

# EVALUATING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RASHEED AND ITS FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

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## ABSTRACT :

*The study aims to provide a clear picture of the nature of the health services, especially in the municipality of AL-0 Rasheed and assess them locally and functionally and to know the extent of efficiency and adequacy of the population according to the local planning standards approved by the government agencies responsible for these services, as well as explain the deficit and surplus in the neighborhoods of the municipality of these services and the use of quantitative methods Statistical tables, population variables and many planning criteria that illustrate the individual share of these services maps geographical distribution and the use of style and direction of spatial distribution of service institutions, by analyzing the standard area of the identifier The extent, prevalence and geographical distribution of the services studied (using geographic information systems, as well as the use of the criterion of satisfaction of the population with respect to service, the standard of access rate (service scope) and the rate of minutes taken according to the approved local standards. Study according to the size of the expected population and the area of the area for the academic year (2016 - 2017) to the target year 2032.*

## INTRODUCTION:

Health services, which represent the most important part of the public services sector, have a significant place in the lives of the population by providing services that are directly related to the needs of the population and the development of their urban centers, which relate to society in terms of its composition and functions in a manner that no society can do without. And there is no doubt that attention to services means at the same time interest in man.

## FIRST: THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF RESEARCH:

1 - The problem of research:

health services in particular, as well as the lack of concentration in the middle of cities and face most of the Iraqi cities a number of problems and challenges, the poor distribution of public services in general and the number of seasons

2- Theory of research

Most Iraqi cities face a number of problems and challenges, such as the poor distribution of public services in general and health services in particular, the lack of concentration in the center of cities and the failure to observe planning standards in their distribution in line with population growth and urbanization and the current and future needs of the population.

3 - Justifications of the study and its objectives:

A - The main objective of this study is to analyze the reality of the study area and the current spatial distribution of the services to the extent of efficiency and adequacy and suitability to the urban planning standards that meet the needs of the population

B. The establishment of a database of the study area gives a clear picture of the distribution of health services achievement of social justice in the distribution of health services

4. The boundaries of the study area:

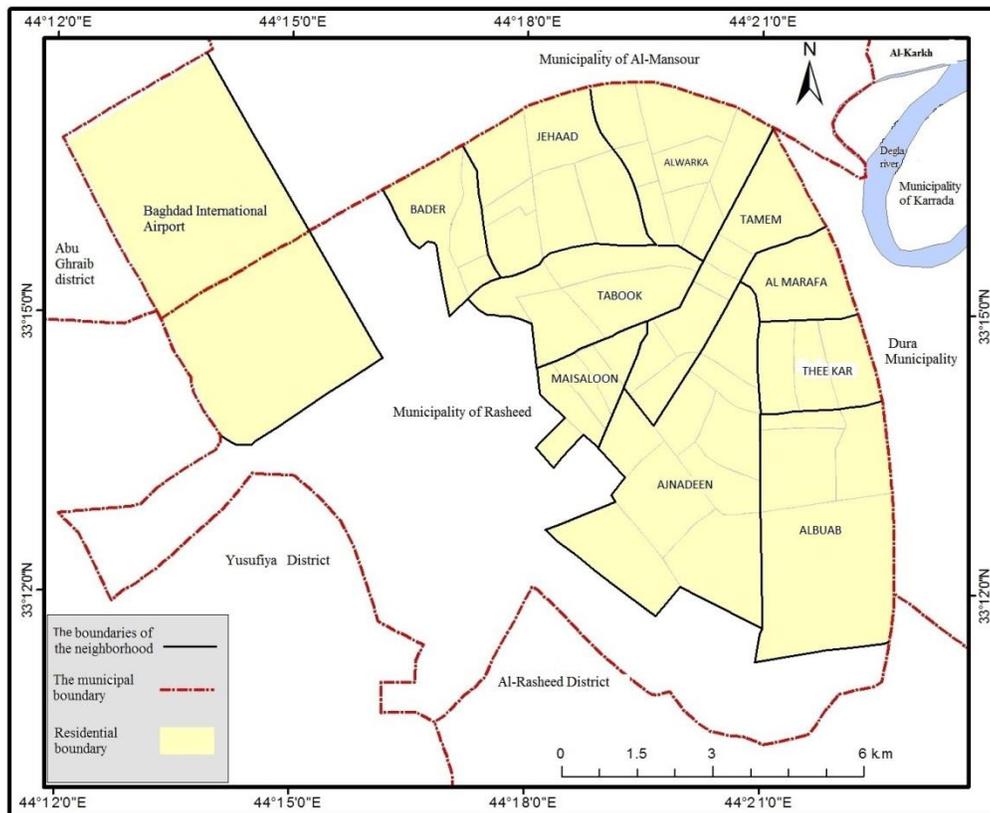
The spatial boundaries of the study include the area occupied by the Municipality of al - Rasheed, which is located to the southwest of the city of Baghdad - Karkh

district, bordered to the north by the municipality of Mansour, The Al-Rashid site lies between the longitudes (12 44) and (22 44) east, and between the supply circles (10 33) and (17 33) north. It is located within the southwestern part of the city of Baghdad Karkh, map (1).

5 - Population:

The study of the population highlights the relationship between the population on the one hand and the distribution of the distribution contrast on the other, which helps to arrange the distribution of health services commensurate with the size of the population in the region, where the population in the municipality of Rasheed in 2017 about (625018) people.

Map(1)Al-Rasheed District, and the boundaries of the neighborhood The municipal boundary Residential neighborhoods



Reference: Municipality of Baghdad, Rasheed Municipality, GPS Department, unpublished data, 2017.

## SECOND: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH SERVICES INSTITUTIONS IN THE STUDY AREA:

Health services are a target of social and economic development, especially after the international community adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which considered health a basic right for all individuals and peoples. A basic responsibility for the government must be provided by its citizens, that is, it has become a sovereign service, because of the direct responsibility of the state and its positive and negative correlation. Many important economic and social development sectors that the State seeks to develop and provide, and the achievement of social justice, in the distribution of health services and made available to all members of society <sup>(1)</sup>.

**1- Hospitals:** Hospitals are the largest public health institutions in any city, in proportion to the size and size of the population. Despite the wide area of the municipality and the high density of the population, we find that it lacks the presence of a government hospital is located in the center. The area of the municipality for the benefit of the general population, but there is a general hospital located in the Euphrates district in the north-west of the municipality near Baghdad International Airport, which is not used by the general population, but the neighborhoods nearby, such as the al -furat and the neighborhood of jihad,

-The general Al furat hospital :

Al-Furat Hospital was established in 2005. It was originally a health center and was built and expanded to be a public hospital in general serving the nearby areas. It consists of two floors and an area estimated at (9000 square meters) divided into (4000) buildings and (5000) land and gardens and the number of rooms (91) rooms and (3) Hall, and the hospital has almost all specialized medical units needed by the general population, where the number of doctors in all specialties by (135) physician , while the number of fishing in which about (36) pharmacist.

The number of doctors in the fields of specialization was 135, while the number of doctors was about 36, and the number of medical and health professionals was (203). The hospital structure includes (7) medical people including the internal diseases unit, the general surgery unit, the women's unit, the pediatric unit, the anesthesia unit, the obstetrics unit, and the unit of the operations hall.

**2-Health Centers:** These are health institutions through which the health services are provided to the population from the immunization of students and the care of pregnant women and the provision of treatment services to the population and to students of schools and first aid, as these health centers serve the population all through the provision of general treatment for different age groups of the population, In which the patient is examined before being referred to the hospital <sup>(2)</sup>.

When noting Table (1), where in the Municipality of Rasheed (15) health center distributed (8) neighborhoods to provide services to the residents of the municipality, that is, there are two neighborhoods in which there is no one health center are the neighborhood of knowledge and Tablet, There is no justice in the geographical distribution of the health centers between the neighborhoods of the municipality, we note that the neighborhood of Agnadin has (4) health centers, while the second comes Warka district (3) health centers. followed by the district of Tamim and Tabuk district by numerical status (2) center, and the rest of the neighborhoods have one health center for each.

As for the number of doctors, pharmacists and health professions, we can see from Table (1), where the number of doctors (122) doctors, the number of dentists reached (124), while the number of pharmacists (53) pharmacists, health professionals (616) health, administrative and service cadres The number of (648) administrative and service.

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(2)Ali sahib musaway ,Husain Ja'az Nasir, Measuring the Statistical Relative Efficiency of Health Services in Najaf (A Study in Medical Geography), Journal of the Geographical Society, No. 49, 2000, p. 6

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(1)Salah El-Din El-Shami, Services and Product, Classification, Characterization and Geographical Evaluation, Al-Ma'aref (. Establishment, Alexandria, 2011, p.506

TABLE (1) HEALTH CENTERS IN AL- RASHEED MUNICIPALITY AREA

| Health center                    | location | Number of doctors | Dentists | chemists | Health occupations | Managements and service staffs |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Health center AL-JAMAI           | ALWARKA  | 6                 | 9        | 3        | 43                 | 38                             |
| Health center HAWAI              | ALWARKA  | 5                 | 4        | 3        | 35                 | 26                             |
| Health center AL-AMEEL           | ALWARKA  | 5                 | 7        | 3        | 32                 | 52                             |
| Health center AL BAIA            | ALTAMEM  | 7                 | 11       | 3        | 36                 | 45                             |
| Health center AL-RASALA          | ALTAMEM  | 5                 | 8        | 5        | 48                 | 37                             |
| AL MARAFA district               | -----    | -----             | -----    | -----    | -----              | -----                          |
| Health center AL-sadia           | THEE KAR | 9                 | 13       | 3        | 53                 | 40                             |
| Health center ajnadinI           | AJNADEEN | 7                 | 6        | 3        | 28                 | 50                             |
| Health center AL ALAM            | AJNADEEN | 6                 | 9        | 4        | 47                 | 37                             |
| Health center AL-SHABAB          | AJNADEEN | 13                | 4        | 4        | 54                 | 36                             |
| Health center Al-MUASLATI        | AJNADEEN | 5                 | 7        | 2        | 57                 | 38                             |
| ALBUAB DISTRECT NOT FOUN         | -----    | -----             | -----    | -----    | -----              | -----                          |
| Health center AL-SUAIB           | MAISALON | 7                 | 6        | 4        | 23                 | 39                             |
| Health center AL-SHUHADA         | TABOOK   | 11                | 9        | 3        | 32                 | 53                             |
| Health center AL-SALAM COMMUNITY | TABOOK   | 16                | 14       | 6        | 62                 | 79                             |
| Health center AL-JEHAAD          | ALJEHAD  | 14                | 9        | 4        | 41                 | 46                             |
| Health center AL-FURAT           | ALFORAT  | 6                 | 8        | 3        | 27                 | 31                             |
| TOTAL                            | -----    | 122               | 124      | 52       | 616                | 648                            |

Reference: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND BOIOLOGICAL SURVY .UNPUBLSH DATA 2017 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AL KAREH HEALTH OFFICE ,AL AMEEL SECTOR

**3- Public medical clinics:** The number of medical clinics in Iraq has reached its peak in 1951, when the Directorate of Public Health, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, approved at the time (the absence of the Ministry of Health to name the popular clinic) Dr. Asmail Naji's hospital. Document, No. 5394 dated 1951/3/6, included the foundations of the work of these clinics that it aims to facilitate the treatment of low-income families and their families in particular workers and farmers in addition to the military personnel for a monthly subscription allowance regardless of the number of family members<sup>(3)</sup>.

By the looking to table (2) we can recognize (9) popular clinics in Al-Rasheed Municipality, some of which are single in the building, such as in Al-Warka neighborhood with morning and evening time, and Agnadin district. The rest of the clinics, They are taken from the buildings of the health centers as scheduled, as in the district of Tameem, Tabuk, Dhi Qar and Maysaloun, in addition to the Agnadin in the health center of the media and the evening is in the evening, map (2).

As for the number of doctors in these clinics, there are (26) doctors with specialized pharmacists, (4) dentists, and not only a pharmacist assistant (8) assistants, while the number of health professionals (22) Administrative and service cadres number (61) administrative and service.

Table (2) public clinic in al –rasheed municipality 2017

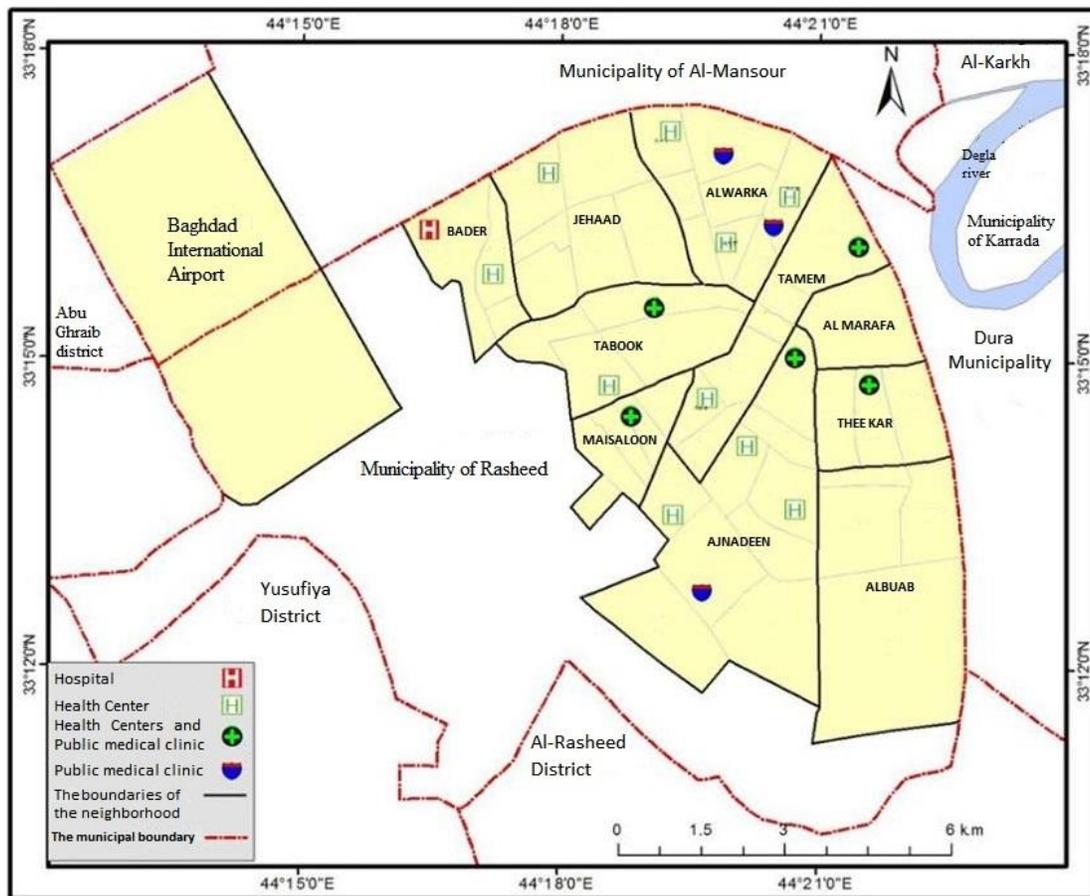
| Clinic name        | location | Doctor number | Dentists number | Chemist assists | Health occupations | Management and service staff |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Morning clinic     | alwarkaa | 3             | 0               | 0               | 4                  | 6                            |
| Evening clinic     | alwarka  | 3             | 0               | 0               | 4                  | 10                           |
| Aljcama clinic     | alwarka  | 2             | 0               | 2               | 1                  | 7                            |
| Albia clinic       | tamem    | 2             | 0               | 2               | 1                  | 5                            |
| Alsaidia clinic    | marefa   | 3             | 2               | 0               | 5                  | 8                            |
| Ajnaden clinic     | ajnaden  | 2             | 0               | 1               | 1                  | 5                            |
| Alalam clinic      | ajnaden  | 4             | 0               | 0               | 2                  | 5                            |
| Alhusain clinic    | maysalon | 4             | 1               | 1               | 3                  | 8                            |
| Almustaqbal clinic | tabok    | 3             | 1               | 2               | 1                  | 7                            |
| <b>total</b>       |          | <b>26</b>     | <b>4</b>        | <b>8</b>        | <b>22</b>          | <b>61</b>                    |

Reference: Ministry of health ,department public clinic in the study area, unpublsh data, 2017.

**4 - Specialized medical centers :** There is a specialized center for the treatment of tuberculosis cases in the Tameem district, which is newly developed and is located in the same girls of the health center in Al Bayaa, where it provides and diagnoses throughout the treatment period to cure the disease. Tuberculosis and follow-up disease and provide treatment for them.

<sup>(3)</sup> Ministry of Health, , Statistical Abstract, unpublished data, 1990, p. 8.

Map (2) illustrates the health institutions in the Municipality of Rasheed for the year 2017



Reference: researcher according Table (1 and 2).

**THIRD: EFFICIENCY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE STUDY AREA.**

In order to identify the efficiency of health services in the Municipality of AL-Rasheed and know its adequacy for the population in terms of the fair and regular distribution of health institutions in the neighborhoods of the municipality, as well as the movement of health staff and prepare them in each center to achieve balance and justice in the distribution between these. so the Iraqi ministry of health pointed some local criteria to measure the efficiency of place and services as it showing in the following table :

Table (3) criteria and indicators of health now days

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| OCCUPATION         | Population    |
| HOSPITAL           | 10000 -150000 |
| HEALTH CENTER      | 8000 -10000   |
| PHYSICIAN          | 1000          |
| DENTIST            | 2000          |
| PHARMACIST         | 20000         |
| HRALTH OCCUPATIONS | 400-500       |

Reference: Ministry of health, Baghdad health office, unpublished data, 2017.

**1 - Numerical standards:**

A - Criteria for the number of hospitals:

As mentioned earlier that the municipality of Rashid has one general hospital, the Euphrates General Hospital and when compared to the population (625018 people), the health planning Moja health planning according to standard (1 hospital per 150000 people) , The municipality of Rasheed needs (4) private public hospital, and with the exception of the Euphrates hospital, the need of the municipality to (3) hospitals.

B - Criteria for the number of health centers:

The number of health centers in the municipality of Rasheed (24) health centers, and when compared to the population shows that there is one health center for each (26042) people and is a positive indicator and above the average and the standard set (1 center for every 10000 people) . this nuber causes lack of medical service in the area which is produce a stress to the clinic centers cause its number do not cover all population in the area .

c- Criteria for the number of doctors:

In the area of municipality of Rasheed (160) For each doctor (3906 people) which is a positive indicator (1

Doctor for every 1000 inhabitants) and therefore the degree of efficiency for the number of doctors is low, which creates pressure on doctors compared to the population of each medicine for a thorough.

d - Standards for the number of dentists:

The number of dentists in all health centers in the municipality (143) Dentists - When compared to the population, we find that the share of each doctor of the population (4371 people), which is also a negative indicator (1 dentist per 2000 people), which affects the ability to provide health services to the population well and creates pressure for access to health services and treatment.

H - The criteria for the number of pharmacists:

Harvey When the number of pharmacists in the health institutions of the municipality of Al-Rasheed with (53) pharmacists and when measuring the threat to the population, the share of one pharmacist IS (11793 people), a positive indicator and less than the local standard specified by the pharmacist (20000 people) , Which helps to obtain treatment by the patient population with ease and no effort.

TABLE (3) OCCUPATION EFFECIANCY OF HEALTH CENTERS AND POPULAR MEDICAL CLINICS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RASHEED FOR YEAR 2017

| AREA NAME  | NUMBER OF POPULATION | NUMBER OF CLINIC + CENTERS | HEALTH CENTER/POPULATION | NUMBER OF DOCTORS | GENERAL DOCTOR/POPULATION | NUMBER OF DENTISTS | DENTIST /POPULATION | PHARMACIST NUMBER | PHARMACIST /POPULATION | NUMBER OF HEALTH OCCUPATION | HEALTH OCCUPATION / POPULATION |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ALWAR KA   | 120281               | 6                          | 20047                    | 24                | 5012                      | 20                 | 6014                | 9                 | 1335                   | 121                         | 994                            |
| TAME M     | 89189                | 3                          | 39730                    | 14                | 6371                      | 19                 | 4694                | 8                 | 11149                  | 87                          | 1025                           |
| AL MARAF A | 35870                | --                         | --                       | ---               | ----                      | --                 | -----               | ---               | -----                  | ---                         | ----                           |
| THEE KAR   | 24658                | 2                          | 12329                    | 12                | 2055                      | 15                 | 1644                | 3                 | 8219                   | 58                          | 425                            |
| AJNAD EEN  | 131129               | 6                          | 21855                    | 49                | 2676                      | 41                 | 3198                | 13                | 10087                  | 190                         | 690                            |
| ALBUA B    | 20968                | -----                      | -----                    | -----             | -----                     | ---                | -----               | -----             | -----                  | -----                       | ----                           |
| MAISA      | 54372                | 2                          | 27186                    | 11                | 4943                      | 7                  | 7767                | 4                 | 13593                  | 26                          | 2091                           |

|        |        |    |       |     |      |     |      |    |       |     |      |
|--------|--------|----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|----|-------|-----|------|
| LOON   |        |    |       |     |      |     |      |    |       |     |      |
| TABOOK | 47772  | 3  | 15924 | 30  | 1592 | 24  | 1990 | 9  | 5308  | 97  | 492  |
| JEHAAD | 68439  | 1  | 68439 | 14  | 4888 | 9   | 7604 | 4  | 17110 | 41  | 1669 |
| BADER  | 32340  | 1  | 32340 | 6   | 5390 | 8   | 4042 | 3  | 10780 | 27  | 1198 |
| TOTAL  | 625018 | 24 | 26042 | 160 | 3906 | 143 | 4371 | 53 | 11793 | 647 | 966  |

Reference: 1- ministry of planning , the central system of statistics , population estimating some unpublished data, 2017 .

**2- Ministry of health , Baghdad health office AL-KAREH , DEPT. OF STATISTICS , unpublished data, 2017.**

**W- HEALTH PROFESSIONALS CRITERIA:**

The number of health professionals in the centers of Al-Rasheed city is 647, and when compared to the population, it is clear that the share of the health professions in the population reached (966) (1 health secretary per 400 – 500 people), which is also a negative indicator and affects the efficiency of performance and the requirements of reviewers of patients and doctors in accordance with the size of health service provided to the population.

**2. Accessibility criteria for health services:**

The accessibility index is an important criterion to measure the efficiency of the service in proportion to its geographical distribution and population density in the study area and to determine the ability of the population to access the service with the least effort, time and ease of access. Population and distributed equitably to the neighborhoods of the region Residential facilities as this

leads to easy access to the service. The local standards set by the Ministry of Health set one health center for every 10,000 inhabitants, and the time it takes to reach the service (10 - 15 min) and the distance per person (700 m) to the nearest health center, Table (4), which was extracted from the Municipality of AL -Rasheed (26) health centers, including (15) primary health care centers and (9) popular medical clinics, where the proportion of distance that is more than (15) minutes, the arrival time reached (48.7%) of the sample size, The percentage of the population reaching 10-15 minutes was (26.4%) and (18.7%) Of the population arrived within the limits of (5 - 10) minutes, and finally less than (5 minutes) amounted to (6,2%) of the total sample. As for the means of transport, the results of the questionnaire showed that (45.3%) reach the health institutions on foot, and (54 .7% ) use public and private cars to access health services. This indicates that the geographic distribution of health centers is not commensurate With the residential area of the municipality and this in turn contributes to the use of different modes of transport, especially cars to access the service. Additionally to provide treatments and necessary medical systems to allow the hole people have medical care .

TABLE (4) REQUIRED TIME TO REACH THE MEDICALE SERVICES AND TYPE OF PASSENGER TRAVEL IN AL-RASHEED MUNICIPALITY AREA

| THE WAY OF TRAVILING |             |         | TIME/MINUTE |             |       |      |           |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------|------|-----------|
| PUBLIC VEHCLC        | SPECIAL CAR | ON FEET | PERCENTAGE  | 15 AND MORE | 10-15 | 5-10 | LESS OF 5 |
| 23,3                 | 31,4        | 45,3    | 100         | 48,7        | 26,4  | 18,7 | 6,2       |

Reference : by independent on the a questionnaire results based on questionnaire results.

**3 - Satisfaction Degree:**

To find out how satisfied people are with the health services provided to them by the health institutions, refer to the beneficiaries of the service from the general population and this is what the researcher did by distributing the questionnaire to a sample of the population to see the efficiency and adequacy of the health services provided to them Satisfaction is one of the most important criteria that indicate the functional efficiency of the service provided to the residents of the region.

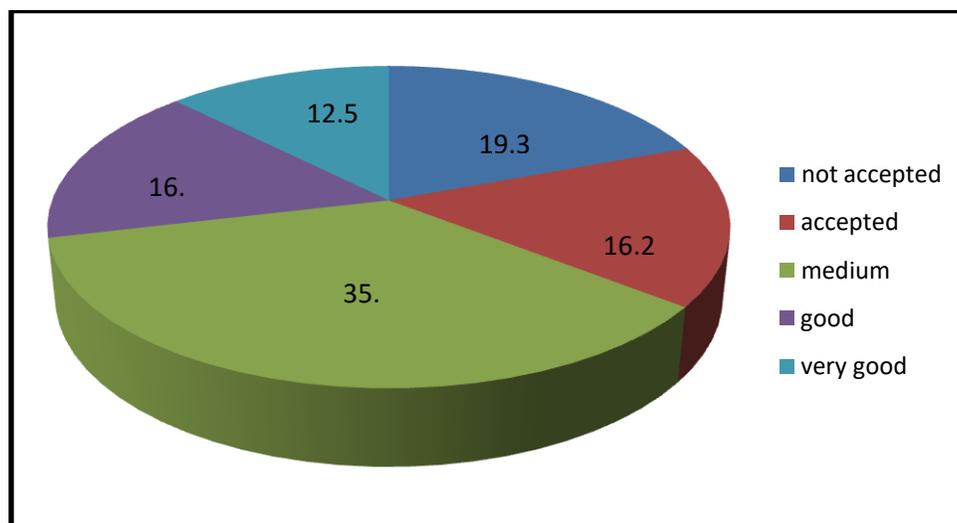
From the notice of Table (5) and Figure (1), which shows the degree of satisfaction of the population in the area of municipality of AL - Rasheed, show that it reached (28,7) with a good and very good grade, while an acceptable and average percentage of (52%) and an unacceptable rate came to a satisfaction rate (19.3%) of the sample size. This indicates that about half of the sample size is satisfied with an acceptable and average level. This is an indication for those concerned with health services, especially the Ministry of Health, to give serious consideration to this field . to develop this Services and increase the number of buildings, doctors and health staff.

Table (5) shoe the percentage of people satisfaction of health services in Al-rasheed municipality area

| PERCENTAGE<br>1005 | Very<br>good | good | medium | accepted | Not<br>accepted | Describe the<br>survice  |
|--------------------|--------------|------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 100                | 12,5         | 16,2 | 35,8   | 16,2     | 19,3            | Degree of<br>acceptation |

Reference : by independent on the a questionnaire results

Diagram (1) the percentage of satisfaction of health servicec



Reference : by independent on the a questionnaire results

**FOURTH: ESTIMATING THE FUTURE NEEDS OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN AL-RASHEED MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 2032**

1. Hospitals:

The Iraqi Ministry of Health has set standards and indicators for the needs of each population group with a population of 2032 and estimated at(10000- 150000), When the health criterion is compared with the estimated population size, the municipality needs (5) hospitals according to the criterion of 150,000 people. When the Euphrates Hospital is excluded from the aforementioned municipality of Rashid, the municipality needs at least 4 hospitals, Table (6)

2. Health Centers :

The local sanitary planning standards established by the Ministry of Health and according to the population density confirm that there is one health center for each population group of between 8000 and 10,000 people.

According to the population estimates of the municipality of Rasheed for the year of target 2032, whose population is (713293) years old and compared to the local standard, Rashid municipality needs (71) health centers, and about the winter the existing health centers (24) health centers, the real need is 47 center.

**Table (6)the future needs of health centers , doctors , dentists. And pharmacists of the year 2032**

| AREA NAME  | ESTEMATI NG OF POPULATI ON | NUMBE R OF HEALT H CENTE R ON 2017 | PROPUS ED NUMBER OF HEALTH CENTER | DEFAUL T | PHESICI EN | DENTIST   |         | PHARNACIST |         |           | HELTH OCCUPATION |      |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|------------------|------|
|            |                            |                                    |                                   |          |            | RECENT LY | FURUR E | RECENT LY  | FURUR E | RECENT LY | FURUR E          |      |
| ALWARK A   | 127481                     | 6                                  | 13                                | 7        | 24         | 127       | 20      | 64         | 9       | 6         | 121              | 255  |
| ALTAME M   | 96569                      | 3                                  | 10                                | 7        | 14         | 97        | 19      | 48         | 8       | 5         | 87               | 193  |
| AL MARAFA  | 39530                      | ---                                | 4                                 | 4        | --         | 39        | --      | 20         | ---     | 2         | --               | 79   |
| THEE KAR   | 27343                      | 2                                  | 3                                 | 1        | 12         | 27        | 15      | 14         | 3       | 1         | 58               | 55   |
| AGNADE     | 161249                     | 6                                  | 16                                | 10       | 49         | 161       | 41      | 81         | 13      | 8         | 190              | 322  |
| ALBUAB     | 29773                      | ---                                | 3                                 | 3        | ---        | 30        | --      | 15         | --      | 1         | --               | 59   |
| MAYSAL ON  | 58872                      | 2                                  | 6                                 | 4        | 11         | 59        | 7       | 29         | 4       | 3         | 26               | 118  |
| TABOK      | 57582                      | 3                                  | 6                                 | 3        | 30         | 58        | 24      | 29         | 9       | 3         | 97               | 115  |
| ALJEHAD    | 79719                      | 1                                  | 8                                 | 7        | 14         | 80        | 9       | 40         | 4       | 4         | 41               | 159  |
| BADER      | 35175                      | 1                                  | 3                                 | 2        | 6          | 35        | 8       | 18         | 3       | 2         | 27               | 70   |
| AL RASHEED | 713293                     | 24                                 | 71                                | 47       | 160        | 713       | 143     | 357        | 53      | 36        | 647              | 1427 |

Reference: researcher based on the table (3)

Through what was previously presented, Al-Rasheed Municipality needs (47) health centers and (4) hospitals according to the general population estimates 2032 according to health standards. As for the future needs of doctors, the Municipality of Rasheed needs (103) good general and (214) dentists and (780) of the health professions after the exception exists currently, and the need for pharmacists, the existing numbers are higher than the municipality needs in the future Pharmacists, where there are currently 2017 number (53) and the future need requires (36) pharmacist, according to the local health standard (1 pharmacist per 20000 people).

**CONCLUSIONS:**

1- The study showed that there is a significant shortage in the number of public hospitals in the area of AL-Rasheed municipality , and that housing in it depends entirely on hospitals outside the municipal borders to obtain health services and follow-up of the neighboring municipalities, as well as a shortage of general doctors and dentists.

2 - The municipality suffers from a lack of health centers according to the criterion of place and lack of

social justice in the geographical awareness of the health centers, as there are neighborhoods within the municipality does not have one health center as is the solution in the neighborhood of knowledge and the Web, and irregular distribution among the neighborhoods of the municipality, while There is more than a health center in some neighborhoods, as in the neighborhood of Agnadine and Warka

3 - The study showed that the degree of satisfaction with the health services in the municipality of Rasheed was higher at an acceptable and average level (52%)

4 - The study also showed the future vision of health services. Year 2032, in the municipality of Rasheed reached the limit of hospitals to be provided in the future and according to the criterion of population (4) hospitals and (47) health centers.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 - Establishment of health and private institutions, public hospitals, taking into account the sanitary standards of planning (geographical area) and distribution geographically in a fair manner that ensures that all the place of access in terms of ease of access with minimal effort and cost, especially if the hospital is located in the center of the municipal area.

2 - Provide all districts in the area of municipality for the lack of health centers and distribute them in a fair manner consistent with the area of the neighborhood and

population density and choose the appropriate place for the establishment of these institutions and increase the number of medical staff, including doctors and health professionals

3 - the establishment of specialized health centers in the AREA OF municipality, Heart diseases and defects, where most of the population in the municipality depends on the specialized hospitals located outside the municipal boundaries, that is located within the boundaries of other municipalities and this led to increase the expenses of the population and the difficulty of access to it.

4- To spread health awareness among the population to prevent disease and urge the maintenance of health institutions for its sustainability and provide health service to the population properly and efficiently.

#### THE SOURCES :

(1)Salah El-Din El-Shami, Services and Product, Classification, Characterization and Geographical Evaluation, Al-Ma'aref Establishment, Alexandria, 2011.

(2)Ali sahib musaway ,Husain Ja'az Nasir, Measuring the Statistical Relative Efficiency of Health Services in Najaf (A Study in Medical Geography), Journal of the Geographical Society, No. 49, 2000.

(3) Ministry of Health, , Statistical Abstract, unpublished data, 1990.