

EVALUATION OF EXISTING HEALTH SERVICE AT
MUSUL AND PLANNING A HEALTH PROG-
RAMME COVERING THE NEXT 30 YEARS

By

ABDULILAH A.J. ABDULMAWJUD

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the require-
ment for the Degree of M.D. in Public Health

Under Supervision

of

Professor KAMAL EL DIN SHAWKY,
Ph.D. (London), D.P.H. (Cairo)

Head of the Department of Preventive, Social
and Industrial Medicine, Faculty of Medicine
Ein Shams University

and

Professor SAID ABDOU,
Former Professor of Public Health,
Cairo University

Department of Preventive, Social and
Industrial Medicine, Faculty of Medi-
cine, Ein Shams University-Cairo, U.A.R.

1971

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I should like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Kamal El Din Shawky Professor of Preventive, Social and Industrial Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University and Dr. Said Abdou Former Professor of Public Health. Cairo University, whose help in preparing and supervising this thesis was most valuable. I admit that without their help I could not proceed to do this work which had faced me with many difficulties and solved by them.

A.A.J. Abdulmawjoud

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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
- Introduction	1
<u>Section I</u>	
- Evaluation of Existing Health Service At Mosul	
<u>Chapter I</u>	
- Evaluation of existing health services at Mosul	3
- Estimation of the population	3
- Maternal and Child Health Service	9
- School Health Service	12
- Anti-tuberculosis Service	15
- Hospital Beds	20
- Number of Doctors and Dentists	23
<u>Section II</u>	
- Planning A Health Programme Covering the Next 30 Years	
<u>Chapter II</u>	
- Organization	26
<u>Chapter III</u>	
- Control of Communicable Diseases	35
- Prevention of Spread	35
- Increasing the Resistance of the Host ...	38
- Administrative Aids in Communicable Diseases Control	40
- Public Health Laboratory	46
<u>Chapter IV</u>	
- Vital Statistics	49
<u>Chapter V</u>	
- Medical Care and Dental Service	52
- Planning	52

	<u>Page</u>
- Hospital Beds	55
- Dental Service	58
- Preparation and Training of Health Auxiliaries	60
<u>Chapter VI</u>	
- Maternal and Child Welfare Service	62
- Pre-school Child	64
- Maternal Health Programme	65
- Pre-natal Programme	66
- Delivery of the Baby	68
- Postpartum Period	68
- Prematurity	69
<u>Chapter VII</u>	
- School Health Service	72
- 1) The School Environment	73
2) Health Protection and Promotion	73
3) Health Instruction	76
4) Special Problems	77
<u>Chapter VIII</u>	
- Mental Health	80
<u>Chapter IX</u>	
- Tuberculosis Control	84
- Case finding	84
<u>Chapter X</u>	
- Chronic Diseases	88
- Chronic Diseases Programme	90
<u>Chapter XI</u>	
- Health Education	95
- Personnel in Health Education	98
- Health Education in School	99

PageChapter XII

- Environmental Health	101
- Planning For Environmental Health	101
- Research Into Environmental Pollution ...	103
- Air Pollution	107
- Water Pollution	111
- Solid Pollution	114
- Water Supply	117
- Waste Disposal	121
- Industrial Health	126
- Industrial Health Program	129
- Sanitary Control of Milk and Milk Pro- ducts	135
- Sanitary Control of Food	148
- Meat Hygiene	150
- Public Eating and Drinking Places	153
- Insects Control	155
- Control of Rats and Other Rodents	160

Chapter XIII

- Budget	167
- References	170
- Arabic Summary	

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of modern public health includes the provision of a wide range of services which may be supplied either directly by the health authorities or by other agencies.

Public health today is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health, both physical and mental, through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, control of communicable diseases, education of individual in personal hygiene, organization of medical services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of a social machinery to ensure to every individual a standard of life adequate for maintenance of health, so organizing these benefits as to enable every citizen to realize his birthright of health and longevity.

The methods of providing people and communities in which they dwell with adequate health services are never static. They must ever be reconciled with the changing patterns produced by social, economic educational, and professional characteristics. Man constantly adjusts to the environment in which he lives. He is affected by the health status of his family and neighbours.

In the field of health services at Mosul, we have tried to reach the target services and the comparison of various standards. Baghdad, Cairo and Alexandria were taken for this comparison.

In planning for the future, we should raise the standard of our health services trying to reach the target, which is the standard of the developed countries.

I had been faced with many difficulties in collecting the statistics in the field of my work mainly in Iraq as there are no accurate statistics available. I try my best to make the picture of health services clear and true as much as possible.

A.A.J. Abduljawoud

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S E C T I O N (I)

C H A P T E R (I)

EVALUATION . OF EXISTING HEALTH SERVICE
AT MOSUL

C H A P T E R (I)

EVALUATION OF EXISTING HEALTH SERVICE AT MOSUL

Estimation of the Population

The available census population of Mosul and Baghdad are those of October 19, 1947 and October 12, 1957. To these may be added the census population of October 14, 1965 which is only available as a total, the details of which are not yet released.

The first two censuses will be thus used for estimating the populations of the two cities in individual intercensal and extra-censal years as well as finding the sex and age groups estimates in the same years. The total population of 1965 will only be used as a check. It will also be used as a means of finding the degree of deviation of the estimated population from the factual one and thus correcting the former on the basis of the latter. It is a very rough and rather distorted procedure but unfortunately there is no alternative of getting to the real state of affairs.

The estimation of the mid-year population of 1965 on the grounds of geometrical progression, the following formula is being used:

$$P = P_1 \left\{ \frac{9.98}{7.71} \frac{P_1}{P_2} \right\}^{7.71}$$

where P is the required estimated mid-year population of 1965, P_1 the census population of 1957, P_2 the census population of 1947, 9.98 the number of years elapsing between October, 19 and October 12, the two census days of 1947 and 1957 respectively, and 7.71 the number of years elapsing between October 12, 1957, the census day of that year and June 30, the mid-year day of 1965. By applying this formula the mid-year estimated population of 1965 of Mosul city is found to be 223800. Since the actual census population made in October, 14, 1965 is 315157. The estimated population in June 30 of this year then will be 310193. This is definitely a more correct estimate than the first. The discrepancy amounting to 86393 person will be used as a basis of correction of all the figures appearing in this thesis for the year 1965. This figure represent 38.6% increase. Thus all estimated sex and age groups population for 1965 according to 1947 and 1957 censuses will be raised by 38.6% to make every estimate approximate as much as possible the appropriate figures expected to appear on the release of the 1965 census details. It is noted that the grant total 314788 is more than mid-year population census,

310193. This discrepancy is attributed to a similar one between the total 1947 and 1957 census population and the ingredients age and sex groups.

The most reasonable causes for this increase are the following:

- 1) Immigration to the city from the surrounding rural areas, the inhabitants of which were attracted by the rising industries and luster of new civilization.
- 2) Kurdish trouble in the last few years obliged hundreds of families to seek, in the city, a safer shelter and a more available food supply.
- 3) Going hand in hand with the previous cause is the existence in Mosul at present a rather big military force.
- 4) The beginning of the university education in the city which has 6 colleges with about 2000 students as well as a good number of the staff. Most of the students are from various Liwas of Iraq and some are even from the neighbouring countries.

In 1957 census three Kadhas (districts) with 369237 inhabitants were included in Baghdad as parts of the city

whereas in 1947 the same three Kadhas were administratively dealt with as independant localities. It was found necessary, for the sake of comparison, to add to the population of Baghdad in 1947 the population of the three Kadhas. This would raise the population of the city in 1947 from 332077 the official figure appearing in that year's census to 548630. Since the 1965 census was made in October 14, the mid-year estimated population of Baghdad in that year would be:

$$1745328 - \left(\frac{952145}{8} \times \frac{106}{365} \right) = 1710813$$

1745328 being the population of Baghdad according to 1965 census, 952145 being the increase of population between 1957 and 1965 censuses, 8 the number of years elapsing between October 12, and October 14, the two census days of 1957 and 1965 respectively (two days difference is neglected), $\frac{106}{365}$ is the period between the day of the census and June 30, 1965. There are 640723 persons in mid-year 1965 census more than mid-year estimated population by geometric progression which equal to 59.88% increase. This increase mainly due to immigration from allover the country to the capital. Each group of age and sex estimated by geometric progression is increased by 59.88% to obtain more approximate figures to 1965 census.

Table 1:

Estimated Mid-year Population of Mosul City
in 1965

Age in years.	Males	Females	Total
- 1	6617	5737	12354
1 -	24477	22342	46819
5 -	18891	17339	36230
10 -	38378	36604	74982
20 -	30353	26609	56562
30 -	15981	12857	28838
40 -	7755	8294	16049
50 -	11685	10331	22016
60 -	10521	10417	20938
T o t a l	164658	150130	314788

Source: Census reports, Iraq 1947, 1957 & 1965.

Table 2:

Estimated Mid-year Population of Baghdad
City in 1965

Age in years.	Males	Females	Total
- 1	28427	31896	60323
1 -	144739	131933	276672
5 -	137992	96296	234288
10 -	195373	169313	364686
20 -	172031	133516	305547
30 -	91419	72841	164260
40 -	63952	43120	107072
50 -	62033	56278	118311
60 -	38499	41201	79700
T o t a l	934465	776394	1710859

Source: Census reports, Iraq, 1947, 1957 & 1965.