

## PRINCIPAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Various computerized databases, containing over 29 million records of scientific research from over 130 countries during the period 1969-1991, were accessed using key words related to biological and toxin research.
- Publications titles thus found were reviewed to avoid duplication and ensure relevance.
- The records of the published research were analyzed in terms of:
  - sites of research;
  - patterns of the publications over time;
  - authors; and
  - apparent nature of the research.
- For the period 1969-1991, there were 10,100 publications identified from Iraq in the various databases (including duplicate reporting).
- A unique set of 991 Iraqi publications was established using key words, and this formed the basis of the subsequent analysis. These publication titles appear in the Annexes to this paper.