9%) and growth chart updates (10.6%). Conclusion: Most parents received a copy of the CHB with high retention rate; however, booklet usage was often limited to documentation of vaccinations. The study findings clearly indicated the need for enhancing cooperation between all departments and staff in healthcare facilities through the distribution of CHBs to all parents of age-appropriate children, proper usage of the booklets by regular requesting of CHBs from parents when attending health facilities and proper documentation of all health services attended.

Aug, 2020

[Knowledge of Mothers Towards Exclusive Breastfeeding in Erbil's Maternity Hospital](#)

Mosul Journal of Nursing (Issue: 2) (Volume: 8)

Background: Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) is defined as “an infant’s consumption of human milk with no supplementation of any type (no water, no nonhuman milk, and no foods) except for vitamins, minerals, and medications until six months. Mothers’ lack of knowledge and experience often results in difficulties in feeding especially when feeding the first time and it may result in the most frustrating experience for the mothers. The main aim of the study was to assess knowledge, towards breastfeeding among mothers attending Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city. Subjects and methods: A cross-sectional design was used to achieve study objectives in Erbil Maternity Teaching Hospital in Erbil city, a non-random consecutive sampling method was adopted and the researcher was planned to involve one thousand mothers those were undergoing delivery regardless the type of delivery. Results: 73.7% of mothers have Knowledge about the benefits of BF for mothers and her baby but they don’t have good information about EBF about, and 74.1% of mothers thought EBF meaning feeding baby with breast milk and water and 13.7 were EBF. Up to 62% of mothers know that first breastfeeding has to be initiated after 1 hour of child life, half of the mothers know that child needs 6 months of exclusive breastfeeding. There was a relation between mother occupation and education level. Conclusion: Mothers have positive knowledge concerning breastfeeding initiation, knowledge regarding the exclusivity of breastfeeding, and duration of breastfeeding. There was a significant statistical association between occupation status and educational level of mothers

Jul, 2019

[Factors Associated with Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Carriage](#)

Kurdistan Journal of Applied Research (KJAR) (Issue: special) (Volume: 4)

S. aureus is a common commensal of the skin and mucosal membranes of humans, with estimates of 20% (range from 12% to 30%) of healthy people are

persistent *S. aureus* nasal carriers, 30% (range from 16% to 70%) are intermittent carriers, and 50% (range from 16% to 69%) are non-carriers. The aim of this article is to explore the factors associated with Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* carriage among food handlers. A cross-sectional study was done to involve 200 persons who are handling foods in 40 restaurants in Duhok city in the study. Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* was detected among 27% of the studied population. Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* carrier rate showed a significant association with skin and soft tissue infections, health facilities visits and certain jobs of food handlers. Age, duration of work in the restaurants, personal protective measures and antibiotic use showed no significant association with the prevalence of MRSA. Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* carrier rate washing hands among food handlers working in popular restaurants when compared to other restaurants. Ongoing screening of all persons who handled foods is crucial to detect and treat those who are MRSA carriers as one of the major public health issues.