

The study aims to analyze the impact of human and natural factors on chronic diseases in Thi-Qar Governorate, as well as to study the demographic characteristics of the population and their association with chronic diseases. It also aims to clarify the spatial variation in the incidence of chronic diseases in Thi-Qar Governorate, study the factors influencing this variation, and study the factors affecting the spread of chronic diseases in Thi-Qar Governorate. The main problem of the study was the extent of geographical variation in the incidence of chronic diseases in Thi-Qar Governorate. The study population included patients with chronic diseases for the period (2010-2022), numbering (167038), distributed among patients with high blood pressure, numbering (116028), asthma patients, numbering (36782), and epilepsy patients, numbering (14228), according to data from the Thi-Qar Health Department for the period (2010-2022). The analytical method was primarily employed in the study, by collecting data in the questionnaire form and analyzing it from all aspects; To reveal the interrelationships between different phenomena, as well as adopting the descriptive approach with the help of the quantitative method that depends on the analysis of data and geographical information related to the phenomenon studied, statistical methods such as the (SPSS) program were used to extract the results of the study, as it reached a number of results, the most prominent of which is the presence of a clear spatial variation in chronic diseases, between administrative units, as Al- Shatrah District recorded the highest percentage of those afflicted with high blood pressure, reaching (50.11%), and the same district also recorded the highest percentage of those afflicted with asthma, reaching (43.76%), while Al-Jabaish District recorded the highest percentage of those afflicted with epilepsy, recording a rate of (28.86%). Among the results also is the presence of a strong correlation between chronic diseases and the environment in which the afflicted live, as the calculated Chi-Square value reached (11.906) with a degree of freedom (2) and a significance level of (0.03). The results of the study showed that the prevalence rate of high blood pressure in Al-Shatrah District is the highest, recording (85.04) per 10,000 Person, while the prevalence rate of asthma in Al-Chabaish district was recorded at (42.77) per 10,000 people, and epilepsy in the same district was recorded at the highest rate at (17.29) per 10,000 people.