

Geographical information systems (Gis) usage for health  
institutions studies in the Republic of Iraq

Athesis submitted by

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**ABSTRACT**

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## Abstract

health and demographic geographical information systems (gis) allow to create and analyze new data, to deal with other contemporary data and to connect them with spatial information which allows to enlighten the peculiarities and relations which are not seen in the tables, diagrams and figures.

Missing data to make a detailed business analysis, for example, those on population, enterprise, bank and estate location, may be quickly added to the database after having received them from clients and independent organizations.

Geographical information systems usage as an instrument of strategic territory project development of the branch has allowed to estimate contemporary state of the business and to prepare the document containing well-founded conclusions concerning key problems of the branch (structural disproportions in the regional system of Public Health Service, territory peculiarities of the infrastructure, stuff deficit factor, worn-out equipment and so on) and to find the ways of decision of the problems set above.

Possibilities of geographical information systems may be concentrated on decision of the following tasks:

- Complex analysis of social and demographic potential of the territories under the investigation;
- Forecast of the population rate in the screen of the inhabited centers with a plan for 5 and 10 years;
- Analysis of territory difference of the list and the quality of offered health services;

- Estimation of the staff potential and employment of health institutions;
- Dimensional analysis of transport accessibility of specialized services.

Geographical information systems usage allows us to estimate real dimensional disproportions in the branch and to suggest the ways of its decisions. .

Thus, the spheres of usage and potential coverage of the system being created are really wide. All the information received thanks to geographical information systems usage may be used not only by geographers but by usual people too such as scientists, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, clerks, marketing specialists, builders, ecologists, and other people interested in the problem.

This geographical information systems will allow to reflect and analyze business information using new methods, to review the connections hidden before, examples and trends, to improve more effective governing in the region.