

Scientific Publication Productivity and Research Activities of Iraqi Pediatricians in the Field of Pediatric Nephrology: A Bibliometric Analysis to Identify Pioneers

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Abstract

Background: Bibliometrics is increasingly used to assess the quantity and quality of scientific research output in many research fields throughout the world. This study aims to update Iraqi pediatricians' research productivity in the field of nephrology using bibliometric methods, and analysis of the contribution of Iraqi pediatricians to the field of pediatric nephrology literature.

Methods: Papers published by Iraqi pediatricians' in the field of pediatric nephrology were retrieved from "Web of Science" and "PubMed". The number and types of papers, and author's h-index (Hirsch index) were analyzed. Papers published by researchers other than pediatricians such urologic surgeons, and basic sciences researchers were not included in this study.

Results: A total of 53 papers were found published in a total of 11 journals including Pediatric Nephrology, Therapy (Clinical practice), Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, Journal of Nephrology and Renal Transplantation, Urology, Clin Exp Nephrol, American Journal of Medical Genetics A, The Open Urology & Nephrology Journal, Acta Paediatrica, Archives of Disease in Childhood, and Saudi Journal of Kidney Disease and Transplantation.

The vast majority of papers, 49 (92.4 %) were published by Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi. Only four our papers [Etiological and clinical patterns of childhood urolithiasis in Iraq (2005), .Profile of renal diseases in Iraqi children: A single-center report. (2015), Hypertension in hemodialyzed children (2016), The predictive factors for relapses in children with steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome (2016)] were published by authors other than Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi, and was carefully examined and found to include unreliable, non-authentic and largely misleading information.

The work of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi represented the authentic reliable source about childhood renal disorders in Iraq.

The work of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi provided a comprehensive knowledge about childhood renal disorders in Iraqi children. The papers of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi included 12 research papers, 2 case report, one case series, three review articles, and at least 31 conferences' abstracts.

Conclusion: Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi is perfectly regarded as the undisputable pioneer of pediatric nephrology in Iraq. In 2008, the web site "Medical talks" listed Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi with the famous physicians in history for describing a new model for the treatment of chronic renal failure.

Keywords: Scientific Productivity, Iraqi Pediatricians, Pediatric Nephrology, Bibliometric Analysis.

Introduction

Bibliometrics is increasingly used to assess the quantity and quality of scientific research output in many research fields throughout the world. The H-index is an academic tool that has been increasingly used by universities and other scientific and academic institutions to assess the productivity and citation-based impact of the published work of an author (Scientist, a researcher or a faculty member)

simultaneously and representing them by a single number. The use of H-index was probably first suggested in 2005 by a physicist Jorge E. Hirsch to measure simultaneously the quantity and quality of scientific output. Hirsch thought that the productivity of an author (The total number of published papers) does not account for the quality of scientific publications. On the other hand, citation-based impact of an author (The total number of citations) can be excessively affected by authoring a highly influential paper(s) that generate a large number of citations. Citation-based impact of an author can also be generated by many publications with few citations each.

It has been thought that combining productivity and citation-based index into a single measurement reduces the artificial influence of one or two highly cited paper(s) on the citation count. Therefore, the H-index has become the most widely used quantitative measure of impact, and universities and academic institutions are increasingly being asked to show the quality and impact of their work [3,4]. The h-index is based on the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The H-index for an author can be determined by knowing the number of articles written by the author indexed in citation databases such as Scopus and web of science. An H-index will be 10 if 10 articles have received at least 10 citations [1, 2]. Therefore, it has been suggested that the H-index assesses the number of publications and the number of citations per publication and improves depending on the total number of citations or publications [1].

This study aims to evaluate Iraqi pediatricians' research productivity in the field of nephrology using bibliometric methods, and analysis of the contribution of Iraqi pediatricians to the field of pediatric nephrology literature.

Materials and methods

Papers published by Iraqi pediatricians' in the field of pediatric nephrology were retrieved during the 22nd and 23rd of August, 2019 from "Web of Science" and "PubMed". The number and types of papers, and author's h-index (Hirsch index) were analyzed. Papers published by researchers other than pediatricians such urologic surgeons, and basic sciences researchers were not included in this study.

Results

A total of 53 papers were found published in a total of 11 journals including Pediatric Nephrology, Therapy (Clinical practice), Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, Journal of Nephrology and Renal Transplantation, Urology, Clin Exp Nephrol, American Journal of Medical Genetics A, The Open Urology & Nephrology Journal, and Acta Paediatrica, Archives of Disease in Childhood, and Saudi Journal of Kidney Disease and Transplantation.

The vast majority of papers, 49 (92.4 %) were published by Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi. Only four our papers [Etiological and clinical patterns of childhood urolithiasis in Iraq (2005), .Profile of renal diseases in Iraqi children: A single-center report. (2015), Hypertension in hemodialyzed children (2016), The predictive factors for relapses in children with steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome (2016) were published by authors other than Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi, and was carefully examined and found to include unreliable, non-authentic and largely misleading information.

The work of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi represented the authentic reliable source about childhood renal disorders in Iraq.

The work of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi provided a comprehensive knowledge about childhood renal disorders in Iraqi children [2-48]. The papers of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi included 12 research papers, 2 case report, one case series, three review articles, and at least 31 conferences' abstracts.

The papers of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi included descriptions of the patterns of various childhood disorders including acute

glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure, renal tubular disorders including nephropathic cystinosis, oculo-cerebro-renal syndrome, Hinman syndrome [2,4,6,10,11,14,16,21,23,25,28,29,30-33,38-40].

He described the challenges in the treatment of chronic renal failure in Iraq and in the developing world [3, 8, and 20].

Aamir Al-Mosawi described a new model for the management of chronic renal failure, and reported six-year dialysis freedom in a girl with end-stage renal disease. This new model has become increasingly known as dietary on intestinal dialysis [5-9, 12, 24, 27, 36, 37, 41, 43, 45-51].

Aamir Al-Mosawi also described a new conservative management for childhood urolithiasis and also a new therapeutic approach for the treatment of refractory vitamin D-resistant rickets [6, 7, 19].

He also described ocular abnormalities in childhood chronic renal failure and reported the association of renal agenesis with Coffin Siris syndrome [13, 15, 26, 29, 42, 44].

Aamir Al-Mosawi described the new association of idiopathic hyperuricosuria, hypercalciuria and infantile renal stone disease and suggested a therapeutic approach for its treatment [14].

Aamir Al-Mosawi currently is the Iraqi pediatrician and hospital-based clinician with the highest H-index in Scopus and Publons [1, 52 and 53].

Discussion

In Iraq, the highest professional certificate in pediatrics is received after four years of training as a pediatric resident with increasing responsibility. By the end of the first year of training, there is a written exam (Part I Exam). During the third and fourth years of training, a clinical research should be made and submitted as thesis to complete the fulfillment of the highest professional certificate and make the candidate eligible to take the final clinical and written exams. Although the highest professional certificate is like the board certificates in North America, the inclusion of a mandatory thesis requirement, make the highest certificate, a doctoral certificate that is associated with a Ph.D. degree or it is equivalent to the Ph.D. degree for the academic purposes [55 -56].

During his pediatric training, Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi made an extra effort to diagnose difficult cases. Some of his colleagues who were more senior pediatric residents than gave him the nickname "The Professor", and he took pride in recognizing rare disorders. However, some colleagues challenged him that diagnosing rare disorders was a useless pursuit. Anyhow, during the first month of his senior pediatric rotation in the neonatal unit, he diagnosed diastrophic dysplasia in a patient who had been diagnosed with achondroplasia by two faculty members. Achondroplasia is much more common than diastrophic dysplasia. He was proud that the diagnosis was changed [15, 56 and 57].

During the third and fourth years of his pediatric training, Aamir Al-Mosawi made a research entitled "The pattern of acute glomerulonephritis in Iraqi children". Figure-1 shows a photo of me most probably taken during the third year of my pediatric training.



Figure 1: A photo of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi most probably taken during the third year of my pediatric training

The thesis has been awarded an excellent evaluation by the examining committee, and after the final and written and clinical exams, he ranked the first among all the physicians who received the highest professional certificate in pediatrics in his country that year. When he received the highest professional certificate in pediatrics, the body granting the certificates was called “The Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization”, but it is later called “The Iraqi Board of Medical Specialization”. When Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi received the highest professional certificate in pediatrics, the body granting the certificates was called “The Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization”, but it is later called “The Iraqi Board of Medical Specialization”. Figures-2A and 2B show the official document of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization listing the names of the doctors in Iraq who received the highest professional certificates in Iraq that year and also showing that Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi ranked first [54-56].

Figures 2C and 2D show English translation of the official document of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization listing the names of the doctors in Iraq. The thesis was published in Pediatric Nephrology, Journal of the International Pediatric Nephrology Association [2]. It is worth mentioning that completing the four years of pediatric training to get the highest professional certificate in pediatrics, made Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi eligible to take the clinical and written exams of the Arabic Board of Pediatrics, and receiving the certificate of the Arabic Board of Pediatrics [54,56].

Because Aamir Al-Mosawi ranked the first among all the physicians who received the highest professional certificate in pediatrics in my country, he had the opportunity to keep working in the same training center “The University Hospital in Al-Kadhimiya” as a consultant pediatrician (a specialist pediatrician with the highest professional certificate). As the doctoral thesis of Aamir Al-Mosawi was about childhood renal disorders, he established the first pediatric nephrology clinic in the country which was opened once weekly, and shortly he established a ward for childhood renal disorders in the department of pediatrics in the hospital [54-56].

As consultant pediatrician in the consultation clinics of general pediatric and pediatric nephrology, Aamir Al-Mosawi adopted the

practices of evidence-based medicine to deal with the therapeutic challenges and improve the patients care. He tried to share his early experiences in the practice of evidence-based medicine with world scientific leaders in the fields of pediatrics [54, 56]. Figure-3 shows a photo of me taken during the second year of work as a consultant.

Therefore, he wrote to Ira Greifer (Figure-4), a pioneer of pediatric nephrology who was the secretary general of the International Association of Pediatric Nephrology during that time. It was not long time when Aamir Al-Mosawi received a reply from Ira Grier. He wrote “I was very pleased to receive your letter and know that you are working very hard to bring the benefit of modern knowledge, techniques and treatment to children in your country with Kidney and Urologic problems.” Figures 5A and 5B show the 2-page letter of Ira Greifer.



Figures 2A: The official document of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization listing the names of the doctors in Iraq who received the highest professional certificates in Iraq

٢- طب الاطفال

الاول	الثاني	الثالث	الرابع	الخامس	السادس	السابع	الثامن	التاسع	العاشر	الحادي عشر	الثاني عشر
1- عامر جلال حواد	2- مازن فيصل فرحان	3- احمد توفيق عباس	4- صباح حسن عني	5- نزيهان فهدى احمد	6- عادل وهيب حاسم	7- خالد نواف عبد الرحمن	8- حاسم محمد هاشم	9- حواد كاظم مهدي	10- عبد بكر سليم الجاسم	11- قحطان عيون محمد	12- بسام عبد الحنان رشيد
وزارة الصحة	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	كلية الطب / البصرة	وزارة الصحة	كلية الطب / الموصل

٤- النسائية والولادة

الاول	الثاني	الثالث	الرابع	الخامس	السادس	السابع
1- سامون سامي سامون	2- سلامة كامل ناصر	3- هند عبد الحميد عبد الامير	4- حسان فاضل قره علي	5- جنان تهيد رشيد	6- زهبة حسن حميدي	7- سرورة رسول عبد الله
وزارة الصحة	-	-	-	-	-	وزارة الصحة

Figures 2B: The official document of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization listing the names of the doctors in Iraq who received the highest professional certificates in Iraq

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization

Number: 9179
Date: 9/10/1998

Administrative Order

According to the decree of the Council of Revolution Leadership number 278 in 21/10/1992. The law number 23 for the year 1992 Item 3 of the fifth article. And according to the regulation number 54 of the 13th article of the regulations of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization, the following decisions were made:

1- Granting the physicians whom their names are listed the certificate of Fellow which is the higher professional certificate in the field of specialty (Equivalent to the Doctorate). The listed doctors are also granted 2-year service promotion for professional, premium and allowance.

2- The listed doctors are considered board certified and Specialists in their field from the time of granting the certificate in 7/12/1998.

Date: 9/12/1998
Aziz Mahmoud Shoukri
President of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization

A copy of this document is sent to:
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Ministry of Health

Figures 2C: English translation of the official document of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization listing the names of the doctors

in Iraq who received the highest professional certificates in Iraq

Doctor names : Pediatricians	The Rank
1-Amer Jalal Jawad	The first
2-.....	
3-.....	
4-.....	

Figures 2D: English translation of the official document of the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization listing the names of the doctors in Iraq who received the highest professional certificates in Iraq



Figure 3: A photo of Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi taken during the second year of work as a consultant



Figure 4: Ira Greifer, a pioneer of pediatric nephrology

Ira Greifer also wrote “I was most fascinated by your use of gum Arabic in children with chronic renal failure, in attempt to promote low protein diet. With this experience and your general experience with acute glomerular nephritis in Iraqi children, should be considered for publication in our journal “Pediatric Nephrology”, if it was presented for review to our editors.” Ira Grier also sent an application for membership in the International Pediatric Nephrology Association, and Aamir Al-Mosawi soon became a member of the international association [54, 56].

Thereafter, Aamir Al-Mosawi published four researches, including his thesis in Pediatric Nephrology, Journal of the International Pediatric Nephrology Association [2, 3, 4, 5].

Within less than two years after becoming a member of the International Pediatric Nephrology Association, Aamir Al-Mosawi also became a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics. Figures 6A and 6.4B show 2-page membership letter of the American Academy of Pediatrics [54, 56].



INTERNATIONAL PEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY ASSOCIATION

Secretary General's Office
c/o Ira Greifer, M.D.
Montefiore Medical Center
111 East 210th Street
Bronx, New York 10467, U.S.A.
Tel: (718) 655-1120
FAX: (718) 652-3136
Membership & Administration
IPNA, c/o Lisa Pugliese
352 River Road
Shelton, Connecticut 06484, U.S.A.

August 15, 2002

Dr. Aamir Jalal
Univ. Hosp. of Saddams
College of Medicine
(Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hosp.)
Dept. of Pediatrics - 5th Fl.
Al-Kadhimiya - Baghdad
Iraq

Dear Dr. :

I was very pleased to receive your letter and know that you are working very hard to bring the benefit of modern knowledge, techniques and treatment to children in your country with Kidney and Urologic problems.

As you stated, it is most difficult to treat children exactly the way one wishes in many countries of the world because of lack of national resources, and I was glad to learn how hard you work at bringing this possibility to all the children.

I was most fascinated by your use of gum Arabic in children with chronic renal failure, in an attempt to promote a low protein diet. With this experience and your general experience with acute glomerular nephritis in Iraqi children, should be considered for publication in our Journal "Pediatric Nephrology", if it was presented for review to our editors.

Attached is an application for membership in the International Pediatric Nephrology Association, and also for a subscription to the Journal "Pediatric Nephrology", which is published 12 times a year.

I would be interested to know if there is a Pediatric Nephrology Club or working group in your country, and could you possibly be in touch with those colleagues who are considered Pediatric Nephrologists in your country, so as to make them members of this International Society, receive the Journal and be up-to-date on the latest approaches to the problems in Kidney and Urologic Disease of children and adolescents.

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Jean-Pierre Guignard, M.D., Switzerland
Christer Holmberg, M.D., Finland
"Saverio Ignatelli, M.D., Japan
Larso Kovacic, M.D., Slovak Republic
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"Carlo Giannini, M.D., USA
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Nilo Hatvani, M.D.
Melouin Hollay, M.D.
Teruo Kikugawa, M.D.
"Wang Xiang, M.D.
Osamu Kobayashi, M.D.
David McCrindle, M.D.
"Jack Malcoff, M.D.
Katsuyoshi Murakami, M.D.
"Irene Rojas, M.D.
"Karl Scharer, M.D.
"Antonio Tanculo, M.D.
Chak West, M.D.
R. H. R. White, M.D.
"Jan Willem, M.D.

*Ex Officio
"Giaccaud

Figure 5A: The 2-page letter of Ira Greifer

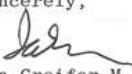
Dr. Jawad
Page 2

I would be most supportive of helping you become members, by subsidizing the membership of you and your colleagues for a short period of time.

Also, I am looking forward to the continuing development of the Pan Arab Pediatric Nephrology Association (PAPNA), whose next meeting will take place in Riyadh in the middle of November, 2000.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Ira Greifer M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics & Nephrology
Montefiore Medical Center/Albert
Einstein College of Medicine

IG:eg
enclosure

Figure 5B: The 2-page letter of Ira Greifer

American Academy of Pediatrics
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®

March 28, 2002

Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi, MD
Dept Of Pediatrics, 6th Floor
Univ Hosp Of Saddam's College Of Medicine
Al-Kadhimiya, Baghdad,
Iraq

Dear Dr. Al-Mosawi:

Congratulations! You are now an International Member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and it is my pleasure to welcome you into the organization. Your membership is the mark of professionalism in pediatrics, and I hope you will take as much pride in it as I do.

The Academy is designed to provide you with up-to-date publications, continuing education opportunities, and patient education materials to enhance your specialty and your personal career.

As an International Member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, you are now among some of the most effective and visible advocates for all children and youth. On your behalf, the Academy is committed to establishing and maintaining the highest quality and acceptability in the delivery of health care to infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. Your profession will be truly represented in the medical and political arenas, and you will have ample opportunities for professional recognition among your peers at both the national and worldwide levels.

Also, as an International Member of the Academy, you are automatically a member of the AAP Section on International Child Health. Please see the enclosed flyer for further information on the Section on International Child Health and the benefits and opportunities it provides.

Attached you will find your International Membership card, a copy of the AAP News, section information, and a complimentary copy of the annual membership directory (upon request). Also, you will soon receive a series of discounts on products and services including a subscription rate for *Pediatrics*. Other benefits include, reduced fees for PREP and Pediatrics in Review, discounts on other Academy publications, and reduced registration fees for the Annual Meeting and CME courses.

I hope to see you at the AAP National Conference and Exhibition, Boston, MA, October 19-23, 2002.

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Augusta, GA

Figure 6A: Membership letter of the American Academy of Pediatrics

For nearly 70 years, the Academy has worked to improve the health and well-being of all children. Remember this is your association. In order for the Academy to truly represent you and your specialty, your comments, suggestions, and involvement are needed. We are here to serve you, and we are only a toll-free call away at 800/433-9016.

Welcome to the American Academy of Pediatrics!

Sincerely,



Joe M. Sanders, Jr., MD, FAAP
Executive Director
American Academy of Pediatrics

JMS/tc

Figure 6B: Membership letter of the American Academy of Pediatrics

The letter of Ira Grier inspired Aamir Al-Mosawi to document his comprehensive knowledge and experiences in the field of pediatric nephrology, and in addition to publishing a paper about the etiology of chronic renal failure in Iraqi children in Pediatric Nephrology, he published a paper about the spectrum of renal tubular disorders in Iraqi children in other journals [6, 14, 21, 28, 32, 40].

It is worth mentioning that after publishing few papers in Pediatric Nephrology, Aamir Al-Mosawi was contacted through e-mail by Trish Groves (Figure-7), one of the editors of BMJ during that time. She wrote to Aamir Al-Mosawi “We would be grateful if you could review this article for us. As we are finding it difficult to find an appropriate reviewer we would really appreciate your help on this occasion. We would pay you £100 for your efforts”. Figure-8A shows the e-mail of Trish Groves, figure-8B shows the BMJ e-mail which acknowledged the receiver of his review.

The paper was “BMJ/2004/202556 Recent developments in the effectiveness of different vas occlusion techniques by Kerry Wright Aradhya, Kim Best, and David C Sokal”.

Aamir Al-Mosawi reviewed the paper and sent detailed comments for revision, and the paper was published in the BMJ after revision [54, 56].

During the following years, Aamir Al-Mosawi became reviewers for many other well-known international peer-reviewed medical journals including:

- Acta paediatrica (since 2005).
- Nephrology(since 2005).
- Medical Science Monitor (in New York-since 2005).
- Therapy which was became known a Clinical practice later (in London since 2005), The Lancet (since 2006), Journal of pediatric neurology (since 2007).
- Clinical Anatomy (Since 2007).
- International Brazilian Journal of Urology (since 2008).
- International Journal of Dermatology (Since 2009).
- Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology (Since 2009).
- International Journal of Infections in the Developing World.
- Journal of Renal Nutrition.



Figure 7: Trish Groves, one of the editors of BMJ during that time



Figure 8A: The e-mail of Trish Groves

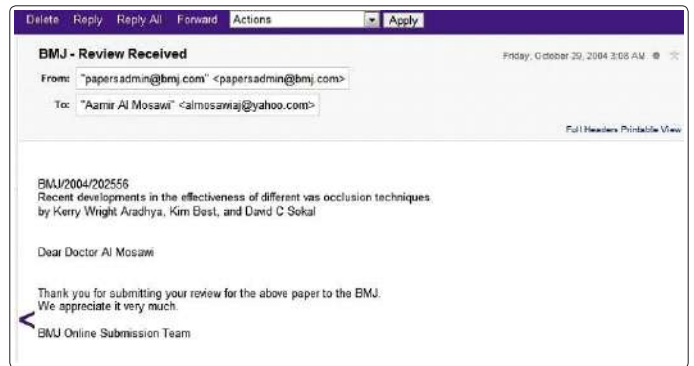


Figure 7B: The BMJ e-mail which acknowledged the receive of my review. Southern medical journal (since 2007).



Figure 9: A reviewer acknowledgement published by a journal

Figure-9 shows a reviewer acknowledgement published by a journal.

Thereafter, the University Hospital in Al-Kadhimiya (Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital) appointed Aamir Al-Mosawi as the physician in charge of the Continuing Medical Education Center in the hospital, and within less than two years He became the head of the department of pediatrics. Figure-10 shows the official hospital document of appointing Aamir Al-Mosawi as the physician in charge of the Continuing Medical Education Center in the hospital, while figure-11 shows the official hospital document of appointing Aamir Al-Mosawi head of the department of pediatrics.

As the physician in charge of the Continuing Medical Education Center at the University Hospital in Al-Kadhimiya (Al-Kadhimiya Teaching Hospital), He took the responsibility of establishing a peer-reviewed medical journal “Al-Karkh Journal of Medicine” which became during the same year the official journal of the Iraqi Ministry of Health, and became known as “The New Iraqi Journal of Medicine”. Figure-12 shows the cover of The New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [54, 56].

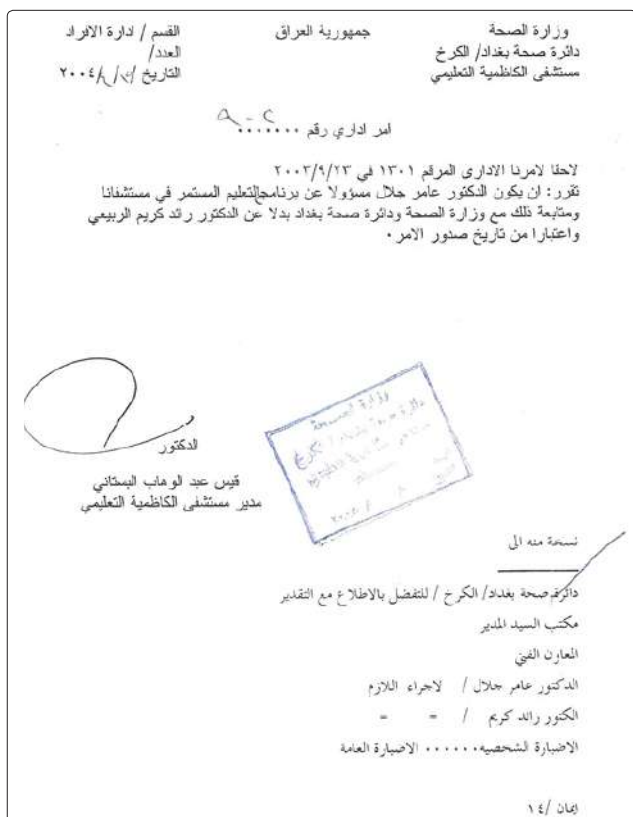


Figure 10: The official hospital document of appointing Aamir Al-Mosawi as the physician in charge of the Continuing Medical Education Center

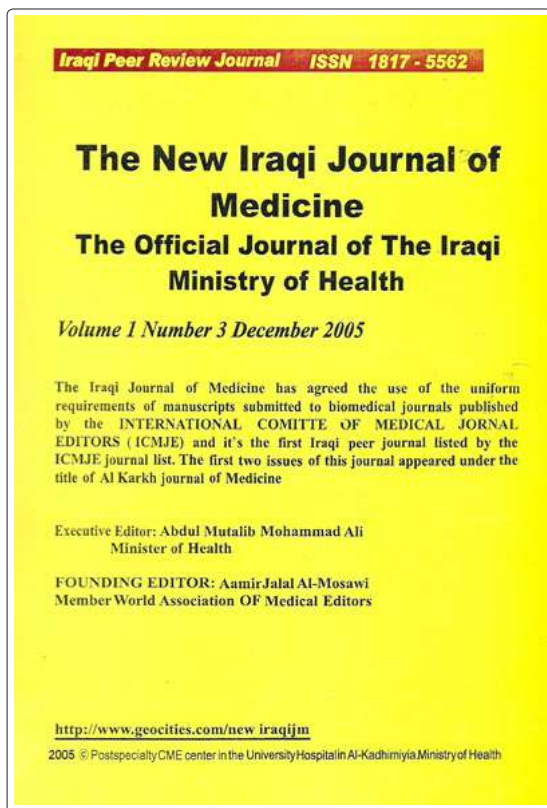


Figure 12: The cover of The New Iraqi Journal of Medicine

As a founding editor of “The New Iraqi Journal of Medicine”, He tried to make the journal adhere to the international standards, and in this endeavor, the first thing he did was announcing that the journal has agreed to the uniform requirements of manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals published by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, and in fact the journal was the first Iraqi medical journal to be included in the list of International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. The journal was also the first Iraqi medical journal to be included in Scopus and also to be listed by the PubMed, the US National Library of Medicine [54, 56].

Aamir Al-Mosawi also applied for the membership of the World Association of Medical editors. Figure-13 shows the e-mail welcoming him as a member of the World Association of Medical editors.

During the year 2007, the American Academy of Pediatrics asked Aamir Al-Mosawi to write something like story to publish on their web site as a member web site. Figure-14 shows his story which was published on the web of American Academy of Pediatrics during that time.

The story was about the diagnosis of the 76th case of Coffin Siris syndrome in the world which was reported in American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A.

Thereafter, Aamir Al-Mosawi received an e-mail from Lori Fewin, MD, FAAP (Figure-15). She wrote “I read with interest your story of the child with CSS spotlighted in the AAP news. I am an American physician practicing in Kazakhstan and find many interesting cases. I currently have two children that I’m not able to diagnose. We do



Figure 11: The official hospital document of appointing Aamir Al-Mosawi head of the department of pediatrics

not have certain testing here: muscle biopsies, nerve conduction velocities, amino acid or organic acid testing. I was curious if you have such tests available or if you just rely on physical examination. Keep up the wonderful work!”

Aamir Al-Mosawi sent her the full article published on American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A.

Lori replied writing “Thank you. Very impressive! I will try to get pictures and send of my two patients. I’m sure that one has a syndrome, but I can’t identify it. Perhaps you will recognize it. Have a wonderful weekend” [54, 56].

Figure-16 shows the first two e-mails from Lori Fewin.



Figure 15: Lori Fewin, MD, FAAP graduated from Baylor University in 1991 and specialized in pediatrics

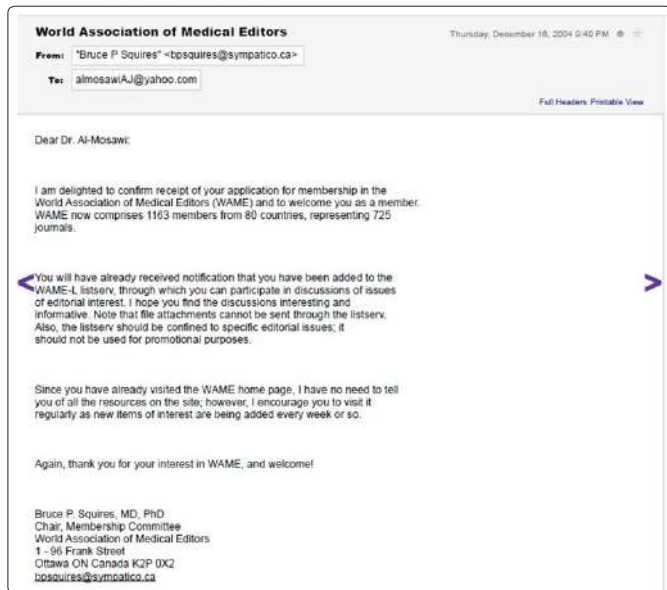


Figure 13: The e-mail welcoming Aamir Al-Mosawi as a member of the World Association of Medical editors



Figure 14: The story of Aamir Al-Mosawi which was published on the web of American Academy of Pediatrics during that time

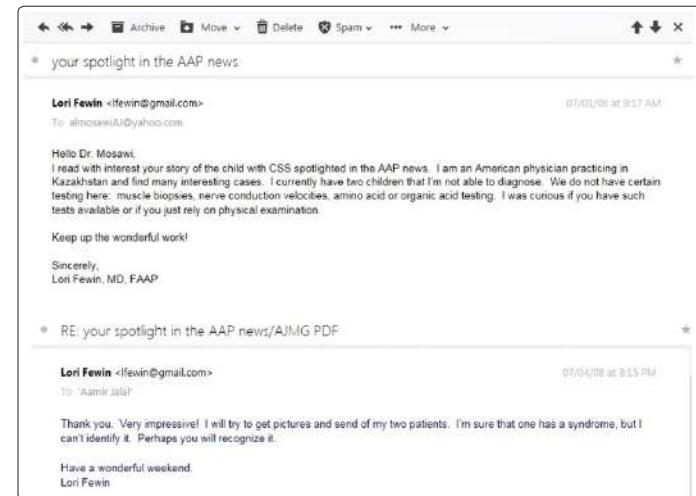


Figure 16: The first two e-mails sent by Lori Fewin to Aamir Al-Mosawi

Thereafter, Aamir Al-Mosawi published the case of one of her patients which was the first case of Niikawa-Kuroki syndrome in Kazakhstan associated with café au lait spots [58].

During the year 2008, Aamir Al-Mosawi was invited to speak at the National Conference of the American Academy of Pediatrics in Boston and also at the Massachusetts General Hospital Global Health Forum. His speech title was “Pediatrics in Iraq, and the impact of the wars”. In Boston, Aamir Al-Mosawi met Bernard Ferguson, the president of the International Association of Medical Colleges (Figure-17), and on the 25th of October, he was approved by the association to serve as member of Advisory Council Section of the international association [54,56,59].

Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi practiced evidence-based medicine which enabled him to publish a large number of research in the fields of pediatrics, pediatric nephrology, pediatric urology, clinical genetics, pediatric dermatology, pediatric neurology, and pediatric psychiatry [54, 56].

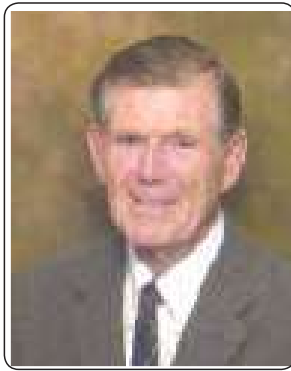


Figure 17: Bernard Ferguson, president of the International Association of Medical Colleges

In 2008, the web site “Medical talks” listed Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi with the famous physicians in history for describing a new model for the treatment of chronic renal failure [60].

Conclusion

Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi is perfectly regarded as the undisputable pioneer of pediatric nephrology in Iraq. In 2008, the web site “Medical talks” listed Aamir Jalal Al-Mosawi with the famous physicians in history for describing a new model for the treatment of chronic renal failure.

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