**Knowledge Assessment of Newly Graduated Doctors Regarding Medical Education Methods in Their Colleges and Certain Essential Medical Skills in Diyala Teaching Hospitals**

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**Abstract**

**Background** : Medical professional proficiency comprises a set of skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to efficiently accomplish the practice of medicine.1 The major aim of undergraduate medical education in the region is to produce doctors who are competent and able to meet the health needs of the community while also being capable of continuing medical education.

**Aim of the study:** This study aimed to assess knowledge of newly graduated doctors regarding current medical educational method in their Colleges and certain medical skills at Diyala Teaching hospitals and to assess Seniors opinions about knowledge, skills and behaviour of the studied Juniors.

**Subjects & Methods: A** cross-sectional study was conducted in Baquba and Al-batul teaching hospitals. These two hospitals situated in Baquba City which is the center of Diyala province. Junior's doctors with work experience of six months to one year were eligible to participate in this study.

**Results:** A total of 46 junior doctors participated in the study. Most respondents were females (69.56%), regarding the age ( 58.69%) were 25–26 years of age, living in Diyala city (73.91%) .and (78.26%) of them are graduated from Mosul medical College. About (89.13%) of graduated doctors stated that they graduated from medical college of traditional curriculum. The results also showed that about (50%) of newly doctors disagreed that the current medical educational method in their colleges is suitable for preparing a future efficient doctor. On the other hand (50%) of them agreed. The results revealed that 71% to more than 80% were always competent in performing common procedures such as IM injection, ensuring IV fluids, diagnosis of diabetic ketoacidosis and dealing with chest discomforts. Sixty per cent of the graduates claimed to be always competent in dealing with pulmonary oedema. Regarding seniors' opinion about juniors' knowledge, skills 7 behaviour the results displayed that about 50% to 54% of them agreed somewhat to the knowledge and skills of juniors and none of them strongly agreed, in the other hand 45% of them agreed to juniors’ behaviour.

**Conclusions & Recommendations**: the study concluded that there is some disagreement of current traditional curriculum versus other integrated system and recommend enhancement of interactive sessions and other interactive strategy in medical education them.

**Key words:** Newly doctors; current medical educational methods; knowledge assessment