السيرة الذاتية للأستاذ الدكتور عبد العزيز احمد عزيز
عميد كلية التمريض

الاسم : أ.د عبد العزيز احمد عزيز محمد

الولادة : تلعفر /1957

العنوان الدائم : نينوى /تلعفر /حي الكفاح الجنوبي

اسم الدائرة : كلية التمريض / جامعة تلعفر

اللقب العلمي : استاذ

الشهادات العلمية :

بكالوريوس طب وجراحة / طب الموصل 1981 .

ماجستير فسلجة القلب والكليتين /طب الموصل 1988.

دكتوراه فسلجة القلب والاوعية الدموية والكليتين /طب الموصل 2005 .

المهام التدريسية :

- **تدريس مادة الفسلجة الطبية لطلبة الدراسات الاولية والعليا /كلية طب الموصل .**
- **تدريس مادة الفسلجة الطبية لطلبة الدراسات الاولية /كلية طب نينوى .**
- **تدريس مادة الفسلجة الطبية لطلبة كلية طب الاسنان /جامعة الموصل .**
- **تدريس مادة الفسلجة الطبية لطلبة كلية التمريض /جامعة الموصل .**
- **تدريس مادة الفسلجة الطبية لطلبة الدراسات الاولية والعليا /كلية ألطب / جامعةالكوفة .**
- **تدريس مادتي التشريح والفسلجة الطبية لطلبة كلية التمريض / جامعة تلعفر.**
- **تدريس مادة التغذية لطلبة كلية التمريض/ جامعة تلعفر.**
- **تدريس مادة الكيمياء الحياتية لطلبة كلية التمريض/ جامعة تلعفر.**
- **تدريس مادة اساسيات التمريض لطلبة كلية التمريض/ جامعة تلعفر.**
- **تدريس مادة الفسلجة الطبية لطلبة الدراسات الاولية / جامعة جابر بن حيان الطبية .**

النشاط العلمي :

- **المشاركة في دورات التعليم الطبي المستمر/كلية طب الموصل (1990 – 2002).**
- **المشاركة في المؤتمر العلمي لحمى مالطا –كلية طب الموصل.**
- **المشاركة في الممارسات الميدانية لجامعة الموصل 1990–2002 .**
- **المشاركة في ندوة تطوير مناهج كليات الطب العراقية /كلية طب بغداد 2002/7/10.**
- **المشاركة في اعمال حلقة العمل الثالثة عشر (حول المستجدات في التعليم الطبي)التي اقامتها وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي بالتعاون مع وزارة الصحة للفترة من 27–2002/4/29 .**
- **المساهمة في تأسيس كلية طب نينوى وأول تدريسي يباشر في الكلية .**
- **عضوية اللجان العلمية المختلفة –كلية الطب /جامعة الموصل وجامعة الكوفة .**

- **المشاركة في المؤتمر الطبي الدولي الاول للتعليم الطبي / النجف الاشرف حزيران 2011 .**
- **المشاركة في المؤتمر الطبي الدولي الثاني للتعليم الطبي / النجف الاشرف شباط 2012 .**
- **المساهمة في تأسيس جامعة تلعفروكلية التمريض / جامعة تلعفر.**
- **الاشراف على طلبة الدراسات العليا(4 ماجستير و4دكتوراه).**
- **المساهمة في لجان مناقشة طلبة الدراسات العليا (15طالبا).**

عدد الكتب المؤلفة : 2
البحوث المشورة :23
كتب الشكر :38

المواقع الادارية :

1- مقرر فرع الفسلجة –كلية طب الموصل /1995 – 2000 .

2– رئيس فرع الفسلجة –كلية طب الموصل /2000–2001 .

3– مسؤول كلية التمريض /تلعفر – جامعة الموصل /2012 .

4- عميد كلية التمريض/ جامعة تلعفر /2013 –2018.

5– مساعد رئيس جامعة تلعفر للشؤون الادارية /2013 ولحد الان

العنوان : جامعة تلعفر/ المساعد الاداري

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مشاركة أ.د. عبد العزيز احمد عزيز في مناقشة طالبة الماجستير ضحى عسكر/كلية طب بابل/2016

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Abdul-Aziz Ahmed Aziz **Place of birth:** Tallafer
Date of birth: 1957 **Sex:** Male
Marital status: Married **No. of children:** 8
Number of years in service: 30 years. **Nationality:** Iraqi
Academic title: professor **Year of award:** 2011

1-Qualification:

Degree	Specialty	Year of award	University
Ph.D.	Medical Physiology	2005	Mosul
M.Sc.	Medical Physiology	1989	Mosul
M.B.Ch.B.	Medicine and Surgery	1981	Mosul

2-Teaching duties:

Lecturer in medical physiology (undergraduate and post graduate students) medical college- University of Mosul.
Lecturer in medical physiology in medical college- University of Nineva
Lecturer in medical physiology college of pharmacy- University of Mosul.
Lecturer in medical physiology in college of Nursing - University of Mosul.
Lecturer in medical physiology in college of Dentistry- University of Mosul.
Lecturer in medical physiology in medical college- University of Kufa. (undergraduate and post graduate students).
Lecturer in medical physiology in medical college- University of Jaber –Ibn Hyan.

3-Scientific activity:

1. participation in continual teaching symposium\Medical college - university of Mosul (1990-2002).
2. participation in international symposium for brucellosis , medical College- University of Mosul.(1988)
3. participation in symposium No.27 for teaching modalities in medical college- University of Mosul(1989).
4. participation in the 1st field activity of the University of Mosul in(1990).

5.participation in the 2nd field activity of the University of Mosul in (2002).
6. participation in symposium for improving teaching programs in Iraqi medical colleges, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in collaboration with ministry of Health (Baghdad /2002).
7. participation in symposium about recent computer programs computer center - University of Mosul(2002).
8. participation in symposium about recent advances in computer 2002.
9. participation as a lecturer in symposium about causes of unexplained body weight loss college of Medicine, University of Kufa (2009).
10. participation as a lecturer in symposium about causes of head ache college of Medicine, University of Kufa (2010).
11. participation as a lecturer in symposium about recent advance in cardiovascular physiology- college of Medicine, University of Kufa (2010).
12. participation in workshop about module system in Medical teaching\ Leicester Medical School U.K. (2011).
13. participation in the first international symposium about recent advance in medical teaching \Medical college \ University of Kufa (2011).
14. participation in the second international symposium about recent advance in medical teaching\ Medical college \ University of Kufa (2012).

4. Books authorized or translated :

1.Practical physiology for medical student.
2. Anatomy and Physiology.

5. Researches:

1.Changes in serum zinc and copper following acute myocardial infarction. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 1992; 18: 73-78)
2. Changes of renal function in acute myocardial infarction . (Ann Coll Med Mosul 1989; 15: 23-31)
3.Serum magnesium in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing maintenance hemodialysis. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 1994; 20:34-37.
4.Effect of Ramadan fasting on creatinine clearance and fractional excretion of sodium in normal subjects.(Ann Coll Med Mosul 1995; 21:34-36.
5.Effect of hemodialysis on serum Aspartate transaminase activity in patients with chronic renal failure. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 1998; 24: 42-44).

6.Incidence and causes of pleural effusion in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing maintenance hemodialysis.(Ann Coll Med Mosul 2000; 26:67-70).

7. Serum fructosamine in patients with CRF on hemodialysis. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2001; 27: 20-25).

8. Effect of Ramadan fasting on glycaemic control in Iraqi diabetics. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2000; 26:29-34).

9. Changes in serum zinc level in patients with chronic renal failure . (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2001;27:26-29)

10. Effect of Ramadan fasting on certain biochemical parameters in patients with renal transplant. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2002;28:140).

ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the effect of Ramadan fasting on plasma sodium, potassium, creatinine and urea levels in patients with renal transplant.

Design: Prospective study.

Setting: Ibn-Sina Teaching Hospital. During Ramadan 1421 Hijri (November- December 2000).

Participants: Twenty-three patients with renal transplants, aged 27-55 years.

Main outcome measures: Plasma sodium, potassium, creatinine and urea levels were compared in the patients studied before and during Ramadan.

Results: No significant changes occurred in plasma sodium, potassium, creatinine and urea levels during Ramdan.

Conclusion: Ramadan fasting can be allowed for transplant patients with normal graft function at least during Winter; However, other studies are needed especially when Ramadan falls in Summer to confirm this observation.

11. Pituitary- gonadal dysfunction in uremic men on maintenance hemodialysis . (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2005;31:93 -96).

ABSTRACT

Objective: To examine serum prolactin (P.RL), luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating

hormone (FSH) levels in male patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) undergoing maintenance hemodialysis (HD) and their roles in the pathogenesis of infertility .

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: Artificial Kidney and Dialysis Unit at Ibn-Sena teaching hospital, Mosul, during the period from July to September 2002.

Subjects: Thirty male patients with CRF undergoing maintenance HD and 30 apparently healthy volunteers (control group) were included in this study.

Method: Complete history and physical examination was performed for every patient included in this study with special emphasis on duration of illness, marital status and fertility. Serum PRL, LH, FSH levels were measured; unpaired t-test was used to assess the difference in the mean of serum level of these hormones between patients with CRF and control group.

Results: Serum PRL, LH and FSH levels were significantly higher ($P< 0.0001$, $P< 0.0001$ and $P< 0.0001$) in patients with CRF in comparison with the control group.

Conclusion: Abnormally high levels of serum PRL, LH and FSH are common in patients with CRF undergoing maintenance HD. This abnormality may play a role in the pathogenesis of infertility in these patients.

12. Autonomic nervous system dysfunction in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing maintenance hemodialysis.(under press)

13 . Plasma level of atrial natriuretic peptide(ANP) during normal pregnancy and preeclampsia. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2005;31:1 -5).

ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess plasma atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) level in pregnant and preeclamptic women, and to evaluate the role of this hormone' in the defense mechanism against body fluids and electrolytes disorders encountered under such physiological and pathophysiological conditions.

Design : A case series study.

Setting : Al – Batool Teaching Hospital for Gynecology and Obstetrics, Mosul, during the period from December 2003 to September 2004.
participant: twenty five women with normal pregnancy (group I), 25 pregnant women with preeclampsia (groupII),and 25 healthy non pregnant women (control group) were included in this study.
Methods: plasma ANP, serum creatinin, urea sodium and potassium were measured in all. groups. unpaired t-test was used to examine the difference in the mean of the studied parameters between different groups. Pearson correlation was used to assess the relation between different parameters within each group.
Results: The mean of plasma ANP level was significantly higher in group I ($p<0.05$) and group ll ($p<0.0001$) than that in the Control group l. Furthermore the plasma ANP level was significantly higher in group ll ($p<0.0001$) than that in group l. The mean of serum creatinine and, serum urea were significantly higher in group II than that in group I ($P<0.005$and $p<0.0001$) and control group ($p<0.0001$and $p<0.0001$).
Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that plasma ANP level significantly increases during pregnancy especially among those who develop preeclampsia. Since ANP plays an important role in the maintenance of body fluids and electrolytes homeostasis and blood Pressure regulation, estimation of plasma ANP level may be of value in better understanding and management of pathophysiological conditions that challenge the body homeostatic mechanisms during pregnancy.

14. Plasma level of atrial natriuretic peptide in chronic renal failure on maintenance hemodialysis : effect of heart failure. (Ann Coll Med Mosul 2005;31:32 -36).

15.The relation of plasma level of atrial and brain natriuretic peptides to left ventricular function in hypertensive patients .(Ann Coll Med Mosul 2005;31:52 -56).

ABSTRACT

Objective: To examine the plasma level of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) in patients with hypertension and to evaluate the importance of plasma level of these hormones in predicting the left ventricular function in these patients.
Design: A case-series study.

Setting: Echocardiography Unit of Ibn-Sena teaching hospital and Medical college, Mosul. During the period from August 2004 to March 2005.

Participants*:* Sixty patients with essential hypertension, were divided into 3 groups depending on severity of the disease. Group I, included 17 patients, group II, included 24 patients and group III, included 19 patients. The study also included 30 apparently healthy volunteers as a control group.

Methods: Plasma ANP, BNP and left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF%) were measured in hypertensive patients as well as in the control group. The ANOVA test was used to examine the difference in the mean of the studied parameters within patient groups themselves and between patient groups and control. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to study the correlation of the studied parameters within each group. All values are expressed as mean ±SD.

Results: The mean of plasma ANP was significantly higher in group III than that in control group ($p<0.001$) and group I ($p<0.05$). The mean of plasma BNP was significantly higher in group I It than that in control group ($p<0.0001$), groupI ($p<0.0001$) and group II (pO.0001). Furthermore, the plasma BNP was significantly higher ($p<0.01$) in group II than that in control group. The mean of LVEF% was significantly lower in group III than that in control group ($p<0.0001$), group I ($p<0.0001$) and group II ($p<0.001$). There was a significant negative correlation between plasma BNP level and LVEF% in group III ($r = - 0.62$, $p< 0.005$).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that plasma ANP and BNP levels are significantly increased in patients with severe hypertension. The results also indicate that BNP may be an excellent screening test for left ventricular dysfunction in hypertensive patients.

16.Effect of hemodialysis on plasma osmolarity in patients with chronic renal failure. J Fac Med Baghdad 2008;50:184-186.

17.Serum copper level in patients with congestive heart failure. D Med J 2008; vol 2: No.1

18. Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen among Tallafar population. Kufa med J**.**

19**.**Hypomagnesemia versus hypokalemia in patients with congestive heart failure. Kufa med J 2010, vol.13, no.1.

20. The relation of plasma level of atrial and brain natriuretic peptide to left ventricular function in subjects with congenital heart disease. Kufa med J 2011, vol.14, no.1.

21. Renal dysfunction after major surgical operation : the impact of age, gender, and obesity, Kufa med J 2012, vol.15, no.1.

ABSTRACT

Aim: To assess Atrial and Brain natriuretic peptide levels in subjects with congenital heart disease, and their role in evaluation of left ventricular function among these subjects.

Methods: Sixty two subjects with congenital heart disease (28 males, 34 females) aged(1-20years), were studied in the Echocardiography unit at Ibn-Sena teaching hospital in Mosul, from October 2004 to September 2005. The study also included 20 apparently healthy volunteers (9 males and 11 females) aged 2 -20 years as control group. for every subject participate in the study Plasma concentration of ANP and BNP, and left ventricular ejection fraction were determined

Results: The mean of plasma level of ANP and BNP were significantly higher in cyanotic subjects with congenital heart disease compared with non-cyanotic (P≤ 0.002 ; P≤ 0.0001) and control group (P≤ 0.001; P≤ 0.0001).The mean of LVEF% was significantly lower in cyanotic subjects compared with non-cyanotic subjects (P≤ 0.0001) and control group(P≤ 0.0001), but there was no significant difference in the mean of LVEF% between non-cyanotic subjects and control group. The result of study showed a significant negative correlation between the mean of BNP and mean of LVEF% in cyanotic subjects (r=- 0.8; p≤ 0.01), non-cyanotic subjects (r=- 0.7; p≤ 0.01), as well as in group I(r=- 0.8; p≤ 0.01), group II(r=- 0.75; p≤ 0.01) and group III (r=- 0.69; p≤ 0.02). There was also a

significant negative correlation between the mean of ANP and mean of LVEF% in group I(r=- 0.38; p≤ 0.02).

Conclusion: the results of this study reviled that increased plasma level of ANP and BNP are common in subjects with congenital heart disease and it strongly correlated with the ventricular function. However, the plasma level of BNP appear to be superior to ANP as efficient, non-invasive cardiac markers for evaluating the ventricular function in these subjects.

22. The Relation of atrial natriuretic peptide to left ventricular function and electrolyte homeostasis in congestive heart failure patients. INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH. Volume : 4 , Issue : 2 , 39-43, 2014.

23. Effect of hormonal changes in bloods and ovarian follicular fluid on subfertility.(accepted in Scientific journal of university of Karbala.

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