

<i>University of Baghdad</i>	
<b>College Name</b>	Al Kindy College of Medicine
<b>Department</b>	Community
<b>Full name as written in passport</b>	لا يوجد جواز سفر واسمه في الاطروحة هو Husein Jabbar Nayef
<b>e-mail</b>	huseinhasnawi@yahoo.com
<b>Career</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Assistant lectural <input type="checkbox"/> Lacturar <input type="checkbox"/> Assistant profissor <input type="checkbox"/> Profissor
	<b>Diploma</b>
<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Factors Affecting Graduated Doctors Working in Basra City in Formulating Their Specialty Preferences</b>
<b>Year</b>	2013-2014
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Background:</b> There are multiple personal and professional factors appear to inspire doctors to choose a future medical specialty. Understanding these factors can help to plan postgraduate training and health manpower programs.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> The aim of the study is to determine the preferred specialties of graduated medical doctors working in Basra, and determine the factors behind their preferences.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> The study was conducted in 38 primary health care centers and institutions and 7 hospitals in Basra city during January – June 2014. A cross-sectional study design was adopted with the use of a self-administered questionnaire form. Two hundred ninety six graduated doctors were agreed to participate. The questionnaire included socio-demographic and academic data, specialty preference and the reason behind choosing their most preferred single specialty. Chi-square test and logistic regression were used to test the association between deciding a future specialty and socio-demographic and academic factors.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> The most preferred specialties were radiology and ultrasound (16.6%), followed by gynecology and obstetrics (13.5%), surgery (11.1%), internal medicine (11.1%), dermatology and pediatrics (9.1%). Clinical specialties were statistically rated higher than basic medical sciences specialties (98.6% vs. 1.4%). Anticipated more abilities (42.9%) and ensuring future development of skills (38.2%) were ranked as the most influencing factors contributing to the choice of specialty. Gender differences (<math>p &lt; 0.042</math>), social backgrounds (<math>p &lt; 0.006</math>), role models (<math>p &lt; 0.006</math>), and focusing on urgent care (<math>p &lt; 0.003</math>) were found significantly related to specialty preferences.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Multiple factors appear to enhance doctors to choose a future medical specialty. These factors are operating throughout college study, training and residency time. Good understanding of this process can help to plan postgraduate training and health manpower programs. It may also provide a basis for the development of strategies to enhance the attractiveness of specialties which have inadequate trained manpower.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> medical education; future career; specialty choice; career choice; Basra</p>