

the selected topics until 1977. By 1978, there was a large increase in publications which peaked in 1979. After this year, there was a 50% drop in publications by 1983. After this time, there was an increase to the peak in 1989 when 105 papers were published. After 1989, there was a four-fold decrease in publications to 1991. It should be noted that since this study is inclusive up to August 10, 1991, the total Iraqi publications for 1991 was estimated on the basis of the number of publications in the first seven months of the year.

These large changes in Iraqi biological research raise many questions about the nature of the research. However, in order to provide more detailed analysis, the research contained in the 991 selected publications was further broken down to describe the major laboratories publishing this research. Annex A lists these laboratories as determined by the institutional affiliation that the publications give. The following sections describe the main laboratories and institutes that publish in the scientific literature from Iraq.

### 3.3 Biological Research Centre, Baghdad

The Biological Research Centre, located in Baghdad, has published 113 publications during the study period on topics in biology. This is a government sponsored research facility that is a designated part of the Scientific Research Council of Iraq. Figure 3 shows the pattern of publications over time from the Biological Research Centre. There were no publications from this Centre before 1977. During 1977 to 1984 there was low but steady output of research, that was followed by a rapid increase in 1985 peaking in 1988. The output from the Biological Research Centre showed a sharp decrease in 1990.