



Noncommunicable Diseases Risk Factors STEPS Survey Iraq 2015



PREFACE

Chronic noncommunicable diseases represent a growing major public health problem in Iraq. They contribute to 50% of total mortality and the main causes of morbidity. A national survey in 2006 indicated a high prevalence of contributory risk factors and undetected cases. In the context of subsidized healthcare services, a considerable proportion of the national health budget is allocated for diagnostics and therapeutic procedures as well as pharmaceuticals to counter the effects of these diseases.

Several intervention programs were implemented by the ministry of health. As these diseases are multifactorial and multidisciplinary, a national multi-sectoral strategy for prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases was endorsed in line with the global strategy and the existing national programs.

In order to monitor the risk profile of the country and to evaluate implementation of the national strategy for prevention and control strategy for noncommunicable diseases, the second round of the STEPwise noncommunicable diseases risk factors survey was implemented in November through December 2015 by the Ministry of Health/ Directorate of Public Health jointly with the Ministry of Planning/ Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). Work was done under the Umbrella of the Ministry of Health. The main responsible body was the Directorate of Public Health/ Department of Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases. The survey was conducted in fifteen governorates excluding the remaining three governorates due to the security instability. Field work was successfully accomplished with a high response rate. The scope of this round was expanded to include further details on risk factors with the addition of policy questions on tobacco, elderly health, eye health and mental health. The age extended to (18+ yrs). It also provided an opportunity to assess the national intervention programs especially at primary health care settings. The survey eventually updated the information required for monitoring the progress of implementation of the UN political declaration and the strategic developmental goals (SDGs) in Iraq.

This report presents the results of the national survey. It provides data on seven out of the nine global targets to be attained by the year 2025. It shows the decline in the prevalence of tobacco consumption, hypertension/ raised blood pressure and hypercholesterolemia along with the raising trend of overweight/obesity and diabetes/hyperglycemia. The evident increased awareness about health status reflects the contribution of screening services. These results indicate the necessity to reinforce health care with focus on primary health care screening services and to scale up the related sectors'

implementation of the national strategy for prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases.

We display all the steps taken in this report, appreciating all the efforts exerted by the active contributors in planning, implementation and supervision of the survey at the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning and the World Health Organization. Looking forward towards achievement of the national goals in reduction of morbidity, premature mortality attributed to these diseases and promotion of health through life by multi-sectoral collaborative work and partnership.



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ABBREVIATIONS:

BMI	Body mass index
CI	confidence interval
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
CVD	Cardiovascular diseases
DoH	Directorate of Health
EMRO	Eastern mediteranean regional office
HQ	Head quarter
IHSES	Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCD	Noncommuicable Diseases
PHC	Primary health care
PSU	Primary sampling units
PTSD	Post traumatic stress disorders
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the changing life style and dietary habits in Iraq, it is expected to face a progressive rise in non-communicable diseases burden and related risk factors over the coming decades.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory disease are collectively responsible for 50% of all deaths. Around one third die before reaching the age of 70 years.

The survey was conducted in response to the growing need to monitor the trends in non-communicable diseases risk factors for evidence based decision making, to identify the risk groups for better investment of resources and to assess the progress in implementation of the national and global action plans.

A nationally representative sample of Iraqi adults aged 18+ years for both sexes was drawn from randomly selected households based on a probability multi-stage sampling. The sample included (4120) subjects that was proportional to the age, sex and district distribution of the population of Iraq.

The WHO STEP wise approach to surveillance of non-communicable disease risk factors was adopted and the data collection form was tailored and translated. Interviews were conducted to collect information on the first step on socio-demographic information, economic status, behavioural risk factors (tobacco use and tobacco policy questions, alcohol consumption, dietary habits regarding fruits and vegetables, salt intake, oil or fat consumption and eating meals not prepared at home and on physical activity), history of diseases and other NCDs and health indicators (Awareness and utilization of screening services for breast and cervical cancer, eye care, elderly health care, history of mental disorders, exposure to violence, PTSD and suicide). In the second step, physical measurement (blood pressure, anthropometric measurements and Visual acuity) were included. In the third step biochemical investigations (fasting plasma glucose, fasting total cholesterol and lipid profile, in addition to 24hr urine Sodium in a convenient sample of the respondents in Baghdad) were measured.

Response rate was high for the three steps of 98.8 % for step1, 98.6% for step2 and 93.5% for step3.

Tobacco smoking:

The prevalence of smoking was 20.7%. It was around 20 folds higher among men than women. The mean age of initiation of smoking was 19 years. Men reported smoking at a younger age than women. The high rate of smoking among young men was accompanied by an increasing cessation among older age groups. The majority used manufactured cigarettes with an average of more than 20 cigarettes per day. Regarding other smoked tobacco products, only men reported the use of Shisha (1.7%) and smokeless tobacco (0.3%). Half of the respondents were exposed to second hand smoke at home (52.8%) and workplace (56.1%) with a higher rate among men as compared to women. More than half (57.2%) tried to quit smoking.

Alcohol consumption:

- Only men reported alcohol consumption with a small prevalence rate of 0.6%. The mean age of starting was 22 years.

Diet:

- **Fruits and vegetable servings:** The respondents consumed fruits and vegetables around 5 days a week with a mean of one serving of fruits and 2 servings of vegetables per day.
- **Salt intake:** Most of the respondents (60%) reported that they consume the right amount of salt. Nearly two out of ten (19.2%) reported consuming food high in salt that decreased with age.
- **Oli and fat intake:** the vast majority of the respondents (93%) used vegetable oil for meal preparation in households
- **Meals eaten outside home:** only 1.1% had meals outside home.

Physical activity:

One third of men (34.9%) and more than half of women (60%) did not reach the WHO recommendations on physical activity. The intensity of physical activity was inversely related to age. The mean time spent in physical activity was 74.9 minutes mainly during work than other domains. Recreational activity was negligible among women.

History of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hypercholesteremia, CVD, other NCD and health advice regarding life style

- Self-reported hypertension was higher among women (24.3%) than men (17%). Only half of the hypertensive patients (53.7) were taking medications prescribed by a doctor or health worker for raised blood pressure with minimum sex differences. A small percentage, mainly women had herbal or traditional remedy
- Self-reported diabetes was higher among women (8.7%) than men (6.7%). Women seemed to seek advice more than men. Three fourth of those received treatment were kept on insulin. Diabetics sought advice from traditional healers were higher in men than women, as well as for receiving the herbal or traditional remedy for diabetes.
- One in ten were notified of having hypercholesterolemia with similar distribution among men and women. The rates increased with age. More than half of those previously diagnosed cases were taking oral medication for hypercholesterolemia. Women were more likely to take herbal remedy than men.
- History of ischemic heart disease or cerebrovascular attack (stroke) was higher among men (5.1%) than women (3.6%). More than half of the respondents were regularly taking aspirin and nearly one fourth were taking statins to prevent or treat heart diseases. It was noticed that half of men received aspirin or statin before the age of 40 that was as two folds as frequent as women.
- Nearly half of the respondents received life style advice by a doctor or a health worker during the preceding 3 years.

- High cardiovascular risk was detected in 12% of the respondents, mostly among men. Nearly 70% of those received drug therapy and counseling.

Cancer Screening:

- Two in ten women performed self-breast examination but mostly on irregular basis. One in ten performed the Pap smear test mostly for a complaint.
- Around one fourth of tests were carried out at PHC centers

Elderly health:

History of falls was detected more among women (26.3%) as compared to men (14.6%) and 12.3% required help.

Mental disorders:

Based on subjective response, 12.4% were exposed to violence, mostly psychological violence (84.5%) mainly among women. Exposure to traumatic event was reported in 15%, out of whom 73.3% developed PTSD. Based on perception 12.3% reported mental ill health. Only 16.2% sought medical advice. Out of those (7.4%) attempted suicide. Also (1.7%) reported that a family member had suicidal attempt during the same period and (0.8%) resulted in death.

Hypertension/ Raised blood pressure:

The prevalence of hypertension was 35.6%, being higher among men (36.5%) than women (34.5%). Blood pressure control rate was 7.9%

Overweight/ obesity:

One third of the respondents were obese (33.5%), nearly another third were overweight (31.9%). Obesity was more prominent among women.

Blindness/ visual impairment:

The prevalence of blindness was 0.2%. As for severe visual impairment it was 0.8% and visual impairment was 3.5%.

Diabetes/ hyperglycemia:

The prevalence was 13.9% being higher among men.

Lipid profile disturbance:

The prevalence of hypercholesterolemia was 37.8%. As for raised triglyceride it was (33.6%) and inadequate HDL for men was (43.6%) and for women was (63.2%).

Salt in urine:

High sodium in urine was detected among 80.7%. Data will be utilized to update interventions in the national strategy for prevention and control for noncommunicable diseases to enhance healthy life style and strengthen screening and comprehensive health care services.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The burden of chronic Non-communicable disease (NCDs) is rising rapidly and has now become a major challenge to global development. Global reports indicate that low and middle income communities are mainly affected by the devastating effects of these diseases. It is estimated that these diseases will progressively increase in the eastern Mediterranean and African regions unless interventions are made.

The World Health Organization (WHO) developed a global strategy for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases in 2000. Afterwards, global strategies to combat major risk factors were developed. The issue was eventually introduced into the UN agenda. In September 2011, the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases was endorsed whereby heads of the states and governments formally agreed on a bold set of commitments to address the global burden of NCDs. The global action plan for NCD prevention and control (2013-2020) was adopted.

In order to assess the progress of implementation a global and regional monitoring framework for action was set that goes in line with the global set of nine voluntary global targets and indicators.

The WHO uses a Stepwise surveillance approach (STEPS) that is a standardized method for monitoring NCDs risk factors trends over time and for making comparisons across countries.

As any other country in the region, Iraq faced a disease pattern change towards the increasing burden of noncommunicable disease. The Ministry of Health has recognized this, accordingly, the national multi-sectoral strategy for prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases (2013-2017) was developed in partnership with the related sectors.

Iraq adopted the global surveillance approach on NCDs risk factors survey. The first STEPS survey was conducted in 2006 and provided a baseline data. In order to assess the trends in these risk factors, and to update national epidemiological profile, the second round was implemented in November/December 2015. The scope of this round extended to include further expanded and optional questions to assess the current situation and accordingly to update the national action plan.

1.2. Goal and objectives

Goal

The main goal was to determine the progress in implementation of the national action plan for prevention and control of noncommunicable Diseases through effective surveillance.

Objectives

- To update the epidemiological profile of the country for evidence based decision making
- To identify the risk groups for better investment of resources
- To assess the progress in implementation of the national and global action plans.

1.3. Official and ethical approval

- Official approval was obtained from her Excellency the Minister of Health to implement the survey and support providing its requirements (Annex 1).
- The Ministry of Planning/ Central Statistical Organization as an official body was in charge of sampling process
- The WHO STEPS data collection tool was adapted and modulated jointly by the Directorate of Public Health and the Central Statistical Organization
- The local related authorities at governorates were informed to obtain their Support and participation during the survey implementation.
- The local data collection teams were provided with documents to declare their mission to any inquiring body.
- An informed consent was taken from the respondents before the interview.
- Announcements consistently urged the local stakeholders to involve in community preparedness and acceptance of the local teams work.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Site of study

The republic of Iraq is located in the south-west of Asia, to the north – east of the Arab homeland, bounded on the north by Turkey, on the East by Iran, on the west by Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, on the south by Arab Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Iraq lies between latitudes 29.5' and 37-22 between longitudes, 38-45' East.

The area of Iraq covers (435052) sq. km., the main topographic characteristics consist of the Alluvial Plain, forming a quarter of the land including the marsh and lake areas, the Desert Plateau in the west forming about half of the area, the Mountain Region in the north and north east, and the Terrain Region between lowlands in the south and high mountains in the north and north east. There are two main rivers, Tigris and Euphrates. Iraq lies within the moderate northern region, its climate is continental and subtropical. Similar to Mediterranean region, rainfall occurs almost in winter, autumn, and spring. Regarding administrative divisions, the country consists of eighteen Governorates each is made of a numbers of Qadhas which in turn is divided into Nahias.

The main demographic and socio economic indicators are enlisted below

Socio-demographic indicators	Value	year
Total population	37883543	2015
Population growth rate	2.5%	2015
average life expectancy at birth	Males females	2015
	68.0 71.2	
Total fertility rate	4.0	2015
Crude birth rate/1000	30.4	2015
Crude death rate/1000	5.4	2015
Socio economic indicators		
Adult literacy ratio Both sexes	81.0%	2015
Males	88.1%	
Females	74.1%	
Per capita GDP USD	4685	2015
Proportion of population below 1 \$(ppp) per day 5 (%)	0.03	2007
Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	0.53	2007
Net attendance ratio in primary education (%)	87.5	2015
Ratios of girls to boys in primary education (%)	84.4	2015
Ratios of girls to boys in secondary education (%)	89.4	2015
Ratios of girls to boys in university education (%)	89.4	2015
Ratios of girls to boys in higher education (%)	75.0	2015

2.2 Sample frame

The sample frame consisted of the population of Iraq of (18+) years for both sexes residing in the urban and rural area. It was based on the results of listing and numbering operation for the year 2009 that covered all governorates. Due to the unstable conditions at the time of the survey three governorates (Naynawa, Salahaddin and Al-Anbar) were excluded. A major challenge

confronted was the late demographic change due to population movement, displacement and migration.

Inclusion criteria

All permanent residents of (18+) years of age, who were resident in Iraq within one month at the time of implementation of the survey were considered eligible.

Exclusion criteria

Temporary residents in Iraq, displaced individuals and those living in institutionalized settings.

2.3 Study design

2.3.1 Sampling design

A cross-sectional community based survey covering 15 governorates in Iraq. A Multi-stage cluster sampling technique was depended to select the minimum representative sample size to estimate the prevalence of the risk factors of noncommunicable disease through direct interview, physical examination and laboratory examination of blood samples of study participants.

A total of 412 clusters were randomly selected each contain ten households. One subject from each household was randomly selected using KISH table to participate in the survey with a total sample size of 4120.

2.3.2 Primary sampling units

The Sample was designed to provide estimates on a number of indicators on the situation of Noncommunicable diseases risk factors in Iraq at the national level. A national based rather than a governorate based sample is selected. A multi stage cluster sampling was used with stratification to urban and rural areas. Primary sampling units (PSUs) were the blocks, which consisted of 70 households or more before selection.

2.3.3 Sample size

The Iraqi Central Statistical Organization-Ministry of Planning calculated the survey number of clusters taking into account that the percentage of Iraqi population 18+ years was 51.0% according to Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey - IHSES-2007. Assuming a 95% confidence interval (CI) ($Z=1.96$), a 6% acceptable margin of error, a simple sampling design effect coefficient of 1.5. Calculations resulted in 400 clusters, which was further increased by 3% [According to Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2012] (412) to account for contingencies as non-response and recording errors. The total number of calculated clusters (412) were multiplied by the number of households that should be included in each one which was (10) to have the total sample size of (4120) that was proportionately distributed to the governorates (Annex 2).

Formula (1): Sample size calculation

$$n = \frac{(Z)^2 * P(1-P)}{(E)^2} * DEFF$$
$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.51(1-0.51)}{(0.06)^2} * 1.5 = 400$$

$$n = \frac{400}{NR} = \frac{400}{0.97} = 412$$

$$n = 412 * NHH = 412 * 10 = 4120$$

Level of Confidence Measure (Z): 1.96 (for 95% confidence level)

Margin of Error (E): 0.06

Baseline levels of the indicators (P): 0.51 (percentage of Iraqi adults according to IHSES 2007)

Design effect (Deff): 1.5 (Describes the loss of sampling efficiency due to using a complex sample design recommended values for cluster sampling from 1.5 to 2)

Expected Response Rate: 0.97 [According to Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) 2011]

NHH: Number of households in each cluster (10)

2.3.4 Data weighting (Adjustment)

Data weighing is essential to overcome the difference encountered in the sample proportions among strata to represent the target population.

In order to have weighted indicators, the sample of (4120) HHs has been distributed to the governorates, "urban, and rural", proportionate to the size of each area.

The formula of data weighting is the reverse of total probability of choosing the respondent from the total population 18+ years, as following:

$$W = \frac{1}{P1 * P2 * P3 * P4}$$

W is the raw weight for the data

P1 is the probability of choosing proportionate number of blocks out of total number of blocks in urban and rural areas inside the governorate

P2 Proportion target (number of population of certain age and sex to the total population).

P3 Probability of choosing the households (10) from total households in the selected block.

P4 Probability of choosing target respondent out of total number in the households aged 18+ yrs.

2.4 Survey preparation

2.4.1 Action plan and time table

Activities are presented in the following time table

	Time Frame																
	2015/months					2016/months											
	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Planning Phase:																	
Establish the Steering, Technical, finance & administrative committees																	
Planning meetings																	
Develop implementation plan																	
Sampling design and sample selection																	
Define survey personnel																	
Identify survey materials and supplies																	
Estimate budget and define financing source																	
Tailor and translate STEPS instrument																	
Obtain official and ethical approval																	
Preparatory phase:																	
Nominate survey personnel and recruit interviewers																	
Development of data entry/analysis program																	
Establish survey operation site																	
Prepare survey materials and supplies																	
Central and local training																	
Pilot test																	
Schedule data collection																	
Implementation phase																	
Update selected households sample																	
Data collection																	
Monitoring/supervision																	
Data check-up																	
Data entry																	
Data cleaning																	
Data analysis																	
Evaluation phase:																	
Technical workshops for discussion of results																	
Dissemination																	
Produce preliminary report & fact sheet																	
Launching results																	
Produce final report																	
Produce site report																	

2.4.2 The Scope identification

The core and most of the expanded modules of Step 1, Step 2 and Step3 were included in addition to tobacco policy questions, elderly health and mental health. The survey also provided an opportunity to estimate the prevalence of other chronic NCDs and blindness, and to assess the existing NCD health care services.

2.4.3 The STEPS instrument (Annex3)

The STEPS data collection tool version 3 was tailored and translated into Arabic by the survey technical committee in collaboration with the WHO. It was pretested several times. Pilot surveys was conducted following the central training workshops on accessible samples in Baghdad and Erbil. Accordingly, adjustments were made for the best acceptable form (annex 2). The time needed to complete the form was measured so that to estimate work accomplished per team and hence the number of teams and actual data collection time frame was decided.

The STEPS instrument consisted of:

- **Survey information:** including the location, the time and result of the interview, in addition to information about the interviewer, and contact Information of the respondent.
- **Step 1 Demographic information:** including information about age, sex, Education, marital status, employment, number of household occupants and income.
- **Step1 Behavioral measurements:** including tobacco use and tobacco policy questions, alcohol consumption, dietary habits regarding fruits and vegetables, dietary salt, oil or fat consumption, eating meals not prepared at home and physical activity.
- **Step1 History of diseases:** awareness of the respondents about their condition, place and time of detection and receiving medical treatment and/or counseling for hypertension, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, cardiovascular diseases and other selected diseases.
- **Step1 Other NCDs and health indicators:** optional questions were added:
 - Awareness and utilization of screening for breast and cervical cancer, eye care.
 - Need for elderly health care.
 - Mental health: history of mental disorders/diseases, exposure to violence, PTSD and suicide.
- **Step 2: Physical Measurements:** including blood pressure, anthropometric measurements (height, weight, waist circumference) and Visual acuity.
- **Step 3 Biochemical measurements:** including information about the levels of fasting plasma glucose and fasting total cholesterol and lipid profile. 24hr urine Sodium level was also measured in a convenient sample of the respondents in Baghdad.

2.4.4: Survey budget

The survey budget was estimated by the joint work of the central technical committee, central MoH and local governorates' finance committees. Total budget was covered by the Directorate of Public Health at the MoH, Directorates of Health of the participated Governorates and the WHO. The Directorate of public health covered the central activities as well as the budget of five governorates that had fiscal deficit.

Central and local financial resources were also mobilized in response to emerging needs during implementation.

2.4.5 Personnel (Annex 4)

Steering Committee

Headed by HE Minister of Health and membership of the National Survey Expert from the Council of Ministers, DG of the Directorates of Public Health, Technical affairs, Planning and Human Development, Administrative, finance and legal affairs, National Advisor for Mental Health, Head of Iraqi Cancer Council, and Head of the Central Statistics Organization/ Ministry of Planning, national survey coordinator/ Director of NCD department. With secretariat from NCD department.

Technical Committee

Headed by the DG of Directorate of Public Health, with membership of the directors of the Noncommunicable diseases department and its sections, directors of the Nutrition Research Institute, Health promotion department, Biostatistics department, Finance planning department, Finance department, financial auditing department, Media department at the MoH and CSO training and statistics departments at MoP, national survey coordinator/ Director of NCD department with secretariat from NCD department.

Experts/ Consultants

- A national survey expert in Statistics in charge of national surveys was consulted at all stages of the survey.
- Consultants in Medicine/Cardiology, endocrine, respiratory diseases, Psychiatry and laboratory specialists provided consultation in regard to diagnostic methods.
- The WHO experts at Surveillance and NCD departments at EMRO and HQ participated in tailoring the STEPS instrument and data management and analysis

Finance Committee

A central committee was established in charge of the financial affairs of the survey, headed by the Director of Finance department at the Directorate of Public Health, with membership of representatives from Finance Department, NCD department, Finance Planning Department, and Financial Auditing Department at the Ministry of Health. Similar local committees were established at each directorate of health to work jointly with the NCD sections

and in collaboration with the central committee during planning, preparation and closing phases.

Central Supervision

- General supervision was carried out by the DG of the directorate of public Health.
- A number of the MOH representatives were nominated as central supervisors for the field work. Laboratory specialists from the Central Public Health Lab and Quality Control Department were also assigned to supervise laboratory investigations. Data management auditing and statistical analysis was carried out by programmers from the CSO, Information Technology section at the directorate of Public Health and surveillance section of NCD department.

Local supervision

Local supervision was carried out by the NCD section directors at the Directorates of Health at governorates conjointly with the representative of the Health Directorate as well as Statistical Directorates. They were responsible for ensuring the quality of field work, completion and correct filling of the STEPS instruments and adherence to time frame. In addition to handling emerging constraints in consultation with the operation site and national survey coordinator.

Local Data collection teams

The local team member was selected according to his prior experience in survey field work, and preferably be a resident in the same survey region so as to ensure acceptance among the interviewed families. The issue of including a female member within the team was taken into consideration. A total of 54 local teams were nominated. Each team consisted of:

- **Physician** as the head of the team responsible for the interview and Checking the information before delivering to the local supervisor.
- **Medical assistant/nurse** for physical measurement.
- **Laboratory technician** to draw the blood sample, prepare and deliver the sample to the assigned lab in the governorate.
- **Sampling staff** from local statistics directorate for updating the sample before starting the survey, tracking the households and participation in filling the related survey information in the STEPS instrument during implementation.

Central Statistical Organization staff

CSO was in charge of calculation of the sample size, selection of the sample in addition to programming and checking. Data entry program was also developed by the programmers.

Laboratory analysis staff

Biochemical laboratory analysis was carried out at the Public Health lab for the samples of Baghdad Al-Karkh and Al- Risafa. Investigations in other governorates were carried out by Laboratories under quality control selected by the Central Public Health Lab and the Quality Control Section at Directorate of Technical Affairs at the MoH.

STEPS Operation Site

An operation site was set at the Directorate of Public Health – NCD department during the preparatory phase. Four competent staff members from the NCD department were assigned, each in charge of four governorates and were supervised by a specialized physician in the department. The role of this room was daily monitoring of the field work of the surveyors in the included governorates on a 24 hr basis. Local supervisors sent daily reports on the progress of work, the constraints encountered to take the necessary prompt actions, in addition to recording the initiatives made. In order to track the progress in implementation of the survey an electronic recording on Excel program was developed to monitor the progress of the survey (figure 2.1).

The operation site received the completed STPES forms from the governorates on weekly basis to be registered and sent to the auditors. If the auditors recommend, incomplete records were sent back to the local supervisors to be corrected. After the completion of auditing, the forms were submitted for electronic data entry at the Information Technology Division of the Directorate of Public Health/Ministry of Health and the Central Statistical Organization CSO/Ministry of Planning. Following completion of data entry the forms were brought back and archived at the operation site.

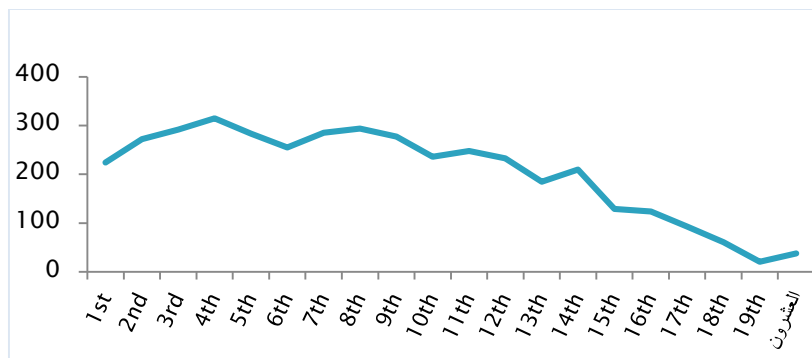


Figure2.1: Distribution of number of houses surveyed by days

Data auditing staff

A number of survey technical committee members at the NCD department were nominated for auditing the recorded data in the STEPS forms of the governorates and sending them back to the local supervisors in case of missing or incorrect information for the purpose of completion. The completed forms were submitted for electronic data entry by the operation site.

Data management staff

Data entry was carried out by the ITs from the CSO and the Directorate of Public Health. Data cleaning and analysis was carried out with joint work with the WHO experts from surveillance department at EMRO and HQ.

Report writing staff

Responsible for the development of country Fact Sheet and preliminary and final report writing.

Administrative staff

A number of staff were nominated from the Directorate of Public Health offices and NCD sections for organizing training activities, preparing the materials, printing and sending official letters and announcements, filling the survey materials, and follow-up and communication with the health directorates.

2.4.6 Preparatory workshops and Training activities

Several preparatory planning workshops for the technical committee with finance committees at central and local levels, and with local NCD managers for constructing and tailoring of STEPS tool, developing local work plans and finalizing instructions.

Central and local training workshops were carried out for data collection teams, laboratory staff and data entry staff. Complementary central training workshops were conducted in Erbil for the DoHs in Kurdistan region and NCD managers for other governorates that could not attend the central training courses in Baghdad.

Local health promotion and education sections were informed to advocate for households' acceptance.

The WHO surveillance experts from EMRO and HQ carried out a workshop for the central technical team members on updated data management methods and STEPS Epi data analysis package.

2.4.7 Communication strategy and publicity

In order to facilitate communication with the NCD section managers at the governorates, internet and social media (viber, whatsapp) groups that existed prior to the survey implementation were used. Other related groups were also developed with the central and local lab supervisors, operation site and public health media. All of these contributed to acceleration of action, experience exchange and rapid response to emerging problems and energized them to accomplish their mission.

Public preparedness was of great importance prior to initiation of the round. For this reason, a collaboration was made with the health promotion and media departments at central and governorate levels for raising public awareness and preparation as follows:

- Local symposia were carried out in the governorates with stakeholders and community leaders prior to field work for public preparedness.
- TV graphic was broadcasted repeatedly through the day and continued through the first days of the survey.
- A notice was made in the subtitle news during the survey.
- Announcements were made on local TV and social media for the beginning and the end of the survey.
- The STEPS operation site contact information was broadcasted through TV for enquiries.
- Interviews were made with the local supervisors and data collection teams in the field.

2.4.8 Supplies and equipment

- Laboratory requirements were procured by the Public Health central lab and distributed to the labs under quality control where biochemical analysis was carried out.
- The height and weight scales were provided by the Nutrition research institute in Baghdad and the related nutrition units in the DoHs. Also, Urinary sodium was investigated for Baghdad.
- Optotypes and occluders were processed by the Ophthalmology Section/ NCD department at medical equipment bureau and distributed to the DoHs.
- Sphygmomanometers and Stethoscopes and other necessary supplies and stationary were purchased by the DoHs.
- STEPS data collection tool and instructions were centrally published and distributed to DoHs.

Materials distributed to the local supervisors and data collection teams:

Survey forms

- STEPS data collection forms.
- Consent forms.
- Show cards.
- STEPS operation site contact information for household's enquiries.
- Instruction forms for the field supervisors, data collection teams and laboratory personnel.
- Local daily field work plan.
- Daily report forms for the local supervisors

Survey equipment

- Sphygmomanometers and stethoscopes
- Height and weight measuring devices.
- Optotypes and occludes.

Laboratory investigation requirements

- Blood collection supplies.
- Portable centrifuge to separate the blood sample.
- Ice bag.
- Portable electricity generator.

2.4.9 Transportation

Vehicles were rented for data collection teams and supervisors. Each local data collection team had an additional car for survey sample updating and transportation of laboratory samples.

2.5 Field implementation of the survey

Data collection

The date of onset was set on the 10th November for 20 work days apart from Kurdistan region (Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimaniya) and Kirkuk that were delayed for two weeks. Sampled households were updated prior to implementation.

Field work started early morning especially at rural areas, and could extend beyond the official working hours. Work continued through holidays. Data collection extended for 20 days. Few inquiries were made to the operation site by the visited families.

The individual was selected by using KISH table. An informed consent was taken from the respondents before the interview.

Data was collected by direct interview with the respondents. The first two steps were carried out during the first visit, whereas step 3 was carried out during the second visit, as scheduled in agreement with the respondent and with the lab technician. The selected household was visited three times before deciding to code the visit outcome as a Non-response.

Anthropometric measurements

The standardized anthropometric measuring devices (UNISCALE weighing scale and SICA height measuring tapes, and measuring tapes for waist circumference measurement) available at the Nutrition research institute in Baghdad and the related nutrition units in the governorates were utilized. The trained teams were provided with checklists for correct physical measurement

Laboratory investigations

It was preferred to carry out the biochemical investigations at the lab. Although the central health lab has the capacity to run large number of investigations, difficulties encountered in access to the lab from the governorates, urgency in transport of the samples to the lab, and the need to deal with the sample, necessitated implementing the investigations at local laboratories under quality control in the governorates. The laboratories were selected by the Central Public Health Lab and the Quality Control Section at the MoH.

Respondents on the first visit were provided with a card with an appointment date for the investigation, and instructions for preparation. According to the known instructions, participants had to be fasting for 10-14 hours. Those on medications for diabetes were asked to postpone taking the medication until after drawing the blood sample.

Blood samples were drawn in the morning and centrifuged. Well enclosed ice bags were used to keep the blood sample through the way to the lab. Investigations were carried out even during holidays, and the labs were kept open for a specified hour during these days to receive the drawn samples. Portable electricity generators were used by the surveyors when on electric power outages.

Laboratory investigations were carried out under supervision according to standards of operations.

The enzymatic method (Glucose Oxidase for fasting blood glucose and Cholesterol Oxidase for total cholesterol) was used. Absorption is read utilizing (Visible Light Spectrophotometer) instrument.

Investigators collected standardized data on casual urinary sodium concentrations and timed 24-hour urinary sodium excretion.

All participants were informed about the results of the investigations.

2.6 Constraints and success stories

Through the short time frame the survey faced several constraints and emerging updates that required immediate decisions:

Demographic changes

The country passed through serious security situation that resulted in a considerable population movement with internal displacement and migration of the residents of three governorates. All of these required extra efforts in the sampling process

Funding

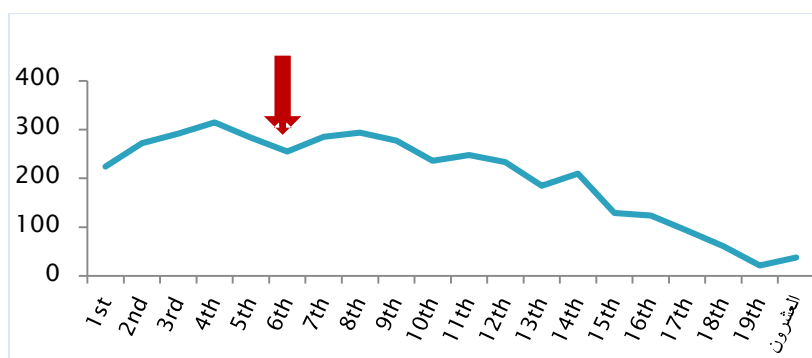
Implementation of the survey was postponed several times during the last years due to the limited resources. Recent earmarking of budget for NCD program in the MoH budget provided an opportunity to allocate a budget for the survey implementation for the first time. National expertise in finance at the MoH and the DoHs were consulted. As the WHO participated in financing, it was possible to mobilize the budget for the covered items to respond to emerging needs. Five governorates were facing financial deficit, and hence, the Directorate of Public Health at MoH covered their activities. Moreover, the short time limit for implementation necessitated acceleration of procedures and mobilization of resources.

Implementation in Kurdistan Region

Despite the evident cooperation of the MoH in Kurdistan Region, the statistical committee of Kurdistan region declined to participate. In response, the CSO in Baghdad took over selecting the households, and the statistics members in the local data collection teams were replaced by DoH staff with previous experience in field surveys tracking the household. As a result, the mission was accomplished successfully within the scheduled time frame for those governorates despite the rough environment and weather.

Response to rumor

Despite the public announcements about the survey and the contact numbers of the operation site, the official communication with local authorities and stakeholders and the id badges and official documents carried by the teams, a rumor spread on social media in the second week of implementation warning people to avoid participation. Response rate dropped sharply (fig 2. 2). A prompt action was taken by the MoH. The Directorate of Public health in collaboration with the MoH media responded to resolve the rumor by correcting the misinformation and acknowledging the efforts of the surveyors. Local media channels in Baghdad and other governorates were also engaged. Media channels field reportage were made with the NCD managers and local surveyors in addition to TV interviews with expertise. NCD staff at central and local levels also spread messages through social media. A number of surveyors volunteered to convince households with the safety of the procedure. The crisis ended within few days and the non-respondents participated on next visits.



2.7 Strength points, opportunities and initiatives

- The survey received a substantial support by H.E. the Minister of Health and the DG of the Directorate of Public Health that facilitated its implementation.
- The existing program chapter earmarked for NCD at the MoH budget 2015 and cost sharing with the WHO provided the opportunity to implement the survey.
- The technical input was obtained from national expertise in the related field and the WHO experts and regional advisors in addition to the available WHO STEPS tool.
- The national survey coordinator and some members of the technical committee had previous experience in national surveys and budgeting accelerated planning and preparations within the limited time.
- The distinct commitment of the survey personnel and insistence of the field teams to accomplish their mission contributed to the high response rate.
- Around 400 cases were detected and referred to health facilities.
- The visited families showed cooperation and hospitality in all of the governorates.
- There has been an evident collaboration of the community leaders, municipalities' representatives and the military force in persuasion when needed.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Response rate

The total sample size was 4120. Results showed a high response rate. Out of the eligible planned sample, a total of 4071 (98.8 %) participated in the study. The vast majority (98.6%) agreed to participate in STEP II of the survey for blood pressure, anthropometric measurements (height, weight, waist circumference) and visual acuity measurements. As for the STEP III, the response rate was (93.5%) (Table 3.1.1).

STEPS	Eligible No.	Respondent No.	Response rate %
STEP 1	4120	4071	98.8
STEP 2	4120	4062	98.6
STEP 3	4120	3853	93.5

3.2. Socio-demographic characteristics

This section highlights the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample and the adjustment made to ensure representation of the study sample to the target Iraqi population 18 years and older.

3.2.1. Age and sex distribution

The proportion of women was higher than men (60.5% vs. 39.5% respectively) (Table 3.2.1.1). With sex adjustment the weighted sample constituted of (51.9% men and 48.1% women) that were consistent with the national figures.

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-39	737	37.1	1252	62.9	1989	48.9
40-59	574	40.5	843	59.5	1417	34.8
60+	298	44.8	367	55.2	665	16.3
Total	1609	39.5	2462	60.5	4071	100

3.2.2 Education

Most of the participants had low literacy level with a mean years of education of 6.7 years. There was an evident variation in the years of education in favor of men (table 3.2.2.1). Illiteracy rate was 21% being higher among women than men by more than two folds (27.3% vs. 11.2% respectively). Formal schooling

did not exceed the primary school level among most of the respondents. Institutes, university and post graduates were nearly as two folds higher among men as compared to women (table 3.2.2.2). This gap was evident even across age groups (annex 5)

Table(3.2.2.1) Distribution of the Respondents According to the Mean Number of Years of Education, by Age and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Mean number of years of education						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
18-39	733	8.7	1235	6.8	1968	7.5
40-59	565	8.3	832	5.5	1397	6.6
60+	292	6.6	332	2.4	624	4.4
Total	1590	8.2	2399	5.7	3989	6.7

Table (3.2.2.2) Distribution of The Respondents According to the Highest Level of Education By Sex, Iraq 2015			
Highest level of education	Men %	Women %	Both Sexes %
Illiterate	11.2	27.3	21.0
Read and Write	18.5	25.3	22.6
Primary School completed	28.5	23.5	25.5
Secondary School completed	13.5	9.3	10.9
Institution/ Diploma completed	12.0	6.3	8.6
College/University completed	7.6	4.0	5.4
Post graduate degree completed	8.7	4.3	6.1
Total	1595	2454	4049

3.2.3 Marital status

Most of the respondents were married at the time of the survey (79.1% of men and 72.3% of women). However, results showed that more than one third of men under the age of 40 were never married. There is also an evident increase in the age specific rate of the widowed reaching 52.5% among the age group of 60 years and older. Generally, women were more likely to be separated or divorced and more than six folds widowed as compared to men that was evident after the age of 40 years (table 3.2.3.1, annex 6).

Table (3.2.3.1) Distribution of The Respondents According to The Marital Status By Sex, Iraq 2015			
Marital Status	Men (n=1609)	Women (n=2457)	Both Sexes (n=4066)
	%	%	%
Never married	17.8	11.2	13.8
Currently married	79.1	72.3	75.0
Separated	0.6	1.3	1.0
Divorced	0.6	1.7	1.2
Widowed	2.0	13.6	9.0
Total	100	100	100

3.2.4 Employment

The employment rate was evidently higher among men as compared to women. Governmental employee constituted (13.1%) of the studied population with six folds being higher among men as compared to women (26.2% vs. 4.6% respectively) (table 3.2.4.1).

Results also showed that a high percentage (71.4%) were not economically active. This was mainly attributed to the high proportion of the retired among men, and the high proportion of the housewives among women especially among elderly aged 60 years and more (annex 6).

Regarding unemployment status among men, it was estimated that (8.6%) were unemployed but able to work and seeking work, whereas (1.6%) were not. (Table 3.2.4.1, annex 7).

Table (3.2.4.1) Distribution of The Respondents According to Employment Status By Sex, Iraq 2015			
Employment Status	Men (n=1559)	Women (n=2432)	Both Sexes (n=3991)
	%	%	%
Government Employee	26.2	4.6	13.1
Non-governmental Employee	7.1	0.9	3.4
Self-employed	29.8	0.8	12.2
Non-paid	7.4	3.5	5.1
Student	2.9	1.5	2.1
House wife/ Home maker		85.8	52.3
Retired	15.9	1.8	7.3
Unemployed able to work	8.6	0.7	3.9
Unemployed unable to work	1.6	0.2	0.8
Total	100	100	100

3.2.5 Household Income

Household income based on subjective estimates, showed a mean yearly income was around 3,000,000 ID (Table 3.2.5.1). This may not allow accurate measurement of general economic status in regard to poverty mapping, but it may reflect the general status of the study population.

Per-capita income was calculated and stratified into 5 quintiles. Accordingly, 33.9% belonged to very low income Quintile 1, only 0.3% belonged to 5 with high income (table 3.2.5.2).

Table (3.2.5.1): Mean Annual Per Capita Income (Iraqi Dinars) of the Respondents, Iraq 2015	
N	Mean
3825	3053262

Table 3.2.5.2: Estimated Household Earnings of the Respondents By Quintiles (Iraqi Dinars), Iraq 2015					
N	% Quintile 1	%Quintile2	%Quintile 3	% Quintile 4	%Quintile5
3825	<146948	146948-452347	452347-701348	701348-1029909	>1029909

3.3 Behavioral Risk Factors

3.3.1 Tobacco Use

Current Smokers

To assess the prevalence of smoking habit in Iraq. The respondents were asked about their current status of smoking. Results showed that the prevalence of smoking was 20.7% in both sexes. The proportion of smoking among men was 20 folds higher than women, 38.0 and 1.9 respectively. Regarding age specific smoking rate, it was noticed that increased with age among women. On the other hand, smoking rate decreased among elderly men (table 3.3.1.1)

Table 3.3.1.1: The Percentage of Current Smokers by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (Years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	N	% Current smoker (95%CI)	n	% Current smoker (95%CI)	n	% Current smoker (95%CI)
18-39	737	38.7% (34.3-43.2)	1252	1.0% (0.2-1.7)	1989	21.4% (18.7-24.1)
40-59	574	41.4% (35.7-47.1)	843	3.3% (1.8-4.7)	1417	21.2% (18.0-24.3)
60+	296	25.9% (18.6-33.2)	367	3.9% (1.9-5.8)	663	15.1% (11.0-19.2)
Total	1607	38% (34.6-41.4)	2462	1.9% (1.3-2.6)	4069	20.7% (18.7-22.6)

The majority were daily smokers (94.8%). This was evident among men as well as women (table 3.3.1.2) so that the prevalence of daily smokers was 19.6%. It was also shown that 11.7% men and 2.3% women were former smokers (table 3.3.1.3)

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% Daily smokers (95%CI)	n	% Daily smokers (95%CI)	n	% Daily smokers (95%CI)
18-39	294	93.7% (89.9-97.6)	13	100% (100.0-100.0)	307	93.9% (90.1-97.7)
40-59	228	97.4% (95.3-99.5)	31	82.3% (64.0-100.0)	259	96.2% (93.5-98.9)
60+	73	98.1% (94.7-100.0)	17	100% (100.0-100.0)	90	98.3% (95.4-100.0)
Total	595	95% (92.3-97.7)	61	91.4% (81.7-100.0)	656	94.8% (92.2-97.4)

Age Group (Years)	Men				Women			
	Current Smokers			Former Smokers	Current Smokers			Former Smokers
	n	Daily smoker %	Non Daily %	%	n	Daily smoker %	Non Daily %	%
18-39	737	36.3	2.4	6.1	1252	1.0	0.0	0.7
40-59	574	40.3	1.1	16.0	843	2.7	0.6	2.7
60+	296	25.4	0.5	37.8	367	3.9	0.0	9.7
Total	1607	36.1	1.9	11.7	2462	1.8	0.2	2.3
Age Group (Years)	Both Sexes							
	Current Smokers						former Smokers	
	n		Daily smoker %		Non Daily %		%	
18-39	1989		20.1		1.3		3.6	
40-59	1417		20.4		0.8		9.0	
60+	663		14.8		0.3		24.0	
Total	4069		19.6		1.1		7.1	

Regarding former smokers, the mean years since cessation was 13.4 years for men and 11.8 years for women (table 3.3.1.4).

Table 3.3.1.4: Distribution of the Respondents According to Mean years since cessation by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean years (95%CI)	n	Mean years (95%CI)	n	Mean years (95%CI)
18-39	36	3.3 (---)	7	4.3 (---)	43	3.4 (---)
40-59	85	13.8 (---)	14	13.3 (---)	99	13.7 (---)
60+	96	21.1 (---)	23	14.3 (---)	119	20.2 (---)
Total	217	13.4 (---)	44	11.8 (---)	261	13.2 (---)

Initiation of smoking habit

The mean age for initiation of smoking was 19 years. Men reported initiation of smoking at a younger age than women (18.9 vs. 24.7 respectively). It was noticed that those less than 40 years of age reported earlier initiation of smoking as compared to the rest (table 3.3.1.5). The mean duration of smoking was 16.4 years (table 3.3.1.6).

Table 3.3.1.5: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Mean Age (Years) Started Smoking by Age and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean age (95%CI)	n	Mean age (95%CI)	n	Mean age (95%CI)
18-39	269	18 (17.5-18.6)	12	19.0 (---)	281	18.1 (17.5-18.6)
40-59	219	20.4 (19.2-21.7)	26	27.5 (---)	245	20.9 (19.7-22.1)
60+	70	21.1 (18.9-23.3)	17	27.4 (---)	87	21.9 (19.9-23.9)
Total	558	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	55	24.7 (---)	613	19.1 (18.6-19.7)

Table 3.3.1.6: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Duration (Years) of smoking by Age and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean age (95%CI)	n	Mean age (95%CI)	n	Mean age (95%CI)
18-39	268	8.4 (7.6-9.2)	11	7.3 (---)	279	8.4 (7.6-9.1)
40-59	219	27.6 (26.4-28.8)	26	22.7 (---)	245	27.3 (26.2-28.4)
60+	70	44.9 (41.6-48.1)	17	40.1 (---)	87	44.2 (41.4-47.1)
Total	557	16.1 (14.8-17.5)	54	22 (---)	611	16.4 (15.1-17.7)

Smoked tobacco consumption

The majority (78.1%) used manufactured cigarettes (table 3.3.1.7) with an average of 24 cigarettes per day (table 3.3.1.8).

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Manufactured cigarette smoker% (95% CI)	n	Manufactured cigarette smoker% (95% CI)	n	Manufactured cigarette smoker% (95% CI)
18-39	294	74.3 (67.8-80.8)	13	62.1 (27.8-96.5)	307	74.1 (67.7-80.5)
40-59	228	86.3 (81.1-91.5)	31	82.3 (64.0-100.0)	259	86.0 (80.9-91.0)
60+	73	83.9 (73.9-93.9)	17	96.2 (88.4-100)	90	85.5 (76.3-94.6)
Total	595	78.0 (73.3-82.7)	61	79.2 (63.2-95.2)	656	78.1 (73.6-82.6)

Regarding other smoked tobacco products, only men reported use of Shisha (10.3%) with a mean consumption of 1.7 session daily. Also, 0.2% of those 18-39 years age group smoked cigars and cheroots. The rates were higher among younger age group (table 3.3.1.8).

Age Group (years)	Both Sexes					
	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	manufactured cig	shisha sessions	manufactured cig	shisha sessions	manufactured cig	shisha sessions
18-39	21.8 (19.9-23.6)	1.7	11.8	0	21.8 (19.9-23.6)	1.7
40-59	26.9 (24.2-29.7)	1.0	23.3	0	26.9 (24.2-29.7)	1.0
60+	27.1 (23.6-30.7)	-	18.5	0	27.1 (23.6-30.7)	-
Total	23.7 (22.3-25.1)	1.7	19.2	0	23.7 (22.3-25.1)	1.7

More than half of current smokers (57.2%) tried to stop smoking (table 3.3.1.9). Three fourth (77%) received advices from a doctor or other health worker to stop smoking in the past 12 months (table 3.3.1.10).

Table 3.3.1.9: Distribution of Current Smokers Who Tried to Stop Smoking by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	N	% Tried to stop smoking (95%CI)	N	% Tried to stop smoking (95%CI)	N	% Tried to stop smoking (95%CI)
18-39	294	59.6% (52.7-66.6)	13	62% (28.9-95.1)	307	59.7% (52.8-66.6)
40-59	228	53.7% (45.1-62.4)	31	53.2% (30.6-75.8)	259	53.7% (45.5-61.9)
60+	73	46.5% (32.0-60.9)	17	61.4% (38.8-83.9)	90	48.3% (35.3-61.4)
Total	595	57.2% (51.9-62.5)	61	57.6% (43.3-72.0)	656	57.2% (52.1-62.4)

Table 3.3.1.10: Distribution of Current Smokers Who Have Been Advised to Stop Smoking by Age Group and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% Advised to stop smoking (95%CI)	n	% Advised to stop smoking (95%CI)	n	% Advised to stop smoking (95%CI)
18-39	249	75.6% (68.2-83.1)	12	57.9% (24.1-91.7)	261	75.2% (68.0-82.5)
40-59	200	81.8% (74.6-89.1)	26	76.6% (53.6-99.6)	226	81.4% (74.5-88.4)
60+	67	74.8% (58.8-90.8)	16	90.4% (71.7-100.0)	83	76.7% (62.2-91.2)
Total	516	77.2% (71.5-83.0)	54	73.4% (56.5-90.4)	570	77% (71.5-82.6)

Smokeless Tobacco Use

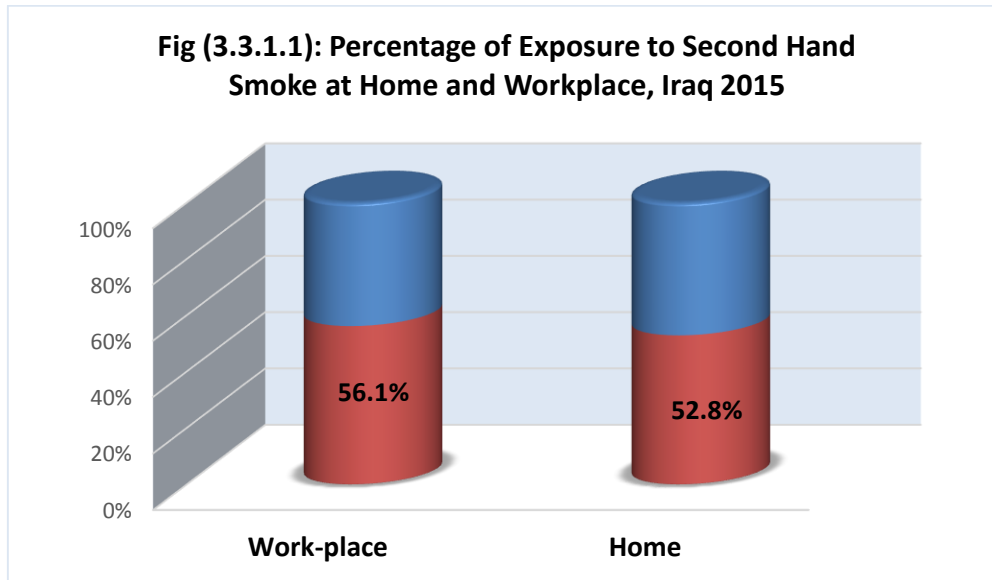
Findings indicated that men mainly were current users of smokeless tobacco, such as snuff, chewing tobacco or betel (0.3%). However, 3.1% of men and 0.8% of women were former users (table 3.3.1.11).

Table 3.3.1.11: Distribution of the Smokeless Tobacco Users According to Their Smoking Status by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age group (Years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	Current Users		Former users	Current users		Former users	Current users		Former users
	n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%
18-39	727	0.5 (0.0-1.2)	3.7 (1.8-5.6)	1249	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.7 (0.2-1.2)	1976	0.3 (0.0-0.6)	2.3 (1.2-3.3)
40-59	569	0 (0.0-0.0)	2.3 (0.6-3.9)	839	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.8 (0.2-1.5)	1408	0.04 (0.0-0.1)	1.5 (0.7-2.3)
60+	294	0 (0.0-0.0)	1.5 (0.0-3.3)	365	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.8 (0.0-1.8)	659	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	1.2 (0.1-2.2)
Total	1590	0.4 (0.0-0.8)	3.1 (1.8-4.4)	2453	0.02 (0.0-0.1)	0.8 (0.4-1.1)	4043	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	2.0 (1.2-2.7)

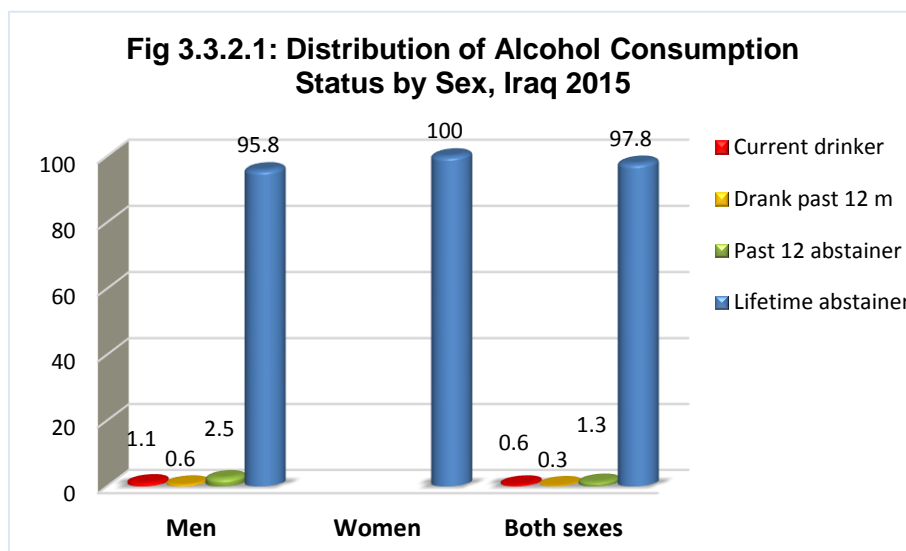
Second hand smoking

Result showed that half of the respondents (52.8%) were exposed to second hand smoke at home with a higher rate among men as compared to women (55.4% vs. 50.0% respectively). Similarly, 56.1% were exposed to smoke at workplace during the preceding 30 days, being two folds higher among men as compared to women (60.0% vs. 33.4% respectively) (Fig 3.3.1.1, annex8).



3.3.2 Alcohol Consumption

The findings indicated that 1% of men were current drinkers and 0.6% drank during the past 12 months. This was higher among young age groups. The majority were lifetime abstainer (95.8%). On the other hand the rate among women was negligible. The overall current drinker prevalence was 0.6% (fig3.3.2.1, annex 9). The mean age for starting drinker was 22 years.



The former drinkers who stopped drinking due to negative impact on health or as per advice of a doctor or other health worker constituted around 54.5% and all of them were men (table 3.3.2.1).

Table 3.3.2.1: Percentage of Respondents Stopping Drinking due to Health Reasons Deleted by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% stopping due to health reasons (95%CI)	n	% stopping due to health reasons (95%CI)	n	% stopping due to health reasons (95%CI)
18-39	11	64.4% (38.5-90.4)		---	11	64.4% (38.5-90.4)
40-59	33	39.9% (23.1-56.8)		---	33	39.9% (23.1-56.8)
60+	23	68.8% (47.8-89.8)		---	23	68.8% (47.8-89.8)
Total	67	54.5% (41.5-67.4)		---	67	54.5% (41.5-67.4)

Among men who consumed alcohol in the last 12 months 16.3% were daily drinkers. Frequency variation was noticed with age distribution (Table 3.3.2.2).

Table 3.3.2.2: Frequency of Alcohol Consumption in the Past 12 Months among Men by Age groups							
Age Group (years)	N	% Daily	% 5-6 days/week	% 3-4 days/week	% 1-2 days/week	% 1-3 days/month	% < once/month
18-39	15	13.7 (0.0-31.6)	15.2 (1.2-29.3)	24.2 (0.0-60.5)	7.6 (0.0-21.1)	39.2 (10.3-68.1)	0 (0.0-0.0)
40-59	6	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	33.3 (0.0-75.7)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	22.9 (0.0-65.5)	43.9 (10.2-77.6)	0 (0.0-0.0)
60+	2	79.8 (43.8-100)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	20.2 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0 (0.0-0.0)
Total	23	16.3 (0.0-35.1)	16.8 (3.0-30.6)	20.5 (0.0-51.1)	9.3 (0.0-22.9)	37.1 (13.2-61.1)	0 (0.0-0.0)

3.3.3 Diet

Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables:

Respondents were asked about the number of days per week they consumed fruits or vegetables and the number of servings each day. Results showed that the respondents consumed fruits around 5 days and vegetables around 6 days in a typical week with no sex related differences. However, the mean number of fruit servings consumed per day was 1.3 and for vegetables was 2.2. (Tables 3.3.3.1, 3.3.3.2, 3.3.3.3). The majority reported low frequency of fruit or vegetable consumption of <5 servings per day (79.8%). Generally, men consumed less servings of fruit and/or vegetables than women (table 3.3.3.4).

Table 3.3.3.1 Distribution of Respondents According to the Mean Number of Servings of Fruit Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean number of days (95% CI)	n	Mean number of days (95% CI)	n	Mean number of days (95% CI)
18-39	734	4.8 (4.6-5.0)	1241	5 (4.8-5.2)	1975	4.9 (4.8-5.0)
40-59	571	5.1 (4.9-5.3)	839	5 (4.8-5.2)	1410	5 (4.9-5.2)
60+	295	5 (4.7-5.3)	365	4.7 (4.4-5.1)	660	4.9 (4.6-5.1)
Total	1600	4.9 (4.7-5.0)	2445	5 (4.9-5.1)	4045	4.9 (4.8-5.0)

Table 3.3.3.2 Distribution of Respondents According to the Mean Number of Servings of Vegetables Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean number of days (95% CI)	n	Mean number of days (95% CI)	n	Mean number of days (95% CI)
18-39	734	6.1 (5.9-6.3)	1246	6.3 (6.1-6.4)	1980	6.2 (6.1-6.3)
40-59	571	6.2 (6.1-6.4)	840	6.2 (6.0-6.3)	1411	6.2 (6.1-6.3)
60+	295	6 (5.7-6.4)	367	6 (5.8-6.2)	662	6 (5.8-6.2)
Total	1600	6.1 (6.0-6.3)	2453	6.2 (6.1-6.3)	4053	6.2 (6.1-6.3)

Table 3.3.3.3 Distribution of Respondents According to the Mean Number of Servings of Fruit and/or Vegetables Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean number of servings (95%CI)	N	Mean number of servings (95%CI)	n	Mean number of servings (95%CI)
18-39	736	3.3 (3.1-3.5)	1247	3.6 (3.4-3.8)	198 3	3.4 (3.3-3.6)
40-59	571	3.4 (3.2-3.7)	839	3.3 (3.1-3.5)	141 0	3.4 (3.2-3.5)
60+	297	3.4 (3.1-3.7)	366	2.9 (2.7-3.2)	663	3.2 (2.9-3.4)
Total	1604	3.3 (3.2-3.5)	2452	3.5 (3.3-3.6)	405 6	3.4 (3.3-3.5)

Table 3.3.3.4: Percentage of Respondents who ate Less than Five Servings of Fruits and/or Vegetables Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% < five servings per day (95%CI)	N	% < five servings per day (95%CI)	n	% < five servings per day (95%CI)
18-39	736	81.9% (78.3-85.5)	1247	75.6% (71.7-79.5)	1983	79% (76.1-81.9)
40-59	571	77.5% (72.9-82.1)	839	79.6% (75.7-83.6)	1410	78.6% (75.5-81.7)
60+	297	75.2% (69.2-81.3)	366	87.8% (83.6-92.1)	663	81.4% (77.4-85.5)
Total	1604	80.2% (77.4-83.0)	2452	78.1% (75.2-80.9)	4056	79.2% (76.9-81.4)

Salt Consumption

The respondents were asked about the frequency of eating processed food high in salt, and about salt or salty sauce use. Results showed that nearly two out of ten often consumed processed food high in salt. This was more evident among men than women, and among younger age groups than others (table 3.3.3.5).

Table 3.3.3.5: Distribution of Respondents Who Always or Often Consume Processed Food High in Salt by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	737	23.6% (19.4-27.8)	1252	23% (19.4-26.6)	1989	23.3% (20.2-26.5)
40-59	573	13.2% (9.9-16.5)	842	13.8% (10.8-16.9)	1415	13.5% (11.3-15.8)
60+	296	9.3% (4.5-14.2)	366	6.7% (3.5-9.8)	662	8% (5.2-10.8)
Total	1606	19.7% (16.6-22.8)	2460	18.6% (16.1-21.2)	4066	19.2% (16.9-21.5)

Based on the respondents' perception for salt intake, 60% reported consumption of the right amount of salt. However, 16.1% reported consumption of far too or too much salt, more among men. As expected salt consumption decreased with increasing age (table 3.3.3.6, annex 10).

Table 3.3.3.6: Distribution of Respondents Who Reported Consumption of Far Too Much or Too Much Salt by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	737	19.5% (15.8-23.2)	1252	19.2% (15.6-22.9)	1989	19.4% (16.5-22.2)
40-59	571	12.8% (9.4-16.1)	841	11% (8.4-13.6)	1412	11.8% (9.7-13.9)
60+	294	4.8% (2.3-7.4)	366	8.9% (4.0-13.8)	660	6.8% (4.0-9.6)
Total	1602	16.4% (13.7-19.1)	2459	15.8% (13.2-18.3)	4061	16.1% (14.1-18.1)

Oil or Fat intake

It was shown that the vast majority of the respondents (93%) used vegetable oil for meal preparation in households. Only (2.7% used animal fat and 2.8% used gee (table 3.3.3.7).

n (households)	% Vegetable oil	% Animal fat	% Gee	% Margarine	% Other	% none in particular	% None used
4059	93.0 (91.7-94.3)	2.7 (1.9-3.6)	2.8 (2.1-3.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	1.3 (0.6-2.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.1 (0.0-0.1)

Meals eaten outside home

The respondents were asked about the frequency of meals (breakfast, lunch or dinner) per week they ate outside home. Results showed that the mean number of meals eaten outside a home was 1.1 per week. It was three folds more among men as compared to women and more among younger age groups (table 3.3.3.8).

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	mean (95%CI)	n	mean (95%CI)	n	mean (95%CI)
18-39	708	2.1 (1.8-2.3)	1186	0.6 (0.5-0.7)	1894	1.4 (1.2-1.6)
40-59	535	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	785	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	1320	0.6 (0.5-0.7)
60+	278	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	322	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	600	0.4 (0.2-0.5)
Total	1521	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	2293	0.5 (0.5-0.6)	3814	1.1 (1.0-1.2)

3.3.4 Physical Activity

Physical activity practice was assessed at work, transport to and from places in addition to recreational activities. The frequency of performing different types of physical activity in a typical week and the time spent in practicing were inquired.

Based on the WHO recommendations on physical activity for health (150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week, or equivalent), nearly half of the respondents (47%) did not meet these criteria. Women were less active than men (60% versus 34.9% respectively), (table 3.3.4.1).

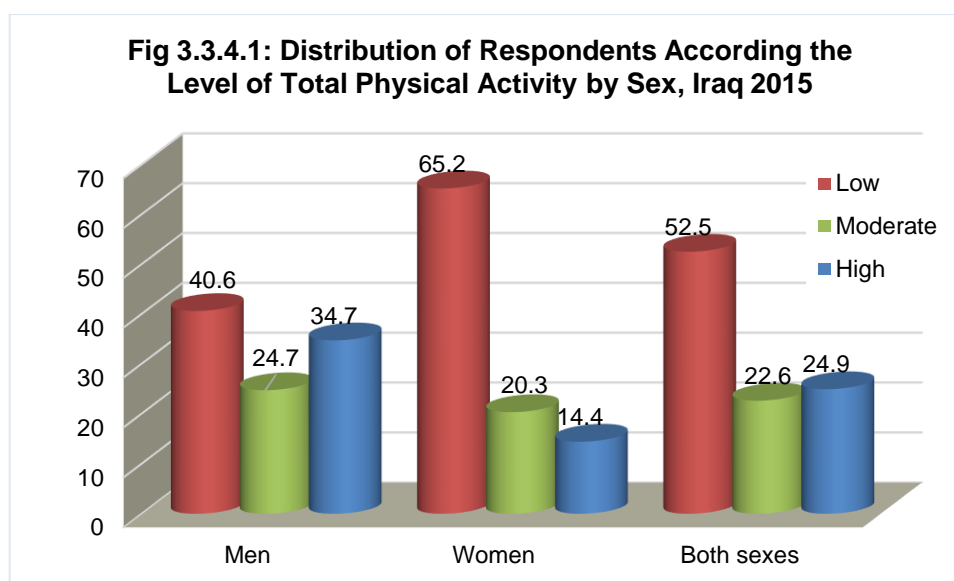
Table 3.3.4.1: Distribution of Respondent Not Meeting WHO Recommendations on Physical Activity by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% not meeting recomm. (95%CI)	n	% not meeting recomm. (95%CI)	n	% not meeting recomm. (95%CI)
18-39	716	30% (25.7-34.4)	1227	57.7% (53.4-61.9)	1943	42.8% (39.5-46.1)
40-59	560	40.1% (34.3-45.8)	831	58% (53.5-62.6)	1391	49.7% (45.9-53.4)
60+	292	54.2% (47.0-61.5)	362	79% (73.0-85.0)	654	66.3% (61.1-71.5)
Total	1568	34.9% (31.5-38.3)	2420	60% (56.9-63.2)	3988	47.0% (44.4-49.6)

The intensity of physical activity is categorized by WHO into:

- 1 **High-intensity activity:** defined as the activity, which causes large increases in breathing or heart rate, and sweating for at least 10 minutes continuously.
- 2 **Moderate-intensity activity:** defined as the activity, which causes small increase in breathing or heart rate for at least 10 minutes continuously.
- 3 **Low-intensity physical activity:** the remaining respondents who were not included in the previous categories were considered belonging to this category.

It was shown that more than half of the respondents (52.5%) belonged to the low physical activity category with evident sex related difference being higher among women. Men practiced more moderate physical activity and as twice high physical activity as women (Fig 3.3.4.1).

The intensity of physical activity was inversely related to age. However, men seemed to practice more moderate intensity physical activity with increasing age (annex 11).



Time spent for physical activity

The mean duration of total physical activity; on average; per day was 74.9 minutes. It was more than two folds longer among men than women (103.7 versus 44.2 minutes respectively). As expected, the average duration decreased among older groups (table 3.3.4.2). Also, the median minutes of total physical activity on average per day was higher among men as compared to women (45 versus 10 minutes respectively). Similarly, it decreased with age (annex 12).

Table 3.3.4.2: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Mean Duration (minutes) of Total Physical Activity on Average Per Day by Age groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)
18-39	716	125.3 (108.7-42.0)	1227	47.1 (39.3-54.9)	1943	89.3 (78.9-99.6)
40-59	560	71.1 (60.7-81.5)	831	46.5 (39.6-53.4)	1391	58 (51.6-64.3)
60+	292	38.3 (27.5-49.0)	362	20.9 (12.9-28.9)	654	29.8 (22.6-37.0)
Total	1568	103.7 (92.0-115.3)	2420	44.2 (38.6-49.8)	3988	74.9 (67.7-82.2)

The mean time spent on work related physical activity on an average day exceeded that for other domains. Respondents spent 44.6 minutes at work, 19.8 minutes in transport and 10.6 minutes in recreation related physical activity. There was a clear sex related difference in favour of men. As expected, practice time was longer among younger age groups. (Tables 3.3.4.3, 3.3.4.4, 3.3.4.5, annex 13).

Table 3.3.4.3: Distribution of Mean Minutes of Work Related Physical Activity on Average Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)
18-39	716	72.1 (57.0-87.3)	1227	33.5 (26.7-40.4)	1943	54.3 (45.2-63.5)
40-59	560	40.2 (31.3-49.0)	831	29.3 (23.4-35.1)	1391	34.3 (28.9-39.8)
60+	292	11.6 (3.2-19.9)	362	9.4 (4.1-14.8)	654	10.5 (5.2-15.9)
Total	1568	58.4 (47.9-68.9)	2420	29.8 (24.9-34.6)	3988	44.6 (38.3-50.9)

Table 3.3.4.4: Distribution of Mean Minutes of Transport Related Physical Activity on Average Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)
18-39	716	30.0 (25.9-34.1)	1227	9.9 (7.4-12.5)	1943	20.7 (18.0-23.4)
40-59	560	25.1 (21.8-28.4)	831	13.0 (10.8-15.1)	1391	18.6 (16.7-20.5)
60+	292	23.1 (17.7-28.5)	362	10.2 (6.9-13.6)	654	16.8 (13.4-20.3)
Total	1568	28.2 (25.1-31.2)	2420	10.8 (9.0-12.6)	3988	19.8 (17.8-21.8)

Table 3.3.4.5: Distribution of Mean Minutes of Recreation Related Physical Activity on Average Per Day by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)	n	Mean minutes (95%CI)
18-39	716	23.2 (18.3-28.0)	1227	3.7 (2.4-5.0)	1943	14.2 (11.4-17.0)
40-59	560	5.9 (4.0-7.7)	831	4.3 (1.5-7.1)	1391	5.0 (3.3-6.7)
60+	292	3.6 (2.0-5.2)	362	1.2 (0.0-2.4)	654	2.4 (1.5-3.4)
Total	1568	17.1 (13.8-20.4)	2420	3.6 (2.5-4.7)	3988	10.6 (8.8-12.4)

Further classification as not practicing work, transport or recreational-related physical activity, showed that two thirds of the respondents, whether men or women, had no activity at work, half of women and one third of men had no transport related physical activity. On the other hand, most of the respondents had no recreational related physical activity with a rate higher among women (tables 3.3.4.6).

Table 3.3.4.6: Percentage of Respondents not Practicing Activity by Domain, Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015									
Age Group (years)	Men %			Women %			Both Sexes %		
	no activity at work	no activity for transport	no activity at recreation	no activity at work	no activity for transport	no activity at recreation	no activity at work	no activity for transport	no activity at recreation
18-39	61.1	31.3	57.1	61.6	57.5	87.1	61.3	43.4	71.0
40-59	67.4	33.1	80.9	69.7	47.5	90.5	68.6	40.8	86.0
60+	91.1	43.3	90.5	86.6	62.7	93.9	88.9	52.7	92.2
Total	65.7	33.0	66.1	66.6	55.2	88.8	66.1	43.7	77.1

Total physical activity composition

Physical activity was mainly practiced during transportation (49%), followed by work related activity (35.8%). Only in 15.3% was practiced during leisure time. However, leisure time activity accounted for a higher proportion of total physical activity among men as compared to women (table 3.3.4.7).

Table 3.3.4.7: Distribution of Respondents according to Composition of Total Physical Activity by Domain, Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men %			Women %		
	Activity from work	Activity for transport	Activity during leisure time	Activity from work	Activity for transport	Activity during leisure time
18-39	32.5 (28.3-36.7)	44 (39.9-48.1)	23.5 (20.2-26.9)	49.4 (44.6-54.2)	40.2 (35.6-44.8)	10.4 (7.8-13.0)
40-59	30 (25.3-34.8)	59.8 (54.3-65.3)	10.1 (7.3-13.0)	37.8 (32.7-42.9)	54.7 (49.4-59.9)	7.5 (4.9-10.2)
60+	9.6 (5.3-14.0)	80.3 (74.2-86.4)	10.1 (5.7-14.5)	23.2 (14.9-31.6)	71 (62.0-80.1)	5.7 (2.5-9.0)
Total	30.1 (26.9-33.3)	50.4 (47.0-53.8)	19.5 (17.0-22.0)	44 (40.2-47.7)	46.9 (43.1-50.6)	9.2 (7.3-11.1)
Age Group (years)	Both Sexes %					
	Activity from work		Activity for transport	Activity during leisure time		
18-39	39 (35.7-42.3)		42.5 (39.3-45.8)	18.5 (16.1-20.9)		
40-59	33.8 (30.1-37.6)		57.3 (53.2-61.4)	8.9 (6.9-10.9)		
60+	15 (10.4-19.7)		76.6 (71.0-82.3)	8.3 (5.4-11.3)		
Total	35.8 (33.1-38.5)		49 (46.2-51.7)	15.3 (13.5-17.0)		

The vast majority of women (96%) and more than two thirds of men (69.6%) were not engaged in vigorous physical activity (table 3.3.4.8).

Table 3.3.4.8: Percentage of Respondents not Engaged in Vigorous Activity by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age groups (years)	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	n	% no vigorous activity	n	% no vigorous activity	n	% no vigorous activity
18-39	716	60.1 (55.5-64.8)	1227	94.8 (93.1-96.4)	1943	76.1 (73.2-79.0)
40-59	560	83.6 (79.3-87.8)	831	97.4 (96.1-98.7)	1391	91 (88.9-93.1)
60+	292	98.7 (97.2-100.0)	362	98.9 (97.4-100.0)	654	98.8 (97.7-99.9)
Total	1568	69.6 (66.2-73.0)	2420	96 (94.9-97.1)	3988	82.3 (80.3-84.3)

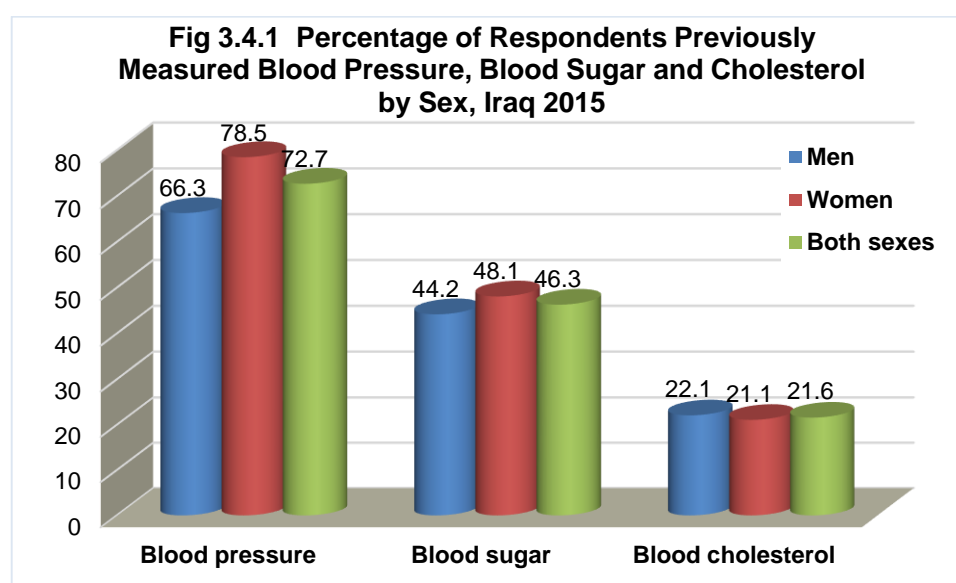
The mean time spent in sedentary activities on a typical day was 324.9 minutes while the median was 270 minutes. The duration increased with age. It was longer among younger men as compared to women that was reversed with age (Table 3.5.4.9).

Table 3.3.4.9: Distribution of Respondents According to Time Spent in Sedentary Activities by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age groups (years)	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Mean Minutes (95%CI)	Median Minutes (IQR)*	Mean Minutes (95%CI)	Median Minutes (IQR)*	Mean Minutes (95%CI)	Median Minutes (IQR)*
18-39	304.8 (288.2-321.5)	240 (150-420)	293.7 (272.4-315)	240 (120-390)	318.1 (298-338.3)	240 (180-420)
40-59	328.2 (310.0-346.3)	240 (180-480)	338.7 (313.9-363.5)	270 (180-480)	318.6 (295.1-342.1)	240 (180-450)
60+	394 (363.7-424.3)	360 (180-600)	407.8 (367.7-447.9)	420 (180-600)	379.4 (343.7-415)	360 (180-540)
Total	320.3 (305.6-335.0)	240 (180-480)	316.1 (298.3-334)	240 (180-450)	324.9 (307.9-342)	270 (180-480)

*Inter-quartile range (25th percentile – 75th percentile)

3.4 Awareness to health status

To identify public awareness about their health status, the respondents were asked whether they have sought clinical advice and been notified by health professional for having a disease (Fig 3.4.1).



3.4.1 History of Hypertension

Results showed that nearly three quarters (72.7%) of the respondents had their blood pressure previously measured with a higher rate among women. Self-reported hypertension was 17% among men and 24.3% among women. The majority were diagnosed during the preceding 12 months period. As expected, the rates increased with age (Fig.3.4.1, table 3.4.1.1, Annex14).

Table (3.4.1.1) Percentage of Previously Diagnosed Hypertension Cases, by Age Groups, Sex and Time of Diagnosis, Iraq 2015

Age groups	Men %		Women %		Both Sexes %	
	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months
18-39	6.2 (1.8-10.6)	0.8 (0.0-1.8)	6.1 (3.3-8.9)	3.1 (0.8-5.4)	6.1 (3.5-8.8)	2.0 (0.7-3.3)
40-59	24.5 (15.1-33.9)	7.0 (0.0-15.1)	32 (24.3-39.6)	11.4 (5.3-17.6)	28.6 (22.7-34.6)	9.5 (5.4-13.5)
60+	40.4 (24.5-56.2)	7.2 (0.2-14.1)	44.8 (33.0-56.6)	18.6 (7.1-30.1)	42.8 (33.8-51.9)	13.5 (6.4-20.6)
Total	14 (10.1-17.9)	3.0 (0.6-5.4)	17.3 (13.5-21.2)	7.0 (3.9-10.1)	15.8 (12.9-18.6)	5.1 (3.5-6.7)

Only half of the hypertensive patients were taking medications prescribed by doctor or health worker for raised blood pressure with minimum sex related differences. However this increased with age (table 3.4.1.2)

Table (3.4.1.2) Percentage of Respondents Currently Taking Medication for Raised Blood Pressure Among Those Diagnosed, by Age and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	taking meds % (95%CI)	n	taking meds% (95%CI)	n	taking meds% (95%CI)
18-39	15	49.5% (15.0-84.0)	49	27.8% (13.0-42.5)	64	36.5% (18.3-54.8)
40-59	46	44.9% (31.4-58.4)	103	54.5% (41.5-67.4)	149	50.9% (42.0-59.7)
60+	31	81.3% (65.7-96.8)	64	71.7% (56.1-87.2)	95	75.2% (63.2-87.1)
Total	92	55.4% (42.0-68.8)	216	52.7% (44.6-60.9)	308	53.7% (46.3-61.1)

Less than 6% of the previously diagnose hypertensive respondent sought advice from a traditional healer with no obvious sex variation. However, the herbal or traditional remedy intake seemed to be more among women (table 3.4.1.3).

Table (3.4.1.3) Percentage of Respondents Who Sought Advice From a Traditional Healer or Currently Taking Herbal or Traditional Remedy for Hypertension Among Those Previously Diagnosed, by Age and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men %		Women %		Both sexes %	
	See trad. Healer	Taking remedy	See trad. Healer	Taking remedy	See trad. Healer	Taking remedy
18-39	9.2 (0.0-24.6)	9.2 (0.0-24.6)	1.6 (0.0-4.2)	2.9 (0.0-6.1)	4.7 (0.0-11.1)	5.4 (0.0-12.0)
40-59	5.1 (0.0-10.7)	1.8 (0.0-5.5)	8.7 (2.2-15.1)	15.9 (8.4-23.3)	7.3 (2.7-12.0)	10.6 (5.2-15.9)
60+	3.9 (0.0-11.6)	3.4 (0.0-10.3)	4.2 (0.0-8.6)	7.6 (0.0-15.2)	4 (0.1-8.0)	6.1 (0.9-11.4)
Total	5.9 (0.4-11.3)	4.2 (0.0-9.2)	5.8 (2.1-9.4)	10.5 (5.6-15.4)	5.8 (2.7-8.9)	8.1 (4.3-12.0)

3.4.2 History of Diabetes

Less than half (46.3%) of the respondents had their blood sugar previously measured. Women seemed to seek advice more than men (Fig 3.4.2.1). Accordingly, self-reported diabetes was 7.8% which was higher among women as compared to men (8.7% vs. 6.7% respectively). The majority were diagnosed during the preceding 12 months period. As expected, the rates increased with age (table 3.4.2.1, annex 15).

Age groups	Men		women		Both sexes	
	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months
18-39	0.6 (0.0-1.4)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	1.9 (0.4-3.4)	0.7 (0.0-1.5)	1.3 (0.4-2.1)	0.5 (0.0-0.9)
40-59	16.6 (9.6-23.6)	2.6 (0.0-5.1)	11 (5.5-16.6)	2.6 (0.7-4.5)	13.6 (9.3-17.8)	2.6 (1.0-4.1)
60+	12.6 (2.5-22.6)	1.5 (0.0-3.7)	20.5 (10.2-30.9)	11.1 (0.4-21.8)	17.1 (10.2-23.9)	7.0 (0.7-13.2)
Total	5.8 (3.4-8.2)	0.9 (0.2-1.6)	6.4 (4.3-8.5)	2.3 (1.0-3.7)	6.1 (4.4-7.8)	1.7 (0.8-2.5)

Among those receiving treatment, almost three fourth (73.3%) were kept on Insulin, One every ten patients received oral medication (table 3.4.2.2).

Age groups	Men %		Women %		Both sexes %	
	Oral medics (95%CI)	Insulin (95%CI)	Oral medics (95%CI)	Insulin (95%CI)	Oral medics (95%CI)	Insulin (95%CI)
18-39	23.2 (0.0-56.4)	51.9 (18.4-85.5)	13.8 (8.1-72.9)	40.5 (8.1-72.9)	16.3 (0.0-37.2)	43.5 (17.5-69.5)
40-59	14.6 (0.7-28.5)	73.4 (56.6-90.2)	17.2 (0.0-35.0)	83 (67.4-98.6)	15.8 (4.3-27.2)	77.8 (65.4-90.2)
60+	0 (0.0-0.0)	87 (67.7-100)	18.9 (50.7-100)	76.6 (50.7-100)	13.5 (2.0-25.0)	79.6 (60.6-98.5)
Total	12.3 (1.8-22.8)	74.3 (61.9-86.6)	17.2 (58.3-86.9)	72.6 (58.3-86.9)	15.1 (7.4-22.9)	73.3 (64.7-81.9)

One out of ten men diabetics sought advice from a traditional healer and a similar percentage were receiving herbal or traditional remedy for diabetes. This was around two folds higher than that among women. (Table 3.4.2.3)

Table (3.4.2.3) Percentage of Respondents Who Sought Advice From a Traditional Healer or Currently Taking Herbal or Traditional Remedy For Diabetes Among Those Previously Diagnosed, By Age And Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age groups	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	seen trad. Healer %	Taking remedy %	seen trad. Healer %	Taking remedy %	seen trad. Healer %	Taking remedy %
18-39	23.2 (0.0-56.4)	23.2	0 (0.0-0.0)	3.7 (0.0-11.2)	6.1 (0.0-17.5)	8.8 (0.0-21.2)
40-59	8.3 (0.0-19.0)	9.2	4 (0.0-12.2)	10 (0.0-20.7)	6.3 (0.0-13.2)	9.6 (1.8-17.4)
60+	11.6 (0.0-34.1)	11.6	3.3 (0.0-10.0)	1.9 (0.0-5.7)	5.7 (0.0-13.7)	4.6 (0.0-11.3)
Total	10.4 (3.0-19.0)	11	3 (0.0-7.3)	5.7 (1.2-10.2)	6.1 (1.5-10.7)	7.9 (1.5-10.7)

3.4.3 History of Hypercholesterolemia

Two of ten respondents reported measuring their blood cholesterol (Fig 3.1.1). Accordingly, one in ten were notified for having hypercholesterolemia with similar distribution among men and women. Most of them were diagnosed within the preceding 12 months. Also, the rates increased with age (table 3.4.3.1, Annex 16).

Table (3.4.3.1) Percentage of Respondents Previously Diagnosed with Hypercholesterolemia , by Age Groups, Sex and Time of Diagnosis, Iraq 2015						
Age groups	Men		women		Both sexes	
	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months	Within 12 months	Not within 12 months
18-39	2.6 (1.3-3.9)	0.8 (0.1-1.5)	1.6 (1.0-2.3)	0.5 (0.2-0.9)	2.2 (1.4-2.9)	0.7 (0.3-1.1)
40-59	13.4 (9.9-16.9)	4.6 (2.7-6.6)	14.9 (11.7-18.2)	4.6 (2.7-6.5)	14.2 (11.8-16.6)	4.6 (3.2-6.0)
60+	22.2 (16.5-27.9)	8.6 (4.3-12.9)	19.3 (13.7-24.9)	4.6 (2.3-7.0)	20.8 (16.6-25.0)	6.6 (4.2-9.1)
Total	7.1 (5.8-8.5)	2.5 (1.7-3.3)	7.3 (6.1-8.5)	2.1 (1.4-2.8)	7.2 (6.2-8.2)	2.3 (1.8-2.9)

More than half of those previously diagnosed cases were taking oral medication. Men reported medication intake more than women before reaching the age of 60 years (table 3.4.3.2).

Table (3.4.3.2): Percentage of Respondents Previously Diagnosed with Hypercholesterolemia Currently Taking Oral Medication, Iraq 2015.						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% taking meds (95%CI)	n	% taking meds (95%CI)	n	% taking meds (95%CI)
18-39	34	42.8% (20.5-65.2)	41	38.8% (21.9-55.7)	75	41.4% (25.9-56.9)
40-59	102	61.1% (51.5-70.7)	146	51.5% (40.6-62.5)	248	55.8% (48.1-63.6)
60+	80	70.3% (59.0-81.6)	91	71.9% (61.6-82.2)	171	71% (62.2-79.8)
Total	216	59.8% (52.6-67.0)	278	55.2% (48.2-62.3)	494	57.6% (52.3-63.0)

Though rare, men were more likely to seek advice from a traditional healer than women. However, women were more likely to take herbal remedy than men. (Table 3.4.3.3).

Table (3.4.3.3) Percentage of Respondents Who Sought Advice From a Traditional Healer or Currently Taking Herbal or Traditional Remedy For Hypercholesterolemia Among Those Previously Diagnosed, By Age And Sex, Iraq 2015				
Age Group (years)	Men %		Women %	
	seen trad. Healer (95%CI)	Taking remedy (95%CI)	seen trad. Healer (95%CI)	Taking remedy (95%CI)
18-39	2.1 (0.0-5.1)	3.3 (0.0-8.2)	3.7 (0.0-9.0)	5.1 (0.0-10.8)
40-59	13.3 (5.2-21.5)	6.9 (1.3-12.5)	6.6 (2.2-11.0)	6 (2.0-10.0)
60+	6.7 (0.0-13.8)	4.1 (*0.4-7.8)	4.7 (0.3-9.1)	8.2 (2.6-13.8)
Total	8.5 (3.7-13.3)	5.1 (1.9-8.4)	5.7 (2.7-8.7)	6.5 (3.6-9.3)
Age Group (years)	Both sexes %			
	see trad. Healer %		Taking remedy%	
18-39	2.7 (0.0-6.0)		3.9 (0.0-8.1)	
40-59	9.6 (5.2-14.1)		6.4 (3.2-9.7)	
60+	5.9 (1.4-10.3)		5.8 (2.7-9.0)	
Total	7.2 (4.2-10.1)		5.8 (3.6-8.0)	

3.4.4 History of Cardiovascular Disease

History of ischemic heart disease or cerebrovascular attack (stroke) was reported among 5.1% of men and 3.6% of women (table 3.4.4.1).

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% CVD history (95%CI)	n	% CVD history (95%CI)	n	% CVD history (95%CI)
18-39	737	0.3% (0.0-0.6)	1249	0.4% (0.0-0.7)	1986	0.3% (0.1-0.6)
40-59	573	8.8% (5.8-11.8)	842	4.2% (2.6-5.8)	1415	6.3% (4.7-8.0)
60+	298	27.6% (21.2-34.0)	367	20.3% (14.3-26.3)	665	24% (19.6-28.4)
Total	1608	5.1% (4.0-6.2)	2458	3.6% (2.7-4.4)	4066	4.4% (3.7-5.1)

Around 6 out of ten respondents were regularly taking aspirin and nearly four out of ten were taking statins to prevent or treat heart diseases. It was noticed that half of men received aspirin or statin before the age of 40 that was twice as frequent as women (tables 3.4.4.2, 3.4.4.3).

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% taking aspirin (95% CI)	n	% taking aspirin (95% CI)	n	% taking aspirin (95% CI)
18-39	6	52.8 (4.2-100.0)	8	23.1 (0.0-54.0)	14	37.4 (5.1-69.6)
40-59	47	51.9 (33.1-70.8)	35	48.6 (28.2-69.0)	82	50.8 (36.6-64.9)
60+	75	81.3 (72.8-89.7)	78	63.8 (50.3-77.2)	153	74.1 (66.2-81.9)
Total	128	68.4 (58.6-78.2)	121	56.1 (44.7-67.6)	249	63.6 (56.2-71.0)

Age Group	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% taking statins (95% CI)	n	% taking statins (95% CI)	n	% taking statins (95% CI)
18-39	6	52.8% (4.2-100.0)	8	28.1% (0.0-65.0)	14	40% (7.2-72.7)
40-59	46	25.3% (11.7-38.8)	35	21.1% (7.3-34.9)	81	23.8% (12.9-34.7)
60+	75	48.5% (35.8-61.1)	78	49.6% (36.4-62.8)	153	48.9% (39.6-58.3)
Total	127	39.4% (29.1-49.6)	121	38.8% (27.5-50.1)	248	39.2% (31.5-46.8)

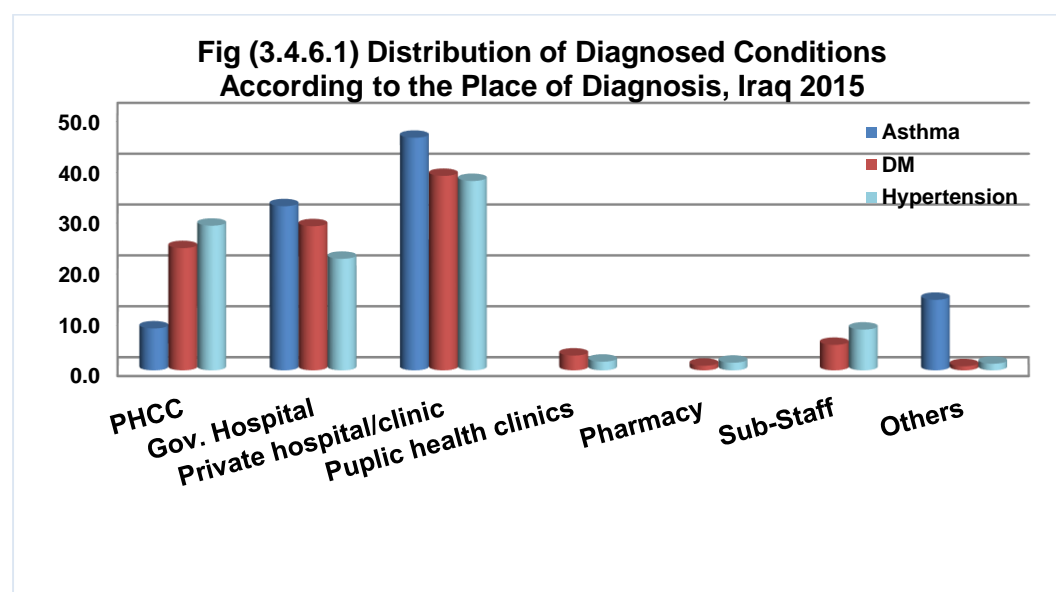
3.4.5 History of Asthma

Results showed that 2.2% of the respondents reported having asthma. It was found to be higher among women as compared to men (2.7% versus 1.8% respectively). The percentage of asthma among men declined with age. The reverse was seen among women. (Table 3.4.5.1).

Table (3.4.5.1) Percentage of Respondents with History of Asthma by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	737	1.9% (0.6-3.2)	1252	1.8% (0.6-2.9)	1989	1.8% (1.0-2.7)
40-59	574	1.7% (0.5-2.8)	843	3.5% (1.6-5.4)	1417	2.7% (1.5-3.8)
60+	298	1.5% (0.1-3.0)	367	5.7% (2.0-9.4)	665	3.6% (1.6-5.5)
Total	1609	1.8% (0.9-2.7)	2462	2.7% (1.7-3.6)	4071	2.2% (1.6-2.9)

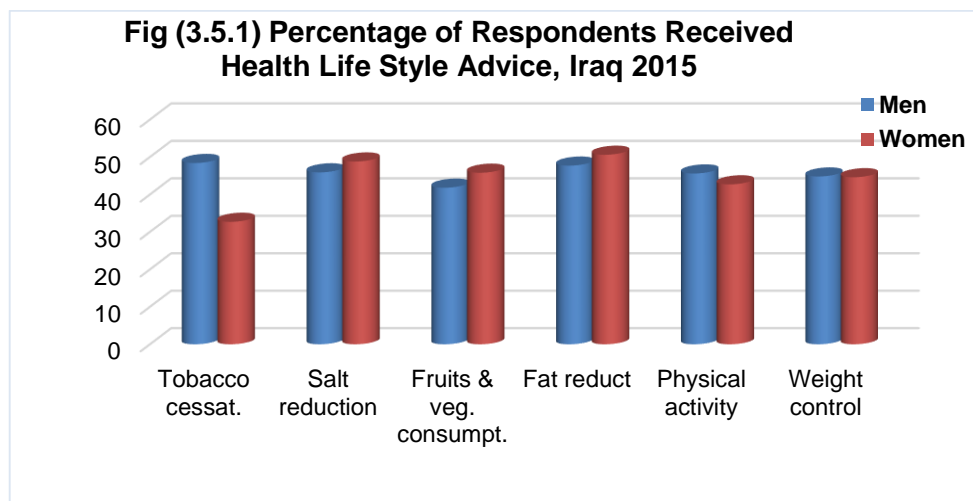
3.4.6 Place of Diagnosis

Respondents were asked about the place where their conditions were first diagnosed. It was found that more than one third of the cases of hypertension (37.2%) and diabetes (38.2%) were diagnosed at private hospitals or clinics. Around one fourth of these cases (28.4% and 24% respectively) were first diagnosed at primary health care centers. As for asthma, nearly half of the cases were diagnosed at the private sector followed by public hospitals (Fig 3.4.6.1).



3.5 Life Style Advice

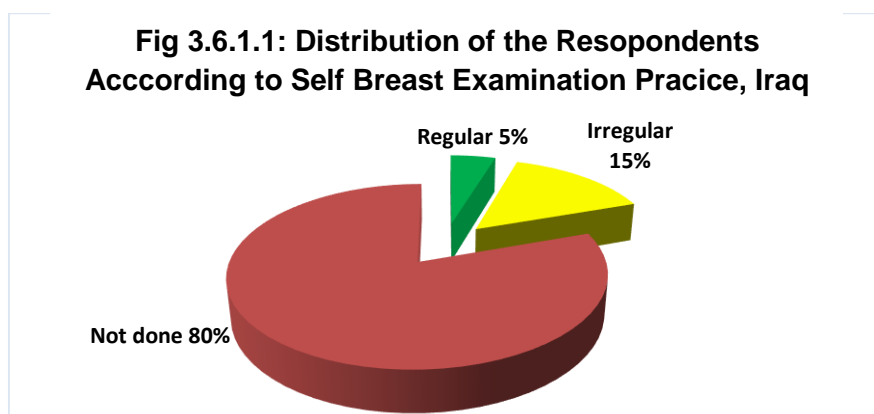
Nearly half of the respondents received life style advice by a doctor or a health worker during the preceding 3 years apart from tobacco control advice for women (Fig 3.5.1). The rate increased with age exceeding 60% among the old (Annex 17)



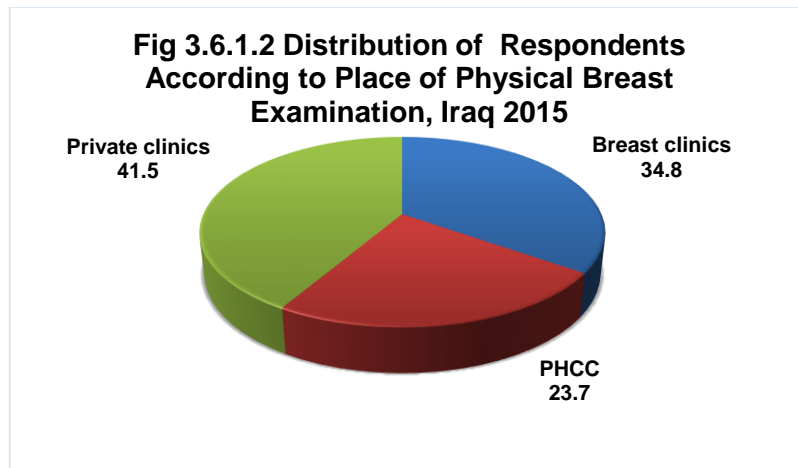
3.6. Cancer Screening

3.6.1 Breast Cancer

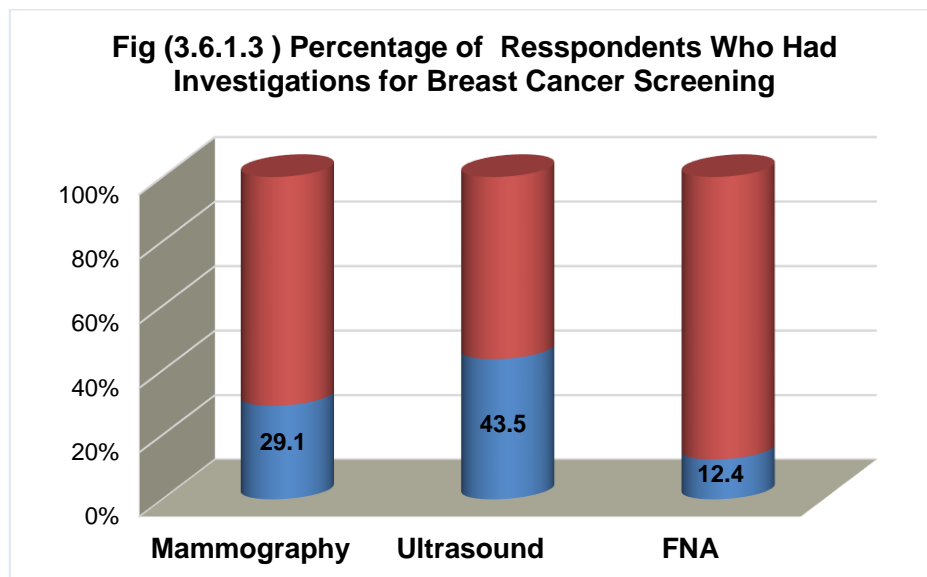
Results showed that 20 % of the women were trained to perform self-breast examination, however, only 5% actually practiced on regular basis (fig 3.6.1.1)



One every ten of female respondents (10.5%) reported that they had physical breast examination by a physician at PHC. One third (34.8%) at hospital and 41.5% at private clinic (Fig 3.6.1.2).



Regarding diagnostic investigations, nearly three every ten had mammography, four every ten had breast ultrasonic investigation and one in ten had fine needle aspiration (Fig 3.6.1.3)



3.6.2 Cervical Cancer

Around two every ten (19.8%) were aware of cervical cancer screening (fig 3.6.2.1). One every ten aged 30-49 years of age actually had the pap smear test (fig 3.6.2.2). One fourth of the tests (24.2%) were done as a routine test, the rest were due to a complaint.

Fig (3.6.2.1) Percentage of Respondents Aware of Cervical Cancer Screening, Iraq 2015

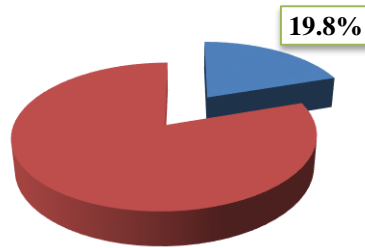
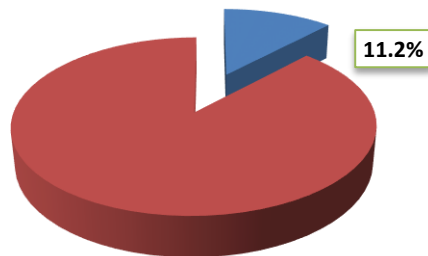
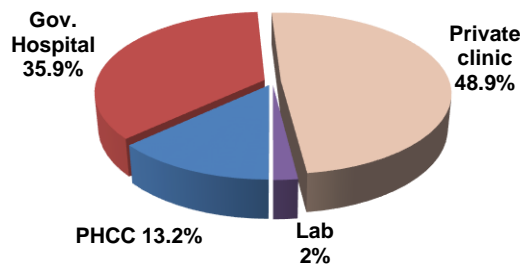


Fig 3.6.2.2 Percentage of Respondents (30-49 years) Who Had Pap Smear Test. Iraq 2015



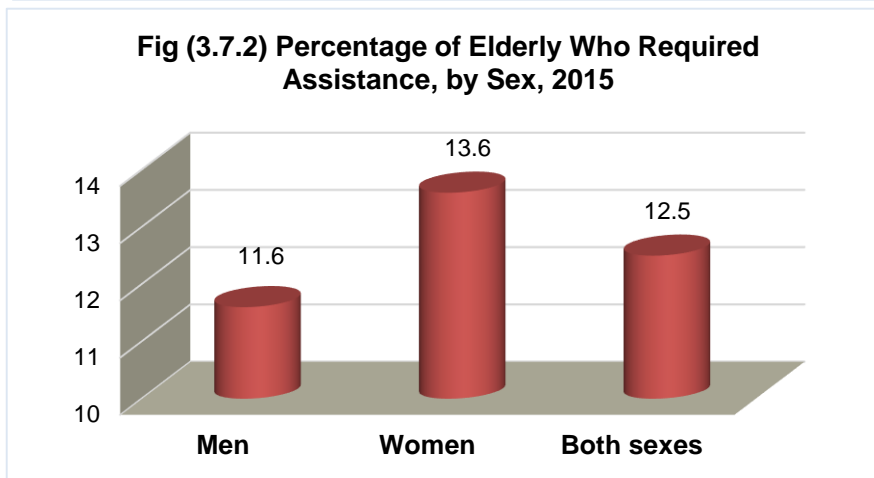
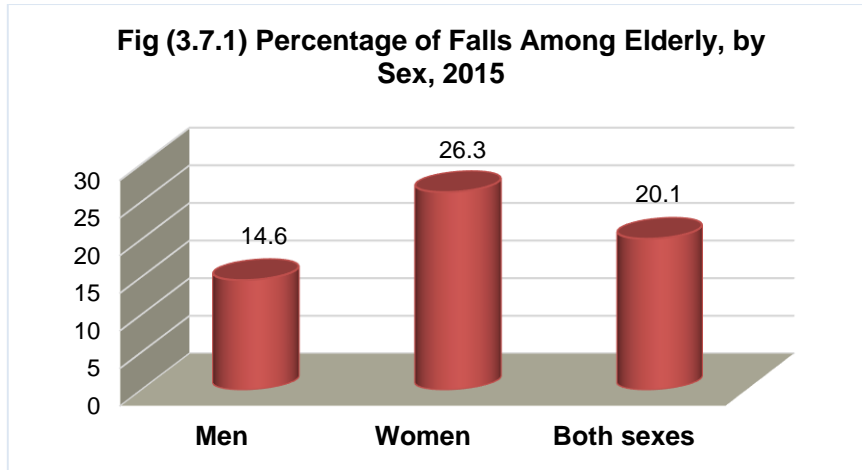
Nearly half of the tests were carried out at private hospital or clinic. More than one third at governmental hospital, and 13.2% at primary health care center (fig 3.6.2.3).

Fig (3.6.2.3) Distribution of the Performed Pap Smear According to the Place of Test, Iraq 2015



3.7 Elderly Health

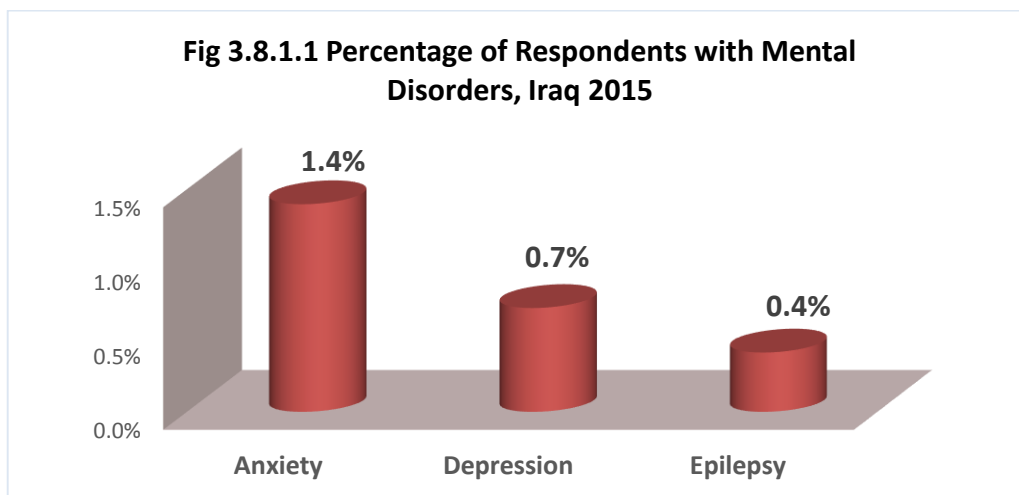
In order to highlight the elderly needs, respondents aged 60 years and more were inquired about their risk of fall and need for assistance. Results showed that two every ten elderly had history of falls. This was more frequent among women as compared to men (26.3% versus 14.6% respectively). One in ten required assistance (fig 3.7.1 and 3.7.2).



3.8 Mental Health

3.8.1 History of mental disorders

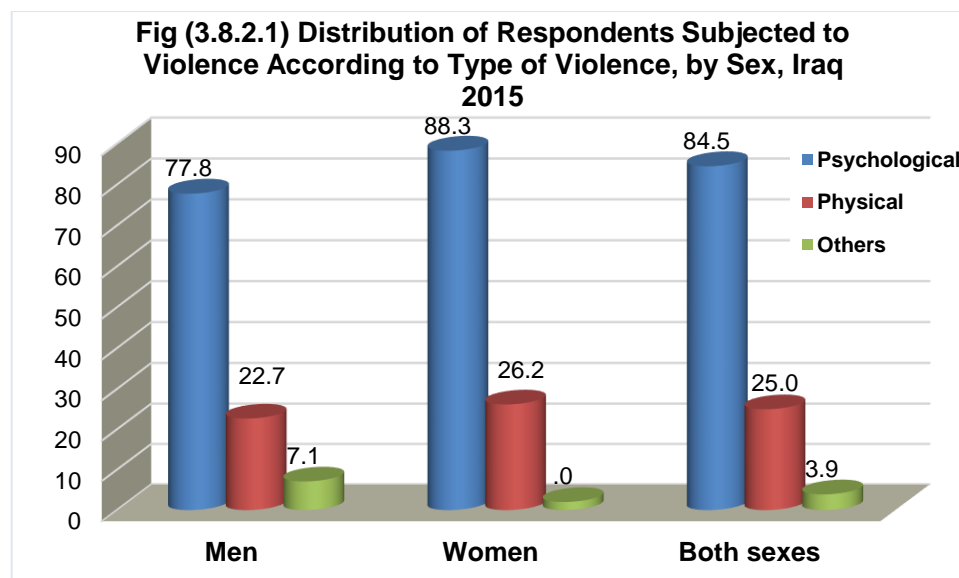
Mental disorders are considered important public health problems that may be under reported. Based on medical records from both sex, 1.4% were clinically confirmed cases of anxiety and 0.7% depression. Also, 0.4% had epilepsy (fig 3.8.1.1)



3.8.2 Violence

Results showed that 12.4% of the respondents were subjected to violence. The rate declined with age. Women were subjected more across all groups (table 3.8.2.1). Psychological violence ranked the first (84.5%) of all types (fig 3.8.2.1).

Age range	n	%Men (95%CI)	n	%Women (95%CI)	n	%Both sexes (95%CI)
18-39	737	12.4 (9.2-15.5)	1251	14.1 (11.3-16.8)	1988	13.2 (11.0-15.3)
40-59	574	11.1 (8.1-14.2)	843	12.6 (9.7-15.4)	1417	11.9 (9.7-14.1)
60+	298	7.6 (3.4-11.8)	367	9.7 (5.7-13.6)	665	8.6 (5.4-11.8)
TOTAL	1609	11.6 (9.3-13.9)	2461	13.2 (11.2-15.2)	4070	12.4 (10.7-14.0)



3.8.3 Post traumatic status disorder PTSD

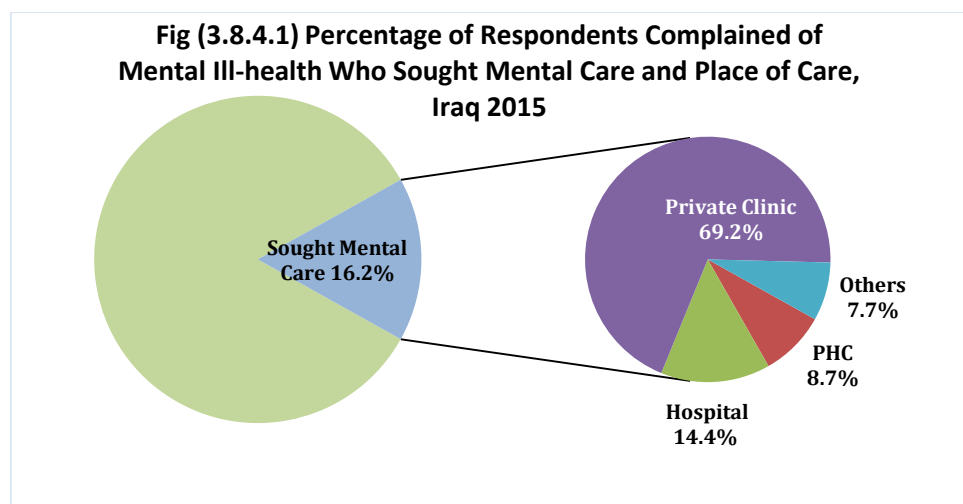
Respondents were asked about their history of exposure to a traumatic event. Around (15%) were subjected. Out of those (73.3%) suffered from the symptoms of PTSD (table 3.8.3.2). Higher percentage was reported by women as compared to men (82.3% vs. 63.7% respectively). The overall prevalence among respondents reached 11.2% (table 3.8.3.1).

Table 3.8.3.1 Percentage of PTSD cases Among respondents Subjected to Traumatic Event by Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age range	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	N	% (95%CI)	N	% (95%CI)	N	% (95%CI)
18-39	109	58 (69.3-46.7)	177	81.3 (89.1-73.4)	286	69 (76.2-61.9)
40-59	82	72.3 (84.3-60.3)	145	89.1 (95.3-83.0)	227	82.3 (88.4-76.2)
60+	40	84 (97.9-70.1)	67	69.4 (85.1-53.7)	107	75.3 (86.3-64.4)
TOTAL	231	63.7 (71.8-55.6)	389	82.3 (87.6-76.9)	620	73.3 (78.2-68.4)

3.8.4 Perception of mental ill health

Respondents' perception to their mental status revealed that 12.3% complained of mental ill health. However, out of those, only 16.2% sought mental health care. Based on their verbal response, the main barriers were treatment cost, social stigma, disbelief or mistrust of treatment, or preference of belief in other nonmedical treatment.

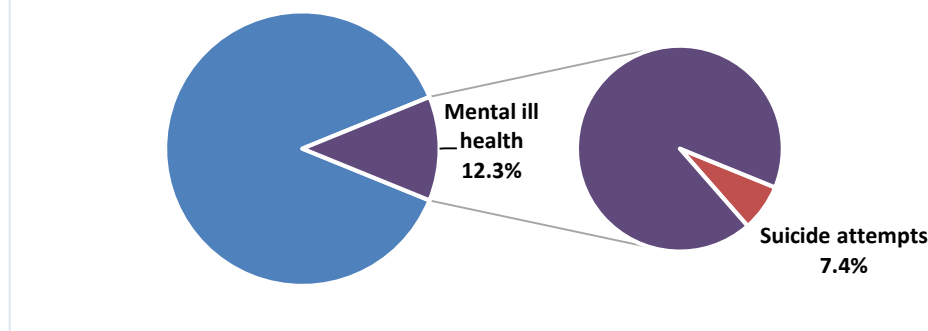
Most of those sought mental health care attended private clinics for care. It was also found that 8.7% received mental health care services at PHCs (fig 3.8.4.1).



3.8.5 Suicidal attempts

Out of those complaining of mental ill health (7.4%) actually attempted suicide in the preceding 12 months. Also 1.7 % reported that a family member had suicidal attempt during the same period and 0.8 % resulted in death (fig 3.8.5.1)

Fig (3.8.5.1) Respondent's Perception to Mental Status and Percentage of Suicidal Attempt, Iraq 2016



3.9 Physical Measurements

3.9.1. Blood pressure measurements

Mean blood pressure

Results showed that the mean systolic blood pressure was (128.5) and the mean diastolic blood pressure was (82.8) mm Hg.

As expected, both the mean systolic and diastolic blood pressure increased with age, being higher among men as compared to women (tables 3.9.1.1, 3.9.1.2).

Table (3.9.1.1): Mean Systolic Blood Pressure of The Respondents By Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (mmHg) (95%CI)	n	Mean (mmHg) (95%CI)	n	Mean (mmHg) (95%CI)
18-39	728	124.6 (123.5-125.8)	1241	120 (118.9-121.1)	1969	122.5 (121.7-123.3)
40-59	570	135.9 (134.1-137.8)	841	137.1 (135.5-138.7)	1411	136.6 (135.3-137.8)
60+	298	145.8 (142.4-149.2)	366	143.8 (140.9-146.7)	664	144.8 (142.6-147.1)
Total	1596	129.5 (128.4-130.5)	2448	127.4 (126.4-128.4)	4044	128.5 (127.8-129.2)

Table (3.9.1.2) Mean Diastolic Blood Pressure of The Respondents By Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (mmHg) (95%CI)	n	Mean (mmHg) (95%CI)	n	Mean (mmHg) (95%CI)
18-39	728	81 (80.2-81.8)	1239	78.6 (77.8-79.4)	1967	79.9 (79.4-80.5)
40-59	569	87.8 (86.6-89.0)	841	87.4 (86.5-88.2)	1410	87.6 (86.8-88.3)
60+	298	88.9 (87.2-90.5)	365	87.7 (86.3-89.0)	663	88.3 (87.1-89.4)
Total	1595	83.4 (82.8-84.1)	2445	82.1 (81.5-82.7)	4040	82.8 (82.3-83.2)

Hypertension/ Raised blood pressure

Results showed that the prevalence of hypertension/ Raised blood pressure (SBP \geq 140 mmHg and/or DBP \geq 90mmHg or currently on antihypertensive medication) was 35.6%, being higher among men as compared to women (36.5% vs. 34.5% respectively). The rate increased with age approaching 80% among those 60 years and older. The sex based difference was reversed after the age of 40 years in favour of women. (Table 3.9.1.3).

Table (3.9.1.3) Prevalence of Hypertension (SBP \geq140 and/ Or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or Currently On Medication for Raised Blood Pressure) Among The Respondents, By Age and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	728	23.5% (19.6-27.4)	1240	15.8% (13.2-18.5)	1968	20% (17.4-22.6)
40-59	569	55.7% (50.4-61.1)	841	57.2% (53.0-61.4)	1410	56.5% (53.1-59.9)
60+	298	76.6% (69.5-83.6)	367	80.1% (74.9-85.2)	665	78.3% (74.0-82.5)
Total	1595	36.5% (33.4-39.7)	2448	34.5% (32.1-37.0)	4043	35.6% (33.4-37.7)

The prevalence of stage II hypertension (SBP \geq 160 mmHg and/or DBP \geq 100 mmHg) was 18.7%. It was evidently higher among women as compared to men (table 3.9.1.4).

Table (3.9.1.4) Prevalence of Stage II Hypertension (SBP \geq160 and/or DBP \geq 100 mmHg or currently on medication for raised blood pressure) Among The Respondents, By Age and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	728	7.4% (5.0-9.9)	124 0	6.0% (4.4-7.7)	1968	6.8% (5.2-8.4)
40-59	569	31.8% (26.5-37.1)	841	34.5% (30.3-38.8)	1410	33.2% (29.7-36.8)
60+	298	51.3% (44.2-58.5)	367	59.3% (52.1-66.5)	665	55.2% (50.7-59.8)
Total	159 5	17.7% (15.3-20.0)	244 8	19.9% (17.8-22.0)	4043	18.7% (17.2-20.3)

Around one fourth of the respondents had raised blood pressure and were not taking medication that exceeded 60% after the age of 60 yrs. This was more evident among men even for stage II blood pressure (table 3.9.1.5).

Table 3.9.1.5: Percentage of respondents with raised blood pressure who are not on medication, by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015

Age groups	SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg			SBP \geq 160 and/or DBP \geq 100 mmHg		
	Men %	Women %	Both sexes %	Men %	Women %	Both sexes %
18-39	21.7	13.7	18	5.2	3.6	4.5
40-59	46.8	43.4	45	18	13.3	15.6
60+	64.5	61.1	63.1	26.3	20.7	23.9
Total	30.2	24.1	27.4	9.5	7.2	8.4

Blood pressure control rate

Results reflected poor blood pressure control rate. Only 7.9% were under medication and controlled with an evident sex based difference in favour of women (9.3 vs. 6.6 respectively). Around one fourth (23.9%) were not controlled despite taking antihypertensive medication. however, control rate progressively improved with age (Fig 3.9.1.1, table 3.9.1.6, annex 18).

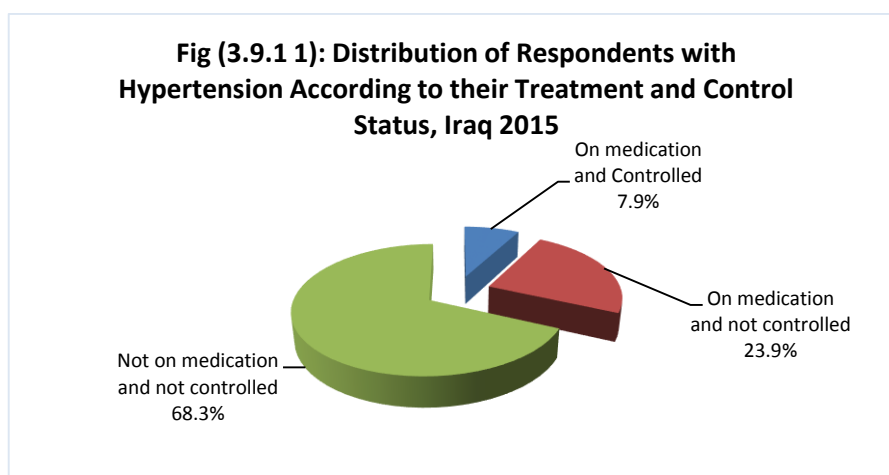


Table 3.9.1.6: Hypertensive Respondents under treatment with controlled blood pressure (SBP<140 and DBP<90), by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	183	2% (0.0-4.4)	245	5.7% (2.0-9.4)	428	3.3% (1.3-5.3)
40-59	308	10.1% (5.5-14.6)	478	9.6% (5.9-13.3)	786	9.8% (7.0-12.6)
60+	230	9.9% (5.9-13.9)	291	12.9% (7.0-18.8)	521	11.4% (7.8-15.0)
Total	721	6.6% (4.3-8.8)	1014	9.3% (6.8-11.9)	1735	7.9% (6.2-9.5)

3.9.2 Anthropometric measurements

Mean height, weight, BMI

There was an evident sex related differences in the mean height in favor of men (171.3 vs. 157.5 cm respectively). Both showed shortening of stature after the age of 60 years (table 3.9.2.1).

The mean body weight for men was generally higher than women for all age groups (79.1 vs. 73.6 Kg respectively). For both sexes body weight peaked among the age group of 40-59 yrs. (Table 3.9.2.2).

Although women recorded lower measurements, their mean BMI was found to be higher than men (29.4 vs. 26.9 respectively). This could be attributed to their short stature that made their weight have more evident effect. The total BMI of the sample was 28.1 Kg/M². BMI measurements also peaked at the age group of 40-59 yrs. (Table 3.9.2.3).

Table (3.9.2.1) Mean height (cm) of the respondents, by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015				
Age Group (years)	Men		Women	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	732	172.1 (171.4-172.8)	1132	157.6 (157.0-158.3)
40-59	572	170.7 (169.8-171.6)	831	158.2 (157.4-158.9)
60+	292	167.8 (166.2-169.4)	355	155.1 (154.0-156.2)
Total	1596	171.3 (170.7-171.9)	2318	157.5 (157.0-158.0)

Table (3.9.2.2) Mean weight (kg) of the respondents, by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015				
Age Group (years)	Men		Women	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	734	76.3 (74.6-77.9)	1135	69.8 (68.3-71.3)
40-59	572	86.8 (84.8-88.7)	833	80.6 (79.1-82.0)
60+	293	80.6 (77.6-83.6)	356	74.6 (72.2-77.1)
Total	1599	79.1 (77.8-80.5)	2324	73.6 (72.5-74.7)

Table (3.9.2.3) Mean BMI (kg/m ²) of the respondents, by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	723	25.7 (25.1-26.3)	1124	27.8 (27.3-28.3)	1847	26.6 (26.2-27.0)
40-59	565	29.6 (29.0-30.2)	829	32.2 (31.6-32.8)	1394	31 (30.5-31.4)
60+	291	28.6 (27.6-29.6)	350	30.5 (29.7-31.3)	641	29.5 (28.8-30.2)
Total	1579	26.9 (26.5-27.3)	2303	29.4 (29.0-29.8)	3882	28.1 (27.8-28.4)

Prevalence of overweight/ obesity

Results showed that nearly two thirds (65.4%) of the respondents were found to be overweight (BMI ≥ 25). The rate of overweight was evidently higher among women as compared to men (73.1Vs 58.7 respectively) (Table 3.9.2.4)

Table 3.9.2.4: Prevalence of Overweight (BMI≥25) Among Respondents by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% BMI≥25 (95%CI)	n	% BMI≥25 (95%CI)	n	% BMI≥25 (95%CI)
18-39	723	48.4% (43.6-53.2)	1124	63.5% (59.3-67.8)	1847	55% (51.6-58.4)
40-59	565	82% (78.0-85.9)	829	89.1% (86.5-91.8)	1394	85.8% (83.5-88.0)
60+	291	72.1% (66.0-78.2)	350	80.3% (75.4-85.2)	641	76.1% (71.9-80.2)
Total	1579	58.7% (55.1-62.3)	2303	73.1% (70.4-75.9)	3882	65.4% (63.0-67.8)

Based on the WHO cut-off points for BMI the overweight were further categorized as enlisted below:

Category	BMI *
Overweight	25 – 29.9
Obese	≥ 30

* Pregnant were excluded from calculation.

Accordingly, one third of the respondents were obese (33.5%), nearly another third were overweight (31.9%). Obesity was proportionately higher than overweight among women (42.6 vs. 30.6 respectively). Whereas overweight supervened among men (25.6 vs. 33.1 respectively) (table 3.9.2.5, annex 19).

Table 3.9.2.5: Percentage of overweight and obesity among the respondents, by age and sex, Iraq 2015

Age groups (yrs.)	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) % (95%CI)	Obese (BMI ≥30.0)% (95%CI)	Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) % (95%CI)	Obese (BMI ≥30.0)% (95%CI)	Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9) % (95%CI)	Obese (BMI ≥30.0)% (95%CI)
18-39	29.9 (25.8-33.9)	18.5 (14.7-22.4)	32.1 (28.3-35.8)	31.5 (28.1-34.9)	30.8 (28.0-33.7)	24.1 (21.5-26.8)
40-59	40.5 (34.8-46.1)	41.5 (35.7-47.3)	27.9 (24.8-31.0)	61.2 (57.0-65.5)	33.9 (30.4-37.4)	51.9 (48.1-55.7)
60+	36.8 (29.8-43.8)	35.4 (27.5-43.2)	29.7 (27.5-43.2)	50.5 (43.9-57.2)	33.3 (28.8-37.8)	42.7 (37.6-47.8)
Total	33.1 (30.0-36.1)	25.6 (22.5-28.8)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	42.6 (40.0-45.2)	31.9 (29.8-34.0)	33.5 (31.3-35.7)

Waist Circumference

The mean waist circumference was 95.4 cm for men and 95.9 cm for women. Measurements evidently increased after the age of 40 years (table 3.9.2.6).

Table (3.9.2.6) Waist Circumference (cm) of the Respondents, by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015

age range	Men		Women	
	n	Mean (95% CI)	n	Mean (95% CI)
18-39	736	90.8 (88.9-92.6)	1135	90.3 (88.8-91.7)
40-59	571	105 (102.7-107.3)	832	104 (102.6-105.4)
60+	293	103.9 (101.1-106.6)	357	103.5 (101.4-105.5)
Total	1600	95.4 (94.0-96.9)	2324	95.9 (94.8-97.0)

3.9.3 Eye Health

History of Eye Care

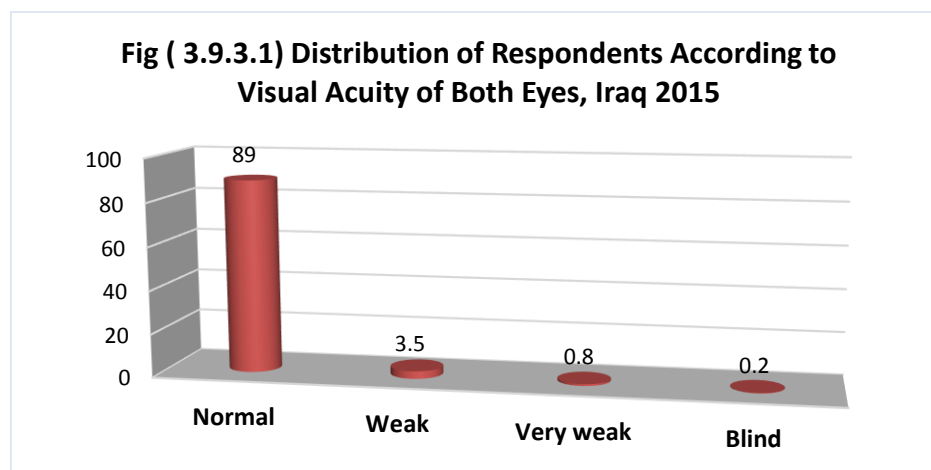
It was shown that 29.8% of men and 26.8% of women had eye examination during the preceding 12 months. (Table 3.9.3.1)

Table 3.9.3.1 Percentage of Respondents Who Had Eye Examination in the Past 12 Months

Age range	n	Men % (95%CI)	n	Women % (95%CI)	n	Both sexes % (95%CI)
18-39	736	24.7 (20.8-28.7)	1251	22.4 (19.1-25.8)	1987	23.7 (20.8-26.6)
40-59	573	38 (31.9-44.0)	843	32.5 (28.0-36.9)	1416	35 (31.0-39.1)
60+	298	43.9 (36.8-51.0)	367	36.2 (29.9-42.6)	665	40.1 (35.3-45.0)
TOTAL	1607	29.8 (26.5-33.1)	2461	26.8 (24.2-29.4)	4068	28.3 (25.9-30.7)

Visual acuity

Visual acuity examination revealed that the vast majority of the respondents had normal vision (89%). According to the WHO definition, the prevalence of blindness with both eyes with best correction was low (0.2%) especially among women (0.1%). (Fig 3.9.3.1, tables 3.9.3.2, 3.9.3.3).



Visual impairment and severe visual impairment sharply increased by five folds and three folds respectively after the age of 60yrs. This was evident among men as well as (tables 3.9.3.2, 3.9.3.3).

Table (3.9.3.2) Distribution of Men Respondents According to Visual Acuity for Both Eyes, Iraq 2015

Age range	n	Normal % (6/18) (95%CI)	Impaired vision % (6/60) (95%CI)	Sever impaired vision % (3/60) (95%CI)	Blind % (<3/60) (95%CI)
18-39	736	96 (97.5-94.4)	1 (2.0-0.1)	0 (0.0-0.0)	0.2 (0.5-0.0)
40-59	574	88.4 (91.4-85.3)	2.8 (4.3-1.4)	0.3 (0.6-0.0)	0.4 (0.8-0.0)
60+	298	55.2 (62.4-48.1)	11.4 (15.7-7.0)	3.6 (5.8-1.5)	0.6 (1.5-0.0)
TOTAL	1608	90 (91.6-88.3)	2.5 (3.4-1.6)	0.4 (0.7-0.2)	0.2 (0.5-0.0)

Table (3.9.3.3) Distribution of Women Respondents According to Visual Acuity for Both Eyes, Iraq 2015

Age range	n	Normal % (6/18) (95%CI)	Impaired vision % (6/60) (95%CI)	Sever impaired vision % (3/60) (95%CI)	Blind % (<3/60) (95%CI)
18-39	1250	94 (95.7-92.2)	1.6 (2.4-0.8)	0.8 (1.7-0.0)	0 (0.0-0.0)
40-59	843	85.8 (88.8-82.8)	5.7 (7.5-3.9)	1.1 (2.0-0.2)	0 (0.0-0.0)
60+	367	58.9 (65.4-52.4)	19 (23.8-14.3)	4.3 (6.4-2.1)	1.2 (2.2-0.2)
TOTAL	2460	87.9 (89.5-86.2)	4.6 (5.6-3.7)	1.2 (1.9-0.6)	0.1 (0.2-0.0)

3.10 Biochemical Measurements

3.10.1 Blood Glucose

The mean fasting blood glucose of the tested respondents was 102.5 mg/dl. It increased with age with minimum sex related variation (table 3.10.1.1).

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	702	95.1 (91.9-98.2)	1185	92 (89.6-94.4)	1887	93.7 (91.6-95.7)
40-59	535	116 (109.3-122.7)	801	115.3 (110.1-120.6)	1336	115.7 (111.4-119.9)
60+	285	122.9 (113.9-131.9)	345	125.1 (115.3-135.0)	630	124 (116.7-131.2)
Total	1522	102.8 (99.9-105.6)	2331	102.2 (99.6-104.9)	3853	102.5 (100.4-104.6)

Impaired Fasting Glycaemia was found among 8.1% of the respondents. The rate increased with age being higher among women as compared to men (Table 3.10.1.2)

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	702	7.5% (4.9-10.1)	1185	5.2% (3.8-6.6)	1887	6.4% (4.9-8.0)
40-59	535	9.2% (6.3-12.2)	801	11.7% (9.2-14.3)	1336	10.6% (8.7-12.5)
60+	285	11.9% (7.5-16.3)	345	13.2% (8.7-17.7)	630	12.5% (9.2-15.8)
Total	1522	8.3% (6.4-10.3)	2331	7.9% (6.6-9.2)	3853	8.1% (6.9-9.4)

*Impaired fasting glycaemia is defined as plasma venous value: ≥ 6.1 mmol/L (110mg/dl) and < 7.0 mmol/L (126mg/dl)

The prevalence of raised blood glucose or currently on medication for diabetes was 13.9% which was approximately similar among men and women. There was a sharp increase in the prevalence by nearly three folds after the age of 40 years (Table 3.10.1.3).

Table 3.10.1.3: Prevalence of Diabetes /Raised blood glucose, by age groups and sex, Iraq 2015, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	702	8.7% (5.8-11.5)	1185	7.2% (5.2-9.1)	1887	8% (6.1-9.8)
40-59	535	22.5% (17.7-27.2)	801	21.6% (17.9-25.3)	1336	22% (19.0-25.0)
60+	285	29.9% (23.2-36.6)	345	29.5% (23.5-35.5)	630	29.7% (24.8-34.6)
Total	1522	14% (11.7-16.4)	2331	13.7% (11.8-15.6)	3853	13.9% (12.2-15.5)

* Raised blood glucose is defined as plasma venous value: \geq (126 mg/dl)

Results revealed that only 7.4% of the respondent were currently on medication for diabetes. Women showed higher overall percentage as compared to men (table 3.10.1.4).

Table 3.10.1.4: Percentage of Respondents Currently on medication for diabetes by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	737	1.4% (0.4-2.4)	1252	1.4% (0.7-2.2)	1989	1.4% (0.8-2.0)
40-59	574	18% (13.6-22.3)	843	13.9% (10.9-16.9)	1417	15.8% (13.1-18.5)
60+	298	20.6% (15.1-26.2)	367	24.7% (18.6-30.8)	665	22.6% (18.4-26.9)
Total	1609	7.3% (5.8-8.7)	2462	7.5% (6.3-8.7)	4071	7.4% (6.4-8.3)

3.10.2 Lipid

The mean total cholesterol among all respondents including those currently on medication for raised cholesterol was 180.2 mg/dl. Which seems to be higher among as compared to men (table 3.10.2.1)

Table 3.10.2.1: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Mean total cholesterol (mg/dl) by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	697	173 (168.5-177.6)	1173	173 (168.6-177.4)	1870	173 (169.5-176.5)
40-59	533	193.1 (187.8-198.4)	794	194.9 (190.7-199.2)	1327	194.1 (190.7-197.5)
60+	280	187.1 (179.3-194.9)	343	197.6 (190.4-204.8)	623	192.2 (186.8-197.7)
Total	1510	179.1 (175.6-182.5)	2310	182 (178.7-185.2)	3820	180.5 (177.8-183.1)

Hypercholesterolemia

Hypercholesterolemia constituted 37.8% of all respondents for the level of (≥ 190 mg/dl) and 11.6% for the level of (≥ 240 mg/dl). The readings were higher among women as compared to men (tables 3.10.2.2, 3.10.2.3).

Table 3.10.2.2: Percentage of Respondents with Total cholesterol ≥ 190 mg/dl by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	697	33.1% (28.4-37.8)	1173	30.5% (26.4-34.7)	1870	31.9% (28.3-35.6)
40-59	533	53.8% (48.0-59.6)	794	51.5% (47.3-55.8)	1327	52.6% (48.9-56.3)
60+	280	51.7% (44.6-58.8)	343	57.2% (50.7-63.8)	623	54.4% (49.3-59.5)
Total	1510	39.8% (36.2-43.4)	2310	39.5% (36.4-42.5)	3820	39.6% (36.9-42.3)

Table 3.10.2.3: Percentage of Respondents with Total Cholesterol ≥ 240 mg/dl by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	697	9.4% (6.8-12.0)	1173	8.6% (5.9-11.2)	1870	9.0% (7.1-10.9)
40-59	533	23.3% (18.8-27.9)	794	21.6% (18.0-25.3)	1327	22.4% (19.4-25.4)
60+	280	25.7% (18.8-32.6)	343	28.2% (22.2-34.3)	623	26.9% (22.0-31.8)
Total	1510	14.3% (12.0-16.6)	2310	14.5% (12.5-16.4)	3820	14.4% (12.8-16.0)

The prevalence of hypercholesterolemia with total level of cholesterol ≥ 190 mg/dl or currently on medication for raised cholesterol was 39.6% for the level (≥ 190 mg/dl) and 14.4% for the level of (≥ 240 mg/dl) which was approximately similar for men and women (tables 3.10.2.4, 3.10.2.5).

Table 3.10.2.4: Prevalence of Hypercholesterolemia (≥ 190 mg/dl) or currently on medication for raised cholesterol by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	697	33.1% (28.4-37.8)	1173	30.5% (26.4-34.7)	1870	31.9% (28.3-35.6)
40-59	533	53.8% (48.0-59.6)	794	51.5% (47.3-55.8)	1327	52.6% (48.9-56.3)
60+	280	51.7% (44.6-58.8)	343	57.2% (50.7-63.8)	623	54.4% (49.3-59.5)
Total	1510	39.8% (36.2-43.4)	2310	39.5% (36.4-42.5)	3820	39.6% (36.9-42.3)

Table 3.10.2.5: Prevalence of Hypercholesterolemia (≥ 240 mg/dl) or currently on medication for raised cholesterol by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	697	9.4% (6.8-12.0)	1173	8.6% (5.9-11.2)	1870	9% (7.1-10.9)
40-59	533	23.3% (18.8-27.9)	794	21.6% (18.0-25.3)	1327	22.4% (19.4-25.4)
60+	280	25.7% (18.8-32.6)	343	28.2% (22.2-34.3)	623	26.9% (22.0-31.8)
Total	1510	14.3% (12.0-16.6)	2310	14.5% (12.5-16.4)	3820	14.4% (12.8-16.0)

The Mean level of High-density Lipoprotein among tested respondents was 45.0 (mg/dl). The level generally showed inclination with age (table 3.10.2.6).

Table 3.10.2.6: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Mean total level of high density lipoprotein (mg/dl) by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	703	43.7 (42.5-44.9)	1183	47.8 (46.6-49.1)	1886	45.6 (44.6-46.6)
40-59	536	42 (40.5-43.5)	795	46.3 (45.1-47.5)	1331	44.3 (43.2-45.3)
60+	283	42.8 (41.0-44.5)	344	44.7 (43.2-46.1)	627	43.7 (42.5-44.9)
Total	1522	43.2 (42.2-44.2)	2322	47.1 (46.2-47.9)	3844	45 (44.3-45.8)

According to WHO cutoff points, less than half (43.6%) of men had unhealthy HDL level (<40 mg/dl) and about two thirds 63.2% of women showed unhealthy HDL level (<50 mg/dl) (table 3.10.2.7, 3.10.2.8).

Table (3.10.2.7): Percentage of respondents with HDL <40 mg/dl		
Age Group (years)	Men	
	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	703	42.7% (37.9-47.5)
40-59	536	47% (41.5-52.5)
60+	283	42.4% (34.5-50.3)
Total	1522	43.6% (39.9-47.4)

Table (3.10.2.8): Percentage of respondents with HDL <50 mg/dl		
Age Group (years)	Women	
	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	1183	61% (56.8-65.2)
40-59	795	64.8% (60.2-69.4)
60+	344	70.9% (64.9-76.9)
Total	2322	63.2% (60.0-66.4)

Concerning Mean fasting triglycerides, the overall mean level was (137.0 mg/dl). It was obviously higher among men less than 60 years of age compared to women from the same age group (table 3.10.2.9).

Table 3.10.2.9: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Mean fasting triglycerides (mg/dl) by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)	n	Mean (95%CI)
18-39	701	132.6 (125.5-139.6)	1178	117.6 (111.1-124.1)	1879	125.8 (120.4-131.2)
40-59	534	168.1 (159.5-176.8)	796	146.6 (140.1-153.1)	1330	156.6 (151.1-162.1)
60+	284	154.4 (138.4-170.4)	343	159.9 (150.0-169.8)	627	157.1 (148.0-166.1)
Total	1519	143 (137.1-148.8)	2317	130.5 (126.0-135.0)	3836	137 (132.9-141.1)

The prevalence of raised triglycerides was 33.6% for the fasting blood level equal or exceeding (150 mg/dl) and 21.4% for the level equal or exceeding (180mg/dl). Both consistently increased with age. The levels were higher among men as compared to women. However, the pattern reversed after the age of 60 years (tables 3.10.2.10, 3.10.2.11).

Table 3.10.2.10: Percent of respondents with fasting triglycerides \geq 150 mg/dl						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	701	31.30% (26.6-35.9)	1178	22.80% (19.2-26.4)	1879	27.40% (24.2-30.7)
40-59	534	49.60% (43.9-55.2)	796	40.10% (35.7-44.5)	1330	44.50% (40.6-48.4)
60+	284	40.50% (33.4-47.6)	343	47.80% (40.7-54.8)	627	44% (38.9-49.1)
Total	1519	36.40% (32.8-40.1)	2317	30.40% (27.8-33.1)	3836	33.60% (31.0-36.2)

Table 3.10.2.11: Percentage of respondents with fasting triglycerides \geq 180 mg/dl						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	701	18% (14.5-21.5)	1178	14% (11.1-17.0)	1879	16.2% (13.8-18.6)
40-59	534	34.8% (29.1-40.4)	796	26.8% (23.0-30.7)	1330	30.5% (27.2-33.9)
60+	284	27.7% (21.1-34.2)	343	33.2% (26.8-39.6)	627	30.4% (25.8-34.9)
Total	1519	22.8% (20.0-25.7)	2317	19.8% (17.7-21.9)	3836	21.4% (19.4-23.3)

3.10.3 Urinary Salt

In order to determine daily salt intake, sodium level in 24 hours urine was tested. Results showed that the mean urinary salt was 150.6 mmol/24 hrs. with an evident sex related differences in favour of men (155.6 vs. 142.6 mmol/L respectively). The majority of the respondents (80.7%) had their sodium excretion more than 80mmol/24hrs which indicated high consumption of salt exceeding the recommended 5 grams per day. The excreted level was higher among men as compared to women. It also increased with age in both sexes (table 3.10.3.1).

Table 3.10.3.1: Percentage of Respondents with Urinary Salt Level of ≥ 80 mmol/ 24 hrs., by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq 2015						
Age groups	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	N	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
18-39	19	81.1 (63.5-98.7)	31	71.8 (50.0-93.6)	50	77.1 (63.1-91.2)
40-59	29	81.6 (62.9-100.0)	20	87.8 (73.3-100.0)	49	83.5 (69.8-97.2)
60+	8	88.9 (66.6-100.0)	11	90.8 (79.2-100.0)	19	89.7 (75.9-100.0)
TOTAL	56	82.1 (70.7-93.5)	62	78.4 (63.1-93.7)	118	80.7 (71.6-89.7)

3.11 Cardiovascular disease risk

Based on the WHO risk prediction tool, results revealed that the prevalence of CVD risk of $\geq 30\%$ or existing CVD was prevalent among 12% of the population aged 40+ years with sharp rise by four folds for the age group of 50-69 years. The prevalence among men was as twice as that among women (table 3.11.1).

Table 3.11.1: Percentage of respondents with a 10-year CVD risk $\geq 30\%$ or with existing CVD						
Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
40-54	412	7% (4.1-10.0)	658	4.1% (2.3-6.0)	1070	5.4% (3.8-7.0)
55-69	274	29.3% (22.0-36.6)	338	16.2% (10.9-21.5)	612	22.8% (18.3-27.3)
40-69	686	16.1% (12.8-19.5)	996	8.4% (6.2-10.6)	1682	12% (10.0-13.9)

* A 10-year CVD risk of $\geq 30\%$ is defined according to age, sex, blood pressure, smoking status (current smokers OR those who quit smoking less than 1 year before the assessment), total cholesterol, and diabetes (previously diagnosed OR a fasting plasma glucose concentration >7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl)).

Among people who had CVD risk of $\geq 30\%$ or existing CVD, the survey showed that more than two thirds (69.4%) were receiving drug therapy and counseling (including glycemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes.

Age Group (years)	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)	n	% (95%CI)
40-54	32	61.2% (41.1-81.4)	26	72.5% (51.4-93.6)	58	66% (50.3-81.7)
55-69	82	66.2% (49.4-83.0)	66	79.1% (68.5-89.6)	148	70.8% (59.2-82.3)
40-69	114	64.9% (51.6-78.3)	92	77% (66.9-87.1)	206	69.4% (59.9-79.0)

3.12 Summary of Combined Risk Factors

The results also showed that more than half (51.1%) of the Iraqi men have 1 to 2 of the below listed risk factors and 46.3% have more than three risk factors (table 3.12.1).

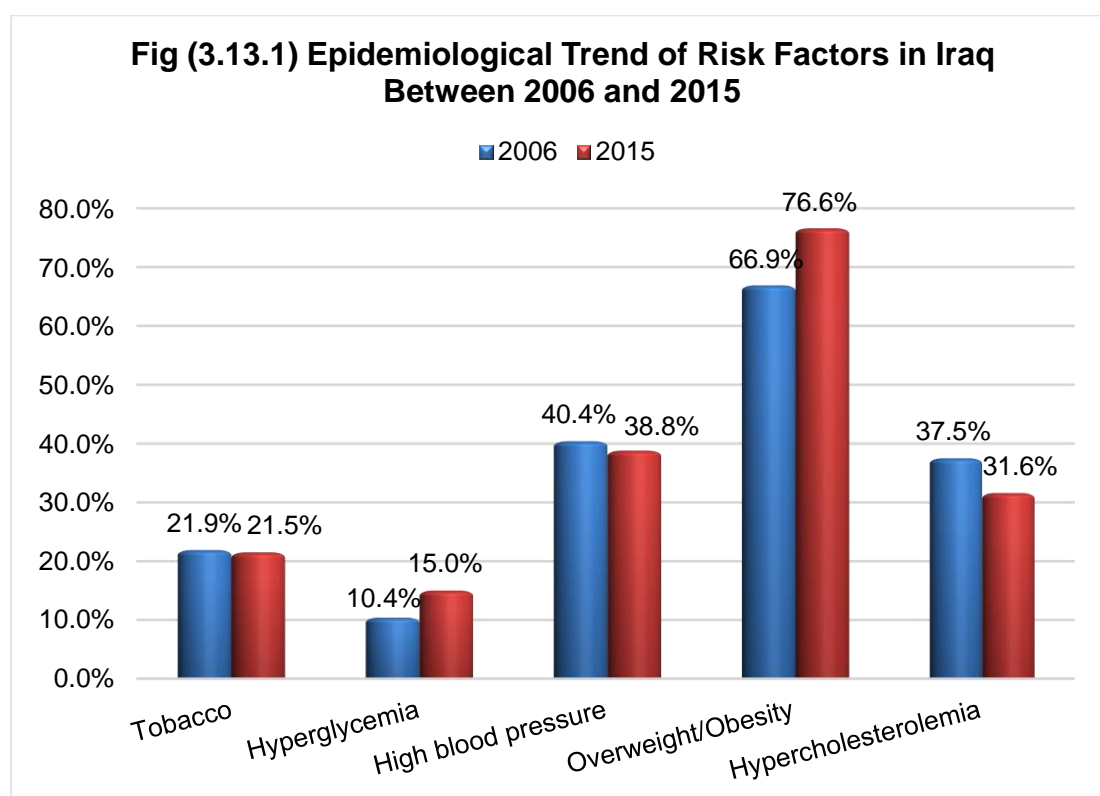
For women (49.4%) have 1 to 2 risk factors while 48.4% of them have three or more risk factors.

Half of Iraqi population showed one or two risk factors and 47.3% of them have three to five risk factors with rapid increase of percentage among older age group (45+ years).

Age Group (years)	Men			
	n	% with 0 risk factors (95%CI)	% with 1-2 risk factors (95%CI)	% with 3-5 risk factors (95%CI)
18-44	860	3.2% (1.5-4.8)	57.8% (53.4-62.2)	39.0% (34.8-43.2)
45-69	564	0.7% (0.0-1.5)	30.1% (25.1-35.1)	69.2% (64.1-74.2)
Total	1424	2.6% (1.3-3.9)	51.1% (47.4-54.9)	46.3% (42.7-49.9)
Women				
18-44	1382	3.1% (1.8-4.4)	59.3% (55.5-63.1)	37.6% (33.8-41.4)
45-69	747	0.1% (0.0-0.2)	25.7% (21.7-29.6)	74.3% (70.3-78.2)
Total	2129	2.2% (1.3-3.1)	49.4% (46.2-52.7)	48.4% (45.1-51.7)
Both Sexes				
18-44	2242	3.10% (2.0-4.3)	58.50% (55.5-61.6)	38.40% (35.3-41.4)
45-69	1311	0.40% (0.0-0.8)	27.80% (24.6-31.0)	71.80% (68.6-75.0)
Total	3553	2.40% (1.5-3.3)	50.30% (47.7-53.0)	47.30% (44.6-49.9)

3.13 Epidemiological trend

The comparison of the risk factors' prevalence between the previous survey (2006) and the current one (2015) after age adjustment (25 – 65) years. Figure below clearly shows that; Tobacco smoking declined from 21.9% to 21.5%. The prevalence of high blood pressure decreased by 0.6% in 2015 survey. Hypercholesterolemia also declined by 5.9% since 2006 among Iraqi population. On the other hand, hyperglycemia showed increase by 4.6% since 2006 survey, as well 9.7% rise-up in overweight and obesity prevalence through the last 9 years.



4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Awareness to health status

- People have the tendency for self-checking mainly for blood pressure, blood sugar, eye health and to a less extent for serum cholesterol. Women seemed to seek advice for seeking medical advice more than men.
- Most of the respondents sought medical advice at private settings. However, PHC centers contributed to around one fourth of screening/early detection for hypertension, diabetes, vision and breast cancer. There is also an evidence for mental health and psychosocial support services and to a less extent for ca cervix screening at PHC centres.
- Despite training, regular practice of self-breast examination is still limited. Also, Most of the cervical cancer screening tests were carried out due to a complaint.

Epidemiological pattern of noncommunicable diseases and risk factors:

Behavioral factors

- **Tobacco use:** The prevalence of smoking is high among men (38%) that is around 20 folds higher than that among women. There may be underreporting among women because of social customs. Young adults reported initiation of smoking earlier than other age groups. The majority used manufactured cigarette. A low percentage of men also reported the use of Shisha and smokeless tobacco. Half of the respondents were exposed to secondhand smoke at home and workplace. More than half tried to quit smoking.
- **Alcohol consumption:** a small percentage of men were current drinkers and it was higher among younger age groups.
- **Diet:**
 - o Consumption of fruits or vegetables is low across all age groups.
 - o There is false perception for the right amount of salt consumption.
 - o Accessibility to vegetable oil in the monthly food ration may have contributed to its high utilization for meal preparation in households.
 - o A small percentage have meals outside home. However, the survey did not focus on consumption of snacks.
- **Physical activity:** One third of men and more than half of women do not practice sufficient physical activity. This is more evident among the old. The time spent in physical activity is higher during work than other domains. Recreational activity is negligible among women.
- **Overweight/ obesity:** The prevalence of overweight and obesity are high especially among women.

- **Hypertension/High blood pressure:** 20% reported having hypertension. Based on measurement, the prevalence of hypertension/high blood pressure was found to be 35.6%. One fourth were not taking medication. Among those on medication blood pressure control rate was low which may reflect inadequate institutional or self-monitoring and/or poor compliance.
- **Diabetes Mellitus/ Hyperglycemia:** Self-reported diabetes was 7.8%. Most of them were on Insulin therapy. Laboratory investigations indicated a high prevalence of diabetes/ hyperglycemia (13.9%). A sharp increase in the prevalence was noted after the age of 40 yrs. However, 7% reported taking medications for diabetes.
- The increasing impact of behavioural risk factors over the life course might have contributed to the high prevalence of hypertension and diabetes among the old age group.
- The prevalent behavioural risk factors predominantly among young adults reflect the underlying unfavourable social determinants.
- High cardiovascular risk was detected in 12% of respondents mostly among men. Nearly 70% of those received drug therapy and counseling that exceeded the global target.

Elderly health:

- Around one fourth of elderly, mainly women had fall attacks.
- One in ten, more among women, required assistance.

Eye health:

- The prevalence of blindness in both eyes with best correction was low.
- Visual acuity results evidently worsened after the age of 60yrs.

Mental health

- Young adults experienced violence at a rate of (12.4%). Psychological violence was the main complaint.
- Around (15%) were subjected to traumatic events. Women developed PTSD more than men.
- The majority with mental ill health did not seek medical advice. The main barriers were treatment cost, social stigma, disbelief or mistrust of treatment or belief in other nonmedical therapy. Out of those (7.4%) actually attempted suicide. This reflects a critical situation that should be addressed.

Epidemiological trend

- During the last 9 years, the prevalence of tobacco smoking, hypertension and hypercholesterolemia declined among Iraqi population. While hyperglycemia, overweight and obesity increased.

Recommendations

It is vital to focus on strengthening essential noncommunicable diseases health care package at primary health care setting and to raise prioritization by other sectors on acceleration of implementation of best buys in prevention and control of risk factors through:

- 1- Reinforcement of screening/ early detection service delivery for major noncommunicable diseases at primary health care centers.
- 2- Improvement of PHC health workers' competencies in counseling.
- 3- Strengthening primary mental health care services.
- 4- Ascertaining integration of NCD prevention and control program into other primary health care services (reproductive health, school health, adolescence care and the elderly health care).
- 5- Expansion of elderly clinics at hospitals and age friendly PHC centers.
- 6- Strengthening screening system for target organ complications among hypertensive and diabetic cases (nephropathy, retinopathy...).
- 7- Development of self-care program to improve diseases monitoring and control.
- 8- Empowerment of health and social workers and community volunteers to provide home care for patients with chronic diseases and elderly.
- 9- Acceleration in implementation of tobacco demand reduction measures MPOWER.
- 10- Promotion of urban planning and transportation policies supportive of physical activity.
- 11- Implementation of setting based physical activity programs at school and workplace.
- 12- Stepwise application of salt reduction policy for control of hypertension.
- 13- Enactment of nutritional policies to on food products marketing.
- 14- Scaling up related sectors' implementation of control measures for the social determinants of Noncommunicable diseases and risk factors.
- 15- Promotion of public advocacy campaigns for health concept orientation for regular checkup, healthy life style adoption and compliance to treatment.
- 16- Initiation of indoor programs on healthy diet and physical exercise targeting the female and the elderly.
- 17- Reinforcement and expansion of the psychosocial health units at PHCs to increase access to services.
- 18- Promotion of the community based mental health literacy programs for early diagnosis of mental disorders and reduction of stigma.
- 19- Strengthening of violence control programs and psychosocial support at different settings (school, workplace, and community).
- 20- Establishment of a culturally appropriate suicide prevention programme.
- 21- Repetition of the national survey within three to five years to measure the trend of risk factors over time and to evaluate the NCD prevention and control program with further expansion on risk factors and updated policy indicators.
- 22- Conduction of a national survey or rapid assessment on avoidable blindness.
- 23- Conduction further studies on mental health issues.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Approval to the Survey

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Health/ Environment
Public Health Directorate
فهرمانكي ته دروستي كشي



جمهورية العراق
وزارة الصحة/بيئة
دائرة الصحة العامة
العدد ١٠٥٠٠ /ع. ١٣ / ١٧٤٤٤
تاريخ: ١٠/١٠/١٩٩٠ م

السيدة وزيرة الصحة والبيئة المحترمة

م/ الجولة الثانية لمسح عوامل الخطورة للأمراض غير الانتقالية

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

الحاقاً بمتكزة دائرتنا ذي العدد د.ح.ع/ ١٣ / ١٥٤٩ في ٣ / ٩ / ٢٠١٥ (مرفق ١) بخصوص تنفيذ المسح الوطني لعوامل الخطورة للأمراض غير الانتقالية -الجولة الثانية، ويصنده نود ان نبين لسيداتكم الاجراءات التي تمت:

١- تحديد الامراض وعوامل الخطورة المشمولة بالمسح:

- سيتم اعتماد نظام منظمة الصحة العالمية النهج المتكرج لرصد عوامل الخطورة للأمراض غير الانتقالية WHO Stepwise NCD RF survey approach (مرفق ٢) والذي يتضمن الخطوات الثلاث الاتية:
 - o الخطوة الاولى- المعلومات عن طريق الاستبيان؛ وتشمل استخدام التبغ، النشاط البدني، العادات الغذائية، اضافة الى الاسئلة عن ارتفاع ضغط الدم والسكري، وتمت اضافة اسئلة عن اجراء الفحوصات الخاصة بسرطان الثدي وسرطان عنق الرحم وعن خدمات الرعاية الأولية للربو والصحة النفسية.
 - o الخطوة الثانية - اجراء الفحوصات؛ وتشمل فحص ضغط الدم و اجراء القياسات الجسمانية (الطول، الوزن، محيط الخصر، محيط الورك). وتمت اضافة فحص حدة البصر باستخدام optotype and occluderChart E لدراسة معدل انتشار العمى وضعف البصر.
 - o الخطوة الثالثة: الفحوصات المخبرية؛ وتشمل اجراء فحص نسبة السكر في الدم في حالة الصوم FPG، نسبة الدهون في الدم Total Cholesterol واطافة فحوصات HDL , triglyceride واحساب LDL منها.

الاستراتيجية الوطنية للوقاية والسيطرة على الأمراض غير الانتقالية/الهدف السادس للحصول على مؤشرات وطنية (مرفق ٧).

٥- قيام مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي بشراء المواد والمستلزمات المختبرية من المكاتب المعتمدة من قبل الوزارة لغرض توحيد المنشأ لضمان قياسية نتائج الفحوصات، وخبزها في مخزن مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي لتوزيعها الى دوائر الصحة وفق خطة التوزيع.

٦- تأجير وسائل النقل للتنقل داخل المحافظة لفرق العمل الميداني والمشرفين المحليين والمركزيين لجمع البيانات من المشمولين بال مسح في المنازل المختارة في العينة والاشراف وتقييم العمل الميداني اسوة بالمسوحات الميدانية الاخرى (مرفقات ٦، ١١).

٧- احوال الحالات المكتشفة الى مراكز الرعاية الصحية الأولية او المستشفيات ضمن الرقعة الجغرافية.

٨- مفاحة وزارة التخطيط للمشاركة في المسح وتسمية اعضاء اللجان المركزية والعاملين ضمن فرق العمل الميداني في المحافظات.

٩- مفاحة وزارة الصحة ووزارة التخطيط في اقليم كردستان لتسمية اعضاء اللجنة القيادية واللجنة الفنية للمسح.

١٠- تنفيذ الجولة الثانية للمسح خلال عامي ٢٠١٥ / ٢٠١٦ بعد توفر الدعم المالي واكتمال المتطلبات.

١١- حجز المبالغ المخصصة للمسح من فصل البرامج / برنامج السيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية من ميزانية دائرتنا ودوائر الصحة لضمان تأمين اكمال تنفيذ المسح .

مع الاحترام



الدكتور

حسن هادي باقر

المدير العام

٢٠١٥/٩/٢١

موافقة للادارة



الدكتورة
كارولين زكريا
مديرة ادارة مكافحة الوبائيات

٢٠١٥/٩/٢٢

Annex 2: Study Sample Distribution by Governorates

عدد الاسرة المختارة	عدد البلوكات (10 اسر لكل بلوك)	اعداد السكان بعمر +18 سنة	المحافظة
166	17	601845	دهوك
326	33	1179402	سليمانية
216	22	781979	كركوك
257	26	930540	اربيل
219	22	793153	ديالى
1139	114	4125086	بغداد
265	26	958538	بابل
158	16	572166	كربلاء
175	17	632358	واسط
187	19	677449	النجف
162	16	586788	القادسية
100	10	363877	المتنى
260	26	941761	ذي قار
135	14	489781	ميسان
361	36	1307984	البصرة
4120	412	14942707	المجموع

Annex 3: STEPS Data Collection Tool

المسح الوطني لعوامل الخطورة للأمراض غير الانتقالية



معلومات عن المسح

الترميز	الاستجابة	المكان و الزمان
	<p>اسم ورمز الناحية لـ لـ لـ</p> <p>اسم القرية</p>	<p>اسم ورمز القضاء لـ لـ</p> <p>اسم ورقم المقاطعة</p> <p>رقم المحلة.</p> <p>رقم البلوك</p>
I1		دائرة الصحة
I2	لـ لـ لـ	رقم العنقود
X1	لـ لـ لـ	رقم الأسرة
X2	حضر 1	البيئة
	ريف 2	
I3	لـ لـ لـ	رمز الفريق الميداني
X3		نتيجة مقابلة الأسرة
		تمت المقابلة
	1	الشخص المشمول بالمشاركة غير موجود
	2	
3	رُفضت المقابلة	
I4	<p>لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ</p> <p>الشهر السنة اليوم</p>	تاريخ إكمال الاستبيان (بعد كتابة نتائج المختبر):

توقيع رئيس الفريق

توقيع أعضاء الفريق

✂

الترميز	الاستجابة	الموافقة و اللغة و الاسم	
I5	1 نعم	الموافقة قرأت شفهيًا للمشارك	8
	2 لا إذا كانت لا، أنه المقابلة	وتمت الموافقة	
I6	1 العربية	لغة الباحث الميداني (أدخل اللغة)	9
	2 [الكردية]		
	3 [لغة اخرى]		
	4 [لغة اخرى]		
I7a	لـ : لـ الديقة الساعة ص م	(خلال الزيارة الاولى) وقت بدء المقابلة (12 ساعة	10
	لـ : لـ ص م الساعة الدقيقة	وقت انتهاء المقابلة (12 ساعة) (خلال الزيارة الاولى)	
I7b			
I8		إسم الشخص المشارك الثلاثي:	
معلومات إضافية للمساعدة			
I10		رقم التليفون للاتصال ان أمكن:	

ملحوظة هامة : - ورقة البيانات تحتوي على معلومات شخصية خاصة لذلك يجب حفظها منفصلة عن باقي الإستبيان.

- كتابة الأرقام باللغة الانكليزية داخل الاستبيان.

✂

	5	لا يعمل لديه مصدر دخل		
	6	ربة منزل		
	7	متقاعد		
	8	عاطل ويبحث عن العمل(عمل سابقا)		
	9	عاطل ولا يبحث عن العمل		
	10	غير قادر على العمل (مسن، معاق) مريض		
	88	رفض الاجابه		
X4	ــــــــ	عدد الأشخاص	18 كم عدد الأشخاص لكافة الأعمار في هذه الأسرة بما فيهم أنت؟	
C9	ــــــــ	عدد الأشخاص	19 كم عدد الأشخاص عمره ١٨ عاما أو أكثر بما فيهم أنت ضمن هذه الاسرة؟	
X5 (يكتب المبلغ بالدينار)		20 ما هي فئة دخل الاسرة الاقرب الى تقديرك	
	1	100,000 او اقل/ الفرد		(يقسم المبلغ على عدد افراد الاسرة ويؤشر رقم حقل المبالغ الذي تم اختياره)
	2	اكثر من 100,000 - 500,000/الفرد		
	3	اكثر من 500,000 - 1,000,000/الفرد		
	4	اكثر من 1,000,000 - 1,500,000/الفرد		
	5	أكثر من 1,500,000/الفرد		
	77	لا اعلم		
88	رفض الاجابة			

الخطوة الأولى البيانات السلوكية

الآن سوف أطرح بعض الأسئلة حول مختلف السلوكيات الصحية. هذه الأسئلة تتضمن مواضيع مثل التدخين، شرب الكحول، تناول الخضار و الفاكهة و الرياضة البدنية. لنبدء بالتدخين.

إستهلاك التبغ

الأسئلة	الاستجابة	الترميز	الملاحظات
12	نعم	T1	إذا لا اذهب الى س28
	لا		
للمدخنين حالياً:			
22	نعم	T2	
	لا		
32	العمر (السنوات) لـ لـ		إذا كان معلوماً، إذهب الى س25
42	سنوات مضت لـ لـ		إذا كنت لا تتذكر عمرك عندما بدأت فهل تتذكر منذ متى بدأت بالتدخين؟ (اختر واحدة فقط) إذا (لا أعلم) سجل 77 في كل حقل
	او شهور مضت لـ لـ		
	او أسابيع مضت لـ لـ		
52	يومياً	T5a/T5a	كمعدل، كم - تدخن في اليوم/ اوالاسبوع أي من هذه المنتجات ؟ (إذا لم يكن يومياً سجل في حقل اسبوعياً) إذا (لا اعلم) سجل 77 إذا (لا ينطبق) سجل 88 (سجل كل واحدة منها)
	اسبوعياً	w	
	سيجارة مصنعة	لـ لـ	
	سيجارة لف	لـ لـ	
	غليون (مرات)	لـ لـ	
	سيجار - سيجار صغير	لـ لـ	
	ارجيلة (جلسات)	لـ لـ	
أنواع أخرى	لـ لـ		
اذكر ما هي الانواع		T5other/ T5otherw	

	6T	1 2	نعم لا	هل حاولت ترك التدخين خلال 12 شهراً الماضية؟	62
	7T	1 2 3	نعم لا لم اراجع	هل تلقيت نصيحة بترك التدخين خلال مراجعتك لطبيب أو ملاك صحي خلال 12 شهراً الماضية؟	72
لغير المدخنين حالياً:					
إذا لا، إذهب إلى س32	T8	1 2	نعم لا	في الماضي، هل سبق أن دخنت أي من منتجات التبغ؟	28
إذا لا، إذهب إلى س32	T9	1 2	نعم لا	في الماضي، هل سبق أن دخنت يوماً؟	29
إذا كان معلوماً، إذهب إلى س32	T10	لـ	العمر (سنوات) إذا (لا أعلم) سجل 77	كم كان عمرك عندما توقفت عن التدخين يوماً؟	03
	T11a	لـ	سنوات مضت	إذا لم تعرف كم كان عمرك، هل تتذكر منذ متى توقفت عن التدخين يوماً؟ (اختر إجابة واحدة) إذا (لا أعلم) سجل 77	31
	T11b	لـ	أو شهور مضت		
	T11c	لـ	أو أسابيع مضت		

تدخين منتجات التبغ بدون دخان:					
إذا كان لا، اذهب إلى س34	T12	1 2	نعم لا	هل تستعمل حالياً منتجات التبغ بدون دخان مثل (نشوق، علكة، سيكاره الكترونية، مضغ سويكة، لزكة أو ما شابه	32
	T13	1 2	نعم لا	إذا كان الجواب نعم، هل تستخدم منتجات التبغ بدون دخان يوماً؟	33
	T15	1 2	نعم لا	في الماضي هل سبق ان استخدمت منتجات التبغ بدون دخان يوماً؟	34

التدخين السلبي:				
	T17	1 2	نعم لا	35 خلال ثلاثين يوماً الماضية، هل دخن احد في منزلك بما فيهم انت؟
	T18	1 2 3	نعم لا لا اعمل في مكان مغلق	36 خلال ثلاثين يوماً الماضية هل دخن احد في مكان مغلق في محل عملك (في البناية، في منطقة العمل، أو في مكتب معين) ؟
الترويج للتدخين				
إذا كان الجواب لا اذهب الى س 39	X6	1 2	نعم لا	37 هل رأيت او سمعت او قرأت في اي من وسائل الاعلام شيئاً عن اضرار التدخين خلال ال 30 يوماً الماضية؟
	TP1	1 2 3 4	تلفزيون او راديو جريدة او مجلة لافتة او لوحة اعلان اخرى	38 اذا كان الجواب نعم، في اي من وسائل الاعلام (بالامكان اختيار اكثر من جواب)
	TP4	1 2	نعم لا	39 هل لاحظت وجود التحذيرات الصحية على علب التبغ خلال 30 يوماً الماضية
للمدخنين حالياً	TP5	1 2	نعم لا	40 هل فكرت بترك التدخين بسبب التحذيرات الصحية التي قرأتها على علب التبغ التي دخنتها خلال ال 30 يوماً الماضية؟
	X7	1 2	نعم لا	41 هل لاحظت اعلانات لمنتجات التبغ في اماكن بيع تلك المنتجات خلال ال 30 يوماً الماضية؟
	TP3	1 2	نعم لا	42 هل لاحظت اي ترويج لمنتجات التبغ خلال ال 30 يوماً الماضية؟ (امثلة: نماذج مجانية، اسعار مخفضة، هدايا...)
للمدخنين حالياً	TP7		دينار عراقي	43 ما معدل إنفاقك على منتجات التبغ شهرياً؟

الكحول				
مجموعة الاسئلة القادمة عن شرب الكحول				
الاسئلة	الاستجابة	الترميز		
44	هل سبق وان تناولت مشروباً كحولياً ؟	1 نعم	A1	إذا لا اذهب إلى س 51
	2 لا			
54	خلال الاثنى عشر شهراً الماضية هل تناولت أي مشروب كحولي؟	1 نعم	2A	إذا نعم اذهب الى س 47
	2 لا			
46	هل توقفت عن تناول الكحول لاسباب صحية،مثل التاثيرالسلبى على الصحة او نتيجة نصيحة من طبيب أوملك صحي؟	1 نعم	A3	
	2 لا			
47	خلال الاثنى عشر شهراً الماضية كم مرة تناولت أي مشروب كحولي؟ (اختر واحدة فقط)	1 يوميا	A4	
	2 5-6 مرات فى			
	3 1- 4 مرات			
	4 1 - 3 مرات			
	5 اقل من مرة فى			
48	خلال الثلاثين يوماً الماضية هل تناولت أي مشروب كحولي؟	1 نعم	A5	
	2 لا			
49	كم كان عمرك عندما بدأت تعاطي الكحول لأول مرة ؟	لـ لـ	X8	إذا معلوم اذهب الى س 51
50	إذا كنت لا تذكر عمرك عندما بدأت فهل تتذكر منذ متى بدأت تعاطي الكحول ؟ (اختر واحدة فقط)	سنوات مضت	X9a	
	او شهور مضت	X9b		
	او أسابيع مضت	X9c		

التغذية				
الأسئلة التالية تتعلق بالخضروات والفواكه التي غالباً ما تتناولها لدى هنا نماذج كاملة لبعض الخضروات والفواكه . كل صورة تمثل حجم الحصة المتناولة من هذه الأمثلة.				
الملاحظات	الترميز	الاستجابة	الأسئلة	
إذا صفر أذهب الى 53	D1	عدد الأيام إذا (لا اعلم) سجل 77	لا	51
	D2	عدد الحصص إذا (لا اعلم) سجل 77	لا	52
إذا صفر أذهب الى 55	D3	عدد الايام إذا (لا اعلم) سجل 77	لا	53
	D4	عدد الحصص إذا (لا اعلم) سجل 77	لا	54
	D5	1 دائما 2 غالبا 3 احيانا 4 نادرا 5 ابدا 77 لا اعلم		55
	D7	1 دائما 2 غالبا 3 احيانا 4 نادرا 5 ابدا 77 لا اعلم		56
	D8	1 كثيرة جدا 2 كثيرة 3 مناسبة 4 قليلة 5 قليلة جدا 77 لا اعلم		75

	D12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 77	زيت نباتي سمن حيواني زبدة او سمن مارجرين اخرى غير محدد لا استخدم زيت لا اعلم	ما نوع الزيت أو الدهن الذي تستخدمه غالباً في تحضير الوجبات في المنزل؟ (اختر اجابة واحدة)	58
	D12 other		اذا اخرى تكتب		
	D13	111 77	عدد الوجبات لا اعلم 77	كمعدل، كم عدد الوجبات التي تتناولها في الاسبوع غير معدة في المنزل؟ (المقصود بالوجبة افطار، غداء، عشاء)	59

النشاط البدني			
والآن سوف أسألك عن الوقت الذي تمضيه بممارسة أنواع مختلفة من النشاط البدني التي تؤديها في الاسبوع العادي. أرجو الإجابة على هذه الأسئلة حتى لو لم تكن رياضياً. فكر أولاً بالوقت الذي تمضيه في العمل. أكان بإجرة أو بدون إجرة، أعمال منزلية، حصاد أو صيد. (أدخل أمثلة أخرى إذا دعت الحاجة) في حالة الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية يمكن تعريف الاعمال التي تتطلب الجهد الشاق على انها الاعمال التي تسبب زيادة كبيرة في التنفس وتسارع ضربات القلب والتعرق وعدم القدرة على الكلام والاعمال التي تتطلب الجهد المتوسط على انها التي تسبب زيادة بسيطة في التنفس وتسارع ضربات القلب			
الملاحظات	الترميز	الاستجابة	الأسئلة
النشاط البدني في محيط العمل			
إذا لا اذهب الى 63	P1	1 نعم 2 لا	هل يشمل عملك نشاطاً شاقاً يسبب زيادة كبيرة في التنفس وتسارع ضربات القلب والتعرق وعدم القدرة على الكلام مثل (رفع الاحمال الثقيلة، الحفر، العمل في البناء) لمدة عشرة دقائق متواصلة على الأقل؟
	P2	عدد الايام	في الاسبوع العادي، كم يوماً تمارس النشاط الشاق كجزء من عملك؟
	P3 (a-b)	ساعة : دقائق	كم من الوقت تستغرق لانجاز هذا النشاط الشاق كجزء من عملك في اليوم العادي ؟
إذا لا اذهب الى 66	P4	1 نعم 2 لا	هل يشمل عملك نشاطاً متوسط الشدة الذي يسبب زيادة بسيطة في التنفس وضربات القلب مثل (المشي السريع او حمل أشياء خفيفة الوزن لمدة عشر دقائق متواصلة على الأقل؟
	P5	عدد الايام	في الاسبوع العادي، كم يوماً تمارس النشاط متوسط الشدة كجزء من عملك؟
	P6 (a-b)	ساعة : دقائق	كم من الوقت تستغرق لأنجاز هذا النشاط متوسط الشدة كجزء من عملك في اليوم العادي ؟
انشطة بدنية لها علاقة بالتنقل من مكان الى اخر:			
الاسئلة التالية ليس لها علاقة بالنشاط البدني داخل محيط العمل ، أود أن أسألك الان عن طريقة تنقلك من و إلى أماكن إعتيادية مثلاً إلى عملك، للتسوق، للصلاة. (أدخل بعض الأمثلة إذا لزم الأمر)			
إذا لا اذهب الى 69	P7	1 نعم 2 لا	هل تسير على الأقدام أو تستخدم الدراجة الهوائية الى أماكن معينة لمدة عشر دقائق متواصلة على الأقل؟
	P8	عدد الايام	في الاسبوع العادي، كم يوماً تسير على الأقدام أو تستخدم الدراجة الهوائية للتنقل من وإلى أماكن معينة لمدة عشر دقائق متواصلة على الأقل؟

68	كم تستغرق من الوقت للتعقل سيراً على الأقدام أو بالدراجة الهوائية في اليوم العادي؟	ل : ل ساعة دقيقة	P9 (a-b)
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أنشطة ترفيهية لا تتعلق بالعمل			
الأسئلة التالية تسأل عن النشاطات التي تقوم بها خلال وقت الفراغ و الترفيه مثلاً الرياضة أو الإستجمام. لا نتحدث عن الأنشطة البدنية المتعلقة بالعمل أو بالتنقلات. (أدخل بعض الأمثلة إذا لزم الأمر)			
الأسئلة	الاستجابة	الترميز	
69	هل تمارس في وقت الفراغ أي نشاط شاق سواء كان للرياضة أو اللياقة البدنية والنشاط الترفيهي الذي يسبب زيادة كبيرة في التنفس و عدد ضربات القلب والتعرق وعدم القدرة على الكلام مثل(الجرى أو كرة القدم) لمدة عشرة دقائق متواصلة؟ استخدم الامثلة و النماذج التوضيحية	1 نعم 2 لا	P10 إذا لا اذهب الى س72
70	في الأسبوع العادي، كم يوماً تمارس نشاطاً شاقاً خلال وقت الفراغ؟	عدد الايام	P11
71	كم من الوقت تستغرق في ممارسة هذا النشاط الشاق في اليوم العادي ؟	ل : ل ساعة دقيقة	P12 (a-b)
27	هل تمارس في وقت الفراغ أي نشاط متوسط الشدة الذي يسبب زيادة بسيطة في التنفس ونبضات القلب مثل (المشي السريع ، ركوب دراجة أو حمل أشياء خفيفة الوزن، السباحة) لمدة عشر دقائق على الأقل؟ استخدم الامثلة والنماذج التوضيحية	1 نعم 2 لا	P13 إذا لا اذهب الى س75
37	في الأسبوع العادي، كم يوماً تمارس نشاطاً متوسط الشدة خلال وقت الفراغ؟	عدد الايام	P14
47	كم من الوقت تستغرق في ممارسة هذا النشاط متوسط الشدة في اليوم العادي ؟	ل : ل ساعة دقيقة	P15 (a-b)

سلوكيات الخمول البدني
الأسئلة التالية تتعلق بوضع الجلوس أو الإستلقاء عند العمل او في البيت والذهاب من والى بعض الاماكن مع الاصدقاء وهي تشمل الوقت المنقضي في الجلوس ، التنقل والسفر بالسيارة ، الباص ، القطار ، القراءة ، او مشاهدة التلفزيون او الحاسبة لكن لاتشمل اوقات النوم !

P16 (a-b)	لـ : لـ لـ لـ ساعة دقيقة	كم من الوقت تمضيته عادة جالساً أو مستلقياً في اليوم العادي ؟ (أمثلة: مشاهدة التلفزيون أو الحاسبة أو عمل مكثي أو خلال التنقل بالسيارة)	75
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تاريخ ارتفاع ضغط الدم				
الملاحظات	الترميز	الاستجابة	الأسئلة	
إذا لا اذهب الى س 83	H1	1 نعم 2 لا 3 لم اراجع	هل سبق ان تم قياس ضغط دمك من قبل طبيب او ملاك صحي؟	67
إذا لا اذهب الى س 83	H2a	1 نعم 2 لا	هل سبق ان أخبرك الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي أن لديك ضغط دم عالي أو أنك مصاب بارتفاع ضغط الدم؟	77
	H2b	1 نعم 2 لا	هل تم اخبارك بذلك خلال الاثني عشر شهرا الماضية؟	78
	X10	1 مركز صحي 2 مستشفى حكومي 3 عيادة خاصة/ مستشفى خاص 4 عيادة طبية شعبية 5 صيدلية 6 ملاك صحي 7 اخرى	اين تم اكتشاف حالتك لأول مرة من قبل طبيب او ملاك صحي؟ (اختر واحدة فقط)	79
	H3	1 نعم 2 لا	هل تناولت أدوية وصفها لك الطبيب او الملاك الصحي لارتفاع ضغط الدم خلال الأسبوعين الأخيرين؟	80
	H4	1 نعم 2 لا	هل سبق لك ان قابلت معالج في طب الاعشاب لمعالجة ضغط الدم العالي أو ارتفاع ضغط الدم؟	81
	H5	1 نعم 2 لا	هل تتناول حالياً أي من علاجات الأعشاب أو من العلاج الشعبي أو غيرها لإرتفاع ضغط الدم؟	82

تاريخ السكري				
الملاحظات	الترميز	الاستجابة	الأسئلة	
إذا لا اذهب الى س 91	H6	1 نعم 2 لا	هل سبق ان تم لك قياس نسبة السكر في الدم من قبل طبيب او ملاك صحي او مختبري ؟	83

		3	لم اراجع		
اذا لا اذهب الى س 91	H7a	1	نعم	هل سبق ان أخبرك الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي بأن لديك ارتفاع بنسبة السكر في الدم أو أنك مصاب بالسكري ؟	84
		2	لا		
	H7b	1	نعم	هل تم اخبارك بذلك خلال الاثني عشر شهرا الماضية؟	85
		2	لا		
	X11	1	مركز صحي	اين تم اكتشاف حالتك لأول مرة من قبل الطبيب او الملاك الصحي او المختبري؟ (اختر واحدة فقط)	86
		2	مستشفى حكومي		
		3	عيادة خاصة/ مستشفى خاص/ مختبر خاص		
		4	عيادة طبية شعبية		
		5	صيدلية		
		6	ملاك صحي		
		7	اخرى		
	H8	1	نعم	هل تناولت أدوية وصفتم لك من قبل الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي لعلاج السكري خلال الأسبوعين الأخيرين؟ (حبوب)	87
		2	لا		
	9H	1	نعم	هل تستخدم حالياً الانسولين لعلاج السكري حسب وصفة الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي؟	88
		2	لا		
	10H	1	نعم	هل سبق لك ان راجعت معالجا في طب الاعشاب لمعالجة السكري؟	89
		2	لا		
	1H1	1	نعم	هل تتناول حالياً أي من علاجات الأعشاب أو العلاج الشعبي او غيرها للسكري ؟	90
		2	لا		
تاريخ ارتفاع الدهون (الكوليسترول):					
اذا لا اذهب الى س 97	H12	1	نعم	هل سبق ان تم لك قياس نسبة الدهون في الدم من قبل طبيب او ملاك صحي او مختبري ؟	19
		2	لا		
اذا لا اذهب الى س 97	H13A	1	نعم	هل سبق ان أخبرك الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي بأن لديك اختلال بنسبة الدهون في الدم ؟	29
		2	لا		
	H13b	1	نعم	هل تم اخبارك بذلك خلال الاثني عشر شهرا الماضية؟	39
		2	لا		
	H14	1	نعم	هل تناولت أدوية وصفتم لك من قبل الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي لعلاج ارتفاع الدهون خلال الأسبوعين الأخيرين؟	49
		2	لا		
	H15	1	نعم	هل سبق لك ان راجعت معالجا في طب الاعشاب لمعالجةالدهون؟	59
		2	لا		
	H16	1	نعم	هل تتناول حالياً أي من علاجات الأعشاب أو العلاج الشعبي او غيرها للدهون ؟	96
		2	لا		
تاريخ امراض القلب والاعوية الدموية:					

97	هل اصبت بنوبة قلبية او دماغية (التشخيص من جهة طبية معتمدة مع وجود تقارير طبية)؟	1 نعم 2 لا	H17	اذا لا اذهب الى س100
98	هل تتناول حاليا اسبرين بانتظام للوقاية او علاج امراض القلب؟	1 نعم 2 لا	H18	
99	هل تتناول حاليا ستاتين (علاج اختلال الدهون في الدم) بانتظام للوقاية او علاج امراض القلب؟	1 نعم 2 لا	H19	

الامراض غير الانتقالية المزمنة الاخرى:

اذا لا ينطبق اذهب الى س 102	X12	1 الربو	هل سبق ان تم تشخيص اصابتك بأحد الامراض التالية ؟ (التشخيص من جهة طبية معتمدة مع وجود تقارير طبية)؟ (بالامكان اختيار اكثر من جواب)	100
		2 الصرع		
		3 الكآبة		
		4 القلق		
		77 لا اعلم اخرى تذكر		
X13	1 مركز صحي	اين تم اكتشاف حالتك لأول مرة؟ (اختر واحدة فقط)	110	
	2 مستشفى حكومي			
	3 عيادة خاصة/ مستشفى خاص			
	4 عيادة طبية شعبية			
	5 اخرى			

نصائح حول انماط الحياة:

021	خلال الثلاث سنوات الماضية هل تلقيت نصيحة من طبيب او ملاك صحي حول المواضيع التالية؟	
H20a	1 نعم 2 لا 3 لم اراجع	الاقلاع عن التدخين او عدم التدخين
H20b	1 نعم 2 لا 3 لم اراجع	تقليل الملح في الطعام
H20c	1 نعم 2 لا	تناول 5 حصص فاكهة وخضروات يوميا على الاقل

		3	لم اراجع		
		1	نعم		
H20d		2	لا		تقليل الدهون في الطعام
		3	لم اراجع		
		1	نعم		
H20e		2	لا		زيادة النشاط البدني
		3	لم اراجع		
		1	نعم		
H20f		2	لا		الحفاظ على الوزن الصحي او فقدان الوزن
		3	لم اراجع		

				التحري عن الأورام والامراض السرطانية	
				اورام الثدي (للنساء المبحوثات 18 سنة فاكثر):	
	X14	1	نعم		هل تم تدريبك على اجراء الفحص الذاتي للثدي
		2	لا		
		1	بصورة منتظمة (شهريا)		
	X15	2	بصورة غير منتظمة		هل تقومين باجراء الفحص الذاتي للثدي؟
		3	لا اقوم باجراء الفحص		
		1	نعم		
اذا لا اذهب الى س 108	X16a	2	لا		هل سبق ان تم لك اجراء فحص الثدي السريري
		1	مركز صحي		
	X16b	2	عيادة فحص الثدي في المستشفى		اذا كانت الاجابة نعم موقع اجراء الفحص ؟
		3	عيادة خاصة		
		1	الفحص الشعاعي للثدي (Mammograph)		
	X16c	2	فحص الامواج فوق الصوتية (Ultrasound)		هل تم اجراء الفحوصات الاتية لك؟ (بالامكان اختيار اكثر من جواب)
		3	الرشف بالابر الدقيقة FNA		
					سرطان عنق الرحم (للنساء المبحوثات المتزوجات حاليا او سابقا)
		1	نعم		
	X17	2	لا		هل لديك معلومات عن الكشف المبكر لسرطان عنق الرحم؟
		1	نعم		
اذا لا اذهب الى س 112	CX1	2	لا		هل سبق ان تم لك فحص عنق الرحم ؟
		1	فحص دوري لعنق الرحم		
	X18	2	وجود اعراض او علامات مرضية		اذا كانت الاجابة نعم، ما سبب ذلك ؟ (اختيار واحد)

	X19	1	مركز صحي	ابن تم اخذ اللطاخة ؟	111
		2	مستشفى حكومي		
		3	عيادة خاصة/ مستشفى خاص		
		4	مختبر		
الصحة العينية					
	02X	1	نعم	هل قمت باجراء فحص العين خلال 12 شهرا الماضية	112
		2	لا		
صحة الكبار (للمبحوث للاعمار 60 سنة فاكثر)					
	1a2X	1	نعم	هل تعرضت للسقوط خلال 12 شهرا الماضية	113
		2	لا		
	1b2X	1	نعم	هل تحتاج الي مساعدة الاخرين في (تناول الطعام والشراب، الحركة، ارتداء الملابس، الاستحمام، اخذ الدواء)	114
		2	لا		

الصحة النفسية					
اذا لا اذهب الى س 117	2a2X	1	نعم	هل سبق وان تعرضت خلال(12) شهر الماضية الى العنف؟	115
		2	لا		
	X22b	1	لفظي ونفسي	ماذا كان نوع العنف؟ (بالامكان اختيار اكثر من جواب)	116
		2	جسدي		
		3	اخرى		
اذا لا اذهب الى س 119	X23a	1	نعم	هل تعرضت الى حادث صدمي به تهديد استثنائي على حياتك او على اشخاص مقربين اليك ؟	117
		2	لا		
	X23b	1	نعم	اذا كان الجواب نعم، هل تعاني ايا من الاعراض التالية؟ استنكار ومعاشية لحظات الصدمة تجنب الاشياء والمواقف التي تذكرك بالحادث الصدمي الاستئارة بشكل دائم (الجفلة) نوبات من الذعر أو العدوانية غير مبررة تراجع في الأنشطة الاجتماعية أو الوظيفية	118
		2	لا		
اذا نعم انتهت الاسئلة	4a2X	1	نعم	هل تعتقد ان حالتك النفسية جيدة؟	119
		2	لا		
اذا لا اذهب الى س 122	X24b	1	نعم	اذا لا هل رجعت لطلب المساعدة؟	120
		2	لا		
	X24c	1	المركز الصحي	ابن رجعت لطلب المساعدة؟ (بالامكان اختيار اكثر من جواب)	121
		2	المستشفى		
		3	عيادة خاصة		
		4	اخرى		
	X24d	1	الوصمة الاجتماعية	ما هو سبب عدم مراجعتك لطلب المساعدة ؟	

		2	عدم الاعتقاد بالشفاء	(بالامكان اختيار اكثر من جواب)	122
		3	العلاج يسبب الادمان		
		4	الاعتقاد بجهات اخرى		
		5	سبب مادي		
		6	اخرى		
	MH5	1	نعم	هل حاولت الانتحار خلال (12) شهر الماضية؟	123
		2	لا		
	MH9	1	نعم	هل حاول احد افراد العائلة على الانتحار خلال (12) شهر الماضية؟	124
		2	لا		
	MH10	1	نعم	هل توفي احد افراد العائلة جراء محاولته الانتحار خلال (12) شهر الماضية؟	125
		2	لا		

الخطوة الثانية: المقياس البدنية

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M2			ل ل	رمز جهاز قياس الضغط	127
M3		1	صغير	قياس عرض رباط جهاز الضغط المستعمل	128
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		3	كبير		
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M5a			ل ل ل (مم زئبق)	قراءة ثانية	130
M5b			ل ل ل (مم زئبق)		
M6a			ل ل ل (مم زئبق)	قراءة ثالثة	131
M6b			ل ل ل (مم زئبق)		
M7		1	نعم	خلال الاسبوعين السابقين هل تناولت علاجاً بالأدوية لارتفاع ضغط الدم وصفه الطبيب أو الملاك الصحي؟	132
		2	لا		
	الترميز		الاستجابة	الطول و الوزن (الوسط) (تستثنى المعاقون والنساء الحوامل)	
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X25	1	بعيونات طبية	هل تم الفحص	140
	2	بدون عيونات طبية		
	1	طبيعي 18/6	درجة حدة البصر للعين اليمنى	141
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الترميز	الاستجابة	السكر فى الدم	
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الدهون في الدم			
B7	لـ لـ		رمز جهاز المختبر 914
B8	لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ	100مل / ملغم	الدهون الكلبي (الكوليستيرول) 501
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B17	لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ	100مل / ملغم	الدهون ذات الكثافة العالية 215
X26	لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ	100مل / ملغم	الدهون ذات الكثافة الواطنة 315
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B12	لـ لـ		رمز جهاز المختبر 715
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B14	لـ لـ لـ لـ لـ	ل / م مول	نسبة الصوديوم في الإدرار 915
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تعليمات العاملين في المسح

تعليمات عامة:

- يشمل العمل الميداني جمع البيانات من دار الى دار من خلال المقابلة المباشرة مع المشمولين بالمسح. تتضمن البيانات معلومات ديموغرافية وسلوكية وخدمات الرعاية، فحوصات بدنية (فحص ضغط الدم، القياسات الجسمانية وفحص البصر) وتحاليل مختبرية. تستغرق المقابلة حوالي ساعة. تتم زيارة ثانية للدار لاجراء الفحوصات المختبرية. لا يتم استبعاد الشخص المشمول من عينة المسح الا بعد عدم تواجده خلال 3 زيارات او محاولات للمقابلة.
- يبدأ العمل يوميا في وقت مبكر حيث تكون نقطة الانطلاق من مركز الرعاية الصحية المشمول لتحديد المسار اليومي حسب خطة العمل المحلية وتتم تهيئة الفريق بالاستمارات واجهزة ومستلزمات جمع البيانات. ويستمر العمل بعد اوقات الدوام الرسمي لتغطية الدور المشمولة في العينة لنفس اليوم حسب الخطة المحلية. يستغرق المسح الميداني 20 يوم عمل فعلي ويستمر العمل اثناء العطل الرسمية.
- لكون طريقة اختيار العينة عشوائية لتكون احصائياً ممثلة للمجتمع فقد تكون الدور متباعدة في مناطق حضرية وريفية وفي حال تواجد الدور في مناطق نائية وعرة لا يمكن الوصول اليها بوسائط النقل العادية قد تحتاج الى وسائط نقل خاصة او المشي على الاقدام.
- يجب استحصال الموافقات الامنية لحركة الفرق و المشرفين والتاكيد على ان يكون مع كل فريق كتاب رسمي ويحمل كل عضو بطاقة تعريفية باسمه ومحل الاشتغال واسم المسح
- لغرض الاعلان الرسمي للمسح يتم الاعلان عن تواريخ بدء وانتهاء العمل الميداني في وسائل الاعلام الرسمية وازافة اهمية الموضوع لاكتشاف الحالات ونشر ارقام الهواتف التي تعمم على الدوائر.
- يجب ان تكون احد اعضاء الفريق (اما الطبيب او الملاك الصحي) انثى
- تخصص الزيارة الاولى لاجراء المقابلة والفحوصات البدنية وتحديد الموعد لاجراء الفحوصات المختبرية مع تزويد الشخص المشارك بالتعليمات اللازمة للتهيئة لاجراء الفحوصات المختبرية.
- تخصص الزيارة الثانية لاجراء الفحوصات المختبرية من خلال الاستفادة من الايام الاخيرة من كل اسبوع.
- يجب ابلاغ المشارك بنتائج الفحوصات واحالة الحالات المكتشفة الى المركز الصحي او المستشفى ضمن الرقعة الجغرافية.

- يتم الاشراف المحلي على جميع الفرق يومياً لتقييم العمل وتذليل الصعوبات التي قد تواجه فرق العمل الميداني. يتم تدقيق البيانات محلياً من قبل المشرفين المحليين
- يتم الاتصال بغرفة العمليات في الوزارة من قبل المشرف المحلي لتسجيل الموقف يومياً
- يومياً يتم جمع الاستثمارات يوميا في ظرف يسجل عليه اسم دائرة الصحة، رمز الفريق الميداني ، رقم العنقود، تسلسل الاسر، تسلسل المشاركين (من رقم -- الى رقم ---) تاريخ اليوم
- اسبوعياً يتم جمع الظروف التي تحتوي استثمارات مكتملة وترزم في ظرف كبير يكتب عليه اسم دائرة الصحة، رمز الفريق، ارقام العناقيد، اعداد الاستثمارات، الفترة الزمنية (تاريخ اليوم الاول الى اليوم الاخير) تكبس وتغلف بكيس نايلون وترسل الى غرفة العمليات في الوزارة.

المواد المطلوبة مع الفريق الميداني:

- حقيبة تتضمن:
 - قائمة باسماء الاسر
 - استثمارات الاستبيان وعلى الغلاف الخارجي الخلفي (الظهر) جداول اختيار الشخص المشارك
 - تعليمات ملء الاستمارة
 - استثمارات احالة
 - استمارة الموافقة
 - كتاب تسهيل المهمة للعمليات
 - الموافقات الرسمية والامنية
 - ارقام هواتف غرفة العمليات في الوزارة
 - بطاقة فحص البصرة، غالق العين، حبل المسافة
 - اقلام جاف ازرق
 - مسند خشبي
 - كابسة
- بطاقات (باجات) تعريفية
- جهاز ضغط وسماعة
- ميزان بالغين ومقياس طول وشريط قياس الخصر
- مولدة صغيرة
- جهاز centrifuge
- مستلزمات مختبرية
- Cool box

- كارت فحص البصر
- غالق العين occluder
- ملء الهاتف النقال لرئيس الفريق ببطاقة شحن 30000 دينار عراقي.

معلومات العينة التي يزودها الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء:

- المحافظة الرمز
- القضاء الرمز
- الناحية الرمز
- البيئية حضر او ريف
- رقم المحلة
- اسم ورقم المقاطعة
- اسم ورقم القرية
- رقم البلوك
- ارقام العناقيد لكل محافظة (التسلسل ثابت لكل محافظة ولا يتكرر بييدا رقم 1 في محافظة... الى 500 في محافظة....)
- رقم الاسرة (بيدا رقم 1 الى 10)

فريق المسح الميداني في دائرة الصحة:

الطبيب رئيس الفريق:

- تنسيق العمل بين اعضاء الفريق
- التنسيق مع stakeholders في المجتمع والعمليات والاحصاء لتسهيل العمل الميداني
- اختيار الشخص المشمول بالمسح ضمن الاسرة
- استحصال موافقة المشارك للمشاركة في المسح
- اجراء المقابلة مع المشارك وملء استبيان المسح
- اجراء فحص ضغط الدم حسب التعليمات
- الاشراف على القياسات الجسمانية وفحص البصر
- الاشراف على اجراء الفحص المختبري
- احالة الحالات المكتشفة الى المركز الصحي او المستشفى حسب الحالة

- تدقيق استمارة الاستبيان
- التوقيع على استمارة الاستبيان مع باقي اعضاء الفريق
- يوميا يتم جمع الاستمارات في ظرف يسجل عليه اسم دائرة الصحة، رمز الفريق الميداني ، رقم العنقود، تسلسل الاسر، تسلسل المشاركين (من رقم -- الى رقم ---) تاريخ اليوم
- تسليم ظرف الاستمارات الى المشرف المحلي يوميا

الملاك الصحي/ المعاون الطبي للفحوصات الجسمانية وفحص حدة البصر:

- مساعدة الطبيب في التنسيق مع المعنيين لتسهيل العمل الميداني والتوثيق
- مساعدة الطبيب في ملء استبيان المسح
- اجراء القياسات الجسمانية حسب التعليمات.
- اجراء فحص حدة البصر حسب التعليمات
- التوقيع على استمارة الاستبيان بعد المقابلة

الملاك المختبري/مساعد مختبر:

- شرح التعليمات للمشارك بالمسح لتحضيره (يجب ان يكون صائما 12 ساعة قبل الفحص وعدم تناول ادوية السكري)
- وتحديد موعد الزيارة الثانية لاجراء التحليل المختبري
- اجراء زيارة ثانية للمشمولين وسحب نماذج الدم
- تحضير نموذج الدم في الموقع
- جمع نماذج الدم وحفظه في ظروف مناسبة لنقلها
- تسليم النماذج الى المختبر المعتمد لاجراء المسح.
- متابعة النتائج وتسجيلها في استمارة الاستبيان
- التوقيع على استمارة الاستبيان بعد المقابلة.

الملاك الاحصائي ممثل مديرية الاحصاء في فريق العمل الميداني:

- اعداد قائمة بالاسر العشرة ضمن العنقود
- تحديث العينة قبل موعد المسح

- الاتفاق مع الاسرة المختارة على التواجد في يوم المسح وتهيئة هوية الاحوال المدنية او اعداد قائمة بتاريخ الولادة لكل شخص في العائلة من البالغين 18 سنة فاكثر
- ترميز الاستمارات وملء المعلومات الخاصة بالمكان قبل العمل الميداني.
- اهداء الفرق الى الاسر اثناء المسح
- مساعدة رئيس الفريق في اختيار الشخص المشمول ضمن الاسرة عشوائيا

المختبري المسؤول عن اجراء التحليلات المختبرية للنماذج في المختبر في دائرة الصحة:

- اجراء التحاليل المختبرية (نسبة السكر في الدم، نسبة الكوليسترول الكلي والمكونات Triglyceride, HDL واحتساب LDL) حسب سياقات العمل.
- فتح سجل لتوثيق النتائج وتسليمها.

المشرف المحلي:

- اصدار الاوامر الادارية بالمشرفين وفرق المسح الميداني والعاملين الاخرين.
- التنسيق مع مديريات الاحصاء لتحديد قائمة الاسر المشمولة.
- اعداد خطة العمل المحلية التفصيلية والخرائط
- استلام مستلزمات المسح من مركز الوزارة
- اختيار اعضاء الفرق
- المشاركة في الدورات التدريبية المركزية لاعداد المدربين
- تنفيذ الورشة التدريبية قبل المسح
- تنفيذ مسح تجريبي يوم واحد قبل المسح
- التنسيق مع شعب تعزيز الصحة لاعداد سبل التوعية المجتمعية.
- مفاتحة الجهات المعنية لتامين حركة الفرق
- التنسيق مع المشرف المحلي على المختبر.
- تيسير توفير وسائل النقل
- تحضير مستلزمات المسح للفرق
- الاشراف المحلي على العمل الميداني

- تدقيق استثمارات الاستبيان وان استوجب توجيه فريق العمل لاعادة المقابلة.
- اسبوعيا يقوم بجمع الظروف التي تحتوي استثمارات مكتملة ورزماها في ظرف كبير يكتب عليه اسم دائرة الصحة، رمز الفريق، ارقام العناقيد، اعداد الاستثمارات، الفترة الزمنية (تاريخ اليوم الاول الى اليوم الاخير) تكبس وتغلف بكيس نايلون ورسلاها الى غرفة العمليات في الوزارة
- اعداد تقرير المتابعة اليومي وارساله الى غرفة العمليات يوميا بالبريد الالكتروني والاتصال الهاتفي.
- الاستفسار من المنسق الوطني عند الحاجة الى الاستفسار.

المشرف المحلي على المختبرات:

- حضور ورش العمل المركزية الخاصة بالمختبر
- استلام المواد والمستلزمات المختبرية من مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي لتوزيعها.
- التنسيق مع المشرف المحلي لاعداد الخطة المحلية لجمع النماذج واجراء التحليل المختبري وتسجيل النتائج.
- اختيار المختبريين في الفرق الميدانية والمختبر
- تنفيذ دورة تدريبية محلية للمختبريين
- الاشراف على العمل الميداني والمختبر
- اعداد تقارير اشرافية دورية.

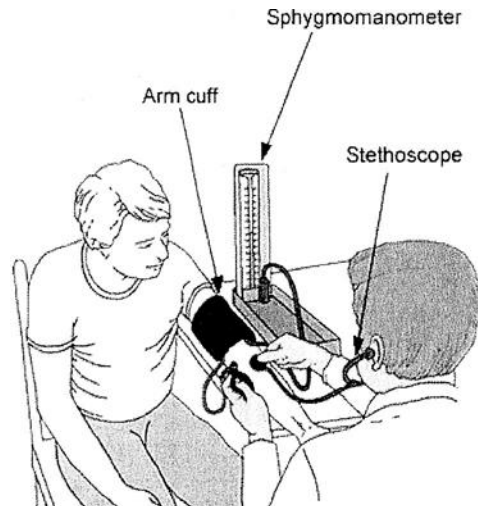
اللجنة المالية المحلية:

- مسؤولية الامور المالية في دوائر الصحة من ضمنها تدقيق الاوامر الدارية بالصرف واعداد قوائم الصرف واستلام وتوزيع المبالغ.
- ارسال تقارير دورية الى حسابات دائرة الصحة العامة بالمبالغ المصروفة

INSTRUCTIONS FOR Data Collection Teams

Measurement of Blood Pressure:

1. The auscultatory method of BP measurement with a properly calibrated and validated instrument should be used.
2. Persons should stop smoking and coffee drinks for at least 30 min. before the examination, and be seated quietly for at least 5 minutes in a chair (rather than on an exam table), with feet on the floor, and arm supported at heart level



Proper measurement of blood pressure

3. An appropriate-sized cuff should be used to ensure accuracy, remember that for obese patients appropriate cuff size should be used; otherwise false high BP will be recorded.
4. Steps for proper blood pressure measurement should be followed. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure is accordingly recorded.
5. At least two measurements should be made and take the average. Both RT and LT arm BP should be measured in the initial visit, the arm with the higher BP should be considered for diagnosis of hypertension and treatment decisions. Pressure difference of > 10 mm Hg between the readings, a third measurement is made
6. Three measurements are made and recorded.
7. Clinicians should provide to patients, verbally and in writing, their specific BP numbers and BP goals.

Steps for proper blood pressure measurement technique

- Expose the upper arm. Remove any tight or restrictive clothing from the arm
- Evaluate the patient's bare upper arm for the appropriate size cuff
- Place the cuff on the patient's bare upper arm, with the lower edge of the cuff 2.5 cm above the antecubital fossa, with the center of the cuff bladder over the brachial artery.
- Palpate brachial artery pulse
- Inflate the cuff until pulsation disappears
- Deflate the cuff
- The point of disappearance is the estimated systolic pressure
- Wait 15-30 seconds, then place the bell head of the stethoscope over the brachial artery and inflate the bladder to 30 mmHg above estimated SBP

- Allow the cuff to slowly deflate at a rate of 2-3 mmHg per second while listening for repetitive sounds
- Record the pressure at which the first of at least two repetitive sounds is heard. This is the systolic blood pressure (phase 1 sounds)
- Record the pressure at which the last regular sound is heard. This is the diastolic blood pressure (phase 5 sounds)
- Continue to listen during full deflation to confirm disappearance of the heart sounds.

Auscultatory sounds in reading blood pressure

- **Phase 1** the first appearance of faint, repetitive, clear tapping sounds that gradually increase in intensity for at least two consecutive beats is the systolic blood pressure.
- **Phase 2** A brief period may follow during which the sounds soften and acquire a swishing quality
- **Auscultatory gap** in some patient's sounds may disappear altogether for a short time
- **Phase 3** the return of sharper sounds, may be even sharper than phase 1 sounds.
- **Phase 4** the distinct, abrupt muffling sounds, which become soft and blowing in quality
- **Phase 5** The point at which all sounds finally disappear completely is the diastolic pressure

المساعد العملي في اجراء القياسات الجسمانية:

المواد اللازمة:

1-ميزان الكتروني معتمد من قبل منظمة الصحة العالمية (UNISCALE) ذو مواصفات خاصة:

- مصنوع من مواد متينة.
- يقيس لاقرب 100 غم.
- الكتروني (رقمي).
- يقيس لغاية (150) كغم.

2-شريط قياس القامة (الارتفاع) (فيتة) وبطول 2 م.

خطوات العمل:

1) قياس الوزن:

1. يجب معايرة الميزان قبل البدء بالقياسات الجسمانية وذلك للتأكد من خلو أجهزة القياس من أي خلل فني وللتأكد من الميزان يرجى عمل ما يلي:
أ. قم بقياس اوزان معلومة 10، 5، 3 و 20 كيلو غرام.
ب. عند وجود اختلافات بين الاوزان وأرقام الميزان يجب ان يبلغ المشرف المسؤول لاتخاذ مايلزم.
2. تأكد من وضع الميزان على ارض صلبة ومتساوية مع التأكد من إضاءة المكان جيدا.
3. قم بتغطية الجزء الحساس بالضوء من الميزان لمدة ثواني لحين ظهور الرقم 0.0 إشارة الى جاهزية الميزان للقياس.
4. اطلب من المبحوث التخلص من أي ملابس ثقيلة وكذلك يتم القياس بدون ارتداء الأحذية.
5. يقوم المبحوث بالوقوف على وسط سطح الميزان مباعدا قدميك قليلا وباعتدال وبدون حركة مع التأكد من عدم تغطية الحساس او شاشة العرض بالملابس.
6. قم بقراءة الوزن كما هو ظاهر لديك وبدون أي تقريب وثبت الرقم على الاستمارة مباشرة وبدون أي تأخير ولأقرب 0.1 كغم.
7. اشكر المبحوث(ة) لتعاونه في عملية اخذ القياسات الجسمانية.

2) قياس الارتفاع (القامة):

1. قم بتثبيت شريط قياس القامة (الارتفاع) وذلك بتصفيره وقراءة رقم 0 في لوحة القراءة من خلال تثبيت الجزء الثابت على الحائط وعلى بعد مسافة 2 م عن سطح الأرض على ان يكون حائط التثبيت مستويا وبدون أي تعرجات او إطارات سفلية او زوائد.
2. قم بعد ذلك بالتأكد من وقوف الشخص ملتصقا بالحائط المخصص لقياس الطول بعد نزع الحذاء ومشدات الرأس او أي شيء يعيق القراءة وتأكد ان منطقة الرأس الخلفية، الكتفين، أسفل الظهر، عضلة الساق الخلفية وكعب الرجل بتماس مباشر مع سطح الحائط والاخذ بنظر الاعتبار النظر باستقامة وبتعامد مع سطح الحائط.
3. قم بأنزال الجزء المتحرك وبهدوء الى اعلى الرأس واجعله بتماس مباشر مع راس المبحوث وقم بقراءة القامة (الارتفاع) ولغاية اخر مليمتر وثبت النتائج في استمارة المسح.
4. اشكر المبحوث(ة) لتعاونه في عملية اخذ القياسات الجسمانية.

المساعد العملي في جمع عينات الادرار لمدة 24 ساعة:

المواد اللازمة:

1. حاوية (فنيينة) مدرجة لجمع الادرار وبحجم 5 لتر ذات غطاء محكم مع رقعة لاصقة لتثبيت وقت البداية والانتهاج من جمع عينة الادرار.
2. قلم (ماركر) لتثبيت وقت البدء والانتهاج من الجمع.
3. كوب خاص بجمع عينات الادرار ذات غطاء محكم.

خطوات العمل:

1. أهمل اول تفريغ للإدراار ولا تقم بجمعه.
2. قم بتثبيت وقت جمع الادرار مباشرة بعد اهمال اول تفريغ وبدقة (مثلا 6:15 صباحا).
3. اجمع كل تفريغ للإدراار لغاية اول تفريغ يتم في صباح اليوم التالي مع الحرص على جمع كافة الادرار لغاية القطرات الأخيرة وباستخدام كوب معد لهذا الغرض.
4. قم بجمع الادرار حتى في اثناء التغطوط مع الحرص على عدم وجود قطع من البراز مع العينة ولا يتم التخلص منها في حالة حدوث ذلك.
5. يقوم المتطوع بتثبيت وقت التفريغ الأول والأخير للإدراار.
6. احفظ الادرار في مكان بارد ومظلم مع التأكد من الاغلاق المحكم لسدادة وعاء الجمع حيث من الممكن ابقاء الادرار بدرجة حرارة الغرفة لمدة 1-2 يوم او في الثلاجة لمدة أطول.
7. لا تقوم بجمع عينة الادرار في حالات الطمث واحرص على عدم وجود أي عينات من البراز مع الادرار.
8. يتم تجميع عينات الادرار للمتطوعين كافة في مختبرات معهد بحوث التغذية لغرض اجراء التحاليل اللازمة والخاصة بتراكيز الصوديوم والكلوريد في الادرار.

الفحوصات المختبرية

1. قائمة الفحوصات:

2. Cholesterol – Total
3. Cholesterol – HDL
4. Cholesterol – LDL friedewald equation (Calculated)
5. Glucose
6. Triglyceride

2. تثقيف المشارك وتحضيره:

1. ينبغي للمشارك الصيام لمدة 12 ساعة. ويجب عليه ألا يشرب الشاي أو القهوة أو أي مشروبات أخرى إلا قذح واحد من الماء (إذا لزم الأمر).
2. لا ينبغي ممارسة أنشطة جسمانية شديدة أو ممارسة الرياضة قبل سحب النموذج.
3. معرفة ما إذا كان المشارك يتناول أي دواء.
4. في اليوم قبل جمع العينة، يجب على المشارك عدم شرب المواد المسكرة، المشروبات الكحولية خصوصا وتناول التبغ (التدخين).
5. إعلام المشارك بأن عليه ألا يتناول أدوية السكر (في حالة مداومة تناول هذه الأدوية) في اليوم قبل سحب العينة و بالتشاور مع الطبيب رئيس فريق المسح الميداني.

3. تعليمات العمل لجامع النموذج المختبري:

- 1 ارتداء الكفوف في أوقات العمل والتعامل مع عينات الدم وجمع النماذج من المشاركين.
- 2 ارتداء الصدرية في أوقات العمل. ارتداء الصدرية والكفوف يمثل التزاما بتعليمات السلامة البيولوجية ومنعا لانتشار الامراض بين مريض وآخر.
- 3 في الحالات التي يحدث فيها تلوث للكفوف اثناء ارتدائها يتم غسل اليدين بالماء والمواد المعقمة لإزالة التلوث ومن ثم يتم نزع الكفوف من اليدين ووضعها في سائل 1% صوديوم هايبيوكلورايت.
- 4 يجب الحذر من الإصابات التي تحدث بسبب الابرة وباقي الأدوات الحادة.
- 5 يجب عدم لي الابرة او إعادة تغطيتها لان هذا العمل يزيد من نسبة الإصابة.
- 6 يمنع الأكل والشرب في أماكن العمل.
- 7 يجب تلقیح جميع العاملين في المختبر بلقاح التهاب الكبد الفيروسي نوع B .
- 8 يجب على العامل في المختبر إجراء فحص طبي دوري.

4. جمع النموذج:

سلامة العينة تعتمد على استخدام تقنية جيدة وصحيحة لجمعها مستفيدة من الموقع المناسب وتجنب انحلال الدم أو تلوث العينة.

1-4 تسجيل المشارك

- يقوم المختبري جامع العينة بتسجيل المشارك الذي ستتم عملية جمع العينة منه في سجل خاص يسمى (سجل العينات المختبرية الخاصة بالمسح الوطني لعوامل الخطورة للأمراض غير الانتقالية).
- تتضمن المعلومات التي سيتم تسجيلها الاسم الثلاثي للمشارك، العمر، الجنس، تاريخ سحب النموذج ووقته.
- يمنح كل مشارك يتم تسجيله في السجل رقم خاص به، ويتم تسجيل هذا الرقم مع الاسم الثلاثي للمشارك لاحقا على أنبوب جمع العينة وأنبوب جمع ونقل مصلى الدم الى المختبر.
- يقوم المختبري جامع العينة بتسجيل اسمه أيضا في السجل.

2-4 جمع الدم

تتم عملية جمع العينة المختبرية في مكان مناسب، هادئ ومريح للمشارك. ومن الأفضل أن يجلس المشارك في أثناء إكمال تسجيل معلوماته في السجل الخاص بالمسح لكي يتمتع بأكبر قدر من الراحة قبل جمع العينة منه. الأوردة المرفقية والرأسية الوسطية هي الخيارات المثلى لجمع العينة وتوفر أقل قدر من المخاطر من تلف الأعصاب. إذا كان جمع العينة غير ممكن من هذه الأوردة فيمكن استخدام أوردة خلف اليد رغم ان جمع العينة من هذه الاماكن غير مرغوب فيه ويجب تجنبه في المرضى المصابين بداء السكري أو الذين يعانون من مشاكل في الدورة الدموية.

يجب تجنب المواقع التالية:

- المناطق التي فيها ندب واسعة
- ورم دموي
- المناطق الذمية (Edema)
- اليد التي فيها خط لاستلام السوائل داخل الوريد، حيث ان هذه السوائل تتسبب في تخفيف العينة المجمعة.
- اليد التي تقع على جهة عملية حديثة لاستئصال الصدر للنساء (6 أشهر من اجراء العملية).
- يمكن أن يتبع هذه العملية انسداد في المجرى الطبيعي للعقد اللمفاوية مما يؤثر على تركيبة عينة الدم.
- التهاب جلدي

3-4 الادوات اللازمة لجمع العينة

- **Tourniquet**: عرض 2.5 و طول 45 سم.
- **Clinical Spirit** (كحول طبي): 70% isopropyl alcohol
- **Adhesive bandages/tape** (ضمادات لاصقة): : لحماية مكان سحب العينة بعد إتمام عملية السحب
- **Gloves** (الكفوف): لحماية المشارك و جامع العينة.
- **Evacuated Blood Tube**: هذا الانبوب مصمم ليتم ملأه بحجم محدد سلفا من الدم عن طريق الضغط السلبي . vacuum
- **Holder**: ماسك يستخدم مع نظام ال Vacutainer Collection System.
- **Needle**: يتم ربطها بماسك أنبوية جمع الدم
- سلة لجمع النفايات الحادة.
- سلة لجمع النفايات الملوثة.



4-4 وضع المشارك: يقوم المشارك بمد يده بصورة مستقيمة من الكتف إلى المعصم.

5-4 كيفية استخدام سدادة الاوردة Tourniquet

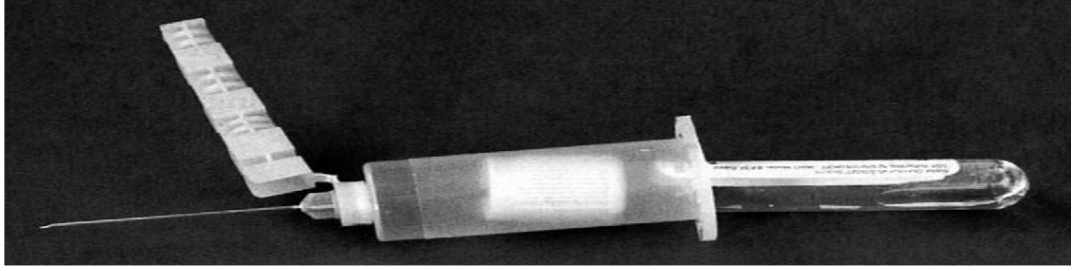
- ضع سدادة الاوردة 10 - 15 سم فوق مكان وضع الابرة.
- لا تريط سدادة الاوردة بقوة ولا تتركها لأكثر من دقيقة واحدة مربوطة على الذراع.

6-4 تنظيف المنطقة التي تم منها جمع العينة

- تطهر المنطقة باستخدام القطن المبلل بالكحول الطبي، 70% آيزوبروبانول، و بتحريكها باتجاه الخارج و بشكل دائري ابتداء من منطقة جمع العينة، و يترك الجلد ليجف.
- لا تلمس المنطقة بعد إجراء التطهير .
- إذا تم لمس الجلد بعد التطهير فيتم اعادة العملية من جديد.
- إذا لمس الجلد بعد أن تم تطهيرها ذلك، هذا الإجراء هو أن تتكرر.

7-4 جمع العينة باستخدام Vacutainer Collection System

يجب التعامل مع كل عينات الدم بطريقة قياسية موحدة.



- قم بمعاينة منطقة سحب العينة
- من المفيد ان تكون هناك عدد إضافية لأدوات جمع العينة من انابيب وأبر قريبة من ايدي جامع العينة ليستخدمها عند الحاجة.
- اربط سداد الاوردة بحوالي 10 سم فوق الموقع المحدد لجمع العينة، ولا يجب ترك السداد أكثر من دقيقة واحدة مربوطة على الذراع.
- قم بتلمس الوريد
- طهر موقع الجمع باستخدام 70% آيزوبروبيل الكحول واترك المكان ليحجف بالهواء. ربما يتسبب الكحول غير الجاف بتحلل النموذج وبإحساس بالحرقه للمشارك.
- قم بتنبيت موقع الوريد باستخدام ضغط خفيف، ضع السبابة أسفل منطقة غرز الابرة.
- قم بغرز الابرة وبدرجة 15-30% من مستوى الجلد.

- ادخل الأنبوب بالماسك. وكن متأكدا بان تقوم بتهيئة الإبرة جيدا لكيلا تخرج من الوريد او تسبب جروح للمشارك. يمكن تثبيت اليد الماسكة للإبرة من خلال ارتكازها على يد المشارك. وباستخدام اليد الأخرى امسك بمحور الأنبوب وبهدوء ادفع الأنبوب في داخل الماسك. عندها ستقرب سداد الأنبوب ويتكون ضغط سلبي يؤدي الى تدفق الدم داخل الأنبوب. إذا لم تشاهد الدم يتدفق داخل الأنبوب فربما تحتاج لتضبط موقع الإبرة قليلا.
- قم بفك سداد الاوردة بعد ان يمتلئ الأنبوب بالدم.
- قم وضع قطنة معقمة أعلى قليلا من موقع غرز الإبرة ثم قم برفع الإبرة وقم بوضع قطعة القطن على موقع السحب فورا واضغط عليه ثم اطلب من المشارك ان يقوم بوضع يده على القطنة بدلا منك.
- قم برمي الإبرة في سلة نفايات خاصة بالنفايات الحادة
- قم بتعليم الأنبوب باسم المشارك الثلاثي والرقم المختبري المخصص له.
- افحص موقع السحب في يد المريض مرة أخرى وضع ضمادات لاصقة إذا لزم الامر.
- تأكد من ان المريض بخير قبل السماح له بالنهوض وترك مكان جمع العينات.
- اترك النموذج الذي قمت بجمعه لمدة تتراوح بين 15 - 30 دقيقة، ثم قم بفصل الدم باستخدام جهاز CENTRIFUGE. يجب فصل الدم بأسرع وقت ولا يجب ترك الدم في أنبوب جمع العينة بدون فصل لأكثر من ساعتين.

8-4 تعليمات تخص معالجة بعض المشاكل في عملية السحب

- أ. إذا لم تحصل على كمية كافية من الدم او لم تحصل على دم نهائيا
- حرك في الإبرة قليلا وهي في حالة الغرز، حركها الى الامام (ربما الإبرة لم تدخل الوريد) او الى الخلف (ربما الإبرة دخلت زيادة عن اللزوم).
 - ثبت الإبرة بالزاوية الصحيحة للدخول.
 - خفف من ربط سداد الاوردة، شده بقوة ممكن ان يمنع تدفق الدم أحيانا.
 - جرب استخدام أنبوب اخر والابرة مغروزة في موقع السحب (أحيانا يكون الخلل في الضغط السلبي داخل الأنبوب).
 - تلمس الوريد وثبته مرة أخرى (الاوردة تتحرك أحيانا عن موقع السحب).
- ب. في حالة توقف الدم عن التجمع داخل أنبوب جمع الدم.
- ربما يكون الوريد قد انكمش، فك سداد الاوردة وشده من جديد لزيادة المليء الوريدي. إذا لم تنفع هذه الطريقة فقم بإزالة الإبرة من موقع السحب وانتبه للموقع بعد ازالته للإبرة.

ج. مشاكل أخرى

- إذا تكون ورم دموي في المنطقة المجاورة لجمع العينة فقم بفك سداد الاوردة فورا واسحب الإبرة واضغط على المنطقة بقوة.
- إذا انتبهت على ان الدم لونه احمر قاني (شرباني) وليس وريدي فقم بالضغط على المنطقة بقوة لمدة خمس دقائق.

9-4 اعتبارات إضافية

أ. منع الورم الدموي

- اثقب فقط الجدار العلوي من الوريد
- فك سداد الاوردة قبل رفع الإبرة
- استخدم الاوردة السطحية لجمع العينة (المرفقي الوسطي او الرأسي)

- تأكد من الابرة قد دخلت الجدار العلوي للوريد (الدخول غير الكامل للإبرة قد يؤدي الى تسرب الدم الى الانسجة المجاورة).
- قم بالضغط على مكان غرز الابرة بعد إتمام عملية السحب.

ب. منع التحلل الدموي للنموذج

- تجنب سحب الدم من ورم دموي
- تجنب أي إصابات للمشارك اثناء عملية غرز الابرة.

ج. أسباب تركيز الدم

- وضع سدادة الاوردة لأكثر من دقيقة.
- تدليك منطقة السحب او ضغطها
- علاج طويل بالسوائل عبر الوريد
- اوردة مسدودة او متصلبة

د. وضع السداد لفترة طويلة

- زيادة ملحوظة في تركيز فحوصات مثل البروتين، والكوليسترول.

5. نقل عينات المشاركين من الموقع الميداني إلى المختبر:

1. يجب وضع الأنابيب البلاستيكية التي تحوي العينات بصورة عمودية من خلال تثبيتها في مسند الانابيب (Rack).
2. يتم وضع كمادات الثلج الباردة (Ice Packs) * في صندوق التبريد (Cool Box)، و ذلك لحفظ العينات في درجة حرارة بين 2 - 8°C خلال فترة نقلها إلى المختبر. وينبغي وضع كمادات الثلج بطريقة تمنع تبليل انابيب العينات و ذلك لتجنب زوال المعلومات المثبتة على هذه الانابيب و التي تخص المشارك.
3. يجب تجنب الرج او الاهتزاز اثناء النقل.
4. يجب تجنب تعرض العينات لاشعة الشمس المباشرة او الضوء مباشر.

*ملاحظة:

ضع كمادات الثلج المبردة في حجرة التجميد لمدة 24 ساعة في درجة حرارة -20 لا يجب ان تكون كمادات الثلج بتماس مباشر مع انابيب العينات.

6. التخلص الآمن من النفايات:

1. يجب عدم خلط النفايات الطبية مع النفايات العامة.
2. النفايات العامة مثل الأوراق ومواد التغليف وغيرها يتم التخلص منها في أكياس خاصة بها.
3. النفايات الصلبة والملوثة اثناء العمل مثل القطن وغيره يتم التخلص منه في أكياس خاصة بها.
4. الدم ومصل الدم يتم تطهيرها ب 1% من صوديوم هايبيوكلورايت وترمى في مجرى التصريف.
5. الماسك المستخدم في جمع العينة و القطن و البانديج و أي انابيب جمع عينة يتم التخلص منها في أكياس خاصة بعد تطهيرها ب 1% صوديوم هايبيوكلورايت.

7. خزن نماذج المشاركين في برنامج المسح:

7. بعد وصول عينات المشاركين إلى المختبر، يقوم المختبريان اللذان تم تحديدهما للمشاركة في برنامج المسح باستلام العينات ومطابقة المعلومات المثبتة على الأنبوب مع معلومات المشارك في سجل المسح والتأكد من سلامة العينة وسلامة المعلومات واكتمالها. تجرى هذه العملية تحت إشراف المشرف المختبري المحلي.
8. يقوم المشرف المختبري بالإشراف على نقل المعلومات الموجودة في سجل المسح المرافق للمختبري في فريق العمل الميداني إلى سجل يحمل نفس الاسم خاص بالمختبر، ويتم تكرار هذه العملية في كل يوم.
9. يتم خزن النماذج بدرجة حرارة -20°C لحين إجراء عملية الفحص.
10. يمكن إجراء عملية إعادة فحص للعينة في أي حالة ممكن أن يرتئها المشرف المختبري تتطلب إعادة لفحص عينة ما.
11. يجب الاحتفاظ بجميع النماذج التي تم اكمال فحصها المختبري وخبزها بدرجة حرارة -70°C لحين استلام تعليمات من مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي أو قسم الأمراض غير الانتقالية في دائرة الصحة العامة في الوزارة.
12. يجب الاحتفاظ بكافة المعلومات معلمة على أنبوب الخزن مثل الاسم الثلاثي للمشارك ورقمه المختبري.
13. يتم التخلص من النماذج بعد انتهاء فترة الخزن بتطهيرها بـ 1% صوديوم هايبيوكلورايت لمدة نصف ساعة.

Annex 4: Survey Personnel

اللجان المركزية:

لجنة تدقيق البيانات:

- د. بشرى ابراهيم عبد اللطيف/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. ندى عبد الوهاب موسى/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. هشام جاسم عبد/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. علي عبد القادر علي/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. زيد عبد النافع رضا/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. اشراق فاروق حسين/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. رياض شلتاغ نايل/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. فاتن كاظم حمادي/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة

لجنة استخراج العينة:

- السيد احمد ياسين عبد الكريم /الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء/ وزارة التخطيط
- السيد قصي عبد الفتاح رؤوف /الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء/ وزارة التخطيط
- د. فاضل ناويخ خيزران /الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء / وزارة التخطيط
- السيد عبد الناصر بونس مجول /الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء/ وزارة التخطيط

المشرفون المركزيون على المختبر:

- د. حيدر هاشم ابو المعالي/ مدير مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي
- د. مهدي محمد باقر/ مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/ دائرة الصحة العامة
- الكيميائية داليا جلال احمد/ قسم المختبرات/شعبة السيطرة النوعية/ دائرة الصحة العامة

المشرفون على معالجة البيانات:

- د. فاضل ناويخ خيزران /الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء / وزارة التخطيط
- عمر عامر سعدي /الجهاز المركزي للاحصاء / وزارة التخطيط
- حسن عبد الامير رشيد / مدير شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات وكالة/ دائرة الصحة العامة

المشاركون في التدريب:

- د. سعدالدين حسين علي/ معهد بحوث التغذية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
- د. ميسون ربيعة عامر/ قسم تعزيز الصحة/ دائرة الصحة العامة

اللجنة المالية:

- الست سلمى مرداح هندي / مديرة شعبة الحاسبة / دائرة الصحة العامة
- السيد شكر طالب شكر/ مدير قسم التخطيط المالي/ دائرة التخطيط وتنمية الموارد
- السيد حسين كاظم سعيد/ قسم التدقيق/ مكتب الوكيل الاداري
- الست فائزة عبد ماجد/ قسم الحسابات / الدائرة الادارية والمالية والقانونية
- محاسب فاطمة محمد عبد الله/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
- السيد ساجدة جاسم محمد/ قسم الحسابات / دائرة الصحة العامة
- السيد صفاء عبد حمد/ مدير قسم التخطيط المالي/ دائرة التخطيط وتنمية الموارد

غرفة العمليات:

- مدير اقدم عاصم متعب غنام / قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
ر . مبرمجين شذى حسن مهدي/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية / دائرة الصحة العامة
م . ملاحظ عماد خزل عيدان / قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
ر . معاونين وقائيين حيدر فاضل سرحان/قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/دائرة الصحة العامة
ر . م طبيين اقدم فيصل محسن وهاب / قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
م.ملاحظ علي عبد الامير محمد جواد/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية /دائرة الصحة العامة

المختبريون:

- كيمياوي اقدم ثامر عبد حسن /مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/دائرة الصحة العامة
كيمياوي ايمان مدحت عباس /مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/ دائرة الصحة العامة
كيمياوي شيماء محمد علي /مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي /دائرة الصحة العامة
تقني طبي عذراء علاء الدين عبد الله /مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/ دائرة الصحة العامة
تقني طبي علي حميد محمود / معهد بحوث التغذية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
اريج حمودي عبد اللطيف /معهد بحوث التغذية /دائرة الصحة العامة
كيمياوي فراس غالب عبد / معهد بحوث التغذية /دائرة الصحة العامة

لجنة مشتريات المواد المختبرية:

- د . عبد الباسط نصيف جاسم/مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي / دائرة الصحة العامة
السيد جابر خشن سعيد/مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/ دائرة الصحة العامة
السيدة امل شهيد ديوان/مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/ دائرة الصحة العامة
السيد صلاح علي نامدار/مختبر الصحة العامة المركزي/ دائرة الصحة العامة
السيد حسان عبد الهادي هاشم/معهد بحوث التغذية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
السيد علي طه محمد /معهد بحوث التغذية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
كيمياوي اختصاص فادية عبد الامير حسين /معهد بحوث التغذية/ دائرة الصحة العامة

الاداريون / اللجان:

- حمزة كسار عباس قسم/ الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية // دائرة الصحة العامة
ر . معاونين وقائيين حسن محمد محمد رضا / دائرة الصحة العامة/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية
مدير نسرين رحيم موسى/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/ دائرة الصحة العامة
معاون مدير امنة عدنان وهيب/ قسم الرعاية الصحية الاولى/ دائرة الصحة العامة
سنان كامل مدلول /مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
صلاح حيدر مولود /مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
ر . تقنيين طبيين تغريد عباس عبد /مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
ر . م وقائيين اقدم امل عبد الحسين حسن /مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
كلستان احمد رستم/مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
وداد حربي كاظم/مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
علي عبد الرحيم جبار/مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة
شذى عبد اللطيف اسماعيل/مكتب الوزير/قسم الصحة الدولية

ميرمج هيلين صدام رحمة / قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/دائرة الصحة العامة
قانوني فرح مازن عبد الحسين/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/دائرة الصحة العامة
فني خضر طالب خليل/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غير الانتقالية/دائرة الصحة العامة
حيدر سلمان عبد الامير/ قسم تعزيز الصحة/دائرة الصحة العامة
ر.كاتب طابعة اقدم فوزية غالب مسافر/ قسم الوقاية والسيطرة على الامراض غيرالانتقالية/دائرة الصحة العامة
محمد طه محمد/ مكتب المدير العام/دائرة الصحة العامة

مدخلو البيانات

بيداء فاضل علوان /شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات/دائرة الصحة العامة
اسراء مهدي فاضل /شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات/دائرة الصحة العامة
وسيم مجيد حسن /شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات/دائرة الصحة العامة
حسنين فلاح عمران /شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات/دائرة الصحة العامة
مصطفى علاء حسين/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
حسام سعد الدين راضي /الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
حيدر حميد حسون /الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
سكينة قاسم مهدي/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
نورس نهاد حاتم /الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
سماح سلام سمعان/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
بيداء ياسين عبد الله/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
امل شهاب نياپ/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
بان بهاء نوري/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
هدى سلمان محسن/الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء/وزارة التخطيط
هيام فليح حسن/ دائرة الصحة العامة/شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات

دائرة صحة بغداد / الكرخ

1. د. جاسب لطيف علي / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. نازك لهماود كاظم / مدير قسم الصحة العامة
3. د. انتظار ابراهيم اسد
4. د. كلثوم رضا كريم
5. د. انوار عبد الجبار
6. د. سلمى محسن عبد الله
7. اداري ياسر علي مهدي
8. تقني تحليلات رؤى غسان عبد الرزاق
9. احصائي قيس عريبي حميد
10. د. وسن جاسم محمد
11. باحث نفسي سليم جواد كاظم
19. م. طبي امير عدنان عبد الصاحب
20. م. مختبر لؤي عزيز حسن
21. احصائي اسراء عامر منعم/ الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء
22. د. رافد ناجي سوادني
23. م. طبي وسن حسين حسن
24. م. مختبر مها عادل عبد المنعم
25. احصائي علي مصطفى جواد/ الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء
26. د. سعود عبد الله محمد

- 12.م مختبر عبد الامير ابراهيم جارالله
 13.احصائي مصري حميد شويش
 14.د. منذر عبد المنعم
 15.م مختبر دنيا جبار راضي
 16.تقني تحليلات مرضية مهدي صالح اسود
 17.احصائي مهدي محمد كاظم/ الجهاز المركزي
 للاحصاء
 18.د. لبنى جواد مهدي
 27.وقائي اسنان رنا مجيد كاظم
 28.م مختبر جاسم مصحوب عفنان
 29.م احصائي صلاح مهدي سرهيد
 30.انتصار خطار جبر
 31.زيننا جعفر حسين
 32.حسن علي سلمان
 33.سارة جمال مجيد
 34.اسعد راضي عبار

دائرة صحة بغداد / الرصافة

1. د. عبد الغني سعدون / معاون المدير العام للدائرة
 خلال فترة المسح
 2. د. محمد يحيى عبد الحسن
 3. د. بتول علي حسن
 4. د. نائر فاضل كاظم
 5. فاحص بصر عماد لطيف قاسم
 6. م مختبر عدي مرزوك جبر
 7. احصائي عبد الرزاق رميض جازع
 8. د. رواء عبد الحمن محمد
 9. م طبي مريم قادر حسين
 10.تقني تحليلات استبرق مجد حميد
 11.احصائي طارق عزيز حميد
 12.د. محمد عبد الله عبد الحميد
 13.تقني طبي حسن هادي محمد
 14.م مختبر شيما خلف نعيث
 15.احصائي علي عبد الكريم ابراهيم
 16.د. لبنى جميل كاظم
 17.تقني بصريات زينة هادي بدر
 18.تقني تحليلات علي حسين وحيد
 19.ملاحظ فني بلال كاظم عبد
 20.د. اشواق رضا عبد السادة
 21.فاحص بصر شيما حسيب علي
 22.م مختبر ياسين كاظم حمزة
 23.احصائي داود سلمان زيدان
 24.د. علي صادق جعفر
 25.م مختبر سليمة طعين عامر
 26.ميرمج حسين علي ابراهيم
 27.فاحص بصر محمد جواد كاظم
 28.مدقق ابراهيم يوسف صغير
 29.اثير كاظم محمد / قسم التخطيط
 30.زهرة موسى لازم / شعبة الحسابات
 31.بشير خضير زيون
 32.شوقي عبد القادر قاسم
 33.عقيل داود حنون
 34.ضفاف جبار موات
 35.نيران علاوي ثجيل
 36.حامد كاظم جبر
 37.حسين باسم عبيد
 38.عبد الباسط عبد الرزاق ظاهر / مدير
 احصاء محافظة بغداد

دائرة صحة البصرة

1. د. رياض عبد الأمير / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. ايلاف محمد صالح عبد الرضا
3. د. امانى عبد المعبود
4. م . طبي مهدي جبار خزعل/شعبة البرامج
5. م . مختبر حامد حسين علي
6. م . احصاء مازن جاسم محمد
7. د . علي ركاب
8. م . طبي وجدان فرحان كاظم
9. م . مختبر علي كاظم كاطع
10. م . احصائي /احمد جاسم عبد الرحمن
11. د.د. سينا صكر
12. م . طبي ميعاد جبار قاسم
13. م . مختبر وائل جاسم عبد الواحد
14. احصائي مصطفى محمد خضير
15. د.د. ريا حبيب عبد الامام
16. م . طبي عامر جاسم محمد
17. م . مختبر ايمان هيثم بادع
18. احصائي شهدي عبد الامير ماجد
19. د . ازهار عبد الامير ماجد
20. م . طبي صبيحة لعيبي رسن
21. م . مختبر اياد حسين علي
22. م . احصاء محمود عدنان محمود
23. كيمياوي /بشير عبد الخضر علي
24. كيمياوي /علاء حسين راضي
25. د.د. سليمة عمران موسى
26. كيمياوي اختصاص مريم شاکر
27. احمد عبد الحافظ سلمان
28. كاتب علي جعفر لفته
29. مدقق فلاح حسن ابو جالي
30. محاسب ستار جبار حمود
31. محاسب فوزية مهدي فلحي
32. م . طبي هدى عبد الجبار عبود

دائرة صحة ميسان

1. د. زامل شياح محمد العريبي/ مدير عام الدائرة
2. خلال فترة المسح
3. د. سرى نجم رسول
4. م . مختبر سالم فرحان سيد
5. م . طبي علي عبد الرضا كاظم
6. م . مختبر محمد فالح حسن
7. د. هيلين سامر حسن
8. م . طبي لازم فرحان حسن
9. م . مختبر عدي صدام عكلة
10. م . مختبر عدي صدام عكلة
11. د.د. علي محمود عبد الكريم
12. مختبري محمد علوان سلمان
13. د. انتصار جمعة حسون
14. قيصر جواد كاظم
15. محمد علي بنية
16. تحسين عليوي حسن
17. محاسب صلاح مهدي صالح
18. م . حسابات زهرة عبد الحسين بريسم
19. محاسب امجد حميد مزهر
20. مخول احمد قاسم دهش

دائرة صحة المثنى

1. د . راغب كاظم جبار الشبوط / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. صبيحة يوسف جاسم
3. م . مختبر سالم رزاق حسين
4. تقني بصريات علي حسين عبد الزهرة
5. احصائي علاء عطية عبد الجبار
6. د. ثمينة عبد العزيز/ مكتب المدير العام
7. م . مختبر مكي نجم عبد الكريم
8. تقني تحليلات احمد عبد المجيد شاكر
9. انمار طالب صالح
10. تقني بصريات محمد عبد علي هادي
11. م . مهندس علي كاظم عبد السادة
12. تقني تحليلات احمد شاكر وهيب
13. احصائي معين لوتي ابراهيم
14. محاسب عقيل وثيج جدعان
15. كاتب مهدي عبد الامير
16. م محاسب لمياء صبحي فاضل
17. م حسابات حيدر عبد غازي
18. فني محمد عبد الله نبهار
19. م . مختبر امجد نجم عبد الله
20. بكتريولوجي سحر عبد الهادي حسن

دائرة صحة ذي قار

1. د. جاسم ناصر عودة / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. صادق محسن موسى
3. باحثي نفسي يحيى عادل حنون
4. بكتريولوجي ايمان حسين /مختبر الصحة العامة
5. احصائي عباس داوود شاتي
6. كيميائي احمد محمد خليوي
7. م . مختبر علي عباس خاجي
8. خضير عبد العباس
9. بشرى محسن عواد
10. انتصار شالوش عبد مناف
11. د . حازم تركي زعيطر
12. م . طبي مريم رحين عبد
13. م . مختبر عباس صبيح حسن
14. احصائي حسين علي يونس
15. د . هدى حسن طاهر
16. م . طبي وسام شلال سعدون
17. م . مختبر علي عادي مكطوف
18. احصائي خالد احمد فرحان
19. د . محمود جاسم حسين
20. م . طبي هدى جعفر ناصر
21. م . مختبر ارشد حميد نعمه
22. احصائي سلام كامل كاطع
23. د. علي ميثم حسوني
24. م . طبي دلال جعفر عجرم
25. م . مختبر احمد رمضان هدابي
26. احصائي صبيح فضالة حسن
27. م. طبي كرار صالح مهدي

دائرة صحة الديوانية

1. د. رعد عبد الحسن المهجة / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. حسن جفات كروان / مدير قسم الصحة العامة
3. د. حذام جواد حمد
4. د. نزهت جساب حمزة
5. ص. لقاء عبد الصاحب عبد الرحمن
6. م. طبي سلام قاسم حبيب
7. م. مختبر شذى جبار دبي
8. م. ر. احصائي علاء هاشم عيود
9. د. نزهت جساب حمزة
10. م. طبي احمد حسين محمد
11. م. مختبر علي نوماس طعطوش
12. م. ر. احصائي كامل محيسن جاسم
13. م. اقدم عبد الرزاق رشيد مجيد
14. م. مختبر غانم ناصر حسين
15. م. مختبر زهراء حمد زباله
16. م. طبي انتصار عيدان عبد
17. محاسب جعفر راضي عليوي
18. محاسب حيدر عبد الرزاق عبد الخالق
19. مدقق حيدر بدوي طابور
20. ر. كيمياوي اقدم / ايمان راجي حسين
21. ر. ابحاث اقدم / ناظم مجيد حمود

دائرة صحة النجف الاشرف

1. د. علي عبد الزهرة شبر / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. جواد شاكر علي
3. ر. م. طبي احمد حسين حمد
4. م. مختبر انتصار عبد راضي
5. احصائي اقدم حسين جبار عبد
6. د. طالب جليل جهاد
7. م. طبي مصطفى جلال مصطفى
8. م. مختبر حميدة جبر خشان
9. م. مهندس علي محمد جاسم
10. د. شنان عتيوي العارضي
11. م. طبي نجاح علي هاشم
12. م. مختبر هيام هادي كاظم
13. م. ملاحظ نسوم رزاق كاظم
14. م. مختبر حسين كاظم فضيل
15. م. مختبر امير محمد مهدي
16. د. عبد الوهاب محمد كامل
17. د. فائق عزيز مجيد
18. د. وسن عبد الشهيد عبد الرزاق
19. د. محمد مهدي عبد الوهاب
20. مهندس اسعد اسماعيل خلف
21. محاسب حسنين فارس عبد الامير
22. محاسب نزار هديب كريم
23. محاسب تحسين عبد الكاظم
24. م. ملاحظ حيدر حسين فرهود
25. م. طبي غسان لواء عبد المهدي
26. م. طبي علي سعيد علي

دائرة صحة واسط

1. د. جبار جعاز نعمة / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. سعدون محيسن الامير
3. د. نجاة حسين كاظم
4. م. طبي عبد الاله مهدي احمد
5. احصائي مهدي صيهود حسين
12. م. مختبر حسين نعمة عباس
13. د. سندس عبد عبد الحسن
14. ص. مها عبد القادر عبد الستار
15. احصائي جاسم عبيد سلمان

6. غيداء ابراهيم عبد الله
7. د. شمس الدين خضير محمد
8. م . طبي اسراء ناظم حمزة
9. عذراء رياض هادي
10. احصائي علاء خضير عباس
11. م . مختبر احمد عدنان علي
16. بايلوجي حيدر كريم كاطع
17. مدقق علي عبد الكاظم
18. محاسب عمار عكش يوسف
19. محاسب احسان عبد علي
20. احصائي بشار فرنسيس بطرس
21. مهندس ذو الفقار محمود توفيق
22. م. طبي اياد سلطان برهان

دائرة صحة كركوك

1. د. صباح امين احمد / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. حسين ابراهيم احمد
3. د. برهان عمر رشيد
4. د. عثمان حسن توفيق
5. د. احلام عز الدين عبد المجيد
6. بكتريولوجي لقمان صالح علي
7. كيميائي ارزو فاتح محمود
8. فريال فاضل صالح
9. د. سهيلة شمس الدين طاهر
10. ر. م طبي اقدم ايسان احمد توفيق
11. تقني تحليلات مرضية ياسر عباس ابراهيم
12. احصائي فاضل رشيد ضاحي
13. د. زينب عبد الله جعفر
14. د. زهراء غفور عبد الله
15. ممرض ماهر ادريس قادر محمد
16. تقني تحليلات مرضية رؤى يعرب صديق
17. احصائي وريا هادي فرض علي
18. د. محمد جاسم احمد
19. تقني صحة مجتمع عليا عباس محمد
20. تقني تحليلات مرضية هانا فاتح محمد
21. احصائي يوسف مصطفى محمد
22. عبد الله محي الدين دارا
23. محاسب شمال صديق كريم
24. مدققة افنان مصطفى عادل
25. السائق اصلاح عز الدين اسعد
26. عدنان رضا بابا عادل

دائرة صحة كربلاء

1. د. صباح نور هادي الموسوي / مدير العام الدائرة
2. د. فاضل عزيز كاظم
3. م. طبي هشام شاكر محمود
4. د. رونق عبد الرزاق علي
5. مدير احصاء اديب محمد علي ماجد
6. كيميائي احمد ابراهيم حمود
7. م. مختبر نجاح عبد المهدي عباس
8. د. صباح علي كاظم
9. قابلة ماهره سحر رحيم محييد
13. م . جامعي اسماعيل خليل اسماعيل
14. كيميائي حيدر سعد عبد الرسول
15. احصائي سلام محسن حسين
16. م . طبي علي حسين علي
17. مهندس فاضل عباس موسى
18. باحثة صحية نادية خضير حسن
19. م . محاسب هاشم جبار كاظم

10. م . مختبر صابر ثجيل شلتاغ
 11. احصائي / علي صاحب مهدي
 12. د. بيداء ابراهيم سلمان
 20. مدير تدقيق صلاح رشيد عباس
 21. مدير حسابات عبد الحسين حسن محمد
 22. مدير تدقيق فردوس عزيز يوسف
 23. سائق عادل عبد الحسين مزهر

دائرة صحة ديالى

1. د علي حسين حسن / مدير عام الدائرة
 2. د. محمد عبد الرحمن الجبوري / معاون مدير عام الدائرة
 3. د. نبيل فاضل حذاف
 4. د. خالدة رشيد حسن
 5. كيمياوي عبد الرزاق علي حسين
 6. ر احصائيين جاسم سعيد حسين
 7. د. مروة حاتم رميض
 8. م . وقائي / تماضر علي مطلق
 9. م . مختبر / جزمي مطرود سلمان
 10. احصائي / فاطمة علي خضير
 11. د. نور جمعه
 12. فاحص بصر / عمر خالد
 13. بايولوجي / سارة كريم صكبان
 14. احصائي / عمار احمد مجيد
 15. ص. بيداء ابراهيم محمد
 16. ر. ممرضين / سعد حسين حمدي
 17. م . مختبر / احمد وليد زيد
 18. احصائي / عباس فاضل خيرالله
 19. محاسب / احمد جاسم محمد
 20. مدقق / استبرق عباس فاضل
 21. محاسب / وليد حامد حسن
 22. ر . كيمياوي / ابتهاج صبري محمد
 23. كيمياوي / اسراء محمد صادق
 24. كاتبة / سندس ابراهيم محمود
 25. ملاحظ / وفاء عبد الامير عيسى
 26. باحثة صحية / نداء حبيب داوود

دائرة صحة بابل

1. الصيدلي الاختصاص / حسن رحمن حسن / مدير عام الدائرة
 2. د. ياسمين خماس السعدي
 3. م . طبي اسعد حسين مصيخ
 4. م . مختبر علي خضر جاسم
 5. احصائي ليث عباس حسون
 6. د. سناء محمد مكي
 7. م . طبي عمار مكي شعلان
 8. بكتريولوجي علي موسى كاظم
 9. احصائي عقيل جعفر عباس
 10. رسل صاحب حسين
 11. د. عامر حسين كاظم
 12. فاحص بصر اسراء خضير محمد
 13. م . مختبر سعيد صالح علي
 14. احصائي قعقاع علي خضير
 15. د. رزاق هاشم محمد
 16. فاحص بصر زينب شهاب احمد
 17. م . مختبر كاظم جابر عودة
 18. احصائي حامد جلوب محمد
 19. د. د. سحر محمد زكي
 20. د. سهيلة ستار عباس
 21. ر. احصاء عبد الامير صبح محمد
 22. م . مختبر حبيب طالب
 23. كيمياوي حيدر حمزة عبد ناصر
 24. احمد ديوس عبيس
 25. م. حسابات جنة مسلم عطا الله
 26. مدقق عبد الله جلوب عبد
 27. محاسب توفيق عبيس كاظم
 28. محاسب ازهار مبدر جابر

دائرة صحة أربيل

1. د.سامان حسين البرزنجي / مدير عام دائرة صحة أربيل
2. د. سرهنك جلال سعيد
3. د. وليد عزت كاظم
4. د. برزین مصطفی رضا
5. م . طبي بروز اسماعيل حمة امين
6. بكتريولوجي يعقوب عبد الله عبد الصمد
7. شاکر شیرکو شاکر
8. د. سرمد احسان جميل
9. م. طبي شنو جبار مجيد
10. م. مختبر سعدي علي حمد
11. م. طبي محمد سعيد حمة غريب
12. د. جهاد زرار عزيز
13. م. طبي افين جلال صالح
14. بايولوجي هوكر نوري ولي
15. م. طبي شورش محمد عزيز
16. د. قاسم برهان عبد الله
17. م. وقائي شنو غفور رضا
18. بايولوجي مامند واحد حامد
19. م. وقائي سامي عبد القادر شريف
20. محسن كاكا حمد عزيز
21. نور عبد الكريم
22. كويستان اشرف عبد الله

دائرة صحة دهوك

1. د. نزار عصمت طبيب / مدير عام صحة دهوك
2. د. بختيار احمد رشيد
3. د. وفاء صالح رشدي
4. طه محمد قاسم
5. بايولوجي هشيار ديوالي محمد
6. كيمياوي سعد حسن علي
7. د. هافين حاجي علي
8. ملاحظ سيبان عبد الاله عبد الواحد
9. م مختبر حبيب حسن علي
10. م صحة مجتمع نهريين كوركيس ادم
11. د. ميديا زيرك يونس
12. مهندسة سالمة شمس الدين فرحان
13. م مختبر متين بهجت صادق
14. احصائي عصام جعفر سيتو
15. شكري خالد نبي
16. كامل رمضان حاجي
17. حسين علي ياسين

دائرة صحة السليمانية

1. د. ميران محمد عباس / مدير عام الدائرة
2. د. رزكار علي جديس
3. د. جوان ميذا مجيد
4. جوان محمد محمود
5. شيرزاد معروف رؤوف
6. لانه علي مصطفى / المختبر المركزي
16. وقائي سامان حمة علي عبد الله
17. وقائي مهاباد هادي علي
18. م . مختبر شيروان سعيد عبد الله
19. اداري اقدم عبد القادر مصطفى عبد الله
20. وقائي هادي محمد احمد

7. جمال محمد شريف/المختبر المركزي
8. وقائي تابان ابراهيم صالح
9. م مختبر سوران ابراهيم فارس
10. م طبي ميهران محمد اسماعيل
11. م طبي بيرفان كاوة خليل
12. وقائي رقيه علي قادر
13. م طبي دلسور محمود حمه
14. م مختبر ثاوات مصطفى فرج
15. زراعي سلمان محمود فتح الله
21. معاون وقائي / دلکه ش عبد القادر حمه شريف
22. م . مختبر ناوات خليل سواره
23. معاون وقائي وريا غفور فرج
24. وقائي جزا عارف فرج
25. م . وقائي به ناز مصطفى عزيز
26. م . مختبر يادكار محمد كريم
27. م . كيمياوي نوزاد عثمان علي
28. دلشاد ياسين صابر
29. هيمن عبد الله سوفي
30. جلال رشيد رحيم

Annex 6: Distribution of the Respondents According to Marital status

		Men					
Age Group (years)	N	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separate d	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabitin g
18-39	737.0	36.8	61.7	0.4	0.9	0.1	
40-59	574.0	2.3	95.6	0.7	0.2	1.2	
60+	298.0	1.0	89.9	0.7	0.3	8.1	
Total	1609.0	17.8	79.1	0.6	0.6	2.0	
		Women					
Age Group (years)	N	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separate d	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabitin g
18-39	1250.0	17.8	78.3	0.7	1.3	1.9	
40-59	841.0	4.5	77.1	2.1	2.3	14.0	
60+	366.0	4.1	40.7	1.1	1.6	52.5	
Total	2457.0	11.2	72.3	1.3	1.7	13.6	
		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	N	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separate d	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabitin g
18-39	1987.0	24.8	72.2	0.6	1.2	1.3	
40-59	1415.0	3.6	84.6	1.6	1.4	8.8	
60+	664.0	2.7	62.8	0.9	1.1	32.5	
Total	4066.0	13.8	75.0	1.0	1.2	9.0	

Annex7: Distribution of the Respondents According to Employment status

Men					
Age Group (years)	n	% Government employee	% Non- government employee	% Self- employed	% Unpaid
18-39	734.0	28.6	6.7	34.1	30.7
40-59	568.0	32.2	9.0	33.5	25.4
60+	257.0	5.8	4.3	9.7	80.2
Total	1559.0	26.2	7.1	29.8	36.9
Women					
Age Group (years)	N	% Government employee	% Non- government employee	% Self- employed	% Unpaid
18-39	1250.0	4.0	1.0	0.7	94.3
40-59	842.0	6.7	1.0	0.8	91.6
60+	340.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	95.9
Total	2432.0	4.6	0.9	0.8	93.6
Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	N	% Government employee	% Non- government employee	% Self- employed	% Unpaid
18-39	1984.0	13.1	3.1	13.1	70.8
40-59	1410.0	17.0	4.2	14.0	64.9
60+	597.0	3.7	2.3	4.9	89.1
Total	3991.0	13.1	3.4	12.2	71.4

**Annex 8: Distribution of Respondents According to their
Exposure to second-hand smoke at Home and Workplace
during the past 30 days by Age Groups and Sex, Iraq in home**

Home									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI
18-39	736	56.0	51.2-60.8	1252	52.4	48.4-56.3	1988	54.3	51.1-57.5
40-59	573	53.7	48.2-59.2	843	47.0	42.4-51.6	1416	50.2	46.4-53.9
60+	298	55.6	47.8-63.4	367	44.8	38.0-51.7	665	50.3	44.6-56.1
Total	1607	55.4	51.7-59.1	2462	50.0	47.0-53.1	4069	52.8	50.3-55.4
workplace									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI
18-39	583	61.8	56.5-67.1	152	34.8	24.9-44.7	735	57.9	53.1-62.7
40-59	420	62.4	56.7-68.2	85	40.5	27.4-53.7	505	59.6	54.2-65.0
60+	154	35.8	26.5-45.0	52	9.1	1.0-17.2	206	30.9	23.1-38.7
Total	1157	60.0	55.8-64.1	289	33.4	25.4-41.3	1446	56.1	52.4-59.8

Annex 9: Distribution of the Respondents According to Alcohol consumption status

Men									
Age Group (years)	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI
18-39	734	1.4	0.3-2.6	0.5	0.0-1.0	1.0	0.3-1.7	97.0	95.5-98.6
40-59	572	0.4	0.0-1.0	0.6	0.0-1.2	4.8	2.9-6.7	94.2	92.1-96.3
60+	296	0.2	0.0-0.7	0.9	0.0-2.6	7.5	3.7-11.3	91.4	87.4-95.4
Total	1602	1.1	0.3-1.9	0.6	0.2-1.0	2.5	1.8-3.3	95.8	94.6-97.0
Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI
18-39	1252	0.0	0.0-0.0					100.0	100.0-100.0
40-59	843	0.1	0.0-0.2					99.9	99.8-100.0
60+	367	0.0	0.0-0.0					100.0	100.0-100.0
Total	2462	0.0	0.0-0.1					100.0	99.9-100.0
Both Sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI
18-39	1986	0.8	0.2-1.4	0.3	0.0-0.6	0.5	0.1-0.9	98.4	97.6-99.3
40-59	1415	0.2	0.0-0.5	0.3	0.0-0.6	2.2	1.3-3.1	97.3	96.2-98.3
60+	663	0.1	0.0-0.3	0.5	0.0-1.3	3.8	1.9-5.8	95.6	93.5-97.7
Total	4064	0.6	0.2-1.0	0.3	0.1-0.5	1.3	0.9-1.7	97.8	97.2-98.5

Annex 10: Distribution of the Respondents According to Self-reported Quantity of Salt Consumed

Men											
Age Group (years)	n	% Far too much	95% CI	% Too much	95% CI	% Just the right amount	95% CI	% Too little	95% CI	% Far too little	95% CI
18-39	737	3.0	1.3-4.8	16.5	13.0-19.9	65.5	60.8-70.1	12.3	9.2-15.5	2.7	1.2-4.3
40-59	571	1.8	0.7-2.9	10.9	7.7-14.2	54.4	48.6-60.2	21.3	16.5-26.2	11.5	7.4-15.6
60+	294	1.2	0.0-2.5	3.7	1.4-5.9	46.6	39.1-54.2	24.0	17.7-30.3	24.5	18.2-30.9
Total	1602	2.6	1.4-3.8	13.9	11.4-16.4	61.0	57.4-64.6	15.6	12.9-18.3	7.0	5.3-8.7
Women											
Age Group (years)	n	% Far too much	95% CI	% Too much	95% CI	% Just the right amount	95% CI	% Too little	95% CI	% Far too little	95% CI
18-39	125	3.5	1.9-5.0	15.8	12.7-18.8	63.7	59.7-67.7	13.2	10.7-15.8	3.8	2.2-5.4
40-59	841	1.3	0.3-2.4	9.6	7.3-12.0	55.0	50.4-59.6	25.5	21.9-29.2	8.5	5.8-11.2
60+	366	4.4	0.0-9.8	4.4	1.4-7.4	43.4	36.8-50.1	32.9	26.4-39.4	14.8	10.3-19.2
Total	2459	3.0	1.7-4.2	12.8	10.7-14.9	59.1	55.9-62.2	18.8	16.6-21.0	6.3	4.9-7.7
Both Sexes											
Age Group (years)	n	% Far too much	95% CI	% Too much	95% CI	% Just the right amount	95% CI	% Too little	95% CI	% Far too little	95% CI
18-39	198	3.2	1.9-4.6	16.1	13.7-18.6	64.6	61.4-67.9	12.8	10.6-14.9	3.2	2.1-4.3
40-59	141	1.6	0.8-2.4	10.3	8.2-12.3	54.7	50.8-58.6	23.6	20.4-26.7	9.9	7.4-12.4
60+	660	2.8	0.1-5.5	4.0	2.1-6.0	45.1	40.2-49.9	28.4	23.8-33.0	19.7	15.7-23.7
Total	4061	2.8	1.8-3.7	13.4	11.6-15.1	60.0	57.5-62.6	17.2	15.3-19.1	6.7	5.5-7.8

Annex11: Distribution of the Respondents According to Level of total physical activity according to former recommendations

Age Group (years)	Men						
	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI
18-39	716	35.8	31.1-40.4	21.1	17.2-25.0	43.2	38.1-48.2
40-59	560	46.9	41.1-52.8	30.6	25.8-35.3	22.5	17.8-27.2
60+	292	57.3	50.0-64.7	34.5	27.3-41.6	8.2	4.4-12.0
Total	1568	40.6	37.0-44.2	24.7	21.6-27.7	34.7	30.9-38.5
Age Group (years)	Women						
	N	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI
18-39	1227	63.4	59.4-67.3	20.5	17.2-23.8	16.1	13.0-19.3
40-59	831	63.5	59.1-67.8	22.2	18.6-25.7	14.4	11.2-17.6
60+	362	80.8	74.8-86.8	14.4	9.6-19.3	4.7	1.8-7.7
Total	2420	65.2	62.3-68.2	20.3	18.0-22.7	14.4	12.1-16.8
Age Group (years)	Both Sexes						
	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI
18-39	1943	48.5	45.1-51.9	20.8	18.2-23.4	30.7	27.2-34.1
40-59	1391	55.8	51.9-59.6	26.1	23.0-29.2	18.2	15.3-21.0
60+	654	68.8	63.6-74.0	24.7	19.9-29.5	6.5	3.9-9.1
Total	3988	52.5	49.8-55.2	22.6	20.5-24.7	24.9	22.4-27.4

Annex 12: Distribution of the Respondents According to Median Minutes of Total Physical Activity on Average Per Day

Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)	N	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)
18-39	716	60.0	15.0-180.0	1227	12.8	0.0-60.0	1943	30.0	2.1-120.0
40-59	560	31.4	4.3-90.0	831	12.1	0.0-57.1	1391	20.0	0.0-68.6
60+	292	17.1	0.0-51.4	362	0.0	0.0-15.0	654	6.4	0.0-30.0
Total	1568	45.0	10.7-140.0	2420	10.0	0.0-51.4	3988	25.0	0.0-91.4

Annex 13: Distribution of The Respondents According to Median Minutes of Physical Activity According to Domains on Average Per Day

Median minutes of work-related physical activity on average per day									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)	N	Median Minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)
18-39	716	0.0	0.0-77.1	1227	0.0	0.0-30.0	1943	0.0	0.0-51.4
40-59	560	0.0	0.0-30.0	831	0.0	0.0-17.1	1391	0.0	0.0-21.4
60+	292	0.0	0.0-0.0	362	0.0	0.0-0.0	654	0.0	0.0-0.0
Total	1568	0.0	0.0-51.4	2420	0.0	0.0-21.4	3988	0.0	0.0-30.0
Median minutes of transport-related physical activity on average per day									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	Median minutes	Interquartile range (P25-P75)	N	Median minutes	Interquartile range (P25-P75)	n	Median minutes	Interquartile range (P25-P75)
18-39	716	15.0	0.0-42.8	1227	6.0	0.0-8.6	1943	5.7	0.0-25.0
40-59	560	15.0	0.0-30.0	831	2.8	0.0-17.1	1391	6.4	0.0-25.7
60+	292	10.0	0.0-30.0	362	0.0	0.0-10.0	654	0.0	0.0-21.4
Total	1568	15.0	0.0-35.7	2420	0.0	0.0-11.4	3988	5.7	0.0-25.0
Median minutes of recreation-related physical activity on average per day									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P25-P75)	N	Median minutes	Interquartile range (P25-P75)	n	Median minutes	Interquartile range (P25-P75)
18-39	716	0.0	0.0-25.7	1227	0.0	0.0-0.0	1943	0.0	0.0-8.6
40-59	560	0.0	0.0-0.0	831	0.0	0.0-0.0	1391	0.0	0.0-0.0
60+	292	0.0	0.0-0.0	362	0.0	0.0-0.0	654	0.0	0.0-0.0
Total	1568	0.0	0.0-17.1	2420	0.0	0.0-0.0	3988	0.0	0.0-0.0

Annex 14: Distribution of the Respondents According to Blood Pressure Measurement and Diagnosis

Men									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	197	43.2	33.6-52.8	49.8	40.2-59.3	0.8	0.0-1.8	6.2	1.8-10.6
40-59	140	19.5	10.9-28.1	49.0	37.1-60.9	7.0	0.0-15.1	24.5	15.1-33.9
60+	64	6.0	0.6-11.4	46.5	31.0-62.0	7.2	0.2-14.1	40.4	24.5-56.2
Total	401	33.7	27.3-40.2	49.3	42.4-56.1	3.0	0.6-5.4	14.0	10.1-17.9
Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	401	30.2	23.3-37.1	60.6	54.1-67.1	3.1	0.8-5.4	6.1	3.3-8.9
40-59	236	10.3	5.1-15.5	46.3	39.0-53.6	11.4	5.3-17.6	32.0	24.3-39.6
60+	96	0.0	0.0-0.0	36.6	23.7-49.5	18.6	7.1-30.1	44.8	33.0-56.6
Total	733	21.5	16.8-26.2	54.1	49.0-59.2	7.0	3.9-10.1	17.3	13.5-21.2
Both sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	598	36.5	30.6-42.5	55.4	49.5-61.2	2.0	0.7-3.3	6.1	3.5-8.8
40-59	376	14.4	9.7-19.1	47.5	40.9-54.2	9.5	5.4-13.5	28.6	22.7-34.6
60+	160	2.7	0.2-5.1	41.0	31.9-50.0	13.5	6.4-20.6	42.8	33.8-51.9
Total	1134	27.3	23.2-31.3	51.8	47.5-56.2	5.1	3.5-6.7	15.8	12.9-18.6

Annex 15: Distribution of the Respondents According to Blood sugar measurement and diagnosis

Men									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	193	65.8	58.1-73.4	33.5	25.8-41.2	0.2	0.0-0.5	0.6	0.0-1.4
40-59	143	38.7	30.5-46.9	42.2	31.7-52.6	2.6	0.0-5.1	16.6	9.6-23.6
60+	63	33.8	14.8-52.7	52.2	30.7-73.7	1.5	0.0-3.7	12.6	2.5-22.6
Total	399	55.8	49.3-62.3	37.5	30.9-44.1	0.9	0.2-1.6	5.8	3.4-8.2
Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	400	59.5	53.1-65.9	37.9	31.1-44.7	0.7	0.0-1.5	1.9	0.4-3.4
40-59	233	44.6	36.3-52.9	41.8	34.3-49.2	2.6	0.7-4.5	11.0	5.5-16.6
60+	98	26.8	13.2-40.4	41.5	28.8-54.2	11.1	0.4-21.8	20.5	10.2-30.9
Total	731	51.9	46.5-57.3	39.4	33.6-45.1	2.3	1.0-3.7	6.4	4.3-8.5
Both sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	593	62.5	57.5-67.5	35.8	30.7-40.9	0.5	0.0-0.9	1.3	0.4-2.1
40-59	376	41.9	36.1-47.7	42.0	35.8-48.1	2.6	1.0-4.1	13.6	9.3-17.8
60+	161	29.8	16.5-43.2	46.2	33.2-59.1	7.0	0.7-13.2	17.1	10.2-23.9
Total	1130	53.7	49.3-58.2	38.5	33.9-43.0	1.7	0.8-2.5	6.1	4.4-7.8

Annex 16: Distribution of the Respondents According to Total Cholesterol Measurement and Diagnosis

Men									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	737	87.9	85.2-90.6	8.7	6.3-11.0	0.8	0.1-1.5	2.6	1.3-3.9
40-59	573	63.3	58.6-67.9	18.7	14.6-22.9	4.6	2.7-6.6	13.4	9.9-16.9
60+	298	46.4	39.4-53.5	22.8	16.7-28.8	8.6	4.3-12.9	22.2	16.5-27.9
Total	1608	77.9	75.6-80.2	12.5	10.5-14.5	2.5	1.7-3.3	7.1	5.8-8.5
Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	1251	89.3	87.0-91.7	8.5	6.3-10.7	0.5	0.2-0.9	1.6	1.0-2.3
40-59	843	64.9	60.6-69.3	15.5	12.5-18.5	4.6	2.7-6.5	14.9	11.7-18.2
60+	367	56.5	49.3-63.7	19.6	14.5-24.7	4.6	2.3-7.0	19.3	13.7-24.9
Total	2461	78.9	76.6-81.2	11.7	9.8-13.5	2.1	1.4-2.8	7.3	6.1-8.5
Both sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI
18-39	1988	88.6	86.8-90.3	8.6	6.9-10.3	0.7	0.3-1.1	2.2	1.4-2.9
40-59	1416	64.2	61.0-67.3	17.0	14.5-19.5	4.6	3.2-6.0	14.2	11.8-16.6
60+	665	51.4	46.5-56.3	21.2	17.1-25.3	6.6	4.2-9.1	20.8	16.6-25.0
Total	4069	78.4	76.8-80.0	12.1	10.7-13.5	2.3	1.8-2.9	7.2	6.2-8.2

Annex 17: Distribution of the Respondents According to Life Style Advice

Advised by doctor or health worker to quit using tobacco or don't start

Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% advised	95% CI	N	% advised	95% CI	<i>n</i>	% <i>advised</i>	95% <i>CI</i>
18-39	737	42.1	37.3-46.9	1252	32.0	27.6-36.4	1989	37.4	33.7-41.1
40-59	574	60.6	55.4-65.7	843	33.5	28.6-38.4	1417	46.2	42.1-50.3
60+	297	62.3	55.0-69.5	367	35.1	27.7-42.4	664	49.0	42.9-55.0
Total	1608	48.5	44.6-52.4	2462	32.7	29.0-36.4	4070	40.9	37.7-44.1

Advised by doctor or health worker to reduce salt in the diet

Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% advised	95% CI	N	% advised	95% CI	<i>n</i>	% <i>advised</i>	95% <i>CI</i>
18-39	736	37.6	33.0-42.3	1252	40.9	36.6-45.1	1988	39.1	35.7-42.6
40-59	573	59.7	54.2-65.3	843	58.7	54.1-63.3	1416	59.2	55.4-63.0
60+	297	67.6	60.2-75.0	367	67.3	60.2-74.4	664	67.5	62.1-72.8
Total	1606	45.9	42.2-49.6	2462	48.8	45.4-52.1	4068	47.3	44.5-50.0

Advised by doctor or health worker to eat at least five servings of fruit and/or vegetables each day

Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% advised	95% CI	n	% advised	95% CI	<i>n</i>	% <i>advised</i>	95% <i>CI</i>
18-39	737	36.0	31.1-40.9	1251	41.6	37.1-46.0	1988	38.6	34.9-42.2
40-59	574	51.7	45.9-57.5	843	51.7	46.6-56.9	1417	51.7	47.7-55.8
60+	297	56.9	49.0-64.7	367	54.1	46.6-61.5	664	55.5	49.7-61.3
Total	1608	41.8	37.9-45.7	2461	45.8	42.1-49.5	4069	43.7	40.8-46.7

Annex 17 continued : Advised by doctor or health worker to reduce fat in the diet									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% advised	95% CI	n	% advised	95% CI	<i>n</i>	<i>% advised</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
18-39	737	39.4	34.5-44.3	1252	43.3	39.0-47.7	1989	41.2	37.6-44.8
40-59	574	60.8	55.2-66.4	843	59.5	54.7-64.4	1417	60.1	56.3-63.9
60+	296	71.8	64.7-78.9	366	68.3	61.2-75.4	662	70.1	64.7-75.4
Total	1607	47.7	44.0-51.5	2461	50.6	47.0-54.2	4068	49.1	46.2-52.0

Advised by doctor or health worker to start or do more physical activity									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% advised	95% CI	n	% advised	95% CI	<i>n</i>	<i>% advised</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
18-39	737	41.0	36.1-45.8	1252	37.5	33.3-41.7	1989	39.4	35.8-42.9
40-59	574	54.9	49.0-60.7	842	50.1	45.1-55.0	1416	52.3	48.5-56.2
60+	297	55.1	47.2-63.0	367	52.4	45.0-59.7	664	53.8	47.9-59.7
Total	1608	45.7	41.8-49.5	2461	42.6	39.1-46.2	4069	44.2	41.3-47.2

Advised by doctor or health worker to maintain a healthy body weight or to lose weight									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	% advised	95% CI	n	% advised	95% CI	<i>n</i>	<i>% advised</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
18-39	737	39.4	34.5-44.3	1252	38.6	34.3-42.9	1989	39.0	35.4-42.6
40-59	574	56.7	51.0-62.4	843	54.5	49.8-59.2	1417	55.5	51.8-59.3
60+	297	52.4	44.9-59.8	367	52.7	46.1-59.3	664	52.5	47.1-57.9
Total	1608	44.8	40.8-48.7	2462	44.6	41.1-48.1	4070	44.7	41.6-47.7

Annex 18: Distribution of the Respondents According to Respondents with Treated and/or Controlled Raised Blood Pressure

Men							
Age Group (years)	n	% On medication and SBP<140 and DBP<90	95% CI	% On medication and SBP≥140 and/or DBP≥90	95% CI	% Not on medication and SBP≥140 and/or DBP≥90	95% CI
18-39		183	2.0	0.0-4.4	8.0	3.0-13.0	90.0
40-59		308	10.1	5.5-14.6	20.2	14.5-25.9	69.7
60+		230	9.9	5.9-13.9	35.0	27.6-42.5	55.1
Total		721	6.6	4.3-8.8	18.2	14.7-21.7	75.2
Women							
Age Group (years)	n	% On medication and SBP<140 and DBP<90	95% CI	% On medication and SBP≥140 and/or DBP≥90	95% CI	% Not on medication and SBP≥140 and/or DBP≥90	95% CI
18-39	245	5.7	2.0-9.4	9.9	5.7-14.0	84.4	78.6-90.3
40-59	478	9.6	5.9-13.3	33.2	27.4-39.1	57.2	51.2-63.2
60+	291	12.9	7.0-18.8	47.7	39.6-55.8	39.4	31.3-47.4
Total	1014	9.3	6.8-11.9	30.3	26.4-34.2	60.3	56.0-64.6
Both Sexes							
Age Group (years)	N	% On medication and SBP<140 and DBP<90	95% CI	% On medication and SBP≥140 and/or DBP≥90	95% CI	% Not on medication and SBP≥140 and/or DBP≥90	95% CI
18-39	428	3.3	1.3-5.3	8.7	5.2-12.2	88.0	84.0-92.0
40-59	786	9.8	7.0-12.6	27.2	22.9-31.5	63.0	57.7-68.3
60+	521	11.4	7.8-15.0	41.4	35.9-46.9	47.2	41.6-52.8
Total	1735	7.9	6.2-9.5	23.9	21.1-26.6	68.3	65.0-71.6

Annex 19: Distribution of the Respondents According to BMI classifications

Men									
Age Group (years)	n	% Under-weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI
18-39	723	5.5	3.3-7.8	46.1	41.3-50.9	29.9	25.8-33.9	18.5	14.7-22.4
40-59	565	1.2	0.3-2.1	16.9	13.0-20.7	40.5	34.8-46.1	41.5	35.7-47.3
60+	291	1.4	0.0-3.8	26.5	20.7-32.3	36.8	29.8-43.8	35.4	27.5-43.2
Total	1579	4.1	2.5-5.6	37.2	33.7-40.8	33.1	30.0-36.1	25.6	22.5-28.8
Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% Under-weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI
18-39	1124	2.9	1.2-4.7	33.5	29.4-37.6	32.1	28.3-35.8	31.5	28.1-34.9
40-59	829	0.6	0.0-1.2	10.3	7.7-12.9	27.9	24.2-31.7	61.2	57.0-65.5
60+	350	0.8	0.0-1.5	19.0	14.1-23.8	29.7	23.7-35.7	50.5	43.9-57.2
Total	2303	2.0	0.9-3.0	24.9	22.2-27.5	30.6	28.0-33.1	42.6	40.0-45.2
Both Sexes annex18									
Age Group (years)	n	% Under-weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI
18-39	1847	4.4	2.9-5.9	40.6	37.3-44.0	30.8	28.0-33.7	24.1	21.5-26.8
40-59	1394	0.9	0.3-1.4	13.4	11.1-15.6	33.9	30.4-37.4	51.9	48.1-55.7
60+	641	1.1	0.0-2.4	22.8	18.8-26.9	33.3	28.8-37.8	42.7	37.6-47.8
Total	3882	3.1	2.2-4.1	31.5	29.1-33.8	31.9	29.8-34.0	33.5	31.3-35.7

Annex 20



Iraq STEPS Survey 2015

Fact Sheet

The STEPS survey of Noncommunicable disease (NCD) risk factors in Iraq was carried out from August to December 2015. Iraq carried out Step 1, Step 2 and Step 3 in addition to selected optional questions on tobacco policy, salt intake, cancer screening, blindness/ visual impairment, elderly, mental health and national health care services. Socio demographic and behavioral information was collected in Step 1. Physical measurements such as height, weight blood pressure and visual acuity were collected in Step 2. Biochemical measurements were collected to assess blood glucose, cholesterol levels and sodium in urine in Step 3. The survey was a population-based of adults aged 18 years and more. A multi stage cluster sampling design was used with stratification to urban and rural areas to produce representative data for that age range in Iraq. A total of 4071 adults participated in the survey. The overall response rate was 98.8%. A repeat survey is planned for 2018 provided that the fund is secured.

Results for adults aged 18 + years	Both Sexes (95% CI)	Men (95% CI)	Women (95% CI)
Step 1 Tobacco Use			
Percentage who currently smoke tobacco	20.7% (18.7 – 22.6)	38.0% (34.6 – 41.4)	1.9% (1.3 – 2.6)
Percentage who currently smoke tobacco daily	19.6% (17.7 – 21.5)	36.1% (32.7 – 39.5)	1.8% (1.1 – 2.4)
<i>For those who smoke tobacco daily</i>			
Average age started smoking (years)	19.1 (18.6 - 19.7)	18.9 (18.4 - 19.4)	24.7 (...)
Percentage of daily smokers smoking manufactured cigarettes	78.1% (73.6 – 82.6)	78.0% (73.3 – 82.7)	79.2% (63.2 – 95.2)
Mean number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day (by smokers of manufactured cigarettes)	23.7 (22.3 – 25.1)	23.9 (22.5 – 25.4)	19.2 (--)
Step 1 Alcohol Consumption			
Percentage who are lifetime abstainers	97.8% (97.2 – 98.5)	95.8% (94.6 – 97.0)	100% (99.9 – 100)
Percentage who are past 12 month abstainers	1.3% (0.9 – 1.7)	2.5% (1.8 – 3.3)	(... – ...)
Percentage who currently drink (drank alcohol in the past 30 days)	0.6% (0.2 – 1.0)	1.1% (0.3 – 1.9)	0.0% (... – ...)
Percentage who engage in heavy episodic drinking (6 or more drinks on any occasion in the past 30 days)	(... – ...)	(... – ...)	(... – ...)
Step 1 Diet			
Mean number of days fruit consumed in a typical week	4.9 (4.8 – 5.0)	4.9 (4.7 – 5.0)	5.0 (4.9 – 5.1)
Mean number of servings of fruit consumed on average per day	1.3 (1.2 – 1.3)	1.2 (1.2 – 1.3)	1.3 (1.2 – 1.3)
Mean number of days vegetables consumed in a typical week	6.2 (6.1 – 6.3)	6.1 (6.0 – 6.3)	6.2 (6.1 – 6.3)
Mean number of servings of vegetables consumed on average per day	2.2 (2.1 – 2.3)	2.1 (2.0 – 2.2)	2.2 (2.1 – 2.3)
Percentage who ate less than 5 servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day	79.2% (76.9 – 81.4)	80.2% (77.4 – 83.0)	78.1% (75.2 – 80.9)
Percentage who always or often add salt or salty sauce to their food before eating or as they are eating	33.6% (30.8 – 36.4)	34.1% (30.3 – 37.9)	33.0% (29.9 – 36.1)
Percentage who always or often eat processed foods high in salt	19.2% (16.9 – 21.5)	19.7% (16.6 – 22.8)	18.6% (16.1 – 21.2)

Step 1 Physical Activity			
Percentage with insufficient physical activity (defined as < 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity per week, or equivalent)*	47.0% (44.4 – 49.6)	34.9% (31.5 – 38.3)	60.0% (56.9 – 63.2)
Median time spent in physical activity on average per day (minutes) (presented with inter-quartile range)	25.0 (0.0 – 91.4)	45.0 (10.7 – 140.0)	10.0 (0.0 – 51.4)
Percentage not engaging in vigorous activity	82.3% (80.3 – 84.3)	69.6% (66.2 – 73.0)	96.0% (94.9 – 97.1)

* For complete definitions of insufficient physical activity, refer to the GPAQ Analysis Guide

(<http://www.who.int/chp/steps/GPAQ/en/index.html>) or to the WHO Global recommendations on physical activity for health

(http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/factsheet_recommendations/en/index.html)

Results for adults aged 18 + years	Both Sexes (95% CI)	Men (95% CI)	Women (95% CI)
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Step 1 Cervical Cancer Screening

Percentage of women aged 30-49 years who have ever had a screening test for cervical cancer			9.9% (8.0 – 11.8)
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Step 2 Physical Measurements

Mean body mass index - BMI (kg/m ²)	28.1 (27.8 – 28.4)	26.9 (26.5 – 27.3)	29.4 (29.0 – 29.8)
Percentage who are overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²)	65.4% (63.0 – 67.8)	58.7% (55.1 – 62.3)	73.1% (70.4 – 75.9)
Percentage who are obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²)	33.5% (31.3 – 35.7)	25.6% (22.5 – 28.8)	42.6% (40.0 – 45.2)
Average waist circumference (cm)		95.4 (94.0 – 96.9)	95.9 (94.8 – 97.0)
Mean systolic blood pressure - SBP (mmHg), including those currently on medication for raised BP	128.5 (127.8 – 129.2)	129.5 (128.4 – 130.5)	127.4 (126.4 – 128.4)
Mean diastolic blood pressure - DBP (mmHg), including those currently on medication for raised BP	82.8 (82.3 – 83.2)	83.4 (82.8 – 84.1)	82.1 (81.5 – 82.7)
Percentage with raised BP (SBP ≥ 140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP)	35.6% (33.4 – 37.7)	36.5% (33.4 – 39.7)	34.5% (32.1 – 37.0)
Percentage with raised BP (SBP ≥ 140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg) who are not currently on medication for raised BP	68.3% (65.0 – 71.6)	75.2% (70.7 – 79.7)	60.3% (56.0 – 64.6)

Step 3 Biochemical Measurement

Mean fasting blood glucose, including those currently on medication for raised blood glucose [choose accordingly: mmol/L or mg/dl]	102.5 (100.4 – 104.6)	102.8 (99.9 – 105.6)	102.2 (99.6 – 104.9)
Percentage with impaired fasting glycaemia as defined below • plasma venous value ≥6.1 mmol/L (110 mg/dl) and <7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl) • capillary whole blood value ≥5.6 mmol/L (100 mg/dl) and <6.1 mmol/L (110 mg/dl)	8.1% (6.9 – 9.4)	8.3% (6.4 – 10.3)	7.9% (6.6 – 9.2)
Percentage with raised fasting blood glucose as defined below or currently on medication for raised blood glucose • plasma venous value ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl) • capillary whole blood value ≥ 6.1 mmol/L (110 mg/dl)	13.9% (12.2 – 15.5)	14.0% (11.7 – 16.4)	13.7% (11.8 – 15.6)
Mean total blood cholesterol, including those currently on medication for raised cholesterol [choose accordingly: mmol/L or mg/dl]	180.5 (177.8 – 183.1)	179.1 (175.6 – 182.5)	182.0 (178.7–185.2)
Percentage with raised total cholesterol (≥ 5.0 mmol/L or ≥ 190 mg/dl or currently on medication for raised cholesterol)	39.6% (36.9 – 42.3)	39.8% (36.2 – 43.4)	39.5% (36.4 – 42.5)
Mean level of Sodium in 24 hours collected urine (in mmol/day)	150.6 (133.5 - 167.7)	155.6 (130.8 - 180.3)	142.6 (117.3 - 167.9)

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk

Percentage aged 40-69 years with a 10-year CVD risk ≥ 30%, or with existing CVD**	12.0 % (10.0 – 13.9)	16.1 % (12.8 – 19.5)	8.4 % (6.2 – 10.6)
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Summary of combined risk factors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> current daily smokers less than 5 servings of fruits & vegetables per day insufficient physical activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) raised BP (SBP ≥ 140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP)
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Percentage with none of the above risk factors	2.4 % (1.5 – 3.3)	2.6 % (1.3 – 3.9)	2.2 % (1.3 – 3.1)
Percentage with three or more of the above risk factors, aged 18 to 44 years	38.4 % (35.3 – 41.4)	39.0 % (34.8 – 43.2)	37.6 % (33.8 – 41.4)

Percentage with three or more of the above risk factors, aged 45 to 69 years	71.8 % (68.6 – 75.0)	69.2 % (64.1 – 74.2)	74.3 % (70.3 – 78.2)
Percentage with three or more of the above risk factors, aged 18 to 69 years	47.3 % (44.6 – 49.9)	46.3 % (42.7 – 49.9)	48.4 % (45.1 – 51.7)

** A 10-year CVD risk of $\geq 30\%$ is defined according to age, sex, blood pressure, smoking status (current smokers OR those who quit smoking less than 1 year before the assessment), total cholesterol, and diabetes (previously diagnosed OR a fasting plasma glucose concentration ≥ 7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl)).

For additional information, please contact:

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