

CME /DOH/Erbil

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Annual Activities of 2008

What is the CME?

CME consists of **educational** activities which serve to maintain develop or increase the knowledge, skills, professional performance & relationships that physicians and other health professionals use to provide health services to patient and community.



CME objectives

- Improvement in patient care.
- To improve the performance of the health professionals in their practices.
- To provide a standardized mechanism for documenting participation in the activities.
- To provide opportunities for professional development to all practitioners.



What are the tools of CME?

- Workshops.
- lecture series
- Self-assessment examinations.
- Conferences.
- Publication/papers Medical/dental books or articles.
- Fellowships.
- Touring abroad.
- Symposia.
- Seminars.
- Group learning sessions.
- Clinical training.
- Meetings.
- Journal clubs.

CME Activities for 2008

MEETING

- Executing meetings with CME committees
- Executing a meeting with CME secretariat bureau.
- Field meeting during field visits to all hospitals that encompassed of the mentioned program and hold meeting with CME Committees.
- Participation in the preparative meetings for scientific, medical conferences in the ministries of Health and high education.

Training Sessions

- Participation in numerous development session regarding leadership and planning for CME department
- Participation of CME staff in course for improving computer skills.
- Executing improvement and training sessions for nursing staff of health facilities inside Howler as follow:
 - Shaqlawa District
 - Soran District
 - Barzan District
 - Choman District
- And training preponderate nursing staff available in the above-mentioned facilities

Training in capacity building for Physicians

- Two Sessions for practitioner physicians available in the primary health centers and for space of time 3 days
- Two Training Sessions for Female Physicians of Gynecologists at primary health centers



Committees

- Start formalization of subcommittees of CME in the Hospitals and registrations of activities that should be done and executed on the part of hospital physicians .
- Participation in examination committees of secondary Nursing school.
- Participation in pHs rehabilitation committee and evaluation pHs position.



Evaluation of Scientific Activities

- Laying out forms concerning with the medical staff activities available in and outside of hospital
- Evaluation of the above-mentioned activities for 1st 3 seasons



Evaluation forms

2. التعليم الطبي المستمر الخارجي (خارج العمل)

وزارة الصحة كرايستون
دائرة صحة أربيل
مستشفى /
لجنة التعليم الطبي المستمر

2008

ت	عنوان النشاط	نوع المشاركة	الجهة المنظمة	التاريخ	عدد الوحدات
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					

استمارة تسجيل وحدات التعليم الطبي المستمر

* العدد الكلي لوحدات التعليم الطبي المستمر المطلوبة: للأطباء (50) - للمهن الأخرى: (30)
الاسم الثلاثي واللقب:
الجنس: المواليد: المهنة:
اللقب العلمي المهني: استشاري اختصاصي ممارس تدريج اللقب الجامعي:
الشهادة الجامعية الأولية: الكلية: السنة:
الشهادة العليا: الكلية: السنة:

1. التعليم الطبي المستمر الداخلي (أثناء العمل)

* العدد وحدات التعليم الداخلي المطلوب: * الأطباء: (25) * المهن الأخرى (15)

الفترة (كل ثلاث أشهر)	النشاط	نوع المشاركة	العدد	عدد الوحدات
1 - 2 نغاية		حضور تقديم حالة		
3 - 4				
5 - 6 نغاية				
7 - 8				
9 - 10				
11 - 12				
13 - 14				
15 - 16				
المجموع				

الملاحظة:

- يمكن إضافة ورقة للاستمارة في حالة عدم كفاية الحقول لاستيعاب كافة المشاركات.
- التأكد من المشاركة في خلال كتاب رسمي يؤيد المشاركة.

التوقيع

اسم منظم الاستمارة

Evaluation forms

اسم المستشفى	اسم الطبيب	التعليم الداخلي%	التعليم الخارجي%	الملاحظات
النسائية والتوليد النصف الاول من العام	د صبرية خضر أمين	100	14	
	د زاهدة حارس	100	14	
	د شيرين رشاد	82	14	
	د سميرة عبد الرحمن	100	100	
	د هدى احمد التجار	100	14	
	د سميرة سليم شيخ محمد	100	14	
	د صفية عبد الكريم	54	0	
	د شهلة كريم محمودالعلاف	100	100	
	د شهلة حمزة احمد	78	14	
	د نه فين صادق جميل	52	14	
الصيدلة	د جيمه ن خضر مولود	52	0	
	د زينب محسن ذنون	52	14	
	د نسرين جاسم محمد	52	14	
	د خالدة صليوة كوركيس	100	14	
	د رونك علي اسماعيل	100	14	
	د سانا كمال خضر	52	14	
	د بشار فتوحى	100	96	
	د غادة سعد الله الصقال	82	100	
	د اشراق محمود شاكر	28	0	
	ص هدى خليل	0	0	
التخدير	ص زينب علي حسين	10	0	
	ص نازك جلال مرقص	2	0	
	ص هديل قاسم محمود	0	0	
	ص وفاء حازم عبد الله	2	0	
	ص مارب علي محمود	10	0	
	ص سلافيا عودا	0	0	
	ص زوان صالح رشيد	0	0	
	احمد ابراهيم ولي	92	0	
	د ماهر فرنسيس يعقوب	100	0	
	د ريكة وت فاضل محمد	100	0	
الاشعه والسونار	عبد الله بهنام عبو	100	0	
	د مصعب صبحي محي الدين	100	0	
	د ليلى صباح سلمان	100	0	
	د جيمه ن اتور طاهر	100	0	
	د سامر عبد الحسين هادي	100	0	
	د تريفه طاهر محمود	0	0	
	دميديا غازي صديق	0	0	
	د ناسكة فاروق	0	0	
	د بشرى بكر خضر	0	0	

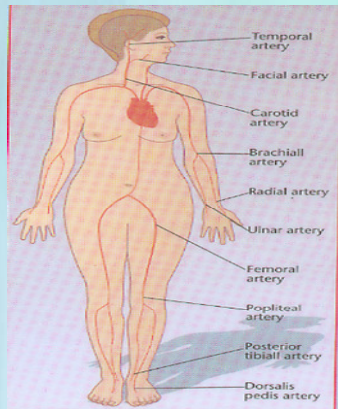
Scientific and Education materials

- **Releasing a folder concerning with ophthalmologic and diabetes .**
- **Preparing posters about health issue for Nurses (3 types).**
- **Releasing practicable booklet for Nurses**
- **CME Magazine**
- **Preparing booklet for health workers in emergency field**
- **Preparing a folder about blood disease and eye**



Educational materials

شونتیه باهوکاتی پتوآنی لیدانی چیهی دلی Common peripheral pulse points



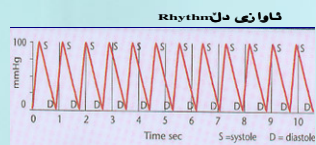
- خوینبهری لاسر
- خوینبهری دوو
- خوینبهری مل
- خوینبهری قتل
- خوینبهری کوبهوه
- خوینبهری زند
- خوینبهری ران
- خوینبهری پشت لوزن
- خوینبهری دواوهی گوزنگ
- خوینبهری پشتهپز

بزانه

لیدانی دل له خوینبهری کوبهوه Radial pulse
بواترین ریگایه بزچاوهی کردنی ناسایی، بلام
لیدانی چیهی Peripheral pulse بوشکندی
سه‌رئایی پاخود هه‌سه‌نگاندنی سووری خوینی
چیهی Peripheral circulation بکاره‌هئرن.

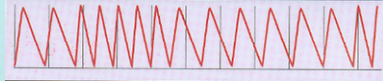
Rhythm ناواری دل

به مهبستی باشترین
هه‌سه‌نگاندنی ناواری لیدانی دل،
پنویسته لیدانی دل له ماهوی 60
چرکه‌دا پزوانه بکوزیت. ناواری
سوورشی بریتیه له ناواری
گیرفاننی ریزک
Regular sinus rhythm



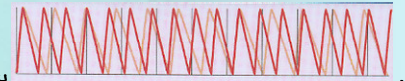
دلته‌کوتهی گیرفاننی Sinus arrhythmia

له م جوړه دلته‌کوتهیه بریتیه له زیادبوئی ژماره
لیدانی دل له کاتی هه‌ناسه‌ورگرتنه Inspiratio و
که‌مبوته‌وهی له کاتی هه‌ناسه‌دا‌نوهه Expiratio
، له‌حاله‌ته به شپوه‌په‌گی گشتی له مرغی
پیکه‌یشتوی که‌نج Young adult دا هه‌یه. له کاتی هه‌سه‌نگاندنی لیدانی دندا نا‌کاداری ناواری ناریزک
Irregular rhythm (dysrhythmia) بیه که هه‌ندئ جار له‌سه‌ر نزمگی ناپه‌نی ده‌بیت



خولرا بوئی لیدانی دل Tachycardia

لیدانی خولرا بویتیه خولرا بویتیکی زیاتر له
100 لیدان له خوله‌ک‌ک‌دا که له‌وانه‌یه به‌هزی مه‌شق کردن ، نا‌راریکی توند ، Acute pain ، فشاری سوز
Emotional distress ، به‌ریزبوته‌وهی پلمی گه‌رمی Pyrexia ، که‌مبوته‌وهی ٹوکسجون Hypoxia ، که‌م
خوینبهری Anemia ، خوین به‌ریزون Haemorrhage و دورا‌نوهه Shock



Educational materials

- **Distributing CD enclosed different scenically issue for the hospitals**
- **Make CME Quiz forms in different scientific issues like gynecological, X-ra, ultrasound, surgery, internal disease...etc, and distributing to the hospital and PHC.**

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CME Quiz

CME QUEZ FOR PHYSSION

Each question has one answer.

Q1. Which one of the following statements about assessment of newborns for jaundice is correct?

- A. Measurement of transcutaneous bilirubin levels is much less accurate than that of total serum bilirubin levels.
- B. All newborns should be assessed for jaundice once every 24 hours.
- C. Visual inspection to determine bilirubin levels is accurate.
- D. Predischarge measurement of bilirubin levels can help determine timing of follow-up examinations.

Q2. A medication from which one of the following drug classes is recommended as first-line therapy for most patients with hypertension?

- A. Calcium channel blocker.
- B. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor.
- C. Beta blocker.
- D. Diuretic.

Q3. Which one of the following combinations of drug classes is specifically recommended for the prevention of recurrent stroke?

- A. Diuretic and ACE inhibitor.
- B. ACE inhibitor and calcium channel blocker.

CME QUEZ FOR GYNICOLGISIT

Each question has only one correct answer

1. Which one of the following statements about management of the perineum is correct?

- CA. Antenatal perineal massage reduces the need for episiotomy in primigravidas
- B. Delayed pushing reduces perineal trauma
- C. The "hands on" technique results in fewer perineal tears than the "hands poised" technique.
- D. Restrictive episiotomy decreases the risk of anterior perineal trauma

2. Which one of the following maternal conditions is a contraindication to breastfeeding?

- A. Status postreduction mammoplasty
- B. HepatitisC carrier status.
- C C. Mastitis.
- D. Active herpes lesions on the breast

3. Which one of the following statements about preeclampsia is correct?

- CA. Magnesium sulfate is the treatment of choice to prevent eclamptic seizures.
- B. Diazepam (Valium) is more effective than magnesium sulfate in preventing recurrent eclamptic seizures.
- C. Low-dose aspirin is beneficial for the prevention of preeclampsia in low-risk women.
- D. An "interventionist" approach is superior to expectant management for severe preeclampsia between 24 and 34 weeks of gestation

4. Which one of the following statements about deep venous thrombosis (DVT) in pregnancy is correct?

- A. DVT occurs most commonly in the third trimester.
- B. In most cases, DVT occurs in the right leg.
- CC. The Homans' sign is neither sensitive nor specific for diagnosis
- D. Clinical suspicion is confirmed in 25 percent of pregnant women.

5. Which one of the following statements about the diagnosis of DVT in pregnancy is correct?

- A. A positive D-dimer test does not require confirmatory testing in pregnancy
- C B. Venous compression ultrasonography is the test of choice
- C. The sensitivity of venous compression ultrasonography is higher in asymptomatic patients.
- D. D-dimer values decrease progressively in pregnancy.

Each question has one or more correct answers.

6. Which of the following statements about the treatment of venous thromboembolism in pregnancy is/are correct?

- CA. Unfractionated heparin may be used initially instead of low-molecular-weight heparin.
- B. Regional anesthesia should be avoided for 48 hours after the last dose of low-molecular-weight heparin
- CC. Warfarin (Coumadin) should be avoided.
- D. Warfarin is contraindicated in women who are breastfeeding

7. A 30-year-old woman presents with chronic pelvic pain. Her history does not suggest a specific cause for the pain. Which of the following tests is/are appropriate to consider?

CME quiz for surgeon

1. The etiology of acute abdominal pain may arise from the following causes:

- a-Infection, trauma, vascular, acquired
- b-Trauma, mechanical, vascular, infection, congenital
- c-Infection, vascular, acquired, autonomic
- d-Mechanical, infection, autonomic, congenital

2. The diagnosis of the origin of pain in the abdomen may be difficult to assess because of:

- a-sympathetic nervous chain and transmitted signals from the related muscles to the nerve centers
- b-received signals from the muscles to the sympathetic nervous chain
- c-increased blood supply to the area of infection
- d-infection within the sympathetic nervous chain

3. Several factors are important to understand the cause of the acute abdomen; these may include all of the following except:

- a-age
- b-laboratory findings
- c-number of pregnancies
- d-past and present history

4. Clinical symptoms of acute appendicitis may include all except:

- a-epigastric pain with extension into the right iliac fossae
- b-nausea and vomiting
- c-superficial tenderness over the iliac fossae
- d-fever

5. Which statement is false regarding torsion of the testicle:

- a-Torsion occurs when the testicle revolves around the remnant stalk of the tunica vaginalis
- b-Blood flood is never obstructed
- c-Torsion is more common in males under 25 years of age
- d-The testicle becomes congested and edematous

6. The most dangerous type of aortic dissection occurs:

- a-at the diaphragm
- b-at the root of the aorta
- c-at the level of the subclavian artery
- d-at the level of the bifurcation of the aorta

7. The edema found within the gallbladder wall in a patient with acute cholecystitis may result from:

- a-mechanical obstruction
- b-bacterial invasion
- c-hydrops
- d-distention of the gallbladder

8. The most frequent organs to be injured in an automobile accident include:

- a-pancreas, spleen, kidneys
- b-spleen, gallbladder, pancreas
- c-liver, spleen, kidneys
- d-gallbladder, pancreas, liver

9. Trauma to the kidney may result in the development of all the following except:

- a-subcapsular hematoma
- b-renal contusion
- c-cortical laceration
- d-arcuate obstruction

10. The most common abdominal emergency in children under two years of age is:

- a-acute cholecystitis
- b-trauma
- c-intussusception
- d-acute pancreatitis

Conferences

- **Participating in preparations for carrying out scientific conferences with Ministry of Health & ministry of higher education**
- **Emergency Surgery**
- **GI Surgical truma.**
- **Facial Surgery.**
- **Orthopedics.**
- **Psychiatry.**
- **Anesthesia**



symposium

- **Carrying out symposium in cooperation with SIEMENS company for the medical staff of hospitals in different medical and scientific affair**

