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<i>Quality Assurance of Management Plans for Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases in Mosul City</i>	عنوان الرسالة
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Pulmonary tuberculosis is a common communicable disease in the developing countries. The study aimed to quality assurance of the standardized management plan for suspected pulmonary tuberculosis cases. In order to achieve the objectives of the present study, a descriptive evaluation design was carried out for the period from 15th October 2009 to 14th October 2010. Simple random sampling consist of (276) subject was dependent to carry out the study, which comprises patients with suspected TB of all ages and both sexes who are attending the center and also the referred cases from hospitals and health centers in Nineveh governorate. Data were collected from a questionnaire throughout interview technique for all suspected patients. The cases of TB were diagnosed by the physicians in the center according to history of respiratory symptoms and the physical examination, AFB test result of the sputum and x-ray examination. The study finding shows that (82.25%) were negative sputum smears of suspected TB cases and (17.75%) positive sputum smears. The results show that the highest percentage of aged group (<25) years, (20.54%) is suspected tuberculosis and (16.74%) of them is negative while (4.7%) of patients were aged (35-44) years had positive TB finding. The study results demonstrated that the percentage of suspected TB in males was more than females, the percentage of male positive cases was (10.5%) and the female positive cases was (6.9%). The data analysis showed that the patients of suspected TB cases visited Al-Faysalia center from urban more than rural areas, the percentage was for urban areas (62.32%) and rural was (37.68%). It was noted that the positive cases in rural was more among patients. It was seen that housewives and unemployed were more commonly of suspected TB cases and the positive percentage for unemployed is higher in study sample and lowest percentage is employed. The study concluded that there are deficit in manpower and qualification of personnel. The study recommended reactivate the role of nursing care, social services and health visitors in the community to help in implementing health education programme and continuous follow up of cases, prevent missing of patients and prevention of risk factors.</p>	