

more than studies in Europe ⁽¹⁴⁾ (3-5%), Brazil ⁽¹³⁾ (2.4%) , and Thailand ⁽¹⁵⁾ (3.86%). This discrepancy is most likely due to high rate of consanguinity marriages and large number of births per family in Iraq. It was slightly higher than that in Brazil (2.4%) ⁽¹³⁾, Europe (3-5%) ⁽¹⁴⁾ and Thailand (3.9%) ⁽¹⁵⁾. In all these countries in addition to a study in North America and Canada conducted by Acharya ⁽²⁴⁾ factor VII was the more prevalent among RIBD and in agreement to the result of this study.

The mean age of all patients on examination in this study was 14.31 ± 10.42 years which was less than a study in Iran carried by Mehdizadeh, et al. ⁽²⁰⁾ (29.92 ± 15.19 years), and another study also in Iran carried by Mohssen Nassirtoosi, et al. ⁽²⁵⁾ with a mean of 26.6 ± 12.1 years and most of the patients were in the third decade of life. It has been estimated that > 80% of patients older than 20 years of age are HCV antibody positive as of 2006 ⁽³⁾, in the present sample majority of patients are young ones who are born after 1986 which might indicate that some of them had already received non- virucidal factor concentrate, the study shows that 73.7% of patients were below 20 years old, while a study carried in Iran ⁽²⁰⁾ showed that half of the population studied was younger than 24 years of age.

It was found that 77% of patients were from Baghdad, and 23% were from governorates other than Baghdad especially those governorates close to Baghdad geographically. This finding may be due to inaccessibility of patients from these governorates. The low levels of educational status of patients with CCDs may be explained by fearing of patients parents from getting trauma to their affected children in school and so prevent them from attending school, or due to frequent absences from school because

of their frequent attendances and admissions to hospital.

Unfortunately, there were no other studies accessible for comparison.

It was found that 68.4% of all patients above 18 years old were unmarried. And apart from those who still studying, 53.5% had no work whether due to their disease or not. Also blood groups showed no significant effect on types of CCD. Unfortunately, there were no other studies accessible for comparison.

It was found that 29.2% of families had two patients, and 15.7% of families had more than two patients with this disorder. This finding is due to inherent nature of these diseases, large Iraqi family size, and sharply pointed to the need of proper education and genetic counseling for family planning for those families. Unfortunately, there were no other studies were accessed for comparison. In this study, family pedigree was negative in 26.1% and 30.8% of patients with hemophilia A and B respectively. This result was in agreement with what was published in USA ⁽²⁷⁾, and was in consistent with the hypothesis of Heldane ⁽²⁸⁾ that lethal X-linked recessive disorders in approximately one third of patients and are due to spontaneous mutation, but this result was in disagreement with a study in Poland ⁽¹¹⁾ which showed that about 50% of the hemophiliacs have no history of bleeding diathesis in the family.

When the study considered rare inherited disorders, the proportion of male (54.2%) and female (45.8%) in this study was in agreement to that found in a study in Pakistan ⁽¹²⁾ Family pedigree was positive in 50% of patients with RIBD. This finding was in agreement with a study in North America and Canada ⁽²⁴⁾ and a study conducted by Herrmann et al on